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THE TEACHINGS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT IN ITS BROAD SPIRIT.

A clause in the will of the late Charles Dickens reads thus:—"I commit my soul to the mercy of God, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and I exhort my dear children to try to guide themselves by the teachings of the New Testament in its broad spirit, and to put no faith in any narrow construction of its letter."

It is not the prerogative of erring man to decide with reference to the eternal destiny of any of his fellows. Sometimes the fruit of a good or evil life is so apparent that there seems no room for doubt, and we are inclined to express a judgment when we should not do so. Especially should this be the case with an evil life, for an oft-quoted and true couplet says: "While the lamp holds out to burn, The wiser sinner may return."

Though Mr. Dickens, according to the testimony of one of his acquaintances in the "Advertiser," as quoted by *Zion's Herald*, "never read the Bible, never kept the Sabbath, never associated with religious people," and displayed his hospitality by "a continuous libidinous festivity from noon till midnight," yet, when he committed his soul to the mercy of God through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, "he certainly seemed to go to the right source for pardon and salvation."

But, what does he mean by "the teachings of the New Testament in its broad spirit" and "no man's narrow construction of its letter"? Expressions of this kind are somewhat common. They are frequently met in the current literature of the day. What do they signify? There is much ambiguity about them. They may be made to bear various meanings; but there cannot be much doubt as to their intention. They are intended to convey the idea that, in general, too little attention is paid by those whose duty it is to explain the teachings of the New Testament, to its offers of salvation to all, and too much attention to its commands and warnings—or, in another form, too much attention is given to the love of God which has opened up to all men the pathway to a happy immortality, and which sympathizes with men in all their frailties and imperfections, and too much attention to the marks and consequences of impiety. Something like this is the meaning which is generally intended when they are used. They are calculated, coming as they do from one whose writings are so popular and so evidently the products of a great mind, to foster the too prevalent disposition to presume upon the Divine mercy.

Now, I protest against these general views of the New Testament as an incorrect representation of its "broad spirit," and as a "narrow construction of its letter." I protest against them as the opinions of men who, in many cases, "never read the Bible," and who have no right to dogmatize or exhort with reference to its contents. I believe that Jesus Christ, who came from heaven to save me, loves me more than any humanitarian ever did or can. I believe that Jesus Christ knows how to direct me to avail myself of the mercy of God better than any human being, however great an authority he may be, ever did or can; and, having His own words in His own hand, I believe that He will direct me to "Search the Scriptures," I go to them as to the fountain-head of true instruction. What is the "broad spirit" of the Saviour's teachings? He says, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink," and "him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." He bids His servants herald the good tidings of His coming and His sacrificial death to "every creature." He gives me most positive assurance that, no matter who I am, or where I live, or what I have been, He is able to save me. But, does He teach me to put my dependence in His ability to save and to rest in the conviction that because He can save, therefore He will save? By no means; that is a "narrow construction" of the letter of His words. These assurances of His "free and undistinguishing regard" must be supplemented by a personal faith in Him which will lead me to keep His commandments and love His people; and the necessity of such faith in order to salvation is brought out in strong relief by the contrast, "He that believeth not shall be damned." He exhorts me to look into my heart and at my life for evidences of piety; and likening Himself to a vine and His Father to a husbandman, says, "Every branch in me that beareth not fruit he taketh away."

The teachings of the New Testament in its broad spirit" evidently are, that we must rely on no other views of the Divine mercy than those which lead us to be Christ-like in our abhorrence of sin and love of holiness, and any other interpretation is a "narrow construction of its letter."

C. J.

THE ENGLISH CONFERENCE.

BIRMINGHAM, Tuesday.

FIRST SESSION.

The doors of the Conference chapel were opened this morning at half-past eight. At nine the spacious platform, the body of the chapel, and the front pews of the gallery were filled with Methodist preachers, many of them rendered venerable by long and faithful service for the Lord Christ. The solemn but joyous gratitude and hope which all felt found appropriate expression in the beautiful hymn beginning—

And we are yet alive,
And see each other's face;
Which the President announced, and which all joined in singing, and in Psalm cxlv., read by the Secretary. Mr. Rattenbury and Dr. Scott then engaged in prayer.

The first business of Conference, according to the requirements of Mr. Wesley's Deed of Declaration, is the filling up of vacancies in the Legal Hundred. On calling over the roll it appeared that four members of the Hundred had died during the year, and that six, having been supernumeraries for four years, were disqualified. There were thus ten vacancies, four more than last year. Five of these were filled by election from among the ministers who had entered the work before 1852. The increase in the number of the preachers, and recent

arrangements with reference to these elections, have rendered addition to the Hundred, even on the ground, in part, of seniority, a high distinction, and of such distinction all felt that the brethren, J. E. Coulson, J. Talbot, W. H. Sargent, W. H. Taylor, and Samuel Simpson, elected this morning, were worthy.

The names of twelve ministers, including one of the above, were placed before the Conference for election on nomination. The five chosen were: Mr. Hellier, who, as Mr. Jenkins said in nominating him, was not a platform man, but prepared platform men. In acknowledging the honour done him, he stated that he had not been cradled in Methodism, but Methodism was the Church of his choice. He believed its doctrines, sincerely accepted its policy, and approved its discipline. Methodism could look back to a glorious past, and forward, he believed, to a glorious future.—Mr. Radcliffe, who said he regarded the honour done him as a new reason for living more closely to God, and labouring diligently for Methodism.

Mr. Walton, who gracefully accepted the distinction as intended to mark the great love of the Conference for the work in which he had been engaged, and for the missionary brethren with whom it had been his privilege to associate.—Mr. Woolther, who professed himself a Methodist by birth, by education, by choice, and by long and happy experience. No wonder, therefore, if, as he humbly confessed, he had in youth aspired to Methodist honours.—Mr. Edwards, to whose high services to Methodism many difficulties his colleague, Mr. Bedford, had borne testimony, and who rejoiced to be one among the first received into the Hundred by a vote resting upon a more extensive basis than heretofore.

The Rev. Gervase Smith, M. A., was introduced and read a paper on "The Position of the Canadian Conference." He pressed to be, and at first he seemed embarrassed, but very soon shaking off that embarrassment, he gave a speech which was thoroughly appreciated by his audience. He told of the happy Conference he had attended in Canada under the presidency of his old friend Mr. Punshon (each mention of whose name was received with cheer). He then went on to speak of the industrial position of Methodism in the Dominion, and of mission work among the Indian and French Roman Catholics. The speech was full of earnestness and humour, but was somewhat lacking in clearness of detail. It was, we thought, better adapted to a popular assembly than to the Conference.

Wednesday.

This morning, in seconding a vote of thanks to the Assistant-Secretaries and Letter-writers, Mr. HAYDON found opportunity to express his delight at seeing Mr. FARRAR in the chair, and in Dr. JAMES's election to fill the office held for fourteen years by Mr. FARRAR. He raised a general salute by saying he hoped Dr. JAMES might not be Secretary so long as his predecessor, but might soon be raised to a higher position.

Mr. R. N. YOUNG was called to the desk vacant by the election of Dr. JAMES, and Mr. F. GREVILLE was appointed to succeed Mr. YOUNG as letter-writer. The other members of the Executive Committee, Messrs. H. W. WILLIAMS, M. C. OSBORN, L. H. WHELAN, M. A., and W. T. RADCLIFFE were re-appointed.

On the motion of the ex-President, seconded by Mr. RATTENBURY, and supported by Mr. W. SHAW and others, the Conference passed, very cordially, a vote of thanks to Dr. OSBORN for the able lecture he delivered, in connection with the Fetterly lectureship, on Monday evening, on the person and work of the Holy Spirit.

The invitation of the Manchester circuit to hold the Conference of 1871 in that city was accepted. Suggestions from district meetings and memorials from circuits were next read, and placed in the hands of a Committee, to be reported upon. Notices of motion were also given.

The addresses from the Conferences of Eastern British America and Australia were read, and Dr. GEORGE SCOTT spoke as the representative of the former Conference. On the motion of Dr. Rigg's Committee, he was appointed to consider the Bursals Bill and the proposed Religious Census, and to advise the Conference whether it should take action, and, if so, what action on these subjects. At the suggestion of Mr. HOLLAND, the "Glebes Loan Bill" was also referred to the consideration of the Committee. Questions relating to the admission of ministers to ordination, the continuance of probationers on trial, and the reception of candidates to the ministry were considered. Of eighty candidates recommended by the various district meetings, sixty-two were accepted by the Conference. Forty-three of these are designated to the home work, and nineteen to the foreign missions. All of them, we are glad to note, are to have the benefit of the Theological Institution.

During the morning Mr. RATTENBURY made a statement of the work of the sanctuary position of the Auxiliary Fund, and it was resolved to make a small addition to the annual allowances to the widows of ministers, and to supernumeraries who had been in the full work thirty-nine years or upwards.

Thursday.

The names of thirty-two brethren were given this morning in answer to the solemn inquiry, "What ministers have died during the year?" An obituary for insertion in the Minutes of Conference, was read of each of these now sainted men, and in the case of several a spoken tribute of affection and esteem was also rendered. The roll of the departed this year contains the names of several men widely known and greatly beloved. Mr. MOSS and Mr. FIRT-CRACKER were repeatedly elected chairmen of districts. Mr. FIELD, whose ministry was begun in India, continued in England, and closed amid great physical weakness, in Australia, was everywhere a most painstaking, attractive, and soul-saving preacher. Mr. RORKE was full of burning zeal, was made greatly useful, and, though early called to his reward, has left behind him a name which is "as odour perfume." Mr. WILLIAMS (SMITH), Mr. EXLEY, Mr. SHEARMAN, and others (for we must not multiply names), united high qualifications in the pulpit to exemplary diligence in every department of their work. As an obituary after another was read, the evidence multiplied of the truth of the old remark, "Our preachers die

well." The two most eminent names on the roll were those of ISAAC KELLING and PETER M'OWAN. Mr. M'OWAN's ministry was distinguished by exceeding fervour and power, and was eminently successful. Mr. KELLING united in himself many high qualities of mind and heart, and in 1855 was called to the chair of the Conference. Among those who spoke while these obituaries were under consideration was Mr. WILLIAM TRANTER, who began his ministry sixty-seven years ago, and is now the father of the Conference. He spoke of one of the oldest of the ministers, removed by death during the year, as his son in the Gospel. Mr. JACKSON is, we believe, next in seniority to Mr. TRANTER. This greatly honoured and venerable man is unable to attend Conference, but has sent to his brethren a loving message, bidding them be careful to remove no landmarks. To his message it was resolved to reply by a letter of affectionate and respectful sympathy. A similar letter is also to be sent to Dr. DIXON.

During the morning a resolution was proposed by Mr. ARTHUR, seconded by Mr. THOMAS SMITH, and supported by Dr. WADDEY, OSBORN, and JOHNSON, to address to Parliament an earnest petition against certain Acts recently discussed in the House of Commons with closed doors. The feeling of the Conference on the subject was exceedingly strong and indignant, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

Friday.

The Conference enjoyed this morning a great treat in welcoming Bishop Simpson and Dr. R. FOSTER. Their visit had been anxiously expected, not only because they come as representatives of the largest section of the Methodist community, but for their own sakes. Dr. FOSTER is known as the author of a very able and edifying book on "Christian Purity," and the name of Bishop Simpson, since his visit to this country in 1857, has been a household word among English Methodists. All were eager to hear the Bishop, perhaps those more so who had heard him before. He unites in himself almost every quality requisite to charm in a Christian orator; his address is modest, unassuming, and gentlemanly; his address natural and easy; his voice powerful, pleasant, well modulated, able, we should suppose, to fill without effort the largest building. Perhaps there is in his speaking a slight American accent, but it is forgotten almost immediately. His articulation of every syllable is singularly distinct. To these graces of delivery he adds higher qualities. His style is at once easy and flowing, and distinguished by elegance and purity. His matter is well arranged. His powers of imagination and generalisation enable him to idealise the subject of which he is speaking, and to present it clearly and vividly before his audience. His discourse is adorned with beautiful illustrations and with exceedingly happy scriptural allusions and quotations. A warm lover of his own country, and full of confidence in its future, he is appreciative of what is great and good beyond its limits. He has travelled much, and seen many men, and cultivated wide Christian sympathies. Above all, he habitually realises the presence of God, and brings home the consciousness of that presence to his hearers. His manner is eminently serious and devout, and his speaking is characterised by great spiritual unction and power. The Bishop's references to the mingled emotions he felt were very touching. His joy at being in the English Conference was chastened by sorrowful recollections. He was there to supply the place of Bishop Kingsley, who had formerly been his pupil afterwards his colleague in the Episcopacy who had been on an official tour to China, had held a Conference in India, had visited the Holy Land, his feet had stood in Jerusalem, he was just about to sail for Europe, when God called him to himself. He referred to other bereavements which the Churches of America and England had been called to suffer. He then spoke of the abolition of slavery as opening to his Church a wide door to the colored population, and of the rapid development of that Church among them. He saw in this promise not only of the spiritual emancipation of the 40,000,000 of colored people in America, but of the evangelisation of Africa. Thus God would vindicate His providence, causing the wrath of man to praise Him. He proceeded to describe the success of the Methodist Church in evangelising the foreign population that was continually pouring into their country from Germany, from Scandinavia, from China and Japan, from all parts of the earth, and showed how this had led to the establishment of missions in foreign lands. He next described the progress made by the Church he represented since his last visit to England, thirteen years ago. The statistics he gave, and those contained in the address, were marvellous, but perhaps the most noteworthy point was that the growth of the Church was quickly outrunning that of the population. In the close of his address he described with great power and impressiveness the fundamental principles of Methodism. They were, first, a consciousness of the manifestation of the Divine presence in their own mind; and, secondly, the co-operation of all parts of the Church in the advancement of Christ's cause. Methodism, he believed, had been raised up to do the great contractive of Popery, and was designed in the providence of God to extend throughout the world.

Dr. FOSTER followed Bishop Simpson. Though, judging from his address this morning, he is not so accomplished an orator as his distinguished colleague, he was listened to with great interest as he described the educational agencies of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He himself is the professor of systematic theology in the recently established but very prosperous Drew Theological Seminary. In that institution the students devote three years to classical and general studies, before entering on the four years' theological course.

The Ex-President and Mr. ARTHUR were called upon to respond to these addresses. In doing so Mr. ARTHUR spoke at considerable length and with much eloquence and power. But our time and space are gone, and we cannot note even the points upon which he dwelt. We must refer our readers to the full report of this interesting session which will find elsewhere.

On the motion of Dr. Osborn, seconded by

Dr. WADDEY, a respectful and affectionate request was addressed to Bishop Simpson that he would preach before the Conference. The Bishop promised compliance with the request, and it was arranged that the service should be held at one o'clock on Monday afternoon.

The proceedings of the morning have been very appropriately followed by the Conference lovefeast in the evening. The venerable William Shaw presided. He spoke of having been converted when fourteen, of beginning to preach when seventeen, and of labours, trials, and successes during thirty-five years in Africa. He exhorted all to live near to God, and bore testimony from his own experience that he who has Christ in him the hope of glory may be happy under any circumstances. He was followed by Bishop Simpson, who told how he was enabled everywhere to realise the presence of God, and urged his hearers to strive daily to lift the world nearer to God; to would receive power to do so, and would thus themselves also be brought near. After such an opening, and with the large chapel all but filled with members of Society in Burslem and the neighbourhood, interspersed everywhere with Methodist preachers, there could not but be a good lovefeast. Though Mr. Shaw invited not only the ministers, but any one present to speak, the speaking was confined to the preachers, and almost exclusively to the old preachers. It was remarkable also that of the eleven speakers, five had been missionaries, in addition to Mr. Shaw, men so well known and beloved as Mr. Calvert, of Fiji, Mr. Cox, of China, and Mr. Thomas of the Friendly Islands. It was delightful to hear such testimonies of God's power to save from all sin, to fill with his love, and to support in every circumstance of affliction and trial. The presence of God was felt throughout the meeting, and a special unction attended the closing prayer.

Saturday.

The Conference has been engaged to-day, as well as during part of Thursday and Friday, in inquiries relating to the moral character and the fidelity in doctrine and discipline, of its members. In so large a body it must needs be that offences will come, and it is a matter of gratitude when the number of delinquencies is so small, and when it includes so few cases of a serious character as this year. It is also felt that the usefulness of Methodism depends above all things upon the purity and fidelity of its ministry. Hence the value of retaining these frequent examinations of the preachers one by one, and hence also the necessity, in order that the examinations may be confidential, scrutinizing, faithful, that this portion of the proceedings of Conference should not be communicated in detail to the public. One case, however, has occurred, which, though it involves grave dereliction from ministerial propriety and from Methodist pledges, does not directly constitute an offence against moral character, and to which it may not be improper to refer. One of the most painful proceedings of last Conference had reference to Mr. HUGHES, who had published a book which the Conference characterized as "challenging before the world the ancient and established order of Methodism with relation to the class-meeting—containing an attempt to attach to Methodism the odium of recognising no membership in the Christian Church beyond that created by membership of the Methodist Society—and laying down principles for the constitution of a true Christian Church, illiberal, impracticable, and distinctly at variance, with the spirit and teaching of the Holy Scriptures." The publication of such a book the Conference thought "calculated to be detrimental not only to the system of discipline, but to the spiritual and evangelistic interests of Methodism." The offence having been proved, some thought that the minister concerned, ought no longer to be allowed a place in the Conference, but after a very lengthy discussion a resolution was come to which virtually placed him on trial for another year. During the year Mr. HUGHES has not modified his views, or ceased from his publication. On the contrary he has published another pamphlet on the subject. He has therefore not only continued to object to Methodist discipline, but has placed himself in direct antagonism to the entire body, refusing to be restrained by its most earnestly prescribed wishes and opinions. He has also assailed—and in this the gravamen of the offence—principles without assenting to which he could never have become a Methodist minister, and has thus committed, in the judgment of the Conference, a grave offence against public faith and honour.

After hearing his defence, which contained no hope of change, and no promise of conformity to the expressed wishes and decisions of his brethren, and after very careful and anxious deliberation, upon which Messrs. Bedford, Arthur, Vasey, Dr. Osborn, the Ex-President, and Mr. B. Gregory took a leading part, the Conference at length reluctantly came to the conclusion that Mr. HUGHES was no longer fitted to sustain the responsibilities of a circuit minister. It resolved, therefore, to remove his name from the Minutes, but to place it on the Journal of Conference as a supernumerary. This, of course, will secure to Mr. HUGHES the Connexion allowance; it will also afford him the opportunity of returning to the ranks of the ministry should he, after further consideration, be able to comply with the requirements of the Conference. More than two of those who spoke expressed a wish that this might be the case.

Monday.

The great event of to-day has been the sermon the Conference has been privileged to hear from Bishop Simpson. According to previous arrangement, the business was suspended at one o'clock. At this time the platform and body of the chapel were crowded with ministers, many of whom had made special effort to be present. When the doors were opened a great multitude hastened to fill the galleries and every unoccupied part of the chapel. The Bishop gave as his text Acts xx. 24, "But my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the grace of God." We are writing hastily, but even had we leisure, we should be afraid to attempt a description of the discourse, or of the marvellous effect produced upon the audience. The preacher began in quiet and measured tones. He described with great power of analysis, and with forceful appeals to the conscience, the marks of a true call to the Christian ministry; he illustrated by most graphic descriptions of St. Paul's character and career, the various duties which demand; he insisted especially with passionate earnestness, upon the grand obligation to preach Christ; and then, turning to the congregation generally, he pressed upon them with most loving tenderness, but with the greatest fidelity, the duty of accepting the Gospel preached to them, and of accepting the breathless attention with which all listened to it was interrupted only by sobs, or by frequent shouts of assent, or of thankfulness and praise. When at its close we looked round upon the audience we could scarcely see a dry eye, and since the delivery of the sermon we have heard no expressions with reference to it except of the highest admiration. Many of those who heard it say that never before were they so greatly moved. From an account written by a friend we will venture to extract a single paragraph. "It is said that after a passage in one of Massillon's sermons, descriptive of the judgment, his audience rose and shrieked in terror. When Bishop Simpson pictured the Apostle bruised and bleeding from the maltreatment of a brutal mob, just recovering from his swoon, and said, 'He speaks, I can see his lips move—I bend down to catch his whisper—What does he say? But none of these things move me.' He then graphically described him beaten and imprisoned, dripping with the salt wave, just saved from the wreck, yet crying still, 'None of these things move me,' and then, finally, sketched the Apostle, just before his death, penning his last epistle to his dearly-loved son in the Gospel, Timothy, and said, 'As I look over his shoulder I read—what? It is, 'Timothy, give up preaching the Gospel, you will be beaten, and imprisoned, and killed, if you continue to preach?' Is it that? The great assembly, wrought up to a high pitch, cried as with one voice, 'No! no!' and then a strange thrill passed through them when the preacher said, 'I read this, 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day, and not to me only, but to all them that love his appearing.'"

When Bishop Simpson had closed his sermon the ex-President rose, and in suitable terms proposed that the thanks of Conference should be given to Bishop Simpson, for the sermon they had just heard, and to Dr. Foster for his sermon preached in the Conference Chapel on Sunday night. Never was resolution of the kind better deserved, or more heartily awarded. In presenting the thanks the President said truly that hundreds would through life entertain joyous recollections of that morning. They would never forget either Bishop Simpson or Dr. Foster. Dr. Foster was the first to reply. He referred in most affecting terms to the death of Dr. McCintock, who had been Bishop Simpson's colleague in the delegation thirteen years ago, and whose last words, "It will be all right, all right, all right," had been addressed to himself. The expressions of delight Dr. Foster used in speaking of what he had seen and heard in the Conference, and especially of the order, the ability, and the Christian courtesy and fidelity with which the discussions were conducted, were very grateful, for all felt that he who uttered them was a man whose good opinion was worth having. Bishop Simpson, in the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as well as his own, thanked the Conference for the great courtesy with which he and his colleague had been received, and earnestly asked that a deputation from the British Conference might visit the next General Conference in America. The desire he expressed that the Churches and nations might be drawn more closely together was warmly responded to by all, and not only the Conference and the Methodist people, but Englishmen generally, will receive with pleasure his assurance that all thoughtful and godly people in America would regard with interest that country and England as a calamity second only to that of national extinction.

The President then in the name of the Conference shook hands with the delegates, and expressed the wish that they might be favoured with a happy and prosperous return voyage. All felt that by sending such a deputation the American General Conference had done honor both to itself and to the British Conference.

Tuesday.

There are three subjects in the proceedings of to-day to which Methodist people will look with deep interest. The first is the retirement of Dr. WADDEY from the active services of the ministry. Very touching and beautiful were the tributes paid to his many high qualities, and very great will be the satisfaction of his friends throughout the country to know that though he has been a Methodist preacher forty-seven years, and though he spoke this morning touching of his ailments and defects, yet he is still a hale old man, not only wise in counsel, but full as ever with wit and humor, able frequently to occupy the pulpit, and, if we may judge from the character of his speeches in Conference, to preach with as great force and beauty as ever. May God in His mercy spare him long to his family, to Methodism, and to the country. A second point of interest, which we will not mention, is the proposal made this morning by the ex-President, and sanctioned by the Conference, to place a monument to John and Charles Wesley in Westminster Abbey. The third point is the announcement of an act of generosity on the part of Sir Francis Lyett, which hitherto, we believe, has been without precedent in Methodism. The Committee of Review heard with admiration of Sir Francis's design to give £10,000 towards the erection of Methodist chapels in London. This morning Mr. Arthur read from him a letter expressing a hope that within ten, or perhaps seven years, fifty Methodist chapels may be erected in London, and offering if the Con-

ference would raise £50,000 towards this object, he would himself give as much. So noble a challenge will, we trust, elicit many contributions on a scale not yet thought of. No wonder that the Conference could not resist the request of the Metropolitan Chapel Building Committee, and promised to appoint an efficient minister as their secretary.

Obituary.

Departed this life, in Halifax, on the morning of July 6, 1870, SARAH INGLIS, beloved wife of Mr. Fletcher A. Hennigar, and second daughter of Mr. R. L. Harris, of Lower Horton, in the 30th year of her age, leaving a deeply afflicted husband, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

Mrs. Hennigar, about seven years ago, gave herself by personal consecration to Christ, and united herself with the Wesleyan Church at Horton. Soon after her removal to Halifax in October, 1868, she connected herself with Mrs. G. H. Starr's class, which she attended regularly up to the time of her death. To her Christian character, Mrs. Starr, bears a pleasing and satisfactory testimony.

During her short residence in Halifax, by her amiable disposition and Christian steadfastness, she won the esteem and affectionate regards of numerous acquaintances; and though her removal from prospective usefulness, and from an increasingly happy home, was sudden and unexpected, she has left the unquestionable assurance that she is now enjoying the "Rest prepared for the people of God in our Father's house on high."

How much Mrs. Hennigar was esteemed by those who knew her best, was evidenced by the deep sorrow the news of her sudden death mortally bereaved her native village, where her mortal remains were committed to the sanctuary of the dead, there to rest till the morning of the resurrection; and by the universal sympathy of the large congregation that listened with so solemn attention to the discourse delivered in improvement of the mournful event, on the following Sabbath morning.

May the sudden bereavement effectually admonish her afflicted husband, relatives and friends to watch, and to be also ready to greet their departed loved one.

Only just across the river, on the other shore, August 1870.

MR. RICHARD DAWSON.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." Mr. Richard Dawson the subject of this brief memoir, was born in the year of our Lord 1780, at Mount Pleasant, near Bandon, County of Cork, Ireland. He was brought to experience a saving change of heart when about 20 years of age, through the instrumentality of Methodism, and to the day of his death continued a faithful and devout follower of Christ, and a true lover of that people to whom, under God, he owed his religious impressions and conversion.

His early Christian life was one of great trial, and his piety was brought to the severest test, for his parents were members of the established church and could not bear the thought of their son becoming a Methodist, a people in whose days especially, every where spoken against, consequently they used every means in order to draw or drive him from so dangerous a people, as they thought, and bring him back to the fold of "Mother Church." Richard had a brother who also became the subject of converting grace, and often did their united prayers go up to heaven from behind a hedge on their fathers farm, a favorite place of resort where the two brothers used to meet to pour out their souls to God for themselves and their dear but misguided parents. The father was in possession of considerable property and threatened to "cut them off with a shilling" if they did not leave the Methodists, but in their estimation nothing could compensate for the loss of religion, they were willing to "count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus their Lord," and did not count them dung that they might win Christ. Often did the father threaten to lock the door against them, and exclude them from a parents home. But the change in them was so self-evident as to carry conviction to the heart of the father; and the father, mother, and the whole became converted to God, joined the same church, and for years delighted to entertain the Methodist preachers, and their house became the house of God, where the gospel was faithfully proclaimed from time to time for years. Well may it be said "behold what a great matter a little fire kindleth," and what a lesson to young converts to be faithful to their religious principles and profession.

He removed from Ireland to the Province of New Brunswick, located twenty miles from Bathurst called the "Capes," and being one of the first residents, and from Bandon, gave it the name of New Bandon, where he resided for nearly fifty years. At that time there was no minister stationed in any of these parts, and like Barbara Hick he brought the learning in education of religion from the old country to the "new world," opened his house for prayer, and read a sermon of Mr. Wesley's every Sabbath morning, when nearly every person in the settlement used to attend those means of grace. For more than twenty years the servant of God held those meetings and struggled comparatively alone, and yet he was not alone for God was with him. Fifty years he sustained the office of Class Leader. During the last two years of his early pilgrimage he became dull of hearing and partly blind so that it was exceedingly difficult to converse with him, but he had always a word to speak for Jesus. And at the advanced age of ninety years, he passed away to our Father's house above, Dec. 21st, 1869, to be forever with the Lord, leaving behind him loved ones who are I trust continuing for the same inheritance above.

By giving the above a place in the *Provincial Wesleyan*, you will oblige yours truly,
RICHARD WEDDALL,
Bathurst, N. B., June 1870.

SERVED JOHN CIRCUIT.

Having served her generation by the will of God, CATHERINE, relict of the late John Johnson, Tatamagouche, passed through the valley



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Entertaining and Emphatically Readable.

ORK ALBION.

ART. POLITICS, FIELD NANCE AND NEWS.

CLASS SERIAL STORY.

AN CORNWALLIS.

and shadow of death, on the 26th of April last, trusting in Jesus, having spent 85 years in this world.

MITCHELL BURNS, born near Dugganong, Tyrone, Ireland, 1794—on the 6th of May last, died at River John, N. S. In 1814 he united with the Methodists in his native land, where for some years he acted as Class Leader and Local Preacher. Upwards of twenty years ago he emigrated to this Province, where in his old age his heart was made glad, by seeing two of his sons, ministers in the Church of his choice. In his last illness he found the "favor of God better than life," and testified that through the atonement of Christ, he had a sure prospect of future glory.—died in peace.

Seventy-six years ago, **GEORGE PERLIN**, was born at River John, where he died on the 24th of last May, much respected by the community at large. Upwards of fifty years ago, through the instrumentality of Wesleyan Ministers, he was led to trust in the merits of Christ for salvation, and quite unlike many others, similarly brought to the Saviour, he at once identified himself with those among whom he received spiritual benefit, nor ever afterward acted as if he regretted having cast his lot with the Methodists. The hospitable manner in which his itinerant ministers were entertained at his house, together with his contributions towards the support of the Church of his choice showed a spirit of liberality. He was known among his brethren as a Class Leader, and teacher in the Sabbath school; but best of all, when warned by his last illness, that death was at hand, calmly replied, "I am going home to die no more." Thus ceased to work and live one of the oldest members of our Church in this place.

Upwards of eighty years ago, Mrs. **THOMAS HARBAR**, was born in the County Tipperary, Ireland, and while yet young, through the labors of the celebrated Gideon Ouseley was brought to Christ. Subsequently she removed with her husband to Nova Scotia, settled on the West Branch of River John, and there continued to reside until her death, which took place on the 4th of June last. The Saviour she sought in early life, enabled her triumphantly to meet her last enemy.

River John, Aug. 20, 1870.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1870.

THE WAR.

We think it certain that the readers of the *Provincial Wesleyan* are too intelligent to feel indifferent to the progress of the terrible contest going on between France and Germany. We judge it therefore probable that those readers will not be displeased if, turning aside this week from the consideration of Connexional topics, we take a general survey of the developments of this dreadful quarrel from its commencement to the moment of writing, which, as we may observe, necessarily a few days earlier than the hour of publication.

France has already inflicted upon Germany immense injury in the present war. The commercial marine of Germany has been driven from the ocean. The commerce of the chief German ports has been almost entirely superseded, through the operations of the French blockading fleets. The manufacturing industry of Germany has been greatly damaged. An unproductive war expenditure of very many millions sterling has been forced upon Germany, which will for many years to come necessitate increased taxation of the resources of the German people. Tens of thousands of German soldiers have been mutilated for life; and many thousands of German patriots have been mangled to death on bloody battle fields or are dying of wounds or of diseases brought on by the exposure and fatigues of the campaign. Throughout Germany widows and fatherless children have been greatly multiplied. Were the war to end before these remarks meet the eyes of the *Wesleyan* readers it would yet require the recuperative influence of many years of peace and prosperity to remove the traces of the injuries inflicted on Germany by this atrocious war.

Notwithstanding, however, the losses experienced by Germany in this war, up to the present hour of writing, the main current of events since Napoleon declared war with Prussia has run strongly and disastrously against the hopes of France. What the French armies, the French fleets, or the French statesmen may yet be able to effect we know not. But up to the period at which we write, France has been substantially beaten at all points.

In the first place, France has been defeated in the attempt to make the contest a struggle between Prussia single handed, weakened by domestic insurrection, and France aided by important allies. Napoleon hoped to find South Germany, comprising Bavaria, Hesse Darmstadt, Wurtemberg and Baden, prepared to remain neutral. He also evidently calculated on an insurrection against Prussian rule in Hanover, and at least much coldness towards the Prussian cause in Saxony and Schleswig Holstein. He has been grievously disappointed in his expectations in these respects. There has been no rebellion in Hanover. On the contrary Hanover, despite its forcible annexation to Prussia, is as loyal to the German cause in this war as Brandenburg. There is no coldness towards Prussia in Saxony. On the contrary, the Saxons who in 1866, fought most heroically against Prussia, have distinguished themselves in this war by fighting on her side with unsurpassed valour. The South Germans have not stood aloof from the common cause. On the contrary, with the greatest promptitude they ranged themselves at the beginning under the banner of the Prussian Crown Prince in defence of the Fatherland. The French declaration of war was greeted from one end of Germany to the other with a grand outburst of enthusiasm in behalf of Germany and against France in its contemplated attempt at effecting the disruption and spoliation of Germany. In less than forty-eight hours after war was declared, Napoleon knew that France would have all Germany outside of Austria for its opponent.

Napoleon apparently made himself sure that Denmark would take sides with him, and that thus he would be able to use Jut-

land as a base from which to administer to Prussia a damaging blow in the flank, while making his main attack in front. It is supposed that he expected some sort of aid from Austria.

He has been bitterly disappointed in these respects too and better in the other cases mentioned. Denmark did not dare to join hands with France against Prussia; and, strange to say, the Germans of Vienna manifested almost as much sympathy for the Germans of Munich or Stuttgart in South Germany. France could obtain no allies.

Napoleon by choosing his own time to declare war expected to take Prussia at a disadvantage for want of due preparation. He was sadly at fault in his anticipation. Before Napoleon found himself able to advance across the Saar the Lauter or the Rhine, Prussia confronted his forces with an immense army.

Napoleon fully intended to make Germany the theatre of the war, to conquer the Rhine Provinces, and hold them. For a few days he held one little German town. But since the 5th of August, France has been the scene of the struggle, and Alsace and Lorraine are, as we write, very largely under German control. The Prussians have reaped immense advantages from having been able to carry on the war in France. They have saved Germany from the presence of enemies having the reputation of being the most skillful plunderers in Europe. They have had full command of all the resources of Germany, they have been able to levy towards the support of the German armies in France heavy contributions on French resources. They have been able to ward off from Southern Germany sufferings and disasters in presence of which the new born enthusiasm of its people in favor of German Unity might possibly wilt away.

The French have fought with their accustomed bravery from Weissenburg, to Reizoville. But they have nevertheless been out fought by the persistent, courageous Germans; and hitherto from first to last the French have been outgeneralled. Had the French fought less bravely than they have done, their armies would have been well nigh destroyed by this time.

The splendid successes won by the Germans in Alsace and Lorraine have prevented the French Government from sending military expeditions to the Baltic and North Sea to operate against Prussia in those directions.

We make no prediction regarding coming events in the struggle. One can scarcely deem it possible that the war can continue without Prussia being called upon in turn to submit to some serious military reverses; but it does not at all seem probable that France can gain any such success as will enable her to arrest the work of German Unification, far less to demand the cessation to her of the German Rhine Provinces. From all the indications apparent as we write, we unavoidably infer that France may deem itself fortunate if when peace comes, Alsace shall still be numbered among the French Provinces.

J. R. N.

OUR CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

(SECOND PAPER.)

As a Church, we are not altogether destitute of an Educational History. The Wesley's were men of ripe and ripened scholarship, as well as of high intellectual abilities, and of an earnest evangelistic spirit. They did not rest content with the reclamation of men from the guilt and power of sin, but sought to establish and extend the work so well begun, by the erection of Seminaries, especially for the sons of their preachers, and by the diffusion of a cheap and wholesome literature for the improvement everywhere of "the people called Methodists." The schools at Kingswood, and at Wood-House Grove, and the Orphan School at Newcastle attest the earnest desire of our venerable Founder to promote the cause of Christian Education. The construction of the first of these was begun in the year 1739, the very year mentioned in our Quarterly Tickets as that of the establishment of the "United Societies." It is no less worthy of note that at the first "Conference" held in London in 1744, the design of obtaining a Seminary for the training of the junior preachers, was introduced; and the purpose solemnly recorded, to have such an Institution "if God spare us till another Conference." "That this design was not carried out, till many years after, was probably owing chiefly to the fact that Mr. Wesley found in this enterprise, as that of Kingswood, all sorts of discouragements, "if not" cavillers and prophets of evil on every side."

We mention these facts, however, to show the spirit of the man whose name we so much delight to honour; and to remind those who are tempted to regard the "former times" as "better" than our own, and to sigh for the return of "John Wesley's Methodism," that by a more liberal support of our Educational Institutions, they may themselves begin the work of reformation, and hasten forward the consummation, for which they so devoutly long.

The truth is, that the experience of that man of God has very generally been that of his devoted followers. A few have everywhere been found in Methodism who have seen the value of Evangelistic enterprise and Educational improvement, and who moreover have clearly apprehended the intimate connection which the one of these bears to the other. But the majority has failed to grasp these great principles, or at least with proper self-denial, and persistent zeal to carry them out.

Maritime Provinces that has not been blessed, greatly blessed, through their instrumentality? Nor has the benefit been confined either to our own denomination, or exhausted itself in purely spiritual results. Gifted and useful men there are, ministering in the Sanctuaries of other branches of the Christian Church who first experienced the joys of salvation in our Educational Institution at Sackville, and received the groundwork of their mental training within its hallowed walls; while in our Public Schools and Colleges, in our professions, in the Halls of our Legislature, and among our "Merchant Princes," are found many who obtained their first impulse onward and upward, in the business of life, during their sojourn at Mount Allison.

A question of no little moment, at the present time, is, Can our people generally, be brought to form a correct estimate of the importance of our Educational work at Sackville, and to maintain and increase its efficiency in the future? We believe they can. When a good case is put before them, our adherents, generally speaking, are not slow to perceive it, or unwilling to give it their practical support. In this respect we contrast the present favourably with the past. The world is, we are persuaded, steadily, if slowly, growing better. Let then every former student at our Academies and Colleges rally to the support of these noble and Christian Institutions. The rich may, with assured confidence, be trusted to give liberally, and to give bountifully, and by means of the newly formed "Educational Society," the humblest may contribute their offering to this good cause. We present it as the cause of Christ. The training of servants for His work, of soldiers for His service, of ambassadors to go on His behalf to a ruined and perishing race, is the work of the Christian, and it is that which we affectionately solicit the sympathy and support of those who love Him.

This temporal invasion was followed by a general engagement in which the Prussians terribly avenged the insult and boasting of the French victory. The imperial forces were defeated and driven back with fearful loss on both sides. The victory proved for the time a crushing blow to the French army, and well-nigh produced a panic in Paris. It has transferred the seat of war from the frontier line of Prussia, into the very heart of France, and turned at last for the time, the host of the invaders of German territory into an army fighting for self-protection and the safety of their own land.

The position of the Emperor is exceedingly critical, and he has an arduous if not desperate game to play. A vindictive and powerful enemy is threatening him in front, and in his rear a disappointed people passionately demanding victory and filling Paris with alarm.

The Ministry of M. Olivier has been withdrawn, and it is fully expected that Marshal Bazaine will assume the leadership of the French army. The Houses of Parliament were prorogued on Wednesday. The Queen was not present, but in her name assent was given to a large number of bills, chief among which must be placed the Irish Land Tenure Bill and the Education Bill.

August 12, 1870.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—If by your request for a letter had not so modestly preferred, I might have yielded to the temptation to disregard it. None but those with whom I have no acquaintance, and who are passing events has become a second nature, can write with comfort when moving rapidly from place to place. Your readers, those especially who may glance at the "Wesleyan" at the breakfast table, will thank me for the omission of details connected with the earlier part of the voyage, such detail at least, as I am best prepared from personal experience to give. These I quietly label "Duke Street" never soundly remaining on deck, as at that morning when his notes sung by many voices rose from the saloon and mingled with the gentle wash of the waves, and the less grew the sound of the mighty machinery below.

While landing passengers on Saturday night in Queenston harbor, we first heard of a declaration of war against Prussia by France. English sympathies generally lean towards Prussia, yet the cartoon of one of the comic papers of the day, representing John Bull weighing the claims of the contending nations upon his favorable regards, and coolly remarking "six of one and half a dozen of the other," aptly describes the feeling of no small part of the nation, since the negotiations between Bismarck and the Emperor have been brought to light. The English people do not want war; no petitions in their Churches meet with a heartier response than those for peace, but a certain feverish feeling arises from the fact that any infringement of the neutrality of Belgium may suddenly call her armies into the field. English statesmen are wise in remembering Palmerston's idea, "that the best way to keep peace is to be prepared for war," and are quietly strengthening their defenses.

In many of the larger towns you may meet the recruiting sergeant dressed in his best, followed by a number of strapping lads, on their way to the recruiting office for inspection. And, day before yesterday the Wesleyan Conference now in session at Burslem, made provision for the appointment of a Chaplain to move with the army in the event of war breaking out during the year.

The growing importance of Wesleyan movements is marked by the fact that the "Times" now devotes a column or two daily to a report of Conference proceedings. We reached Burslem just "in time to be too late" to hear Bishop Simpson's sermon on "None of these things move me." The members of the Conference some of them "men wondered at" seem to have been thoroughly electrified by the Bishop's discourse. We hear it spoken of on the platform, and at home, and in the train, as if altogether above criticism. An ex-President, one of the most elegant of that able group on the Conference platform, remarked yesterday that since the Bishop's sermon on Monday every thing seemed dry. Bishop Simpson is another of those powerful men given by Ireland to American Methodism; another proof that John Wesley was not a mere visionary, but a practical friend for devoting so much time to Ireland, he replied "Take care of Ireland and she'll repay you."

Thomas Hughes by the publication of another pamphlet on the subject of class-meetings as a test of membership, has been again put under discipline by his District Meeting. His case excited no small amount of discussion in the Conference. Some were for immediate expulsion, others making capital of the word "eventually" in last year's resolution on his case, pleaded for a more lenient course of treatment. After a patient hearing had been given to a long speech from Mr. Hughes, the purport of which was that his opinions were unchanged and unchangeable, the Conference resolved to place him on the supernumerary list for a

year, his conduct to be reported upon by his Superintendent at the next meeting of Conference.

When I entered the Burslem chapel, W. B. Pope, Theological Tutor at Didsbury was conducting the examination of seventy candidates for ordination. All these were ordained next morning in the Wesleyan chapel at Healey and Tunstall. To listen to the ordination charge of ex-President Jobson was to enjoy a rare treat. The same was said by those who listened to Mr. Hall's charge at Tunstall. As both these charges will probably, in accordance with the request of the Conference, be published, it is not worth while for me to attempt to tell you readers what I heard of the one or about the other.

In the evening of that day a large and most enthusiastic Wesleyan Temperance meeting was held in the Town Hall of Burslem. The chair was taken by a Methodist layman, named Boyle, in the absence of Alderman Barrow, prevented by business from being at his post, and addressed were delivered by Messrs. Dicks, G. W. Oliver, of the Westminster Training School, who can hit the nail on the head as well as any man we have heard. Nehemiah Curmeo, Charles Garrett of Manchester, and several other members of the Conference. All the speeches were rich in facts and in argument, and were characterized by entire freedom from that wholesale denunciation of those who do not see eye to eye, which is so often met with at meetings of the kind in America. In the place of this denunciation, were earnest pleading and overwhelming argument, such as must in the end prevail. Romilly Hall who on taking his seat as President two years since, brought the subject of Temperance before the assembled Conference, was absent at a meeting of the Stationing Committee. T. Bowman Stephenson did not speak, but was evidently the moving spirit of the meeting. This year for the first time, the Wesleyan Conference sends a respectful answer to the address of the National Temperance Alliance. Temperance men in England may not be strong in numbers, but they are fast increasing and are as Englishmen generally are, when aroused, mightily in earnest. And there is need for earnestness. I seldom walked the streets of the larger cities, and towns, without thinking of that stinging remark made by a foreigner to Dr. Guthrie of Scotland! "It is well that you English are a drunken nation, if it were not for this you would be master of the world."

The next morning, although the Conference was engaged principally in routine business, I had an opportunity of hearing a few words from some whom I have long wished to see and hear. I made myself known according to your request, to Dr. Scott, and had the pleasure of a short conversation with T. M. Albrighton, who asks to be remembered to his friends in the E. B. A. Conference. I met Bro. Peach, who is enjoying himself as usual. He kindly volunteered to point out to me all the leading men present. A finer, healthier, more contented looking body of men one seldom meets. Indeed, Englishmen generally are a contented looking race. Those whom you meet in the streets remind one by way of contrast of the care-worn looking man who hurries through Broadway as if everything depended upon the moment.

And frosty though the Englishman may seem to a stranger, he is genial and pleasant when once he knows to whom he is speaking. The clean, as some are pleased to call the dusty, shaved faces such as used to appear in the Magazine portraits, are growing less in number year by year, and there are not a few still living, still working, who "see such faces no more."

I always loved English Methodism—the little I have learned since crossing the ocean, leads me to like it still more. And I may say the same of England herself, need it all to effect in the old land yet, vigorous hearts are fit. But you will be getting weary. It is just possible that I may write you again.

T. W. S.

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

FINANCIAL DISTRICT.

All the Brethren of the District were in attendance at the time appointed; in our neat and commodious church at Upper Granville, on the Bridgetown Circuit. Yet had cause of regret because so few of the Circuit Stewards were present. The business of the meeting was rapidly yet effectively accomplished under the wise and agreeable supervision of our excellent chairman Bro. England. It was found to our gratification that the arrangements of last Conference, respecting finances, had greatly simplified the whole proceedings.

The afternoon session was largely devoted to the consideration of the spiritual aspects of the work of the Lord. It was a season of hallowed religious brotherly intercourse. All seemed inspired by the one important desire, to labour for the salvation of souls. Our supernumerary Fathers Davies and Bent, refreshed our younger hearts by their encouraging statements and earnest exhortations.

entrusted to Bros. Heustis and Pickles, who endeavored to impress the importance of the leading thoughts of the theme upon the minds of the audience, while the one spiced his remarks with some amusing anecdotes of the blunders of ignorant ministers, the other in a few remarks, wisely reasoned, or picked the whole affair.

It was a good meeting—probably the first of the kind held in our Conference since the inauguration Meeting at Yarmouth during the session of Conference. The collection at this meeting was considerably in advance of the whole amount raised on the whole Circuit last year for the former Education Fund.

NOTES OF A PLEASURE EXCURSION.

NUMBER V.

There were perhaps three thousand people in Tremont Temple to hear the champions of *Free Religion*, who celebrated their anniversary in common with other sects. Some notable speakers were on the platform, among them, Anna S. Dickinson, admitted to be the most finished female orator as well as one of the most beautiful women in the United States. Frothingham, notorious as the man who married Richardson and Mrs. McFarland and thanked God in prayer for what these two had been to each other and what they yet would be. It was the President and leading orator of the occasion. He used a manuscript, from which he read, deliberately and with free elocution, for an hour and a quarter. He wears spectacles, is near-sighted, and seems to be gazing into the far future with head inclined unusually forward. There is a deep line between his eyebrows, indicating the student and thinker. His address was the most subtle, philosophical and finished which we heard in Boston. He defined *Free Religion*, its principles and aims; paid the most eloquent tribute to Christ and Christianity and showed its infinite superiority to all religions which had ever appeared on the earth. With the closing words of that thrillingly beautiful paragraph— "Christianity is the Queen of the world's Faiths"—a tremendous response came back from the assembly in every kind of applause. It was the only time of the meeting when the cord of public sympathy seemed really to vibrate. That grand cheer told us the feeling of Boston was with Christ more than with Frothingham.

But Christianity, he asserted, did not now satisfy the aspirations of the human soul. It had accomplished its purpose as Judaism, Paganism and Mohammedanism had done before it. The educated mind had outgrown all creeds. The orthodox religions were now only an unnecessary restraint on free thought. A man once owned a mare, which would do anything the owner wished except one thing, she would not cross a bridge. Hence he decided to sell the animal, and advertised her after the following ingenious fashion:—"For sale, a fine bay mare, five years old, gentle in harness, tender to the bit, &c. &c.," and sold only by the name of the owner, "wishes to leave the city." The orthodox creeds resembled this mare—they were excellent in every way, but they would not permit their votaries to pass beyond a certain limit. *Free Religion* was coming to the rescue, was emancipating numbers and preparing the world for a higher attitude of faith and worship. The same germ of the Divine mind which we had heard both Unitarians and spiritualists make so much, was discussed with great emphasis. Indeed it would be difficult for any observer to decide where these three classes of thinkers differed in the main. Yet the tact, the scholarship, the zeal, the subtlety of these men might well put many a Christian disciple to the blush. They need it all to effect in the old land yet, vigorous hearts are fit. But you will be getting weary. It is just possible that I may write you again.

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In the evening a public meeting was held in order to bring before the attention of our people, the nature and claims of our "Conference Education Society." The Superintendent of the Circuit, Bro. Heartz, had made such arrangements in reference to speakers and brethren as to cause the meeting to be a success. Brethren were not called upon without an hour's previous intimation to address the people on the important subject of education, as conducted by Wesleyan Methodists. The following themes were presented to the speakers, in sufficient time before the meeting to allow some concentration of thought on the subject.

to rise, so unlike any earthly, seemed to voice and fall and echo all parts of the building at once, now cutting up at one tenor, now subsiding strain till one would think all have been nearly exhausted. By ending with an impassioned burst of "ye which delighted audience." We wondered how the absence of Madame's voice, could have the audacity to attempt a note in her place.

Boston is sedate on the Sabbath. The city of churches holds a good reputation for devoutness. We attended Tremont Street and heard Dr. Hare in the morning. He preached a Home Missionary sermon, the style of which was massive, polished, but more impressive to intellectual than emotional hearers. His collection was much like his congregation—namely, highly respectable. It reached the figure of \$850!

After visiting two or three Sunday Schools we found our way to that of Grace Church. While looking at the system of management here, a man of middle stature, pale, calm, and of highly intellectual appearance, entered the basement. We were introduced to him as Mr. Chapman, the people's pastor. He began the service at three o'clock, by reading a lesson from the prayer-book, passages of which were alternately chanted by a good choir. At Dr. Hare's Church the responses were made by the congregation. Mr. Chapman's subject was—the Bible. He had been represented to us as an orator of classical finish; we were not disappointed, for his full of sparkling genius and fire and impulse. But such he is. After some most brilliant passages, he walked the pulpit with the air of a man who had been wounded by an enemy, and poured out such righteous invective on the heads of the Bible's opponents who paraded their opinions in Horticultural Hall and the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*. He called out his response all through the church. Dr. Hare helped us to look our responsibility, as God's stewards, calmly in the face. Mr. Chapman stirred our hearts like the blast of a bugle and filled us with a passionate desire to confront and conquer the foe.

Miscellaneous.

THE RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF THE PRESENT WAR.

A good many are inclined to make the present war between Prussia and France appear as one between Protestants and Roman Catholics, and to regard the triumph of the former power as identical with the victory of Protestantism. Arguments not without ingenuity have been adduced in favor of this view, though we more than doubt if after all their ingenuity they are entitled to much weight. The victory of Prussia over Austria in 1866 is now regarded as having done not a little indirectly for the weakening of the Papal power, and it is possible that the same thing may result from the present struggle; but it would be very wide of the mark to represent the religious question as either causing or in any measure giving a character to the contest. If possible, Prussia is at present even a purer despotism than France, and King William and his Ministers are free quite as bitterly hostile to free speech and free thought in Church as in State, as ever were Napoleon and any Ministers he has ever had. If freedom of thought and action, the great characteristic of Protestantism, be advanced by the struggle, no thanks to the House of Hohenzollern for such a result. The fact is, the embittered feeling which has at last resulted in war, is not between Protestant and Roman Catholic, but between German and Frenchman; and the Roman Catholic German is not a whit behind their Protestant countrymen in eagerness for the fray; though, by the very extent of their victories, they may constitute and consolidate a great iron tyranny which may make some coming distinguished literary parasite address his countrymen with a good reason as in the past did Yeats. You may have your share of it, but you can't break them." In that case, William, the first and his terrible Major of the Landwehr, as well as Frederick William Fifth, as far as anything is as yet known of him, will be quite as impatient of any expressed opinion, on either civil or ecclesiastical matters, that has not received their imprimatur, as ever were Pope and Kaiser in the brave days of old, when peoples were nothing, and kings and courtiers, popes and cardinals, were all in all.

We wish we could see the mighty collision of two great opposing principles in this fierce onslaught; but as far as things have yet gone, not much is visible on either side but bitter, unreasoning national jealousies—the accumulated grudges of a century—skillfully manipulated by ambitious and unscrupulous tyrants, who still, as of old, seek to pave their way with human hearts to what is, quite as much as ever it was, a dream. Whichever moderate nature, it is past all doubt that both were anxious to precipitate a conflict, and the advancement of civil and religious liberty, the cause of free thought and free speech, was certainly a little desired by the one as by the other. Human happiness and general well-being were not in all the thoughts of those who call themselves Protestants any more than with those who glory in being true sons of the Church, who, even the eldest born of the Holy Father. One cannot but mourn over the terrible slaughter, needlessly gone about. But there is no use in enlisting and widening the contest by giving it a religious aspect, when everything goes to show that it is as earthly, selfish and secular a struggle as ever was waged; and one which, however it may eventually be over-ruled for good, has in its present phase as little to dignify and ennoble it as the rough-and-tumble fight of two bull dogs in the street.—Toronto Globe.

GENERAL TROUCH.

The newly appointed Governor of Paris, seems actually to be possessed of a measure of power, that would enable him to dispose of the Empire or himself, in case such a step should be considered necessary. In the proclamation he issued on assuming command he totally ignored the existence and authority of the Emperor. "I," said he, to the National Guard, "I depend upon your patriotism." He did not issue his proclamation in the name of the Emperor, he did not in his close exclamation, "I am yours." He made no appeal to any ally, but only to French patriotism. But if his proclamation as Governor was remarkable, his public letter was still more significant. It consisted of a bold, direct, and unflinching appeal to the Emperor. He opened with the remark that the "idea of maintaining order in Paris by force"—which is and always has been the idea of Louis Napoleon—was "a horrible and disgusting" idea. He then proceeded to state that the Emperor of all governments I have ever known is considered the ultimate power; the only decisive power in the moment of danger is despotism. This is a blow at the very heart of despotism and Caesarism, as represented in the person and government of the present Emperor. But more astonishing even than the words of Trouche are his actions during the last few days. For example, it has been announced that he has removed the interdiction from such radical and revolutionary journals as *Le Radical*, *Le Rappel* and *Le Clore*. If Gen. Trous-

had been represented to us as an orator of classical finish; we were not disappointed, for his full of sparkling genius and fire and impulse. But such he is. After some most brilliant passages, he walked the pulpit with the air of a man who had been wounded by an enemy, and poured out such righteous invective on the heads of the Bible's opponents who paraded their opinions in Horticultural Hall and the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*. He called out his response all through the church. Dr. Hare helped us to look our responsibility, as God's stewards, calmly in the face. Mr. Chapman stirred our hearts like the blast of a bugle and filled us with a passionate desire to confront and conquer the foe.

THE HOLY TORONTO, ON THE 24th of last May, much respected by the community at large. Upwards of fifty years ago, through the instrumentality of Wesleyan Ministers, he was led to trust in the merits of Christ for salvation, and quite unlike many others, similarly brought to the Saviour, he at once identified himself with those among whom he received spiritual benefit, nor ever afterward acted as if he regretted having cast his lot with the Methodists. The hospitable manner in which his itinerant ministers were entertained at his house, together with his contributions towards the support of the Church of his choice showed a spirit of liberality. He was known among his brethren as a Class Leader, and teacher in the Sabbath school; but best of all, when warned by his last illness, that death was at hand, calmly replied, "I am going home to die no more." Thus ceased to work and live one of the oldest members of our Church in this place.

Upwards of eighty years ago, Mrs. THOMAS HARBAR, was born in the County Tipperary, Ireland, and while yet young, through the labors of the celebrated Gideon Ouseley was brought to Christ. Subsequently she removed with her husband to Nova Scotia, settled on the West Branch of River John, and there continued to reside until her death, which took place on the 4th of June last. The Saviour she sought in early life, enabled her triumphantly to meet her last enemy.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1870.

THE WAR.

We think it certain that the readers of the *Provincial Wesleyan* are too intelligent to feel indifferent to the progress of the terrible contest going on between France and Germany. We judge it therefore probable that those readers will not be displeased if, turning aside this week from the consideration of Connexional topics, we take a general survey of the developments of this dreadful quarrel from its commencement to the moment of writing, which, as we may observe, necessarily a few days earlier than the hour of publication.

France has already inflicted upon Germany immense injury in the present war. The commercial marine of Germany has been driven from the ocean. The commerce of the chief German ports has been almost entirely superseded, through the operations of the French blockading fleets. The manufacturing industry of Germany has been greatly damaged. An unproductive war expenditure of very many millions sterling has been forced upon Germany, which will for many years to come necessitate increased taxation of the resources of the German people. Tens of thousands of German soldiers have been mutilated for life; and many thousands of German patriots have been mangled to death on bloody battle fields or are dying of wounds or of diseases brought on by the exposure and fatigues of the campaign. Throughout Germany widows and fatherless children have been greatly multiplied. Were the war to end before these remarks meet the eyes of the *Wesleyan* readers it would yet require the recuperative influence of many years of peace and prosperity to remove the traces of the injuries inflicted on Germany by this atrocious war.

Notwithstanding, however, the losses experienced by Germany in this war, up to the present hour of writing, the main current of events since Napoleon declared war with Prussia has run strongly and disastrously against the hopes of France. What the French armies, the French fleets, or the French statesmen may yet be able to effect we know not. But up to the period at which we write, France has been substantially beaten at all points.

In the first place, France has been defeated in the attempt to make the contest a struggle between Prussia single handed, weakened by domestic insurrection, and France aided by important allies. Napoleon hoped to find South Germany, comprising Bavaria, Hesse Darmstadt, Wurtemberg and Baden, prepared to remain neutral. He also evidently calculated on an insurrection against Prussian rule in Hanover, and at least much coldness towards the Prussian cause in Saxony and Schleswig Holstein. He has been grievously disappointed in his expectations in these respects. There has been no rebellion in Hanover. On the contrary Hanover, despite its forcible annexation to Prussia, is as loyal to the German cause in this war as Brandenburg. There is no coldness towards Prussia in Saxony. On the contrary, the Saxons who in 1866, fought most heroically against Prussia, have distinguished themselves in this war by fighting on her side with unsurpassed valour. The South Germans have not stood aloof from the common cause. On the contrary, with the greatest promptitude they ranged themselves at the beginning under the banner of the Prussian Crown Prince in defence of the Fatherland. The French declaration of war was greeted from one end of Germany to the other with a grand outburst of enthusiasm in behalf of Germany and against France in its contemplated attempt at effecting the disruption and spoliation of Germany. In less than forty-eight hours after war was declared, Napoleon knew that France would have all Germany outside of Austria for its opponent.

Napoleon apparently made himself sure that Denmark would take sides with him, and that thus he would be able to use Jut-

land as a base from which to administer to Prussia a damaging blow in the flank, while making his main attack in front. It is supposed that he expected some sort of aid from Austria.

He has been bitterly disappointed in these respects too and better in the other cases mentioned. Denmark did not dare to join hands with France against Prussia; and, strange to say, the Germans of Vienna manifested almost as much sympathy for the Germans of Munich or Stuttgart in South Germany. France could obtain no allies.

Napoleon by choosing his own time to declare war expected to take Prussia at a disadvantage for want of due preparation. He was sadly at fault in his anticipation. Before Napoleon found himself able to advance across the Saar the Lauter or the Rhine, Prussia confronted his forces with an immense army.

Napoleon fully intended to make Germany the theatre of the war, to conquer the Rhine Provinces, and hold them. For a few days he held one little German town. But since the 5th of August, France has been the scene of the struggle, and Alsace and Lorraine are, as we write, very largely under German control. The Prussians have reaped immense advantages from having been able to carry on the war in France. They have saved Germany from the presence of enemies having the reputation of being the most skillful plunderers in Europe. They have had full command of all the resources of Germany, they have been able to levy towards the support of the German armies in France heavy contributions on French resources. They have been able to ward off from Southern Germany sufferings and disasters in presence of which the new born enthusiasm of its people in favor of German Unity might possibly wilt away.

The French have fought with their accustomed bravery from Weissenburg, to Reizoville. But they have nevertheless been out fought by the persistent, courageous Germans; and hitherto from first to last the French have been outgeneralled. Had the French fought less bravely than they have done, their armies would have been well nigh destroyed by this time.

The splendid successes won by the Germans in Alsace and Lorraine have prevented the French Government from sending military expeditions to the Baltic and North Sea to operate against Prussia in those directions.

We make no prediction regarding coming events in the struggle. One can scarcely deem it possible that the war can continue without Prussia being called upon in turn to submit to some serious military reverses; but it does not at all seem probable that France can gain any such success as will enable her to arrest the work of German Unification, far less to demand the cessation to her of the German Rhine Provinces. From all the indications apparent as we write, we unavoidably infer that France may deem itself fortunate if when peace comes, Alsace shall still be numbered among the French Provinces.

J. R. N.

OUR CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

(SECOND PAPER.)

As a Church, we are not altogether destitute of an Educational History. The Wesley's were men of ripe and ripened scholarship, as well as of high intellectual abilities, and of an earnest evangelistic spirit. They did not rest content with the reclamation of men from the guilt and power of sin, but sought to establish and extend the work so well begun, by the erection of Seminaries, especially for the sons of their preachers, and by the diffusion of a cheap and wholesome literature for the improvement everywhere of "the people called Methodists." The schools at Kingswood, and at Wood-House Grove, and the Orphan School at Newcastle attest the earnest desire of our venerable Founder

...ing early, seem-
...conting at one tem-
...ill one would think all
...in the man must
...haunted, an ending
...burst of song which
...of applause, on the
...We wonder how
...singers, rare art in
...in the Rosa, could
...upt a note in her
...on the Sabbath. This
...a good reputation for
...in the Tremont Street
...Missionary sermon, he
...massive, polished, but
...intellectual than emo-
...collection was much
...namely, highly re-
...of the figure of \$850!
...three Sunday Schools
...that of Grace Church,
...system of management,
...the stature, pale, calm,
...etual appearance, enter-
...We were introduced to
...at three o'clock by
...in the prayer-book, pas-
...alternately chanted by
...Dr. Hays' Church the
...by the congregation.
...ject was the Bible. He
...to us as an orator of
...not prepared to
...king genius and fire
...and he. After some
...was walked the pulpit
...for had been wounded
...sured out such riches
...of the law from Jeho-
...of the city of Jerusa-
...and painted in glowing
...to be a view when he
...of the memorable city.
...in passing he de-
...briefly Bethel, and
...Mount Olivet, and
...the neighbourhood so
...of the Son of God.
...The Rev. gentleman
...personally visited all
...the Bible history of
...a vivid description of
...the narrative with
...illustrative of life
...of the city of Jerusa-
...of thrilling eloquence
...of the striking scenes
...of the truthfulness of
...of the Virgin Mary.
...of the desert, to the
...of the city of Jerusa-
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...will and the power to take such a step
...shows that he is not only possessed of
...authority, but that he is ready to exer-
...in opposition to those principles which
...the Emperor has always considered essential
...to the maintenance of his throne.
...not too much to say that the Dictatorship
...is in the hands of a man hardly less
...to the Napoleonic Empire than Bismarck
...and the Prussian armies.—N. Y. H.
....

General Intelligence.

NOVA SCOTIA.
THE HOLY LAND.—The Rev. Dr. Taylor of
Toronto, delivered a lecture on the above sub-
ject at the Grafton West Church, on Wednes-
day evening last. The Rev. gentleman
having personally visited all the places of
interest in the Bible history of that locality,
gave a vivid description of his journeyings, al-
luding to the narrative with pointed anec-
dotes of life in the east, and with out-
bursts of thrilling eloquence as he portrayed
some of the striking scenes he had witnessed
and the truthfulness of the Bible narra-
tive. He sketched the city of Jerusalem
and pointed in glowing colours the scene which
opened to his view when he first gazed down
upon the memorable city. In passing he de-
scribed briefly Bethel, and other places of our
Lord's Mount Olivet, and other places in the
neighbourhood so intimately interwoven in the
early ministrations of the Son of God. The
Rev. gentleman had feasted on the fish from
Gennesaret, and rested his weary limbs beneath
some of the overhanging branches of the cedars
of Lebanon. He had ascended Mount Hermon,
and from one of its peaks, had viewed spread
at his feet the vast natural amphitheatre
in which the Israelites had assembled to re-
ceive, amidst the crash of elements, the table
of the law from Jehovah. The lecture was
deeply interesting, and the easy conversational
style of the Rev. lecturer drew around him
an additional charm, which kept the atten-
tion of the large audience enlivened for over
two hours. At the conclusion a vote of thanks
was moved by the Rev. G. M. Clark, seconded
by the Rev. Mr. Elliot, which passed unani-
mously. Dr. Taylor, an appropriate re-
sponse. The Rev. gentleman will return to
Charlottetown next week, and will retire to
his home at Shelburne on Monday.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN.
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clearly that there was no serious fighting on
Thursday, as reported. The British army
has been in action since the morning of the
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army by a German official telegram, now proves that
he is shut up at Metz, and makes his strength
about 60,000. McMahon's army cannot exceed
100,000 really good troops, the remainder
being levies.
The Prussian force left at Metz, or within
supporting distance, is computed at 255,000,
after deducting 100,000 sent to reinforce the
Crown Prince.
A Paris despatch of this evening says the
corps of Prince Frederick Charles and a portion
of the King's army is undoubtedly marching
on Paris, while Gen. Steinmetz is left to
hold Bazaine.
The enemy may reach Paris within six days,
should there be no change in their plans.
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despatch says there was a severe artillery bat-
tle at Kehl and Strasbourg, on Wednesday
last, lasting until Thursday morning. A large
part of the citadel and arsenal of Strasbourg
was destroyed. Many fresh occurred in the
city, an account of the vigorous bombardment.
A French battery, located at Merville, was
captured without loss to the Prussians.
The French fire has destroyed about twenty
houses in Kehl.
A fourth army, under the Prince Royal of
Saxony is forming to cooperate with the third
army in the movement on Paris.
LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Prince Royal
of Prussia has issued a proclamation to the
people of France, wherein he says: "Prussia makes
war against the Emperor, not against the people
of France. The people have nothing whatever to
do with the war. The Prussian army has
instantly restored the lines of travel which have
been interrupted or destroyed by army move-
ments, so that labor and commerce may every-
where be resumed. All the French officials
have been requested to remain at their posts,
and their personal safety will be guaranteed.
The Prussian further says the only surplus food
that will be taken for German troops will be
that only a single soldier, which is not required by the
peaceful French.
Prussian cavalry is reported at Doullant, St.
Remi, Buzen, Lonsard and Chateau, the latter
two within five miles of Paris.
Two thousand Saxons, having no ostensible
means of support, and a class likely to dis-
turb the peace of the city, were arrested yester-
day in Paris. The men were either put upon the
fortifications or expelled from the city.
Every married man between 25 and 25 is to
be enlisted into the service. Every officer
under 70 is to be recalled to the duty in the
army.
The Emperor accompanies McMahon, who is
on his retreat by way of Vionville.
LONDON, Aug. 28, (midnight).—It was an-
nounced in the Corps Legislatif, Saturday
last, that a Prussian force of 10,000 men had
attacked the fortified town of Verdun, and had
been repulsed with serious loss.
It is also reported that the Prussians have
captured Virey, together with 16 guns and nearly
a thousand prisoners.
The Prussian army is advancing on Paris,
moving steadily but not hastily, and its ex-
pected making rapid through all the country con-
tiguous to the line of march.
There is great activity in Paris in preparing
for the expected siege, and the strife of factions
appears to be more quiet in the presence of the
common peril.
That Bazaine is completely shut up in Metz
is now a fact no longer in any doubt; but it
is probable that the Army of McMahon is making
an energetic effort to reach him or to divert the
attention of the enemy, so as to afford him a
chance to escape.
M. Thiers, by an express decree, has been
made a member of the committee of safety.
Reports from Nancy and the frontier, indicate
that the Prussians are pouring heavy re-
inforcements into France to support their
armies.
All the besieged towns yet hold out, and one
despatch says the attempt to capture Toul has
been abandoned.
LONDON, Aug. 29.—General Trochu, Gov-
ernor of Paris, has issued a proclamation order-
ing all strangers who are natives of countries
now at war with France, and not naturalized
citizens, to leave Paris and the Department of
the Seine within three days.
It is proposed to remove the government
from Paris to Tours during the anticipated
siege.
At a meeting of the Paris defence committee
yesterday, M. Thiers informed the members
that the Prussians would reach the city
within a few days, and that the French army,
and even their stay will be short.
Ten thousand peasants and wounded soldiers
are at Metz, and the 15th corps is being
moved to the frontier.
The Prussian army marching on Paris is given
at 220,000.
A Paris correspondent says it matters little
by how many routes the enemy marches hither.
The entire circumference of our fortifications is
in a formidable state of defence. All the ap-
proaches to the city have been obstructed, save
only the railroads and canals, and many gorges
and posterns have been walled up.
Lately a great battle is reported to have
been fought near Verdun. The battle is as-
serted to have been a complete victory over the
Prussians. The fighting is now going on
between Charleville and Ardennes.
Sixty thousand troops have left Paris to join
McMahon, and have already passed Soissons.
They are in excellent order and full of spirits,
and a feeling of confidence seems to at-
tack the entire force.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PROVINCIAL

WESTLEYAN.
To the 30th August, 1870. 2 00
By Rev. W. A. ... 2 00
Total ... 4 00

Marriages.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of B. Starratt,
Esq., Paradise, the Dominion schooner "Ella G.
McLean," Commander Betts, towed into Shediac
the scho. "Lettie," which was seized near
Cape. The "Lettie" belongs to Mr. L.
of Charlottetown, an American vessel, owned
by Messrs. Hall & Myrick of Boston. There is
said to be an "irregularity in her papers"; in
other words, she is believed to have been vi-
olating the Treaty with the United States. *St. John
Telegraph, Aug. 23.*

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTEVILLE.—Yesterday, the Dominion schooner "Ella G. McLean," Commander Betts, towed into Shediac the scho. "Lettie," which was seized near Cape. The "Lettie" belongs to Mr. L. of Charlottetown, an American vessel, owned by Messrs. Hall & Myrick of Boston. There is said to be an "irregularity in her papers"; in other words, she is believed to have been violating the Treaty with the United States. *St. John Telegraph, Aug. 23.*

Arrangements for Home Missionary Meetings.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.
Halifax.—Local arrangement.
Dartmouth.—Local arrangement.
Windsor.—Sept. 27. Deputation—Pres't J. Rogers, Messrs. Morrow and Van W. V. S. F. Huustis, A. Morton, J. B. Bowser, Esq.
Halifax.—5th and 6th Oct. Deputation—J. C. Murray, G. M. Barrett, A. Morton, and J. Wells.
Kentville.—7th Oct. Deputation—J. C. Murray, G. M. Barrett, S. F. Huustis and J. Elder.
Windsor.—5th and 6th Sept. Deputation—J. G. Hennigar, Nicolson, Huustis, J. Sterling and John Allison.
Antigonish.—7th Sept. Deputation—J. C. Murray, Nicolson, Huustis.
Malcolm.—5th, 6th and 7th Oct. Deputation—J. G. Hennigar.
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Deaths.

At Lawrencetown, on the 10th July, after a short illness, Mr. Israel L. Moore, in 69th year of his age.
At Avonport, on the 21st inst., Ethelinda A. Atwell, the daughter of Mr. Robert Atwell, of Dartmouth, on Saturday evening, 27th inst. Elizabeth, the beloved wife of George A. M. Kenney, died on the 22nd inst., after a brief and painful illness of rheumatism, Catherine, aged 59, wife of Benjamin Douglas, Esq., merchant.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.
ARRIVED.
Tuesday, Aug. 23.—H. M. S. Royal Alfred, from a cruise; Sir Comdr. Doane, Boston; barquentine Kallio, General Liverpool; brig, Dido; bark, Demerara; Bazar, Moore, Oporto; Rhine, Demerara; Cape Breton, Express, Watkins, Calcutta; schooner, Dicks, London; 24; schooner, Labrador; Muggah, North Sydney; Mary Jane, Fort-rose; R. J. Hays, Boston; Emma, Welsh, do.; Ex. press, McDonnell, Bay of Biscay; N. B. A. A. Wednesday—City of Cork, Allen, Liverpool; bark, Mary Coston, Cardiff; brig, Topaz, Watkins, Calcutta; schooner, Francis, Balfour; schooner, Spring, Mitchell, Labrador; Monterey, Hewitt, do.; schooner, Fraser, Newell, Mary Hart, Townsend, N. York; schooner, Pope, Cow Bay; Louise, Bagnell, Liverpool.
Thursday—City of Baltimore, Delamotte, N. York; schooner, Boston, McDonnell, North Sydney; schooner, Island Belle, Fairbank, Cape Race; schooner, Newell, Lone Star, Fairbank; schooner, J. Smith, McKinnon, North Sydney; schooner, Dicks, John, N. B. A. A. Friday—St. M. A. Star, Doane, Yarmouth; schooner, Francis, Sydney; M. H. H. Ostrum, do.; schooner, Leon, Dakin, Liverpool; Umpire, Hopkins, Barrington.
Saturday—St. Mary, Diamond, St. John; N. F. Comdr. Doane, Charlottetown; brig, Mary, flower, Nautilus, Boston; schooner, Grand Master, Seaboyer, Demerara; Catherine, Merrill, Cow Bay; schooner, Can. Newell.
Sunday—St. Mary, Kaiting, Baltimore; brig, Susan, North York; schooner, St. Hubert, Fort-rose; schooner, Sydney, McDonnell, North Sydney; schooner, Napper, Nickerson, Barrington; W. S. McLeod, Kenney, Cape Race; schooner, M. J. McLeod, Kenney, Cape Race; schooner, M. J. McLeod, Kenney, Cape Race.
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Public Works, Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.
Notice to Contractors.
SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for the Nova Scotia Railway," will be received at the office, until SATURDAY, 10th September at 6 o'clock, P. M., for the erection at Richmond Station of a

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN to take charge of a Mantle and Millinery Room. Also an intelligent Boy to act as Cash Boy. Good references required. Address Box 254, G. P. O.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway give PUBLIC NOTICE that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the three remaining sections of the line, to wit: Section No. 1, from the terminus at Station No. 20, one and three quarter miles East of the River, to a point on the coast at Station No. 21, three thousand feet Westward from the River, a distance of about 25 miles. Section No. 2, will begin at the Eastern end of Section No. 21, and extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 21 to Station No. 11, at the crossing of the River, a distance of about 25 miles. Section No. 3, will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 2, to the terminus at Station No. 22, a distance of about 22 1/2 miles.

Shubert's—11th and 12th Oct. Deputation—President; Desbriay, J. B. Morrow, S. F. Huustis, A. Morton, J. B. Bowser, Esq. A. W. Nicolson, Fin. Sec. TROUBADOUR DISTRICT.
In consequence of the expressed desire of some of the residents of the Dominion of Charlottetown, the Financial meeting at Charlottetown will be postponed until the 14th Sept., to commence at 9 o'clock a. m., in the Alder Mine's Church, ROYAL MOUNTAIN, Charlottetown.

EDITORS' NOTICES.

1. By the last week's mail from England we received a note from Rev. GEORGE SCOTT, D. D. He has kindly accepted the office of Editor of the Dominion of Charlottetown, and will be in attendance at the Conference at Yarmouth on the 29th inst. He has kindly accepted the office of Editor of the Dominion of Charlottetown, and will be in attendance at the Conference at Yarmouth on the 29th inst. He has kindly accepted the office of Editor of the Dominion of Charlottetown, and will be in attendance at the Conference at Yarmouth on the 29th inst.

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LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Prince Royal of Prussia has issued a proclamation to the people of France, wherein he says: "Prussia makes war against the Emperor, not against the people of France. The people have nothing whatever to do with the war. The Prussian army has instantly restored the lines of travel which have been interrupted or destroyed by army movements, so that labor and commerce may everywhere be resumed. All the French officials have been requested to remain at their posts, and their personal safety will be guaranteed. The Prussian further says the only surplus food that will be taken for German troops will be that only a single soldier, which is not required by the peaceful French.
Prussian cavalry is reported at Doullant, St. Remi, Buzen, Lonsard and Chateau, the latter two within five miles of Paris.
Two thousand Saxons, having no ostensible means of support, and a class likely to disturb the peace of the city, were arrested yesterday in Paris. The men were either put upon the fortifications or expelled from the city.
Every married man between 25 and 25 is to be enlisted into the service. Every officer under 70 is to be recalled to the duty in the army.
The Emperor accompanies McMahon, who is on his retreat by way of Vionville.
LONDON, Aug. 28, (midnight).—It was announced in the Corps Legislatif, Saturday last, that a Prussian force of 10,000 men had attacked the fortified town of Verdun, and had been repulsed with serious loss.
It is also reported that the Prussians have captured Virey, together with 16 guns and nearly a thousand prisoners.
The Prussian army is advancing on Paris, moving steadily but not hastily, and its expected making rapid through all the country contiguous to the line of march.
There is great activity in Paris in preparing for the expected siege, and the strife of factions appears to be more quiet in the presence of the common peril.
That Bazaine is completely shut up in Metz is now a fact no longer in any doubt; but it is probable that the Army of McMahon is making an energetic effort to reach him or to divert the attention of the enemy, so as to afford him a chance to escape.
M. Thiers, by an express decree, has been made a member of the committee of safety.
Reports from Nancy and the frontier, indicate that the Prussians are pouring heavy reinforcements into France to support their armies.
All the besieged towns yet hold out, and one despatch says the attempt to capture Toul has been abandoned.
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It is proposed to remove the government from Paris to Tours during the anticipated siege.
At a meeting of the Paris defence committee yesterday, M. Thiers informed the members that the Prussians would reach the city within a few days, and that the French army, and even their stay will be short.
Ten thousand peasants and wounded soldiers are at Metz, and the 15th corps is being moved to the frontier.
The Prussian army marching on Paris is given at 220,000.
A Paris correspondent says it matters little by how many routes the enemy marches hither. The entire circumference of our fortifications is in a formidable state of defence. All the approaches to the city have been obstructed, save only the railroads and canals, and many gorges and posterns have been walled up.
Lately a great battle is reported to have been fought near Verdun. The battle is asserted to have been a complete victory over the Prussians. The fighting is now going on between Charleville and Ardennes.
Sixty thousand troops have left Paris to join McMahon, and have already passed Soissons. They are in excellent order and full of spirits, and a feeling of confidence seems to attack the entire force.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PROVINCIAL

WESTLEYAN.
To the 30th August, 1870. 2 00
By Rev. W. A. ... 2 00
Total ... 4 00

Marriages.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of B. Starratt, Esq., Paradise, the Dominion schooner "Ella G. McLean," Commander Betts, towed into Shediac the scho. "Lettie," which was seized near Cape. The "Lettie" belongs to Mr. L. of Charlottetown, an American vessel, owned by Messrs. Hall & Myrick of Boston. There is said to be an "irregularity in her papers"; in other words, she is believed to have been violating the Treaty with the United States. *St. John Telegraph, Aug. 23.*

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

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Arrangements for Home Missionary Meetings.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.
Halifax.—Local arrangement.
Dartmouth.—Local arrangement.
Windsor.—Sept. 27. Deputation—Pres't J. Rogers, Messrs. Morrow and Van W. V. S. F. Huustis, A. Morton, J. B. Bowser, Esq.
Halifax.—5th and 6th Oct. Deputation—J. C. Murray, G. M. Barrett, A. Morton, and J. Wells.
Kentville.—7th Oct. Deputation—J. C. Murray, G. M. Barrett, S. F. Huustis and J. Elder.
Windsor.—5th and 6th Sept. Deputation—J. G. Hennigar, Nicolson, Huustis, J. Sterling and John Allison.
Antigonish.—7th Sept. Deputation—J. C. Murray, Nicolson, Huustis.
Malcolm.—5th, 6th and 7th Oct. Deputation—J. G. Hennigar.
Windsor.—5th and 6th Oct. Deputation—J. G. Hennigar, Nicolson, Huustis, J. Sterling and John Allison.
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Deaths.

At Lawrencetown, on the 10th July, after a short illness, Mr. Israel L. Moore, in 69th year of his age.
At Avonport, on the 21st inst., Ethelinda A. Atwell, the daughter of Mr. Robert Atwell, of Dartmouth, on Saturday evening, 27th inst. Elizabeth, the beloved wife of George A. M. Kenney, died on the 22nd inst., after a brief and painful illness of rheumatism, Catherine, aged 59, wife of Benjamin Douglas, Esq., merchant.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.
ARRIVED.
Tuesday, Aug. 23.—H. M. S. Royal Alfred, from a cruise; Sir Comdr. Doane, Boston; barquentine Kallio, General Liverpool; brig, Dido; bark, Demerara; Bazar, Moore, Oporto; Rhine, Demerara; Cape Breton, Express, Watkins, Calcutta; schooner, Dicks, London; 24; schooner, Labrador; Muggah, North Sydney; Mary Jane, Fort-rose; R. J. Hays, Boston; Emma, Welsh, do.; Ex. press, McDonnell, Bay of Biscay; N. B. A. A. Wednesday—City of Cork, Allen, Liverpool; bark, Mary Coston, Cardiff; brig, Topaz, Watkins, Calcutta; schooner, Francis, Balfour; schooner, Spring, Mitchell, Labrador; Monterey, Hewitt, do.; schooner, Fraser, Newell, Mary Hart, Townsend, N. York; schooner, Pope, Cow Bay; Louise, Bagnell, Liverpool.
Thursday—City of Baltimore, Delamotte, N. York; schooner, Boston, McDonnell, North Sydney; schooner, Island Belle, Fairbank, Cape Race; schooner, Newell, Lone Star, Fairbank; schooner, J. Smith, McKinnon, North Sydney; schooner, Dicks, John, N. B. A. A. Friday—St. M. A. Star, Doane, Yarmouth; schooner, Francis, Sydney; M. H. H. Ostrum, do.; schooner, Leon, Dakin, Liverpool; Umpire, Hopkins, Barrington.
Saturday—St. Mary, Diamond, St. John; N. F. Comdr. Doane, Charlottetown; brig, Mary, flower, Nautilus, Boston; schooner, Grand Master, Seaboyer, Demerara; Catherine, Merrill, Cow Bay; schooner, Can. Newell.
Sunday—St. Mary, Kaiting, Baltimore; brig, Susan, North York; schooner, St. Hubert, Fort-rose; schooner, Sydney, McDonnell, North Sydney; schooner, Napper, Nickerson, Barrington; W. S. McLeod, Kenney, Cape Race; schooner, M. J. McLeod, Kenney, Cape Race.
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Public Works, Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.
Notice to Contractors.
SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for the Nova Scotia Railway," will be received at the office, until SATURDAY, 10th September at 6 o'clock, P. M., for the erection at Richmond Station of a

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN to take charge of a Mantle and Millinery Room. Also an intelligent Boy to act as Cash Boy. Good references required. Address Box 254, G. P. O.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway give PUBLIC NOTICE that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for the three remaining sections of the line, to wit: Section No. 1, from the terminus at Station No. 20, one and three quarter miles East of the River, to a point on the coast at Station No. 21, three thousand feet Westward from the River, a distance of about 25 miles. Section No. 2, will begin at the Eastern end of Section No. 21, and extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 21 to Station No. 11, at the crossing of the River, a distance of about 25 miles. Section No. 3, will extend from the Eastern end of Section No. 2, to the terminus at Station No. 22, a distance of about 22 1/2 miles.

Shubert's—11th and 12th Oct. Deputation—President; Desbriay, J. B. Morrow, S. F. Huustis, A. Morton, J. B. Bowser, Esq. A. W. Nicolson, Fin. Sec. TROUBADOUR DISTRICT.
In consequence of the expressed desire of some of the residents of the Dominion of Charlottetown, the Financial meeting at Charlottetown will be postponed until the 14th Sept., to commence at 9 o'clock a. m., in the Alder Mine's Church, ROYAL MOUNTAIN, Charlottetown.

EDITORS' NOTICES.

1. By the last week's mail from England we received a note from Rev. GEORGE SCOTT, D. D. He has kindly accepted the office of Editor of the Dominion of Charlottetown, and will be in attendance at the Conference at Yarmouth on the 29th inst. He has kindly accepted the office of Editor of the Dominion of Charlottetown, and will be in attendance at the Conference at Yarmouth on the 29th inst.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN.
LONDON, Aug. 26, midnight.—It is now clearly that there was no serious fighting on Thursday, as reported. The British army has been in action since the morning of the 25th, and the best information about Bazaine's army by a German official telegram, now proves that he is shut up at Metz, and makes his strength about 60,000. McMahon's army cannot exceed 100,000 really good troops, the remainder being levies.
The Prussian force left at Metz, or within supporting distance, is computed at 255,000, after deducting 100,000 sent to reinforce the Crown Prince.
A Paris despatch of this evening says the corps of Prince Frederick Charles and a portion of the King's army is undoubtedly marching on Paris, while Gen. Steinmetz is left to hold Bazaine.
The enemy may reach Paris within six days, should there be no change in their plans.
LONDON, Aug. 26, midnight.—A Carlsruhe despatch says there was a severe artillery battle at Kehl and Strasbourg, on Wednesday last, lasting until Thursday morning. A large part of the citadel and arsenal of Strasbourg was destroyed. Many fresh occurred in the city, an account of the vigorous bombardment.
A French battery, located at Merville, was captured without loss to the Prussians.
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Lately a great battle is reported

The Family. THE CHILDREN. The following tender and beautiful poem has been known to how truly, ascribed to Charles Dickens.

When the lessons and tasks are all ended, And the school for the day is dismissed, And the little ones gather around me, To bid me good-night and be kissed: Oh! to little white arms that encircle My neck in a tender embrace: Oh! to smiles that are halo of heaven, Shedding sunshine of love on my face.

And when they are gone I sit dreaming Of my childhood too lovely to last; Of love that my heart will remember, When it wakes to the pulse of the past, Ere the world and its wickedness made me A partner of sorrow and sin: When the glory of God was above me, And the glory of gladness within.

Oh! my heart grows weak as a woman's, And the fountains of feeling will flow, When I think of the paths steep and strong, Where the feet of the dear ones must go; Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them; Of the tempest of wrath wild; Oh! there is nothing on earth half so holy As the innocent heart of a child.

There are angels of hearts and of households; They are idols of God in disguise; His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses, His glory still gleams in their eyes; Oh! those trants from home and from heaven They have made me more manly than mild: And I know how Jesus could liken The kingdom of God to a child.

I ask not a life for the dear ones, All radiant, as others have done, But that life may have just enough shadow To temper the glare of the sun; I would pray God to guard them from evil, But my prayer would bend back to myself; Ah! a seraph may pray for a sinner, But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bent; I have banished the rule and the rod; I have taught them the goodness of knowledge, They have taught me the goodness of God; My heart is a dungeon of darkness, Where I shut them from breaking a rule; My love is sufficient correction; My frown is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn, To traverse its threshold no more; Ah! how I shall sigh for the dear ones, That meet me each morn at the door: I shall miss the "good-nights" and the kisses, And the gush of their innocent glee, The group on the green, and the flowers That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at morn and at eve, Their song in the school and the street; I shall miss the low hum of their voices, And the tramp of their delicate feet; When the lessons and tasks are all ended, And death says, "The school is dismissed," May the little ones gather around me, And bid me good night, and be kissed.

THE PAPERLESS MAN. BY SYLVANUS COBB, J. R.

"No, sir! I don't want nothin' of the kind. In the first place, he's got the money; and in the second place, if I had the money, I wouldn't have none of your papers.

So spoke Titus Closely, in answer to a man who had called to see if he would like to subscribe for a newspaper. Said man kept a store in the neighbouring village, and was also the postmaster; and he had made arrangements to add to his business by the establishment of a newspaper agency.

"I can furnish you with any paper you may like," he explained to Mr. Closely, "and I can furnish it cheaper than you can get it in any other way, because by buying of me you will save the postage. I shall have papers devoted to the interests of the Family; papers for the Farmers; papers for the Mechanic; and papers for both young and old; and, in short, I may assure you that any one of them would be worth more to you than I propose to ask. Ask your wife what she thinks. You have no idea of the vast amount of valuable information you will find."

Nancy Closely wanted a paper; but her husband said—

"O, bother! I don't want it, I tell ye. I've got as much as I can do to look arter my farm; and, if Nancy and the children want to read, they can get tracts of the minister."

"Your neighbor, Deepwater, has subscribed for two papers," said the agent. "He will take a pleasant high-toned literary paper for his family, and a paper devoted to Art, Science and Agriculture for himself.

"The more fool he!" cried Titus Closely, contemptuously. "John Deepwater can't afford to be no more'n a man. My farm's bigger'n' better'n' his; and I tell ye, flat an' square, 'at I ha'n't got three dollars to throw away for a newspaper."

"But—Titus—"

"Shut up, Nancy! I tell ye, I don't want it. And Nancy closed her lips; and the agent went his way; and Titus Closely went forth to plow his ground with the great old wooden plough which his father and his grandfather had used before him.

And time passed on. The newspaper agency was established at the village post-office; but Titus did not patronize it. He felt that he had a principle at stake. He had said he wouldn't, and he wouldn't! But in one thing he was consistent; he would not allow his wife nor children to borrow papers of his neighbor Deepwater if he knew it.

One evening Titus Closely and his wife took tea by invitation with neighbor Deepwater.

"I declare, Nancy," said Titus to their way home, "I have made it a study to make our family braver a living thing, and of real interest and profit to the children."

"How do you do it?" said I.

"In the first place," continued the Deacon, "I set my children to learning Scripture. I believe in their being accustomed to commit the Word of God to memory. There's old Aunt Sue, for instance, so blind she can't see and so deaf she can't hear. If she had not committed the Bible to memory when a child, she would not have any Bible now. What do you suppose she would take for her knowledge of Scripture, for the verses she cons over to herself, on her sick bed?"

"Money could buy that," said I.

"I would give the world for such a memory of the promises of God as Aunt Sue has," said Mr. S.

"It does not cost so much as that, my dear,"

"Whew" whistled Titus, as he sat in his kitchen, with a crumpled report of the Awarding Committee in his hand. A friend had given him the printed document. "John Deepwater has got the premium for sheep. By hooker! I'll bet I clip more'n wool than he does next season."

"Because you've got more sheep," suggested Nancy. "But wait and see. The wool breed which he has procured is a very valuable one."

"Bah! think what it cost him: fifty dollars for a pair on 'em!"

"And," added Nancy, "he sold two of his spring lambs to Mr. Thompson for eighty dollars."

"Git out!"

"Prudence told me so, John Deepwater saw so many flattering accounts of those sheep in his paper, that he knew it would be safe to invest."

Titus referred again to the Report.

"Hello! I'm blessed if Polly Downer hasn't got the first premium for cheese—five dollars!"

"Yes," said Nancy, "she was telling me about her cheeses. She found out how to make them in her paper. I tell ye, Titus, it's a good thing to have a good newspaper. I wish you'd—"

"Bah! Don't talk to me!" And Titus threw down the Report, and retired from the kitchen in disgust.

The winter passed; and the spring's work was done; and the time for sheep-shearing came. Titus Closely shared one hundred and fifty sheep, and obtained therefrom not quite six hundred pounds of wool, being less than an average of nearly four pounds to the sheep.

"Titus, didn't I tell you that neighbor Deepwater's sheep would prove far the most valuable? It costs no more to keep one of his splendid animals than it does to keep one of ours. And then his lambs are heavier; and his mutton is—"

"Stop yer gab, Nancy! I know what ye're pithin' at: It's one of them 'tarnal papers! Let John Deepwater go it, if he wants to. I've got more wool'n he has."

"And you wintered more than twice as many sheep as he did?"

Nancy was silent. But the end was not yet. After the haying had been done, Mr. Deepwater and his wife called over and took tea, and spent the evening, with Titus and Nancy.

In the course of conversation Prudence told Nancy many new things which she had learned of household mysteries, while Mr. Deepwater talked to his host of the great improvements which were being made in agriculture. And Titus was interested in spite of himself though he tried to appear otherwise.

"By the way, Titus," said John Deepwater, late in the evening, "when you get ready to sell your wool, I think I can recommend you to a good market."

"Much obliged, John; but I've sold."

"Sold? To whom?"

"To Saddle and Ryder of Brinkton."

"Did they come for it?"

"Yes. Old Saddle came himself."

"What did he pay you?"

"Thirty cents."

"Thirty cents?—Thirty cents a pound?"

"Yes."

"Goodness mercy, John! You didn't sell your whole clip at that price?"

"Y-es. Why?"

"Why?—Why—wool, like yours, is worth forty-five cents and I was authorized by Mr. Fairman to offer you that price for your clip. You must have had over five hundred pounds?"

"Yes," said Titus, gaspingly. "I sold five hundred and seventy."

"But—didn't you know that wool had risen in value?"

"No. Mr. Saddle said thirty cents was all 'twas worth."

"Mr. Saddle deceived you. But you should have watched the Market Reports. Didn't you notice them in the paper?"

"I—don't take no paper."

"I declare, Titus, I am sorry for you. But it can't be helped now."

Mr. Deepwater saw how badly his friend was feeling, and he said no more.

When the company had gone, Titus Closely took down the old slate from its peg by the side of the looking-glass, and began to cipher. The difference between thirty and forty-five was fifteen, and fifteen multiplied by five hundred and seventy gave a product of eighty-five dollars and fifty cents!

On the following morning Titus Closely went to the village, and subscribed for two papers—one for himself, and one for his wife; and in time he came to regard the newspaper as one of the greatest institutions of the age.—N. Y. Ledger.

MODEL FAMILY PRAYERS.

Mrs. Laciua and I went over last week to spend the evening with Deacon S.

"Deacon," said I, "Mrs. Laciua has your boy and one of Mr. Hardcap's in her Sunday-school class. Both seem pretty well acquainted with Scripture, but that is the only point of resemblance between them. Your boy seems delighted with anything that throws light on the Bible, and asks a good many more questions than Mrs. Laciua cares to answer; while James Hardcap is as obstinate as a mule."

"He says he hates the Bible," says Mrs. Laciua; "and wishes it was at the bottom of the sea. What do you wish I do not know. He does not seem to be altogether a bad boy either."

"I should like to know how to teach your children the Bible?" said I.

"I teach them at family prayers," said the Deacon.

"At family prayers?" said I.

"Yes," said he. "To tell the truth, I think family prayers, as well as the blessing at the table, is apt to degenerate into the mere form. It becomes a sort of spiritual tread-mill; so many verses to be ground out every day, one chapter, long or short, dull or interesting. We go through it without half as much devotion as our servants do in repeating *Pater-nosters* and *Ave Marias*, and with no more spiritual profit. I have made it a study to make our family braver a living thing, and of real interest and profit to the children."

"How do you do it?" said I.

"In the first place," continued the Deacon, "I set my children to learning Scripture. I believe in their being accustomed to commit the Word of God to memory. There's old Aunt Sue, for instance, so blind she can't see and so deaf she can't hear. If she had not committed the Bible to memory when a child, she would not have any Bible now. What do you suppose she would take for her knowledge of Scripture, for the verses she cons over to herself, on her sick bed?"

"Money could buy that," said I.

"I would give the world for such a memory of the promises of God as Aunt Sue has," said Mr. S.

"It does not cost so much as that, my dear,"

said the Deacon: "It only costs a little patient persistent study in childhood.

Mrs. S. shook her head. "I don't know about that," said she. "Some folks aren't like other folks."

"I use to hire my children," continued the Deacon, "to commit verses to memory. I paid them a penny for every five verses. But it did not work very well. They were after the pennies, not after the Bible. They learned the verses, but they did not learn to love them. And they soon forgot what they learned."

"They kept their pennies better than their verses," said Mrs. S.

"Mr. Hardcap makes his boy learn Scripture for a punishment," said Mrs. Laciua.

"The old hen!" said she. "Some folks aren't like other folks."

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