

# The Wesleyan,

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## "ALL RIGHT"

BY LEVI WELLS HART.

[Bishop Ames' death was exceedingly  
painful, and his death struggles, con-  
trary to the opinions of his physicians,  
were very hard. He frequently called out  
in loud tones, "All right!" and appeared  
intensely anxious for a reply.]

On the ears of his sorrowing friends  
Came the clarion voice of his call,  
Like the pan of a warrior sends,  
When ordered to conquer or fall.

For, the militant host of the Lord  
He had led fifty years in the van,  
Where he wielded the Spirit's sword—  
The gospel of "good-will to man."

Does he speak to command or reply?  
Must he cease or renew the fight?  
Shall he linger or soar on high?  
To either he answers, "All right!"

But the master has bidden him, "Go!"  
And the death-train at once must start;  
"All right!" was the fiery glow  
That flashed from the veteran's heart.

From the sunlight into the dark  
The plunge of his life-boat is heard  
Till hour ears lose the sound of the bark,  
And "All right!" is the last, brave  
word.

## THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Biographies of living princesses are  
rather difficult to construct on authen-  
tic foundations; outlines are of course  
public property, and from the winter  
of 1849 when the London journals  
daily recorded, "Her Royal Highness  
Princess Louise was taken for an air-  
ing," down to the present hour, the  
outward part of the Princess's life can  
easily be known; but we hope to give  
some glimpses of the character and  
private life of the lady so soon to pre-  
side over a palace in Canada.

The Princess Louise, Marchioness  
of Lorne, was born on the 18th of  
March, 1848, at Buckingham Palace,  
then, as now, the Queen's town resi-  
dence. Her early life, like that of all  
the Queen's children, was spent sim-  
ply, with the mingling of study and  
recreation, early hours, careful train-  
ing, and religious instruction which  
belong to all the better class of English  
households. The royal children were  
surrounded with very little useless  
luxury. There were large nurseries  
and a cheerful school-room; every  
possible advantage in moral and men-  
tal training was theirs, and at no time  
were they without a mother's person-  
al attention. The Queen gave the mas-  
ters and mistresses instructing her  
children ample authority, but she vis-  
ited the school-room daily, inspected  
their studies, and desired that all mis-  
conduct or good behaviour should be  
reported to her person. School-room  
discipline in the royal family is said  
to be very severe, yet we have been  
given pleasant pictures of the harmony  
and simplicity of the Princess's young  
days. There was always a cheerful  
sitting room in the apartments belong-  
ing to the children, and there, a friend  
has told us, might be seen various in-  
dications of the tastes and talents  
among the young people. A promi-  
nent object was always Princess Louise's  
portfolio and the writing table of the  
Princess Royal. On one occasion a  
lady visiting Windsor recalls a pretty  
picture in this room upon which she  
came: Princess Helena practicing at  
the piano, the Princess Royal writing  
letters, and the then youthful Louise  
examining critically some prints and  
drawings which had been given her  
on a recent birthday. The guests were  
received with informality, and all the  
kindness of manner for which the  
Queen's family are noted; indeed, on  
visits like these there is only that  
touch of deference always shown to  
rank in England to mark the inequal-  
ity between hostess and guest. The  
young princesses were always talka-  
tive and good humored with those who  
visited them, and the lady in question  
described how pleasantly an afternoon  
among them was spent. The Queen  
coming in unexpectedly caused the  
only formality, every one rising, and  
as she remained but a short time,  
standing until she had withdrawn, the  
guest as well as the young princesses  
courtesying as the Queen departed.

Thus happily and affectionately the  
sisters were educated together, the  
first break being the Princess Royal's  
marriage at seventeen to the Crown  
Prince of Germany. Princess Alice

married soon after her father's death,  
and as befitting the dreary period,  
quietly, and without ostentation. Prin-  
cess Helena's marriage occurring short-  
ly after, it came about that when quite  
young, and for a longer period than  
any of her sisters, the Princess Louise  
was known as the "young lady" of  
the royal family.

It was during this period that she  
first endeared herself to the hearts of  
the English people by so cordially enter-  
ing into all the art and charitable enter-  
prises of the day; her own work in  
sculpture and pencil was exhibited at  
the Royal Academy, and the name of  
"Louise" was speedily known in con-  
nection with the since famous Art  
Needle-work Schools which she estab-  
lished at South Kensington, thereby  
giving congenial means of employment  
to hundreds of intelligent women  
thrown upon their own resources, as  
well as developing a high standard of  
art in home-decoration.

Lord Lorne, all the world knows, is  
the eldest son of the eighth Duke of  
Argyll. There exists no more sen-  
sible nobleman in England than this  
Duke, for he has seen the advan-  
tage of uniting an active and useful  
life with that of high rank and power.  
His sons have been educated with a  
view even to their own personal main-  
tenance, and though the elder, the  
Marquis of Lorne, was betrothed to a  
princess, the younger was sent out to  
a banking house in America, and a  
third son was entered in a large com-  
mercial house in London. Lord Lorne's  
home had been as luxurious, almost as  
stately, as that of the Princess, for In-  
verary Castle and Roseneath are pala-  
ces in their way, and the position of a  
duke in Great Britain who combines  
seven titles is, in fact, almost regal;  
but of course there was felt to be a  
certain inequality in the rank of the  
two young people. The Queen had  
long known the Argylls intimately.  
In her *Journal in the High-  
lands* she has recorded her visit to In-  
verary Castle, with a well-known re-  
ference to the baby Marquis. The  
Duchess of Argyll had been on terms  
of close friendliness at Windsor, and  
Lord Lorne received as a constant and  
honored guest; but even a duke's son  
in England is a "subject" and so many  
chance to wonder and some foolishly to  
sneer at the alliance. But Her Maj-  
esty at the outset made it clear that  
the match met with her highest favor.

A liberal allowance was granted the  
Princess Louise on her marriage being  
accepted by the House of Parliament  
and preparations were made for the  
wedding, which was arranged for the  
21st of March, 1871. The Queen's  
simple taste in regard to trousseaux is  
well-known. When the Princess Royal  
was married two leading establish-  
ments in London received the orders  
for the lingerie; being for a queens  
daughter, these were naturally execu-  
ted in the daintiest manner possible,  
laces and embroideries of the finest  
kind being introduced. "Some time in  
advance of the wedding the outfit was  
sent to Windsor; but on examining it  
the Queen declared that not any of it  
should be used by the young bride-  
elect, and Mesdames Y— and Z—  
had to remodel the entire trousseau.  
The result of this was the most Quaker-  
like simplicity, the models used being  
certain antique garments which the  
Queen had received from her mother  
the Duchess of Kent. Judging from  
certain articles we have seen, this story  
seems perfectly credible; indeed it  
was a well-known fact at the time,  
many of the clothes being "privately"  
exhibited. But in the case of the fu-  
ture Marchioness of Lorne her own  
taste and ingenuity were employed;  
the laces used in her bridal raiment  
were all designed by herself, and sel-  
dom has even a royal bride gone forth  
more sumptuously attired.

The marriage preparations seemed  
in their way to affect all England, for  
there was a sense that the bond united  
the Princess more closely with her  
people. Eight young ladies of rank  
were chosen as bride-maids, and they  
represented much of the youth and  
beauty of England. We have been  
told by those who participated very  
nearly in this notable event that few  
weddings were more home-like than  
that of the Lornes.

A lady who visited Inverary with  
the Lornes has told us of the unaffec-  
ted and agreeable routine of their life  
there. After breakfast, if the weather  
permitted, the two special guests gen-  
erally went off unattended to sketch

some part of the park or neighbor-  
hood; in the afternoon they usually  
rode or drove, returning at five or six  
for the drawing room tea party which  
is part of the routine of every country  
home of Great Britain. Occasionally  
the Princess, with some lady-in atten-  
dance, walked out and visited the cot-  
tages of the peasantry, talking to the  
people good-humoredly, and forgetting  
herself in remembering their wants  
and miseries. In London, of course,  
the Princess's life has been more state-  
ly, so far at least as externals go. Of  
late she has resided at Kensington  
Palace, once the favorite home of  
Queen Anne, where also the Prince and  
Princess Teck have spent some years.  
Here she has continued to carry out  
her charitable and artistic projects,  
to entertain her friends.

Music has long been one of her fa-  
vorite studies, and she recently sent  
word to a new singing-master that she  
would like to engage his services. He  
was a true artist, and would sacrifice  
nothing to formality. On arriving at  
the palace, before beginning the lesson  
he gravely told his new pupil that he  
could only consent to teach her upon  
one condition, viz., that the restraints  
of rank should be laid aside. "If I  
have to scold," said he good humored-  
ly, "I would like to forget that it is  
Her Royal Highness." The Princess  
Louise laughed heartily at this, and  
assured her new teacher that he should  
use his authority with her as he would  
with any of his pupils. The lessons  
have gone on admirably since then,  
and as the Princess's voice is sweet  
and accurate, her master cannot but  
make something creditable of it.

For some years the various art gal-  
leries have exhibited works, both in  
pencil and sculpture, done by the  
Princess Louise, and at the "Grove-  
nor" last year her bass relief of "Enid"  
created quite a sensation among critics  
who viewed it apart from the favor  
likely to be shown a royal artist. Pa-  
tronizing artists liberally, she has  
often given presents of her own work  
to her friends. Not long ago a por-  
trait of herself, beneath which was  
written, "From Louise to her dear old  
master," was one of such gifts.

The charity which will always be  
specially associated with the name of  
the Marchioness of Lorne is the Victo-  
ria Hospital for sick children estab-  
lished some few years since, the  
"Louise Ward" being opened in 1874.  
At this beautiful hospital for the sick  
children of London otherwise homeless  
and unfriended, Princess Louise has  
been constantly seen, working hearti-  
ly, and not content with the merely  
nominal patronage which is itself a  
benefit. Not long ago a lady well-  
known in literary circles and a friend  
of the Princess, met her at the hospi-  
tal for some especial purpose. It so  
chanced that they were alone in the  
room together, and the royal lady's  
circuit eye fell upon some dust upon  
the floor. "This room ought to be  
swept more carefully," she exclaimed;  
then seeing a broom in the corner,  
evidently left by the house-maid who  
vanished on their entrance, she took it  
up and began playfully to sweep.  
Her companion remonstrated, when  
the Princess said, laughing, "Now do  
you suppose my mother left my educa-  
tion unfinished that I can't sweep?"  
and accordingly half in jest, but with  
great skill many housekeepers sigh  
for, the little lady vigorously swept  
the apartment, having taken the home-  
ly precaution of pinning back her  
gown before she commenced.—*Har-  
per's Bazar.*

It always gives us pleasure to record the  
success of Islanders abroad. Mr. William  
son of James Beairato, Esq., of Malpeque,  
has been distinguishing himself in Onta-  
rio in the legal profession. Mr. John  
Munro, son of the pastor of Valleyfield,  
has lately won a Scholarship, prizes and  
honors in a Canadian College. Master  
Amos McNeill, a blind boy of Alberton,  
aged 15 years, has won a special prize at  
the "Institution of the Blind," Halifax,  
and gained the highest possible number of  
marks for good deportment. Misses Rob-  
ertson, Ellis, and Sarah McCallum, of  
Georgetown, blind girls of the same Insti-  
tution, are also mentioned. Mr. Isaac  
McLean, son of the late minister of Bel-  
fast, has distinguished himself all through  
his college course by taking a first class  
certificate each year and quite a number  
of prizes. This year he has stood first  
class or highest rank in Latin, Greek,  
Ethics and French. He has won the high-  
est University prize for Classics; he has  
gained a first class certificate for merit,  
and he obtained B. A. Honors Second  
Rank in Classics.—*Presbyterian.*

## THE WATCHMAN ON JOHN WESLEY'S CHURCHMANSHIP.

The gentlemen who desire to absorb  
Methodism are sometimes very strong on  
the point of Mr. Wesley's attachment to  
the Church of England. They cull from  
his writings detached sentences, and urge  
these upon the attention of modern Meth-  
odists. But any one familiar with his life,  
his deeds, as well as his words, does not  
need to be told that there are two sides to  
that question. "Church or no Church, I  
must save souls," is as truly Wesley's say-  
ing, as is as fully in accordance with his  
actions, as are any of the carefully select-  
ed sentences in which he expresses his  
love for the church in which he was born  
and educated. But Wesley constantly did  
things which showed an utter disregard of  
all mere churchmanship. He built many  
chapels; was it with any regard to paro-  
chial arrangements? Did he obtain for  
any of them episcopal consecration, or even  
a bishop's license? Did he not, on the  
contrary, repudiate such consecration in  
express terms? He preached in any pa-  
rish that he pleased, when he pleased, and  
as often as he pleased. He sent his  
preachers to do the like all over Eng-  
land, not merely uninvited, but often  
in spite of violent opposition. His  
reply to remonstrance was, "The world  
is my parish." We do not regret  
these noble irregularities, far from it;  
but the Churchmen who press upon the  
Methodists of to-day Wesley's example as  
a reason for returning to the Church had  
better pay a little more attention to the  
facts of Wesley's history. He published  
a volume of hymns to be sung at the ad-  
ministration of the Lord's Supper, and  
others to form part of the Baptismal Ser-  
vice. Where were those hymns to be  
used? In churches? He revised and  
abridged the Book of Common Prayer,  
a thing which the church has not done to  
this day, and certainly dare not now at-  
tempt. Granted that Wesley may not have  
done all the work of that revision with his  
own hand, yet in his preface he accepts  
the full responsibility. In that revision  
he has made alterations almost without  
number, and of the most serious and ex-  
tensive character. Among other things  
he has cut completely out more than a  
dozen of the Thirty-nine Articles, and  
modified some of the rest, a procedure  
which to a thorough-going Churchman  
must savour of sacrilege. In the light  
of all these facts it may surely be said  
that there had been many such Churchmen  
as Wesley they would have made short  
work with their church. However inge-  
nious the essayist who may compete for  
the prize still offered by the Home Re-  
union Society, he will have a hard task  
to show that Wesley's practice bound his  
followers to adhere to the Establishment.  
And individual Methodists who are pressed  
by aggressive clergymen with one-  
sided views of Wesley's position need not  
go far to find conclusive replies.

From *Zion's Herald.*  
An awful occurrence happened last  
week in Pocasset, in the town of Sand-  
wich, Mass., showing the evil effects  
of a superstitious literal reading of the  
Bible when the mind becomes inflamed  
by an irrational and sensuous passion.  
A Mr. Charles F. Freeman, who had  
been a prominent speaker among the  
Second Adventists in the vicinity of  
his residence, had an impression that  
he must kill one of his daughters as  
Abraham was moved to offer up his  
son Isaac, and that the child would be  
raised on the succeeding Sabbath—the  
third day. He made his wife a confid-  
ant of his insane convictions, and she  
entirely accorded with his purpose.  
They prayed at the bedside of the  
sleeping girl before the terrible deed  
was done. He had obtained a sheath-  
knife, and in her quiet and unconscious  
slumber, the fatal blow was struck in  
the left side of his youngest daughter,  
about five years of age. The poor girl  
simply stretched up her hands and  
cried out, "O father!" and died. The  
oldest, about eight, was removed from  
the bed before she knew what had  
happened. The father then lay down  
himself by the side of the dead and  
bleeding child, holding her in his  
arms until daylight, saying when he  
afterwards referred to it, that he  
never loved her more tenderly, and he  
knew it would "all be right." More  
strange than all, the company of be-  
wildered Adventists, who were called  
in to hold a service over the terrible  
scene, entirely accorded with the prop-  
riety of it, accepted the divine mis-  
sion given to their deluded leader, and  
strenuously affirmed their faith that it  
would "all come out right." None of  
the parties seem insane, but they evi-  
dently are monomaniacs on this point.  
The human mind is a delicate instru-  
ment, easily disordered, and yet runs  
on freely and fiercely in its plans to  
its own destruction, when its balance-  
wheel is once unguared. These wild  
Second Advent views have been the  
occasion of many insane tragedies.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

A MONUMENT to the late Dr. S. D.  
Waddy, of the British Wesleyan Confer-  
ence, has recently been erected in City  
Road Chapel, the oldest Methodist church  
in the world. Mr. Waddy, the son, by  
permission of the trustees of the church,  
substituted for the pilasters on the side  
of the communion rail massive pillars and  
pedestals weighing about one and a half  
tons. The shafts are of polished Aberdeen  
red granite in monoliths with capitals of  
white marble carved in the Corinthian or-  
der. The pedestals are of red Devonshire  
marble, with mold caps and bases polished  
in black. One of the pilasters bears the  
following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of the  
REV. SAMUEL DOUGLASS WADDY, D.D.,  
who was born on the 5th of August, 1804,  
entered the ministry in 1825,  
and was President of the Conference in 1859.  
An eloquent man, mighty in the Scrip-  
tures and in prayer,  
he cultivated his rich and varied talents  
by patient study and close communion with  
God,  
conscientiously restraining his brilliant wit,  
and striving chiefly to win souls for Christ.  
He consecrated to his ministerial and pastoral  
work a resolute and generous spirit,  
a vigorous and acute intellect, a loving and  
brave heart.

Diligent in business, strong in government,  
ready in debate,  
a loyal Methodist, a sound Protestant, and  
a pure Christian,  
he served his Church faithfully and well  
in many important Connexional offices and  
in the foundation of Wesley College, Sheffield,  
the first Methodist high-class public-school,  
where, as Governor and Chaplain for 18  
years,  
he, by his manly example and godly  
precepts,  
trained hundreds of youths for both worlds.  
Having for half a century lived to preach  
Christ crucified,  
he died on the 7th of November, 1876,  
and hath life for evermore.

This pillar was erected in sad but grateful  
remembrance of a father who ruled well his  
own house, and inspired his children with  
deep reverence and undying love.

THE cost of elementary instruction in  
Prussia amounts to \$3,100,000 annually;  
the sum being covered by eleven and a  
half millions of marks from property and  
legacies, five and a third millions from  
State subventions, and the balance from  
communal grants. Gratuitous instruction  
is given in seventeen out of the sixty  
towns in Prussia which count over 20,000  
inhabitants.

Edison's loud-speaking telephone has  
been exciting much attention and interest  
in scientific circles in England. At a re-  
cent meeting of the Fellows of the Royal  
Society, communication was established  
between the Royal Institution and Burl-  
ington House, with Prof. Tyndall at one  
end of the wire and Prof. Huxley at the  
other. The voice is said to have been  
audible over the whole of a large room.

Twelve thousand souls were, it is cal-  
culated, added by immigration to the popu-  
lation of Manitoba last year. A con-  
siderably larger number will be added this  
year, to all appearance.

THE church in India will soon become  
self-supporting. There are now four  
hundred native preachers, many of whom  
receive their support in whole or in part  
from the native church. The contribu-  
tions last year averaged more than one  
dollar per member. These poor christians  
rebuke us by their liberality.

ONE of the principal attractions of the  
Chautauqua platform this season will be  
the sermons, addresses and lectures of  
Rev. W. O. Simpson, one of the most pro-  
minent Wesleyan ministers of England,  
who comes to America at the expense of  
the Chautauqua management for the ex-  
press purpose of attending its sessions.  
Mr. Simpson is a member of the "legal  
hundred" who constitute the British Wes-  
leyan Conference; is the writer of the ex-  
pository notes and lesson sketches for the  
Sunday School Union of the Wesleyans  
in England. He was a missionary for  
eleven years in South India, and is said to  
be a hearty Yorkshireman, a most attrac-  
tive and fascinating lecturer, and an elo-  
quent preacher. He will speak at Chautau-  
qua in connection with the "Foreign  
Mission Institute," on "Phases of Hindu  
Thought," on the "Position of Woman in  
India," "Village life in India," "William  
Dawson, the Yorkshire Preacher," and on  
"Venice and the Plains of Lombardy."

A PRINTING-PRESS Benjamin Franklin  
is said to have worked was recently dis-  
posed of by Sheriff's sale at Jonesboro,  
Ga. The press is claimed to have been  
the first to bear the name of Gen. Jack-  
son for President. It is built of ash, hick-  
ory and mahogany, is heavily ironed, has  
a marble slab for a bed and works by hand  
with a horizontal lever.