

AN EXCITING QUESTION TO NORTHERN AMERICAN METHODISM.

The readers of the Provincial Wesleyan know that our sister communion in the United States, the Methodist Episcopal Church, has a plurality of Church Presiding Officers, chosen for life and called Bishops. These are elected as the necessities of the Church may seem to require by the General Conference of the Body. The General Conference assembles in the spring of every fourth year. The next meeting of that Conference will be held a few weeks hence in Brooklyn, New York. That meeting will be a memorable one on several accounts. But perhaps the most exciting question which will come up for discussion before the General Conference during the session approaching will be the question, now much agitated in Methodist circles across the boundary line, as to the necessity and expediency of adding a black member to the Episcopal Bench. Opinions are much divided on this subject, and are likely to continue so, among the more influential classes in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The strongest advocates of the measure urge that there exists a twofold necessity for its adoption at the earliest practicable moment. They argue that the election and ordination of one or more black men to the Episcopate is necessary to break down the unchristian prejudice on the question of color still prevailing throughout large sections of the Church, and also necessary to enable the Church to do its duty efficiently toward the African population of the country. With the name of a black man on the roll of its Bishops, they assert the Methodist Episcopal Church would be able to accomplish a union with the African Methodist Episcopal denomination, and be in a position to push its work with useful vigor among the black people of the Southern States.

On the other hand, it is contended that it is neither necessary nor expedient to take such a step at the present time. It is not necessary to elect a coloured Bishop to remove the prejudice relative to colour among the white members and adherents of the Church for that that prejudice is gradually subsiding. It is not necessary to take this step to push the work among the coloured people, for the work among that class is prospering remarkably now. The opponents of the measure also urge in proof of its inexpediency that the Church at the present moment has not a single black minister fitted by his learning, talent, experience and general weight of character to occupy a place in its Episcopate, and that if such a man could be found in its ministerial ranks it would be most unwise to make a Bishop of him. The colored membership does not ask for the election of a Black Bishop, and toward the white ministry and the white membership, such a Bishop could not profitably discharge the functions of his office. Such a Bishop they affirm could not exercise in the Church at large rights and privileges equal to those which would be conceded to his white colleagues, and the attempt to force him on the acceptance of that portion of the Church not prepared to receive him would result disastrously.

The discussions in the General Conference on this subject will probably be hot and earnest. To us it seems to be a question in respect to which the Church should make up its mind with great deliberation and fullness of knowledge. It is pre-eminently a case in which rash and ultra-theorists should not be allowed to dictate the conclusions to be arrived at. It is a case to be dealt with by men of practical sagacity whose aim is to accomplish the best objects by the best possible methods.

THE ENQUIRY AFTER SCIENTIFIC TRUTH.

The present age is pre-eminently distinguished by the prevalence of a spirit of enquiry after scientific truth. In every direction inquisitive men are exploring the realms of nature in search of that precious jewel. They are ceaselessly and fearlessly prying into the secrets of the heavens above and the earth below. They are lifting the veil from nature's current processes; examining the products of her past performances, and striving to unfold the mysteries of her ancient methods.

Some of these enquirers are animated by unworthy motives. Some of them leap in their haste to ill-founded conclusions. Some of them would gladly represent the lessons of nature as at war with the dicta of Revelation. Some of them have not God in any of their thoughts and would like to be without Him in the world.

Nevertheless the search for truth—truth of all kinds is in itself a glorious and ennobling pursuit. The lovers of God have nothing to fear from the solid and abiding results of that search. They may have to keep upon their guard against the hasty generalizations of reckless scientists. They may have to turn a deaf ear to the babble on theories falsely called science. They may have to wait patiently for the discovery of some third truth which shall bridge over some apparently wide yawning chasm separating two other truths. But they may rest perfectly assured that true religion has nothing to fear from scientific truth.

The doctrine of the curve can as little conflict with the doctrine of the straight line as can the truth of God in Revelation conflict with the truth of God in Nature. Truth is one. Science is one. God is one. Let the enquirers after truth clarify their motives and aims, and take a "God speed you" with them in their search from all who love the Bible. They can tell us, they will tell us, nothing that is true, that will not bring augmented glory to our Father in Heaven.

J. R. N.

DOCTRINAL SKETCHES.—No. 28.

THE UNCHANGEABLENESS OF MAN'S FUTURE CONDITION.

The subject of man's final condition is not lightly to be passed over, as one of mere speculation. It is true that the future is in great part hid from us. In what particular locality of the universe either the blessed or the unhappy shall live hereafter, or what shall be the circumstances of their existence, are questions which we cannot answer, and upon which it were utterly vain, if not presumptuous, to offer an opinion. Possibly we are waiting in the capacities for the reception of this knowledge. One thing is certain that He who alone can inform us as to the position which shall be occupied by the righteous or the wicked in the future world, of their means of information, of their communications with each other, of the quality of their sensations, and of the precise nature of their restful employment, their unresting torments, has exhibited His glory rather in concealing than in declaring this matter; and therefore it behoves us, by patient continuance in well doing, to wait for the manifestation of the sons of God.

But allowing all this, we must remember that there is something definite revealed to us in regard to the great future of our being. We live now, and we, and every self, shall live then. We are capable of happiness and of misery in time, and are conscious either of the one or of the other in all the course and the changes of our earthly pilgrimage. The same capabilities and the same consciousness will doubtless remain with us in the future. Another thing is unquestionable; man makes or mars his own character, and in this way would they be all but universally understood. Did He then mean to deceive? He cannot lie. Did He mean to misrepresent? He might enforce upon mankind the practice of virtue, and particularly of "truth in the inward parts." How can Satan cast out Satan? Did He mean to excite fears which were utterly groundless? Let him answer once for all. "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life." C. S.

MONTREAL LETTER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—At length the time of Spring has again arrived, and with it has come warm sunshine, so that the deep snow in the streets has melted rapidly. This is to our citizens most welcome, for the late winter was one of exceptional severity. The mercury may have sunk as low in other seasons, but the intense cold being unusually early, and continued with scarcely a break for four months. Hence the ice is unusually thick, which increases the peril of several vessels in the river, that could be carried to a safe harbour owing to the early and sudden freezing in November last. Since that time rain has fallen only once, and then it was not much. Hence the water in the St. Lawrence is uncommonly low, and, though it may seem incredible, water in many parts of the city has been inconveniently scarce. The weather has been much clearer during the previous winter. Withal the health of the city was being alarmingly bad. The death rate has been double that of the unhealthy weeks of summer. Small pox has been very prevalent. The Protestants have not wholly escaped this dreadful disease, but its ravages have chiefly been among the French Canadians. It is believed they very generally blame the weather, and the scourge of small pox has had its most fatal course among their families. The fuel market too has been inadequately supplied. Notwithstanding hundreds of cords of wood have been brought into the city by the Corporation, and by other generous men, the price which in the autumn is from six to seven dollars per cord, is now from fourteen to sixteen dollars per cord. Coal is equally scarce and dear. Should there be a cold time before the river becomes navigable, the famine of fuel must produce much suffering among the poorer and less provident of the people.

In such a season as this tragical events often occur. The list of them is now too long. The instance of one household shall suffice. Information was brought to a police station, that in a house near by two children were taken by their mother, and an infant of three months the other was two years old. Both parents lay in a helpless condition on the floor. One foot of the mother, and both legs of the wretched father were badly frozen. The father died, if the mother survive she will be maimed for her life. It is scarcely necessary to add that the subject poverty of this family was owing to drunkenness. It is lamentable that all the agencies of a Christian city cannot prevent a horror like this. These infant victims, how fair they were! Their miserable father once the hope of his own sire, their low-fallen mother once the pride and joy of her mother; O drunkenness how cruel art thou! Fatal to parents and children is the poison of thy lucious cup! May the God of purity and love make the temperance reform successful everywhere. It brings health, home-happiness and elevation of character.

Much interest was excited here by the recent census and its results. Disappointed with the report of the Dominion enumerators, the city council had the number of inhabitants taken by its own officers, and the result was an apparent increase of the population by some thousands. The population of the city proper is rather more than one hundred and seventeen thousand, of these the Roman Catholics are more than seventy-two thousand. Outside the city, and yet adjoining it, are several thousands of people. There is a very great existing difference between Catholics and Protestants, it is however owing to the most casual observer that the residents of Montreal are made up of two peoples. This is apparent in the educational institutions of the city, as well as in its convents, churches and languages.

There are two Boards of Commissioners of Education, one for the Protestants, the other for the Roman Catholics, both are carrying out their respective schemes proudly and liberally. The new school houses of the former are among the best in the land, one was opened during the residence here of H. R. H. Prince Arthur. He honoured the occasion by his presence, and allowed the school to be called by his name. Another new school house was opened in St. Ann street last week, it is a truly fine building, forty-six feet wide, and three stories high, the walls are of brick on a stone foundation. The boys and girls have separate entrances. The whole is heated by hot air, and has hot water pipes, and great attention has been paid to its adequate ventilation. This building will accommodate six hundred scholars, and it is believed to be the most complete in its kind in the city. The cost has been about twenty thousand dollars. The architectural pretensions of the edifice are modest, but it is unsurpassed in the comfort and accommodation which it affords to scholars and teachers.

The education of the masses is becoming more general every year. The intellect of the young is highly cultivated, in some instances perhaps to excess. More lessons are imposed on children than their health

will fairly endure. Instances of this sort will become self-correcting. But how important is it that the moral culture of the young should be pursued with assiduity and zeal. Otherwise the power which education imparts will by many be perverted by a power to do evil. Many parents have not the time, some have not the ability nor the heart for the inculcation of moral principles, and the training of their offspring in Christian habits. For these purposes they are sent to the Sabbath-school. There indeed the lessons are almost wholly taken from the Bible. Many Sabbath school teachers are alive to the great responsibility of their employment. Precious is the opportunity they have of teaching their classes "the fear of the Lord." To the rightly judging it will appear that the more secular knowledge is imparted to the young, the more they are trained to observe and to reason, the more concerned should Christians be to inculcate on them a reverent and conscientious regard to the will of God, and to the claims of Christ. The eventual experience of the past, the momentous impressions of the present time concur to press this duty on the constant, serious, prayerful attention of all the churches. There is no wiser aphorism on this subject, than that which expresses the rule of our own flourishing institutions at Sackville, "unsectarian education on Christian principles."

Education in Montreal has many liberal patrons. A few facts in connection with the progress of McGill University will show the progress of the cause. It is in practical science under two professors of first-rate abilities and attainments. A Geological chair has been set up, to which Principal Dawson has been appointed. The countrymen of Sir Walter Scott celebrated his birthday by founding a Bursary fund, to be called by his name. All honour to the intelligence and patriotism which bear such fruit.

The convocation of the faculties of Law and Medicine of McGill University, was held on Thursday last, when the degree of M.D. was conferred on twenty-eight students, and that of B. C. L. on six students. The noble hall was crowded, and the proceedings, which began and ended by calling upon God, were entertaining and impressive.

The churches are very active. Let me speak only of those of the Methodists. Revival services have been held by all of them, with variable degrees of spiritual effects. These services, besides being announced from the pulpit, were advertised in the newspaper. All persons were invited to attend, and the meetings have been often large. The Ministers are in downright earnest. In labour they about them they have had but little rest for the last six weeks. Success, through God's blessing, is their sweet reward. This they have already had in part—in part it may be yet to come. The partitions to the classes will not be correctly known until the returns are compiled for the district meeting. It is a grief and loss that the pastor of Doering Street Church became ill whilst the "special services" were being held in it. Though convalescent, he has not yet become strong enough to leave his dwelling. Thus the God of all grace keeps his servants in dependence on himself. They are taught by Providence as well as by inspiration that the kingdom of God is extended, not by human might, nor by the power of even good men, but by "the Spirit of the Lord and of His grace."

On the afternoon of Good Friday the Methodists held a union lovefeast in the spacious lecture-room of St. James Street Church. It was filled to its utmost capacity. Rev. J. Potts acted as president. The singing of so large a number of Christian people was delightful, impressive, elevating. Many testimonies for Christ were borne. The old disciples gratefully referred to the preaching of the writer thirty-five years ago. He and his old friends might sing together—

"What troubles have we seen,
"What conflicts have we past?"
since those days of early manhood. They may, however, joyfully add—

"But out of all the Lord
Hath brought us by His love,
And still He doeth His help afford,
And hides our life above."

Let me advert but to two topics more. The agitation of working men to reduce the hours of daily labour, without lowering wages, has been introduced here. A mass meeting of operatives was held. Several resolutions in furtherance of the object were passed. Notice has been given to the employers—no longer "masters"—that in July next the working day is to be reduced to nine hours only. The language used at the meeting was eminently temperate. Let us hope that justice, reason, and charity will, under God, conduct this great movement to a right issue.

Miss McPherson, whose benevolent toils for poor English children are so widely known, and so much approved by the kind-hearted, has lately repeated her well-known visit to this city. She held a meeting of ladies, the exercises of which were partly devotional, and partly explanatory of her plans, and of the encouragement she and her fellow-workers received. After she had been speaking for some time, she discovered a gentleman taking notes.

"What is the name of the reporter here? It is quite contrary to my wish." As soon as the agent of the press was thus explicitly informed, he quietly and presently withdrew.

Yours very truly,
E. B.

Circuit Intelligence.

KINGSCLER CIRCUIT.—Brother R. H. Taylor reports from this Home Mission station as follows:—

"During the Autumn our friends in Kingscler and at the Keswick united in holding a Tea Meeting, at which they realized the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars. The object of this effort was to supply the Mission House a hired one—with sundry articles which were very much needed, and which greatly conduce to our comfort.

"The spiritual aspects of our work are cheering. At the different preaching places the congregations have been good, in some cases large and very attentive.

Some who have been awakened under the Ministry of the Word have been their appearance in the Class-Meeting as inquirers. The absence from home of a large number, of the male members of the society, who are engaged in lumbering operations, during the winter months, make it difficult to sustain our classes as an efficient operation as we could wish in some places.

"One great and felt want on this Circuit is a good Church in the Keswick valley. This beautiful and picturesque section of Country contains a continuous settlement extending over eleven miles, through which Methodist families are scattered. In this valley we have at present no Methodist place of worship. At Smith's corner—a young village situated eight miles above where the Keswick stream debouches into the Great St. John, we have a very interesting congregation, a good class, a small Sabbath School, and a weekly prayer meeting. At present we conduct our Sabbath services in a Union Meeting House, which besides being subject to the inconvenience usually connected with such partnership concerns, has the disadvantage of being located two miles too far up the valley. We are indebted to the kindness of our excellent Brother J. E. Smith, for the use of his Hall, for our prayer Meetings and Sabbath School, but it is too small for our public services.

"Now God put into the heart of a friend, Mr. R. McKay, to offer us gratuitously a suitable site for a Church. Receiving this as a Providential intimation we opened a list, and have now promised the sum of over six hundred dollars. We expect to have the building ready for dedication next Autumn end of debt. This is necessary to unite our scattered families, to afford a home to the many who are spiritually homeless, to increase our circuit finances, and above all to afford increased facilities for leading perishing sinners to the Lamb of God."

LIVERPOOL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Editor.—It has not been many weeks since you were favoured with intelligence from this Circuit. Your correspondent in alluding to the Foreign Missionary Congress neglected informing you that Bro. Coffin of Shelburne preached the anniversary sermon to a large and appreciative audience. His visit was timely and beneficial. No allusion having been made to our Home Mission Meeting we now inform you that it was well attended. Addresses delivered by the Chairman J. N. S. Marshall, Esq., Rev. J. J. Colter, Rev. C. Duff, (Congregationalist), H. Houston and J. N. Freeman Esq., Receipts in advance of last year.

We neglected noticing that the Ladies of the Aid Society and Congregation held a sale of Fancy and useful Articles, in January. The weather was very unfavourable? nett proceeds however, were \$185.00. Though not permitted to labour for over two months the Circuit has not suffered. The appointments have been regularly filled by Bro. Houston our Local Preacher, or some of our Ministerial brethren. Bro. Gaetz of Lunenburg though abundant in his labours on his own Circuit preached to the pleasure and profit of our people last Sabbath. On Monday evening he lectured to a crowded house on Temperance. Persons competent of judging pronounce it the best lecture on the subject delivered here for years.

We feel grateful for the kindness and sympathy of many friends on this Circuit during the past weeks. We have never received so many proofs of affection. We trust in a few weeks with renewed vigor, more wisdom and greater zeal to resume the work of the Circuit. Yours truly,
J. J. T.

Liverpool April 4th, 1872.

PORT HANOVER.—Bro. LePage writes April 1st 1872: "The terrible storms of late have interfered with our services but generally our congregations have been large and attentive. Bro. Harrison labors with great acceptance among the people, yet we have not seen our desire for special awakenings and conversions fulfilled. O, that the Lord would pour out His spirit upon this church and people.

The outside of our Parsonage having been finished last autumn, we have the carpenters working on the inside. It will be finished by the close of this ecclesiastical year, ready for my successor.

In reference to myself I may say that I have only preached twice during the last three months and taken part in prayer meetings, &c. My throat complaint continues to trouble me very much, and the doctor gives me no encouragement. I feel sad on this account."

PORT L'ETOUR.—We are endeavoring to do the Master's blessed work to the best of our ability, by many gracious evidences of the Divine favor. At Cape Negro, (so named from the peculiar appearance of the extremity of the Cape) we had a good work in the early part of the season. The Society was greatly quickened and some precious souls brought into the kingdom. And now, at Green Hill, where we commenced special services a week ago, there is every prospect of an extensive revival. Already the baptism of fire is falling upon the Church, wanderers are being restored, and sinners are penitently seeking the Lord. The minds of the people have been greatly solemnized by recent visits of death among us, as he has come to claim his victims from the ranks of the old, the middle-aged, and the young, the prepared and the unprepared.

"Or worn by slowly rolling years,
Or broke by sickness in a day."

The last old summoned hence was a promising young man by the name of Robert Snow. He was taken ill on Monday and died on the following Saturday. This sudden death has cast a gloom over the entire community, and is producing, I believe, a salutary influence on the minds of a large circle of relatives and acquaintances.

May the blessed Lord comfort and support the widowed mother—sanctify these afflictions to all and glorioisly carry on his work among us.
R. BARRY MACK.

YALMOUTH SOUTH MISSIONARY MEETING.—We held our Foreign Missionary Meeting here March 19th. Our Brethren Lathern, Hart, Rogers, Lodge, and Rev. G. Christie and Mr. A. McGregor, delivered excellent speeches upon the different topics assigned to each. The financial results were in advance of last year, being over \$200. Our Home Mission Fund will be largely increased. The support of the latter has not affected the former.

Special Services. We continued for five weeks special services after the work of prayer. Some of our meetings were marked in a special manner by the outpouring of the Spirit. The church has been greatly blessed, beside sinners have been converted. We have upwards of 20 meeting in the field for the first time, beside some restored that had not been meeting for years.

"This is the Lord's doing"; to whom be all the glory.
J. S.

WINDSOR—MARCH QUARTERLY MEETING, 1872.—The following resolutions were moved by Brother John Sterling seconded by Brother John Smith, and supported by Brother J. W. Webb, and unanimously adopted:—

1. That this meeting desires humbly and sincerely to express its gratitude to Almighty God for the many tokens of His favour vouchsafed to the Windsor Wesleyan Congregation during the past year, and for the highly prosperous state of all the departments of the work connected therewith at the present time.

2. That this meeting anticipates with deep regret, the near approach of the period when, according to the usages of the Wesleyan Church, they must be deprived of the greatly valued labours of their present much esteemed Pastor, the Rev. A. W. Nicolson, whose great ability, kindness, and devotion in the discharge of all his ministerial duties they desire, and in

this form, distinctly and thankfully to recognize.

III. That the Quarterly Board would most gladly have sought the Rev. Mr. Nicolson's re-appointment for at least another year, had such an arrangement commended itself to him, and been in accordance with Conference Law. Yet it assures him that wherever he may remove, the love and prayers of the Brethren present, and his numerous grateful friends in Windsor, will follow him in all good wishes for his future health and happiness.

JOHN SMITH,
Circuit Steward.

ADDRESS OF THE WINDSOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S WESLEYAN INSTITUTE TO THE REV. A. W. NICOLSON.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—We, the members of the Young People's Wesleyan Institute, avail ourselves of our last meeting for this the second year of our associated existence, to tender to you the expression of our very cordial and respectful regard.

It has afforded us no small degree of pleasure to learn that already you have received the utterance of the Church and congregation, officially conveyed, giving to you the assurance of the high esteem and confidence of the members and labours in Windsor are held by those who have been favoured with your ministry during the three years nearly closed. With the sentiments thus expressed we most heartily and unanimously sympathize.

We would at the same time be reminded, for our present meeting, it indeed it were possible for us to forget it, that such as we have been in common with others enjoyed your ministrations and pastoral care, and additionally owe it to you that as an organization we have an existence, and we desire in this communication especially to assure you that as the Founder and Pilot of our Institute, you will never cease to live in our grateful remembrance.

We need not intimate to you how much we shall regret the hour of your separation from us, as Pastor and Friend, nor how gladly would we have those relations much prolonged.

We are happy in being permitted to unite with the Church, which is here officially represented from the Quarterly Meeting, in asking your acceptance of this paper, as a faint, but nevertheless sincere, expression of our friendship for you and also for Mr. Nicolson, who has greatly endeared himself to us.

Wishing for both yourself and her, together with your interesting family, all good things, we shall always continue to be your faithful friends.

By direction and on behalf of the W. Y. P. W. Institute,
JOHN STERLING, President.
JOSEPH F. S. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Windsor, N. S., April 1, 1872.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.
From London Wesleyan.

COMBONS.—We have been favoured with a gracious revival of the work of God in this town. We first observed persons anxious about their souls in connection with the covenant service on the first Sabbath in January. We then commenced a series of special services, chiefly prayer meetings and many have sought and found acceptance through the Saviour's name. The praying men have found uncommon liberty; and great power has rested on the meetings. The revival is of the old Methodist type. Persons are variously affected; some silently wait for the approach of the Saviour; some sob and weep till their tears form pools on the seats below which they kneel; some wail with a bitter cry; some roar for the dispenditure of their heart; some literally wail in agony. The joy of deliverance is also proportionally great. They rush into the arms of relatives, and shake hands with their friends, and utter loud praises to the God of their salvation. The sympathetic gladness is caught by the people of God, and reflected from every countenance, and we are almost reminded that there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth. The first subjects of their work were young men and women; then it came down to the children, and for several evenings we had a number of young girls seeking and finding mercy, then a number of boys and new again grown up women are seized with deep convictions and come forward voluntarily to be prayed for. The work seems to assume larger dimensions, and our Sabbath evening prayer-meetings are attended by five or six hundred people. Our sacramental services are seasons of peculiar blessing. The truths that have been specially owned by the Spirit of God are those that set forth the love of Jesus the propitiatory work of the Saviour, and the efficacy of faith in Him. We cannot form even an approximate estimate of the number of persons converted, as several were meeting in class previously, and we have not yet finished our quarterly visitation. Some of the other denominations in the town have shared in the outpouring of the Spirit. The Primitive Methodists have had a work for the last three months, and it is said number about 200 converts; but what is more unusual at Fenny Common, just outside the town, there is a similar work. The incumbent finding his church crowded and several in distress, called a prayer meeting after the afternoon service; many of our Methodist Leaders engaged in prayer, and the work went on. The clergyman's own son was among the penitents, and found salvation in the following week. It is said that the Bishop of the diocese sympathizes with the movement, and is coming over to visit Camborne in a few days. We are also expecting a visit from our esteemed President, the Rev. Dr. James, on Sunday, the 17th inst. He will certainly hear the shout of new-born souls. The old Cornish faith has not gone yet. To God be all the praise.—Correspondent.

LEEDS.—A correspondent writes: Recently we have held special religious services at St. Peter's Chapel, Leeds, which have been attended with the rich blessing of Almighty God. Some eighty or ninety persons professed to find salvation. A number of these came from distant parts of the town, and a few from other denominations; but the greater portion of them are gathered into our Society. We were greatly helped by the students from Headingley College; indeed, they almost did the entire work. These services extended over a fortnight, and the first week the preachers were Messrs. Lewis, Bell, and Cosh, Whittaker, and Griffin; the second week Messrs. Haworth, Whitmore, Cornforth, Appleby; and four or five students gave addresses on the Friday night. A special band-meeting was held each Saturday evening, and a concluding service for the new converts a week ago last Monday. The first week of these services the students came almost in a body, went in small bands through the streets in the neighbourhood of the chapel from three to five o'clock in the afternoon, distributing hand-bills, and inviting the people to the house of God. After tea in the vestry, and a short prayer-meeting, they went all together, accompanied by some of the leaders, and friends, through the various streets, singing as they proceeded, and stopping every two hundred yards or so to give short exhortations and ask the people to go with them to hear the Word of God. Many accepted the invitation. The congregations were remarkably good, through the whole fortnight. Host of all, we enthusiastically give an account of the circumstances which led to the formation of the Association, and to reading the Constitution. Short but highly interesting addresses were then delivered by Messrs. J. F. Parsons, J. B. Morrow, J. S. MacLean, J. A. Anderson, and D. N. Blackwood. The speakers all expressed themselves as sympathizing warmly in the objects proposed by this enterprise, and wished it abundant and enduring success.

There are one or two features wherein the newly formed Association differs somewhat from most of those already existing in this Province, and which it may be well to mention. One of its special objects is the suppression of the vice of intemperance, and the Constitution contains a clause which pledges its members against the practice of using intoxicating liquors.

This is a feature which we are sure must commend itself to all who wish to see our youth preserved from one of the most subtle and destructive forms of sin.

Our Association is peculiar also in another respect. It provides for the admission to its ranks of ladies, in the Capacity of Associate Members. It has been thought that the mothers and wives and daughters of the members ought to be allowed to wield their community powerful influence, in saving young men and winning them to virtue and godliness.

Let us hope that the enterprise thus successively initiated may have the sympathetic and prayers of all God's people, and may be blessed with a long and brilliant career of usefulness. There is special and pressing need in this vicinity for an Institution such as that to

which we have just called attention. Numbers of young men are employed about our railway works who need Christian teaching, and timely counsel to preserve them from the dangers to which their situation peculiarly exposes them. There are not wanting influences of a pernicious and seductive tendency, and if these are not counteracted by instrumentalities such as that we now propose to employ, results the most ruinous may ensue.

It may be proper to notice that the staff of Othley Barracks as published in the last Wesleyan has been subjected to a slight alteration. J. A. Anderson, Esq., having been appointed one of the Vice Presidents in place of Rev. A. Brown, who declined taking office.

A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION,
April 1st, 1872.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The following is a list of names of those who have been converted during the past week:—

At the close of the meeting on the 2nd inst. the following were the names of those who were converted:—

At the close of the meeting on the 3rd inst. the following were the names of those who were converted:—

At the close of the meeting on the 4th inst. the following were the names of those who were converted:—

At the close of the meeting on the 5th inst. the following were the names of those who were converted:—

At the close of the meeting on the 6th inst. the following were the names of those who were converted:—

At the close of the meeting on the 7th inst. the following were the names of those who were converted:—

At the close of the meeting on the 8th inst. the following were the names of those who were converted:—