

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1872.

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE.

We have been intending for several weeks past to make reference to the Minutes of this year's Conference of our Connection. We propose now to fulfil our intention. We do this the more cheerfully because of our belief that it is of great importance that our people should study this little work attentively from year to year, and so keep themselves well informed concerning the condition of things in the Church with which they are associated.

The Minutes this year form a neat little volume of one hundred and fifty-three pages. The matter contained in it is arranged for the most part in the usual order. The book informs us of many things deemed interesting to not a few among us. It tells us what ministers of the Church died during the previous twelve months, what were their chief characteristics, what the most marked feature of their career and in what manner they bore themselves in their last great struggle.

It tells us what ministers of the body, enfeebled or wounded in the field of content, have this year sought rest and re-education in Supernumerary pastures.

It tells us what Supernumerary, refreshed by pulpit rest and recruited by travel, this year rejoin the ranks of the effective ministry; and informs us what young men after careful probation have just been ordained "for the dead," and what promising recruits have flocked to the ministerial standards this year to put themselves in training for the sacred office. All this is interesting.

Nearly nine pages of the Minutes are occupied with information disclosing the appointed whereabouts of the respective members of our Church's Pastorate. The style of this part of the book is not very flowing. It is a sort of directory style, somewhat unconnected and disjointed, but pointed and uncommonly full of meaning. People who admire short sentences, and fancy that when few words are used much thought must be packed into them, ought to find the Station list of the work very much to their taste; and indeed a great many clever men and hosts of good people are yearly much interested in Station Sheet literature.

The Minutes contain some valuable statistics. They inform us that last year our Church had:

Attendances on public worship,	85,786
Families under its care,	16,095
Sabbath School Scholars,	18,766
Sabbath Class Teachers,	2,374
Class Leaders,	1,191
Local Preachers,	1,140
Ministers in full work,	147
Supernumeraries,	726
Full and accredited members,	15,842
On trial for membership,	776

The Minutes show that the amounts raised in behalf of various Church Funds for the preceding year Confederal were, cents omitted, as follows:

For Wesleyan Mission Society,	\$13,115
Home Missions,	5,591
Contingent Fund,	1,288
Supernumerary Fund,	2,491
Educational Society,	1,614

The Minutes record what action was taken or what opinions were expressed by the last Conference relative to the Connectional Funds, the Sackville Institutions, the Provincial Wesleyan, and the question of union with the Canadian Conference. They also contain Home Mission and Educational Society Reports, Lists of Finance Committee, revised Ministerial Lists arranged in seniority and also in alphabetical order, Addresses to and from the British and Canadian Conferences and the Pastoral Address for the year to the membership of the Church.

This last named document has doubtless been brought to the notice of the societies generally within the Conference bounds. It ought to be thoughtfully read and its chief topics to be carefully pondered. It makes grateful reference to the general harmony which pervaded Confederal deliberations, to the gracious influence connected with the sanctuary services during the Conference session, to the gratification derived from the visit of Drs. Punshon and Evans, and to the progress made during the year in the work of the various Church departments.

It has an affecting allusion to the sainted ministerial dead for the year, and a cheering notice to the number of young men received on probation for the work of the ministry and to the increased interest manifested by our people in the Conference Home Mission movement. It contains some earnest and highly appropriate exhortations in reference to the cultivation of personal godliness, the reverential participation in acts of public worship, the due observance of all the means of grace, and the manifestation of a well sustained zeal for the salvation of souls. Of course, it also commends to the favorable regards of the membership the institutions and enterprises of the Church.

We hope the little volume on which we have been commenting will have a wide circulation throughout all our Conference Districts. Every member of our Church should be thoroughly well informed in all that concerns it; and an intelligent study of the Minutes of Conference from year to year by each member would greatly conduce to bring about such a desirable result.

This opinion that some of the more influential Methodist Church papers in the United States are acting injudiciously in participating rather freely in the Presidential contest in that country seems widely prevalent in Methodist circles among our kinsmen over the border. It is probable that the majority of Northern Methodists are Grant men, and naturally the editors of the Northern Methodist church organs would prefer to see President Grant re-elected. But Grady also must have many friends in the Northern Methodist commu-

nion, and whether or no, there seems to be no such issue involved and no such difference in the Grant and Greeley platform of principles as would justify church organs in taking sides with a political party favored by a section of its members.

ONTARIO CORRESPONDENCE.

MY DEAR SIR,—What a budget I received by this day's mail, high a dozen thick and not sent for him as formerly, and William Ryerson became almost forgotten. I will remember my first sight of him. I had so often heard on my first circuits of the wonderful William Ryerson, of his youth, and really somewhat nuttily appearance, of his travelling around in an omnibus, and of his being in the winter months in a glass case, on runners, and yet of the immense congregations which his name would draw to the Quarterly Meeting, of his thrilling eloquence and his stern sarcasm, and I longed to see the wonderful old man. One anecdote told me in those days I will remember. At a certain Missionary Meeting beloved John C. — had been advocating a mission to Africa — the absurdity of Canada undertaking such a work at that time appeared very great to Mr. Ryerson; and in his speech he represented, in good language, his friend John C. — with out spread wings flying midheavens on his mission to Africa, — soaring aloft over continent and ocean and singing, "From Greenland's icy mountains, from Africa's sunny plains," when suddenly his figure collapsed, and he fell back as if from his exalted height into the depths of the ocean. The effect may be imagined. The subject of a foreign mission was for that time settled. Well! I still attended a Canadian Conference as a very humble licensee in Hamilton in 1853.

Soon what was my surprise to see the forefront seat, close under the platform, a man of about sixty, with unkempt hair, black neck tie, and very unministerial garb throughout, whom I supposed at once to be some countryman, who by mistake had come to the meeting, and who was to drop from the assembly of divines, and expected to see him politely shewn to the door amid the excited risibles of the spectators. But no; he was retained. The discussion was of a very miscellaneous kind, and the farmer friend arose and spoke a few sentences. There was a peculiar and musical cadence in his utterances that enchanted every ear. At last he rose the third time and for twenty minutes held the audience in wrapt attention by his eloquence; who could it be? He was a native of the Province of Ontario. It must be the noted William Ryerson.

I subsequently became very intimate with him and for three years was his near neighbour and associate pastor. I was delighted to meet him in the same way. Our farmer friend arose and spoke a few sentences. There was a peculiar and musical cadence in his utterances that enchanted every ear. At last he rose the third time and for twenty minutes held the audience in wrapt attention by his eloquence; who could it be? He was a native of the Province of Ontario. It must be the noted William Ryerson.

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The election excitement ran very high here in the West, and there was much in connection with it very humiliating to the Christian mind. The constant battle between the local election under our Ontario laws and that for the Dominion Parliament was very marked indeed, and pointed in the direction of the propriety of a speedy adoption of similar provisions by the Ottawa Government. Many of our most thoughtful and intelligent business men are trembling at the prospect of the probable influence of the Pacific Railway scheme upon the future of our country, perhaps this more than any other one point decided many in voting against the Government. They fear the existence of all controlling influences in our hands, more potent at that time lately returned in New York. There is much need for the true patriots of our country to continue instant in prayer that God would overrule our legislation to his own glory and our country's best interests.

The *Guardian* comes to us with a short paragraph enclosed in dark leading lines, indicating mortality; and a price in our Israel is gone. William Ryerson passed to his home above on Sunday last (15th). The lips of "the old man eloquent" are now closed in death. The event however has startled no one, except it may be the many who had supposed him dead years ago, so completely had he slid out of observation. Yet there is no person who has exercised a more potent influence in the past history of Canadian Methodism. The son of a rough, sturdy and truly loyal God had other conquests for him to win on moral battle-fields, and hands unstained with human blood were wanted for the work. Brought to Christ, he in 1820 following the steps of his older brother John into the ministry of the Methodist Church. His demosthenic eloquence speedily won for him a prominent place among his brethren, and he was only one year ordained before he was appointed presiding elder, an office which — under changes of name, he held during the remainder of his active ministry. When the unfortunate separation took place from the British Conference he was the second elected President of the Canadian Conference. During all these years of change and discussion — no man exerted so popular a sway as William Ryerson. He retired to a farm he bought on the Grand River Mission in 1850, and for many years superintended that mission, — and retained his position as chairman. But in 1861 he was induced to resign entirely his ministerial status and to suffer him-

self to be nominated as a conservative candidate for the Parliament, he gained his election and sat for a few years in Parliament, but was unseated at the next general election. Everthing considered his entrance into political life was an unfortunate circumstance; it made him many enemies and few friends, and though his ministerial status was restored to him his brethren could not send for him as formerly, and William Ryerson became almost forgotten. I will remember my first sight of him. I had so often heard on my first circuits of the wonderful William Ryerson, of his youth, and really somewhat nuttily appearance, of his travelling around in an omnibus, and of his being in the winter months in a glass case, on runners, and yet of the immense congregations which his name would draw to the Quarterly Meeting, of his thrilling eloquence and his stern sarcasm, and I longed to see the wonderful old man. One anecdote told me in those days I will remember. At a certain Missionary Meeting beloved John C. — had been advocating a mission to Africa — the absurdity of Canada undertaking such a work at that time appeared very great to Mr. Ryerson; and in his speech he represented, in good language, his friend John C. — with out spread wings flying midheavens on his mission to Africa, — soaring aloft over continent and ocean and singing, "From Greenland's icy mountains, from Africa's sunny plains," when suddenly his figure collapsed, and he fell back as if from his exalted height into the depths of the ocean. The effect may be imagined. The subject of a foreign mission was for that time settled. Well! I still attended a Canadian Conference as a very humble licensee in Hamilton in 1853.

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which we refer, but without their excuse. Devourers of books, and especially of serial literature, they are either totally ignorant of, or but partially acquainted with, the magazine literature of Methodism. We are aware that the same complaint is made by the conductors of all denominational monthlies. The "Christian Observer," the "Evangelical Magazine," &c., &c., share in the comparative neglect with which "Young England" treats the periodicals which his fathers delighted to honor and to peruse. It is not difficult to account for this change of feeling. The purely secular journals of the day have a superior attractiveness, arising partly out of the wider range of miscellaneous topics which they embrace, and partly to the fact that by bidding high for the literary talent of the day, they thus secure the services of the best writers. In this latter branch of practical wisdom the conductors of religious periodicals appears to us to be very deficient. Men who can write what the public will read are generally devoted to literature as a profession, and expect naturally to live by it; and it is desirable that this fact should be duly considered by the conductors of our denominational monthlies. We have small patience with those who imagine that a religious journal must be of necessity be less interesting than a scientific or miscellaneous contemporary. While keeping in mind the one object of a religious journal, — to be a faithful and accurate record of biblical criticism and illustration, in the past history and present aspect of the Church, in the relations of modern thought and its supposed opposition to revealed religion, in the facilities and difficulties, as well as in the successes and failures of modern missionary efforts, &c., &c., to make the monthly organ of any section of the Christian Church not only a readable, but an instructive and popular journal.

No one really attached to the interests and progress of Wesleyan Methodism can be indifferent to its periodicals. If there be no such thing in existence as an attachment to our own individual views, or to the opinion of the Methodist serials, as yet degraded itself by the admission of that most odious of all abominations the "religious" novel. The nearest approach to the romantic is the work of biblical criticism, and the signs of the work are sought by the Holy Spirit on the souls of holy men and women, which most interest and profit spiritual readers, and which may arrest the attention of those thoughtful seekers who may be led to ask, "What mean ye by this?" (Exodus 26.) The matter is serious. Our periodicals are not only uninteresting, but unprofitable, and the whole being a truth-truth, with the slightest possible admixture of error as is consistent with human infirmity and fallibility. If in addition to "taking in" the *Magazines*, our Wesleyan brothers and sisters would peruse a fair share of our own individual views, or to coincide with their tastes and wants, we venture to assert that that would be the profit of many, and that the religious mind of the Wesleyan churches would be much strengthened and edified.

We have been led to these remarks by a perusal of the numbers of the "Wesleyan Methodist Magazine" for January to August, 1872; and of the "City-road Magazine" for 1871 and from January to August 1872, this glance being in fact a bird's-eye view of that which we had carefully perused month after month as a pleasure and a necessity. It is not without a larger Magazine is the genuine descendant in a line of regular succession from the *Arminian Magazine* of 1778 and following years. If there were in existence an index to the volumes which have appeared for the three years of its existence, we venture to stipulate that no religious writer would be found to have equalled it in the richness, variety, and value of its original matter, to say nothing of its valuable and judicious extracts from other works (not generally accessible to its earlier readers.) This remarkable library is complete without this remarkable volume of volumes, which will soon complete its century. We recommend such as possess it, or the larger portion of it, to complete their sets, and to hand them down as a sort of heir-looms to their families. To Christians the work is invaluable, as one of the richest treasures of Christian experience, and to general readers the volumes, from the variety of the topics introduced, are always more or less interesting. The characteristics of this Magazine is its solidity. The original matter is generally preferred to the extracts, which very often refer to matters and topics to reconcile for average readers; and the Magazine would be more read if the worthy editor would infuse into the whole mass a little more of his own "Goit." Among the miscellaneous articles of this year we may mention a "Review of the 'Remarks' by W. W. Pocock, Esq." "Remarks on Native Agency for Mission Work in India;" by the Rev. John Kiefer, as comparing advantageously with those of other more pretentious magazines. "The City-road Magazine" started into existence January, 1871, and bids fair to be one of the most useful and popular of our periodicals. It is pleasant to read, having, as yet, been seldom guilty of crowding its pages with small print. There is something refreshing in the first glance at its pages, and subsequent experience confirms the first impression. The topics for the most part are of a character to interest Methodist readers. Take for instance "Reminiscences of City-road Chapel Fifty Years Ago," written by T. P. Bunting, Esq., well known in Methodism, and we trust to be known yet more favourably by the completion of the "Life of Dr. Bunting," of which as yet only one volume has appeared, but that one volume is one of the most delightful in the whole range of religious biography. "The 'Cambrian Religious Sketches' in the Rev. Isaac Jenkins;" "Sketches in Guatemala," by the Rev. Jabez Marral, comes in the *Eastern Journal*, by the Rev. J. D. Godes; "Kana, the First Christian Kaffir Chief," by an excellent friend from Natal; "The Arrest of Egyptian Civilization," by A. E. Bley, Esq., are specimens of a class of articles as creditable as the writers as they are readable and pleasing to the eye. "The Science of the Month," by the Rev. W. H. Dallinger, which appears in every number, is a valuable contribution, followed by its modest, yet welcome handmaid, "A Year with the Wild Flowers," by Miss Edith Waddy. "The Geology of Mars," and "On Inspiration and Evolution," are masterly; so also that on "Christian Evidence: Attack and Defense," by the Editor (the Rev. Benjamin Gregory);

To this whole Methodist world will, we believe, say, Amen.—Ed. P. W.

Circuit Intelligence.

SOURCE, P. E. L.—Bro. Lucas writes 24th Sept. 1872.—During last week we held meetings on this Station in behalf of our Home and Foreign Missions. The able Deputation consisted of Revs. E. Evans and W. W. Brewer who were heartily welcomed by the people. Their advocacy of the mission of the Holy Spirit, and their interest which the attentive congregations testified. These meetings had been anticipated with pleasure from the knowledge that Bro. Evans when they remembered as their useful and much loved pastor several years ago, was to visit them in a special manner in the near future. The collections were in advance of last year. The new church at Mount Stewart on this station, the opening of which was reported several weeks ago, gets well filled with attentive congregations and the general prospects of the plant are good.

BEDFORD, P. E. L.—Bro. Phillips writes 21st Sept. 1872.—We have been this week engaged in holding our Home Missionary Meetings. The attendance throughout has been better than heretofore and the collections are in advance of last year; and I hope that our subscription list will also show a considerable increase. Our people seem quite interested in the subject of Home Missions, and I hope their interest will continue to increase. I find plenty to do upon this large and interesting Circuit, and I fear it will require more time, more energy and ability than I am able to devote to it. My efforts could give rise to it to the state it should be in as a Circuit. We want the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on all our Congregations and Societies and without it can never rise.

PEACE MEETING IN ST. JOHN, N.B. Rev. B. A. Chase has been spending a few days in this city, his object being to awaken an interest among the citizens in the work of the "American Peace Society," of which organization he is the Agent. An informal meeting was held in the Rooms of the Y. M. C. Association on Friday evening, at which time arrangements were made for a mass meeting, which was held in the Institute on Monday evening. Mayor Leach occupied the chair, and on the platform were several clergymen and other prominent gentlemen. The object of the Peace Society is to establish a Court of the Nations, where all their differences and difficulties may be settled by arbitration. Mr. Chase in his address, stated that during the fifteen years that have elapsed since the organization of the Peace Society in London, one in the United States having been organized at nearly the same time, the friends of the movement have been struggling on in the face of apathy and ridicule till they think they are getting near the accomplishment of their object—at least much nearer than by some is imagined. The agitation of the matter is no longer left to philanthropists and the church, but statesmen are becoming interested in the project. The Hon. Chas. Sumner proposes to introduce a resolution into Congress, to induce the U. S. Government to take steps for the establishment of a permanent Board of Arbitration. In the English Parliament, a bill has been introduced, praying Her Majesty to advise the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to correspond with other nations about a system of arbitration for all civilized nations, so that they shall no longer have to resort to war as a means of settlement. It is proposed to hold a Peace Congress in Boston some time next summer, when it is intended to adopt such line of action as will secure the recognition of Peace principles by the nations. Revs. Messrs. Chase, and other speakers gentlemen addressed the meeting; and resolutions endorsing the principles of the Peace Society were passed. A Society was also organized, which is called "The St. John Peace League." It will cooperate with the American Society, and in every way disseminate the general principles of International Arbitration and Peace. It will be a glad day indeed when the nations shall learn war no more. The Geneva Arbitration indicates very distinctly the leaning of Great Britain and the United States. The bloodless settlement of the differences will have a powerful influence on the world. Let us hope and labor for the glad time when the nations shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks.—*Religious Intelligence.*

DANGER AHEAD IN ENGLAND. The "Spectator" confesses that it looks forward to the coming winter with grave apprehension. We may, it adds, undertake conservative forces at work—that is always easy in a country like England—but everything seems to us to tend towards a social struggle in the counties which must be disastrous, and may not be altogether peaceful. The agricultural laborers of the country, more than 60,000 in all, just excited by a poor prospect of improved position, and interested in a new activity, will be exposed to a new hardship, and irritated by a new form of pressure from above. Meat, bread, and potatoes will all alike be dear, and the farmers, enriched and emboldened by the dearth, are intending, in some counties at all events, to "try conclusions" with their laborers, and see if they cannot "read them a lesson" on the advantages of suffering quietly whatever they may suit employers to inflict. The prices demanded for getting the harvest have aggravated the farmers beyond measure, the speeches of the itinerant lecturers, often imprudent, and sometimes reprehensible, excite them still further, and the sense that in future they will have to deal with strong corporations, instead of the small English laborer, once excited, is the most dangerous of men, obstinate, scornful, and for all his horror of bloodshed, which is real and rises to a virtue, capable of being cruel; and he is excited now.

The thousands of friends of Bishop Jesse T. Peck will greatly regret to learn that he is again very ill. In addition to the catarrh which prostrated him at first, and from which he has not yet recovered, he is now afflicted with erysipelas. The Bishop is, indeed, a great sufferer. The whole Church will feel the largest sympathy with him in his affliction.—*N. Y. C. Advocate.*

On the 18th June last Chalmers Church in this city was seriously damaged by lightning. The damages were estimated at \$1,800. By removing the steeple and repairing the Tower the repairs were completed for \$1,100. Three Insurance Companies, the "Liverpool and London and Globe," the "Northern," and the "North British and Mercantile," made a donation each of \$200, making a total of \$600. The congregation hoped at one time that the Insurance Companies would make good the whole loss; but it seems that they were not liable, seeing that there was no fire. They however, very generously, will acknowledge no claim of right, made above the donations. The congregation then had to meet the balance of \$500. The Managing Committee asked for a collection to be made at the Church door last Lord's Day to cover this amount. The congregation responded so liberally that instead of \$500 the amount of \$730 was received. The congregation then had to meet the balance of \$500. The Managing Committee asked for a collection to be made at the Church door last Lord's Day to cover this amount. The congregation responded so liberally that instead of \$500 the amount of \$730 was received. The congregation then had to meet the balance of \$500.

THE CONVENTS AT ROME. The Times thinks that something like the growth of distant thunder reaches us from the Italian capital. The King's Ministers have been drawing up the bill which is to deal with the monastic orders, and the summary of its leading clauses, put forth as a feeler in the columns of semi-official journals, leaves it doubtful whether the contemplated measure is meant for the abolition or preservation of convents. In this measure the whole question between the rights of the Italians as an independent nation and the pretensions of Roman Catholicism all over the world may be said to be involved; and the conflicting interests are preparing for a struggle which can hardly fail to be decisive. Temperate and even time-serving as the Government may seem, it is almost sure to find little favour either with the Italians, who will deem it too lenient, or with the Catholics who will think it too severe. A Government, however, is seldom the worse for following the dictates of moderation and discretion. Both parties should be tempted to reflect that Italy, perhaps the first country in the world in which the deliberate act of the legislature, and not the outburst of revolutionary passions, strikes at the root of monastic institutions. It was Victor Emanuel, and not Garibaldi, who entered Rome, and the world saw in the King's character a pledge that any ecclesiastical reform consequent upon the rash and desperate act. It is not in Spain only that, according to the Minister Zorrilla, men must deal carefully with Catholicism, because "it is the religion of their wives and daughters." It is the schoolmaster and not the general, whom Italy should pit against the monk and the Jesuit. It is education alone which can emancipate a populace still capable of assaulting a wooden saint and cutting in their terror of a volcanic eruption, or of treating up the tatters of a bishop's shroud as relics in defiance of the priest himself; by whom they are admonished that "the age of miracles is past."

BULGARIA.—REV. DR. I. G. BISS has written two letters to the *Bible Society Record*, showing the great revival of religious interest in Bulgaria. The circulation of the Scriptures there has been greatly blessed to the good of the people. The prospect for evangelistic labor in that country was never so cheering. The new Bible house at Constantinople was in successful operation, and was adding great strength to the religious forces of the land.

IN THE BASIN OF MINAS.—Captain Beckwith, of Hantsport, N. S., and Professor William Eider, have spent a considerable portion of the summer, commencing with the middle of June, in making scientific explorations in the classic Basin of Minas. They have undertaken the work as a labor of love, on their own account, and mean to go through with it. And in making scientific explorations in the classic Basin of Minas. They have undertaken the work as a labor of love, on their own account, and mean to go through with it. And in making scientific explorations in the classic Basin of Minas. They have undertaken the work as a labor of love, on their own account, and mean to go through with it.

General Intelligence. THE ILLINOIS CANAL.—Mr. Keefe, the eminent canal and railway engineer, was in this city last evening. It appears that he has made a report which he made some time ago on the Survey of the Ilay Verte Canal, and he is now about to have a new location survey of the line made, and he is asking for tenders. In a few days some twenty men will be employed on the survey under Mr. Keefe's directions. The Government are thoroughly in earnest, and the work will be put through without delay.—*St. John Telegraph.*

OKLAHOMA.—There is something more than a daily ferry between Empress and Okla, in fact, the Empress is a fine steamship for every twelve hours from the port of Liverpool alone. During the month of May, 53 steamship left the wharf, of which 15 belonged to the Grand Canadian Company, 11 to the National, 8 to the White Star, 10 to the Allan, and 6 to the Guion company respectively. When to these are added the ships of the French and German lines, we get some idea of the prodigious increase of late in the steam communication between the continents. AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, TRURO.—The annual Agricultural Exhibition for Colchester was opened at Truro on Monday, 11th to the 13th of the month. The annual exhibition was largely attended. The articles exhibited were on the whole, fully up to the average. The horticultural displays and pigs, were very fine. The horses, however, did not come up to our expectations. Of the growing crops, both roots and cereals were first class. The manufacturing interests were well represented. A remarkably graceful and artistically painted picture was exhibited by Mr. Layton. Mr. McLoberts and Follen displayed some very creditable specimens of furniture, and Messrs. Gibb and Crow exhibited several well-cut and well-finished stoves. At the closing of the exhibition was highly creditable to the County, and will doubtless directly and indirectly, aid the development of its industries.—*Citizen.*

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION IN TORONTO, ONTARIO. We congratulate the temperance friends in Toronto and vicinity on the success of their late temperance demonstration. Temperance friends were extended to all temperance societies in and about Toronto to take part in it. The result was awaited anxiously, and it was feared, owing to the press of work in rural districts, that not so many would attend as had been at first hoped.

The day itself was cloudy, and showers during the morning made the prospect look exceedingly blue. Each train, however, brought an overflow of people from the country, and at the hour appointed, though it was raining quite smartly, the procession, composed of some three thousand persons, started upon its route. Upon their arrival at the park the processionists were met by hundreds of their friends, swelling the number to some five or six thousand. A platform had been erected in the north-east corner of the park for the speakers. Alderman Coatsworth was called to preside, and addresses were delivered by Archbishop Lynch, Rev. Dr. Barras, Dr. Orombyrathka, Mr. Edward Carwell, Mr. Thomas McLachlan, and others. The utmost order and harmony prevailed, and no kind of accident occurred to lessen the pleasure of the demonstration. We are glad to learn that it is the intention of the friends to make this an annual gathering. Such exhibitions of the numerical strength of teetotalists must teach the supporters of the traffic in intoxicating liquors that temperance men are really in earnest; and the combination of different creeds, colors and orders also demonstrates the unity of purpose in this great reform. All the Toronto dailies speak well of the demonstration, a significant fact in itself. Indeed one of the papers says:—"In fact, it was remarked that the procession, even under the somewhat unfavorable auspices, was the most orderly and had the finest appearance of any that had ever paraded the streets of the city."

The presence and address of Archbishop Lynch is itself a noteworthy fact. When the leading ministers of all churches can forgive their sectarian prejudices, and unite amity and heartily accept the common law, we may begin to have some hope of success. The division of our forces has been a great source of weakness in the past. Surely the interests at stake are sufficiently weighty and pressing to urge every true patriot to give his full influence to repeal the progress of this insidious foe, which so stealthily undermines our national strength. It is the socially responsible classes of Society that are doing the most by their example, and uniting many of the Canadian people, because they are increasing in wealth, think it gentled to place a casker of wine upon their tables, and offer it to their friends. The junior members of the family often acquire a taste for strong drink in this way. And some who are rapidly drifting down the dark rapids of ruin shelter themselves by the example of people who are accounted moral and respectable. There is sufficient temperance sentiment in the country, if organized, united and rightly directed, to lift our country up out of the slough of intemperance, and enforce a stringent prohibitionary Liquor Law.—*Christian Guardian.*

THE ILLINOIS CANAL.—Mr. Keefe, the eminent canal and railway engineer, was in this city last evening. It appears that he has made a report which he made some time ago on the Survey of the Ilay Verte Canal, and he is now about to have a new location survey of the line made, and he is asking for tenders. In a few days some twenty men will be employed on the survey under Mr. Keefe's directions. The Government are thoroughly in earnest, and the work will be put through without delay.—*St. John Telegraph.*

OKLAHOMA.—There is something more than a daily ferry between Empress and Okla, in fact, the Empress is a fine steamship for every twelve hours from the port of Liverpool alone. During the month of May, 53 steamship left the wharf, of which 15 belonged to the Grand Canadian Company, 11 to the National, 8 to the White Star, 10 to the Allan, and 6 to the Guion company respectively. When to these are added the ships of the French and German lines, we get some idea of the prodigious increase of late in the steam communication between the continents. AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, TRURO.—The annual Agricultural Exhibition for Colchester was opened at Truro on Monday, 11th to the 13th of the month. The annual exhibition was largely attended. The articles exhibited were on the whole, fully up to the average. The horticultural displays and pigs, were very fine. The horses, however, did not come up to our expectations. Of the growing crops, both roots and cereals were first class. The manufacturing interests were well represented. A remarkably graceful and artistically painted picture was exhibited by Mr. Layton. Mr. McLoberts and Follen displayed some very creditable specimens of furniture, and Messrs. Gibb and Crow exhibited several well-cut and well-finished stoves. At the closing of the exhibition was highly creditable to the County, and will doubtless directly and indirectly, aid the development of its industries.—*Citizen.*

COTTEN WARPS.—The New Brunswick Cotton Mills of W. Parks & Son, are doing a large business, not only in supplying the market with Warps of a superior quality, but exporting large quantities. Mr. Parks now supplies the entire market in Montreal, and all about it, and will doubtless directly and indirectly, aid the development of its industries.—*Citizen.*

IN THE BASIN OF MINAS.—Captain Beckwith, of Hantsport, N. S., and Professor William Eider, have spent a considerable portion of the summer, commencing with the middle of June, in making scientific explorations in the classic Basin of Minas. They have undertaken the work as a labor of love, on their own account, and mean to go through with it. And in making scientific explorations in the classic Basin of Minas. They have undertaken the work as a labor of love, on their own account, and mean to go through with it. And in making scientific explorations in the classic Basin of Minas. They have undertaken the work as a labor of love, on their own account, and mean to go through with it.

Owing to the large number of Chinese now emigrating to Australia, the English Wesleyans have commenced missions there for their conversion. The last *Missionary Notice* says that a new chapel has been executed in Melbourne for the Chinese, which was to be opened on the 10th of July. It will bear an inscription in Chinese characters, which means, "The House of the Sound of Peace." The

building has upon the ground floor a large labor for the glad time when the nations shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks.—*Religious Intelligence.*

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The Family TRUST. I do not ask that God shall always make My pathway light. I only pray that He will hold my hand Throughout the night; I do not hope to have the thorns removed That pierce my feet. I only ask to find His blessed arms My safe retreat.

HARRY'S NEW LEAF. "I say, Fred, this won't answer," said Harry Jamieson, as the two went to their room after a glorious ride, one fine Saturday afternoon.

THE LOAF OF BREAD. In a time of famine, a rich man allowed twenty of the poorest children in the town to come to his house, and said to them, "In this market there is a loaf of bread for each of you. Take it and come again at the same hour every day, till God sends better times."

WASTE IN FARMING. Not less than twenty per cent. of the entire capital employed in farming in this country is wasted. This is a low estimate, for on many farms the amount of waste is more than double the sum named.

WHAT THE CHURCH BELL DID. "Beautiful for situation" was the pretty village of M. On one side were broad, undulating meadows. On the other, beautifully wooded fields, through which ran one of the clearest and most musical of brooks, with rolling hills beyond, whose forest-crowned heights were a marvel of beauty.

2309 Certificates of Cure. From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants, some of whom the most eminent leading professional and business men and women of education and refinement in our country, may be seen at our office, 41 Park Row, N. Y. H. G. Greely, of the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is cure Dyspepsia, Piles, Sick Headache, Liver complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, etc., and all impurities arising from a disordered stomach."

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