

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1878.

PROTESTANTISM AND ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

Roman Catholics generally believe that at no distant day Protestantism will perish. On the other hand, many Protestants believe that the Papal Church must sooner or later cease to exist. Are these beliefs well founded? Do they seem to be warranted by what is transpiring throughout the Christian world?

Protestantism and Roman Catholicism have a common enemy with which they are in fierce and determined conflict. That enemy is the scientific scepticism of the day, which wages war upon supernaturalism of every kind and degree. This, however, is not a new enemy. It has long been striving to undermine the foundations of the Christian religion; but as it has been foiled hitherto, we see no reason to believe that it will triumph in the future. Judging from the past, and noting what is occurring now, we infer that while scepticism will, for a time, eclipse faith in the minds of multitudes born and bred in the bosom of Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, it will prove powerless to overthrow either one or the other.

Protestantism and Roman Catholicism are at perpetual strife one with the other, the world over, though the war does not rage with equal severity at all points. In England, Catholicism is making rapid headway. For thirty years past a steady stream of English converts has been pouring into the bosom of the Catholic Church. These have been mostly from the wealthier and more cultured classes under the influence of the Church of England. They have carried with them into the Papal Church an immense amount of wealth, from which large contributions are being derived for the establishment and maintenance of Papal institutions. The English movement Romeward has experienced a slight check from the action of the Vatican Council in defining the dogma of infallibility of the Pope. But it is likely to take in larger proportions than ever, inasmuch as the causes that chiefly produced the movement are steadily operating with more and more force. Those causes are the propagation of Roman Catholic doctrines and the spread of Roman Catholic observances by the increasingly powerful ritualistic and sacramentarian party in the Anglican Communion. It seems certain that the Papal Church will yet gain large accessions as the result of ritualistic zeal in the English Church. Meanwhile, however, Nonconforming Protestantism in England is developing great strength.

In France, Roman Catholicism is far less politically powerful than it was under the Empire, though it is said that in certain parts of that country its religious influence has been augmented of late in consequence of certain supposed miraculous appearances of the Virgin Mary. But it has lost some distinguished men from its communion. On the other hand, French Protestantism has gained a freedom of action which it scarcely ever had before. It seems disposed to make good use of its liberty to throw off the incubus of a chilling ritualism which for a long time enshrouded its energies. Some of its sections are winning considerable success in evangelistic effort, and altogether its outlook is encouraging.

The state of things in Germany is not promising for Roman Catholicism. The old Catholic movement is withdrawing very many thousands from the Papal fold who will never return thither. How far that movement will extend is not yet apparent, but it is materially weakening the Papal Church in Germany. And it now seems probable that in the contest between the Papacy and the Empire a large number of the German Catholics will prefer the rights of their country to the claims of their Church. We do not clearly gather what effect, if any, the consolidation of Germany is having upon the spiritual condition of German Protestantism. But it is manifest that by the establishment of the new German Empire the relative importance of German Protestantism has been vastly increased.

The progress of events in Spain is not telling to the advantage of the Papal cause; neither is it very favorable to Protestant evangelism. In Italy, Protestantism is making steady progress. It has gathered many new congregations, and has won some thousands of converts. It is operating with increasing activity in the chief centres throughout the Peninsula, and everywhere with encouraging prospects. How large its ultimate success will prove will perhaps greatly depend upon whether or not the successor of Pio Nono shall frankly reconcile himself to the unity of Italy with Rome for its capital. If Italian patriotism be made permanently incompatible with Roman Catholicism, Protestantism will have splendid chances in Italy.

In Switzerland the Roman Catholic Church is losing many adherents as the result of the conflict there carried on between Church and State. In Belgium, which however is almost entirely a Catholic country, Ultramontanism is obtaining control of the situation. In British America Catholicism is just holding its own. In the United States, it seems clear that while the Papal Church is strongly entrencing itself there, it is yet losing large numbers of persons born within its domain, who are being absorbed into the great Protestant mass of the population.

In Mexico various Protestant bodies are beginning to operate with most flattering prospects of success. The Methodist Episcopal Churches of the U. States, North and South, are both establishing missions in the land of Montezuma. Many Protestant congregations have already been gathered in the Mexican cities, and the prospect for their rapid multiplication is surprisingly good.

In the South American States, the Roman Catholic Church, though far less powerful than was formerly is not seriously disturbed by Protestant effort. In the great Heathen Missions field both Protestantism and Catholicism are exerting themselves with success. In China, Japan and India, the Papal Church has the advantage of having under its control a considerable population composed of the descendants of converts made by its zealous missionaries several hundred years ago. But Protestantism is now labouring in India and China with ever increasing success; and it is about to enter Japan in force under encouraging auspices, while in Africa and Oceania it has accomplished great results.

Upon the whole, the appearance of things does not seem to justify the belief that either Protestantism or Roman Catholicism is drawing toward the close of its career, though the prospect is at present in the main, more favorable for the former than for the latter.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Queen's visit to Victoria Park—The Parliamentary recess and Easter celebrations—The Budget for 1878—The Australian Conference, Mr. Boyce's visit, and the New Confederation arrangements.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Among the notable events of the past fortnight, is the visit made by Her Majesty the Queen to the East of London and Victoria Park. It was done in a quiet and unofficial manner, but it afforded an immense amount of pleasure to the toiling thousands, who live in those densely populated regions and gave them for the first time a sight of the Queen in her midst. The route for Her Majesty's journey was through streets and localities to which she was personally a stranger, and must have been nearly seven miles in length. The Park which bears the name of the Queen, and was now for the first time visited by her, is becoming a place of resort for many of our best classes, but it was done in a quiet and unofficial manner, but it afforded an immense amount of pleasure to the toiling thousands, who live in those densely populated regions and gave them for the first time a sight of the Queen in her midst. The route for Her Majesty's journey was through streets and localities to which she was personally a stranger, and must have been nearly seven miles in length. The Park which bears the name of the Queen, and was now for the first time visited by her, is becoming a place of resort for many of our best classes, but it was done in a quiet and unofficial manner, but it afforded an immense amount of pleasure to the toiling thousands, who live in those densely populated regions and gave them for the first time a sight of the Queen in her midst.

Our Imperial Legislators have been keeping holiday for the greater part of the week. This is a regular institution of the Houses, and the pressure of public business must indeed be tremendous which would induce them to forego their Easter release from London, and the duties attendant upon law-making. Easter has been duly celebrated. The working men have had their Easter recess, and the streets have been free from the usual throngs of the people. The Ritualist Churches have had a grand time, and have been thronged by eager crowds to behold the gorgeous spectacles, the splendid "getting up" of the dresses—the altars—the incense—and all the rest which constitute the chief delight of those renegade priests of the English National Church. It is pleasant to report the simplicity, and deep spiritual earnestness with which the days of hallowed memories were kept by our Methodist people. Sermons appropriate to the events commemorated, and duties in strict accordance with the intent of the observance, were the rule upon all our circuits, and in all our principal chapels. In many circuits, the Missionary Anniversary is held on Good Friday, and it is found to answer exceedingly well. The people are at liberty for the greater part of the day, and the themes of the sermons dwelt upon, stir the soul to inquire, "What can I do to make it known, what Thou for all mankind hast done?"

Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented his annual Budget, just before the House of Commons broke up for the Easter recess. It was generally known that a splendid surplus had been secured, and the chief curiosity felt was as to the remission of burdens for the coming year. The prosperity of the country during this financial year has been unparalleled, and six millions more than the estimate actually been received. With this one-half of the "Alabama" indemnity is to be paid, and some fractional part of the National debt is to be paid off. For the future we have the promise of a penny in the pound less upon the Income Tax, and a very great reduction in the duties levied upon all kinds of sugar, is promised. These will be the principal alterations, and they are substantial and most acceptable. The continued high rates of coal, and nearly all necessities of daily consumption, press heavily upon the middle classes, whose incomes are fixed, and the reductions promised will tell in their favor. The Budget appears to be a popular one, and the Government will not experience much difficulty in getting it through.

We have just received full particulars of the Australian Conference which closed its sessions on the 31st of January. It is but 57 years since the first missionary Conference of our Church went to plant Methodism in those distant regions; and now this Nineteenth Annual Conference reports 361 European or native Ministers; 2948 churches or preaching places; 65,686 members, and a vast array of Sabbath and Day School Scholars. Two circumstances contribute to make this Conference important and memorable. The first was the presence of the Rev. W. B. Boyce, so well-known and highly honored in Australia, and the representative of the Missionary Committee in London. His appearance upon the old field of his earlier labors and successful efforts, afforded great pleasure, and his matured experience and intimate acquaintance with all the minutiae of the relations of Methodism in the Southern World to the Parent body at home, materially helped to arrange upon a satisfactory basis the new "regime" upon which they were about to enter. Mr. Boyce delivered the charge to the newly ordained ministers, and the report of his address, shows it to have been brimful of excellent counsel—abreast of all the current speculations and insidious teachings of the day, and containing practical advice, salacious and precious to ministers in all places and at all times. The

second great feature of this Conference was the division of their vast field of labor into four departments—New South Wales and Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania, South and Western Australia, and New Zealand. Each of these will have its own Annual Conference, and all will be governed by a General Conference to meet once in three years. This is a most important arrangement, and doubtless will tend to strengthen and consolidate the work of God in that prosperous region, and prepare the way for yet more extensive triumphs.

The decision at which we have just glanced, will doubtless have great weight in the deliberations upon which your own Conference is about to enter, and for the success and wide determination of which we earnestly pray.

Miscellaneous.

THE AUSTRALASIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Melbourne Wesleyan Chronicle of Feb. 20, speaking of the Conference says: "A brief review will serve to show that a good deal of real work has been done. The Annual and General Conferences which occupied so large an amount of time in its consideration last year, and which had to be submitted to the British Conference for their approval, has now been finally adopted, and will come into force on the 1st of July. Some suggestions from the Australian Conference had been considered; one of these was adopted, but the others were regarded as unsuitable. It was a subject of so small gratification to those who had for years taken an active interest in this scheme, that it was found to be so complete and satisfactory, that the others were regarded as unsuitable. It was a subject of so small gratification to those who had for years taken an active interest in this scheme, that it was found to be so complete and satisfactory, that the others were regarded as unsuitable.

3. It has sometimes happened that circuit stewards have not been either leaders, or society or poor stewards, and in consequence have had no seat in a leaders' meeting. This has been felt to be an inconvenience. A law has now been passed, making circuit stewards subject to the election of the leaders' meeting of the principal society in the circuit.

4. Another change has been made—trifling, perhaps, at first sight, but somewhat significant. It has been the rule that no minister can return to a circuit to which he has been appointed, until he has been in the same for a year. This was frequently a source of very considerable difficulty and efforts have at different times been made to repeal the law, but without success. The Conference has now determined that the period of six years shall be substituted for eight, a step which we hope, as no dissenting voice was raised, will be the result of all legislation on the subject of our statute book, so that there may be no impediment to appointing them to the places to which they are best suited. These, so far as we can recollect, are the actual changes which are made, and we feel sure they will be received with gladness by all parties.

But other important measures required attention, and though for the present no decision has been arrived at respecting them, they plainly foreshadow changes in our discipline. Foremost among such questions is that of lay representation in Conference. The principle that there should be lay representation in Conference, has been generally admitted, and a committee is appointed to consider the whole subject, and report to the annual Conference. The question is one of great difficulty, and will require very careful consideration; arising for the most part from the fact that the interests of the laity and affecting the trusts of all the Wesleyan Church properties throughout the Connection. We are no believers in any hasty attempt at a settlement of such a matter; but we have no doubt of an ultimate and not very far distant arrangement, which will be the result of the wisdom and good sense of all parties.

It will be seen that very important changes are taking place in some of our South Sea Missions. The Friendly Islands have this year contributed for various religious purposes—such as Church buildings, supporting schoolmasters and native teachers, and the general objects of the Mission, the astonishing sum of £5,000. The Tongans are anxious to be directed into a distinct church; or, in other words to bear a relation to the Australasian Conference similar to that of any colonial district, and to show their fitness for this, they have made the surprising proposal, of which we have just received the news, that they should send a band of ten to fifteen men to be trained in spirit at some given hour and day previous to said Conference, to humble themselves before God for the divisions of past years, and to earnestly seek the fulfillment of the Redeemer's own prayer on our behalf? John v. 20-23. Since our late London camp-meeting a band has been formed to pray for our selves and for one another, for all ministers, and for Methodism, and for all churches, and for our times that they may be marked by a continuous revival of religion; and we meet in spirit at the "mercy-seat" every Friday at near the hour of twelve o'clock, as can be arranged. Would it be out of place to suggest that on Friday, May 30th, be the special subject of prayer, at that hour, that as many as possible will join us in spirit in their closets or around the family altar? I enclose you one of our cards.

PRAYER UNION.

I agree to pray for the following SPECIAL SUBJECTS:

FOR MYSELF, that I may be sanctified wholly and preserved blameless.

FOR MINISTERS, that bearing the vessels of the Lord they may be clean.

FOR METHODISM, that it may be widely spread SCRIPTURAL HOLINESS through the land.

FOR ALL CHURCHES, that the doctrine and experience of HOLINESS may prevail among them.

AND FOR OUR TIMES, that they may be marked by CONTINUOUS REVIVAL OF RELIGION among the people of all nations, both at home and abroad.

Since handing the above to the printer the following has been received from a member of the M. N. C. Union Committee:—

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES ON METHODIST UNION.

A meeting of the Committees on Union, appointed by the Wesleyan Methodist and Metho-

dist New Connexion Conferences, was held in Toronto on Wednesday and Thursday, April 9th and 10th. In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Punson, the Rev. Dr. Evans was called to the chair, and presided with marked ability and acceptance. The report of the sub-committee appointed to prepare the details of the plan of union, was received, and, with some slight modification, was adopted. The state of the funds of the negotiating churches was then considered, and resolutions in relation to them, apparently of a very satisfactory character, were agreed to. The Committees did not close their sittings until a very full and comprehensive scheme of union was completed, covering all points of difference between the communities represented. The secretaries were requested to prepare the report for submission to the Conference, whose action will be regarded with great anxiety by all who are interested in the prosperity of Canadian Methodism.

THE "VISITOR" AND WESLEY.

John Wesley must have been a most wonderful man. The "Life of Wesley" has been written a great many times, by able men. Other clever men will go over the same ground again; and we shall probably have a new "Life of Wesley" every few years for the next half century. By the volumes already published on Wesley it appears that he was a person of great versatility. He was an Episcopalian. He was a High Churchman. He was a Low Churchman. He was a Presbyterian. He was a Whig. He was a Jacobite. He was a Pretender. He was a Monarchist. He was a Republican. He was Calvinistic. He was an Arminian. He was a Methodist. We do not claim to say that Wesley himself claimed to be so many-sided, but that his numerous antagonists spoke of him so.

The "Christian Visitor" this week (April 16), announces upon the authority of some statements in Tyerman's "Life of Wesley," that Wesley was a Baptist. The Methodist for a long time has supposed that Wesley was the Founder of Methodism; but the "Visitor" will compel them, by and by, perhaps, to give up their claims to him altogether.

The "Visitor" quotes from Tyerman to show that when Wesley was in Savannah, Georgia, in 1736, an indictment was brought against him in the courts for "refusing to baptize children otherwise than by dipping." In the same quotation "E. B." is introduced, who writes as if Methodists in Savannah at that time were very wicked because they "sprinkled children."

"One Hooker, an editor," is introduced to prove that "Wesley induced adults" who were to be baptized, to "stand in the water." Although the evidence in the "Visitor," which goes to make Wesley look like a very miscellaneous mongrel, is rather "mixed," still it would be unbecomingly to question its veracity, because it is the assertion of one "E. B." whatever that means, and "one Hooker," an editor, who ever he was. Of course, that "one Hooker" was a Savannah "editor," but he would not lie about such a man as John Wesley.

The "Visitor" may think it a necessity, on its part, to prove that Wesley was a genuine Baptist, and we would rather like to see him do it. What troubles us, however, is the fact that the "Visitor" does not give us any proof from anything ever written by Wesley to sustain its position; but relies on the assertion of one "E. B." and "one Hooker, an editor," both of whom were obviously antagonistic to Wesley.

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It will become the Rev. Editor of the "Visitor," after a lapse of one hundred and fifty years, to teach the tens of thousands of Wesleyan clergymen, all over the world, that they are deceived regarding the faith bequeathed them by their founder. We presume to say by their very last. Live and by me you may expect to hear from some quarter that Calvin was an Arminian.—St. John N. Dominion, April 19th.

LOTTERIES—A NEEDED EXAMPLE

From the American papers we learn that probably the most stringent lottery law in the country has been passed by the Ohio Legislature. The public or private promoters, backers, or vendors for or on account of "any lottery, policy, or scheme of chance of any kind or description by whatever name, style or title the same may be denominated or known, or wherever located," are, upon conviction, to be "fined in any sum not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days, at the discretion of the court." No exception is made for church fair lotteries or newspaper gift distributions. The purchaser of a ticket in a lottery can, if dissatisfied, recover the amount paid for the ticket and one-half more, together with exemplary damages not less than \$50.

There is very much need of a law of this kind in the Dominion of Canada; of churches, corporations, and others, make no scruple of raising money by means of lotteries, at the expense of public morals. The advertising columns of Montreal papers at present, both English and French, are shamefully open to these lottery advertisements, a thing quite in keeping with the spirit of forgery, embezzlement, theft, and other crimes, having for its object the getting of money easily in our midst. It is somewhat amusing, however, to find the "True Witness," which follows a highly wrought "Sermon for Sinners Souls" on the "Sin of Scandal," with a prospectus of one of its church lotteries, apologizing for having inserted a couple of small lottery announcements on the ground that it had discovered they were bogus!

The New York Times has in this matter set a wholesome example to the newspaper press. A correspondent wrote, enclosing a clipping from a New Jersey paper, commenting on the countenance given by the Times

to lotteries by advertising them, thus violating the law, and leading "many persons, particularly young men, into the temptation of buying lottery tickets and policy shares, and pandering to that depraved desire to get money without working for or earning it, which fills our prisons with thieves, and our cities with a large dishonest population." In reply to this and similar communications, the Times says: "We have decided to close our columns once and for all against this class of advertisements."—Montreal Witness.

THE LAIE MR. B. F. CHANDLER.

Death has stricken down one of the finest young men in Windsor. Mr. Benjamin F. Chandler, of the Firm of Chandler Bros., died on Monday last. His death, it was anticipated would occur shortly; for all last Winter he was in very delicate health, and Spring found him debilitated and failing fast, but the end came so suddenly that it took his friends by surprise. Mr. Chandler was a young man of sterling integrity, and in his religious and moral character was a model for his young men. The Wesleyan Church in Windsor has met with a serious loss in his death, for he was indefatigable in his exertions to promote its prosperity in every way. In the Sabbath School, his exertions, ability and wise foresight resulted in placing that sacred institution of the Church in a most flourishing condition financially. As a Sabbath-School teacher he was ever at his post of duty. He was not a fair weather Christian. When often and often the weather was so unpropitious that with his delicate constitution it would have been thought quite right for him to have absented himself from the Sabbath School and Church, he was present at both. He devoted a large portion of his time to the interests spiritual and financial of the Church. Truly his delight seemed to be in the House of the Lord, and a pleasant place to him was the Sanctuary of our God. Up to the very last he labored for the cause of God; and literally died in the harness. He has left a number of near relatives and many friends to deplore his removal, but like fruit fully he has been gathered by the great husbandman into his garner. His body was conveyed to its last resting place yesterday afternoon, and his funeral was attended by a very large number of persons of all denominations and classes. The funeral services were performed by the Rev. A. S. Desbriary, according to the beautiful service of the Church of England.

CITY MISSION.

The City Mission in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association is steadily doing its work. The Report states that:—"The Sabbath school in the morning, at the Mission church, has been attended by a number of young children, who were not for our missionary and the kind friends who assist him, would doubtless grow up in perfect ignorance of the necessity of salvation. Our missionary has made 3,073 visits during the year, and his service in the Poor House and County Jail besides assisting Mr. Grierson in street preaching on Sabbath afternoons and evenings."

Mr. Owen himself says:—"There is no doubt but the want of suitable clothing is one of the reasons for non-attendance; but I fear the chief reason, which stands at the bottom of all, is the excessive rum-drinking which prevails to an incredible extent in this district, and this evil is gaining a fearful hold upon many whom, two years ago, I knew to be comparatively sober people, some of whom attended our meetings, but now they are found there only to get drunk, and then to be taken home by their friends, and to be found in the morning, in a dark state to the picture there is also a bright one; we have had many encouragements in the past year, we have seen some who were the slaves of intemperance casting the fatal cup away from them, and severing a staunch abstinence, and bid fair to continue so."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Jan 15.—Balance due Treas.	Exp. Recpts.
\$17 76	
Paid salary of Missionary to March	
31st.	200 00
Paids gas.	5 10
Meeting glass, 17 74	
Rec'd Sunday school.	\$69 41
Union prayer meeting collections.	52 10
Donation C. B.	9 50
" Friends.	12 26
" W. B. McN.	10 00
" F. per H. T.	5 00
To pay glass bills.	17 74
E. J.	
April 19.—Bal. due Treasurer.	\$240 60 \$164 01 76 59
	\$240 60

Hitherto the managers have made no personal appeal, but assistance is wanted to carry on the work successfully. Seven hundred dollars (\$700.00) is required for the ensuing year; and we fervently hope that the Christian public will grant a generous response. Donations will be thankfully received by S. H. Black, Treasurer, and Edward Jost, Esq.

ADDRESS TO REV. JOSEPH ELLIOT.—Rev. Joseph Elliot left this city for Ontario on Thursday evening. At five o'clock a deputation of city ministers called upon him and presented an address regretting his departure from a field where he had been energetically and zealously engaged for the past five years. They spoke of the real brotherly intercourse they enjoyed with him as a man and a minister of Christ,—of his affable demeanor, his scholarly attainments, his strict integrity which secured to him the esteem of all. They spoke of his having been a firm and able advocate of the cause of morality and religion. In every good cause in which Christ's ministers have been called upon to work together his co-operation was given most cheerfully. The address concluded with earnest good wishes for Mr. Elliot's future welfare and that of his family. It was subscribed by Revs. J. A. Rogers, J. G. McGregor, Dr. Richard, C. B. H. O. G. Fraser Campbell, G. M. Grant, John Forrest, J. Goucher, Dr. Clay, J. B. Unice, J. K. Smith, Allan Simpson, John Campbell, and Professor Currie. Mr. McGregor stated that it would have been still more largely signed had time allowed. Rev. J. K. Smith engaged to print. Mr. Elliot responded to the address very feelingly and appropriately, and the deputation withdrew.—Presbyterian Witness.

EURETHOLIAN.—A semi-public meeting took place at the College Hall on Friday evening last. The following was the order of exercises:—

Essay, "Chaucer," by M. R. Knight; "Oratory," "Patriotism and Patriots," by D. W. Johnson.

The subject of debate was, "From which do we derive the greatest pleasure, hope or memory?" The affirmative was supported by Messrs Harry Powell and W. L.

Gooden; the negative by Messrs. Geo. F. Johnson and W. Bishop. After the regularly appointed debates concluded, the subject was discussed by Messrs. Allan, Dr. Stewart, Principal Inch, Rev. Messrs. Burwash, Todd, Brethel, and others. The EURETHOLIAN has not given a more successful entertainment for years, and may be well congratulated on its intellectual vigor. Chignecto Post.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Benjamin Chappell, of the graduating class of Mt. Allison College, recently passed a most creditable professional examination for a Bachelor of Science at Fredericton, his work averaging 88, the maximum being 100. President Jack, D. C. L., of the University, was the examiner of Mr. Chappell's papers.

The above we copy from the Chignecto Post of the 24th inst. Mr. Chappell is a native of this city, and is a young man of sterling character and great promise as a student. We congratulate him on his success and feel assured that he will continue to do honor to his native Island. E. PATRICK.

Dr. Hopkins, late President of Williams College, thinks that the value of a college depends less upon what can be bought with money than on rights methods of instruction and right men—men of good common-sense, weight and character, power and inspiration, and unselfish devotion to the higher interests of the students. A false impression is given in regard to the benefits to undergraduates of the accumulation of materials and books, and of a large number of teachers. He also believes that the best ends are attained where the number of students is not large.

The Ladies of the Sewing Circles of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in this City, anticipate holding a Bazaar and Fancy sale of articles for children's wear. Fancy worked pieces, &c., some time during the month of May. The object of this sale is a worthy one, to pay off \$400, the existing debt on their Dispensary and the Church.—Fredericton Reporter.

THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM.—The New England Conference recently passed the following preamble and resolution by a unanimous vote, and ordered it published in Zion's Herald:—

Whereas, the financial system of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been generally regarded as God in the salvation of souls, and the building up of the Church, and demonstrated itself to be the most efficient plan for supplying pulpits labor; and,

Whereas, the pre-arrangement of such supply by the people and preachers is exceedingly embarrassing to the constituted authorities, and productive of many evils to both preachers and people, by creating invidious distinctions among the preachers, and a feverish restlessness among the people, therefore:

Resolved, That as a Conference, and individually, we will hereafter discourage all such proposed arrangements by personally rejecting all such applications, and pledge ourselves to assist all such applications, and earnestly exhort the people to submit the whole matter of arranging the appointments to the authorities of the Church.

S. M. TRAYTON,
S. F. UPHAM.

MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

1. THE MARITIME MONTHLY for the current month is a good number, both the editor and the publishers seem to be determined to make this Magazine worthy of the increasing patronage which we trust it is receiving. We borrow the following notice of its contents from an exchange paper:—"Mr. Houston discusses the Chinese problem that has been presented so forcibly on the Pacific coast; 'A Plot within a Plot'; there are two sonnets of much poetic merit; the continuation of 'A Tour through Danderville,' a 'Dominion Hallad,' entitled 'The Three Norsesmen,' another chapter of 'Philip Blair,' which, as 'to be continued' is not placed over it, we presume to be the last; a most interesting paper on 'The Castaways on Gall Island,' by Rev. M. Harvey; a poem by Carroll Ryan; 'The Masque of Lorenzo the Magnificent,' by Hunter Davar; an excellent article on 'Our North West,' from the popular pen of Rev. G. M. Grant; 'Through the Storm,' a poem by St. John author; a sensible article on School and Health' and an epitome of scientific progress, literary productions, and current events."

2. HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—This is so well known that we need only say, that its number is worthy of its place by the side of those which have preceded it, as welcome visitors to so many thousands of families all over this continent and elsewhere.

3. THE ALBION for May opens with a magnificent marine picture, 'The Lee Shore,' the lury of the winds and waters that have driven the good ship from her course on the terrible lee shore is rendered with wonderful breadth and vigor, and vividly calls to mind the destruction of the ill-fated Atlantic. 'Unbidden Guests' represent a group of kittens on the table of an epicure, and making havoc among the dishes. 'A Trout Brook,' by Casleer as glimpse of a raring torrent, that goes winding and dashing on its way through the breezy brook which the angler will be unwilling to leave as long as the trout rise, as they must there. There are besides six spirited illustrations of New 'Chickadee,' 'Tansy,' and the 'admirable view of 'Dressal,' a novel full of humor; and a charming illustration by Dore, imbued with that grace which he knows so well how to infuse into his pictures when the subject demands. These are some of the attractions of this monthly gallery of art. The literature of the May number is as good as usual. Subscription price \$5 including Chromos 'James Village Belle' and 'Crossing the Moor.' James Sutton & Co. publishers, 65 Maiden Lane, New York.

4. THE ASSOCIATION MONTHLY.—An important newspaper change is announced in the merging of the Association Monthly, the organ of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and the British Provinces, into the Illustrated Christian Weekly. This change will enable the young men to receive fresh intelligence of Association work each week, and will bring their cause before a large constituency, previously unacquainted with it, except in a general way.

The Illustrated Christian Weekly has just closed its second year with a paid subscription list of nearly 30,000 subscribers, exclusive of the Association Monthly list, and the Publishers feel encouraged to push on, such a success in so short a time warranting them in expecting greater fields of usefulness in the future.

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Gooden; the negative by Messrs. Geo. F. Johnson and W. Bishop. After the regularly appointed debates concluded, the subject was discussed by Messrs. Allan, Dr. Stewart, Principal Inch, Rev. Messrs. Burwash, Todd, Brethel, and others. The EURETHOLIAN has not given a more successful entertainment for years, and may be well congratulated on its intellectual vigor. Chignecto Post.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Benjamin Chappell, of the graduating class of Mt. Allison College, recently passed a most creditable professional examination for a Bachelor of Science at Fredericton, his work averaging 88, the maximum being 100. President Jack, D. C. L., of the University, was the examiner of Mr. Chappell's papers.

The above we copy from the Chignecto Post of the 24th inst. Mr. Chappell is a native of this city, and is a young man of sterling character and great promise as a student. We congratulate him on his success and feel assured that he will continue to do honor to his native Island. E. PATRICK.

Dr. Hopkins, late President of Williams College, thinks that the value of a college depends less upon what can be bought with money than on rights methods of instruction and right men—men of good common-sense, weight and character, power and inspiration, and unselfish devotion to the higher interests of the students. A false impression is given in regard to the benefits to undergraduates of the accumulation of materials and books, and of a large number of teachers. He also believes that the best ends are attained where the number of students is not large.

The Ladies of the Sewing Circles of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in this City, anticipate holding a Bazaar and Fancy sale of articles for children's wear. Fancy worked pieces, &c., some time during the month of May. The object of this sale is a worthy one, to pay off \$400, the existing debt on their Dispensary and the Church.—Fredericton Reporter.

THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM.—The New England Conference recently passed the following preamble and resolution by a unanimous vote, and ordered it published in Zion's Herald:—

Whereas, the financial system of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been generally regarded as God in the salvation of souls, and the building up of the Church, and demonstrated itself to be the most efficient plan for supplying pulpits labor; and,

Whereas, the pre-arrangement of such supply by the people and preachers is exceedingly embarrassing to the constituted authorities, and productive of many evils to both preachers and people, by creating invidious distinctions among the preachers, and a feverish restlessness among the people, therefore:

Resolved, That as a Conference, and individually, we will hereafter discourage all such proposed arrangements by personally rejecting all such applications, and pledge ourselves to assist all such applications, and earnestly exhort the people to submit the whole matter of arranging the appointments to the authorities of the Church.

S. M. TRAYTON,
S. F. UPHAM.

MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

1. THE MARITIME MONTHLY for the current month is a good number, both the editor and the publishers seem to be determined to make this Magazine worthy of the increasing patronage which we trust it is receiving. We borrow the following notice of its contents from an exchange paper:—"Mr. Houston discusses the Chinese problem that has been presented so forcibly on the Pacific coast; 'A Plot within a Plot'; there are two sonnets of much poetic merit; the continuation of 'A Tour through Danderville,' a 'Dominion Hallad,' entitled 'The Three Norsesmen,' another chapter of 'Philip Blair,' which, as 'to be continued' is not placed over it, we presume to be the last; a most interesting paper on 'The Castaways on Gall Island,' by Rev. M. Harvey; a poem by Carroll Ryan; 'The Masque of Lorenzo the Magnificent,' by Hunter Davar; an excellent article on 'Our North West,' from the popular pen of Rev. G. M. Grant; 'Through the Storm,' a poem by St. John author; a sensible article on School and Health' and an epitome of scientific progress, literary productions, and current events."

2. HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—This is so well known that we need only say, that its number is worthy of its place by the side of those which have preceded it, as welcome visitors to so many thousands of families all over this continent and elsewhere.

3. THE ALBION for May opens with a magnificent marine picture, 'The Lee Shore,' the lury of the winds and waters that have driven the good ship from her course on the terrible lee shore is rendered with wonderful breadth and vigor, and vividly calls to mind the destruction of the ill-fated Atlantic. 'Unbidden Guests' represent a group of kittens on the table of an epicure, and making havoc among the dishes. 'A Trout Brook,' by Casleer as glimpse of a raring torrent, that goes winding and dashing on its way through the breezy brook which the angler will be unwilling to leave as long as the trout rise, as they must there. There are besides six spirited illustrations of New 'Chickadee,' 'Tansy,' and the 'admirable view of 'Dressal,' a novel full of humor; and a charming illustration by Dore, imbued with that grace which he knows so well how to infuse into his pictures when the subject demands. These are some of the attractions of this monthly gallery of art. The literature of the May number is as good as usual. Subscription price \$5 including Chromos 'James Village Belle' and 'Crossing the Moor.' James Sutton & Co. publishers, 65 Maiden Lane, New York.

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