

Annual, 1.75.
Tom's Day of
Golden Hours,
Hope's Conqueror
Friendly Visitor's
Magazine, &
others, from

Illustrations,

with Pen and
Adventures
Edited by W.
F. S. A. & Co.,
Illustrations,
ages; 6 25

on in the Six-
Aubigne, with
wood cuts,
most eminent

and Saviour,
Millais, R. A.
Miel. Printed
heavy topped

Smith, a new
illustrations, by
y's, in colors,

raue. H. W.
gravings and
al Vignettes,

ant. Rare and
ered from an
ated; 1.75.

ve Illustrated
Manning, L.
loth, elegant

ine.
-Egypt and
ated by Doré.
do.

and Queens
Singapore, with
; 3.00.

ated, \$5.00.

gs.
Hinds—Selecte
most cele-
arliest to the
Henry South-
let thy worst
Antique, 3rd

on Earth—
rovers. By
; 4.00.

orocco, steel

S.
ing—Leather,
separately in

npbell, Gold-
Moore, Shakes-

rown 8 vo.,
border, taste-
and imitation
with illustrated
Biography of

Kirk White,
worth, Byron,
emery, Gleam-
Coleridge,

ULAR POETS.
Gilt Edges,
sketch of the

the Red Line
t. Thompson,
English and
Poems, Songs
Cowper.

WORKS
Gilt and Gilt

fe, Work and
sacred Poems.
50.

n Chaucer to
1.00

There is a
Daniel Wilson,

By B. M.; 1.00
sworth; each

honberg Cotta

and Hope, 1st
e.

ears, 12 vols.,
ery neat handy

The Wesleyan,

409

Rev. A. W. NICOLSON,
Editor and Publisher.

Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada.

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE
Postage Prepaid.

VOL. XXX

HALIFAX, N.S., FEBRUARY 16, 1878

NO.

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM
125 GRANVILLE STREET,
HALIFAX, N.S.

DEPOSITORY FOR
ALL METHODIST PUBLICATIONS
AND SALES-ROOM FOR
General Literature, Stationery, Blank Book
AND SCHOOL BOOKS.
Sabbath Schools, Clergymen and Students
purchasing in quantities have
A SPECIAL DISCOUNT

OUR BOOK LIST
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK ROOM,
WITH DISCOUNT TO MINISTERS,
TEACHERS AND SABBATH
SCHOOLS.

Autobiography of Rev. William Arnot,
510 pages \$2. The work is edited by
the daughter of the illustrious preacher
and author. His life, letters, journals,
are all laid under contribution to show
a really majestic character, one that
will not readily be forgotten.

Belford Brothers have brought out a
new edition of *Guthrie's Life*, at \$1.50.
It is a charming narrative of the facts
in a busy and influential career.

The Pope the Kings and the People, is
the name of Rev. Wm. Arthurs new
work on the Papacy. It is in two vol-
umes, 450 pages each, bold type, with
many illustrative notes. Mr. Arthurs
has manifestly laid out his main
strength on this publication. It will
probably be his greatest monument.

Among the Turks, by Cyrus Hamilton
100 pages, \$1.50, is a description of
thirty-five years experience among a
people now most conspicuous for brave-
ry and barbarity in the war with
Russia. It is an exceedingly readable
treatise.

Through Persia by Caravan. By Ar-
thur Arnold, 500 pages, \$1.75. Persia
is a land of increasing interest to the
traveller. The author had fine opportu-
nities of observing Mohammedan cus-
toms, its polygamy particularly. His
work is written with great zest.

*Charles Kingsley, His Letters and
Memoirs of his life*, edited by his wife.
Two volumes, \$10 75. It will be re-
membered this book first appeared in
October, 1876. Yet it is now in its
tenth edition. A sufficient comment
this as to its value.

*Napier's History of the Peninsular
War*, 2 Vols., with Maps and Notes.
Routledge—that benefactor of the book
world—has brought out this admirable
work at \$2 25.

OUR PROFESSIONS.

THE ARMY.

(BY AN OFFICER IN HER MAJESTY'S
SERVICE.)

Concluded from last week.

Now let us enquire as to the soldier's
financial condition. There is a favorite
expression, "the poor soldier;" but he
is not so poor after all. You imagine
he only receives a shilling a day, and
a shilling is but a shilling all over the
world. But as one fact is better than
one hundred opinions, I will state
something as to his pay. True his pay
as a private soldier is one shilling a
day, yet by a steady course of good
conduct for two years after joining, he
receives an additional penny per day.
Pennies make pounds, and this is fully
verified in the soldier's experience.
However, six years after joining, he
receives another penny per day, pro-
vided his conduct is still good. At
twelve years another, at sixteen years
another, and at twenty-one years yet
another penny per day, making in all
one shilling and five pence per day.
Now suppose all these additional pen-
nies were deposited in the "Regimen-
tal Savings Bank," upon which he
would receive 3½ per cent interest on
all his deposits; at the end of his ser-
vice he would be inclined to laugh if
you called him "the poor soldier."
Just make up this little account and
you will be rather surprised. I allow
this shilling looks very small at first
sight; but when you remember the
very few things he has to provide out
of it, it is not so very small after all.
The soldier has put to his credit two
pence a day from the day he joins; this
is called "Deferred pay." This

he never handles till he leaves the ser-
vice, but goes on increasing at simple
interest for twelve years, provided he
remains so long, and when he retires
either at the end of six, twelve or
twenty-one years, or in fact at any
other time, this sum of two pence per
day for every day he has served is paid
over to him. So that at the end of six
years he would receive between eight-
een and nineteen pounds, and at the
end of twelve years something over
£36, another nice little sum to look
forward to on discharge, in addition to
what I have enumerated above.

It must be borne in mind that the
foregoing refers particularly to the
private soldiers. When men are con-
tent to remain in the lowest grade of
the army, and do not perhaps care for
promotion, this is all they get; but on
examining the position of the higher
or Non-commissioned ranks, we find it
better still, the higher we go. For in-
stance, take the Lance Corporal, which
is the first step in the ladder of promo-
tion. Let it be distinctly understood
that promotion is open to all, every
facility is offered to induce men to
qualify for it; and every Regiment is
provided with an efficient, painstaking,
and experienced Schoolmaster, who is
ever ready and willing, yes pleased, to
impart whatever educational acquir-
ements are needed for the various grades.
Despair not then, young man, if you
have not received a liberal education.
I know men, and I do not confine my
remarks to isolated cases, who, when
they joined the service could not write
a letter, and who in a short time by
perseverance became non-commission-
ed officers, and had Algebra and Trig-
onometry, etc., almost at their fingers
ends. Some have left the army, and
are now occupying lucrative positions
in Civil life; others are still in the
army, an honor to themselves and
their Schoolmasters, and bidding fair
to take a higher position for them-
selves in the profession they have
chosen. Let me advise those then,
whoever they may be who intend join-
ing the army, if they have few, or no
scholastic acquirements, to put them-
selves as soon as possible after enlist-
ing in the Schoolmaster's hands, and
they will not be long in proving the
truth of my statement. But if you
have already received a good sound
education, so much the better for your
selves, for promotion opens to you,
and your chances are all the easier of
leaping over the heads of those less
fortunate.

However, I must not lose sight of
the Lance Corporal. A certain num-
ber of this rank receive an additional
three pence per diem. I must again
ask you to remember that all these
various increases which follow, are in
addition to the amounts laid down for
the private soldier. The next higher
rank is that of Corporal, who receives
another penny per diem, and after he
has held that rank for two years, he
receives yet another penny per diem.
The next step is the Lance Sergeant,
a certain number of whom receive an
increase on the last named rank of six-
pence per diem. The next is the Ser-
geant, who receives two pence more
than the Lance Sergeant, and when he
has also held his rank for two years,
like the Corporal receives an addition-
al two pence per diem. The next rank
is the Color Sergeant, who is charged
with the chief duties of his Company,
and who receives sixpence per diem
more than the Sergeant, besides other
allowances; and thus you will see, that
the higher the rank, the greater is the
rate of pay. At the same time the
higher the rank the greater the respon-
sibility. It is no wonder then that the
occupants of these responsible posi-
tions are so highly esteemed by their
superiors. A short abstract of the
above may not be out of place, and
may give a clearer idea of the rates of
pay drawn by these subordinate
ranks, and may render the whole mat-
ter of pay more intelligible. Thus,
exclusive of deferred pay (which as I
said before is only paid over to the
soldier when he finally leaves the ser-
vice), the Private soldier can receive
a daily rate of pay and Good Conduct
pay amounting in the aggregate to 1s.
6d; the Lance Corporal 1s. 8d; the
Corporal 1s. 10d; the Lance Sergeant
1s. 11d; the Sergeant 2s. 3d; and the
Color Sergeant 2s. 9d exclusive of al-
lowances. This subject of pay may
be enlarged upon and other items men-
tioned to show that in a pecuniary
point of view he is remarkably well
off, but were I thus to enlarge, my
original idea of brevity would be lost,

and I should be in danger of becoming
tiresome.

While writing of pay I have neces-
sarily been compelled to mention pro-
motion, so as to show the various
rates, although I had intended to have
spoken on this subject at some length.
Promotion does not stop at the last
mentioned rank, viz., Color Sergeant;
there are higher and more responsible
positions still, and all carrying a high-
er rate of pay; but, in passing I may
just mention one or two of the higher
ranks in the scale of promotion. There
are then the Pay Master Sergeant, and
Orderly Room Sergeant, in which po-
sitions it is absolutely necessary to have
first class clerks and most trustworthy
men. After these again come the
highest of the Non-commissioned ranks
viz., the 1st Class Staff Sergeants, these
include the Musketry Instructor Ser-
geant, next the Quartermaster Ser-
geant, and lastly the Sergeant Major.
Yet though a man may attain this
very responsible and highly respect-
able position of Sergeant Major, he
does not necessarily stop there, for the
Commissioned ranks are open to him,
though certainly not in the same de-
gree as the subordinate ranks. Still
by a uniform good character, strict
adherence to duty, which qualities soon
exhibit themselves, and are as soon
taken notice of, he may so recom-
mend himself to his commanding Offi-
cer, that his commanding Officer may,
if he be in possession of a 1st Class
Certificate—which is imperative—and
possess some other qualifications which
can only be acquired in the service,
recommend him for promotion to the
Commissioned rank as vacancies occur.
Besides this there are also the various
Departments, outside a regiment, viz.,
the Army Service Corps, which in itself
also possesses several departments,
such as Pay, Transport, and Commis-
ariat. There are also Staff Clerks,
etc., to any of which offices, according
to qualification he may, as vacancies
occur, be transferred on the recommen-
dation of his commanding officer, and
the approval of the authorities at the
Horse Guards. Permit me before
quitting this subject to inform my read-
ers that the higher the position the
individual may attain in the Non-com-
missioned ranks, as a natural consequ-
ence, the greater is the respect he
receives from all with whom he comes
in contact. It is a well known fact that
these various grades of Non-com-
missioned Officers have the entire to
better society more than some people
imagine, which, after all, is no more
than their just due; let no one ignore
those whom the nation delights to
honor.

Another advantage accruing to the
soldier is that of Travel. It will be
impossible for me in so limited a space
to do justice to this subject; embracing
as it does the many lands and scenes
the soldier visits during his period of
service. Those only who have travel-
led extensively in their lives know
best what this advantage means. I
suppose Canada, and the Maritime
Provinces have been pretty freely
visited by our young men, but what
of the United Kingdom, with its wealth
of objects? What of India, to which
almost every soldier's thoughts turn
with longing expectation? with its
thousand attractions, its varied and
ever-changing scenes, its never to be
forgotten joys, and all that tends to
make life buoyant and happy, from the
sublime grandeur of the snow-capped
Himalayas, to busy, dusky, lively Cal-
cutta; from the wharves of Madras, to
the cool retreat of Bangalore, or from
business Bombay to far away Pesh-
awar. To visit such scenes, the very
mention of which calls up such feel-
ings of intense desire as to be almost
irrepressible, more than compensates
for any outlay of time or moneyspent
in visiting them. Oh sunny lands
how sweet are your remembrances!
But this is not all. The Cape, the
West Indies, China, Bermuda, the
Mauritius, the Mediterranean, with
all the other possessions of dear Old
England, north, south, east or west,
all are open, and all invite the soldier
thirsting for knowledge and travel.
Each and all have charms and delights.
I pass on to what I consider the
next advantage, viz., the means of
saving surplus funds, or the Savings
Bank. To afford facilities for depos-
ing their savings, a Savings Bank is
maintained in each Corps. The small-
est amount the soldier may deposit is
1s., and the largest must not exceed
£200, exclusive of interest, on which
he receives at 3½ per cent, compound

interest. No doubt my readers are in-
clined to smile, as I ask them just to
compare £200 with the small sum of
one shilling, which is the private sol-
dier's rate of daily pay. I cannot en-
ter into details, still let me assure my
readers that it is no uncommon thing
for the soldier to quit the service with
sums in the Savings Bank varying
from £100 to £200. In fact it is often
the case that individuals have consid-
erably more than this; and this is
something standing to one's credit on
leaving the service in addition to
pension.

Just a word or two about Pension.
Though I have left this subject to the
last, it by no means follows that it is
the least beneficial; it on the contrary
is the most so of the advantages to
which the soldier becomes entitled.
We will suppose a young man joins the
service at the age of say, from 18 to
25 years; at the completion of his 12
years service he is then in the prime
of life; his mental and physical capa-
cities fully developed, and in short a
better man in every respect, and not
too old for any employment for which
he may be qualified, but on the con-
trary, sought after by those who
require steady, sober, trustworthy men
for responsible positions. He then
retires from the service in receipt of a
pension, and his savings also, varying
in amount from eightpence, which is
the lowest rate, to three shillings the
highest rate, per diem. Now let me
ask, in what employment other than
the one in question can anyone guar-
antee a permanent pension equal to
the above after 21 years servitude, as
well as being for that period so well
provided for?

To sum up the above individual
advantages accruing from Military
service, and only a few are men-
tioned, they stand thus. The soldier
is fed, clothed, housed, paid, educat-
ed, and travelled for 21 years, with
every facility afforded for putting by
in that time almost, if not quite, en-
ough to lay the foundation for acquir-
ing a competency, and at the end of
this period is pensioned off for life ac-
cording to his rank. Are there any of
our young men who wish to do some
good for themselves, to make a posi-
tion as also a provision for the future,
to them I say the service is the place
for you. It is one of the best positions
for any respectable young man; in it
his character is formed, he is trained
both mentally and physically, he is
benefited in every way and provided
for for life, and at the end of his ser-
vice is a strong, hearty young man
still.

Let me glance before concluding at
Rewards for Long Service. On com-
pleting 18 years service, the soldier, if
his conduct has been such as may war-
rant his being recommended, receives
a medal and £5, he may also be re-
commended for an annuity of £20 per
annum in addition to pension. He has
also the benefit of a reading and recre-
ation rooms, where the leading papers
and periodicals of the day may be
found, as also the canteens for letter
writing, with a capital collection of
books of every kind. In the recrea-
tion room he will find all kind of
games. The Canteen is also establish-
ed for his especial benefit, where he has
not only things close at hand, but
cheaper than can be purchased in the
stores. When he attains the rank of
Sergeant he has the Mess room where
he enjoys all home comforts com-
patible with military service, without
fear of interruption. But the subject
of advantages is exhaustless, and can
only be fully understood and appreci-
ated by those who realize them.

The foregoing is no ideal sketch, but
simply a relation of facts the truth of
which may be ascertained from the
military brethren among us. Doubt-
less there are numbers of our young
men who aspire to employment in other
spheres of life such as the ministry
for instance. Laudable as these aspira-
tions are, I fear they cannot all be
gratified; all cannot be ministers of
religion, but you can take your religion
with you to the army, where you will
find full scope for its exercise, and those
in authority know how to appreciate
a thoroughly consistent christian.
Suppose even, such was not the case,
and that your religious convictions
were not respected, is this any reason
why you should hold aloof? If your
religion cannot stand a scoff, a sneer,
or a ridicule, a little trial, or a little
proving in the fire, it is not worth
much. Plain words are always best;
there is a great and good work to be

done in the army, and if you are good
men and true you will find no lack of
work.

Then, I maintain, if you are respect-
able, steady, sober, persevering young
men, nothing holds out any induc-
ment equivalent to those offered in the
army; there you can make of your-
selves what you desire to be, viz. men,
honored and respected. But if you
are the reverse of this, if you are void
of self respect, given to drink, of dis-
obedient disposition or dissolute habits,
and think of joining the service so as
to have what you are pleased to call
"your fling," I strongly recommend
you to keep away. Shun it as you
would your worst enemy, it is no place
for you; you are best out of it, and
both the service and State will be
gainers by your absence. Punishment,
confinement, and prison would ever
stare you in the face, your life would
be the reverse of pleasant. Those
now in the service will be all the more
benefited from not knowing you, or
your example, and better, far better,
that you should continue to entertain
your fondly cherished though errone-
ous impressions, rather than the
existing harmony and esprit-de-corp
should be interrupted or disturbed.

DARTMOUTH MISSIONARY MEET- ING.

On Sunday evening, 10th inst., we had
our annual Missionary Meeting. The
weather was unfavorable and prevented a
large attendance as we would otherwise
have had, but it is encouraging to note
that the collections and subscriptions ag-
gregated about seventy-five per cent ahead
of last year's.

The meeting was opened by the pastor,
Rev. G. Shore, who made a few appropri-
ate remarks after the introductory devo-
tional exercises. The Rev. Mr. Angwin
followed and spoke at some length of the
missionary character of John Wesley,
whose parish was the world, and of his
followers. The deputation from outside
consisted solely of Rev. B. Brecken, of
Windsor, who was as good as half a dozen
ordinary men, and interested the audience
for upwards of half an hour with graphic
descriptions of the mission work done by
the Methodist Church of Canada, especi-
ally of the work among the Indians of
our Great West, and its results.

Mr. Brecken preached in the Dartmouth
Church in the forenoon, and gave us an
excellent sermon upon the words, "Cast
thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt
find it after many days."

The amount paid in and subscribed by
the Circuit, which is now smaller than it
was last year, consisting of Dartmouth
Town alone, is upwards of seventy dollars
against about forty-two last year from the
same congregation. Yours, X. X.

ANOTHER WITNESS AGAINST CLOSE COMMUNION.

Rev. Jonathan Warren, pastor of Dub-
lin street Baptist Church, Edinburgh, an
able scholar and a highly esteemed and
influential Baptist clergyman of Scot-
land, thus writes concerning the practice
of close communion in the Churches of
his denomination:

Party communion is equally removed
from this sacred principle. Often, too
often, alas! has the Lord's table been
turned into a sectarian banquet, over
which has waved the standard of bigotry
inscribed with the shibboleth of the party.
But who has taught the Christian world
to convert the institution of heaven, free
to all genuine believers, into occasions of
strife and badges of sectarianism? This
wisdom cometh not from above. The
table of redeeming love is the Lord's, not
ours. To keep back his children, because
defective in knowledge, seems a strange
method of bringing them forward. The
advocates of this practice would require to
have a very explicit warrant for their
procedure: if they have, let them show it.
It will not serve their purpose to reiterate
for the thousandth time that in primitive
days none but the baptized in water were
added to the Church. The perplexing
case had not then arisen.

Rev. Joseph Robson, son of Mr. John
Robson, tanner, of this town, died of con-
sumption, at Annapolis, N. S., on Mon-
day last. Mr. Robson was for some time
Visitor of Schools for this County. About
three years ago he resigned that position
to become a preacher of the Methodist
Church. He continued his labors as
preacher until a few weeks ago when his
health failed him. Mr. Robson was in
the 27th year of his age, when death put
an end to his career, which, but for the
delicate state of his health, gave every
promise of being a useful one. *Sum-
mer-side Journal.*

Bishop Cheney, of Chicago, has gain-
ed a victory. The Supreme Court has
decided that the property of Christ Church
belongs to the Reformed Episcopalians.
His is the Church of which Dr. Cheney
was rector at the time of the organiza-
tion of the Reformed Church. N. Y.
Adv.