

The Wesleyan

32

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POETRY.

LEAD THOU ME ON.

By Fannie C. J.

Lead thou me on—Life's path seems very
dear
And dark, and rough, and lone;
And all my spirit breathes this earnest
prayer
Oh! lead thou me on.

Lead thou me on—I shudder, lest some
step
That I may take, alone,
May plunge me in some pitfall hidden
step.
Oh! lead thou me on.

Lead thou me on; the night is nearing
still
My light is almost gone;
Leave me not in the darkness, gloom and
chill.

But lead me on—
Oh! lead me on—the storm is howling
wild
And deeper grows the gloom.
Oh! let me hear Thy voice, so sweet and
mild.
Dark shadows loom.

I fear not, though the night and way is
dear
And dark, and rough, and lone.
While Thy blest spirit comes my heart to
cheer
And lead me on.

Oh! lead me on and soon the gloom will
fade
The darkness all be gone.
Saviour, with confidence, I cling to Thee.
Lead thou me on.

And when the darkness all has passed
away
Replaced by glorious dawn.
Leave me not then alone upon the way;
But lead me on.

Oh! lead me on until life's journey o'er—
Each conflict passed—and won;
I'll praise the hand; upon heaven's happy
shore
That lead me on.
ELGIN A. CO. B.

The Missionary Notices from Toronto
to for October reached us last week.
We make one interesting extract—

"The following was written by the
excellent Lay-treasurer of the Society,
John McDonald, Esq., M. P., without
the least design of its being published,
but the testimony he bears so spontane-
ously to the Rama Indian Mission, is
worthy of preservation. It is dated
'Lake Couchiching, Aug. 12th, 1875':

While seeking rest to brain and body
at this place, I hope my coming here
will not be without advantage to some
part of our work.

On Sunday week I went by row-boat to
Rama, taking part of my family. It was
the Quarterly Service, and though long
(lasting about four hours), was very in-
teresting. I will not detain you with
any description of the devout demeanor
of the Indians. Those who are ready
to say "Indian missions are a failure,"
should have been there, and they would
have witnessed as devotional an audi-
ence as they had ever seen in any part
of the world. The entire service was
very solemn. The church was greatly
crowded, and it was to me quite evident
that the church should be enlarged.

On the following Thursday and Fri-
day the Indians held a bazaar, for the
sale of their fancy work. It was well
attended, not only by many people from
Orillia, but by many of the guests from
the Couchiching Hotel.

The articles showed much taste and
skill; were very cheap, and after pay-
ing all expenses, netted some \$120—

the efforts of Christian hearts and hands
of those now happily the worshippers
of the true God, but some of whom not
long since roamed these very forests in
pagan darkness.

I spoke with the Rev. Mr. Woolsey
about the enlargement, as I did also
with Benson the chief, with Snake,
Jacobs, Shilling, John Wesley, Big Wind
and others. I ventured to tell them
that if they undertook the enlargement
the Missionary Committee would assist
them to half the cost, provided they
would themselves pay the other half.

They entered into the project most
heartily; and without loss of time called
a council meeting, and made provision
for the amount, and purpose having it
completed by Christmas.

Mr. Woolsey will doubtless write to
you about the matter.

The addition will be about twenty-
four feet, and will greatly improve the
appearance and proportion of the build-
ing apart from giving additional room.

It is proposed also to remove the
driving shed, which is at the church
door, and place it in the rear of the
building—to level and sod the plot, and
to enclose the whole in a very neat fence.

I have also suggested to Mr. Wool-
sey that he should induce the Indians
to have their dwellings whitewashed,
which he says he will endeavor to have
done.

Last Sunday I had arranged to preach
for them, and I took my family with
me, you will not be surprised that to do
this I had to take three boats, an Indian
rowing each—Charley Jacobs, Joseph
Shilling, and John Wesley.

We reached Rama in about thirty-five
minutes; and although this was but an
ordinary service, some of the Indians
had to stand by the door.

We had a pleasant service. I never preach-
ed to a more attentive congregation.
Several of the Indians walked with me
to the boats. During the service the
wind had risen so high that it would
not have been safe to have had all
return in the boats. A Mr. Smith
who was in the congregation, kindly
offered to drive Mrs. Macdonald and
some of the children to the hotel a dis-
tance of four miles, whose kindness we
were glad to avail ourselves of. Thus
lightened, we ventured out with the
balance in our boats, and although with
our cargo considerably lightened, were
not altogether free of "perils by water."

He had some of us getting thoroughly drench-
ed. What pleased me most was the
testimony borne by Mr. Smith to the
quiet, orderly conduct and Christian
consistency of the Indians among whom
he resides. He wants no better neigh-
bors or more honest customers.

On the Tuesday Mr. Woolsey called
at Couchiching, and we spent several
hours together. I submitted to him
what my own views were, but urged him
to have the alterations made, subject to
the advice and oversight of some
professional man. I was grieved to
find that some of the Indian children
under the inducements that were being
put forward, were leaving for the Church
school at Sault St. Marie. I wish the
Church school there every success, but
I do not wish that they should seek to
proselytize our children.

The young lady in charge of our school
at Rama appears a very suitable person
for her place, and when the Rama child-
ren know all that she can teach them,
they will not need to go to the Church
school at Sault St. Marie, or elsewhere.

It occurred to me, however, that some
home incentives might invest our own
school with greater attraction, and ac-
cordingly I begged of Mr. Woolsey to
announce to the school that prizes would
be distributed at the close of the year.
Also prizes for sewing, cleanliness, good
conduct, punctuality, &c., &c. I am
persuaded this will have a good effect;
and it gave me great pleasure to advise

Mr. Woolsey that I will pay the amounts
on his furnishing to the names of the
successful competitors. I hope, there-
fore, as I stated at the commencement
of this somewhat extended epistle, that
our short visit to this place has not been
without benefit to our Rama Indians.
More when I see you.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY TUN- NEL UNDER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

The preliminary arrangements for the
commencement of the great work are
progressing favorably, and there appear
to be good prospects for its execution
under the combined auspices of the
English and French governments. Preli-
minary surveys of the best routes have
been made by eminent engineers, who
have become convinced thereupon that no
special difficulties are likely to be en-
countered. The length of the tunnel will
be about twenty-two miles.

The subject came up for discussion
recently before the British Association,
when Sir John Hawkshaw, who is one of
the engineers of the work proposed, gave
a variety of interesting particulars.

The channel waters, he said, were a
mere fish pond. They were only 180 feet
deep. Borings have been made to a
depth of 600 feet on each side of the
Channel, and also in the Channel bottom
at many points on the line, and it has
been experimentally ascertained that the
tunnel would pass through a chalk forma-
tion for nearly the whole distance. The
tunnel would be 240 feet below the bottom
of the Channel, and with this large
amount of material existing between the
bed of the tunnel and the ocean above,
there was little danger of any trouble
from the high tides.

Some people seemed to assume that
the tunnel would be so badly ventilated
that the tunnel came to be constructed
the great difficulty would be to get in and
out of it. There would be a vast number
of workmen and an enormous amount
of building material to be carried in and
out. There would be a drift way tunnel; and
in order to facilitate the men and the
material going in and out, it would be desir-
able to put on each side of the tunnel a
pneumatic tube—in fact, they would be
almost essential for the mere construction
of the tunnel. When the tunnel was
finished, he would suggest that these
tubes remain. All that was necessary
would be to make apertures on one side
of the tunnel, and by pumping the air which
flowed in at each end of the tubes into
the tunnel the ventilation would be practi-
cally easy and not very expensive. He
had been silent as to this point because en-
gineers were generally silent about works
until they were executed. When the
work was accomplished, the way in which
it was executed would be patent to every-
body.—*Sc Am.*

THE WORLD'S CROPS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The *Mark Lane
Express* has the following review of the
corn market for the week:—

The last gathering of the harvest in the
South of England has been well secured.
The usual consequence has ensued, and a
reduction in the price of wheat has been
universal, say from one to two shillings
per quarter. As our averages, however,
are only one shilling and sixpence above
that of last year, there seems to be little
room on scanty and poor crops for a fur-
ther depression, and as money goes beg-
ging, it may find profitable vent in the
corn trade. The French claim that the
growth in France has exceeded their
wants by about 3,000,000 quarters, but the
fact that French farmers are more reluc-
tant than ourselves to give way, confirms
the impression that the estimate is erro-
neous. The Paris market has been steady
for flour and fine wheat, though it is
about a shilling easier for inferior new.
In the provinces there has been very little
change. On the Continent generally there
has been but little movement, the markets
in some places in Germany being firm, and
in others easier. In Holland prices have
only declined a shilling, and in Belgium
hardly that; but in Hungary with better
supplies, there has been a decline of two
shillings per quarter, and the same is true
of Denmark. Holders at Odessa still de-
mand higher prices.

Our English Letter.

THE LOSS OF THE VANGUARD.

DEAR MR. EDITOR—

Another collision has taken place re-
sulting in the loss of one of the vessels
of the Royal Navy, but happily no lives
were sacrificed by the accident. The
Vanguard appears to have been a magni-
ficent ship, heavily plated with iron
armour and ranking with the very best
and formidable ships in the channel
squadron. The blow which sent the
immense vessel of upwards of 6000 tons
burthen, came from one of equal pro-
portions and power, one of the class
known as RAMS, and although they
merely drifted together, at a very low rate
of speed, enshrouded in a dense fog, so
terrible was the encounter that a large
rent was made in the side of the *Van-
guard*, and she sank in less than one
hour, with all her costly munitions of
war, and involving a loss of about half
a million sterling. The conclusion at
which the public appears to have arrived
is that the boasted provision of air-tight
and water-tight compartments is of
little use, and that if so fine a vessel
could not be kept afloat in a calm sea,
and with any amount of help at hand, in
a storm or battle there would not be
much hope of such ships in the event
of serious injury.

A lesson has also been learned as to
the terrible power that class of vessel
must possess, from which came the
blow, when engaged in actual warfare,
and at full speed endeavoring to run
down and overwhelm the ships belong-
ing to an enemy. Divers are busily en-
gaged in endeavoring to rescue valu-
ables from the wreck, and several men
are discussing the possibility of raising
the ship from the depths of the sea,
while a Court-martial is trying the of-
ficers of the lost vessel, so we shall hear
much more in relation to this import-
ant event.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

still flourishes in many places, and the
hearts of truly philanthropic people are
greatly distressed at the reports of ter-
rible sufferings endured, and of the
numbers of those who are being carried
from different parts of Africa into hope-
less captivity. Our Tory Government
are taking steps which will not repress
in the least the iniquitous traffic, but
tend rather to the emboldening of the
dealers in human flesh and blood, and
to the annihilation of hope in the
hearts of the oppressed. In recent in-
structions to the Commanders of war
vessels, the Lords of the Admiralty di-
rect that the broad rule is to be ob-
served, that a fugitive slave is not to be
permanently received on board any de-
scription of ship under the British flag,
unless his life were to be endangered
if he were not allowed to come on
board—and again, "The slave must
not be allowed to remain on board
after it has been proved to the
satisfaction of the officer in com-
mand that he is legally a slave."
Much more to the same effect is enjoined,
showing very strong regards for the
rights of what is called "property" in
this horrid business, and extreme care
of giving offence to those who sanction
the abomination. Truly this is a back-
ward movement on the part of our rulers.
It is a proceeding which will call forth
much indignation, and as it has been
done during the parliamentary recess,
some time must elapse, before the
authors of these new regulations can
be brought to account, and much mis-
chief will be wrought in distant places,
and much suffering will have to be en-
dured. Such a blot as this will not be
allowed to remain on the fair fame of
England in relation to the burning
question of the slave trade.

THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT MEETINGS
have been held, and there is nothing

very special to report in connection with
them. In some Districts, plans were laid
before the brethren for active and or-
ganised evangelistic effort upon the cir-
cuits during the early part of the Metho-
dist year. Other districts are favored
with the services of a special missionary
whose whole time is to be occupied in
visitation of the circuits, and in
association with the regular ministers,
conducting series of revival services.

Upon the question of Lay Represen-
tation very little could be done. We
were merely called upon to elect one of
the Ministers of the District, to sit up-
on the large Committee of Ministers to
whom the question is first of all to be
referred. Their report is to be laid be-
fore the Ministers at the May District
meetings, and then, together with the
decisions of the Districts before a mix-
ed Committee, which is to sit before
the next Conference.

This is, in brief, the position of the
question at the present, but it is freely
talked over in Methodist circles, and is
gaining in public attention. The de-
cision of Conference in regard to the
question in Ireland, meets with no favor
from the Lay Brethren of the Irish
Methodist Church. They are very
much dissatisfied with the decision, and
are taking active measures to make
their wishes known and felt, when the
question shall again come up. The
steady strong pressure from Ireland
will be an important force in the delib-
erations of the Committees on this side
of the Channel.

THE HARVEST OF 1875.

is safely gathered. The weather for
nearly two months has been all that
could be desired. The crops have been
brought in in first-rate condition, and in
far larger quantities than the agricul-
turalist ventured to hope for during the
prevalence of the heavy rain storms of
July. It is a good harvest, and calls
for national Thanksgiving.

Sept. 20th, 1875.

ABOUT LONG SERMONS.

A correspondent of the *National Chris-
tian Advocate* relates the following:—"On
my way to church, in the town of P—
I said to a friend, 'A fine day, Sir; are
you going to hear Brother A. preach to-
day?' 'Well, I do not know what
metre he preaches to, but I know he is a
Gospel preacher.' 'Well, I will hear him,
then, for we have been bored here with
graveyard sermons till I would like to
hear a Gospel sermon.' Brother A. pre-
ached sixty-seven minutes, but I heard no
complaint about a long sermon. The
people are not to be censured for com-
plaining at long sermons when those ser-
mons have been preached on subjects of
controversy which were settled a hundred
years since, and are not troubling the
Church now. On leaving the church after
Brother A.—had preached, said one, 'I
think Brother—had the gift of contin-
uance to-day.' 'Only thirty-five minutes',
said I. 'Is that so?' 'Well, it might have
interested and edified a congregation in
Luther's day, but I could not see what the
brother meant by preaching it to us.'
'Good people cannot enjoy such sermons,
because they are not good to the use of
edifying.' All such sermons seem long
and should be 'condemned' out of exist-
ence. Very few people grumble at the
length of a sermon if it has Jesus and the
cross and the Holy Spirit in it, and if
pointed at the erroneous doctrines of the
present day. But some will growl about
long sermons, be they good or bad, and of
such we may well say, 'A pint cup is soon
filled.' We must preach Jesus, and bear
with the pint cups."

AH CHU AND HIS SALT.

B. writes as follows:
"Where is your salt, Ah Chu?" said I.
Ah Chu had invited me to dine at his
mess, to celebrate a Chinese festival, and
barring the chopsticks and some national
dishes, which I did not venture upon, a
capital dinner it was. Ah Chu and his
messmates were working on a sugar plan-
tation below New Orleans. Ah Chu passed
a bottle with a quill fitted in the cork.
'Vinegar?' said I. 'No; here is the vine-
gar,' said he, passing me a bottle exactly
like the first. 'Me thought you asked for
salt,' 'Salt it was,' said I. 'Well, said
Ah Chu, 'that is the salt me gave you
first.' And sure enough it was; salt dis-
solved in water and used in a fluid state.
'So,' says Ah Chu, table salt is served in
China."
"For convenience of application, and
exactness with which the seasoning can
be regulated, give me liquid salt."

PIPE,
T.C.,
UMPS,
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ORK
Halifax.
LLWAY.
ents. 1875
ne, Trains will
AINS
S a.m. and St.
AINS
ched, will leave
nd St. John for
RAIN
and Truro for
Sussex 6 p.m.
Point du Chene
5 p.m. Painsce
4.05 p.m.
S.
Picton at 10.00
fax at 6.45 a.m.,
7.00 a.m., and
47 a.m. Point
St. John for
NS.
9 a.m. Halifax
St. John at 9.40
5 p.m.
See Small Time
BRYDGES,
ment Railways.
not commence to
June 26.
HOTEL!
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OPRIETOR.
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them. By Hugh
and Harmony in
and Author of
no Forte."
\$2.50
ALKER,
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HOO
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JOHN, N.B.
at the Depository
BOOKS.
selected by the
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Religious Tract
T. Nelson Sons,
and Scotch Pub-
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set for.
OOLS.
and a large supply
Lesson Papers,
quisites,
y cheap.
Stationer,
St. John, N.B.
S,
MATTERS,
DICINES,
Nova Scotia,
Preparations,
throughout Nova
in some of the
best cases, and we
are not benefited;
erous certificates
Peace, are shown
obtained from our
address on appli-
RP per pint bot-
respectable dealers
TES & Co.,
County, N.S.