OUR YOUNG MEN.

The expression at the head of this article is frequently applied to our young ministers. We use it with a broader application. In a church with which the writer at present is familiar may be seen a "bonnie group" of young men, over whom the pastor rejoices as over great spoil. In an earthly sense it doth not yet appear what these shall be. The pastor the other evening whispered to the writer, as one of them sat down after a few brief words, "That young man ought to go into the ministry." Perhaps he into one or other departments of the brief life of our busy earth.

Will any brother of advanced age

say that we err in desiring to see these young brethren in harness as early as possible. We think not. Should he wish a little delay for test's sake, we would remind him that, while hands may be laid too suddenly upon men at long delay to give fulfilment to our Bishop Claughton sustained the vicar! own fears. The Master's advice to "go work in my vineyard" had hardly have been excused, but it seems marless reference to the personal benefit vellous that the bishop, holding a seat of the worker than to that of those in the House of Lords, should have among whom he might toil. Work given such a decision. It therefore has in it untold blessing for the youth- became necessary that the Attorney ful Christian. It not only brings him General should state in his place in into sweet sympathy with Him who Parliament, in reply to a question, "went about doing good," but it is a that Mr. Hobson's marriage was "in general preventive of doubt. "What all respects binding upon him," and about those doubts and fears?" said a that no question could be raised against friend of his early days to Marshman, it, since it came within the scope of the Baptist missionary, as the latter | Lord Lyndhurst's Act of 1835, which once more set foot on his native shores. declared all such marriages voidable "Oh," was the reply, "I have had no per se, but rendered valid all having time for them !"

must ever be regarded as intensely to on." This hasty retreat, as a contembe desired, yet it may often be neces- porary remarks, is "a promise from sary that younger men should be put an unexpected quarter that Mr. in thorough practical training to take Bright's prophesy will be fulfilledthe weapons from trembling hands and viz., that when the much-desired leuse them with a force no longer na- gislation on this subject takes place. tural to him who has passed the merithe clergy will find no difficulty in falldian of life. "I have written unto ing in with it." you, young men, because ye are strong," wrote the beloved John. This strength the Church needs. One sometimes inwardly groans because he sees the possessors of it alienated in feeling by a pastor little in sympathy with them, and by a church which almost seems to regard it as a crime to be young. Happily such pastors and such churches are getting to be very rare.

seem inclined to move too fast. As question, stated that the curate had we grow older we forget the buoyancy | admitted the fact of punishment for of youth, just as we have lost our relish | the alleged cause, and that the Counfor the plunge head-foremost into the | cil of Education had thought it right snow-bank which was once winter's to warn the managers that any repegreat attraction. May it not be that we are moving too slowly when we think they are inclined to bear the ark along in too great haste. Disappointment may have trained us to become too easily satisfied without results, and therefore too ready to find fault with them because they refuse to "cut wood without seeing the chips | cellent men in the ministry of the

Let us not imitate our English brethren in this respect. They, says the Watchman, "lean too much to maturity. For the last twenty years it has been one of the faults and the weaknesses of Methodism to make and enterprize than we should other- early Christian writers and was highwise have had. Many are growing up ly esteemed, not as of canonical rank Jabez Bunting, Robert Newton and work, and some have reached an age be studied by the catechumens. when they find it impossible to enter Only two copies have reached Ameare seeking work, "It is well to ask New York. The work, entirely in where it is leading us when our young Greek, was published in Constantiand zealous people go out of their own nople by Philotheos Bryennios, the church to find something to do." Let Metropolitan of Nicomedia, who disus carefully avoid this danger, and covered the manuscript in a library remember that it is a sign of decay in Constantinople. The American when it can be said of any church that edition has been pushed with great the young leave it because the doors diligence, by President Roswell D. of active service are closed against Hitchcock and Professor Francis

At present one important function of the British Parliament seems to be the keeping of the national clergy in their proper place. A year ago it was found necessary to withdraw from the Bishop of Columbo the franking privilege, because he had used it to write a threatening note to a teacher about to marry the daughter of a Weslevan native preacher in Cevlon. This season it has been obliged to instruct the Bishop of St. Alban's, a member of the House of Lords. A Mr. Hobson, of Epping, married more than fifty years ago to his deceased wife's sister by the advice of the then vicar, who performed the ceremony, was informed in January last by the present vishould, yet the large majority of his car that in consequence of his "incestfellows must, if spared, find their way uous" conduct he must not present himself at the communion. This bombshell thrown into the home of a man of four score years, who had enjoyed the life-long respect of his neighbors, was succeeded by a second. when the vicar gave him, as the alternative of excommunication, advice to partition his home and live in rooms wholly separate from his wife of fifty all stages of life, it is possible by too years. Worst of all, on an appeal.

The ignorance of the vicar might

taken place previous to that date. The Nor for the sake of the church is it bishop, having in this way learned wise to keep our young men too long that the prayer book of the Church of on the seat just inside the church England cannot be placed in direct door. Their energy and enthusiasm opposition to the law of the realm, are greatly needed. Age should ever at once acquainted the victim of this be respected and the presence on sad error that he could not be "legalearth of the wise and experienced ly repelled from the Holy Communi-

A third case demanding Parliamentary interference was the punishment with a cane and the forfeiture for ten days of the usual short recreation in school hours, inflicted upon certain scholars in the national school at Kidlington for absenting themselves for half a day to attend the Sunday-school treat of the United Methodist Free Church. The Vice-President of the Possibly our youth may sometimes | Council of Education, in reply to a tition of these offenses would involve serious consequences to the teachers and endanger the continuance of the annual grant to the school.

> A certain sort of liberty is waning in England—the liberty to tyrannize over Nonconformists-a fact in which, we are glad to believe, not a few ex-Established Church take much satis-

AN IMPORTANT MANU-SCRIPT.

The N. Y. Independent was the first paper to announce to the American too little spiritual use of its young public a volume discovered several people. We have attached a long way years since, entitled "Teaching of too much importance to the maturity the Apostles." It is believed to be a and the wisdom of old age; and we document of the second century, alhave taken far too little interest in the most the length of the Epistle to the consecration of the zeal and energy of Galatians, and is said to be the oldest youth to the spiritual service of God. known book of Church history, throw-The result of this mistaken policy is ing light on portions of the New Testhat we have less of spiritual strength tament epistles. It was known to the among us who are doing no spiritual but as one of the books appointed to

upon spiritual service." And, says rica. One of them is at Andover and the same paper, in speaking of deno- the other in the library of the Union minational and undenominational lines Theological Seminary. An English in which some of the young Methodists translation is by this time on sale in Blown, of the Union Seminary. A

ONE USE OF PARLIAMENT: | scholar who has seen the book is reported in the N. Y. Tribune as say.

> The deductions from the contents of this important manuscript are at variance with nearly every polity established. They are all shown to be later growths or developments. The Episcopalian will find alender ground for the Apostolic succession; the Presbyterian loses his ruling elder; the Baptist gets water "poured" on him, and the Congregationalist gets small comfort. Each denomination will continue on in its own way, no doubt, but this document will serve to emphasize the fact rather more than suspected before, that to make a claim is not equivalent to proving it and holding it against all comers. The book will be of interest to all classes of educated people, whether they understand Greek or not, for the translation is made by a competent American scholar, with the advantage of advice and counsel from one of our most distinguished church historians. Competent judges have declared the authenticity of the book beyond question. Attention has been called to some of the particularities of the document in the Independent and the Evangelist in the last two issues, and the Examiner (Baptist) has already tried to forestall any conclusions from its contents which may prove prejudicial to the theory of immersion. It is seldom that a book creates so much stir in so short a time, but the commotion is only in proportion to its im-

EDUCATION IN NEW BRUNS-

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education in New Brunswick, is on the whole gratifying. The total number of pupils attending the schools last year was 64,581. That of teachers was 1,480 during the summer term of 1882 and 1,438 during the winter term of 1883. A slight increase in the salaries paid to teachers is a fact worthy of note, but there is yet much room for improvement. The provincial grant disbursed in the year ending April, 1882, was \$135,-162-an increase of \$3,797, and during the summer term of 1883, \$69,303 was paid to teachers out of the public revenue. The county fund apportioned during the year was \$93,416.

Some conversation took place recently in the Legislature on the higher education of the Province. Mr. Ellis called attention to the fact that the of money with very small results. Last year there were only nine graduates. Messrs. Blair, Wetmore and Hanning. ton had to admit that many of the people were yet warmly attached to the Denominational system of colleges. Taking advantage of these admissions, Dr. Stockton wisely suggested that the County Scholarship system should be brought into harmony with that fact; and that successful candidates for these scholarships should be permitted to choose the college in which the scholarship won should be availble. Why

On the 8th inst. in the presence of a large number of friends, busts of the Revs. Dr. Gervase Smith and Dr. Punshon were unveiled in the City Road Chapel, London. That of Dr. Smith had been procured by his family: that of Dr. Punshon by friends, a costly monument to his memory having been erected by his widow, in Norwood Cemetery. Mrs. Punshon unveiled Dr. Punshon's bust; Mrs. Clarence Smith that of Dr. Gervase Smith. It will be remembered that the two deceased ministers were very strongly attached to each other from early days. The busts are of Carrara marble, and the sculptor has succeeded in producing from photographs impressive likenesses of the originals, whom he never saw alive, that of Dr. Gervase Smith being very striking. In City Road Chapel, which may be said to hold to Methodism the relation which Westminster Abbey holds to the country, are tablets or busts sacred to the memory of John and Charles Wesley, John Fletcher and Thomas Coke, Joseph Benson and Adam Clark, Richard Watson and Robert Young, Frederick James Jobson and Sir Francis Lycett, and others, while two noble columns commemorate the late Dr. Waddy.

An item under our hand has refernot space this week to say more.

of Western life in a recent volume of the Standard Library. How can one write editorials, clip from exchanges, make condensations, read proof, and receive visitors, and yet read books That is a prohibited luxury. But we have glanced over the volume in question, with great regret that it has found its way into the Standard Library. Strong exception has justly been taken by subscribers to several expressions on its pages. If such reckless expressions were necessary to a fair picture of former life in the West, the picture should certainly have been withheld. It was not a necessity: it can do little good. Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls have been doing a praiseworthy work, and we therefore regret any error in judgment which may lessen public confidence in them as publishers. As the French say, is the first step which costs." step was taken when, yielding to strong pressure, they resolved to admit works of fiction into their list—a step taken after the Editor of this paper had spoken in approval of their scheme. We sincerely hope that the volumes yet to come will redeem fully the character of a series of books which in the past has called forth thankful remarks from the public of the United

If the following, from a "country parson," be founded on fact there will be work in store for our next Conference Stationing Committees:

States and Canada.

I see you have lionized Bro. Lane. The weekly "minister's plan" in a his own wants, who might easily suprecent issue of the WESLEYAN informed us that you now think him capable preaching in Dartmouth and the eity at the same hour. Well, if that can be done successfully, it may be a saving of men and money. But how some of our poor country parsons are itching to get to the city, marry a sergeant, make some of our politicians stand in dread of us, or do some circuit officials crazy to get us ! you big men do not shake the iron wheel so as to throw us off near some great centre, where with our dynawhich will open the eyes of the world to our true greatness, we will live and die "little and unknown," without any desire on our part to do so. For you University of New Brunswick costs know it would never do to try a great the people of the Province large sums | thing in the country. To do so would alse \$200, while potatoes, the only exportable article, are fifteen cents per bushel? Well, to be serious, we all are thankful that Bro. Lane came off so well. We must give his friends credit think about his discretion.

> Of the men in whom Britain's ablest soldiers have found foemen worthy of their prowess, Bishop R. S. Foster says in a letter to the Western Advo-

The Arab is a splendid animal. There is something in the freedom of the desert, or in his Abrahamic blood, or both, that imparts a spring and majesty to his bearing, uncommon to the swarthy tribes about him. Lithe, erect, graceful, with a bright, flashing eye, and proud bearing, he impresses the beholder as a splendid animal. He has also superior mind, and could he be tamed and brought into civilized conditions, and under the influence of true religion there are qualities in his nature that would develop into a lofty type of manhood. The root of his fanaticism might be made to bear the grandest fruitage of true devotion. His fierce intolerance might easily be molded into the most noble zeal. His courage would make a martyr-hero; but inflamed with the frenzy of a false faith he becomes a monster of bigotry and intolerance, whom to convert will be the last and greatest victory of the Prince of Peace. As I have seen him in the streets of Cairo and other cities of Egypt and Turkey, I have felt an involuntary admiration of his noble mien, and have envied the False Prophet the loyalty of such a race. When the two branches of the noble Abrahamic line-the Israelite and the Arab-shall themselves accept the blessing brought to the world by their super-royal kinsman according to the flesh, the millennial glory will soon be

The trustees of the Philadelphia sion and loss ensue. Presbyterian Hospital have received numerous commendations from the religious and secular press for something which they did not do, namely, refuse the \$2,900, part proceeds of a presented as saying to the public, ence to the rascality in public circles "There is a pervading sense of proin an American city. But what can a priety that draws a distinct, sharp line Canadian say in view of the recent between our pleasurable entertaindevelopments in Toronto! Full in- ments and our church work. It does vestigation of the recent bribery cases not seem fitting to our feelings of has not taken place, but to all appear reverence to closely ally them. If our stead of 'wisdom' we get wit, apologance there has been bribery in its hospital was an institution solely de. ies, and personalities. As a result few grossest form—the actual transfer of signed for the bestowment of temporal hard cash as the price of political blessings; if its only object was the faithlessness and treachery. We have relief of the suffering; if it was clearly the work. distinct from the church, the objection

We have been asked to read a story of many to the reception of this gift | hold that the results attained are not would be removed." To what shall we charge the change of view ?

> About two thousand persons were married by license in New Brunswick last year, and the fees received by the Government amounted to over six thousand dollars. In some parts of the United States there is a disposition to abolish these fees. The subject has been under consideration in the Maryland legislature, where the charge has been made a merely nomone. The Bultimore Methodist remarks: "We do not imagine that the lessening or removal of the tax on marriage licenses will either materially injure the finances of the State of Maryland or improve those of the preachers. But we think the good name of the State suffers; for as it is now, the tax is either an unwise restriction upon marriage, or else an unfair advantage taken of its citizens who desire to enter into that relation.'

A lady who passed away from one of our old Methodist homes a few months ago was accustomed to order the Wesleyan for several homes where it was highly appreciated. In this way she used a part of her wealth. Several yet with us are doing this. There are in some charges really poor Christians who ought to have the Church paper, and to whom it would be a source of great cemfort. And in nearly every place where a poor person lives there is also a Methodist who has more than is necessary to supply ply the need, and do untold good.

Distance lends enchantment to the view. A young English brother who came to the Provinces and later went on to the United States, writes: "] have worked in - for six other sublime thing that will get our | years and have only received at the names into the newspapers and make ' rate of three hundred dollars per year. During the latter part of the time, I have had to support a wife and two children out of that amount, and it mite forces we can make an explosion has been quite a struggle, I assure you. I am supplying a small charge now in - and I am hoping that my prospects will now improve.

It is our neighbor, the Christian Messenger, which gives us this quota tion from Richard Baxter: "While we wrangle here in the dark, we are dying and passing to the world that for a noble deed-whatever we may will decide all our controversies, and our safest passage thither is by peaceable holiness.

> MISSIONARY MEETINGS. A "Pastor" writes to us on this sub-

How shall we make our missionary meetings successful in their two-fold object of enlisting sympathy and raising funds? The painful fact confronts us that they do not accomplish either of these objects as fully as they should. If our mission fund is to be raised to the point that is imperatively necessary there must be more light, more intelligent enthusiasm, more open-handed beneficence.

In writing, I have in mind more particularly average country circuits. To our present made of appointing deputations and holding meetings I have the following objections:

1. We cannot get the people to attend on week nights. Why, I do not say. But I do affirm emphatically that in the great majority of cases we do not get anything like a fair representation of our people. Unless we can get them to come and hear we cannot get them to feel and act.

2. In making appointments months in advance we can tell nothing of what will be the state of roads and weather. This is a serious matter in the country. For example: last fall I drove 45 miles over about the heaviest roads in the Province, enjoyed two days of almost incessant rain, and drove home again without having had any meeting. 3. District Meeting appointments of-

ten clash with other interests. Various matters, unforseen, rise into greater present importance and must be attended to first. Inevitably the missionary meeting is postponed, deputations are disappointed, and confu-

4. There are, generally, too many speakers. Even when subjects are assigned to each, no one knows what the others are going to say. If one prepares beforehand it is at the risk of having his best thought used by a charity ball. They have been re- previous speaker. It he does not prepare he cannot, with comfort to himself, or with highest profit to his hearers, advocate such a glorious cause. And then the speeches must be short where there are two, three or four speakers. Hence no one of the number can do full justice to the subject. 'In the multitude of counsellors' inare adequately impressed with the grandeur of the subject, or led to hearty and generous co-operation in

For these and many other reasons I

commensurate with the labor expended in holding missionary meetings and in attempting to hold them. Impressed with these ideas and discouraged by my futile drive of ninety miles, 1 determined to adopt a different plan this vear. At each appointment of the circuit a sermon was preached on the extension of the Kingdom of Christ, the duty of systematic giving, and the special demand of our own mission work. This was announced before. hand, with the proviso that if the Sunday named should prove stormy the sermon would be preached on the next fine Sunday. In this way a full attendance was secured. After the sermon slips of paper and pencils were distributed among the congregation. On these slips subscribers wrote their names and amounts and deposited them in the collection plate which was at once passed round. All this occupied bu: a few minutes, during which the devotional spirit was increased by appropriate music. There was no special pleading or burning, enthusiastic excitement. A single presentation of facts and of duty met with a ready and general response. In amounts from \$2 down to 10 cents the

ceipts will be nearly, if not quite, double any I can find recorded. By their fruits ye shall know them. While this system bears such excellent fruit I shall continue to cherish it until shown 'a more excellent way. Lest it should seem like boasting I suppress the name of the circuit and its pastor.

sum of \$75 was subscribed. With

juvenile offerings this will be increas-

ed to about \$86. The largest amount

\$43, so that this year's missionary re-

can find credited to this circuit is

ROMISH INFLUENCE.

No greater danger threatens our Dominion than that which is arising from the efforts of politicians to secure the Roman Catholic vote. The priests control this and the political leaders' great aim is to secure it at any cost It has been used in the Maritime Provinces as in Australia, where minstry after ministry has been defeated by the balance being turned by the Irish Roman Catholic vote. In a recent article in the Week, "Bystander" shows the peril to every Anglo Saxon polity under which Romanists The conduct of the Catholic Irish, or

of the main body of them (for, of

course, there are exceptions not a few)

is perfectly natural on their part, while

it is fraught with ruin to the state.

The church of which they are the

liegemen, and which forms at once the

object of their religious devotion and

race, is and cannot possibly help being the mortal enemy of Protestant civilization, on the organic principle of which the Encyclical and the Syllabus expressly lay their ban. An Irish Cathlic. of the distinct type, may by the softening influence of social and commercial intercourse be made, and often is made, like other citizens in all his personal relations; but, politically, he is not like other citizens; he is not, in the proper sense of the term, a citizen at all. He possesses the suffrage like the rest of us ; but he uses it not in the interest of the commonwealth, or of any party in the commonwealth, but in the interest of his church and race. Regarding the rest of us politically almost as aliens, in the midst of whom they are encamped, the liegemen of Rome take advantage of our factious divisions, to bring us all under their yoke and compel us to be the instruments of our own political destruction. In this they resemble the slave owners, who by playing off parties in the Free States against each other made themselves masters of the Union and secured the interest of their peculiar institution. The same hypocritical servility is displayed by our politicians in cringing to the Catholic, as was displayed by the Northern politicians in cringing to the Southern vote; and the end of those who thus sell themselves and truck the welfare of the commonwealth for the means of climbing into power will be the same in the second case as it was in the first. All this affected sympathy with the Terrorist rebellion in the Catholic provinces of Ireland is, as everybody who is not blind must see, the mask of a party which is angling for the Catholic vote. As in the United States, when the power of slavery was advancing with giant strides, so in these communities of ours, those who point out the growing danger are branded as disturbers of public harmony. The cry of peace is raised where there is no peace or hope of peace, except in timely, united, and firm resistance. Another irrepressible conflict begins to cast its growing shadow over the scene. If we wish, as every good citizen must earnestly wish, to avert a struggle, our course is clear. We are not called upon in any way to curtail Irish rights, or to withhold a particle of our sympathy from Irish sufferings. We have only to quell the divisions among ourselves by which the hostile influence reigns, put an end to our senseless factions, set the country above party, and let the managuvring leaders of Irish Catholicism see that they have nothing to rely on but their own force, of the inefficiency of which to reduce us to political bondage they will very speedily be convinced.

In the New Mexico Mission Conference are nine charges in which English is used and thirteen Spanish. PRINGE

In compli District Cha delegates re Churches in Prince stre March 19. al exercises S. T. Teed. and J. Bal nnanimousi Rice, Sec y ter. The ed by both i The entire Union was the circuits discussions spirit, the church st. Metho congregati Upper P.

tian appour form a par 4 11/1 appointme remains married 1 Mount He Cherry Vall 6 Parn Bible Chris Christian, and Union 7. Mont Lower Mo Sturgeon pointment town, to c Margut

cuit to ren 9. Nes Townsend appointme side and ed into be thodist an gregations 10 W bor Bible circuits to minister. A 'mit M attrose Maminigu tian church 12. We Knuttsfor Campin thoday, delegates bath school of lay del

" Blewas sung, conventio good and to dwell t

answers t

and when

English sketches ember 2 Madagas mense Antanan mediate ual bodi courage and fou instituti assigned teachers coronati shaded was bo sacred s where claimed ister. Island Queen moving claimed soverei upon played process Majest presen 000 H The (canopy hands by her crims broide crown and amid the Sprars poin Would ally. tem the c teachi