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HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

The Directors of the Halifax Dispensary have again requested the clergy of the city to unite in making "Hospital Sunday" collections. We have no doubt that the request will meet with a generous and hearty response. Last year twenty-six congregations co-operated in the good work on the last Sunday in July, with a result of between two and three thousand dollars collected. A like amount given this year on the last Sunday in September, for that is the day that has been agreed upon, would thoroughly equip the Dispensary, and leave the building free of debt, save a mortgage of \$3000, the interest of which the Directors profess themselves able to meet out of ordinary revenue.

The Hospital Sunday movement is one that is now all but universally adopted in the Mother Country. Beginning in one or two leading Provincial cities, it was taken up by London and its success there has led to its adoption in nearly all the smaller English towns. When it was proposed that great London should unite on any one object on the same day, prophets of failure were not wanting. What had succeeded in Birmingham or Manchester would fail in the Metropolis. London was too big to get all in it of one mind, and to get all to pull together. But the result proved that there was a force sufficiently strong to overpower the opposing forces of isolation, indolence, selfishness and the difficulties that arise from unmanageable size and distances. The first success silenced all cavillers. Hospital Sunday is now a recognized institution even in London, and the London churches are seldom so well attended as on that day. Churches that used to boast that they never made collections, collect for the sick poor. The Archbishop of Canterbury in Lambeth, the Bishop of London in St. Paul's, Archbishop Manning in his pro-Cathedral, Southwark, Dr. Cumming in the National Scotch Church, the Grand Rabbi in his Synagogue, and Spurgeon in his Tabernacle, with a thousand other preachers, great and small, in orthodox and unorthodox London, all preach on the one great subject. Once in the year men of every nationality and creed unite in thinking, talking, and doing for that class of our fellow mortals that appeals most surely to our sympathies. Poverty is a hard lot, and sickness is worse. Each makes its own piteous appeal to us. And when the two claims are combined in one suffering man, woman, child, family, or class, what can the veriest miser or bigot do but open his purse, and then feel that he has done little!

The new Dispensary is a credit to Halifax in more ways than one. It is Dispensary, Eye and Ear Infirmary, and Morgue; and there is room in it for another good work, whenever the benevolent are stirred up to make a fresh effort on behalf of afflicted humanity. We need in Halifax a hospital for convalescents, and a children's hospital; and at a very small cost, an unfinished story in the new building could be utilized for the latter purpose until a separate building became necessary. Any one who wishes to know what the Dispensary is doing should visit it between

12 and one o'clock. No further argument would be required.

Taking it altogether, we do not know of any institution so indispensable in a population like ours, nor of one that is doing so much good work at so little expense as the Dispensary. It is gratifying to learn that the public have already recognized this by their subscriptions, to such an extent that one long pull, strong pull, and pull all together, will put the institution on a secure basis. Let this be made on September 24th.—*Morning Herald.*

AS OTHERS SEE US.

TOUR THROUGH THE BRITISH PROVINCES.
BY REV. W. F. HATFIELD.

The extraordinary heat of summer has caused an exodus from all cities, North and South. Some have escaped to the mountains and some to the seaside, while others have gone to the shady retreats of Clifton, Saratoga and Lake George. To neither of these resorts did we direct our steps, but to the far-famed Provinces of Britain, where a cooler and healthier climate than ours invites those who dwell under sunnier skies.

We took passage on board the steamer *George Washington*, of the Crowell Line, bound for Halifax, the most pleasant and direct route to the Provinces, where we arrived after a prosperous voyage of two and a half days.

Long before our arrival the thin summer suits of the passengers were exchanged for overcoats and shawls, and a fire in the cabin was by no means uncomfortable. Nothing of note occurred during the voyage save unpleasant sensations incident to travelling by water, and a dense fog that settled down upon us fifty miles this side "Scotia," but which gently lifted as we neared the coast, and afforded a fine view of the city of Halifax, its broad bay, its green isles, its shipping and its fortifications. It is the most strongly fortified town in the Provinces, and has a stationed military force of three thousand. The city has an ancient appearance, most of the houses being built of brick and stone, and in style of architecture resembling those of the Mother Country. It is pleasantly located, and from the summit of the hill upon which are its finest residences, its public garden and citadel, may be had an extended view of the ocean, the harbor and surrounding country. The population is about thirty thousand, and the principal business is the cod and herring fisheries and ship-building.

Methodism has a strong hold in this city and throughout the Dominion. In Halifax there are six Methodist Churches, under the care of faithful and competent pastors. Those of Grafton and Brunswick street are the largest, and are models of neatness and beauty. These are free from debt—a feature which distinguishes the Churches in this section. Would that it might distinguish Churches in all sections and in all lands! The Baptist and Presbyterian Churches are well represented, and a unity exists between the various religious sects that bespeaks for them success in the effort they are making to bring the whole land under the dominion of Christ.

We had a pleasant interview with Professor Honeyman, one of the most eminent scientific men of the age, whose geological investigations, recently published, have created very deep interest among thoughtful men in both England and America. We also found a genial friend in Mr. W. M. Harrington, one of the prominent merchants of the city, who showed us about, and who made our visit one to be long and pleasantly remembered.

Leaving Halifax, we passed over the Windsor and Annapolis railroad to St.

John, New Brunswick. This route affords an opportunity for viewing Nova Scotia for two hundred miles. No more productive land can be found on the Continent than along the valley of Minas. After traversing miles of wild forest scenery, we emerged at Windsor, where Kings College is located. Near by is the residence of the great humorist, Judge Haliburton, familiarly called "Sam Slick," and just across the river Avon is the "charmed land," the fair Acadia, where dwelt "Evangeline," the heroine of Longfellow's inimitable poem. There.

In the Acadian Land, on the shores of the basin of Minas, Distant, Secluded, still, the little village of Grand Pre. Lay in the fruitful valley.

A sail across the Bay of Fundy, and we entered the beautiful city of St. John, just as the sun was dropping behind the hills, and painting the clouds with amber and gold. There we met Dr. McKeown, of the New England Conference, and Dixon of Wisconsin, both in pursuit of rest and recreation amid the mountains and vales of this beautiful region.

There are many things in passing through the provinces that favorably impress a traveller. The civility of the employees on all lines of travel, the sacred observance of the Sabbath, the absence of drunkenness and profane swearing on the streets, the respect for religious work and Christian ministers, and the hospitality shown to strangers, are features too marked to be overlooked, and which are worthy the imitation of all people, especially of those who boast of a wider domain, of greater resources, and a progress unequalled in the world's history.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

"THE FICKLENESS OF FORTUNE."

The Rev. J. R. Campbell, in his "History of Yarmouth," recently issued from the press, contributes the following—

The names of Robbins, Lovitt, Baker, Ryerson, Moses, Killam, Dennis and Doane, Goudey, Moody, and very many others, tell us of the successful extension of our foreign shipping interests.

But to none of them, however largely they may have contributed towards the building up and extending of that department, belongs the honor of having, so to speak, originated the foreign trade of the Port. That honour belongs to a man whose name does not appear in our lists—

ANTHONY LANDERS, a native of Sunderland, England, whose spirited and extensive operations in ship building, merited a more successful issue. Mr. Landers first arrived in Yarmouth in 1808, on board a Dutch galliot of 101 tons named the "Badger," which he loaded with a cargo of timber for Sunderland. On his return he bought two grants of land, to facilitate his future operations. The first vessel he built was a brig of 250 tons named the "Peter Waldo." She was launched at Plymouth. He afterwards built another brig at Plymouth named the "Bittern," which he also loaded with timber for the English market. On his return voyage, having on board the weights and measures for the Township of Yarmouth, together with some of the best Northumberland sheep, and a Northumberland bull and cow, he was taken off Halifax by the "Tezel," an American privateer, belonging to Providence, R. I. They offered him and his crew the long boat; but Captain Landers refused to leave his ship. When the privateer and her prize arrived at Providence, the authorities received him kindly, but kept his vessel. He stated his scheme about improving the stock; and they gave him some of their best breeds, which he afterwards sent to him at Yarmouth.

When the war was over, he bought an American vessel, which had been taken by a Liverpool privateer. Her name had been the "Factor," which he changed to the "Bittern," and all that remains of her lies in the Yarmouth harbour. He sailed some time in this vessel between Yarmouth and England. In the year 1818 he brought out all his furniture and other effects, including improved farming implements, together with a competent man, the late George W. Brown, to carry on the farm.

In 1810 he built the barque "Zebulun," 300 tons; in 1821 the "Waldo," 250 tons; the "Thales," at Tusket, 260 tons; and at Salmon River the "Ugonia," 260 tons. In 1825 he built the "Thetis," 300 tons; and at Milton, the barque "Hebron." In 1830 he built the barque "Dove," and the brig "Rhoda," each 275 tons. If the circumstances be all taken into account, it must be confessed that he was a far more than ordinarily spirited and enterprising man; and he may justly, I conceive, be called the Father, if not the Founder of our foreign trade, which is the main source of the continued and increasing prosperity of Yarmouth.

But fickle as she is said to be, Fortune was more than usually so with this man. In the year 1833 he went to reside in England; and, I have been credibly informed, that a few years ago, a number of Yarmouth men being in Liverpool, subscribed among them to furnish him with a coat. He became beggared in the initiating and prosecuting of an enterprise, in which thousands are now becoming rich."

Mr. Campbell also notes that through the influence of Mr. Landers the first Methodist minister was appointed to Yarmouth, and that this preacher, the Rev. Mr. Alder, was boarded by Mr. Landers, who, in other ways, contributed to the success of Methodism in that thriving portion of our Province.

A little boy five-years-old heard the Bible story of Samson for the first time. He was much impressed with the efficiency of the weapons which Samson used in one of his hand-to-hand conflicts with the Philistines. A day or two after, his mother, just before getting into a carriage was trying to break a piece of candy which she had promised to divide between the little boy and his brother. The candy was tough and resisted her efforts. In this emergency the smaller boy looked up at the coachman and said: "Say, James, you haven't got the jawbone of an ass about you, have you?"

The Universalist Church in Baltimore, Md., is said to be in danger of a schism. Mr. Powell, who was pastor, but is not, proposes to form a society "thoroughly Universalist," yet to be so formed that Atheists and Deists may join it, and not be kept back by troublesome "articles of belief." With what singular unanimity all classes of errorists hate creeds or articles of belief!

BETTER TIMES AT HAND.—On every side, evidences of a better state of business feeling prevail. Our merchants are confident of a good fall trade, and the fear that the coming winter will be an exceptionally severe one on our working people is being dispelled by many stable signs of brisk trade this autumn. Even in New England, where the business depression has been most disastrously felt, quite a number of large mills, silent for many months past, are starting into action and on full time, for the fall and winter. In our State, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, some of the furnaces, mills, and factories, shut up for over a year, have been reopened, and work has been or will be resumed very shortly. The reason of this is that prices have touched their lowest point and show signs of improvement. Stocks of goods have been reduced to the bare boards, or very near them; the products of the country have been unprecedented; and there is at last some encouragement to resume traffic with a prospect of profit, for that is the great business magnet. If our merchants and manufacturers can now resurrect the old-time commercial confidence, we may look for the dawn of better times very soon.—*Scientific Am.*

A \$14,000 FARM.—It lay in the North and belonged to a saintly old Methodist woman. She was nearly ready to go to a country where there is no need of farming; where they do not "eat bread in the sweat of their face." She had a fine farm worth \$14,000, and the Wesleyan University that lost so much by Mr. Drew's failure was in sore need of it; she gave it to the college; gave it in the name of the Lord and in her love for the cause of Christ her Saviour.

Nobly and wisely done. Her farm will yield large returns; it will make substantial contributions toward the progress of the race in true knowledge and godliness. It will feed many hungry minds. Many of the Lord's poor will get ready, through this benediction, to do the Lord's work.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

THE WESLEYAN

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The WESLEYAN will be sent to new Subscribers from the 1st of September, 1876, till the 31st December, 1877, for one year's subscription rate—Two Dollars. This gives the Paper four months free.

This offer is made with a view to increase the circulation of the Paper, which has now, as its readers acknowledge, a very large variety of news, besides much information from the Churches. We will continue to afford reliable reports of the Markets in St. John and Halifax, the latest intelligence by Telegraph and otherwise of any importance, thus meeting the necessities of business men. For the family the WESLEYAN will afford a good store of the freshest, purest reading, necessary to keep members of the household in possession of facts as well as incidents of every-day life. Correspondence from England, the Western Provinces, the United States, Newfoundland and elsewhere will appear in its columns.

Agents

We are disposed to offer the utmost encouragement possible within the limits of our means. Times are now brightening, and thousands of families in our Church not receiving the WESLEYAN may be encouraged to take it. That our Agents may help us to secure this end we make this

Liberal Offer

In addition to the usual Cash Premium which each Agent may retain when remitting, we will give to the one who sends us the largest number of New Subscribers before the 1st of January, 1877, TWENTY DOLLARS CASH, providing the number sent be not less than forty. To the one sending us the second largest number we will give in addition to the usual Premium TEN DOLLARS CASH. To those sending us the next largest number, FIVE DOLLARS CASH. The names may be sent as soon as they are obtained and the Cash forwarded any time between now and the first of January, 1877. But in all cases the money must be all sent in before the Special Premium will be paid.

We rely upon our Brethren to help us at once. We will send specimens of the Paper to any address they may order free. Ministers wishing to employ their spare hours in a way to do good, will find this a profitable method. Ministers who cannot attend to the Canvas may secure some one who will at once make money and be very usefully employed. Speak of the Paper in your Prayer-Meetings, and on your visit. Help us and we will help you.

The WESLEYAN is now sent by friends:

- 1—To many who are away from the Provinces. It contains for those a perpetual cheer, as we learn from persons far from home.

- 2—To poor persons and to those who have been obliged through circumstances to discontinue their Subscriptions.—The blessings pronounced on such donors by those benefited, are frequently sent to us in letters.

- 3—To Children who have gone out into Business or left home to reside with Strangers. The WESLEYAN thus becomes a bond of Church and Family connection.

Our old Subscribers—our friends of the Paper, are asked to help us by recommending the WESLEYAN to their neighbours and acquaintances to a subscriber. We will send the Paper to any thus secured as a new subscriber sixteen months for two dollars.