

THE WESLEYAN.

The only Methodist Paper published in the Maritime Provinces.
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Having a large and increasing circulation in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda,
AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM IT HAS NO EQUAL in these Provinces.
 Rev. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room, Toronto, is Agent for this paper.
All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876.

THE financial year for the Book Room and WESLEYAN closes with this month. Any cash remittances, therefore, on account of either, will be thankfully received.

MR. McDougall's life and labours receive a just recompense from the Canadian papers. Several have given ample references to his manly and numerous achievements in behalf of the state and of religion. The Montreal Witness gives a very faithful portrait of our departed friend and publishes several extracts from recent letters forwarded by him to friends in Toronto and Montreal.

To us in the east, this death brings a new experience. Hitherto we have been sympathizing with martyrs of other Churches and lamented men who had but left a precious memory behind them. Now we mourn over the fall of Mr. McDougall,—our own McDougall,—the noble missionary who thrilled us by his narrations of his own wonderful career, and then went hence to die.

This death, too, brings us face to face with missionary life—its toils, endurance and sacrifices. "There is not much poetry about missionary life" said an intelligent traveller who visited the homes of our own heroes in the North-west. Their fare is often scant enough, and their furniture none of the most luxurious. We had notions of this kind ourselves; but now we see what is meant by going among "the lost tribes" of the Indian countries.

May we have corresponding purpose to honor Him, who, as Head of the Church, favoured us with heroic men and women according to our Church's necessities!

We see that voluntary contributions are being sent in western cities, towards forming some kind of McDougall Memorial.

TRANSFER WORK.

Several letters have reached us approving of the suggestion made in our columns a week or two ago regarding the mode of transfers for this year. It seems necessary to explain fully our reason for doubting the necessity of a lengthened and expensive journey on the part of several delegates. Those who attended at Toronto last year, cannot forget how unsatisfactory were the results of the trip. The results arose altogether from the imperfect constitution of the Committee. Any one can see, by reading the nigardly definition of the Committee's character, as given in the discipline, that, while it seems to have all power, it has really no power. In other words, its powers are so absolute, that the Committee must refuse to exercise them. Thus—

It has power to transfer any man, against his will, to any part of the Dominion, and there is no right of appeal, or method of preventing the Committee's decision from being carried out.

There is no provision whereby the expense attending forced transfers can be secured. So that, not only are the rights of ministers involved, but one or two Conferences might exert their strength, and refuse to pay the bills which the Committee incurred by transfers.

It is not even hinted as to what particular fund shall meet the annual expenses of the Committee, which must necessarily aggregate, if all the members attend, from four to five hundred dollars a year.

Between the upper Conferences transfers may readily be made, but only where the relative authorities and individuals to be transferred are willing; and so in the Maritime Conferences. But where an understanding of this kind exists between us, we have the promise of the Committee that it will sanction our action; so that no real necessity exists, in such cases, for a visit to Toronto.

Of course, we admit that complica-

tions may arise requiring the full attendance of delegates; but in the absence of information that difficulties are to come up—and all delegates should be furnished with the information—we cannot see that anything is to be gained by going.

HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA,

has just now a most unenviable notoriety for singular crimes. Seldom is justice required to adjudge two such infamous acts as those which must engage the Supreme Court of that fine County at its next session. A young man is charged with having violently perpetrated upon a neighbour young woman that crime, which all law, human and divine, consents, without a moment's hesitation, to regard as worthy of death, and leaving his victim at her mother's threshold, ruined and distracted. The other case, in some of its features, is somewhat similar. A tavern-keeper in Windsor, having surfeited one of his customers with drink, sent or conveyed the unfortunate man to a neighbor's door and left him to perish by exposure. Windsor had, a few years ago, some heartless rum-sellers. One, it is well known, had the fendish habit of paying back his revenge due to the fathers by giving their sons enough liquor to stupefy them, and then kicking them into the street. At that time he had the majesty of the law—whose protection he secured by paying a few dollars annually for a license—to shelter him, as he or others may to day appeal to the law against any imputation of having caused this death to which we refer. It would produce a revolution in this or any other country if a Government should offer to young men the privilege of security against justice for such crimes as that recently committed in Hants County. There is no license against the consequences of vile acts which produce disgrace and misery to young women; but there is a legal refuge—built and sustained by legislation—into which those who murder by strong drink may run, and laugh their pursuers to scorn. We would exhort the authorities to scrupulous fidelity in this instance, were it not that all our sad history shows how utterly feeble is the right hand of justice while tied down by the present Licensing system.

FROM AUSTRALIA

we have papers of December and January. How strange it seems to have before us, on the verge of April, the record of watch-night meetings among our cousins at the antipodes. Twenty years ago, it would have required a much longer period; but even now, one ascertains something of the world's distances by these suggestive messengers of the Press. The Melbourne Spectator—a sterling Methodist exchange by the way—brings back to us an article of our own, written in October last, on the experiment of our United Methodistism. We give the note by which the Spectator introduces our article, as it affords an opportunity of correcting one or two errors into which our brother at the antipodes has fallen:—

"[We transfer the following article from the Wesleyan, the official organ of the Canadian Wesleyan Church. The "problem of which it speaks" is precisely that which we are seeking to solve in our Annual and General Conferences—the point of difference being that the Canadian Annual Conferences have no laymen.]"

The Wesleyan is but an organ of the Canadian Methodist Church. Thus it will be discovered by the editor of the Spectator that—whether for weal or for woe—we have no Wesleyan Church in Canada, and there are organs which represent the Western, as this does the Eastern Provinces of our Dominion. In Australia and Canada the progress of union was almost simultaneous; so that Methodists in both countries may well be excused for not studying a scheme on the opposite side of the globe, while so interesting an experiment was being tried among themselves. Thus it happens that the motion of Dr. Douglas and Judge Wilmot, with their flaming eloquence, which rebaptized our Canadian Church, altogether escaped the notice of Australians. We hope the problem of church government among our cousins—differing so far as we could judge, mainly in the particular of the constitution of Annual Conferences—will soon be solved as satisfactorily as has been our own.

SECOND AND BETTER CONSECRATIONS.

—We are greatly rejoiced to hear that in the new church recently dedicated by us on the Aylesford Circuit, the Lord is pouring out his Spirit. Recompense is coming largely into the families of those who gave liberally to the building. In several instances we have noticed that our dedications of this year have been followed by gracious visitations of revival. Our great Head of the church shall have all the glory!

PERSONAL—Rev. Henry Pope's friends will be pleased to learn that he is steadily improving. Although not yet able to leave the house he has so far recovered as to walk about.—Telegraph.

TEMPERANCE PAPERS. No 1.

BY REV. WILLIAM HARRISON.

The Magnitude of the Curse.

The giant proportions of the liquor traffic in the United Kingdom may be seen from the fact that there are more than 150,000 public houses and beer shops continually engaged in retailing this vile and destructive traffic. This number would give an average of one license to every 45 of the male population.

Supposing we allow each beer shop to have, on an average, a frontage of ten yards, they would form a row of houses upwards of 850 miles long, or one continuous street extending from Edinburgh to London.

The following startling statistics will reveal the terrible waste of the nation's wealth every year, and the terrible curse still afflicting the British people.

The gross amount annually expended in intoxicating drinks seems perfectly fabulous, but it is competent for any one to test the statements by government returns which are at once convincing and indisputable,—

- Money annually spent in intoxicating drinks.

1. Ardent spirits, costing	£30,000,000
2. Malt liquors, " "	60,000,000
3. Foreign wines, " "	15,000,000
4. British wines, " "	1,500,000
Total	£106,500,000
- Loss of wealth annually incurred in the production and retailing of intoxicating liquors.

1. The land now devoted to the growth of barley and hops used in making intoxicating drinks, would produce food to the value of not less than	£18,000,000
2. In the manufacture of strong drink there is a loss of capital and labor worth at least	15,000,000
3. The labour of retailers of the traffic, numbering 600,000 or upwards, would be worth	25,000,000
Total	£58,000,000
- Expenses and burdens annually arising from the use of strong drink.

1. Loss of labour and time to employers and workmen by drinking, estimated by the Parliamentary Committee some time ago	£50,000,000
2. Destruction of property on sea and land, and loss of property by theft and other crimes, the result of drinking habits	10,000,000
3. Public and private charges by pauperism, destitution, sickness, insanity, and premature death	10,000,000
4. Cost of police, support of criminals, &c.,	3,000,000
Total	£73,000,000

From the statements just made it appears that the yearly loss of wealth to the British nation through intoxicating drinks is nothing less than 229,000,000 pounds sterling.

The financial loss, however, only presents one consequence of this terrible traffic. The influence on the social and moral life of the nation is degrading to the last degree. The drinking system is the great obstruction in the path of advancement, the principal source of poverty and crime and the great demoralizer of the people.

What then do we get in return for the £229,000,000 annually monopolized by the liquor traffic? We name the following as some of the principal items we get in exchange:—

- Nearly a million and a half of paupers in the United Kingdom, or one in twenty of the entire population. Nineteenths of this pauperism being caused by drink.
- 600,000 drunkards, each one a source of sorrow and annoyance, both to his family and his neighbours.
- 60,000 human beings slain, it is estimated, through drink every year.
- 43,000 lunatics in our asylums, and 25,000 inquests yearly, in both cases mainly owing to strong drink.
- 140,000 criminals, nearly all the fruit of the liquor traffic.
- Gambling, prostitution, families neglected and cruelly treated, intellects ruined, and social disorder that is appalling.

With these sad and painful results before us, we can form some estimate of the magnitude of the curse still darkening and afflicting the British nation. Surely with this terrible catalogue of waste and ruin before us, the Temperance reform finds an immovable argument for its existence, and a sufficient motive to greater deeds than ever it has accomplished in the past.

Deer Island, March 14, 1876.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR EDITOR,—I see by the last week's WESLEYAN that a pamphlet published by a Presbyterial minister, and purporting to be an historical narrative of spurious revivals in the County of Lunenburg, has reached the editorial chair. And after pointing out "a few of its objectionable features," you are disposed to let the subject die. Those more immediately interested in the matter are disposed to prolong its life by administering a pill or two to the author of the pamphlet, hoping that though pains and cramps may follow, his conscience may be benefitted, so that when he attempts another historical narrative, he may manifest a greater love for that, which he has, in this instance, proved himself so deficient of, viz., veracity.

When a Christian minister becomes an historian, and professes to state facts as they occurred, his standing and profession ought to be a sufficient guarantee for the truthfulness of his statements. But what opinion can the public have of an historian who credits an opponent with an opening paragraph, and other statements, that prove to be the base inventions of his own mind—who insinuates, for the purpose of damaging the character of his opponent, that he was indebted to Punshon for many of his very "fine passages;" and thereby the historian proves himself to be either very ignorant of Punshon's writings, or else knew when he published the sentence that he was sending out a slander and a falsehood. Such an historian ought to die, and his name perish—of course I mean in an historic point of view. We purpose, however, to keep him alive for a while.

Yours, &c.,
 JOSEPH GAETZ.

Liverpool, March 27, 1876.

ITEMS FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY

This idea of a sermon may be found in some other parts of the world as well as in Syria.

The Southern Churchman reports the serious illness of Bishop Johns, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Virginia. Dr. Johns is one of the senior bishops of the Church, having been consecrated in 1842.

The elegant building of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, on Boylston Street, is completed, and it is expected will be dedicated the third week in March. It stands nearly opposite the Masonic Temple. The Union numbers 2000 members, and has a library of nearly 4000 volumes.

By the decision of one of the Kentucky courts, the Protestant Episcopalians have recovered the Emanuel Church in Louisville. The Emanuel congregation joined the Reformed Episcopal Society, and took with them their valuable real estate and edifice. The court decided that the Reformed Episcopal Church was not the original grantee, and therefore had no valid title to the property.

To the list of colleges affected by the great revival is now added Williams, Massachusetts. A noon prayer-meeting has been re-established which was organized by Professor Hopkins many years ago. On Monday evening a general religious meeting attended by the faculty and students is held. A like religious interest prevails at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania.

The litigation in respect to the disposition of the Old South Church, Boston, has ended in an order of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts authorizing its sale. It is one of the landmarks of Boston, and its disappearance or permanent conversion to secular uses will be regretted by many Bostonians. It has already been used temporarily as a post-office.

It is expected that at the next General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which assembles at Atlanta, Georgia, on the first Monday of May, the question of the union of all the colored Methodist bodies will be considered. The colored Methodist Churches are three in number—the African, the Zion, and the Colored Methodist; the aggregate number of their members is not much short of half-a-million.

Mr. Moody's sermons are as simple and as homely in Arabic as in English. This is the story. The Rev. S. W. Marsh, of the American Presbyterian Mission in Syria, writes to the Evangelist from Tablek: "Last Sunday evening some of our teachers were spending the evening with me, and one of them read aloud Mr. Moody's sermon, translating it into Arabic. It sounded in Arabic even more familiar and informal than in English, for the natives have an idea that a sermon must be in highest possible Arabic, and the less common people understand it, the more learned the preacher and the more eloquent the discourse."

The case of JENKINS v. COOK, which has excited so much attention in England has entered upon a new phase. It will be remembered that on appeal to the Privy Council their lordships decided that there was no evidence before them that Mr. Jenkins was "an open and notorious evil liver" or a "common and notorious depraver of the Book of Common Prayer." They therefore admonished the Rev. Flavel Cook not to withhold the sacrament from his parishioner. Mr. Cook has declared that he will never obey the command of the Privy Council. A request has been presented to Mr. Jenkins, signed by 508 parishioners, begging him not to press his advantage, and urging him to leave the congregation. He is not disposed to accede to this request, and will claim his rights as a communicant. Should he do so, Mr. Cook will resign.

The Temperance Conference of New England ministers opened in the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church, Boston, on Wednesday, March 15. There was a large attendance of both ministers and laymen. The Rev. J. B. Dunn, (Presbyterial) made the opening address. The Rev. Messrs. Dunn, Cummings, Miner and Conant were appointed to preside over the meeting in rotation. The Rev. A. A. Miner, (Universalist) read a carefully prepared essay on the "Physiological effects of Alcohol," the Rev. Dr. Mallalieu, (Methodist) on "Christian Liberty as related to Alcoholic Beverages." Both essays after being read were discussed at some length. Six gentlemen, one from each New England State, were appointed to present a report of State temperance progress on the morning session of the second day. On the afternoon of Wednesday the Rev. Dr. Lorrimer, (Baptist) read an essay on "Temperance and Literature," and the Rev. Mr. Dunn, (Presbyterial), one on "Alcoholic drinks and Christian Missions." Among the striking passages in Mr. Dunn's essay was the following: "Some few years ago we clipped from a Boston paper this item: 'The sailing barge *Thomas Pope*, of New York, bound for Monrovia, Africa, cleared at our custom-house this forenoon. She had seven missionaries engaged as passengers, and twenty-nine thousand gallons of New England rum as part of her cargo.' Mr. Dunn thought that this cargo might be classed as 'assorted.'"

From Our Exchanges.

PROFESSOR R. A. PROCTOR delivered three astronomical lectures recently in Minneapolis, Minnesota, before an audience of 1700 people—more than could find seats in the largest hall, and most of them paid at the door. That, in a frontier town which twenty-five years ago was an Indian reservation, tells the story of the thirst for knowledge which rages in the Western breast.

AUSTRALIA, JAN. 8th.—A season truly remarkable for its extreme variableness and the greatness of its changes has been rendered still more exceptional and extraordinary by a fall of snow that has whitened the ranges around Mansfield. On Tuesday there was a hot wind, and light summer coats were indispensable to comfort, while on the following day overcoats were not only endurable but almost necessary to protect the system from the effects of fall in the temperature of about forty degrees. Although we are not exactly experiencing Christmas weather, as it is understood at the antipodes, yet the air this week has had quite a wintry keenness about it. What will be the effect on the crops in the later districts it is difficult to foretell, but there can be no doubt that many kinds of business have suffered severely from cloudy skies and frequent changes of rain and hail.—Melbourne Spectator.

THERE are not many magazines that have had an unbroken existence of a hundred years, but the Methodist Magazine is almost reached that great age—it is ninety-eight years old; and it is not very surprising that some who wish its form to be altered, and the monthly-set system with which it is connected to be abolished, do at the same time strongly wish the old "shilling magazine" to be allowed to complete its one hundredth year just as it is. We are among the number; and even with a new editor, and more sprightliness of writing and adaptation to the requirements of the times, we want the venerable magazine of all the Churches to linger with us two more years. Then let many lips sing a verse that will not be in the New Hymn Book, for it was neither accepted nor rejected:

Hark! the people hymn Thy glory,
 And the deathless hand of fame
 On our hearts record the story
 Of Thy spotless life and name.

As to the New Hymn Book, it tarries long before it comes; but seven different editions are in course of preparation, some very cheap and some very tasteful. It is not an easy thing, nor would it be wise, quickly to produce a book that will be used in the Church for the songs of the people for perhaps the next generation, and it is only through a great amount of stick-ativeness that this excellent hymn-book has been prepared so soon.

It is to be feared that the growth of the Christian Church in this country does not keep pace with the growth of the population as it should. The statistics from America ought to stimulate us, for there is no doubt that among the marvellous things of the century is the growth of ecclesiastical bodies in that land. In 1777 the number of Churches was less than 950, but by the Census of 1870 the number was 72,000. Churches have multiplied nearly eighty-fold; population thirteen-fold.—Table Talk, English Methodist.

Do you not know how a church fair works? The principle is a very ingenious one. Some ladies borrow money from their husbands, buy materials, and make up fancy articles, which they give to the fair. Then they change places, borrow more money, and buy the articles back again.—Congregationalist.

So in pastoral care, our class-meetings are drooping and failing everywhere under cast iron methods of conducting them, and it is time pastors felt free to study the human nature side of these powerful arms of pastoral oversight. If the class-meetings die they will be killed by formal stereotyped ways, not through any want of excellence in the system. Many pastors have seen this and are working on methods more like those of John Wesley than those in common use among us. We have a great body of new converts to build up in Christian habit and duty and timely attention to class-meeting methods may greatly help us.—Methodist.

THE BRADFORD (J.) supplies the following. According to an annual discourse, J. M. C. Fulton, Foreign Missions in the Bradford. The sermon was a breathless attention of an hour and a half, whether a seraphic breadth of research starting statistical formation, and whether ever listened Fulton's exposed system of alms-giving, object that cheating the hearer, was irrefragably, we could that thousands in been present to it appeal in behalf of hope that some may have the sermon distribution. If of itinerancy be er's case, his mind this place, will close days more. Then, Echo answers "A pulpit in New York need hesitate is not a congregationalists but would nate in securing

THE MARQUESS BANE'S

A NEW BRUNSWICK SCOTLAND FOR 600,000

Some weeks ago that Mr. Peter C. N. B., had gone to the title of Marquis and to the Bread returned to this E. Berryman, who to Scotland. The hands of three lairg and one claimant has little will become the p That he is really albane seems cert lineal descendant Breadalbane. At Marquis the dir found, so the title ferred upon and next of kin, to kee the heir should bell has witness The property is 115 miles long an yields an income \$25,000 more the of Wales, the clarent possessor of t tend giving it up brought before t ber, it is though will again visit S interest to some that the Magary married, and th age.—St. John N

NEWS

NOV.

The Halifax G build a new retort The house of Kentville, has been Lat Saturday B 25 years of service A moulding sh destroyed by fire ing.

The last batch have been commit preme Court.

Seventy-three a to sell thirteen granted by the Ha

The sum of amount deposited Halifax residents Two or three a in Halifax lately pairing the roof buildings.

A small pleas last summer was Halifax harbor, during last Mend

The good people satisfied with the school-tax is levied meeting to protes

The dead body at Dartmouth, an woman, has been the charge of con The directors of ing Co., of Dartm most satisfactory ers, showing that ing greatly

NEW BRUNSWICK

St. John boasts Several cases of P. E. Island.

The three Ch paid dividends Du per cent.

The Rev. D. D. Chaplain of the Council.

A law is being killing of mouse, space of three year