For One Dellar-cash with orderthe WESLEYAN will be sent from this date to Dec. 31st., 1881-eight

WESLEYAN

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1881.

DEATH OF DR. PUNSHON.

On Saturday evening we learned with From the London Methodist of the 8th. we find that just previous to that date he was in the South of France, but that alarming rumors were then in circula-17mn respecting his health. On leaving home he had intended to proceed further, and several of the Methodist Churches on the continent had cherish--ad the pleasant expectation of seeing his fare and hearing his voice. It is probable that the development of alarming symptoms hastened his return to his native land, permitting him to reach his chome only in time to die. A despatch to the New York Tribune states that death was the result of "a complication of disorders." but that the sufferer was conscious to the last.

Dr. Punshon was a native of Doncast er. Yorkshire, where he was born in 1824. His mother was a sister of Sir Isaac Morley. In 1844 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Church, and attracted attention in successive charges by the brilliancy of lis efforts. In 1858, when years and study had exerted a chastening influence upon a style of oratory which some of his seniors had deemed too fervid, and when ins prominence as a pulpit orator had been universally recognized, he was appointed to a London circuit. A successful effort, commenced in 1862, and involving two years of hard labor, enabled him to raise £10,000 for the erection of Methodist churches at the English watering places, but so far affected prescribed, but it is possible to ing speedy and sure revenge upon to desist from preaching beyond his own pulpit. In 1868 he came to Canada, where he spent the five succeeding years. Of the Conference of Eastern British America, of 1868, he was President. By close and careful attention to the discharge of his official duties, and by his eloquent pulpit and platform atterances, he rendered the annual gathering of the year at Fredericton one of unusual interest. A second visit to the Maritime Provinces gave a greater number an opportunity of hearing him, and greatly enlarged the circle of those by whom the sudden tidings of his death will be received with sprprise and sorrow. In the Up per Previnces, where he spent the greater part of his time in America, and where he contributed so largely to the erection of the beautiful Metropolitan Church of Toronto, the news of his decease will be received with deep emotion. On his return from America he was dected President of the British Confer-Ence, and appointed by that body one of the Missionary Secretaries.

To the plodding, overworked circuit preacher Connexional offices sometimes appear in the light of sinecures. One can scarcely recall the discussions in our last General Conference without feeling that many of our own ministers and havmen have but a slight idea of the strain to which the incumbent of one or more of these offices is subjected by the effort to perform the public and private duties inseparable from his position. The error, sad to say, is often discerned when too late-when the man bidden to do the work of two has broken down in the vain attempt. A glance at the "Memoirs of Dr T. M. Eddy," of the Methodist Episcopal Church, would open the eves of many to facts of which they are ignorant. Such facts-not peculiar to only one here and there-explain the cause of the too frequent early departure of those whom the Church pushes into her Cont ranks. One cannot doubt that in the case of Dr. Panshon, upon whom there rested so much of the responsibility of Missionary finance and direction. sonder circumstances of peculiar diffioulty, there was the additional pressure suggestive for a large collection in aid of , standard of Christianity in the world. he special funds whose interests were the object of effort.

be rick indeed in men and means to which shall prostrate us in its fall, as stand uninjured by the repeated and some forest tree crushes the sapling severe losses we have had to chroni- which has grown up beside it. Such cle during the last few months. may be the sorrowful experience of him Samuel Coley, the attractive, richlysuggestive preacher, biographer and Theological Tutor: Sir Francis Lycett, the worthy merchant, whose soul and pocket were possessed with a purpose to build Methodist churches; Frederick ead surprise that another distinguished James Johson, the favourite preacher, minister of our Church-the Rev. Wil- and successful manager of the Confer-Ham Morley Punshon, D. D., -had been ence Office; and William Morley Puneralled from earth. His death took shon, the representative Methodist orawhace at Brixton, London, on Thursday, tor, received everywhere and by all the 14th inst., at an early hour in the classes with warm welcome and admiramorning. But few particulars are sup- tion, were men whose presence in any plied by the telegraphic messages. Some branch of the Church must challenge weeks ago, just after the death of his for it the highest regard, and yet in the beginning." Take as your motto, writsom, Mr. J. W. Punshon, dispatches course of a few short months English mentioned his illness, but subsequent Methodism loses all these, or rather -uressages relieved the fears of his sees them go home as representatives to friends on this side of the ocean, though the "Church triumphant." Their abthey told of needed rest from labor in sence from the great gathering of Methe pulpit and at the Mission-House. thodists at London during next autumn, while deeply felt by those who then expected to greet them, cannot fail to lend a hallowed interest to the occasion.

FOR YOUNG CONVERTS-A SAFE EXAMPLE.

To many young persons, as well as to smaller number in more advanced life. the subject of the death and resurrection of Christ has this year seemed of usual importance. In other years they may have given the atoning Savour a mere side-glance; of late, with an appropriating faith, they have looked up at his cross and claimed the pardon promised through his death. Sir Isaac Newton, in the course of an astronomical experiment, once fixed his Christians-such a lesson of his comthem through all the joy and sorrow, the business and pleasures of life, and light up even the darkness of the tomb.

disciples may be saved from two serious dangers. There is danger in looking too steadily into our own hearts. Selfwatch and weigh emotions and feelings too much. Spiritual self-study, ed and avoided. The morbid tendencies and despending influences which spring stood from it check Christian growth and lessen spiritual power. Beyond the selfquestioning necessary to a faithful compliance with the New Testament counsel "Examine yourselves, prove your own selves, whether ve be in the faith, a Christian does well to avoid testing his own pulse too frequently. resemblance to his Lord, as his highest joy hereafter will be the sight of Him as He is : and such resemblance is the natural result of a thoughtful study of the Master's character, and a true devotion to those interests which led him to earth and carried him along the track of the cross and the grave back to his native heaven. While thus steadily watching and serving he shall be 'changed into the same image from glory to glory, as by the spirit of the Lord A second danger to the youthful Christian is in the tendency to look around. The very humility which pardon for the past may permit him to accept the example of others, and thus look too low, while he wisely mistrusts his own judgment. As the ambitious youth may watch some neighbor who has won coveted scholarship or wealth. far nobler purpose, may fix his eye upon

some mortal to whom he may resolve, the man whose words have stirred the other ever did; or the leader whose wise counsel threw light on some perplexing problem of early Christian life. God-given aids; but to fix the eye upon them as standards of possible attainment is perilous in the extreme. the lapses into sin or sorrow on the part of some of the most notable men who have occupied her high places, should remind us forcibly of the fact that of the mon one whose presence in pulpit or on he "did no sin neither was guile found platform was everywhere a signal for the in his mouth." To fix our eye upon thering of the Methodist clans, as any other as an example is to imitate a the sadly long list of Irish agitators, or well as of listeners of all classes, and a course which has sadly lowered the a patriot bound only to redeem the

> As a further consequence, of which ations has had but too real cause of there have been many and illustrations, complaint against England

> English Methodism as a Church must it may subject us to some stunning blow who finds his model on earth. while he who has fixed his eye on Him who sitteth at the right hand of the Father can watch the failings and failures and falls of mortals and yet sav.

"None of these things move me." In looking up is our safety. In so doing men only find refuge from "sin and grief and shame." In continuing to look up alone is continued safety. "As ye have received Christ Jesus the Lord, so walk ye in Him." The continuance of the Christian life, one has well said. " must correspond with the ten upon, treasured in your heart, and not merely hung upon the wall: "Look ing unto Jesus."-Paul's motto.

RETIRING WITH HONOR.

An Episcopal bishop, of former days, was wont to remark, when reviewing a certain period of his life, that a brother bishop's vocation seemed to lead him to kindle fires, while his own obliged him to follow after with a bucket of water. The bishop's comparison not inaptly describes the relations which the two successive British premiers, Beaconsfield and Gladstone, bear to each other and and to the country of which they have been the leading statesmen.

Of the several fires kindled during that "fever of Imperialism" which rose to its height during the administration of Beaconsfield none burned up so brightly as that in South Africa, which such a look there is life. It is said that has just been extinguished by his successor in a spirit which deserves significant mention as a proof of the growgaze upon the unclouded sun until its | ing strength of a public conscience. The brightness so took possession of the eye abrupt termination of a struggle in that even in the thickest darkness he which a great nation had suffered markfor days could find no relief. Such a ed reverses from a handful of people, look at Jesus is to be desired for young and at a moment when a body of troops able to have struck a crushing blow had bined love and power as shall go with ended their long journey, is an act that savors of the highest style of moral cour-The bloodless settlement at Geneva, a few years since, of the well known By such a view of Christ his young Alabama claims was regarded as an omen of a more peaceful era, but this recent cessation of warfare at a date when the thirst for revenge might examination is not forbidden; on be supposed to be insatiable, and the contrary, it is most expressly when all the appliances for secura comparatively weak opponent were fully available, marks our advance in in excess, is something to be fear- the path of right-doing which a few years ago would not have been under-

course by the advocates of war, and the thing. more peaceful section which fears its influence upon the future of Britain in Africa, it is certain that it has secured the sanction of the happily increasing number who declare that it is best to "do right, though the heavens fall;" noblest aim now should be to grow in and it is certain besides, that Mr. Gladstone has secured by the movement the warm approval of that part of the foreign press which has often spoken with scorn of Britain's "little wars," and derided her stern treatment of her puny foes, but which now evinces the deep regard it really feels for a powerful and vet magnanimous nation.

We observe with pleasure that the strength of this regard is increased by the production of the long-looked for Land Bill. Whatever may be its fate, it is accepted, we believe, at home and abroad by all disinterested men as "an honest and thorough attempt to settle naturally follows repentance for sin and | the Irish question by the uncompromising reform of all that can be reached in that matter by legislation." The parliamentary leader whose name will be permanently connected with such measures as the University Reform, Irish Church Disestablishment, or honor, so the young Christian, with the Irish Bill of 1870 and other serious measures, has seen fit call this the most important measure he step by step, to measure up as to a has ever submitted to Parliament. Its standard. His chosen exemplar may be further passage will be watched with interest. So far the Duke of Argyle is great deep of his heart as those of none the only Liberal Lord who has given expression to dissatisfaction with its provisions; whether others are prepared to agree with the closing words of the To accept the help of these is to accept | Premier, and in the sense attached to them by himself: "Justice is to be the principle to guide England in regard to Ireland:" is yet to be demonstrated. The whole history of the Church, with It is to be hoped that they may wisely vield to the inevitable, and accept those modifications which must take place, in such spirit as shall prevent the presenting of yet more revolutionary demands. whole life of one only can it be said that The acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's Bill will rob the Land League of its fangs, and show Mr. Parnell to be a member of grievances of a country which for gener-

A FEW WORDS MORE.

A large space in our editorial columns has been devoted during the past few weeks to the subject of Higher Education. Next to the Gospel itself, none should secure more attention; none should receive more liberal aid from those to whom God has given the nower to get wealth. The time for words is however past; that for deeds has fully arrived. Our legislators have returned to their homes, having withdrawn from the friends of the several denominational colleges the aid which they worthily deserved by their past exertions in the cause of education. To speak of the various influences leading to this result is not our purpose at present. The lapse of months and even years may throw light upon motives which are now hidden. To encourage, however, those who may already be devising liberal things, in the way of the support of those Educational Institutions which are now thrown wholly upon our Church for their future management, we copy part of an article which last week appeared in the editorial columns of the St. John Globe : So far as the interests of the higher

education are concerned, we believe that they can be best advanced by helping the denominational institutions. In New Brunswick the experiment of endeavoring to create a "University worthy of the name," by stopping the state supplies to other institutions, has signally failed. Where there is no denominational interest in the higher education there is practically no interest at The Catholics have Memramcuok which gets nothing from the state, the Weslevans Sackville which gets nothing from New Brunswick; the Baptists centre their hopes and interests in Acadia College in Nova Scotia; the Episcopalians-perhaps we ought to say the Anglicans-might be supposed to take the deepest interest in the University both on account of its past history, and the use they might make of it as being established in the Cathedral city, but they do not; the Presbyterians have no special regard for it although its President is of that denomination. Its Senate is made up of gentlemen representing these denominations, but with very little advantage to its prosperity. No doubt it gives a good degree, it always has a few graduates, but it excites no enthusiasm, and even its graduates have never given it more than cold sympathy. It affords a cheap education, as well as a good one, but it cannot be said to be successful. The probability is that there is a feeling in these Provinces that the higher education should not be divorced from religion: that young men when sent away from home to study should be kept under religious restraint, and that material interests alone are question after all whether the denominational institutions are not doing as much work as is needed in Provinces like these, and whether a moderate Whatever view may be taken of this State assistance is not the very best

THE GENERAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL FUND.

Our circuit officials sometimes ask why a collection should be taken up in each Sunday-school in behalf of the General Conference Sunday-school Fund. If we are not mistaken, the same question has been asked in some of our District Meetings, without having received any satisfactory answer. The following letter from the Secretary of the Sabbath-school Board will remove any existing misapprehension:

To the Editor of the Wesleyan :

An esteemed minister of the Montreal Conference has requested me to call attention to this subject in our connexional organs; which I will do by your kind permission by answering as briefly as possible the question above.

1. Because the discipline requires it. See Discipline 1878, page 141, Article 456. As in all other cases, the superintendent of the circuit is considered responsible for the carrying out of the law of the Church, so in this matter as far as it lies in his power. 2. Because it would never have been

ordered by the General Conference had it not been considered necessary. 3. Because the objects to be accom

plished by the funds are worthy of support : which are-(a) Payment for blank forms for col-

lecting Sabbath school statistics. (b) Purchasing books (at half price from publishers) and sending them out to readers, for their judgment as to their suitability for use in Methodist Sabbath-school libraries. Over 2.000 volumes in all have been sent out to about 600 readers-all ministers of our Church. The reports are sent in on forms having the following questions:

narrative, fiction, &c., &c. 2. Are its religious teachings in harmony with the recognized standards of the Methodist Church of Canada? 3. Are its teachings patriotic?

. e., Is it history, science, biography,

4. What is its style ? 5. Do you approve of the volume. suitable for our Sunday-schools?

6. If so, for what classes-Primary. Intermediate, or Senior? 7. General review of the book

(c) Publishing and circulating cataogues of the approved "Winnowed contain nearly 900 volumes, and before Conference these will be increased to 1,500 or 1,600 volumes. These last are

Sunday-School Union," "Religious Tract Society," "T. Nelson & Son," " & W. Partridge," "Hand and Heart Co., National Temperance League," "Leisure Hour," "Keagan and Paul," of London, England, and "Phillips & Hunt." New York. 4. Making grants to needy schools throughout all the Conferences. No applicant has yet been denied assistance. he grants are made in the form of books, catechisms and Sunday-school 5. Payment of travelling expenses of the members of the board meeting once a year, amounting last year

\$29.59 only.

6. Postage and petty expenses of the fice. Among these is included \$100 paid for services of a clerk in the office when shrink from visiting, and I had rather needed. It may be pardonable to give here from the postage account book the following items. Sent from office since Oct. last to date (six months), 73 packages of books by mail, 932 reports of the Sabbath-school Board for 1880 30 parcels of catalogues, schedules and printer's copy; 300 written post cards: 620 circulars on various subjects and 81 letters, making a total of 2693 separate mail parcels.

All applications for grants come through us to the committee, and require a good deal of attention. We keep records of all certificates of books read so that any book may be at once traced and the opinion of the reader readily found at any time.

Perhaps enough has been said to enable our friends to form some conclusion as to whether this fund deserves a hearty support or not.

In conclusion it may not be improper to add that the Sabbath-school Board has from the time of the first collection in 1873 resolved never to go in debt. To this we have adhered, and unless otherwise directed by the General Conference, I hope this will be always our method. Brethren, if you will give us a good collection we will do our utmost to make the money go as far as possible and give you as full an account of its expenditure as we can.

ALFRED ANDREWS, Secretary of the Sab.-School Board Galt, Ont. April 12 1881.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Early on Tuesday morning the telegraph wires flashed through ocean depths the news of the death of Benjamin D'. Israeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, one of the most illustrious names on England's long list of statesmen and authors. The deceased gentleman will be best remembered by the name his parents gave him. That name he bore through his upward struggle to political fame and influence the title afterwards given him seemed to mark the commencement of a period when his policy of Imperialism, and his effort to give England a higher degree of prestige in Europe, led him into a questionable line of action. Yet as the Daily News remarks: "Nowhere s there any inclination to deny Lord Beaconsfield the full meed of praise due his genius, undaunted spirit, proud pa- will not be allowed to suffer. or the tience and unconquerable will." The work they are doing be diminished in name of the deceased statesman will efficiency." It is evident from the tons pass into the long list of those who have made their way to the highest positions in spite of opposing circumstances. D'- the College question. We believe, with Israeli had never to struggle against them, that "each successive Government coverty; to his father he owed an easy and Legislature may expect to have s financial position as well as an inherited brilliancy of intellect, but in other respects he was less favored. No University enrolled his name on the list of her sons—a Noncomformist minister led him to the higher steps of knowledge: he was a representative of a race which has not outlived its unpopularity his early literary and political associations were not calculated to aid him. and yet in spite of all, he reached the highest possible position in Britain. caused his departure to be regretted even in the palace, and left a record that will not soon disappear from the roll of Men and women who have used their

ligious or charitable character have not seldom been annoyed by the persistent and sometimes insolent appeals to which an act of benevolence has subjected them. A secular paper tells how Rev. C. C. McCabe, at the recent session of the Newark Conference, sharply rebuked this habit, when giving his report as Secretary of the Board of Church Extension. One gentleman had told him, he said, that 520 churches ought to be built this year and had offered to build twenty of them himself if money could be raised to build the other 1. What is the subject of the book? 500. "I intend to hold that gentleman to his promise," continued the speaker. ' His name is H. C. Seigler and he lives in Iowa." At this point Mr. McCabe noticed some members making entries in their memorandum books, and exclaimed: "Now, see here; don't take lieu of certain collegiate grants. down his name. This is a mean thing Methodists of Nova Scotia will at least that I have often noticed in Methodist watch their disposal with interest preachers. As soon as one of them They are not forgetful of the fact that mentions a benefactor all those who while they are left to the entire support hear him make a note of the benefactor's of their own Institutions the Arts Course Books." At present our published lists name, and as soon as they find out his for the Presbyterians is being carried address they importane him for aid fer to a large extent by Provincial funds themselves." We presume that Chap- in which all should have a share-

wealth to aid some special work of a re-

from such houses as "Wesleyan Confer- lain McCabe alluded to aid for circular ence Offices," London and Toronto. schemes. In either case, his remarks were timely as well as to the point.

> At the recent session of the Baltimon Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Bishop McTyeire some wise counsels on pastoral visiting to the candidates for ordination .

> Will you visit from house to whether in the city or country | Re member the saying of Baxter "A house-going pastor makes a church go-ing people. Study how to visit. While some brethren don't like to visit (and I once belonged to that class,) yet I have come to this conclusion, "Give me a man whose habits or idiosyncrasies make him trust that man, acting upon his conscience as to duty, for a good, editying via it than a man whose social qualities are in excess, and who is fond of making himself agreeable as an individual at the expense of the dignity of his calling That man goes because the law of th Lord compels him to look after the souls of the people. He means business He does not go to gratify mere social feeling, to tell jokes or to hear them, to pass the news of the day. He is very apt to introduce religious conversation to make his visit pay.

Therefore, don't say, I have no rift for pastoral visiting. Become adepts You can acquire it. You are a fai ure if you don't.

One of the best signs of the times that sky-scraping, stellar preaching proving unpopular. The churches ar sending us word to give them men when can instruct the people in the doctrine of our religion, and who will look after the souls of people, individually. I therefore, we send you to the country don't let it be said there is a house however remote in the gorge of the mountain, where there is one member and you have not entered it. In the city, let no hovel where a child of Go lives, committed to your care, no see you cross its threshold.

W. W. P. writes from Sackville N. B. :

A very sad accident happened her on Good Friday afternoon. The second son of Bro. Abner Smith went out or the Marsh to shoot wild geese, in com pany with one of the employes of hi father's factory. The man fired at a flock of geese, and young Smith, who was in front of him, and sheltered be hind a fence, raised his head just as the gun went off, and received the whole charge of buckshot in the head, causing almost instant death. He was a fine promising boy, just 17 years of age. This accident has cast a gloom over our entire community. May the good Lord mercifully sustain by his grace the flicted family."

We appreciate the "fraternal sympathy" of the Christian Messenger. Our contemporary says : "We trust their people will come to the rescue, and show those entrusted with the management of their Collegiate Institutions that they of the Messenger that the friends of Acadia are not to be lulled into silence on perilous College question on hand until justice is done, and what was intended for all shall be enjoyed by all."

Kingswood School is again at the front in the Cambridge Local Examinations Three youths, bracketed equal at the head of the list of senior students, and sons of Methodist ministers, and Kingswood boys," two of them, how ever, having been placed, at the com pletion of their term at Kingswood, New College, Eastbourne. The Record er remarks : "This is the third con secutive year in which a Kingswood by has stood in the first place in these ex aminations, but this year the school makes a triple claim to the honor."

Rev. D. B. Scott informs us of the partial destruction of the parsonage Mill Village, Queen's Co., on Sunday, the 18th. The fire, caused by a spart on the roof, was only extinguished by great exertions, leaving the upper part of the building a complete wreck. The furniture, with Mr. Scott's library, was removed and saved. A new roof and extensive additional repairs will be no cessary to render the parsonage fit for occupancy. The loss is estimated at five hundred dollars. Nothing is said of in

It seems to be everywhere assume both in this and the neighbouring Pro vinces, that certain academy grants were given by the Nova Scotia Legislature is

tention of send the W. the close of September of Methodia ference in L Methodists ceedings, w length. Cash in all der.

To lovers use of the o commend t advertised Co., of M substitutes tones are reeds from which move Nearly thre secular have little instru seen and pu

The Pos dent of the " Middlete

Rev. H. or four da sent week.

formerly o city, and n ence, has b dent of Sc Rev. J. Rev. M.

success at Mass. the small the verge At the of McGill

out of son place in the Mr. Simps Lathern o The heal which last his duties learn, in

pleasure to

Church, o

Daily Sui

Yester bers, issu ring in an sonal. T plication Stockton. Conference that body late Gilbe hart is so application demand f fact that priated th him as ex able to pa Theste

> Dominio Judge L ward E. the last Ray vs. Bible Se heirs of ally was consisti perty an should that th heirs an of New Island Brunsw by the

are brief

a few da

ward receipt counts Lockh could also a accum tion, Confe \$30,00 In

said It n 9th ins tors to weath registe an ab day—i one d

Jud furthe R. O. him f of est