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# The Wesleyan

Rev. A. W. NICOLSON,  
Editor and Publisher.

Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada

\$3 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE  
Postage Prepaid.

VOL. XXX

HALIFAX, N.S. OCTOBER 26, 1878.

NO. 4

NOTES BY A PROBATIONER.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, (CONTINUED).

FRIENDSHIP WITH CHRIST.

This was the subject of the morning's Bible reading by the Rev. C. M. Whittlesey, of Spencerport, U. S., author of "Gospel Truth," &c. Mr. Whittlesey, like many other ministers, has abandoned the peculiar dress of his profession. From his appearance, few would judge him to be a minister. But from his manner of speech, everybody would pronounce him "American." There was that strongly marked nasal twang which is readily noticed by all, but which an American alone can produce.

One meaning, and the least of the word friend is, not an enemy. Then it grows up to intimacy. We will take the human first then go up to the divine. There may be friendship with the Queen, first as a husband or as a son. Believers have the place of full grown sons—not of infants, under tutors and governors, but of sons. "Now are we the sons of God." In the Old Testament believers were children under law or servants. It was a dispensation of law. They were also friends of the Lord. This was not as near as a full-grown son. They were not admitted into the family. Abraham was a friend of God. God took him into his counsel. Friendship is a privilege to its fullest extent under this dispensation. Now, suppose we just go along like servants, would it not pain God? Suppose we say, "I have got to do this. I must go to do that." We are called up into acquaintance with the Lord Jesus Christ. Nearer than a subject of the realm.—We are friends.

How can I have practical friendship with Jesus? He is in heaven and I am down here. How can I have him as my friend every day? This friendship has been. Therefore, it can be.

"And the Lord spake unto Moses, face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend." "He that hath my commandments and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me." "If a man love me, he will keep my words." "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." Friend means friend in the fullest, richest, largest meaning.

Let us come to a closer analysis of friendship. There is one book in the Bible that may be called the practical man's friend. All business men should be well acquainted with Proverbs. "A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity." Proverbs is full of friendship. We must not doubt God's friendship. We never do this until we have done something wrong. His friendship is stable. He is a steadfast friend. "At all times." He loves us when we are naughty. Mothers know this about their children.

We are to take counsel of him. Take him into our counsel. This will take the fret out of our lives. Man must have his heart at rest by having this divine friendship. He cannot think when his heart is not at rest. In order to think right, we need to have this hearty friendship with Jesus. "The kisses of an enemy are deceitful." That is Judas. That kiss is a lie. Men join the church sometimes for business purposes. That is the kiss of enemies. Every kiss by an enemy will burn for ever. God never made a hell for man. Man makes a hell for himself, and then goes to it. The hell is of his own making. (I think that Mr. Whittlesey meant that our main punishment in the next world was from our own conscience.) The wounds of a friend are faithful. There is a friend that sticks closer than a brother. That means Jesus. The lecturer's time was unexpectedly shortened, or he would have shown how we could show ourselves friendly with Jesus. He concluded by speaking of the necessity of a friend at the day of judgment. The above is only an outline of a really suggestive and highly profitable Bible reading.

NORMAL CLASS HOUR.

An hour or more every day was devoted to this practical work. Many fine but empty theories found advocates but much real work done. The best method of teaching infant schools was the matter discussed. A brother from the audience was elected moderator of the meeting. The lecturer's time as infant-class teachers to make themselves known by standing. Only one responded to his call—not, I presume, because she was the only one present, but because they were aware of what they would be expected to do. She detailed her method of work, which did not materially differ from that pursued by thousands of teachers. A short lesson was given, cards, with texts of Scripture on them, were distributed. Three verses were learned, and repeated the following Sabbath. Every Sabbath she catechized them on the previous week's lesson. The history of the kings of Judah and Israel had been the subject of the late lesson. This she had turned it into a story which the children readily grasped. She adopted various marks for those who have their lessons learned well, fairly well, or not learned at all. There she was in reality their teacher. She declared that she learned much from them.

When Mrs. Morton sat down there was a lengthy discussion about the time that infants should be kept in school. Some advocated half an hour, others three quarters or even an hour. It was conceded by all that if suitable rooms were occupied and the exercises often varied they might be kept even as long as the usual exercises of a regular Sabbath School. Most interesting and profitable was the discussion originated by a brother asking "What means should be recommended to bring scholars to a state of active decision for God?" Some advocated that after every service those who wished to give themselves to God should be requested either to stand or kneel. Some children's meetings were tried by some.

who were already Christians, or who were now desirous of becoming such. Obedience was said to be the only test of love. One teacher said that the best person in the church, whether it was the minister, the superintendent, a teacher, or a private person should be requested to meet all the children that were desirous of serving God once a week, apart from the rest of the school. Dr. Froot, Presbyterian, of Little Falls, who had dissented from many things said, was asked how he would conduct a meeting for the young people. He described one way which had been followed by, and originated with himself, and which had been most successful. It was to have a meeting without a leader, except the Holy Spirit. On a blackboard, placed where all could see it, was written the different ways in which the children were asked to take part in the meetings. Please take part in any of the following ways: 1. Give out the number of a hymn. 2. Read a hymn. 3. Read a portion of the Scriptures, not exceeding ten verses. 4. Read a clipping from a newspaper. 5. Read a quotation from a book. 6. Speak your experience or give a word of exhortation. 7. Lead in prayer. This plan had been followed with great success in his church for years. Many a veteran in Sabbath School work took out paper and pencil and jotted down these heads as if he had discovered a rich mine to be worked in the future. The Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Toronto, said that the want of success by teachers and ministers arose from a lack of consecration to God and their work. He urged that the need of all workers was a baptism of the Holy Spirit. If we secured this, our labours would be greatly prospered. After this suggestive morning's session many resolved to work more diligently than ever for the good of the young.

she gave the pure Bible to all her teachers and to the people. King James' edition is the best translation ever made and the most difficult to revise. Ireland is still Roman Catholic because she never got the Bible.

4. The reciprocity of English and Continental Protestantism to establish the Reformation in England. All Protestant Ministers were recognized as such in England. There was no question about the validity of their orders. The Protestants were distinguished by more catholicity of spirit than than now.

5. The recognition of the Sabbath as a sacred day. The only approach to this was Calvin's work at Geneva. Luther never contended for the sanctity of the Sabbath day. The English Reformers did. We must make no concessions where our forefathers made none. He spoke of the unjust effects of children going from the Sabbath School and hearing the noises and seeing the sights of the saloons. He urged the people to hand down to their children a pure and beautiful Sabbath.

6. The Protestants in England were never iconoclastic. They never set their self-control. On the Continent it was not so. In Scotland it was not so. The British reformers attacked spiritual evils. He spoke of the majesty of England's repose and patience. Protestantism found England bound hand and foot. It left her free.

This outline falls to convey an adequate idea of the able lecture. It was delivered with a clearness and a force which were very effective. The Dr. seems to be a good illustration of that majesty of character which he attributes to the English people.

## HOW ENGLAND BECAME PROTESTANT.

BY REV. JOHN F. HURST, D. D.

By the reading of Dr. Hurst's articles, chaste and scholarly in the *Quarterly Review*, and sound and timely in the *Christian Advocate*, I had become partially acquainted with the writer whose voice I was now glad to hear, and whose hand I was afterwards glad to grasp. In appearance Dr. Hurst is most striking. If a visitor knew that the President of Drew Theological Seminary was on the grounds, he might pass the Dr. a hundred times without charging him with anything of importance. He is of slight build and perhaps of not quite medium size. His gait reminds you more of an active business man than of a College Professor. From his effort this evening, I should judge that he excels more as a teacher than platform speaker. His voice is penetrating—not remarkable either for its clearness or its compass. His style is what may be called direct, and his manner earnest and dignified. He used his manuscript freely, both in his lecture and when he preached next evening. My seat was some distance from him withal. There fore I am unable to give a lengthy report of this useful lecture.

The Bible is the greatest revolutionizer, spread it and society will be continually excited. God determined the Protestant movement. What Omnicience determines, omnipotence defends. With the exception of Luther all the Reformers were men of weak bodies. Briefly he traced the progress of this revolution in the various countries of Europe. This was the first great movement in Europe since the Crusades. A glowing tribute well received by the audience, was paid to England as the mother of the Reformation. She never goes backward. Every step is one of advance. British blood has more elements in it than any other blood that shoots through the human brain. It is the type of the blood that has made history. Why did England win at the Waterloo? Because her blood was the purest. All previous nations were represented in Wellington. True, England moves slowly, but she moves forward. The Reformation was a long time in progress, it was a long time in fighting its battles of success, but it gained in the end. 1. The Reformation in England was the subject of prophecy. Wycliffe held the same relation to England as the Baptist to our Lord. Two and a half centuries was the English conscience in fighting its battles for liberty. There is nothing like this in history. England gave to Germany her first Protestant influence. Some nations are borrowers; England is a producer. England creates and originates. England is the mother of the Reformation. A short history was given, cards, with texts of Scripture on them, were distributed. Three verses were learned, and repeated the following Sabbath. Every Sabbath she catechized them on the previous week's lesson. The history of the kings of Judah and Israel had been the subject of the late lesson. This she had turned it into a story which the children readily grasped. She adopted various marks for those who have their lessons learned well, fairly well, or not learned at all. There she was in reality their teacher. She declared that she learned much from them.

2. Political elements in the English Reformation distinguished it utterly from all other forms of Protestantism. The Protestant party were led by a Roman Catholic. It was not Cranmer or Latimer alone that produced the Reformation, but Henry VIII. At some length the lecturer gave the history of Henry VIII. The Pope refused to give Henry a divorce. The Pope denied the Roman Catholic Kingdom tried to set up a Roman Catholic Pope. Henry was succeeded by Edward, whose reign was brave, earnest and pure. He was followed by the Roman Catholic Mary. Then came the long and wise reign of Elizabeth.

3. The Reformation was the Bible. The English Reformers gave more prominence to it than any of the other Reformers. Tyndale was driven out of England while at work on his translation. He was driven to Rotterdam and other places. Four years after Martin Luther was at Worms he circulated his Bible. It was circulated by M.S.S. It was never

manifested an unfriendly disposition toward the Presbyterians and Methodists, refusing them the right of addressing Prince Alfred on the occasion of his visit to the Islands, and excluding the children of their Sunday schools from the use of seats erected at the public expense, reserving them for the accommodation of Episcopal schools. I protested against such a sectarian appropriation of public money, and reminded him of the impartial conduct of the West Indian Governor along the Prince's route. A lengthy and unpleasant correspondence was the result. One day, in the midst of this controversy, Bro. Samuel Trott our class leader in Tucker's Town, and a noble specimen of the converted African, was conveying me in a skiff through Castle Harbor to Bailey's Bay to an evening appointment. It was the season of the equinox, a strong breeze was blowing with heavy squalls, and rain falling in such torrents, only an canoe could come down to those latitudes. While we were scudding along Trott discovered a yacht on what he considered very dangerous ground, and supposed that it belonged to some officer unacquainted with the locality. We immediately altered our course and bore away toward her with reduced sail and taking in heavy seas. Presently we made out a signal of distress, and shortly afterwards Trott exclaimed, "Why is the *union jack* and the Governor has his yacht amongst the reefs, and is in extreme danger." On went our little boat, her gunwale almost under water, until we ran up alongside. The Governor, a fine looking, portly man stood forward on deck with a troubled countenance. Sitting in the stern where the waves washed into their stranded boat, a lady in a blue dress and a young son. An aidecamp who was Capt. in the 39th regiment, and a faithful dog belonging to his Excellency. I felt proud as the representative of an insulted people to rescue the vice royal party, and to receive the grateful smile and warmly expressed thanks of the truly noble lady as I assisted her into our tiny craft. Having spread my shawl to make her comfortable she insisted on sharing with me her wrapper and umbrella. With our little boat so preciously and dangerously freighted, after a sail of a mile and a half we reached the land in safety. On stepping ashore his Excellency said, "Trot, call at Government House to-morrow and I will give you five pounds for your trouble and bravery in rescuing us from our perilous position."

4. The Reformation in England was never iconoclastic. They never set their self-control. On the Continent it was not so. In Scotland it was not so. The British reformers attacked spiritual evils. He spoke of the majesty of England's repose and patience. Protestantism found England bound hand and foot. It left her free.

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## AN INCIDENT IN MISSIONARY LIFE IN BERMUDA.

BY A LATE MISSIONARY.

The Islands of Bermuda, floating, as it were in the clear blue waters of the Atlantic, "Like studs of emerald on a silver zone."

present to a northerner a most picturesque and beautiful appearance. Stepping ashore at the town of St. George, which is situated on a magnificent harbor at the eastern end of the group, one almost seems to have entered into a new world. The houses with their white roofs, verandas and green jealousies, have a cool and refreshing aspect. The crooked and narrow streets or lanes inclosing gardens containing tropical plants and trees, are something interesting because strange and new. The fragrant sage bush and odiferous cedar, interspersed with palm and other flora of tropical growth, crown the sloping hills and fill the air with such delicious perfume—as Moore reclining beneath his calabash tree in Castle Harbor sang—

"You'd think that nature lavished there Her purest breath—her softest skies, So make a heaven for love to sigh in For birds to live or saints to live or

Hamilton is the capital of Bermuda and the seat of government is a city of no mean appearance. It lies at the waters edge of, perhaps the prettiest harbor in the world, and on the sea coast north and west is guarded by Mount Langton and Clarence Hill, the residences of the Governor of the Islands and Admiral of the North American and West Indian fleet. Amongst the objects of interest it can boast of an Episcopal cathedral, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic chapels—a magnificent hotel, Parliament and public buildings, and one of the finest libraries on this side of the Atlantic. Its central position, wide and pleasant streets, fine stores, ever blooming gardens, shady avenues, romantic walks and good society render this city one of the most desirable places of residence.

During my superintendency of Wesleyan Missions in Bermuda, an extensive revival of religion took place in Hamilton, which necessitated the enlargement of chapel and Sunday school buildings—chapels were also built at Somerset and Tucker's Town. Tucker's Town was a small hamlet of colored people nearly opposite to St. George. The community was blessed with some humble, pious souls, but their earthly possessions were of insignificant value. A new chapel, however, was a necessity; the old one being a small rough board house which in the rainy season led the water through in showers. Having assembled the people and talked and prayed over the matter it was resolved to erect a commodious structure. At the suggestion of some one present the matter was set apart in the following week whose entire earnings each one promised to devote to the new chapel. On the arrival of that day it proved to be bright and lovely, and as though heaven smiled Providence made the enterprise its favored child, each person pledged most with unusual success. Those who went in singing extraordinary catches; those who carried produce to market met with good and ready sales. Pilots got vessels of heavy tonnage to carry into port, and one poor fellow left at home because incapable of earning a livelihood, mourning that he had not a pair of nor lot in the matter, went to the top of the hill, fell upon his knees, and asked the Lord to show him some way in which he might help the good work on that day. On looking around he perceived something unusual lying on the beach, which on approaching he found to be an immense cake of bees-wax, that had drifted ashore from some wreck, and for which he netted a considerable sum. The wonderful results of the day's labor gave energy to the little band, and in a short time the foundation stone was laid and the building hastened on.

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manifested an unfriendly disposition toward the Presbyterians and Methodists, refusing them the right of addressing Prince Alfred on the occasion of his visit to the Islands, and excluding the children of their Sunday schools from the use of seats erected at the public expense, reserving them for the accommodation of Episcopal schools. I protested against such a sectarian appropriation of public money, and reminded him of the impartial conduct of the West Indian Governor along the Prince's route. A lengthy and unpleasant correspondence was the result. One day, in the midst of this controversy, Bro. Samuel Trott our class leader in Tucker's Town, and a noble specimen of the converted African, was conveying me in a skiff through Castle Harbor to Bailey's Bay to an evening appointment. It was the season of the equinox, a strong breeze was blowing with heavy squalls, and rain falling in such torrents, only an canoe could come down to those latitudes. While we were scudding along Trott discovered a yacht on what he considered very dangerous ground, and supposed that it belonged to some officer unacquainted with the locality. We immediately altered our course and bore away toward her with reduced sail and taking in heavy seas. Presently we made out a signal of distress, and shortly afterwards Trott exclaimed, "Why is the *union jack* and the Governor has his yacht amongst the reefs, and is in extreme danger." On went our little boat, her gunwale almost under water, until we ran up alongside. The Governor, a fine looking, portly man stood forward on deck with a troubled countenance. Sitting in the stern where the waves washed into their stranded boat, a lady in a blue dress and a young son. An aidecamp who was Capt. in the 39th regiment, and a faithful dog belonging to his Excellency. I felt proud as the representative of an insulted people to rescue the vice royal party, and to receive the grateful smile and warmly expressed thanks of the truly noble lady as I assisted her into our tiny craft. Having spread my shawl to make her comfortable she insisted on sharing with me her wrapper and umbrella. With our little boat so preciously and dangerously freighted, after a sail of a mile and a half we reached the land in safety. On stepping ashore his Excellency said, "Trot, call at Government House to-morrow and I will give you five pounds for your trouble and bravery in rescuing us from our perilous position."

4. The Reformation in England was never iconoclastic. They never set their self-control. On the Continent it was not so. In Scotland it was not so. The British reformers attacked spiritual evils. He spoke of the majesty of England's repose and patience. Protestantism found England bound hand and foot. It left her free.

This outline falls to convey an adequate idea of the able lecture. It was delivered with a clearness and a force which were very effective. The Dr. seems to be a good illustration of that majesty of character which he attributes to the English people.

Hamilton is the capital of Bermuda and the seat of government is a city of no mean appearance. It lies at the waters edge of, perhaps the prettiest harbor in the world, and on the sea coast north and west is guarded by Mount Langton and Clarence Hill, the residences of the Governor of the Islands and Admiral of the North American and West Indian fleet. Amongst the objects of interest it can boast of an Episcopal cathedral, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic chapels—a magnificent hotel, Parliament and public buildings, and one of the finest libraries on this side of the Atlantic. Its central position, wide and pleasant streets, fine stores, ever blooming gardens, shady avenues, romantic walks and good society render this city one of the most desirable places of residence.

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