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Provincial Wesleyan.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1874.

1874.

The year finds its months in the past
eternity. It seems like yesterday that we
hailed its fair, youthful form,—spotless,
scarless, full of hope and promise; now it
passes from us, bearing the accumulated
burden of humanity to that ever-increasing
store which is treasured up "against the
day of wrath." Let it pass, and let a year
of fuller promise and richer blessing suc-
ceed. It is often painful to one who wishes
as well to his fellow man, in watching the
course of events, to notice so many which
appear to retard human progress, so many
which disgrace our nature, and so many
which disfigure the Supreme Ruler of the
universe. The devout Christian is, how-
ever, consoled by the knowledge that,
amidst all the vicissitudes of the changing
years, amidst the alterations in his own
or his country's condition, amidst occurrences
which, to the human understanding, seem
like the strange and unlooked for turn-
ing of the dice, there is really the gradual
fulfilling of divine purpose and the accom-
plishment of divine plans, even as in the change-
ful weather of spring time there is the
bursting forth of vegetation into blossom
and fruitfulness. The year past has its
darker and its brighter aspects—much that
may justly excite sadness and much that
ought to inspire thankfulness and joy. Evi-
dently the kingdom of the Messiah ad-
vances and the way for the glad millennium
is being prepared.

In the religious world the most notice-
able feature is the increasing harmony.
The spirit of separation gives way before
the spirit of unity. Nor does this appear
to grow out of indifference to the graver
or the lighter questions of theology, but
from an increase of that disposition which
declares should be the distinctive mark
of his disciples—"that ye love one another."
The convention of the Dominion Branch of
the Evangelical Alliance held last autumn
in Montreal was most successful, and in
nothing perhaps more so than in the dis-
play and development of brotherly love.
The papers read there would, indeed, have
done honour to any convocation; but the
spirit was beyond all praise. Prominent
amongst the religious events of the past
year are the consummated unions between
our own church and that of the New Con-
nexion Methodists, and between the United
Presbyterian Church and the Kirk. Both
give promise of complete harmony and suc-
cess. Each will be able to carry on a
large and increasing share of the religious
work of the Dominion, besides extending
its operations more widely and rapidly in
the heathen world. Abroad there are
signs of progress. The Old Catholic party
advances. A Conference of Evangelical
Anglican and Greek clergy, called together
by Dr. Dollinger, and addressed by him-
self and Bishop Reinkens, augurs well. Dis-
raeli has given a temporary check to Rit-
talism by his "Bill to regulate Public
Worship," and Bismarck has curbed the
overbearing spirit of Romanism in Ger-
many. These are by no means however
the most important things. We rejoice to
discern what is far better, viz., the growing
power and influence of true religion
amongst the masses; revivals rivaling
in power those of the apostolic age; and
the missionary spirit which pervades all
denominations of Christians giving prom-
ise of a speedy evangelizing of the world.

Science makes steady progress notwith-
standing the eccentricities of daring specu-
lators, and the servile imitations of the
crowds of their admirers who are always
more ready to copy the errors of great men
than to follow their laborious methods of
research. The conflict between science
and religion has been more apparent than
real, and the reconciliation is easier than
superficial minds are willing to admit.
They are really in harmony, and advance
side by side to the conquest of error and
the enfranchisement of the human mind
from the serfdom of superstition.

We are happy to see, too, that the in-
terest taken in education grows deeper and
becomes more widespread. In Europe
we find Russia slowly rising, as she is, with
her young vigorous life into a higher civiliza-
tion, and carrying with her the incipient
destinies of the Slavonic race, adopting
with a far seeing wisdom, the Berlin sys-
tem of compulsory education; in Britain
the question of education becomes a more
and more prominent one; in America a
vigorous debate goes on respecting the
education of the sexes, by which much
light is being thrown upon that important
question; whilst in our own Dominion our
schools and colleges are at a most flourish-
ing condition.

On the death roll of the past year are the
names of many who have played an im-
portant part in the political and social world.
Only a few of these, however, have gained
an enduring fame. Perhaps the most
prominent of these was Guizot, whom
France misses from the higher walks of
literature. He was an accomplished states-
man—wise, high-principled, disinterested,
patriotic, intrepid, but lacking the skill to
render himself popular, and the precision
to discern clearly coming events. He be-
lieved in the rights of the crown, and failed
to discern the necessity of liberal progress.
When the storm of Revolution broke in
1848, and Louis Philippe was obliged to
fly to England, Guizot retired into private
life and gave himself wholly up to histori-
cal studies, becoming the acknowledged chief

of the philosophical school in history. His
works possess the highest merit. America
misses the mighty Sumner, than whom
she boasted no nobler spirit, no more potent
voice, during the late ascendancy of the
Republican party and its splendid achieve-
ments. The fallen senator was the most
earnest and eloquent advocate of emanci-
pation, the truest friend of the African
race. His work lives and is his noblest
monument. Livingstone's death occurred
in August, 1873, although the news of it
did not reach England until the present
year. His remains were brought home
and laid in Westminster Abbey amongst
Britain's noble and honoured dead, nobles
and philosophers being amongst his mourn-
ers. To name him is sufficient. To these
we may add Hoffman, Parepa Rosa, Adam
Black, Charles Shirley Brooks, Editor of
Punch, Ex-President Cespedes of Havana,
and B. W. Proctor, better known as Barry
Cornwall.

Political events of considerable impor-
tance have occurred in various countries,
some of which have stamped their charac-
ter deep into the nation's and given a bias
to the current of national life. In our own
Dominion the elections which took place
early in the year resulted in a large major-
ity for McKenzie's newly formed govern-
ment. The present Government has, thus
far conducted itself in such a manner
as to command the confidence of the coun-
try. Unusual vigour is displayed in every
department of state. The public works
undertaken by the late Government move
rapidly forward to completion and other
works are undertaken in a manner which
promises success. The destruction of the
office of the Canada Pacific Railway, with
its most valuable contents, including sur-
veys, maps and other documents connected
with the explorations across the continent,
was severely felt, but other surveys are in-
stituted, and preparations are being made
for the early commencement of that giant
undertaking—the Pacific Railway. Five
hundred Mennonite families have been
brought over from Russia and settled in the
North West, the first instalment of that
large emigration which is to flow to us as
our country becomes opened up and its
agricultural and mineral wealth disclosed.
The announcement of the draught of a Rec-
iprocity Treaty between this Dominion
and the United States, has created great
expectations in some quarters and great
fears in others. It will no doubt, if adopt-
ed, have an important influence upon our
trade. But many difficulties lie yet in its
way.

Amongst the earlier events of importance
in the mother country was the marriage of
the Duke of Edinburgh to the Princess
Maria Alexandra of Russia, by which we
trust a friendship between these two coun-
tries will be cemented. A little later in
the year, the government having been de-
feated on the Irish Higher Education Bill,
and the chief of opposition having refused
to attempt to form a government, Gladstone
deemed it best to dissolve the house and to
appeal to the country upon his general
policy. The nation was taken by surprise,
and the Gladstone government, which has
rendered itself unpopular by an attempt to
restrict the liquor traffic, as well as by some
other acts, was defeated, a large majority of
Conservatives having been returned. The
Ashantee war was brought to an end by
the skillful and energetic conduct of Sir
Garnet Wolseley who, with but a handful
of troops, followed King Koffie into the
heart of his kingdom, took Coomassie, and
forced from the conquered Asante, terms of
peace. The triumph, we trust, will be at-
tended with important results in the inter-
ests of civilization and religion. The im-
portant islands of Fejee have, by their own
choice, become part of the British empire.
In these islands through the instrumentality
of Wesleyan missionaries the greater
part of the inhabitants have been led to
embrace Christianity. A visit of the Czar
of Russia and the Grand Duke Alexis to
England also took place. They were of
course received with great honours. No
important legislation has yet followed the
elevation of Disraeli to office. McMahon
still holds power in France, to the discom-
fiture of Orleansist, Bonapartist, and Re-
publican, and that great and wealthy nation
having recuperated its exhausted energies,
begins to resume an influence in European
affairs. In Germany Bismarck, who again
narrowly escaped assassination by the hand
of a Romanist fanatic, still crushes his foes
with an iron hand, and rivets more firmly
the bonds which unite the North German
Confederation. Under his heel Romanism
writhe and shrieks, and mutters fierce mal-
edictions, but he holds it down firmly, un-
swayed by threats and unmoved by entreaties.
His aim, it appears, is to make the church
entirely subservient to the state. In this
he has succeeded for the time, but the
battle between the Vatican and Berlin has
become more and more embittered. The
arrest and trial of Von Arnim excites con-
siderable interest at the present time. He
has been sentenced to three months impris-
onment.

The war in Spain moves languidly on,
the success being almost entirely on the
side of the government, but no decisive
action has taken place. Early in the year
Castelar was defeated in the Cortes, and
declined to remain in office. Serrano was
appointed president and has managed the
affairs with some skill but with no great
energy. The Spanish Republic has how-
ever been recognized by Germany, Britain,
and France, and also later on by Holland,
Belgium and Italy. The probabilities are
in favour of a speedy expulsion of the Car-
lists. In Austria the policy becomes more
enlightened and liberal. Italy is struggling
with its enormous difficulties. Russia
grows mightier and Turkey more feeble
day by day.

In the United States, a number of seri-
ous disturbances, growing out of the recent
abolition of slavery, have occurred in the
South, giving great trouble to the authori-
ties, and in some places threatening a war

of races. Troubles with the Indians, chief-
ly with the Sioux, have continued. During
the year President Grant seemed disposed
to seek the prolongation of his power for
the third term. The recent Democratic
gains, however, will probably dispel the
rising expectation. Some difficulty
was experienced, early in the year in fill-
ing the office of Chief Justice rendered vac-
ant by the death of Mr. Chase. The
names of Mr. Williams, a political friend
of Gen. Grant, and Caleb Cushing, the
ablest jurist, perhaps, in America, were in
turn withdrawn, it being evident that the
Senate would reject both; the former on
account of his unfitness, the latter because
of alleged complicity or, at least
sympathy with the rebellion. Mr. Waite
was finally nominated and unanimously
approved by the Senate; the power of
Grant and the Republican party seem on
the decline. We shall probably see, in a
short time, the ascendancy of the Demo-
crats. Destructive floods occurred during
the year, on the Mississippi, Potomac, and
Arkansas rivers; the grasshopper scourge
in the west was of a serious character;
trade in the latter part of the year has been
unusually dull, and scarcity of employment
drove thousands of working men back to
the shores of Europe. There have been
mutters threatening from Communists,
but no serious outbreak. New Mexico
has been erected into a State. The Presi-
dent's recent message refers to the late dis-
turbances in the South, urges the resump-
tion of specie payments; suggests alterations
in the tariff in favour of manufacturers,
announces the near approach of the satis-
factory settlement of the Virginia affair,
and comments on the continued barbarities
of the Cuban war.

In South America, amidst a general pros-
perity some serious troubles have occur-
red. Peru has expelled the Jesuits. Brazil
has come into collision with Rome in con-
sequence of the decree from the Vatican
against the Free Masons. Rebellion in
the Argentine Republic threatened, at one
time, to overturn the government, but is
now likely to be suppressed at an early
day.

The threatened war between China and
Japan concerning the island of Formosa
has been avoided, the difficulties being set-
tled by China paying to Japan an indem-
nity of \$800,000. Dreadful Typhoons
have swept the China Sea and Sea of Japan,
doing enormous damage to shipping and
along the coasts. In India, an awful
famine, during which four millions and a
half of people were at one time reported as
dependent on the Government for food,
and many died of starvation, was followed
by destructive floods which deluged the low
country from Assam to Oude, doing im-
mense damage. Under British rule, how-
ever, that great country becomes increas-
ingly prosperous and happy.

And now let us glance at our own fair
Provinces,—to us the fairest portion of the
world. We have in many respects been
signally favored by Providence. No rude
alarms of war have disturbed us, no famines
or floods, no pestilence or cyclone has visited
our shores. A few disasters to shipping
and a decline in commerce during the last
half year, have perhaps been our most serious
reverses and these we have shared in common
with other mercantile countries. Prosperity
is seen everywhere within our borders. Rail-
way extension is everywhere determined. The
enterprising and energetic citizens of Yarmouth
are rapidly proceeding with the line to An-
napolis, giving promise of its speedy comple-
tion; the line to Cape Breton has been under-
taken and will be commenced at once; whilst
in New Brunswick, that from Fredericton to
River du Loup is pushed forward with vigour.
A Provincial Agricultural Exhibition was held
in Halifax in the month of October at the
productions of the Province made it very
fine show. It is to be regretted that it did
not include the manufacture interests also.
The harvest last autumn was very abundant;
Many thousands of tons of shipping were ad-
ded to our mercantile marine; money is com-
paratively easy, wages high, provisions at fair
prices. Let us close the year with devout and
grateful acknowledgments to God, in whose
hand our times are, and from whom descends
every good gift and every perfect gift; whose
blessing should lead to repentance and whose
very chastisements are the voice of love.

OUR BOOK ROOM.

It is known to a majority of our readers
that the locality of the Wesleyan Book Room
was changed about a year ago. The ven-
ture was considered rather hazardous; but
the counsel of business men was regarded
as sufficient guarantee that no serious evil
could follow the experiment. With nearly
thirteen months results before them the Ex-
ecutive Committee, on the first of Novem-
ber, thought it prudent and safe to enlarge
the sales-room by the addition of an ad-
joining shop at that time vacant. The
improvement has been very marked,—our
premises—leased for seven years—now af-
ford better facilities for the Book and
Stationery trade than any in the city. The
effect upon our business has been beyond
the most sanguine hopes of any who en-
couraged the improvement. While the
first Quarter's sales of this year show an
advance of one hundred per cent. upon
those of the corresponding quarter of last
year; and the sales ending the first of No-
vember have been equally cheering; it is
seen that the increased accommodation has
had an equal effect for good upon the busi-
ness of our Book Room. A very signifi-
cant fact in this,—the cash sales of this one
month of December will, within a fraction,
equal all the cash sales of any ordinary
month in the previous history of the Institu-
tion! Of course, December in the Book trade
is a harvest month, and expenses have been
necessarily increased by putting the concern
in good business condition; but that the
results are obviously in our favor, no one
can doubt who ponders the few data given
for calculation.

This much we have thought due, by way
of information to the numbers of our min-
isters and people who have been so deeply
interested in our welfare.

Other causes have been at work in bring-
ing about an issue so encouraging, besides
the change of locality and enlargement of
sales-room. Freedom from debt, admit-
ting of a liberal importation of stock; the
adaptation of our young assistants to their
several departments of duty—an advantage
to the concern and to the Book Stewards
which cannot well be overestimated; and
the loyalty of our good ministers and
friends throughout the bounds of the city
and the Conference at large—all these have
conduced to the accomplishment of a result
affecting for good the Methodist Church in
the Maritime Provinces. We write thus
confidently well-knowing that, in the nature
of things, with ordinary attention and fidel-
ity, this business, like others, must grow
space.

Taking fresh heart in this closing week
of 1874, we deem the circumstances an oc-
casion as warranting cause for devout gra-
titude to God and ardent congratulation
with each other.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

A most significant feature in the charac-
ter of this Paper during the past few
months, has been its wealth of letters.
There has not been a single issue scarcely
since General Conference which did not
subject us to the Printer's stern verdict,
"Crowded out, Sir." Of course this is
always a sad announcement to us, as it
must have proved occasionally to our kind
contributors; but it is an experience which
most of Journalists, and especially religious
ones, would be inclined to covet. We em-
brace this closing opportunity of the year
to thank most cordially our good Brethren
and friends who have aided in securing for
us this very general expression—so gen-
eral that we have ceased to wonder at it—
"THE WESLEYAN is everywhere well
spoken of."

To our regular correspondents particu-
larly we are laid under great obligations.
It has been a most interesting study to us,
in reviewing our year's work, to observe
how extensive has been the ground covered
by our monthly letters, and how great the
variety of subjects they embraced. It
would be safe to say that two hundred and
fifty of the principal topics agitating the
public mind in England, the United States,
Canada, and our own Provinces by the
sea, and even from the European Continent,
have been reported directly from the seat
of information, and always with a freshness
and evangelical sincerity which recom-
mended them warmly to our readers.
In our own life of ceaseless and varied occu-
pation, when reading Reviews and Maga-
zines is out of the question,—when the
luxury of quiet thought seems to have been
taken to itself,—the running commentary
upon the world's events afforded in our
WESLEYAN correspondence has helped to
preserve us from lapsing into ignorance.
We join our personal thanks to those of
our readers.

As a faithful scribe, always reliable in
his representations, keeping well to the
point, and, when done with it, dismissing
his subject with becoming despatch—never
prolix or commonplace—our good "G.
B." deserves our heartiest commendations.
His letters grow with our growth, and
strengthen with our strength—if we have
any. Counterbalancing this eastern star,
there are several light giving bodies in the
west, whose connection with our own more
immediate sphere gives them enduring in-
terest among our people. "E. B." ad-
dressing us from the great populous centre
of the Province of Quebec, making excellent
use of his well-earned leisure for the bene-
fit of old and attached friends; "H. R. S."—
scanning well the rich and enterprising
Province of Ontario, and throwing so much
new light on the characters he occasionally
brings to our notice; "Cecil," the veteran
who, with forty millions of people under his
eye—the most stirring in religion, commerce
and crime on the face of the earth; who
stands between mountains of books as they
tumble annually from the American press;
and has the courage to face them all and
their history may at least be cursorily
recorded—this writer deserves our thanks.
It will have been observed, too, that New
Brunswick hies to our help; we may whis-
per to our readers that they have not seen
the end of that racy correspondence. "P.
E." Island only lags behind occasionally,
while Newfoundland has to come shortly
into the Union! (We shall now expect to
hear that the WESLEYAN is gone over to
politics!)

Of our friend "J. Herbert Starr" who,
like several of his Brethren nearer home,
has helped to enrich the columns of their
old connexion newspaper, and exchange
kindly greetings with each other through
this medium, we need say not a word. If
they do not know it, we can assure them
that their "letters to the Churches" are
well pondered and with great delight.

To our correspondents, then, as well as
all our readers, we wish, at this joyous
New Year season, happiness in proportion
as they have given happiness and informa-
tion to others.

FAIRVILLE LECTURE COURSE.—The third
lecture of the Fairville Course, was deliv-
ered on Thursday evening by the Rev. S. T.
Teed, on "Forethought, or, look out for
your day." There was a large attendance
considering the inclemency of the weather.
The chair was occupied by Dr. Waddell.
To give a proper rendition of the Rev. gen-
tleman's lecture through these columns
would be impossible, as the whole discourse
developed a series of splendid ideas, most
eloquently expressed, in the most high-
 toned language. The manner in which he
portrayed the lives of many great and noble
men, who were endowed with the gift of
forethought, and the real value of that gift to
all those who possessed it, was simply
beautiful; and the life of the man who had
no thought of the future, no look out for a
rainy day, was pictured in such a manner,
as to hold the undivided attention of his
hearers. The lecture occupied a little over
an hour in its delivery, and it is almost
needless to add that during that time the
audience was delighted.

At the close the chairman—Dr. Waddell
—reviewed the lecture, making quite a
lengthy speech, complimenting the lecturer
in the warmest terms, and ended by tend-
ing to the speaker the unanimous thanks
of the assembly, in response to the motion
for that purpose moved by Mr. R. Fair and
seconded by Mr. F. W. Watson.

Circuit Intelligence.

APOLAKA N. B.—You will be pleased
to hear that the Lord is saving souls on this
Circuit. For the last three weeks we have
been engaged in special services at Spring-
field. The Church has been revived, sin-
ners converted and penitents are seeking
salvation. Bro. Fisher of "Grand Lake"
rendered us good service in those meetings.
W. W. L.

Miscellaneous.

DEGREES.

A writer under the above caption occu-
pies a column in the editorial department
of the (London) Methodist. It may serve
to show the independence and freedom
with which even subjects of a personal na-
ture are treated by modern Methodist Jour-
nalists in England, if we give the substance
of the article.

After congratulating several students
who have recently graduated at the univer-
sities with honours the writer remarks,—

"Time was when distinctions of this sort
were rare among us, and when, judging
from the unadorned names in our Minutes,
an outside observer might have inferred
that we were ill-equipped for literary con-
flicts—no better than were the Israelites
for their battles against the Philistines in
the days of King Saul, of whom it is said
they had neither spear nor sword; and 'all
the Israelites went down to the Philistines
to sharpen every man his share, and his
coulters, and his axe, and his mattock.'"
But the world changes; and the strange
observer of to-day, looking over the Min-
utes of 1874, would find a considerable
number of names decorated with those ab-
breviations which are regarded as the in-
signia of scholarship. He would, however,
be liable to make a mistake in a direction
contrary to that by which we have sup-
posed his predecessor may have erred; he
might take it for granted, in his innocence,
that all these marks were equally trust-
worthy vouchers to the solid attainments
of those who bore them. He might have
been surprised to learn that some had ob-
tained the prize without running over any
course, prescribed or irregular, concerning
themselves with offering to a very dubious
public the assurance, "We could do no
more."

This should have felt unable to refer to
this matter had there been any rumors
late of ornaments of this description hav-
ing been brought to the attention of the
portentous of Methodist travelers "on
leave of absence" or voted by a faculty in
the backwoods of America (How very com-
plimentary!—Ed. P. W.) in recognition
of the learning and ability of—, the
author of a penny tract; or purchased cheap
at a German toy-shop with the pocket-
money of a devoted wife. But the air is
free from any such disquieting voices. We
have not heard of any obscurity who has
resolved to become famous at a leap, and
with a touching ambition, thought within
himself, "Sublimi feriam vertice sidera,"
in language of two letters appended to his
name.

We feel, therefore, at liberty to speak
our mind on the subject, and our opinion
is, that some oversight should be exercised
by conference of the titles assumed by the
ministers. An English officer, military or
civil, is not allowed to wear the decorations
of a foreign Order without express permis-
sion from the Crown. The rule is whole-
some if stringent. And whilst we do not
think the Conference ought to prohibit min-
isters from wearing these ornaments, we
think it should discountenance their use.
A small committee might be appointed to
take cognizance of these matters, with-
out whose sanction no title should receive
official recognition. Or, if we have too
many committees already, let the whole
body be told in our Minutes. It will be
enough. Let there be a discrimination
in language only to classes according to the
following example:

- (1) M.A. (Oxf., Camb., Lond., &c.)
 - (2) M.A. (Honorary, Emd., Har-
vard, &c.)
 - (3) Do. (Conferred. Reason not
known. University obscure.)
 - (4) Do. (Purchased. £10 circ.)
- We advocate action in the matter for
two reasons. First, because we think, in
justice to ministers who are too true to
themselves to desire a fictitious stature,
those who wear titles should be compelled
to show the wood; and in the second place
because we think, for the sake of our public
credit, and the credit used by our ministers
should carry with them a warrant of inco-
gruities, such as we have seen blazoned
before an educated assembly by a "Master
of Arts," who has spoken a few Greek
words and hopelessly blundered; happy,
too, in the evident unconsciousness that he
had blundered, for there were no such fears
to him, apparently, as to the poet:

All in quantity, careful of my motion,
Like the skater on ice that hardly bears him,
Last I fall snarling before the people.

We are not assuming anything on behalf
of those who have obtained degrees at Ox-
ford, Cambridge, London, or elsewhere.
We do not assume that they have genius or
special talent. They may have neither.
Their intelligence may be meagre; their
general capacity poor; but they have at
least earned their distinction, whatever it
may be.

In conclusion, let us express our opinion,
where we had been buried for several hours
and reached the first but called the "hospita-
l," and situated close to the Velan. It is

successfully certain tests of scholarship,
or else they are graceful "free-will offer-
ings" of honour presented by competent
judges to those who are eminent in litera-
ture, art, or science.

Whilst we rejoice in the increasing num-
ber of the former class, and gladly ac-
knowledge the fitness, in the majority of
instances, of the selection in the second, we
hope we shall find no fresh titles current
amongst us that may not be assigned to
one or other wing of this classification.

DR. LACHLIN TAYLOR IN SCOT-
LAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, NOV. 24, 1874.
Looking over the columns of the *Globe* of
the 27th ult., and reading the first editorial
"Under which King," one is struck with
the vigorous, healthy tone and the self-
reliant feeling which crop out, while loyalty
to the old country is not considered degra-
datory to the dignity of that magnificent
colony which the Rev. Lachlin Taylor calls
"the brightest jewel of the British Crown."
We of the mother country rejoice that the
chief exponent of Canadian public opinion
declines to endorse the absurd and ephem-
eral views of Dr. Goldwin Smith—a good
man enough in his way, and so long as he
confines himself to his own peculiar and
limited sphere—views which would prob-
ably lead Canada into a course pregnant
with nothing but helplessness in the name
of independence. Visionaries such as he
are not the men to lead the grand country
of the West, and it is most fortunate that
public opinion is vindicated by such a fa-
mous organ as the *Globe*. "Well do you
remark," "Canada is not a dead limb of
the Great British tree, ready to fall off
by its own weight. On the contrary, the union
is real, and the branch is a living one.
Never were truer words, and never were
they more appreciated than they are by the
present Government of Great Britain, and
by all who know anything about Canada.
The appearance in this country of the Rev.
Dr. Lachlin Taylor, of Toronto, at this
time is most seasonable. He comes among
us with his oratory and eloquence, his zeal
and earnestness, a living, moving, enthu-
siastic Scotman, full of nerve and fire. In
him we have the *periphrastic* *ingenium*
Scotman playing havoc with the hearts and
convictions of his hearers. In Glasgow
and Edinburgh, unknown though he was
to the people, the meetings he addressed were
crowded with people, who were cheering,
laughing, and listening in silent eagerness
by turns. Instead of any future difficulty
in getting him an audience, the chief thing
to be done will be to find a hall large
enough to contain the crowds who will
crowd to hear him whom the Rev. Dr.
Duff (our beloved Scottish missionary to
India) called the "Canadian Gavanzi."
Never did Canada's statement do a wiser
thing than sending Dr. Taylor here, and
he is well and ably seconded by your most
popular Highland Emigration Agent, Mr.
Angus Nicolson, who has been indefatig-
able in getting the eloquent Doctor full
houses. It says a great deal for the Mac-
Kenzie Administration to send us such a
man as our fervent Argyleshire Highlander
—the loyal Canadian—Lachlin Taylor, D.
D. You have heard Dr. Duff speak, no
doubt, and you can appreciate the com-
pliment paid by him to your representative
when he declared that "the lecture was
indisputably, unique, original, and eloquent."
It was full of all the "ologies"—it was dra-
matic, melodramatic, full of instruction and
interest; graphic, racy, funny, witty, com-
bined compliments to the women with
descriptions of scenery—was in fact nonde-
script—the effort of an orator most felicit-
ous, whom he might call the Canadian
Gavanzi!" Dr. Duff had other engage-
ments, but he had a warm recollection of
his visit to Canada, and Dr. Taylor's en-
thusiastic cordiality there, and so he made
a point of being at the lecture on Canada
and the Great North-West Territories.
Scottish people believe in the clergy even
yet. *Edeo perpetuo* say we. Any country
could not but gain by having such an ad-
vocate as Dr. Taylor, who has the tact to
get at the hearts of his hearers, and keep
them entranced throughout his lectures.
You will find his remarks pretty accurately
given, in brief, in the *Glasgow News* of the
20th instant. It appears, however, that all
the Edinburgh and most of the Glasgow
dailies think their space too precious to de-
voted any but the smallest portion possible
of it to Canadian topics. Notwithstanding
that circumstance, however, the interests of
the Dominion are in very good hands, and
so long as the provincial press and one or
two of the city newspapers give publicity to
facts and figures, Canada can have nothing
to fear or to regret in such respect.—*Tor.
Globe*.

THE NEW MAGAZINE.

This first born of our United Methodist
is calling out congratulations everywhere.
It is fair of countenance, healthy and
promising. We hope it will carry always
much sunshine into the household—and
help to keep the Church awake! We give
below a few of the kind notices of the lead-
ing press—

THE CANADIAN METHODIST MAGAZINE.
—Reviews of the Press.—"We have
just time before going to press to greet
the first number of our new Canadian Metho-
dist Magazine. Its appearance, both as
regards its mechanical get-up and in the
literary message it furnishes, is most credit-
able to the capabilities of the publishing
department of our Church. Now for a
spirited and general canvas!"—*Evangelical
Witness*.

"The first number of this new monthly
comes to hand early. It bears date Janu-
ary, 1875. We are free to pronounce this
latest Canadian literary venture a success.
The time was when an old country publi-
cist would not look at a manuscript from
the colonies. It was *non est* *negotium
eius*. Canada is rapidly building up the
era of its own. This magazine represents
the new organization known as 'The
Methodist Church of Canada,' and claims
a constituency extending from the Borna-
das and Newfoundland in the East, to
Vancouver in the West. From the con-
tents of this sample number we predict for
the new monthly a front rank in the mag-
azine literature of this continent. Its me-
chanical appearance is highly creditable to
the publishing house whence it issues (Metho-
dist Book Room, Toronto)."—*London
Advertiser*.

"We hail the appearance of this peri-
odical with peculiar satisfaction. So far
as we remember, it is the first magazine in
Canada which has aimed at taking a high
literary position, at the same time retain-
ing its strictly religious and denominational
character. . . . If the promises of
the prospectus are in any adequate degree
made good, this magazine will speedily be-
come a power for good. The specimen
number before us, in every respect a
highly creditable production. It consists
of 96 pages of clearly printed matter, on
good paper, and with a fine engraved por-
trait of the celebrated James Arminius.
All the articles are respectable, some of
them decidedly good, and the presentation
of Church and people. Intending patrons will
oblige by sending their subscriptions at once,
that we may know whether, as from prospect
appearance is probable, a larger edition than
was first printed will be required."

WADDENSON.

LECTURE ON "LIFE IN NORTH AMERICA."

On Tuesday Oct. 20 a tea meeting was
held in the British School-room, followed
by a lecture in the evening by the Rev. J.
Butcher, Wesleyan minister. The pro-
ceeds were to be devoted to the funds of
the British school.

The Rev. J. Butcher, in a highly inter-
esting lecture of some two hours duration,
said that he was in a position, from length-
ened residence in North America, to speak
familiarly with all classes of the community
upon the subject. He had no wish to ap-
pear as a traveler recounting to his home
narratives of hair-breadth escapes and perils
by land and sea, or with any intention to
induce his hearers to leave their abodes in
this favoured country and form a new home
in North America. England possesses a
fine, growing, and most hopeful dominion
on that side of the Atlantic, a fair and
glorious appendage to our realm, and a
bright gem in Victoria's crown. In extent
this favoured country and form a new home
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