

training of candidates for the Christian ministry; one-third part to secure scholarships of the annual value of not more than seventy-five dollars each, for persons authorized by the Conference to attend the Institution, at Sackville, as Theological Students, who may need such assistance to enable them to meet the expense of such attendance; and the remaining third part to secure scholarships for the children of our members of the Conference, of the annual value of not more than fifty dollars each for those in attendance at either Branch of the Institution at Sackville, and not exceeding half this sum for those not in attendance; no such scholarship to be available for any child, before it shall have entered its tenth year, nor for more than six years.

If in any year it is not found by the Committee necessary to appropriate the full amount of the current income to the above objects, the surplus for that year shall be added to the capital stock.

V. An Anniversary Public Meeting of the Society shall be held during the Conference week in the place where the Conference may meet from year to year—such meeting a report of its operations and condition shall be presented and its claims shall be urged.

VI. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of every Circuit in the Conference to arrange to have a sermon preached annually in every principal congregation upon the importance of education upon right Christian principles at the time appointed for making the annual collection for the Society; and also for holding public meetings in which to urge its claims wherever it may be deemed expedient, and to make all possible proper exertions to enlist the sympathies of our friends and to promote the interests of the Society.

VII. The President of the Conference shall be ex-officio President of the Society and its other officers shall be two Vice Presidents, two Secretaries and two Treasurers and a committee of Twelve—One half the number of such other Officers and Committee to be laymen.

VIII. At the suggestion of the Committee any one of the Rules or Articles of the constitution may be altered by the Conference.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

In answer to the question, "What Ministers have died since last Conference?" The following will appear in the Printed Minutes:—

1. GEORGE MILLER died at Bridgetown, N. S., was a descendant of the Palatines, a number of German Protestants, who settled in Ireland in the County of Limerick in 1709. His grandfather was among the first to receive Mr. Wesley and his sons in the Gospel, when they came to this part of the world. He received a divine charge early in life, and soon after became a Leader and Local Preacher. He came to Halifax in 1815, and soon after joined the ranks of the ministry.

The circuits in these Provinces were large and laborious, yet Bro. Miller determined to be a workman not to be ashamed, studied diligently the word of God, and the writings of the best English divines. He naturally possessed a retentive memory and great energy of mind, and these powers were consecrated to the holy work in which he was engaged. He was a sound divine, a logical and lucid expositor of the word of God. His sermons were carefully prepared, and he frequently said he would never serve the sanctuary with that which cost him nothing. After laboring for 32 years in some of the principal circuits in these Provinces, his health failed and he found it necessary to become a Supernumerary. During this relation his affection for his brethren in the ministry and his social and domestic virtues won for him the esteem of his brethren and the members of his own and other churches in Bridgetown. During the last winter he had a severe illness, but his soul was filled with holy joy, so that he could triumph on the bed of affliction, almost his last words were, "I have a house above." In this happy state he passed away to his eternal rest, in the 82nd year of his age, and the 52nd of his ministry.

2. WILLIAM WILSON whose name has long been familiar to our people throughout the bounds of our Conference, was sent out by the Missionary Society from London in the year 1820 to the Newfoundland District. After spending some 17 or 18 years of missionary toil in that island he was transferred to Nova Scotia. His last circuit was Point de Bute, N. S. Bro. Wilson was a man of extensive information, undoubted piety and Christian zeal. Having been brought to an acquaintance with Christ and experimental religion by the instrumentality of Methodism, his loyalty and love to it were decided and unwavering, firmly believing its doctrine and desiring to be edified. Scriptural maxims of God—be delighted to preach the former and maintain the latter; and there is good reason to believe that from the shores of Newfoundland, where his early labors were abundant, and prosecuted amidst hardships and privations, and from other parts of these Provinces where his more recent ministrations were prosecuted, there will be found many to call him blessed in the day of the Lord. His death was sudden, and in it he no doubt realized the answer of the prayer he had often uttered in the pulpit and the closet,

"O that without a lingering groan,
I may the welcome word receive,
My body with my charge lay down,
And cease at once to weep and live."

As the sun of a Christian Sabbath was just setting, he was on his way home in his wagon. He had conducted two public services, and was expecting to lecture at night; but the word came, "It is enough!" The reins dropped from his hand, the horse moved slowly on, the material form was there, but the spirit had gone to join and greet the blood-bespinked bands on the shores of immortality. He died Sabbath, 26th September, 1869, in the seventieth year of his age, and the fiftieth of his Christian ministry.

3. JOHN BASS STRONG, who died in Sumner-shire on the 16th May, 1870, aged nearly eighty-one. He was born in Bingham, Nottinghamshire, England, in 1789. He entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1813, and came out to Canada, where he laboured successfully in Quebec and Montreal. Removing to P. E. Island in 1816, he was stationed at Charlottetown, whence he travelled far and near, having twice visited his circuit. In New Brunswick he laboured at Fredericton, St. John and Sackville; in Nova Scotia, at Granville, Horton, and Windsor, everywhere rejoicing in the evidence of his Master's approval, being instrumental in gathering together hundreds of souls into Christ.

He was a man of untiring energy, of great pastoral success, and pulpit ability. To the glory of Christ he dedicated himself body and spirit. Jesus Christ and Him crucified was the one subject of his cheerful songs and able discourses. Perhaps the name of no other servant of God is more fragrant as a household word in thousands of families throughout British North America. Casting from the regular work about 1850, he continued affording all possible aid by his counsels to the cause of Jesus Christ, until the Master finally said, "It is enough, come up hither," when on earth he ceased at once to work and live. His last days were seasons of glorious triumph and spiritual serenity.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1870.

THE WAR.

Before the remarks we are about to pen reach the hands of the readers of the *Provincial Wesleyan*, events of vast importance bearing upon the fortunes of the war impending in Europe may occur. The last efforts of a humane diplomacy may persuade the belligerents to sheath their weapons, or some altogether decisive victory may foreshadow the final results of the contest, or the conflict may assume proportions frightful to contemplate. But whatever may take place within the time specified, the questions we propose briefly to dwell upon will not have lost their interest meanwhile.

In the quarrel from which the Franco-German war has apparently arisen, which is right, France or Prussia? Prussia unquestionably. Prussia has done France wrong. The demands made by France upon Prussia to forbid the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern for election to the Spanish throne, and to pledge her honor not to allow a German Prince under her control to become a candidate for election to the Spanish throne, was insolent and unjustifiable. The refusal of Prussia to comply with these impudent demands made in the most insulting and menacing manner furnished no justifiable excuse for France for declaring war against Prussia. And as to the discourtesy toward the French Ambassador at Ems, alleged to have been approved by the Prussian Government, it was not of a character warranting a resort to hostilities; and such as it was, it was naturally provoked by the insolent manner and haughty and humiliating demands of the French official. The judgment of impartial, intelligent men has almost everywhere pronounced that in its ostensible quarrel with Prussia, France is completely wrong.

But nobody believes that the alleged causes of the war are the true causes of the conflict. The true causes of the war cannot be disguised. They force themselves upon the attention of every thoughtful observer. France wants to extend its frontier to the left bank of the Rhine from Strasbourg to the North Sea, and is willing to fight for such an extension. France is jealous of Prussia, and fears that if the work of German unity under the leadership of that Power be not speedily arrested and undone, the Franco-Rhenish German provinces can never be absorbed by France, and Germany will attain a position of pre-eminence in the European system. Louis Napoleon believes that France is now thoroughly prepared for a struggle with Germany, and that new victories and new territory won from Germany by French arms under his nominal military leadership would enable him to triumph over his domestic foes, and make the throne of the French Empire sure for his young son. Hence the war, despite the remonstrances of Neutral Powers, resolutely declared against Prussia by Louis Napoleon.

It is desirable in the interests of civilization, that as a consequence of the present war France should be able to remit Germany to its former miserably divided condition, as a sort of arena on which France, Russia and Austria may play off for their amusement or advantage, one section of the German people against another? Is it desirable that besides breaking up the North German Confederation, France should aggrandize herself by subjecting to her yoke German Rhine Provinces whose people hate her sway and can never become citizens of the French Empire except by conquest? For these questions but one answer can be given by intelligent, impartial men. It is not desirable that Germany should be relegated to its former wretched fragmentary condition, or that France should aggrandize itself at the expense of Germany. On the contrary, the effective consolidation of Germany would solve, happily solve one of the most difficult problems connected with the higher politics of the old world. A United Germany would form the best counterpoise to the weight of Russia in the international balance of Europe. The German race is the noblest northern race in the world. The best elements of the Anglo-Saxon race are derived from the old Teutonic or German stock. In some respects the North German people stand at the head of modern civilization. They are well fitted for the nucleus of a United German Empire. The German people possess military qualifications of the highest order, but for ages they have on the whole been far less aggressive than the French. It would be an advantage to the world that so noble a people as the Germans, richly endowed as they are with the highest intellectual gifts, patient of labour and possessed of the most sterling qualities, should coalesce to form one splendid Empire which would prove a perpetual barrier against Russian aggression in Northern and Central Europe. Holding these views we cannot wish success to the attempts of France to perpetuate the divisions of Germany and to dismember and appropriate its Western Provinces.

J. R. N.

THE IRISH CONFERENCE.

Monday, June 20, was occupied with the business of the Home Mission and Tenting Fund. The Committee met at ten o'clock, and sat until after four. From the Treasurer's statement and the Secretary's report, the following facts appeared. The income for the past year from the ordinary sources exhibited a small increase, and in addition a legacy of £269 1s. 10d. had been received. A special donation of £400, similar to that of last year, was paid by Mr. Bennett, of Clonakilty; and other special donations amounting to £240. The sum of £342 had come into the Treasurer's hands towards the support of the General Mission; but as the cost amounted to £558, and as no remittance had come from America, according to expectation, the officers of the fund did not feel at liberty to

recommend the employment of three general missionaries during the next year. No less than twelve applications for the appointment of additional ministers had been recommended by the district meetings, and had some of these were accompanied by offers of substantial aid from the localities concerned; but in view of the sum required for extraordinary and ordinary, it was feared that there would be nothing available to meet these cases. The Committee then proceeded to consider in detail the grants applied for, after which several resolutions were submitted and passed. In the course of the proceedings special attention was made to the present condition of Ireland, and the undeniable necessity for a considerable increase of ministerial agency. Several speakers adverted to the importance of paying greater attention to the raising up and employing of local preachers, still it was felt that this could not overtake the exigencies of the present times. It was stated in the course of the remarks made by the Secretary of the Conference that a few friends in consulting together on this subject had originated a couple of days previously an effort to meet the pecuniary difficulty of the Home Mission Fund was held in the Centenary Chapel. The chair was occupied by the President, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Wm. Shaw, the Rev. Messrs. Arthur and Wiseman; and by Mr. Bennett and Mr. Brown.

THE CONFERENCE.

The one hundred and first Irish Conference was held on Monday, June 21, at nine o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Johnson, President, occupied the chair; and on his right hand sat the Rev. S. R. Hall, Ex-President, the Rev. Wm. Shaw, the Rev. Luke H. Wiseman, M. A., and the Rev. Wm. Arthur, M. A. The Rev. Dr. James was to have been amongst us, but was detained by illness. His place at the request of the President. A letter expressive of sympathy and regret was sent to Dr. James. The President addressed some valuable remarks to the Conference, but the other ministers named reserved their observations until the opening session of the Conference.

The Conference then proceeded to appoint the necessary officers. The Rev. J. Tobias, having been nominated by the Irish Conference of last year to fill the position of delegate, and having been appointed thereto by the British Conference, vacated the office of Secretary, which he had so efficiently filled for several years; and at a subsequent stage a cordial vote of thanks was passed to him for his services. The Rev. Joseph W. McKay was elected in his stead by a very decisive vote; and the Rev. John Dwyer and James Donnelly were appointed Assistant Secretaries. The Rev. E. M. Banks and Colin McKay were appointed Letter-writers; the preparation of the Address to the British Conference was committed to the Rev. James Donnelly, and that of the Pastoral Address to the Rev. Robert Huston. In conjunction with the Rev. Robert Huston, in conjunction with the Rev. George Vance.

After arrangements respecting the hours of Conference business, and various arrangements as to district recommendations and notices of motion, the Conference proceeded to consider the cases of the probationers recommended for full Connection, and of those recommended for admission on trial; after which the question of ministers becoming supernumeraries was entered upon. Two of our esteemed brethren were placed on this list, John S. Bassett, a very promising young man, who has travelled only five years, but whose health is in a very critical condition; and John Hughes, an able and faithful man, who has travelled thirty-five years.

In the evening the President preached a richly spiritual and profitable sermon to the Conference from Ephesians iii. 14, &c. On Wednesday, the 22nd, after the usual devotional exercises and the reception of the previous day's record, a cordial vote of thanks was presented to the President for the discourse just referred to. Very careful inquiry was made respecting the resignation of the Rev. J. Tobias, who was recommended as candidate for the ministry. The following were accepted: Samuel A. Roberson, Abbey-street Circuit, Dublin; Albert E. Kimmoch, Cork Circuit; Richard Cole and Nicholas J. Warner, Skibbereen Circuit; Benjamin Ralph, A. B., Walter H. Price, and James McGarry, B. B., University-street Circuit; Robert Jameson, Ballycraig; John Magill, Lurgan. Another case which was brought forward was referred to a committee. The deaths amongst our ministers during the last year were then inquired about, and it was found that two had been called away, Edward Harpur and James C. Pratt. The latter had lived for some years in the United States, and it was where he died. After a lengthened and useful ministry in this land, he adorned in the decline of life the doctrine of God's Saviour in the country of his adoption, and died at a very advanced age, rejoicing in the salvation which he had preached to others.

In the evening the open session of the Conference was held, at which there was a large attendance of help-entirely friends. The Rev. JOHN NELSON and ARTHUR BUREAU having engaged in prayer, the Reply of the British Conference to the Address of the Irish Conference of last year was read by the Secretary, who also moved a resolution of grateful acknowledgment, which was seconded by the Rev. JAMES TOMAS, and supported by the Rev. EDWARD BENTLEY and JAMES DONNELLY in interesting addresses. The Secretary then read the Address of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, United States, to the Irish Conference; and the Rev. S. FOSTER, D. D., delivered a most pleasing and effective speech. A resolution expressive of grateful and fraternal love was then moved by the Rev. DR. SCOTT, seconded by the Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR, and carried unanimously. The Conference then adjourned.

On Thursday, the 23rd, after the usual preliminary engagements, the Rev. Dr. O'brien, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was introduced by the President to the Conference, and briefly addressed it. The President also read a letter from the Rev. Dr. James, which was handed to the letter-writers. The services on Sunday, June 26th, were in general very edifying. In the Centenary Chapel the preacher was the President and the Rev. Dr. O'brien, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, United States. The Rev. Wm. Shaw, and the Ex-President occupied the pulpit in Abbey-street; the Ex-President and the Rev. J. J. Landers, in Sandymount; the Rev. Dr. Appleby and William Shaw in Rathmines; and the other chapels were supplied for the most part by the ministers appointed on the Conference plan.—*Method. Rec.*

NOTES OF A PLEASURE EXCURSION.

We had long meditated an American journey. To know of cities and people such as those on our border only by hear-say, seemed to us almost a crime against nature and science, since the one has created the ambition, and the other provided ample facilities for travel. But what could

we do in the face of the incessant embargo of necessity? That necessity seemed fully dismissed, however, when kind friends urged the attempt and provided the means. There are few men who are usually proof against smiling faces and a full purse. We chose a circuitous route to Boston. Up the western extension from St. John—a road whose scenery is anything but grand and the accommodation of which is barbarous, to the thriving little Town of Woodstock. It was a special little train for traffic on that Railroad. Some tugging and backing and shouting and stopping, poor mortals ever witnessed before. We drew a long breath as the queer little locomotive jerked us into the Woodstock depot with many spasmodic motions, and snorings intolerable.

An Express Train was advertised to leave Woodstock at 3 a. m. for connection with the American Boat; so, notwithstanding the numerous demonstrations of weary and drowsy humanity, we permitted the aforesaid Express to do its roughest work on our jaded frames. The Calais Steamer conveyed us to Eastport, and the New England swift and commodious, bore us gallantly thence. Portland was waking up from its slumber as we entered its spacious harbour. The five years ago has been almost forgotten in this beautiful City. Facing the entrance on a sloping hill, its houses appear in the distance like white buildings partially hidden in a field of field, green verdure, so imbricated is Portland with trees of every variety.

The six o'clock train for Boston was just leaving and by a happy coincidence we had time to relieve ourselves from the yoke of the train, and start immediately for the great New England centre. At eleven a. m. we were walking down Washington Street having travelled 500 miles in 32 hours! Washington Street! what a thronging crowd, what a restless throbbing of the city's life, is passing here late and early, in rain and shine! It is strange to imagine that Boston possessed all the dispirited American spirits since the days of the revolution, and that they were condemned to walk that street for ever as a punishment for their idleness of the man whose name it bears! But a few hours observation bring out much of truth to the spectator in the streets of Boston as in all other centres of study. Who compose the crowd? Veritable men and women gay and sad, rich and poor, virtuous and vile. The great War has left deep traces everywhere which are seen more distinctly in Washington street than anywhere else. The man of jewels and pomatum, who has made a fortune by shoddy in the day of his Nation's calamity; and the beggar who is doomed to penury by the loss of a limb; discussed by the government to be sent out his bread on the side-walk, or to be cranked barrel organ; and the woman whose weeds betoken the loss of a husband or an only son; and that other female wretch who has been driven—for want of the bread which had been earned for her by the man who left her side to fall in the swamp of Virginia—to the occupation of alms by the street—all are passing and showing the other side of the street in Washington Street. We enter the crowd and are soon absorbed by the stream of life.

Large letter bulletins caught our eye covered with pregnant sentences and huge notes of admiration. The Fenians had crossed into Canada! Numbers of the brave invaders were killed; but two solid companies of Canadians had been captured—body and baggage! O'Neil's speech and the unfurling of the Fenian flag and the rush of warriors to the front, were starting us everywhere in the face, and a score of news-bys yelled the same delightful intelligence in our ears. Our British blood was up, and the impudent urchins seemed to know it, for with instinctive dread of our right boot, the toe of which was solid as the slough of the sea, they reared in their clamours. Was Boston really jubilant over this little trial to our youthful Dominion? We soon talked with men of sense—good men—who satisfied us that the intelligence and sympathy of America was not with the paltry horde. Only penny-slayers and printer's devils and wicked little paper-venders were glad for something to do with the slough of the sea. There were other announcements on the most prominent places along the street. It was Anniversary week in Boston, you could have inferred as much from the throngs of strangers who clustered everywhere come hither to see and hear. On the way up we saw a man carrying a simple-minded child who gave us the first glimpse of the Anniversary—the "Going to Boston"—the tone was clearly that of "down East," having answered in the affirmative, he pushed his enquiries. "To attend our Anniversary—the Unitarian?" So we were recognized as some heterodox, peripatetic disciple of Channing! Really this is becoming dangerous and we may next be hailed as a messenger from Salt Lake City to the faithful in Boston, or familiarly reminded that the spiritualists expect us at their evening circle in the Horticultural Hall! We proceeded forthwith to assimilate our apparel to that of common, sensible New England gentlemen.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

The meeting held in Grafton Street Wesleyan Church, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday evening, was of more than ordinary interest. The delegates who attended the great International Convention, were to give in their report, and the audience was very large in consequence. The fact, too, of one of the Delegation (John S. McLean, Esq.) having had the high honor of being President of the Convention deepened the interest of the proceedings, and the motives which led to Mr. McLean's being called unanimously to occupy the position was so large a section of the great American Republic, they wishing by these means to show their sympathy with Canada, and their detestation of the late Fenian invasion. The selection made was an admirable one, and was a just recognition of Mr. McLean's untiring labours in connection with Young Men's Christian Associations. Precisely at 8 o'clock, James B. Morrow, Esq., appeared on the platform, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Clark, the Rev. Fraser Campbell, and Messrs. James Forrest and W. H. Wiswell, one of the Vice-Presidents. The President called the meeting to order, after which devotional exercises were engaged in, led by the Rev. Mr. Clark. The choir then sang the 172nd psalm, of the new series, which has been got up for the use of Associations. The President then stated the object of the meeting, remarking that he believed the hand of the Lord had been upon this delegation, not only in a general sense, but in special deliverance from imminent danger. He also referred to the choice of a President, which the convention had made, and remarked that the meeting would agree with him in saying, that we had been highly honored. The President closed his remarks by calling the Rev. Fraser Campbell, one of the delegates, to address the meeting, who, in reporting, confined himself to the journey to

and the first two days at the Convention. He referred to the warm reception extended to the delegation from their brethren in the States. It was in Boston that they had their first meeting, and there the keynote was struck which warmed their hearts, and made them feel they were among friends, that keynote was brotherly love, the same spirit which was in New York and Philadelphia, and in fact every place they were. There was no mistaking the sincerity of the greeting received. The glance of affection, the warm wring of the hand, showed that the golden chain of love bound all their hearts together. He next referred to a narrow escape they made from a railway accident, and the prayer meeting which followed in the way of thanksgiving. He also mentioned in passing, the pleasure the delegates had experienced in visiting a Sabbath School in Philadelphia, where no less than 1600 pupils attended. He eulogized the orderly way in which the school was conducted. He next referred to the appointment of Mr. McLean to the Presidency of the Convention, and remarked that it was a compliment to Canada, and also in some measure to testify the high estimation in which they held Mr. McLean, whom they had met at previous Conventions. He next touched upon the subjects discussed by the Convention, and the first was, "Why do Young Men's Christian Associations die?" and the reasons given by different members were apt and to the point, and the same can be said of the remedies proposed. The following were a few of them:—"Too many honorary, and too few active members." "Lack of fire." "Want of leadership." "Lack of unity among Christian Churches." "Lack of Spiritual Life." "Attempting too much." Among the remedies offered we give a few. "Cut off useless members." "Young men for young men." "Keep truth prominent." "Don't attempt too much." "Admit none but proper members." &c. The speaker's remarks on each of these suggestions were sound and to the point, and we are only sorry that we cannot afford the space necessary to reproduce them.

Mr. James Forrest next addressed the meeting. He described his journey from New York to Philadelphia, and from one city to another until they arrived at Indianapolis. The portion of the Convention's work assigned him to report upon was Friday's Session; and he gave graphic description of the reception of delegates from the "Young Converts Association of Indianapolis Association." This Association he said, consisted of devoted young men from thirteen to fifteen years of age, who were doing a vast amount of good among boys of their own age, and he made a strong appeal to the youths of Halifax to go and do likewise—and to speak of the Saviour's love to their unconverted companions. He also said, that he had an opportunity of observing the working of the various Associations in the States, and thought, in proportion to its size, Halifax compared very favorably with them, and our Library excelled those of more pretentious associations. Mr. F. closed his remarks by an earnest appeal to all to be more earnest in the Lord's Work. The choir then sang another hymn, after which John S. McLean, Esq., addressed the meeting in his usual forcible style. He expressed the pleasure he felt in listening to Mr. Campbell's address, he wished to know Mr. Campbell's opinion of what he had seen and heard, as he (Mr. McL.) thought Mr. C.'s views might be somewhat different from his, as Mr. C. was not so excitable as himself, but he was agreeably surprised to find that they entirely agreed. He spoke of the honor conferred upon him, in being called to preside over the deliberations of the Convention, but he deprecated the idea that it was a personal compliment to himself, and said it was in honor of the country to which he belonged. He mentioned in passing the Model Mission Sunday School in Philadelphia, which Mr. Campbell described in his address, and referred to the New Hyam Book of the Associations. He described the musical and prayer meetings which were held, and commented upon the good which some Associations were doing in the way of providing situations for young men. He mentioned one Association alone, which had found employment for over 5,000 young men. He read the substance of the addresses delivered by some of the most prominent members of the Convention. The necessity of being more attentive to young men coming from the country, and the good which would result from inviting them into their houses and showing them that an interest was taken in their welfare. He illustrated the good effects of such a course, by telling a very touching anecdote about Mr. Moody, of Chicago, and a convict. He concluded his remarks by urging the necessity of having a proper building, one they could call their own. They were determined to have such a building, and the people of Halifax would surely assist them. He spoke of the splendid buildings owned by Associations in the United States, and said that they could not be expected to do their work efficiently, until a building was erected.

Mr. Wiswell, at the close of Mr. McLean's address, proposed a vote of the delegates, which was seconded by Mr. Beckwith and carried unanimously. In presenting the thanks of the meeting to the delegates, the President took occasion to speak in flattering terms of Mr. James Forrest's debut as a public speaker, and hoped he never would lose a chance of speaking a word for the master.

The proceedings were closed by the singing of the doxology by the audience.—*Citizen.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

In the present critical state of affairs between France and Prussia, the comparative military and naval strength of the two nations becomes a matter of great interest. So far as soldiers are concerned, there is not much difference as to the number which either power can bring into action on any emergency. But the naval force of Prussia is quite insignificant—not a quarter part as large as that of France. Men however, and not ships, are to decide the fate of a continental struggle.

The French army consists of about 400,000 men of all arms in active service, with a reserve of about the same number; and a Garde Nationale Mobile of some 500,000 to co-operate with the regular army in defence of the country. Of the army in active service 252,652 are infantry and 62,978 cavalry; while the artillery numbers nearly 40,000. If these figures are multiplied by three, we shall probably approximate the number of each of these principal arms which can be brought into service in a war with Prussia; which, with the engineers, gendarmes, staff-officers, &c., will make up a total of not less than 1,200,000 soldiers. The French navy number 439 vessels and 4,680 guns including 55 iron-clad steamers and 234 wooden steamers.

Prussian military authorities claim that a single telegram from Berlin, at any moment could place 1,000,000 of Prussian soldiers under arms. The standing army of Prussia is set down at 463,000 men of

all arms, with a reserve of 148,000. It is a militia to occupy garrisons, and ready, amounting to 200,000. The bulk of this army stands the whole active male population of the kingdom, all of which have been trained as soldiers; for every Prussian subject is enrolled as a soldier as soon as he has completed his twentieth year. He serves, unless exempted, three years in the regular army, four in the reserve, and at the end of this term enters the Landwehr or militia for nine years. Leaving the Landwehr, he is finally enrolled in the Landsturm until he is fifty years of age.

The Prussian navy now consists of 4 iron-clad frigates, 28 gunboats and sailing vessels, &c., enough to make up about 100 vessels, with 637 guns. But this force is now being increased with all possible rapidity.

Thus stands the account of these two great military powers, which, like two great bullocks, think they must have a fight to see which is the better of the two.

THE MILITARY LEADERS—COMMANDERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Of the French Commanders, the most conspicuous are Marshals McMahon, Canrobert and Bazaine, who will undoubtedly have the principal commands. Marshal McMahon, a descendant from a family of Irish nobles, who lost their all in defence of James II. and remained in France after the final overthrow of the Stuarts, began his military career during the war with Algiers in 1830, particularly distinguished himself in the assault on Constantine. The establishment of the empire in France found him a brigadier-general. Bazaine's adherence of the Emperor. The Emperor war established his reputation as a soldier. At the head of the division formerly commanded by General Canrobert he stormed and captured the Malakoff—one of the most brilliant feats in modern warfare. Following the war with Russia came that with Austria in Italy. In the campaign of 1859 he again distinguished himself by the ability of his movements and the skill he displayed in handling his men. To his ability and dash were due the great victory of Magenta, and as a reward for his services Napoleon created him a Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta. There is not in the French army a more distinguished soldier than Marshal McMahon. A close student of the military movements of the first Napoleon, he believes in sudden and rapid marches upon the enemy. Marshal Canrobert is, of anything better known as a soldier than Marshal McMahon. Like the latter, his military career began in Algiers, and he distinguished himself in the assault on Constantine. Subsequently, placed in an independent command, he led his troops in three campaigns—in the last of which he displayed great military skill in the disposition of his forces. When Louis Napoleon was President, General Canrobert was one of his aides-de-camp, and aided in carrying out the coup d'etat.

Sent to the Crimea in command of the first division, he participated in the battle of the Alma, where he was wounded by the shell, which struck him in the breast and hand. After the resignation of Marshal St. Arnaud, Gen. Canrobert took command of the Army of the East, and at the battle of Inkermann greatly distinguished himself by his personal valor. He led the famous charge of the Zouaves, during which he was slightly wounded. He was expelled from his command in May, 1855, to return to France, on arriving in which country the Emperor treated him with marked distinction. During the Franco-Italian war of 1859 he was fresh laurels by his heroism in Magenta, and at Solferino his famous movement in aid of Marshal Niel turned the scale of victory in favor of the French. For these services he was made a Marshal of France. Gen. Canrobert is one of the most brilliant men in Europe. In every engagement in which he has participated he has, with most reckless courage, exposed his person to the enemy. As a consequence he is immensely popular with the men. Marshal Bazaine is well known to the people of the United States. He first distinguished himself in Africa and subsequently served with distinction in the Crimea. During the Italian campaign he remained in France on home duty. In 1862 he was placed in command of the French expedition to Mexico, and succeeded Marshal Forey in the supreme command. In the sister republic he greatly distinguished himself, considering the number of men at his disposal, and his services were rewarded by the creation of Marshal of France in 1864. Marshal Bazaine bears the reputation of possessing one of the most strategic minds in the French army. There are several other French generals of established reputation, who will, no doubt, take active part in the contest. Count de Palikao, Gen. de Goyon, Gen. Laboulaye and Count de Montebello are skillful officers. Marshal de Bismarck, Hillers and Rauten, are each 75 years of age, and will probably not take the field.

COMMANDERS OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

Excepting the brief revolutionary struggle of 1848, the first Schleswig-Holstein war of 1849, and the brief but decisive struggle with Austria in 1866, Prussia has been engaged in no armed conflicts since the downfall of the first Napoleon. As a consequence of this long interval of peace the present Prussian generals have not made as great military reputation as their French opponents. Nevertheless, during the war with Austria they displayed considerable skill, their movements and dispositions being carried out with complete success. The leading general is said to be Gen. Count von Moltke. He saw active field service with the Turkish army in 1839, where he obtained great experience. In 1858 he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Prussian army, and to him is attributed the plan of campaign against Austria in 1866. For this he had been made a Marshal of France, and after the declaration of war he directed the campaign with, as already stated, signal success. Of the other Prussian commanders the Prince Royal, Prince Frederick Charles, commanded two principal armies during the war, and won reputations by the celebrity of their movements. General Steinmeier also distinguished himself. None of the other officers conspicuous, although Gen. Manstein, Marstein, and one or two others are regarded as officers of ability. Gen. Albrantzen is an officer of skill also. It is impossible, however, to place these generals in any order of merit, because they have, thus far, done nothing to indicate their military ability beyond the prompt carrying out of the orders of their commander-in-chief, and undoubtedly the able commander in the Prussian army.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE FORRESTER MEMORIAL.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

At the Convention of the Educational Association of Nova Scotia held at Halifax in December last, the following resolution was passed:—"Whereas, in the all-wise providence of Almighty God our dearly-beloved and venerated father, Dr. Forrester, has been removed from his high and honorable sphere of labor and whereas, from his abundant and highly successful labours in the cause of Education and

To the Friends of Education.

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