to be made in the order of application; those applying first to have the first choice, and so on. The plan has worked well, giving entire satisfaction to the congregation, and securing the permanent attachment to the church of a larger number of persons of moderate means than belongs to any other congregation, with the possible exception of Spurgeon's. The success must commend the plan to other localities, and similar tabernacles, built as was this, with little expense, will be found in all cities, the resort of the poor as well as the rich.

DELEGATION TO THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE OF EASTERN BRITISH AMERICA.

(From the New York Christian Advocate.)

LETTER FROM DR. PECK.

I met my colleague, Rev. Dr. Carrow, of the Philadelphia Conference, at Boston, Tuesday, June 20, and we proceeded to St. John, New Brunswick, in company. Arriving on Friday, we were courteously met on the steamboat by members of the Conference, and conducted to most agreeable places of entertainment. Mr. Thomas, my host, was on the wharf in waiting, and accompanied me in a carriage to his home of abundance, where his excellent lady, daughters and sons gave me a most cordial welcome, and during my stay brought me under very great obligations by doing every thing possible to contribute to my comfort and happiness. Dr. Carrow was politely conducted to the charming residence of Mr. Robertson, where he was received with the utmost cordiality, and enjoyed a most delightful Christian home.

I was very kindly met at the house of Mr. Thomas by Rev. Dr. Richey, late delegate to the General Conference, and a company of ladies and gentlemen, invited for that purpose, Friday evening, at tea.

I was urged, in advance of an introduction, to address an education meeting then assembled in the Centenary Church. Waiving the question of propriety, I complied. I ascertained that the Conference had organized an association in aid of young men desiring an education at their admirable College and Theological Seminary at Sackville. This shows, what we were most happy to see, an advanced intelligence and most promising enterprise in the department of education. The addresses of the brethren were very able, and the meeting fully sustained the interest.

On Saturday morning, at the time appointed by the Conference, in connection with Dr. Rice, Fraternal Delegate from the Canada Conference, we were conducted to the Conference room and formally introduced to the Conference. Official communications from the British Conference, the Canada Conference, and the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were presented and read, and addresses were delivered by the writer, Rev. Dr. Carrow, and Rev. Dr. Rice. I may say of the two last named that they were especially able and appropriate.

Our communications, in behalf of the Church we had the honor to represent, were received with profound respect, and every proper demonstration of hearty fraternal satisfaction. President Pope welcomed us in a few well-chosen and truly eloquent words, the Conference respectfully standing. The venerable Dr. Richey, by appointment, replied most tenderly and impressively to our addresses.

We both preached on Sunday to very large audiences. The congregation at the Centenary indicated a high degree of intelligenee, and worshipped with marked reverence and deep emotion. In this (the Conference) Church a most impressive and thoroughly Methodistic love-feast was held in the afternoon; and a vast assembly gathered at night to listen to several Christian addresses, one of which we were *compelled* to deliver.

Monday we observed the business methods of the Conference, which were very much like our own, and formally took our leave. The parting response by the President of the Conference was very warm toward us and our Church, and tenderly eloquent. We bade adieu to these beloved brethren with the conviction that our mutual fraternal greetings were of real value to Methodism both in Eastern British America and the United States. At our earnest request the Conferenee resolved to send a delegation to our General Conference to meet next May in Brooklyn.

We were deeply interested in the subject of Methodist union in the Dominion of Canada, formally and officially presented by Rev. Dr. Rice. His proposition for a committee to confer upon the subject was very respectfully considered and responded to. It appeared from the able communication of Dr. Rice that the question of Lay Delegation constituted one of the most formidable obstacles to organic union with other Methodist bodies, the difficulty arising, however, from the fact that to accept a representation in General Conference similar to ours the laymen would have to part with much larger powers in their quarterly meetings, among which may be mentioned that of an effectual veto on all changes or amendments touching the polity of the Church which may be proposed by the Conference. Dr. Rice assured us that in Canada, so far from being opposed to the principle of lay representation, their people were used to its real and paramount functions through the lower bodies. Our impressions are that union will yet succeed in British America, and probably at no late day. We trust also that it may assist a similar movement in the United States.

St. John is a very fine city of about forty thousand inhabitants; the climate is delightfully cool and salubrious.

Our ride through the wilderness of New Brunswick and the Aroostook country, Maine, with fifty-five miles in stage, was very novel and interesting. The company of Mrs. Carrow and her very pleasant lady friend, Miss Whitaker, on their way to the White Mountains, till we parted with them at Portland, contributed very greatly to our relief and happiness.

We traveled by rail and stage for some hundreds of miles a most desolate wilderness, and could well conceive that the famous threatened "Aroostook war" for a small portion of this nearly uninhabitable region must have been purely a question of national honor. There is, however, much fine lumber which the new railroad from Bangor, Maine, to St. John will render very valuable.

The "Washington Treaty" in some of its features is evidently objectionable to the friends we visited, but there is most profound interest among these our neighbors in international harmony and in honorable peace.

Finally, we owe to our great Church and real Methodistic unity one of the most charming weeks of our lives. We came away rejoicing in the sincerity, ability, and success with which the brethren to whom we were sent are laboring to spread scriptural holiness over these lands.

JESSE T. PECK.

Syracuse, July 12, 1871.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1871.

OUR COMING MINISTRY: WHAT IT OUGHT TO BE?

NO. X.

We have endeavored to show that our coming Ministry, endowed with mental gifts of a high order and with grace in large measure, ought to be thoroughly well fitted for its work, both by general culture and by special training. We have also indicated that this needful preparation for the dutier of the sacred office must necessarily for the most part be acquired at Sackville,

We come now to consider what provision beyond that already existing ought to be made to ensure the proper education of our ministerial candidates of the future.

We have at Sackville excellent institutione in which ministerial candidates with other young men destined for secular professions, can and do obtain a sound collegiate education, and also a considerable amount of special training for the Pastoral office. We have there a very superior Academy with all the appliances necessary for imparting to youth the elements of a thoroughly liberal education. We have there a Collegiate organization with a staff of learned, zealous and painstaking Professors whose hearts are in their work, and who are perfectly competent to perform that work well. We have there partially endowed a Professorship of Theology, filled by a gentleman in whose ability energy and high principle the Church has full confidence. And we have a Conference Educational Society, one object of which is to provide funds to aid in sustaining ministerial candidates while acquiring an education at Sackville.

What more need we? We need very much more indeed. We need or shall need additional Professorships established in the Theological department before the provision for giving our ministerial candidates a thorough preparatory training for their work can be considered complete. We require the appointment of two or three additional Professors in the Collegiate department to secure greater division of labor in the work of the College than now obtains there. An extension of the means at hand for the illustration of subjects treated of in the different branches of Natural Science comprised in the College Curriculum is highly desirable. A large and well selected library, containing the best works relating to every topic of enquiry sacred and secular properly engaging the student's attention while prosecuting either his general Collegiate course, or that whose aim is to impart to him a special training for the duties of his profession, should be secured in addition to that one of which the Institutions are already in possession. Prizes to stimulate the lethargic and to reward the industrious; and scholarships to aid the indigent but meritorious student should amply be provided. But first of all and speedily three or four existing chairs in the College should be completely endowed. This we conceive to be a work of pressing necessity to which the attention of the wealthier members and adherents of our Church ought to be earnestly directed. It is a work that ought not to be lost sight of for a moment until happily accomplished. More than can well be described by us dees the well being of our denomination depend upon our maintenance of Sackville College in a condition of ever-increasing attractiveness and efficiency. The permanent endowment of its absolutely necessary Professorships, which are so well manned at this moment, should be vigorously and early attempted.

An earnest and well-devised effort to effect such an endowment would in the issue be surely crowned with success. No doubt an attempt of this sort would need to be conducted with much energy, much patience and perseverance to ensure its triumph. But the cause advocated would be a most noble one, and the arguments with which its claims would be pressed would be of a kind calculated powerfully to move the Methodist heart and conscience. Looking abroad, and marking what splendid things the men of our faith are elsewhere doing and devising in behalf of the higher education, we cannot believe that our fine spirited people would be found wanting, were they rightly appealed to in behalf of a cause whose advancement would be so intimately associated with the prosperity of interests exceedingly precious in their estimation. It is demonstrable that the people called Methodists in Eastern British America can in the first instance do nothing better fitted to ensure for their Church in the future a highly educated ministry, than to strengthen their institutions at Sackville to the uttermost in the manner pointed out—beginning with the things that are necessary, and ending with those that are desirable. And when we consider with what fragrant memories, and with what satisfactory achievements the history of Mount Allison Institutions stands associated, we cannot doubt but that in good time that which seems necessary, and that which appears desirable, will be alike supplied, for the vigorous maintenance and judicious extension of those institutions, by the men who deem it an honour to them that the pious, the patriotic, the liberal-minded man known to his countrymen as Charles F. Allison, was a devoted member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Eastern British America.

J. R. N.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The population of Great Britain—The new Hospital—The Revision of Holy Scripture—Our Connexional Schools—Methodist Conferences—Distinguished Visitors—Parliament and the Weather.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The Census taken in April last has been carefully tabulated and the results have now been made public. The total population of the United Kingdom was in round numbers about 30 millions and a half. During the past ten years England has increased about 2½ millions, and Scotland 296,000, while Ireland numbers less by 396,000 inhabitants than in 1861. This decrease in Ireland is owing to the immense drain of emigration which proceeds at the rate of nearly 800,000 per annum. Nothwithstanding the decrease in population in the sister Isle there are features of decided improvement in the condition of the people, and a marked decrease in the number of paupers and indigent poor. In Ireland only was a religious census taken and it appears that during the past ten years the numbers attached to the different churches have varied but very little. The returns now published show that 76 in the hundred are Roman Catholics, and the remaining 24 are Protestants of different names and denominations. As stated in one of my letters a little while ago, the authorities would not permit a religious census to be taken in England, and consequently we have no correct estimate of the relative strength of the great Protestant bodies in England and Scotland. Such a disclosure might prove very inoportune and unpleasant to the Church which claims to be that of the great majority, and rests its claims to pre-eminence and power upon that asssumption.

The Queen recently opened a magnificent and costly pile of buildings, the new "St. Thomas" Hospital. The well-known buildings near the Surrey end of the London bridge were demolished on account of the requirements of one of the great railway enterprises of the day, and in their stead the stately palatial edifice on the banks of the Thames not far from the Houses of Parliament, has been erected.

It is by far the most extensive and complete establishment for the relief of disease and suffering which the metropolis can exhibit, and it is a noble trophy of the Christian philanthropy for which England is famous. In the centre of the spacious pile of buildings is the Chapel for the public worship of God, and the declaration of the truths which will bring peace and comfort to the sin-sick and sin-weary souls of the dwellers in this house of mercy.

The learned gentlemen who are engaged in the work of Bible revision are steadily pursuing their labors. The work is a tedious and costly one. It now appears that St. Matthew's Gospel is not completed, and it will be many a long month ere we have the work in the hands of the public. Meanwhile the expenses are accumulating, and difficulties have arisen as to the copyright of the new Revision.

It now appears probable that those difficulties will be overcome and that the University presses at Oxford and Cambridge will issue the work, and so the question of finance is settled and advance can be obtained. Public feeling is gradually becoming more favorable to the work of the Revisors, and will ensure a fair reception for this important work when it is issued. It may not become the authorised version of Holy Scripture, but it will be an important movement in the direction of securing a more accurate version in our mother tongue, of the precious word of God.

The Connexional Schools at Kingwood, and Woodhouse Grove, and the Wesleyan Colleges at Sheffield and Taunton, have all had successful years, and report good and satisfying progress. It is evident that the claims of higher education are receiving more attention from the Wesleyans, and from the numbers who are proceeding from those seats of learning to the Universities, and the many who are passing with honors in the middle class examinations, we have proof of the thoroughness and value of the education which our Wesleyan Institutions are capable of furnishing. It is also worthy of record, that while the pupils have made progress in learning and discipline has been maintained, there have been in all these Institutions gracious manifestations of the Divine favor, and many of the young people have been converted and led to give themselves to the cause and service of God.

The Primitive Methodist and New Connexion Methodist Conferences have recently been held; the first named in Oldham, near Manchester, and the latter in Nottingham. Each of these churches reports a small decrease in members, and in common with the great Parent Body mourns over this painful fact. In all the great financial operations, in chapel extension and in missionary enterprise, decided progress has been made; yet the one sad feature remains, that the numbers in Church fellowship have declined. Public attention has been directed to this question, and the press has taken it up in various quarters, and discussed it according to the spirit of the writers and the bias of the papers. Many doleful prophecies of the future of Methodism and the decline of nonconformity have been uttered which are worth but very little, and chiefly reveal the wishes of the writers. Doubtless, as a people, we shall learn useful lessons even from the criticisms of our foes, and go forth admonished and chastened to the great work of the year—

"To gather and knit together
The family of God."

London is all astir at present with the excitement of distinguished visitors. An Imperial Prince from Russia, and the Crown Imperial Prince of Prussia, with his wife, the eldest daughter of our Queen, and two of their children; with others too numerous to mention. The Prince of Prussia is fresh from fields of battle and victory, and is now enjoying the honors which victory ensures. There have been great parties in honor of these guests, the city is preparing to entertain them at immense cost.

Parliament is doing but very little work. The curtailed Bill for the Reform of the Army has gone up to the House of Lords, and the Ballot Bill is slowly dragging its way through the Commons, and its issue is very doubtful—for in truth Conservatives are in downright opposition to it, and many Liberals pledged to its support are afraid of its operation.

The weather has not improved in the least since the date of my last letter. It is a cold bleak summer. Rain has fallen during portions of twelve days during the fortnight, and the other two days were cloudy. It is spoken of as a most unusual season, and great difficulty is experienced in saving the hay crops, while the wheat is ripening very slowly.

"B."

July 12, 1871.

(From the Methodist Recorder.)

SOME ASPECTS OF ITINERANCY.

Just at this time when the appointments of the late Conference are coming into operation, and so many new ties are in process of formation between ministers and churches, it may not be unreasonable to call attention to some aspects of our itinerancy. One of the advantages of itinerancy is that it gives to pastors and people a succession of new-commencing points—new rallying-points. In a settled pastorate the history of the Church usually flows onward in the same channel—it may be broad or narrow; and with the same current—it may be rapid or slow. It is undiversified by change. Its monotonous uniformity is rarely broken. The continuity of its progress is seldom interrupted by the accession of new affluents, or the influx of new forces. Under such a *regime*, everything is apt to become immobile and stereotyped; habits are stiffened into fixtures; little opportunity is given for the revision of opinions, the reconstruction of plans, the remodelling of character. A flaw in policy, a blunder in judgment, a slip in action, are with difficulty repaired. All things are likely to continue, for better or for worse, much as they were shaped and fashioned at the outset. If the ministry and membership of the church should happen to be exactly fitted to each other, and on both sides the right path be hit upon at the first, this arrangement may tend to give stability and strength rather than otherwise. But, waiving every other objection, suppose that some defect of style, some harshness of temper, some awkwardness of manner, has been contracted on the part of the preacher, or that, on the other hand, the church has unhappily got into some unamiability of attitude, some confusion or laxity of discipline, some wrong methods of operation, the probability is that where no periodical change occurs in the pastorate, such things will gain fixedness and perpetuation. It is matter of common observation that when the conditions of life remain the same, and the wrappage and environment of associations and circumstances continue unchanged, the rectification of an evil course is a very arduous task, a very infrequent achievement. But throw the man into a new sphere, surround him with new influences, give him a new starting-point, and haply he may rescue himself from the entanglements that have shackled him, and with a new position he may win a new character, and enter on a new career.

The Methodist itinerancy supplies such a series of starting-points. The entrance of a minister upon a new field of labor is like a re-beginning of life; it takes him from the faults and failures of the past; it clears away the obstructions that may have gathered around him; and untrammelled and unfettered, gives him a sphere in which he may play a better part, and act out the purpose of life more successfully. It places it within his power to blot out the errors that may have blemished his bygone years, and to write a new and fairer page in the volume of life. It enables him, it needful, to modify the style of his preaching, or the course of his policy, or the manner of his working—to attempt new modes of action, to lay down new lines of enterprise, and altogether to build up his character and habits in compacter form, and after a better model; or even if opinions and plans need no reconsideration, if the character needs no overhauling, it renews and revives the freshness of life's first and holiest impulses; it gives so to speak, a new projectile force, it repeats and prolongs the *momentum* he received at the threshold of his career. And who does not need such a revival of first impressions, such a repetition of propelling impulses, such a succession of moral shocks to rouse him from the lethargy which creeps around the spirit, and to keep his heart young and steadfast in its purpose? Who is there, whose conscience does not need a tonic now and then, whose motives do not need uplifting, whose character is not susceptible of a touch of improvement somewhere? Who can bring his ideal of life, and his realisation of that ideal, into a searching comparison without noting many a short-coming many a discrepancy.

And equally favorable is the opportunity which itinerancy gives to a church, as well as to a minister, to arm for a tougher battle or to gird for a better race. Under a certain class of influences and appliances a church may fail to thrive and prosper. A particular kind of teaching and effort, a particular style of administration, may chance to be unsuitable, and the pulpit and the pew may get a little out of harmony. In such a case a change of ministerial staff may be the occasion for the revival of prayerfulness and faith and Christian activity; dormant energies may be called forth; slumbering powers may be awakened; long-standing impediments may be swept aside; old agencies may be reinforced, and new ones brought into play; old evils may die out, and new hopes may bud and blossom; and a brighter epoch of enterprise and success may dawn upon the church. And, indeed, should the machinery of the church be in the best working order—not the least wheel out of its place, all moving smoothly and harmoniously—should there be no jar, no dislocation, no friction, no stoppage, more power and speed, mayhap, are necessary, and with the stimulus which a new set of thinkers and teachers and workers may give, a new spirit of life may go forth amongst the people, and a fresh impulse be given to the church's advancement.

Hundreds of ministers and churches are at this time placed upon this vantage-ground of a new starting. What a chance for improvement! We need this periodical girding up. We need a stated restoration of good impressions. We require every facility for the unwelcome task of self-revision. Just as a ship is overhauled at the close of a voyage, to examine her thoroughly, to remove rust and weed and incrustation, every excrescence that may have fastened upon her, to repair leak and rent and fracture and displacement, and all the manifold damage she may have recieved from her long buffeting with the winds and waves, and to fit her out again with new equipment so should every man, and especially every minister have times and seasons for rummaging and ransacking his character and prying into every hole and corner of his life. There may be a stain here and rust there—a screw loose in this place, and a breakage in that—a prop may be wanted at this point, an encumbrance must be taken away from another point; it may be necessary to fortify or relax, to pull down or to build up, to lop off something that is redundant, or to supply something that is lacking. There is so much wear and tear of character in our passage through this world of temptation and conflict, that every one needs occasionally to go through a process of moral overhauling; his habits and opinions should, if we may use the expression, be taken to pieces and reconstructed, if possible, on a better plan, and with completer symmetry.

We are just beginning a new ecclesiastical year. How desirable that, like the prophets of old and like our blessed Lord, we should retire from the glare and publicity of the world for a season, to walk in serene unclouded fellowship with God, to hold high converse with the things of heaven, to commune solemnly with the irrevocable past, and search out its errors and gather up its lessons, to prepare for the unknown, unsurveyable future, and to be filled with a new power and armed with a new commission for the great duties that lie before us. What sort of a year shall it be? It will be what we make it. Let us get a good start; let us begin it with a mightier faith, an intenser consecration, and then the year shall be a blessedness and a success—big with blessing, refulgent with glory, garlanded with joy and victory.

Miscellaneous.

(From the Montreal News.)

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, July 21st, 1871.

THE COAL FIELDS OF TERRA NOVA.

It is not generally known that, on the western shores of Newfoundland, valuable and extensive coal beds have been discovered. Looking to the future, when this island will be joined to the Dominion of Canada, and remembering that Canada proper itself contains no coal fields, the fact that on the side of the island which is but a few hours sail from the Canadian shores, these valuable deposits are known to exist, is one full of importance. The carboniferous formation, on the western coast, occupies three distinct areas, which Mr. Murray, our geological surveyer, classes as the "St. George's Trough, the Port-au-Port Trough, and the Inland Trough of Humber River and Grand Pond." Thirty years ago Professor Jukes was the first to ascertain the existence of coal in the neighbourhood of St. George's Bay. Two years since, Professor Bell, of Canada, visited the same spot, and found a fine workable seam of coal. Mr. Murray says in a recent report, "to show the enormous importance of the existence of even one solitary seam of workable coal, I have made the following calculation of what might be expected within the area supposed to be underlaid by the one shown on my map. Taking the area of the plane of the seam at 38.4 square miles, and its thickness at three feet, there would be 54,720,000 chaldrons of coal, or 1,425,000 chaldrons per square mile." A very considerable portion of this, he thinks, will be found within workable depth. This, be it remembered, is but one of many seams that are scattered over the vast area between Cape Anguille and the head of St. George's Bay. In a valuable article contributed recently to the "Journal of the Society of Arts," Mr. Murray says: "Inside the bay of Port au-Port, beds of calciferous limestone run along the shore, dipping at a moderate angle to the north, but at the head of the coves, or indentations of the coast, these rocks are brought abruptly against another set of calcarious strata by a fault, the fossils of which are of the lower carboniferous age. Running in the line of dislocation, galena or the sulphuret of lead, reticulates in strings, associated with large rhomboidal crystals of calc spar. The condition in which this galena occurs is such as to warrant diligent investigation and trial on the part of mineral explorers, as there is a great probability that in some parts of its course this lode may be found to produce a remunerative supply of ore." This region, of which the foregoing extract gives such hopeful account, is yet untouched—indeed, I believe, unvisited, except by a few French fishermen. Mr. Murray further mentions in this article, that "there is a vast exposure of gypsum between Codroy Island and Codroy River, where it may be quarried to any extent; while the same mineral occurs in various parts of St. George's Bay." "Besides the metallic ores and the more valuable substances, the island abounds in materials of great economic importance. Marbles of almost every shade of colour have been produced from various parts of the coast, on both the eastern and western shores. Roofing slates of excellent quality are already known and partially worked in Trinity Bay. Plumbago occurs in the Bay of Despair. Indications of petroleum have been obesrved at a few localities, while building-stone, whet stones, grind-stones, and lime-stones are in ample profusion."

COPPER MINING.

Our copper mining is languishing at present, largely on account of the low price to which copper ore has fallen in England. The market is glutted by ore from Chili, Australia, and other places: the abandonment of copper-fastenings for ships' bottoms, since the introduction of iron vessels, has lessened greatly the demand for copper in the arts The consequence is that the price of ore in Britain affords but a slight margin of profit to our proprietors here, and for the arent the workings at Tit Cove Mine is greatly curtained. The same is true of Notre Dame Mine. It is confidently expected, however, that the depression in the copper market will be but temporary.

THE POLARIS.

Much interest has been awakened here by the arrival of the U. S. steamer "Polaris," Capt. Hall, whose destination is the north pole. She arrived from New York ten days ago, and has been visited by a considerable number of our citizens. She appears to be fitted up with every appliance necessary for her perilous voyage among the ice-floods and bergs of the dreary Arctic regions. Captain Hall is a thorough believer in the existence of an open Arctic Basin around the Pole, a glimpse of which was obtained by Kane on his memorable expedition in search of Sir John Franklyn. He has decided to follow Kane's track, up Smith's Sound, having Greenland as the base of his operations as far as possible. He will winter somewhere in Greenland, establish depots of provisions along the coast, pushing gradually forward with dog sledges on which light boats can be conveyed; and having reached the Arctic Basin, where he expects to find open sea, he will embark in these boats and steer for the Pole. Should he succeed, he will not only solve the problem regarding this disputed Basin, but also test the truth of the old assertion that should any one ever reach the North Pole a number of Scotchmen would be found settled in that interesting locality and sure to be doing well. It is understood that there is no spot on earth where the adventurous race are not to be found. However this may be, it is refreshing to find our American cousins, who are so noted for their worship of the "almighty dollar," engaged in an enterprise of this kind, from which no commercial gain can flow, and whose only object is to extend the boundaries of human knowledge, and further the interests of science. We all know that in pluck and skill the Americans are unsurpassed; and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that Captain Hall may "do the trick," and return from the North Pole covered with laurels. He is just the man for such an enterprise—cool, determined, with boundless faith in his idea, and daring to the verge of recklessness. He has, however, disregarded no precaution necessary to ensure success, and he is prepared to spend four years, if necessary, over his perilous undertaking. Let us hope that it will never be necessary to send a rescue-party after him, as in the case of so many other Arctic explorers.

MEMORIES OF KANE.

It is just eighteen years since the gallant Kane called here on his chivalrous enterprise in search of Franklin. He arrived on the 18th of June, 1853, and took his departure three days afterwards for Greenland. I remember well the astonishment with which we gazed on his insignificant looking, heavy craft the *Advance*, when we were told that she was on her way to the Arctic regions. One could hardly realise that such a small vessel could make her way amid the ice-mountains of those terrible seas, and felt inclined to regard the undertaking as fool-hardy and reckless. Yet nothing could be farther from the truth. Braver hearts than those on board that little craft never beat in human bosoms; more cool and intrepid navigators never dared the treacherous deep. The handful of men on board the *Advance* were destined to achieve an enterprise that has made the civilised world familiar with their names, and to furnish such examples of cool intrepidity, perseverance and heroic endurance in the cause of humanity, as has placed their names high on the rolls of fame, and covered their leader with imperishable renown. It may be that Capt. Hall and his men are destined to secure even higher fame, and to succeed where Kane failed. Governor Hamilton presented Kane with a fine team of Newfoundland dogs that proved to be of the greatest service, and one of them "Old Whitey," survived all the hardships of the expedition, and returned to be cherished by Kane till the day of his death. The brethren of "The Mystic tie" presented "Brother Kane" with an address when leaving, and also a Masonic Flag which he promised to plant on the North Pole should he reach it. This flag was carried by several of Kane's expeditionary parties, and on one occasion proved to be the means of indicating to a rescue-party where a number of his men lay buried in the snow-wreaths, and all but dead with cold and hunger; that their lives were saved was owing to this little flag peeping above the snow where they had sunk down, overpowered with fatigue.

Captain Hall takes with him from here a number of dogs—not the pure Newfoundland breed, but the mongrel race that are accustomed to haul the wood sledges of our fishermen. They are hardy, powerful brutes, and can stand an immense amount of starvation and fatigue. We would cheerfully make a present of the whole race to Captain Hall, for the savages kill our sheep when they get a chance, and render night hideous by their howlings.

THE FISHERY.

The accounts of the fishery are favorable on the whole. From Labrador the news is specially good. Before the arrival of the fishing vessels the cod and bait had struck in, and the fishermen are reported to be doing well. Along the shore those who use cod seines have done remarkably well, as a rule, but the hook and-line men have not done much as yet. The cod are glutted with the abundant supplies of caplin, and will not take the bait. In Trinity, Bonavista and Green Bay, where it is mostly a hook and line fishery, the fishermen have not taken much as yet; but there is time still to make amends for deficiencies. Were all our people provided, as they ought to be with seines, we should have fewer failures: but their poverty is such that great numbers have only the primitive hook and line to depend on. The weather is very favorable for fishery operations.

ICE ISLANDS.

Two enormous masses of ice passed our harbor lately, each reported to be half a mile in length. Heaven help the unfortunate vessel that may encounter them in a fog. One of our mail steamers struck on one of these islands of ice, and had a narrow escape from destruction. Nothing like them is remembered by the 'oldest inhabitant.' These low, flat islands of ice are formed along the shore of Greenland by the freezing of the sea water; snow drifts on the heap, from the land, in great masses, and is again and again submerged and frozen, and at length a long island of ice forty feet above the waves is formed and drifts away southward. The larger bergs are the produce of glacier action.

WISE LIBERALITY.

During the recent Commencement Week at the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, U. S., the Orange Judd Hall of Natural Science was dedicated. The building, with all its equipments, cost 100,000. Mr. Judd presented the building for dedication, saying: "Gentlemen of the Board, This building, from this day forth, is to be under the proprietorship and care of yourselves as the representatives and agents of the Church, of the State, of the country. It is one of the locomotives upon your educational railway. It will need engineers and fuel. Take it and run it well." The New York *Tribune* says: "The financial exhibit shows that the whole property of the University is $744,409, and its annual income a little over $30,000. This estimates the Orange Judd Hall, however, at $100,000, which is about the cost of the building and furniture, though authorities concur in saying that it is worth vastly more than it cost, owing to the great economical skill of the architect, and the diligence and economy of the President and of Mr. Judd himself, in taking their own estimates and being their own contractors. Mr. Judd estimates the saving from these items at $30,000. Extravagant as this may seem, no one will xuestion it who has examined the building itself, and those who know Mr. Judd's skill and economy as a business man will not be slow to concur. And at the Trustee Meeting Mr. Judd gave $5000 more towards furnishing the Hall, and improving the grounds around it.

Is there not some former Sackville student who can imitate Mr. Judd's noble example by providing for the erection of a suitable Natural Science Hall, at Mount Allison?

One tenth of the amount which Mr. Judd has expended for this purpose at Middletown would suffice to put, not only the Mount Allison Institution, but also the Wesleyan Church and the country at large, under lasting obligations to him who should generously undertake to provide for such a much needed building. We are confident that there is at least one among the Mount Allison Alumni, who is responsible, as a steward, for the employment of much more than one tenth of the amount of Mr. Judd's net capital.

GIVING ONE-TENTH.

One of the most enterprising and successful Methodist laymen in Indiana says when he began life for himself, he worked three years for ninety-five dollars and gave one-tenth of it to the Lord. He continued to do so for many years, finding but little difficulty when making but little. At last the war came on, and he found himself a partner in a hominy mill, which was run day and night to supply the army. His income was between two and three hundred dollars per day. Now came a terrible conflict: "Shall I give away between twenty and thirty dollars per day?" The sum seemed to appall him, and one night after a severe struggle in which covetousness gained the mastery, he sank into a troubled sleep, but soon awoke to see the hominy mill in a thousand flames! He has never had any trouble to give one-tenth since.

The same brother says that when he was in Utah, in 1866, he carefully observed the results of giving one-tenth among the Mormons. At that time they had, as the result of this practice, turn-pikes up to all the cannons, streams of water brought down artificially from the mountains to irrigate the fields and water the city, seventy millions of dollars in gold on deposit in the Bank of England, besides immense treasures elsewhere; and were then the owners of nearly one-fourth of the tillable land in the Hawaiian Islands.

This brother at that time estimated that the same rule of giving in the Methodist Episcopal Church, would realize one thousand dollars per year for the support of each pastor, pay all the connectional demands then made on the people, and leave a surplus of nineteen millions of dollars annually! If the same spirit of consecration that animates this brother was to come upon all Christians, how soon would the world be in a millennial blaze! Can not Christians give for Christ as much as the Mormons do for Joe Smith—give not for deposit in Bank, or for tillable lands, but to be expended in filling the world with salvation? Can they not do this voluntarily, and get shouting happy over the sacrifice? In contemplating the results to the world of such a system, the imagination fails to grasp what the joy of the Church must be in realizing, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."—*Western Adv.*

General Intelligence.

SUDDEN DEATH AT KENTVILLE.—Jonathan Pineo, a man sixty years of age, dropped dead at Kentville on Wednesday last.

RAILWAYS.—The Bridgewater *Times* says that official notice has been received by M. B. DesBrisay, Esq., M. P. P., that as soon as the services of the Engineer now engaged in the eastern part of the Province can be obtained, the survey of a line of railway from Bridgewater to Windsor via Lunenburg, Mahone Bay and Chester will be commenced.

A HORSE THIEF.—On the 14th ult., a man named James Vaughan, of Hampton, Kings county, New Brunswick, of respectable connections, induced Messrs. James M. and Le Baron W. Fowler of that place, to lend him a pair of horses, carriage and harness, for the purpose of visiting his mother who was ill. He made his projected visit, and then made off with the team. Subsequently one of the horses was recovered in Amherst, Cumberland, where the thief had sold it. It transpired that he was likely to get into trouble in consequence of having some time previously broken into a house and carried away some furniture, and to avoid it he absconded, taking the horses with him.

THE dedicatory exercises of the new Wesleyan Church at Arcadia, on Sabbath last, were of a most interesting character. Dr. DeWolfe preached the opening sermon. Subject—The Transfiguration.

Mr. T. M. Lewis, by request, conducted the afternoon service. Text—Psalm xcvi. 8: "Give unto the Lord the Glory due unto His name; bring an offering, and come into His courts."

Rev. C. B. Pitblado preached in the evening Text—1st John iv. 9: "In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world that we might live through Him."

The Rev. Robert Wasson, Rev. W. C. Brown, and Rev. Thomas Rogers (pastor of the church) took part in the various exercises.

Collections were realized to the amount of one hundred dollars. On Monday morning the pews were nearly all let—preference money being obtained about sufficient to pay off the balance of debt on the church. By the vote of the trustees, accommodation was granted in the church for the use of the inmates of the Poor's Asylum who may be able to attend public worship.

The interior of the church is finished in chestnut and walnut, in Gothic style of architecture, and is said to be among the most beautiful in the Province. The whole cost was less than three thousand dollars. Sittings are furnished for about two hundred and fifty persons, but it was estimated that few less than four hundred were present on Sabbath morning.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—Ottawa papers publish the following synopsis of the report of the Intercolonial Commissoners. The following contracts were tendered for at prices varying as follows:—Quebebe No. 13, 30 1-2 miles from $738,000 to $1,413,688; Quebec, No. 14, 22 1-2 miles, $230,600 to $500,000; New Brunswick, No. 15, 12 miles, $316,415 to $655,319; do. No. 16, 18 3-4 miles, $206,000 to $426,761; do. No 3, 24 miles, $438,480 to $831,659; Nova Scotia, No. 4, 27 miles, $375,543 to $621,584. The following were awarded:—No. 13 to W. E. Macdonald & Co., for the sum of $934,833; No. 14 to Nelson & McGaw for the sum of $245,475; No. 15 to J. B. Bertrann & Co., for the sum of $363,250; No. 16 to King & Gough for the sum of $206,000 No. 3 Berlinquet & Co., for the sum of $462,441; No. 4 Smith & Pitblado, for the sum of $438,318.

Several of the contracts previously made were annulled and re-let; and all contracts were made to include clearing, grubbing, fencing, grading, masonry, bridging, and everything up to the formation of the level, except the iron bridge work for Metis, Restigouche, Mirimichi, Nipissiquit and Folly rivers.

The total amount of the contracts awarded is $9,619,791, including payments made to the original contractors, but exclusive of the cost of the eastern extension R. R. $921,020.

The total engineering expenses amount to $613,704; the salary of the Secretary has been increased from $2,000 to $2,600 per annum; four district engineers now receive $3,000 per annum each, with $600 per annum for horse hire and travelling expenses. The value of all work done by the contractors on the 23 sections up to December 1870, was $1,752,143.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.—The Bangor *Whig* of the 1st inst. has the following on the Anniversary of the great Railway Convention held in Portland, the practical results of which we are now permitted to enjoy It is altogether likely that the hope, that at the formal opening of the road, they shall meet the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, will be gratified, the Attorney-General of that day, being now the honored Governor of our Province; and yet he will show himself to be "the old man eloquent":

"SHORT ROUTE" TO EUROPE.

Twenty-one years ago to-day (August 1st, 1850,) at the great Convention then in session in Portland, to consider the project of shortening the time of transit between the United States and Europe, by a railroad through Maine to the port of Halifax, the initiatory steps were taken for the construction of such a line of railway, and it may be said that the great undertaking was, on that day, formally ushered into the world. By the Third Resolution of the series adopted by the Convention, the projected line was christened,

"THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERIAAN RAILWAY,"

which name it has ever since borne.

The Bangor and Oldtown Railroad, (since merged into the E. & N. A. R.) was then the only railroad East of Waterville. To-day there are nearly *one thousand miles* of railroad completed East of Waterville. At that famous Convention the feasibility and importance of the grand line through Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to Halifax, was plainly demonstrated, and its construction shown to be of *international* consequence. The best proof of the correctness of the views there expressed, is the profitableness of the Road since built, although, owing to its incomplete state, it has not yet begun to receive a large part of the business it is destined to obtain. In six weeks, however, the road will be completed and trains running to Amherst and to Shediac on the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and next spring the only gap (60 miles) between Amherst and Truro, will be spanned by the iron band, and Pullman cars will carry us to the docks of the Ocean Steamships in Halifax!

Hon. L. A. Wilmot, the Attorney-General of New Brunswick, made a noble and eloquent speech, powerful and convincing, and never forgotten by those present. It will indeed be a pleasure to the multitude convening at the grand opening of the Road in October next, to greet him and rejoice with him in the successful termination of the undertaking he did so much to encourage twenty-one years ago.

Through the unwearied perseverance and energy of the managers of the E. & N. A. Rail-