THE

WESLEYAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1878.

WOMEN PREACHERS.

SHALL THE BAN CONTINUE.

As our race removes farther and farther from a past dispensation, and from the influence and prejudices of creeds and customs affecting the social rights of woman, it persists in bringing forward and discussing the question-Are there, indeed, of divine authority, prohibitions against the most publicuse of women's gifts, and if so, where are the limits of their privilege? Another reason there is for the frequency with which these enquiries present themselves in the public prints: we are bringing women up to a perfect equality with men in all that results from refinement and education. They are bearing of a quarter of a century ago. At that away, here and there, the prizes of excellency in competitive examinations. They accordingly ask, or we ask for them, Does God require that no advantage shall come to the world through all this education—that it shall, indeed, he, contrary to all the order of Nature, of the opposing doctrines. Congregaunremunerative, save as it shall affect | tions on the Calvinistic side particularly the family or be read in books? It is began to look upon a preacher with easily seen that the prejudice against distrust when he failed to arraign with women in relation to other professions emphasis the extravagancies of Arhas been linked closely with the sup- minius and Wesley. In running out posed command of the New Testament, | terretorial lines, moreover, in a country that in the church she is to hold al- whose population was still unsettled as ways a subordinate position. But is to religious convictions, it was a questhis actually a command, or have the tion then of the possible enlightenment words of Paul, specially intended to of hearers as to the supposed truth of correct a peculiar abuse in the early one set of doctrines and the fallacy of churches, been unwarrantably employed the other. A little company might to the disadvantage of females in every assemble from a radius of twenty age? Every law that strikes at human | miles of country, to hear a pungent freedom will awaken enquiry and re- attack upon some peculiar doctrine. sistence on the part of intelligent races; The effect was not always edifying. but even though it may appear severe | Religious animosities were awakened in any respect, if we ascertain that this | which were not soon allowed to die. law of female subordination in the Christians of different creeds distrusted hurch is of divine origin and force, it one another. Parents left the legacy remains for us but to submit, and leave of distrust to their children. Somethe results to Him who doeth all things | times by intermarriages sad elements in the light of knowledge not yet grant- of disagreement entered households. ed to man. It is insisted upon by those whose training has entitled them to the same extent, in families where a unfairly recommended before the pubspeak with authority, that the apostolic Calvinist marries an Armenian. The lic. Rich men may have spirits, the words-the only words capable of being fairly used against the right of woman to preach-viewed in the light of history and tested by the fairest rules of linguistic construction - are not a universal command, but a rebuke called for by a state of things in the church which has now no parallel. If this be true, the Christian world has been long enough under a delusion—a delusion which has retarded the mental growth and the public usefulness of one half of our race—and the sooner it is dis-

Methodism is specially interested in this subject. In the early history of our church, by that remarkable intuition which led Wesley to step so far ahead of ordinary modes, even when it brought his work into conflict with the warmest prejudices, women were not only encouraged to take much part in public services, but their privilege and duty in this respect were insisted upon from the Scriptures. From whatever cause it is to be feared that, except in the seclusion of the class-meeting, there are but rare instances of female cooperation in our public services now-a days. Indeed, a worshipper may go in and out among Christian congregations for a year and not listen to three different women either praying or offering testimony on the truth of religion.

pelled the better.

Do we see the effect of this drifting into the common current? Methodism may move on respectably with nothing to distinguish it from other churches; but it is pitiful that, when other churches come to adopt our modes, we ample of forbearance and love. should give them up to a great degree. Our singing has been taken into the soul of evangelical service everywhere; our own singing is on the decline in And herein we do rejoice, yea, and will many places. Local preachers were called out by Wesley, against the judg- of distraction. Those old battles, like monstrance of other churches. Those the atmosphere. We see more eye to very churches now employ this class to eye, as we understand each other's posiexcellent advantage, while with us the tion. We learn that there is no differspirit of sacerdotalism is crowding out ence of doctrine among real christians

vield to the false notions which have all along prevailed in respect to its propri-

What, then, has Methodism left to contend for in our time? Has it any peculiarity that is not common to some of the other denominations? Granted that it has much to do in the general, glorious work of evangelization; but this has only been one half its work hitherto. It had always some distinct arm or voice which was not seen or heard elsewhere; and if, indeed, it now remain satisfied with having persuaded others to adopt many of its modes, or, failing in this, abandon what remains of its distinguishing peculiarities, its mission will be less comprehensive than its founders were led to believe.

CREEDS AND CHRIST.

Our pulpit discussions of the present day present a marked contrast to those time the fervour of great disputes between champions of the Calvinistic and Armenian creeds, had not died out. Indeed in many localities a sermon was not thought to be complete without some close rasping of the rougher points

doctrines are the same as ever, but they are not so much insisted upon. The pulpit finds work to do more congenial and profitable than keeping up a running fire upon the creeds. And as the preacher calms down, the people notably partake of his spirit.

There are still occasional bugle-notes of war from the pulpits, but the object of strife is less fundamental than in past days-at least points of dispute are reasonably regarded as less serious. A curious sermon one hears betimes on succession—the pretention of claims | its effects. to direct, unbroken relationship with the Apostles. Hearers of nonconformist churches are charitable enough to overlook this weakness while it refrains from excommunicating themselves. When that ensues the preacher generally learns his mistake from the decline of his congregations. Perhaps the chief agitation of our day in pulpit discussion is anent that vexed baptizoits signification, its real value as a guide in one of the christian ordinances. We incline to think that the only remaining irreconcilable difficulties which result from intermarrying among denominations, are confined to baptism. It is noticeable that the antagonism does not spring from our side, inasmuch as we concede to Baptists the right of judging for themselves, and are charitable enough to call their modes baptism when they have dipped a convert: if they would allow us equal privilege all would end harmoniously. We can, however, at least continue a good ex-

The strength of the pulpit being thus turned in another direction, what takes the place of controversy? Christ! rejoice. It is a glorious issue this out ment of his own friends and the re- storms in the heavens, doubtless cleared our local preachers to a considerable which can hinder their union in prayer, extent. Now, before that powerful in fellowship, in the sympathy of the agency, female talent, has been recog- gospel. And how inspiriting the thought

est among ten thousand, is daily being more and more honored and exaltedthat His name is even now above every name, more sacred and potential than our most favorite articles of denominational belief! The world grows. The Church advances.

LICENCES IN HALIFAX.

Mr. Grierson, whose experience as City Missionary in Halifax, for several years, entitles him to speak with authority, gives, in a letter to the public prints, last week, a fearful picture of the rum traffic. We give one or two

Last Monday, May 13th, I walked eighteen miles up and down the streets of our city, determined to count the actual number engaged in selling strong drink, and, remember, list No. 1 include only those that any one can recognize as a liquor store at a glance: I know by the bar-room, or the sign-board, or the bottle

North Park, 4; Agricola, 1; Maynard, 1; Creighton, 2; Gottingen, 4; Brunswick, 5; Upper Water, 27; Gerrish, 2; Cornwallis, 2; Lower Water and Ferry Slip, 32; Hollis and Granville, 3; Barrington, 5; Argyle, 7; Grafton, 11; Albermarle, 22; Jacob, 2; Buckingham, 2; Duke, 2; -Sackville, 2; Salter, 1; Spring Gardens, 6; Richmond, 5; North Barrack, 3; North West Arm Roads, 4;

May 13th, licenses issued to date - 61

Number Selling probably unlicenced Now, let me add list No. 2, and to see them requires one who has had "his eyes open to know good and evil," sometimes under the sign of "ginger pop," some-times behind "cheap groceries," sometimes behind the shadow of "red cur-

Of nouses of this character in the two Water Streets there are
In albermarle and Grafton Sts.
Other parts of the city Other parts of the city - - 20 (Old Barrack Street is good for one third of the

Total without license -This is bad enough; but the worst does not appear on the surface. Liquor, as the name went years ago, has but little share in the present business of the licenses. A few there may be, carrying their own kind of respectability into the trade, who keep some- 9 a.m. Candidate. thing approaching to a genuine article. To designate the quantities of drinks consumed now, however, by the name This is not the case now, at least to of spirituous liquors, is to keep them poor certainly have not. The madness of the police courts is not the result of drinking spirits. The ingredients producing frenzy, and leading to brawls and murders, are sold in other instances | Plan of Conference Appointments. only by trained druggists, who have studied their trade and are held responsible for the effects of false or overdozes. Here they are sold to all classes, the limit being only the money forthcoming. The drug business has gone into the liquor trade, without having

> What is the consequence? In Shediac to-day the law is justly grappling with a murder case, brought about, as far as evidence serves, by drugs and drink. There was the additional violence of two blows with an axe; and here only do we find the difference between that form of evil and this in Halifax. Mr. Grierson estimates that 10,000 a year die from the effects of liquor-drinking in our Dominion. Yet there are not, probably, enquiries made in one case of ten-no coroner's inquests, and, consequently, no shock to moral sentiment.

> the protection of men who understand

For all the evil effects of liquordrinking-the gaols, asylums, trials by law, &c., &c., respectable people, sober. industrious people, must pay. It is about time that this latter class had permission to say how far evils for which they are taxed are at all to be permitted. Besides, when any other social trouble with the idle, vicious class comes about, either by civil insurrections, incendiarism or aught else, this liquour-drug element is a very effective weapon in the hands of designing men to be used against the better classes, who have been so indulgent and timorous. Let us learn wisdom !

SACKVILLE ANNIVERSARIES. RETURN TICKETS.

Arrangements have been made with the I C. R. authorities, for the issue of free return tickets to visitors to commencement exercises at Sackville. Time extended from 27th May to 7th June. Certificates of attendance are given at nized by other churches, we begin to that this tremendous Name, this chief. the Institutions to secure free returns.

The Editor has been absent this week, attending Educational Anniversaries in Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The Journals and Leaves for June were sent out on Wednesday last a week beyond the usual time. This delay was unavoidable, as the New York boat was a week out of the way.

N. B. and P. E. Island Conference.

To be held in the Methodist Church at Sackville, N.B., commencing

THURSDAY, June 27th, 1878. PLAN OF RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TUESDAY, June 25th. 7.30 p.m., Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, M.A., WEDNESDAY, June 26th.

6.30 a.m., Candidate. 7.30 p.m., Rev. William Dobson. THURSDAY, June 27th.

6.30 a.m., Candidate. 9.30 a m., Opening of Conference. 12 m., Conference Prayer Meeting. 7.30 p.m., Conference Missionary Meeting. FRIDAY, June 29th. 6.30 a.m., Candidate.

7.30 p.m., Conference Educational Meeting. SATURDAY, June 30th. 6.30 a.m., Candidate 7.30 p.m., Prayer Meeting conducted by Rev.

F. Smallwood SABBATH, June 29th. 9 a.m. Sabbath School Service. 11 a.m. President of Conference.

3 p.m. Conference Love Feast, conducted by Rev. H. Daniel. 7 p.m., Rev. Jabez Rogers, of the N. Scotia Conference, Sacrament of Lord's Supper. Middle Sackville-7 p.m. Rev. Edwin Evans Upper Sackville-7 p.m. Rev. S. R. Ackman Cookville-11 a.m. & 3 p.m. Rev. C. W. Ham-

Westcock-7 p.m. Rev. Joseph Seller, M.A. Fairfield-3 p.m. Rev. James Crisp. Point de Bute-3 p.m., Rev. J. T. Deinstadt Jolicure-Rev. R. S. Crisp Fort Lawrence-3 p.m. Rev. Geo. W. Fisher Dorchester-11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Rev. William

Maggs. Rockland-11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Rev. Geo. M. Campbell Baie Verte-3 p.m. Rev. A. Lucas Bristol-10.30 a.m., Rev. W. Penna MONDAY, July 1st.

7.30 p.m. Ordination Service. TUESDAY, July 2nd. 7.30 p.m. Conference Sunday School Meeting WEDNESDAY, July 3rd. 7.30 p.m. Temperance Meeting.

JOHN PRINCE, President.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFER-ENCE.

AMHERST. Tuesday 25th, 8 p.m. Rev. G. O. Huestis

Wednesday 26th, 3 p.m. Rev. W. G. Lane 8 " Rev. Rich. Smith Thursday, 27th, 9 a.m. Opening of Conf. 12 to 1 p.m. Conf. Prayer Meet 8 p.m. Mis. Anniversary. SPEAKERS-Revs R Smith, Wm C Brown,

E B Moore and Thomas Rogers. Friday 28th, 3 p.m. Rev Hiram J Davis of quiet and pleasant episode in the 8 p.m. Educational Anniversary (Speakers to be supplied.)

NAPPAN Friday, 28 7.30 p.m. Rev. R. Wasson

AMHERST Saturday, 29th, 6.30 a.m. Rev R Williams Rev J McMurray

SUNDAY, 30th: Rev Robert McArthur 6 7 a.m. " 11 a.m. The Ex-President " 2 p.m. Sunday School

Revs S F Huestis, W H Heartz, J M Pike. " 3 p.m. Conference Love Feast conducted by Rev J G Hennigar " 7 p.m. Rev D D Currie of the N.B. & P.E.I. Conf. " 11 a.m. St. Stephen's Church. Rev Jabez Rogers.

" 7 p.m. Do. Rev Job Shenton HASTINGS Rev Godfrey Shore

WARREN

Rev R Brecken, A.M. " 11 a.m. " 7 p.m. Rev Wm Ainley AMHERST HEAD.

"2.30 p.m. Rev Arthur Hockin

SHINIMICAS "6.30 p.m. Rev Arthur Hockin

NAPPAN Rev Caleb Parker " 11 a.m. " 3 p.m. Sabbath School Rev F H W Pickles & C Parker " 7 p.m. Rev F H W Pickles

SPRINGHILL " 11 a.m. &7 p.m. Rev J Cassidy

Rev A S Tuttle

" 11 a.m.

WEST LEICESTER " 3 p.m. Rev Richard Smith

AMHERST Monday July 1st Rev James Tweedy Ordination Service 3 p.m. 8 p.m. Tuesday, 2nd July

Rev C Lockhart S. School Anniversary 8 p.m. Speakers to be Supplied.

WARREN 7.30 p.m. Rev John Johnson AMHERST

Wednesday 3rd Rev J S Addy Temperance Meeting Speakers :- Revs J S Coffin, E B Moore, R Wasson, J B Giles.

Thursday 4th Rev Paul Prestwood

NOTICE-Ministers who do not intend to be present at the Amherst Conference, are requested to notify the Superintendent of the Amherst Circuit, by card, without delay.

ELIAS BRETTLE, President of N S Conf.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER

FOREIGN TROOPS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-Immediately after Parliament had broken up for the Easter holidays, the surprising announcement was made public that the Government had given orders for the immediate despatch of troops from In. dia, to undertake military duty in Malta, and other garrisons in the Mediterranean. These troops are not the English regiments which are stationed in India, and form so large a proportion of the effective strength of the English army. They are still to be retained there, and doubtless are needed to maintain British supremacy in the midst of the native governments. We cannot venture to withdraw these, and so the Government of England send for native troops-the very aimable Sepoys, the agreeable Ghoorkas, and others, who are now on their way fully armed, and eager for the fray, all ready to fight a Christian people against whom our nation may possibly soon undertake to drive them. It is a pitiable and humiliating expedient in whatever light it may be placed. Certainly England was not in such sore straits for men, before any war was entered upon, as to be under the necessity of bringing these heathen warriors into the midst of Europe, to impart strength physical or moral to our side of the controversy.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION was formally opened on the 1st of May, amidst much rejoicing. It speaks well for the courage, wealth and industry of our neighbors that so soon after their heavy disasters they have rallied in such an extraordinary manner, and are now in a position to invite the world to visit their splendid Exhibition. It is not yet fully complete, and some weeks must elapse before the building is in perfect order, and the whole of the aricles properly displayed. It is too soon to attempt any comparison of this great show at Paris with those recently held 3 p.m. Rev. W. ABennett at Vienna and Philadelphia, but it is on a scale of great magnitude and has many features of beauty and completeness. Its opening has been a source midst of national controversy and the deplorable preparations on all sides for

war and carnage. THE MAY MEETINGS

have to the present, been quite as nnmerous as joyous and enthusiastic as of old. The fierce conflict between nations and the heated controversies be-Praise Meeting tween contending schools of thought and theologians, have in no wise diminished the deep interest taken in the great work of the churches. The commercial depression so wide spread and heavy has told in not a few cases upon the income of the societies, and the special appeals necessitated in the course of the year for India and for North Wales, have diverted into other channels some portion of money otherwise designated for the Lord's treasury, but yet in the midst of all these things, there has been no serious diminution of income, and no arrest for want of means of any of the great enterprises of evangelism or philanthrophy.

> OUR METHODIST ANNIVERSARIES have been well sustained—the speaking has been of a very high order, full of practical suggestions, and holy courage. Of the various meetings I need not attempt to write more fully. Are they not copiously reported in the columns of the three Wesleyan or Methodist papers? The more important of our great meetings, are, first

THE MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY which takes the lead in interest and power—then follows—secondly

THE HOME MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY which is year by year, becoming more popular and interesting, and thirdly, we

METROPOLITAN CHAPEL FUND which is accomplishing a grand work in London, and receives a goodly share Rev Jos Gaetz | of support.

Fr gre that is liv