

THE WESLEYAN

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1881.

UNNECESSARY FEARS.

Another step in the case of Dr. H. W. Thomas, of Chicago, has been reached. On the 11th inst., the Rock River Conference, of which he had been a member, received from its jury a verdict establishing the charge against him of heresy, and decided upon his removal from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Church.

It is perhaps well for Methodism that when in receipt of so many compliments there should be some point at which would-be critics may halt and strive to get the pleasure derived from the contemplation of a sore.

If Dr. Thomas be a martyr at all, he is a self-made martyr. As such he scarcely deserves more sympathy than was meted out to that cadet at West Point who recently mutilated himself to attract attention and bring reproach upon others.

Some of our contemporaries are keenly on the search for further heresies in Methodism. An Episcopal exchange, which derives its inspiration from the "Church Times" and "Church Bells," rather than from the more Evangelical toned Rock, is filled with fear lest some of the leaders of the Methodist Church in the United States are holding their places in spite of denial of fundamental doctrines, and is powerfully impressed with a belief that "in the next five years the Methodist Church will have

more trials than in all her previous history." Our good brother need not fear: let him only trust. The Head of the Church has permitted Methodism to be tried in the past: and He no doubt will permit tests in the future, so far as such may be needed. Yet even out of these He has brought her blessing.

Our Episcopal brethren, and Presbyterian brethren too, may dismiss their fears. Until the Master has done with her as an agent, in common with other branches of the Church, Methodism will go on her way.

JUVENILE CRIME.

"What shall be done with them?" is a question often asked about juvenile criminals. Just now this question is engaging public attention in several of the large towns of the Maritime Provinces.

This interest in the question betokens progress. Hitherto the general aim of government in relation to criminals has been punishment; now, happily, prevention, cure, are being aimed at.

Society has learned that to shut them up with older criminals, when positive evil has brought them within grasp of the law, is a sin and shame. One recoils from the utterance of the term "children-prisoners" as used not long since in some discussion on the affairs of Rockhead prison.

That undue leniency is not kindness to the youthful evil-doer, and is certainly not justice to the community, is a point on which all will agree. To send him forth free because of difficulty in disposing of him is to put a premium upon vagabondage, and introduce him to his companions as a sort of hero, around whom shall gather that low type of humanity which is seen in our cities, and perhaps even more prominently in our smaller towns where no police uniform admonishes them to beware of acts of vandalism and vice.

We believe that very much good has been done by the Industrial School which has for some years been sustained in part by private efforts and in part by the city. But some institution on a larger scale, though for a similar purpose, must be employed to meet the requirements of the day.

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childhood into higher paths and to restrain the evils which endanger it.

We do not conceal from ourselves the fact that the labor of the philanthropist must be a thousand-fold greater than it ought while our City Council licenses the "infernal machines" which everywhere dot the streets of St. John and Halifax. In these lie the secret of nine-tenths of the juvenile crime and wretchedness of those cities.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Ireland has obtained her former prominence through the arrest of the arch-agitator Parnell, and several of his companions. The Government carefully kept its own counsel; a Deputy Superintendent and six detectives were therefore able to make the arrest without difficulty.

Out of England the news of Parnell's arrest has been received with little apparent surprise. The world has only wondered that the treasonable lessons which have been taught by the man since the passage of the Land Act had not obtained for him a place if one of the Queen's boarding houses at an earlier date.

An immediate cessation of treasonable utterances and illegal acts can scarcely be looked for, but those who have sympathized with Ireland in her real grievances have some reason to hope that with certain patriots at leisure and others seeking health in Paris, with the wish of many for a fair trial of the Land Act, and with the contentment that usually follows the gathering of a fair harvest, peace may again visit an unhappy country.

LADIES AT WORK.

The lady delegates of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Brunswick met at St. Stephen, on the 5th inst. Some practical topics seem to have engaged attention on that and the following day: The Globe says that at the session held on Thursday a letter was read from Dr. Rand, stating that Dr. Richardson's temperance lesson book had been authorized as a text-book for the use of teachers.

use of fermented wines at the Communion was discussed, the members unanimously favoring the use of the unfermented juice of the grape, which, they held, was easily procured. A resolution was passed strongly recommending Unions to take up, where feasible, the work of fanning children's societies.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Willard S. Allen, Bromfield Street, Boston, proposes, in case of sufficient encouragement, to issue in January the first number of a new Quarterly, to be entitled the "Methodist Historical Magazine."

It is intended that each number shall contain at least ninety-six pages, octavo, making a volume of about four hundred pages. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a year, payable in advance.

The Anniversary Exercises connected with the meeting of the Central Board of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada, take place at Toronto next week. On Sunday next Missionary sermons and addresses will be given in all the Methodist churches of that city.

In spite of the marvellous increase in her adherents throughout the world—increase, as the Daily News says, "without a precedent and a parallel"—Methodism has raised many eminent men for the service of other branches of the Church of Christ.

PERSONAL.

Rev. E. R. Brunyate has resigned the superintendency of the Oxford circuit. Rev. Dr. Pope reached St. John on Sunday last from England. A public reception was to be tendered him on Wednesday evening.

John A. Lansing, recently arrested for fraud, is described in the dailies as "pastor of a Methodist Church" in Massachusetts. Zion's Herald says that he was formerly a minister of the M. E. Church, but has for a long period been disconnected from our ministry and Church.

Is Christ preached in our pulpits as Paul would have preached him? Is he set forth as "all in all," in your pulpit, my brother? Or is this statement, made in reference to Scotland, at all true in relation to the Methodism of these Provinces? This is what Dr. Bonar said last month at Mr. Moody's

Conference of Christian workers: "The great hindrance to the spread of the gospel in Scotland is that Christ is so little preached. A good many young ministers preach in a cultured way; never attack evangelical doctrine—but they never preach Christ. This is the complaint of thousands of godly people. It is fashionable not to preach Christ every Sabbath. A minister preaches a gospel sermon once in six weeks, he thinks he has fulfilled his duty. No wonder there are so few conversions. Personally I do not know a brother who preaches Christ from Sabbath to Sabbath, who is not able to report many souls gathered in from time to time."

At a meeting held one evening last week in the Y. M. C. A. rooms for the purpose of forming a debating society, Hon. S. L. Shannon, in a requested address, gave the young men some good advice. We quote from the Chronicle.

Those who charge themselves with the care of the poor, a work very near the Master's heart—are not likely to be idle during the coming winter. When four is between one and two dollars per barrel in advance of last autumn's price, and when some of our farmers are likely to feel cross all winter because they sold potatoes for fifty cents per bushel for which by brief delay they might have got a much higher figure, hard times are in store for those who have all they can possibly do by hard labor to make both ends meet during the most favorable season.

Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Toronto, has subscribed for forty sections of the tract granted to the "Temperance Colonization Society" in the North-west, with a view to distribute the lots to any of his brother ministers wishing to purchase them for their families. He is "satisfied that this is the best opportunity ever afforded to secure a portion of Canada's rich inheritance."

"H." is anxious to know why certain regulations for the formation of Temperance Societies, passed at the last session of the N. S. Conference were not published in the Minutes. We are obliged, as Thanksgiving Day comes on Thursday of this week, to go to press a day earlier than usual. This may account for some omissions.

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We regret to hear that no improvement can be reported in the health of the Rev. E. Brettle, of Newport. Up to a late date disease involved little pain; his symptoms now are more acute. In his retirement he has the sustaining power of Divine love, and what we believe he values highly—the love and sympathy of his brethren.

City papers contain lengthy reports of the Rev. J. Shenton's lecture in the basement of the Brunswick St. Church, on Monday evening. An unusually large audience listened with great satisfaction to this well-known lecturer—"Mind your P's and Q's." The members of the Young Men's Wesleyan Institute deserve the thanks of the public for their efforts to please and profit them.

On the evening of the 13th, Rev. E. A. Telfer lectured in the school-room of the Grafton St. Church, on "The Covenanters." A rainy evening lessened the number of listeners, but those who set that hindrance at naught were well repaid. There were glistening eyes in the audience as a Scotchman told of the men and women and even children who died for the "Covenant."

The late Rev. E. Morrow bequeathed to the Methodist Church a valuable property consisting of ninety-six acres of land on the west bank of the Red River. It is to be devoted to College purposes. The Chronicle says: "He worked hard, in making money and accumulating property, when he was no longer able to devote himself to the work of preaching the gospel to which he had years before consecrated his life, and his chief object in so doing appears to have been to obtain the means of doing good."

COUNT CAMPELLO'S AUTO-BIOGRAPHY.

The conversion of Count Campello and his union with the American Methodist Church in Rome, continues to excite deep interest. The influence of his abjuration cannot yet be measured. The Civetta Evangelica, on the authority of Signor Sciarrella, Wesleyan pastor in Rome, reports that two other Canons of the Vatican are about to follow his example. The Roman correspondent of the London Daily News furnishes that paper with a sketch of Campello's autobiography which, the correspondent says, "possesses no common interest for the light it sheds on the condition of the Romish Church, and more particularly on the lives and ideas of the higher clergy."

The author, a member of an illustrious house which traces its origin to one of the knights who accompanied Charles the Great into Italy, and was invested by that monarch with a fief at Spoleto, was born in Rome on November 15th, 1831, of Count Solon Campello and the Baroness Clementina de Zenardi, and was held (by private proxy) at the baptismal font by Prince Henry of Prussia. His entry on the ecclesiastical career was the price of his father's reconciliation with the Holy See. For Count Solon had been Director-General of the Posts under the Republican Government of 1848—an office for which he forfeited all his offices and honors and was reduced to great straits. Two Cardinals, Amat and Serafini, undertook to effect the reconciliation on those unusual terms, the former representing this offering to Pio Nono as a sure pledge of the father's future submission, the other seeking by allurement to win the youth to effect the latter purpose. His ambition and his filial affections were equally appealed to—a splendid career awaited him, he would dwell in "marble halls" and wear purple robes; he would be "the Joseph of his family," and through him they would regain their former splendor. Still the youth hesitated: he would be throwing away his liberty! On hearing this objection Cardinal Serafini burst out laughing, "You fool," he exclaimed, "I entered young on the ecclesiastical career, was soon made a prelate, obtained lucrative posts, and am now a canon of St. Peter's, yet I never surrendered my liberty but always lived as I pleased. The Cardinal now hastened to represent to the parents that Enrico had formed an "irremovable resolution" to become a priest; and, horrible to relate, these eagerly joined in the conspiracy to force their son into an unnatural and, to him, repugnant calling. He was summoned to their presence, loaded with caresses, congratulated on his "irremovable resolution," then, before he had time to reply, he was led down stairs by his father to a carriage which stood in waiting with a Jesuit priest inside. "Here," said the fond parent, "do you see this worthy priest? He is a friend of Cardinal Serafini, a perfect saint. Be guided by him. You will go to Tivoli for a few days to perform the spiritual exercises, and come back a changed man, and worthy to become a good ecclesiastic."

"The wolf hath seized his prey," and now behold the young Enrico in the clutches of the Jesuits at Tivoli. On introducing him to his room in the house of the company, the "saint" said, "Good luck to you, Signor Contino. This room was tenanted for several years by a Roman prince who, like you, thought of a ripe age, undertook to serve the Holy See. Now he is an archbishop; soon he will be a cardinal. I mean Prince Flavio Cigno. I wish you, too, a splendid future. As a preparation for this 'splendid future,' he was made to go through the spiritual offices of the order, terminating with a long confession of sins, and on the following day with the Communion. Returning to Rome, he found the Pope laid in his favor of the rules for admission to the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics. His Holiness only required that he should take the holy orders, and be canonized by the President, Monsignor

Cardoni, was possible. "al net," as over him with The 26th of a sure and minor order ed to this, "he ex- fany! A who has pa- college, or line, is fore- religiously mind to cell it before the which she t- and vow to month later ello installed in the Acad- studying pub- diplomacy, but pretty had promise With the had been ord- the 2nd Ju- though only consecrated zi in the Ba- giare, his He requisite dis- cal require- time between ordination. manhood C found himse- own, irrevoc- for which he which impos- traits. He best of it, se the welfare of his pent. The Porto d- time, before dwarfed by quented by mission had benefit, the Maria in Cay commenced ance of Mon- now Cardine- ter likewise story of the of the little in Lauro. afternoon he academicians board their into the neigh- in the mids- tars, he woul- tial portions ascending the fervent disc- and repenta- ppointment a Maggiore bro- of love. Th- a happy one, rendered him his new asso- labors and h- sidered by th- of a prelate, ces he had to- dies. But h- do so, to att- Cardinals an- the Church, experience v- icians show- Royal road- left him by- choir he dev- dies and to- thers and tw- At this ti- the unconge- tes, and the- of his new- void in his- fessor's repl- vocatus, fac- lo sought a- renewed lab- low men. e- chi he was- of a night- working-met- ted himself- school beca- of children- ing house fo- night school- engaged his- At length t- jealous of th- Pope, oblig- triumph, he- the Pope so- canony of a- himself in a- free from th- had embitt- Maria Mag- Peter's," he- tingued by- the highest- foreign. G- gres, either- eminent se- See, and it- ple." The re- in which he- were, how- to him that- the Basilica- lating to th- sentiments- one of the- tingued, na- nal, whips- ly you Ita- in the wor- which, re- ows, bring- this reason- bianda. H- The prelat- that the w- work a wor- and conse- expense of- of the Sun- day m- district, ge- fore each a- tion. At