

The Wesleyan,

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Longworth Mr B

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No. 5

CONCERNING NEWFOUNDLAND

any of our readers Visit Sr. JOHN'S, NEW-
FOUNDLAND, and need to Buy
Watches, Clocks, or Fancy Goods,
send them to patronize EARLE, Jeweller, 216
W. Street. Oct. 19, 78, 17r

VALUABLE PROPERTY

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FORMERLY residence of the late T. A. S.
DEWOLF, ESQ.

FOR SALE
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A pleasantly situated, Commodious
and Well built

Dwelling

A GARDEN highly cultivated, and an OR-
CHARD stocked with upwards of fifty choice
Trees, comprising select varieties of Apples,
Plums, Cherries and Quince, together with
Small Fruits in abundance. Attached
to the premises are convenient barn, stable, coach
etc.

Water Pipes are now laid to the boundary, and
thence a continuous supply of soft water can
be had at a mere nominal charge. A never failing
supply of good water, and a capacious cistern, with
air furnace enhance the value of the house.
A substantial STABLE in the rear, and a solid
BARN may be had with the Dwelling or would
be sold separately.

Majestic Ornamental Trees!

In the front entrance, while a thirty hedge pro-
tects the Garden and Orchard. The Scenery in
the neighborhood is highly picturesque, Cape
Union and Grand Pre being in sight. Acadia
College and the Public Schools are in close prox-
imity—the Railway and Telegraph Station and the
Post Office within three minutes' walk, while five
minutes' ride will take you to the centre of busi-
ness, this cheerful and healthful locality offers the
advantages of a

Quiet Country Residence

with easy access by steamer and by rail from all
of the province.
TENDERS for above property, subject to an
order of five hundred dollars (\$500), for a lady
in her eighty-second year, and without reser-
vation. 1—for the Dwelling; 2—the Orchard,
3—for the wharf and store, separately, will be
received by the undersigned up to December 31.
A full and satisfactory offer, made, the property
to be subsequently disposed of at Public Auction.
Set price without reservation \$5000.

JAMES S. MORSE,
STEPHEN H. MOORE, } Executors
Halifax, Dec. 28—4

FELLOWS COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

For several months past I have used
Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypo-
phosphites in phthisis, chronic bronchitis and
other affections of the chest. I have no
situation in stating it stands foremost
among remedies used in those diseases.

Z. S. EARLE, M.D.,
St. John, N. B.

I strongly recommend FELLOWS' COM-
POUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES to all
who suffer in any way from diseases or
weakness of the lungs, bronchial tubes,
or from general debility.

J. H. W. SCOTT, M. D.,
Gagetown, N. B.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypo-
phosphites acted with expedition and en-
tire satisfaction in a case of phthisis,
which failed to yield to regular treatment.

S. JACOBS, M. D.,
Lunenburg, N. S.

No hesitation in recommending Fel-
low's Compound Syrup of Hypo-phosphites
in general debility, or any diseases of the
lungs.

H. G. ADDY, M. D.,
In restoring persons suffering from
phthisis, prostration and coughs follow-
ing typhoid fever, Fellows' Compound
Syrup of Hypo-phosphites is the best remedy
ever used.

EDWIN CLAY, M. D.,
Pagwash, N. S.

Amongst the diseases overcome by the
use of this remedy are the following:—
Chronic Constipation,
Chronic Dyspepsia,
Asthma,
Chronic Bronchitis,
Consumption,
Chronic Diarrhoea,
Chronic Laryngitis,
Melancholy,
Nervous Debility.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

The power of arresting diseases dis-
played by this preparation is honorably
acknowledged by the medical faculty in
every section where it has been intro-
duced; and the large sale is the best
warrant of the estimation in which it is
held by the public.

This Syrup will cure Pulmonary Con-
sumption in the first and second stages
and give great relief and prolong life in
the third. It will cure Asthma, Bronchi-
tis, Laryngitis and Coughs. It will cure
all diseases originating from want of
muscular action and Nervous Force.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing
a similar name no other preparation is a
substitute for this under any circumstance.

Look out for the name and address J. I.
Fellows, St. John, N. B., on the yellow
wrapper in watermark which is seen by
holding the paper before the light.

Price \$1.50 per Bottle, Six for \$7.50.

Sold by all Druggists.

July 13

VISITING CARDS and BUSINESS
CARDS printed at this Office.

JUDGE MARSHALL ON THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.

From various sheets of a pamphlet now in press.

The subject of the first Resurrection will
also be shown and explained, on
Scripture authority and erroneous opin-
ions thereon be exposed and refuted.
This question of our Lord's Second
Coming, is not new to me. About 36
years ago it was brought to my notice,
and engaged my most serious attention
and examination, under the following
circumstances. In the year 1843, when
residing in the village of Wolfville, a
book came to my hand, published in
the United States, by a man named
William Miller, containing 19 of his
Lectures on this Second Advent Sub-
ject. I read them attentively, and
on comparing them with the Scrip-
tures saw their erroneous character
throughout. Hearing that he intended
to come to Halifax, and lecture on the
subject, I concluded to oppose him in
public discussion. While engaged in
preparing, from Scripture and other
authority, what I may call a very ex-
tended Brief of Notes, &c., on the sub-
ject, two friends, one a Revd, residing
in Annapolis, visited me, and in the
course of conversation I told them how
I was engaged; and they informed me
that very many persons in the western
parts of the Province were greatly
agitated and alarmed on the subject;
and they earnestly urged me to visit
some of those places, and lecture in
opposition to the prevalent delusions.
I assented, and in February 1843 went
first to the village at Bear River, where
I found that many persons were going
wild on the subject, holding meetings
from house to house, and reading
Tracts concerning it. One person it
was said was so convinced that
the world would come to an end in that
year, that he concluded not to repair
his fences, or engage in farm work in
the spring. Also a blacksmith for the
same reason, would not send for any
iron for his forge. The Scripture and
other proofs relating to the subjects
were so numerous, that I found it
needful to deliver two lectures, for its
full discussion, each of more than two
hours duration. I had the gratifica-
tion of knowing that some good was
accomplished at Bear River, for a pious
man there informed me, that his mind
had been disquieted on the subject;
but on my second lecture he was en-
tirely relieved from the erroneous
opinion, and regained such a comfort-
ing access to the throne of grace, as
he had not enjoyed for a long time pre-
vious. I lectured in several places, in
the counties of Digby, Annapolis, and
Kings. The meetings generally were
crowded; some persons, I was told,
travelling 10 or even 15 miles to hear
me on the subject. I well remember one
meeting, in which, on account of cer-
tain arrangements, I was obliged to go
through the whole subject in one lec-
ture, and spoke and read for five hours
continuously, from half-past 7 in the
evening, to half-past 12; the audience
attentively remaining, so anxiously
were they interested on the subject.

In the autumn of the same year, I
was on a Temperance lecturing tour,
in the County of Annapolis, at the pre-
cise time predicted for the coming of
our Lord, and the end of the world.
On the preceding night there was a
furious storm of wind and rain. I was
lodging that night at a friend's house
in the village of Clements, opposite to
Annapolis, and when crossing the river
next morning, the ferryman informed
me, that a pious young woman, who
was under that delusion, came to his
house about midnight, in the midst of
the storm, and insisted on being taken
across the river, as she was determined
to get to her mother's grave, which
was about 8 or 10 miles distant. He
refused, because of the danger, but I
was afterwards informed that she did
get across the river, and travelled the
distance on foot through the storm;
dressed herself in the ascension appar-
el she had previously prepared, and sat
down on her mother's grave, expecting
to ascend with her to meet the com-
ing Lord. She remained for some
time in a depressed state of mind, but,
through divine mercy, was relieved
from the delusion, and obtained a state
of permanent scriptural piety.

I have given these narratives, for the
double purpose, of showing the
sad and pernicious consequences of
forming unscriptural and erroneous
opinions on this second Advent Sub-
ject; and also, that from the personal

circumstances related, I possess scrip-
tural and other information on the
subject, which fairly qualify me to
write concerning it.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

THE CHRISTMAS OF 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—The Christmas
holiday is just over, and will long be
remembered for the intensity of the
frost and its protracted severity. We
had read of the unprecedented cold ex-
perienced in the Northern parts of
England, and gradually it appeared to
be advancing southward. At length
London and its neighborhood began to
experience the power and reign of the
frost. Christmas came in with intense
cold. The windows were well frosted
over, the water pipes were frozen, the
streets were covered with ice and snow,
and winter reigned supreme. It was a
season of much distress. Employment
has been scarce for some time past. The
protracted frost closed many branches
of industry, and there was a loud ap-
peal from many who stood in need of
clothes, food and fuel.

THE GIFTS OF CHARITY
were prepared on an unusually exten-
sive scale, and some of the appalling
misery was met, but not all, and to
many it was a season of trial and sor-
row. Our poorer populations are quite
unprepared for severe weather, and alas
they have no provision made for a time
of slack employment, or a season of
sickness.

THE SEVERE WEATHER
did not last very long after Christmas.
A speedy thaw soon obliterated all
traces of the fierce winter, and once
more we have mild and pleasant weather.

THE OLD YEAR.
The review of the past year has been
taken in hand by a great number of
writers of all classes and opinions. It
is not at all bright, and in very few
particulars at all satisfactory. It was
a year in which accidents on a large
scale took place, very large numbers of
lives were prematurely cut off, and
large numbers of families plunged not
only into mourning and bereavement,
but also into sore straits and difficulties.
The scarcity of employment, the gen-
eral depression of trade and manufac-
ture, and the failures of banks and
large commercial firms have contributed
to the prevailing distress. The closing
weeks of the year were unusually de-
pressed. War was raging on the fron-
tiers of India, and none could tell to
what proportions it would attain. Ex-
tra troops were being dispatched to
Africa, for affairs were drifting into
trouble, and war in that direction is
almost certain.

THE DEATH ROLL OF 1878
includes not a few who were famous in
their day, and whose removal influenced
wide circles of people. The late Pope,
Victor Emmanuel, two Queens, our own
loved and prized Princess Alice, Lord
John Russell, and a large array of men
famous for learning, genius, and power.
The death of many of these have from
time to time been referred to in your
columns, as well as most of the leading
events which make up the memorable
history of 1878.

PERVERTS TO ROME.
A list has recently been published,
which bears the imprint of correctness
and authority; and sets forth the names
and conditions of those who have gone
over to the Church of Rome. It con-
tains about 1500 names, and they pre-
sent a curious array, the study of which
has brought to light many suggestive
facts. Of the number, it appears that
above 600 are women, and the next
largest class from which these perverts
have been drawn, is that of the minis-
try of the Established Church. Of these
327 have abandoned their position, and
obtained admission into the Romish
Church. Many of the younger and
unmarried, doubtless have found a place
in the priesthood of the church to
which they have gone. The Noncon-
formist churches of England are almost
entirely free from this blight and dis-
grace. It is true that the name of one
is found in this list, yet it is but one—
he is said to have been

A METHODIST MINISTER
who has thus so ignobly distinguished
himself, but it is not said to which
of the Methodist bodies he belonged, and
we have no private information on the
point. The contrast in numbers is ex-
traordinary

1 to 327
and illustrates the tendency of the
movement in the Church of England,
and shows where the paved road to
Rome is to be found.

THE GREAT UNIVERSITIES MOVEMENT

furnished a large contingent, and the
lists prove the success of Romanism, in
the midst of the cultured and trained
youth of the day; for it is not the boister-
ous and racy students, who draw
attention to those controversial ques-
tions and are led into the meshes so
carefully spread around them. From
Oxford 262 have gone, and Cambridge
swells the list with 120 more. The
aristocracy of England furnishes several,
who possessed of much wealth and
influence have been splendid catches
for the wily and covetous perverters of
England's Protestantism. It is a long,
sad and mournful study, and again
raises the question as to the strength
and value of the Church of England
which, while professing National and
Protestant is contributing so many,
and so much to swell the numbers and
augment the strength of a communion
so antagonistic to England's purity and
safety.

IT IS SATISFACTORY
to find that very few of the brave, in-
telligent, hard working and Christian
men of England ever go over to Rome.
It is not proved that they ever do.
Rome is not advancing in that direc-
tion, and if it were not for the Irish
and Catholic emigration into our large
cities, the per centage of the Roman
Catholics in England would be much
less than it is, and it is proved to be less
than it was 10 or 20 years ago. Rome
has made progress in wealth, in build-
ings, in its priesthood, and among the
cultured and upper classes, but not
among the middle classes, and the real
strength of our people.

Jan. 6, 1879.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Mr. Sankey is now in England, working
with ministers in their individual church
es.

Jerusalem is adding fifteen hundred to
its Jewish population every year.

The failures officially reported in the
United Kingdom last year were 15,059
number, of which 2,643 were in the finan-
cial, wholesale and manufacturing branch-
es of trade.

The destruction of 100,000 sheep in
Scotland by recent snow storms has in-
creased the price a half-penny per pound.

Mr. Sankey is in London, where he is
giving assistance to ministers in their
church work. Mr. Henry Varley has been
so successful in Australia that a taberna-
cle will be erected in Melbourne for his
use. It will be made large enough to
seat 5000 persons.

THE BABE'S POPULATION.—According
to Behm and Wagner's "Befolkering
der Erde" (fifth publication just publish-
ed) it is 1,420,154,300, distributed thus
among the great land divisions—Europe,
312,398,479; Asia, 831,000,000; Africa,
205,219,500; Australia and Polynesia,
4,418,300; and America, 80,116,000.

The Marquis and Princess are becoming
marvellously popular at the capital, and
with which they enter into all the
Canadian amusements of snowshoeing,
skating, etc., evinces a determination
to make the most of their surroundings, and
to identify themselves as far as possible
with the people of the Dominion during
their sojourn as representatives of our be-
loved Queen.

Never before has there been such dis-
tress and suffering in England as at this
time. In Manchester alone, upwards of
62,000 persons are in receipt of relief. The
suffering has been increased by the severe
winter. The fall of snow has been very
heavy—as much as a yard deep in some
places, and ice has formed on lakes, &c.,
over a foot thick. There have been
terrible frosts, and for four days last week
there was scarcely perceptible daylight.
Such was our English Christmas. A few
rough looking and hastily constructed
sleighs were seen on the streets last week.
Yet with all the misery and suffering the
liquor shops appeared to be doing a big
trade during the holidays.

The thistle once did the Scotch a good
turn, and they have ever since adopted it
as their national emblem. The Scotch
thistle has no stem, and is a grounding.
Once the Norsemen came on the Scots at
dead of night, and halted while their spies
were endeavouring to ascertain their en-
campment. But one of the Norse spies clap-
ped his naked foot down on a vigorous
Scotch thistle, and felt for a moment just
as if the world as if he had tripped upon
a vegetable torpedo. He began to
scream lustily and raised music for him-
self to dance to. His screams of course
exposed the ambush; the Scots arose fell
upon their enemies and discomfited them.

For several weeks the papers have
scarcely referred to the theft of the body
of the late A. T. Stewart. A statement
made a few days ago, and which, perhaps
is true, is to the effect that the stolen
body was recovered, Nov. 11th, eight days
after the theft, and that it is now in
Greenwood Cemetery awaiting the time
when the crypt at Garden City is ready
for it. It is also stated that the recovery
of the body cost between \$35,000 and \$40,
000.

A snow slide occurred on Champlain
street, Quebec, at the site of the terribly
fatal slide which four winters ago swept
two houses and several people, including
a whole family out of existence. The
avalanche rolled down the front of the
cliff of Cape Diamond, bringing up against
a row of brick houses opposite the site of
those demolished in 1875, and filling the
street 18 feet deep with snow, burying the
houses to the roof. Fortunately no one
was hurt.

A most tremendous snow storm has
been raging all day.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH-MAKING.—It
has frequently been stated that Her Ma-
jesty's speeches are carefully written for
her by a judicious adviser. By accident
it has come to my knowledge that such is
not always the case. To-day I have seen
the manuscript of the speech which the
Queen delivered on Friday to the 4th
King's Own. It is in her own hand writ-
ing. The Queen, it appears made three
attempts at a start on the first page, but
finally settled down to her work, and wrote
the couple of hundred words she spoke—
as printers say—"right off the reel." The
original was the only copy of the address
existing, and had not an illustrious Duke
interested himself in procuring it for the
newspaper correspondents, it would probab-
ly never have been published.—London
Correspondent.

THE MICROPHONE IN THE PULPIT.—
The Halifax (England) Guardian gives the
following account of an interesting ex-
periment with the microphone: "A micro-
phone was placed in the pulpit of a chapel
in this town, on a recent Sunday, and con-
nected by a private telegraph line with the
residence of a gentleman over a mile dis-
tant. Every part of the service was dis-
tinct heard at the gentleman's residence
with the exception of a few words render-
ed indistinct by the preacher becoming
a little excited and shaking the micro-
phone. So faithfully did the instrument
do its work that the sexton was heard to
close the doors after service, walk up the
aisle, and up the pulpit steps, in conversa-
tion with some one else. The idea is
about to be put to practical use, the gen-
tleman already referred to having given in-
structions that his house should be con-
nected with another in the neighborhood,
so that an invalid may hear the services
from one of the churches in town."

SCOTLAND.—Romanism is seeking to
gain its pre-reformatory hold on Scotland.
Within the last year the hierarchy has
been re-established there in full force,
and the power of the Propaganda trans-
ferred to the newly appointed primate.
Not content with this aggressive step the
Church of Rome is founding monasteries
and other adjuncts of religious labor. A
large monastery and school is building in
the very heart of the Scotch Highlands
which will be occupied by Benedictines.
The buildings alone are to cost one-quarter
of a million dollars. The land was a
donation, and the money thus far expen-
ded has been donated principally by
Scotch noblemen. Who says that the in-
sinuating ways of the Romish clergy are
known only in this country.

THE TRITE SAYING, "the truth is stranger
than fiction," has a forcible and a multi-
fold confirmation in both the matter and
the history of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which
now, after its wonderful career, during
nearly thirty years, appears in a new edi-
tion, revised and illustrated. The account
given of its genesis shows it to have been
an inspiration of which the writer was
little more than the receptive subject, and
the almost unconscious agent, while to the
great world it was a real revelation; for
though it disclosed no secret, yet the
things before only coldly and imperfectly
apprehended were made to pass as spectral
realities before men's imaginations, and to
burn themselves as living verities into
their hearts and consciences. The bibli-
ography of the work is also marvelous.
At its first coming it burst upon the world
like a midnight sun, at once seen and re-
cognized by all. Ten thousand copies, it
is said, were called for as soon as publish-
ed, and the subsequent sales reached into
the hundreds of thousands. Forty different
editions were issued in Great Britain, and
it was translated into twenty foreign lan-
guages—in some of them many times over.
It was in a variety of cases abridged, trans-
lated, dramatized, and verified. It be-
came a choice subject of discussions, and
of literary and social criticism in nearly
all the periodicals of Great Britain and of
Continental Europe, and also, to a limited
extent, in those of this country, though it
was then the fashion in this country wholly
to abstain from every thing relating to
the slavery question, or, to touch it only
the most tenderly.

Dr. Edmond de Pressense one of the
most intelligent observers of the religious
movements of France, expressed the opin-
ion that many Frenchmen are inclined to
Protestantism. "Recently," he stated,
"in the department of Ain, whose com-
munes have been asking to be organized
as Protestant parishes." The project of
a new religious and political French Pro-
testant journal, already noticed in this
column, for the present held in suspense.
It is now estimated that 100,000 persons
attended the conferences held in the Salle
Evangelique Paris, during the recent Ex-
position. The discussions delivered under
the direction of the English-Christian Evi-
dence Society at the same time, will be
published soon in volume form.

The N. York Times in summing up the
events of 1878, gives this paragraph
which we specially commend to the notice
of the Visitor:—

"Next in importance to the change in
the administration of the Holy See are
the evidences of the breaking up of
the old system of theology which has so
long prevailed in Scotland. One of the
three great Presbyterian Churches of
that country—the United—has, in synod
agreed in declaration which intentionally
modified—in some features opposed—the
distinguishing doctrines of the West-
minster standards. This extraordinary
document has been submitted to the
Presbyteries and Church Sessions for
consideration and to suggest modifica-
tions. What ever may be the result, the
Church is committed to a definite depar-
ture from the traditional theology of Cal-
vinism.

This incident was once related by Na-
poleon, "Once upon a time before I was
President of the Republic, Thiers and
Mole invited me to dine with them at the
house of the former. "We shall be by
ourselves," said Thiers; "come a little
early; we will go upstairs to my room
and meet Mole who will be there, and we
can talk over some important matters." I
went and ascended in due course to M.
Thiers snugery, which, as you know, was
at the top of the house. He took the
right side of the fireplace, and Mole the
left; I sat between them, waiting for the
grave communications that two persons of
such consequence must have to make to
me. Thiers began the conversation. He
drew a picture of modern society, in
which he strove to show that the civil
element predominated and even essential-
ly characterized it. Passing from the
character of society to that which rulers
and leaders of men were bound to adopt
to be in harmony therewith, he expressed
himself as strongly of opinion that a ruler
should repudiate all military habits—
even all military appearances. "You will,"
he continued, "be most certainly elevated
to the Presidency of the republic. Now
in order to put yourself in keeping with
the actual state and tendency of society
Mole and I think you should cut off your
moustaches. If he or I were elected we
would not think of wearing them."

The Emperor burst out laughing, and
they never forgave him.

There is a parallel to this in Maritime
Methodist history. A Minister still liv-
ing, and having promise of many years of
usefulness, was waited upon, when about
to be ordained, by a clerical deputation.
They were instructed to give him his
choice of cutting off his beard or submit-
ting to be shut out from the solemn priv-
ilege of the laying on of hands. A com-
promise was reached in some way; but
those of the Committee who survive, as
well as most of their conferees, are now
hirsute to a degree which would entitle
them to Aaronic distinction any day.

APT REPLIES.—A long list might be
made of men who have won advancement
in life by smart answers given at the
right moment. One of Napoleon's veter-
ans, who survived his master many years
was wont to recount with great glee how
he had once picked up the Emperor's
cocked hat at a review, when the latter
not noticing that he was a private, said
casually, "Thank you Captain." "In
what regiment, Sir?" instantly asked
the ready-witted soldier. Napoleon, per-
ceiving his mistake, answered with a smile
"In my guard, for I see you know how to
be prompt." The newly made officer re-
ceived his commission next morning. A
somewhat similar anecdote is related of
Marshal Suvoroff, who when receiving a
despatch from the hands of a Russian ser-
geant, that had greatly distinguished him-
self on the Danube, attempted to con-
fuse the messenger by a series of whimsical
questions, but found him fully equal to
the occasion. "How many fish are there
in the sea?" asked Suvoroff. "All that
are not caught yet," was the answer.
"How far is it to St. Petersburg?" "Two
of your Excellency's forced marches."
"What would you do if you saw your men
giving way in battle?" "I'd tell them
that there was a wagon load of whisky just
behind the enemy's line." Baffled at all
points, the Marshal ended with, "What is
the difference between your colonel and
myself?" "My colonel can not make me
a lieutenant, but your Excellency has only
to say the word." "I say it now, then,"
answered Suvoroff, "and a right good officer
you'll be."