

Wesleyan Office and Book Room,
125 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX.
17 Provincial Wesleyan \$2.00,
in advance.

Excellent Medium for Advertising.
ALL THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS
and all kinds of Methodist Books, constantly on sale at
the Book Room.

Provincial Wesleyan.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1874.

SPECIAL OFFER TO SUBSCRIBERS!

The PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN will be sent, from this date, till the 1st of January, 1875, to new subscribers, for One Dollar! This will give readers seven months and a half of good, fresh, family reading, including full reports of the annual Conference, and the General Conference. Those wishing to do an act of kindness to poor persons may have the WESLEYAN sent to six different families till next January for Five Dollars.

THAT NAUGHTY THREAT.

"If you don't, I will go somewhere else!" It is said in the Sunday school by some peevish, indulged child, who is denied a coveted advantage. Very natural, that. But it is often said in the congregation and the church, by men and women—only overgrown children, after all. They must be specially favoured. Sexton, Pastor, Trustees, Choir—all must yield to the wishes, or they will leave the Church! This is their weapon, with which timid officials are kept in awe. Dare to hint an offensive word, to withhold a special favour, and they are up, wrapping their cloaks about them in highest indignation. It is a trick with some people—a poor, selfish piece of cunning and revenge. Many resort to it, nursing their wrath under a disguise of words against the Church's pride, formality or indifference. Shame, shame! Not that Churches are always free from blame,—that Ministers are faultless,—Trustees uniformly considerate. The reverse is sometimes the case; then there ought to be a settlement of difficulties,—in a christian way, of course, but prompt, generous and decisive. To meet an offence, real or imaginary,—for imagination works no little mischief for some sensitive people—with a scowl, and a significant look at the other church across the street, is a method unworthy of persons making any pretensions to religion. If another church be preferred for its modes of worship, doctrines or fellowship, let it be sought, and in a brave, frank, consistent manner. But fight to one church by way of punishing another, is neither a sensible nor a consistent act. We desire no such fugitives in our communion. If they come to us under pressure of persecution, or from deliberate choice of our doctrine and economy, or as the fruit of our spiritual husbandry,—very well; they will be welcomed, nurtured, soled to the best of our ability. But if they come cherishing a hope that their absence will damage the communion they have abandoned, there is no room for them in Methodism. Only the meek, forgiving, enduring spirit of Jesus do we encourage, and this we would wish to see reciprocated. Our disaffected members can do others no good,—unless, indeed, by carrying with them a mild chastened by trial; that mind, however, would, in their own church, very materially assist in producing the best state of things they could possibly desire.

This class of arm-against-reason with will this class of armed mal-content? Let them look about them! Hundreds have done precisely as they propose doing, yet their respective churches, which they intended to punish, still exist. We could enumerate scores of such instances. The names of the traitors are seldom mentioned; the church keeps on doing its work, enlarging its borders, multiplying its conquests. How is it with those who have fled? If happier than formerly, more useful and holy, they ought to have gone long ago. The new communion is the more suited, under God, to their disposition and tastes. But there are many probabilities that they are ill at ease, yet too proud to confess it. We have met a few sufficiently candid to admit they suffered loss in leaving their religious home; but only one have we seen who spoke the whole, honest truth. It was a "most humiliating confession and not remarkably delicate; but he gave it with an emphasis: "Why did you leave that old church, because you was so useful and happy?" "Because I was a fool!"

Friend, be willing to bear with all imperfections; be willing to stay and assist in promoting a wholesome change. It is said that a supporter of the Bible Society in England wrote to one of the managers, withdrawing his aid, on the ground that certain objectionable features presented themselves to his observation. The wise reply came back, "I have recently discovered that my wife is not as perfect as she might be; but I have no intention of seeking a divorce. I am yours truly," &c. &c.

THE ABSTAINER has almost abandoned Temperance and taken to quoting and writing against the Churches. This is new work for a Paper conducted in the interests of morality and religion. Just now, when the world is awake on the principles of Temperance,—when men are beginning to avow the reasonableness of Teetotalism, and women are achieving victories of faith and prayer, an earnest, determined support of the reformers would be far more becoming in our contemporary than insipid columns of editorials upon education, and violent extracts against religion from the notorious *New York Herald*.

By the way, what has become of Mr. Moagha's other Paper—the *Maritime Catholic*? It appeared unexpectedly, and it seems to have departed without ceremony.

LECTURE AND DISCUSSION.—A correspondence between Rev. A. S. DesBrisay and the Rev. Mr. Weston, (Universalist), respecting the controversy which began a few weeks ago in Windsor, resulted in an announcement through the Halifax daily papers that Rev. A. S. DesBrisay would lecture in Temperance Hall, on Friday evening—subject "Universalism"—and a full opportunity would be given for reply. The attendance was not very large; but kept increasing till well on in the evening. Mr. DesBrisay dealt with his subject for an hour and a half from the stand-points of reason and Scripture. It would be difficult to crowd into that space a greater array of evidence than Mr. DesBrisay adduced. Mr. Weston, at the close, spoke of the discourse as "masterly." This raves us from incurring the charge of favouritism by characterizing the lecture.

Toward the close of his remarks Mr. DesBrisay threw out a distinct challenge for any opponent to give a single passage of Scripture having a certain bearing, and finished by asking Universalists if, with the ample array of argument and proof which confronted them, they were willing "to risk it?" It was a most solemn appeal. The meeting seemed on the point of dissolving, when Mr. Lathers rose on the platform and expressed his surprise that Mr. Weston, having gone to Windsor avowedly for the purpose of beginning the discussion, was not present to-night. A gentleman then rose in the gallery and declared that Mr. Weston was present, but was unable to speak; that he would offer a reply in his own church next Sunday evening at the usual hour of service. To this several persons in the assembly justly demurred, as it shut out the general church-going public from hearing the Rev. gentleman's defence. It was urged repeatedly that Mr. Weston should meet his opponent now. Rev. Mr. Ancient, Rev. Mr. Read and others held this view. A petty warm and rambling discussion ensued among the audience, which resulted in bringing Mr. Weston to the front of the gallery. This seemed to be precipitated by the remark of an aged but positive hearer near the platform, who declared that he came from a distance and, like others, wished to hear the entire discussion. Mr. Weston then promised to meet Mr. DesBrisay or any other opponent at some future time in Temperance Hall. This did not satisfy the old man. He was in a dilemma and desired some one to lead him out of it. His dilemma was this. The New Testament distinctly said "Fear not them that are able to kill the body and after that have nothing more that they can do; but I will tell you whom ye shall fear, Fear Him who after He hath killed the body hath power to destroy both body and soul in hell." If that meant according to the Universalist belief (hell being simply the grave) it was merely—"Don't be afraid of being killed—but of being buried afterwards." If Universalism were true, the New Testament was scarcely common sense. Mr. Weston now replied that, by way of compromise, he would meet the old gentleman at the close of the meeting and discuss the subject with him. The veteran protested this would be unfair to the rest of the audience who had equal interest in the argument. "But" said he "I will discuss it with him before the meeting." This met with no response, but the warmest hand clapping gave the old gentleman the fullest assurance that the meeting admired his attitude, honesty and pluck.

We have slept off the excitement of this little spirited fusillade, and find our mind on this beautiful Saturday morning looking more directly at the main expression of Friday night. Mr. Weston may possibly meet that tremendous array of logic and exposition, but it will assuredly require a clear brain, a ripe theologian, an accomplished scholar, a fluent speaker and—at least three hours of diligent attention. There the matter rests for the present.

MINISTERIAL AFFLICTIONS.—Every week brings us fresh intelligence of invalids added to the already long list of our infirm ministers. In some instances the excessive labours of the revival season; in others exposure to the severe weather of last winter, has tended to reduce still more constitutions, never very rugged. The most painful feature of this calamity—for it is nothing less to the cause of God—is the fact that most of the invalids are young men. We are profoundly impressed with this conviction,—the tension of ministerial life is not sufficiently relaxed at proper intervals. Most harassing work is this, when men do it faithfully; and at least two months of every year ought to be spent by each minister in complete freedom from responsibility. Churches and Pastors will find sooner or later, that this principle pays. The other is fraught with loss.

QUIP.—St. John is ambitious. It is disposed to rival London—in one particular at least. Humorous papers it has issued in past days, and in their way they were a power in society. Now it ventures upon a bold and costly proceeding. St. John has an illustrated fortnightly, to be printed on toned Paper. So we have our Provincial Punch, launched on the broad, social sea. The first number represents our old (young) friend, Attorney General King "padding his own canoe."—at least steering his raft of "non-sectarian schools" among the breakers. He is calm and self-possessed as usual, though repeaters, and agitators are sinking around him on every hand. There is also a contented, cautious voyager who instead of working his own way along, books on to the Attorney General's raft. Certainly Quip bids fair to be ingenious, lively, entertaining.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—We are sincerely grateful to our kind and talented contributors at home and abroad. Our readers will have remarked that the leading questions of great moment in Canada, England, the Continent, and in

the United States, have been most intelligently and interestingly kept before them by our representatives in these respective countries. No mere summary of news, however carefully gathered, could equal the descriptions of individuals living amongst scenes and characters of whom they write. Our Canadian (Montreal) letter this week is particularly interesting. As to the correspondence from England,—that has reputation of which it is only necessary to say it is fully sustained from mail to mail.

THE LATE NEW BRUNSWICK.—Newfoundland had once a few outposts which saw the light of the outer world only once in a long time, so slow and irregular were the mails. But that was fifteen or twenty years ago. Its postal communication has improved since then. New Brunswick is the only Province now left in the regions of darkness. Most sincerely do we pity ministers who are sent to any vicinity distant twenty miles from their cities. Here is a specimen of their privations, and we have published similar statements from other parts of the Province previously, we assume Kingston is not a rare instance. A correspondent writing under date of May 13th, says:—MY WESLEYAN comes very irregularly; frequently we cannot see one for three weeks. I can assure you it is a great disappointment. April 20th and 27th have not come to hand yet. Perhaps we will get May 4th next Friday, think of it now May 13th. About half the time we get our St. John papers in the same way.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC. NEW EDITION.—Mr. Frazer of the Commercial College has laid on our table a copy of this admirable compilation. It is the old Eaton Arithmetic, revised and corrected by Messrs. Eaton and Frazer. By a very thorough correction, and in some instances a reconstruction of the text, the book has been fully adapted to modern commercial education. We commend this arithmetical treatise to our readers.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM MONTREAL.

Dear Mr. Editor.—This fifth month of the year is the beginning of the seventh month of continuous winter in this region. Scores of men have been employed in breaking up and removing masses of rock ice which by the subsidence of the water have been left on the wharves. The first arrival from sea at Quebec was that of the Allan steamer "Sarmatian." But a few weeks since she was within the tropics on the west coast of Africa. Thence she carried troops to England. She has brought to Canada more than six hundred emigrants, chiefly farm labourers from the Midlands counties. The ice bridge at Quebec being "firm as granite" with a May-pole anchor at Indian Cove, a few miles west of the city, before her passengers could be landed a snow storm arose which lasted for many hours. The road previously laid, was thus made impassable. The people consequently had to remain in the ship for nearly a week. How they were kept from going mad within their? Before they left the happy home of their youth the balmy air of Spring had come, the snow-drop and daffodil had appeared in the old orchards, the crocus and cowslip had adorned the gardens, and the "rattle primrose" had studied the hedges with pale beauty. The early snowing on the farms was about ended. On reaching the land of their adoption they found the fields covered with snow, a highway of ice on the flowing river, and were chilled by a snow storm later in the season, and of greater severity than they had previously seen. Long years must elapse ere their first impressions of Canada will fade from their memory. Probably, however, they are more muscular than sentimental, and certainly there is ground to hope that their future experience will be according to their cherished anticipations. They will not then regret the transfer from Old England to our New Dominion.

All the attractive assemblies which have been held here for many months, not another evening in real interest that at which Mr. A. S. DesBrisay has succeeded in reasons for leaving the church of Rome. Other topics have their own merits but they are often of things, and the dead past. This related to the present, and the living soul, whose course in time, and destiny to eternal ages were involved. The hall was filled with the deepest attention. Mr. Walsh had been sent to the Irish College in Rome, to be there educated for a priest. He soon became desirous to ascertain the authority upon which he was required to leave the church that were taught him. He was referred to the edicts and decrees of the Church. He had consulted these, but he wished for more light. Happily he found a Protestant bible with index and references. This was the very book he needed. The entrance of God's word giveth light. The more closely he attended to this guide, the more his dissatisfaction with Romanism increased. Its distinguishing tenets are not authorized by Holy Scripture. He embraced the word of God with entire cordiality, and found thereby strength and comfort. After some months of doubts, perplexities, fears, Mr. Walsh determined to leave Rome, forsake his church, and come to Canada, all which by a favouring Providence he was enabled to do. Here he has the liberty of the pure Gospel, and he is free indeed. Here too he hopes to be useful in emancipating others from spiritual bondage for which indeed he will have "room and verge" enough.

There have been several series of meetings which are entitled to be put on record. These have been called bible classes, and they have been classes of superior quality. They have differed from others thus named being held not in a small vestry, but in large lecture halls and on the floors of churches. The attendants have not been a dozen or so, but of many scores, and these have been collected not after the exhausting labours of a week-day, but on the quiet hours of a Sabbath afternoon. The classes have comprised not juveniles only, but persons also in their early maturity, both men and women. The lessons were always important, being a selected portion of inspired scripture. The teachers were the first educators in the city being Rev. Professors in Colleges, and the justly honoured Principal of McGill University, Dr. Dawson.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—We are sincerely grateful to our kind and talented contributors at home and abroad. Our readers will have remarked that the leading questions of great moment in Canada, England, the Continent, and in

ble, its promises and precepts would be corrected and advanced. They would thus be made able to give every man who might ask them a reason for their Christian hopes and habits. Thus their own personal good would be promoted, and they would be qualified for true usefulness in time to come. So sin and error would be uprooted, men saved, and God glorified. If to this be added that our eminent clergymen have lately finished a course of lectures on the subject, and engaged to visit the schools it will be seen that opportunities to learn the true meaning of the word of life, and how best to impart the knowledge of it to others, are not wanting to the serious-minded in this country. One is the more conscious of the need of an even character of the churches in Montreal because of its commercial importance to our great country, and its rapidly increasing population. During the last year no fewer than 724 new buildings were erected in Montreal, and eight schools or churches. The school houses are massive, ornamental and commodious. The length of the new erections in front is 19,125 feet. Thus an extent of upwards of three miles of stone and brick fronts has been added to the street lines within a twelvemonth. The increase in the value of real estate is remarkable. A property adjoining the western suburbs was bought a few years ago for a few thousand dollars, subdivided into lots it was sold the other day for ten hundred thousand dollars. It is pleasant to feel that never before were more intelligent and energetic measures employed for promoting the moral and sanitary welfare of the inhabitants. Every one is aware that the greatest construction at Montreal is Victoria Island, which, when completed, will be a tabular Point St Charles, uphold the two tracks of the Grand Trunk Railway. Over these long and heavy trains are passing every hour, and have been passing for several years. This colossal achievement, and the most important and unexpected previous to being painted anew. It was found that the bridge had not sustained the least damage, every plate and bolt and screw being in as perfect order as when first completed.

C. J. Brydges, Esq., the chief director of the Grand Trunk Railway has lately resigned his office. This was regretted by the Chairman of the Board in England, who spoke of Mr. Brydges as a man having a "long head and a strong arm." Early in the winter a poor man was accidentally killed by a passing train. The coroner's jury on the case brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Brydges, who on the coroner's warrant was arrested on coming out of church on the Sabbath. In due time he was subjected to trial on this grave accusation, but was of course acquitted. A testimonial is to be presented to Mr. Brydges. The subscriptions already amount to \$9,800 and will soon probably be made \$10,000, a magnificent gift, unprecedented in the history of Canada.

It might be supposed from the constant intercourse between this city and the United States, that the marvellous doings of ladies there in favour of temperance would lead to some movement here of the same nature. An initiatory meeting has been held, which is soon to be followed by another for the formation of a society to organize and execute some scheme suitable to the mixed population; and not seemingly for ladies to be engaged in, for the suppression of intemperance. Already influence has been brought to bear profitably on the Commissioners of Licenses. They have been urged to refuse to issue licenses to the last. To endeavor to reform the ruinous drinking habits of the day seems to be a present work of Christians. Happy they who herein shall be the most successful.

Lovers of Christ and the souls of men in Montreal are rejoicing to learn that the Rev. Dr. Farnsworth, minister of the Baptist Church, is about to visit this city. He is a man of no long since in the *Christian Weekly*. "The chief question to be asked of any prophet or preacher is this: Is he saving sinners and building up Christians? While the flames are burning, and the engine is playing, we will not stop to notice the ornaments of the machinery, or the dress or accoutrements of the fireman." The personal peculiarity of preachers has often seemed to serve the same purpose as the extravagant exclamation point in the placard. May not the ministerial office be a high position, and bear the advertisement of salvation, become a consecrated and sanctified talent? Some day we shall have a philosophy of eccentricity. Not till then will we be able to understand the cause and utility of the idiosyncrasies which have perhaps characterized the ministers of the Gospel more than any other class of professional men.

THE GYMNASIUM AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE STUDY. When Mr. Beecher, in his remarks at the dedication of the Tabernacle, said that he had been in constant dread lest Mr. Talmage would break down, he only expressed a public feeling, which was shared by the right of a man undertaking to minister to a Church, edit a newspaper, preside over a college, and put himself at the disposal of the lecture bureau, besides performing all the incidental tasks imposed upon a prominent preacher in a large city, and doing each and all with all his might. We have stood in momentary expectation of seeing the man sink beneath the weight of these partially self-inflicted burdens. But we have grown weary of anticipating this catastrophe. Mr. Talmage works steadily on, at the same high pressure, without giving the slightest evidence of mental or physical prostration, or even fatigue. Something more than mere curiosity prompts the inquiry: How can he? The question rightly answered will suggest how ministerial effectiveness everywhere can be increased—how each individual pastor may in his own sphere approximate to Mr. Talmage's tremendous capacity for work.

To say that Mr. Talmage was gifted with an unusual amount of vital power, is not a satisfactory answer; for if that vitality had not been properly reinforced it would have been spent by this time. We must then seek the explanation in his manner of life; and here we find it. Mr. Talmage believes in a generous diet. His noted editorial, entitled "Breakfast for Ministers," a very philippic against gross and profligate eating, indicates his theory in the matter of dietetics; and his vocabulary, theory and practice are synonymous. He believes that ministers, like other workmen, should live on strong, wholesome, well-prepared food. But he has found by experience, that although mental labor can create vigorous appetite, it does not also create digestion. This is procured by daily physical exercise. Adjacent to his study he has a gymnasium supplied with complete apparatus: At regular hours he enters this, and goes through a routine of exercise, swings the Indian club, punches the stuffed sock, pulls the weights, and leaps from the spring-board, gets himself into a healthy perspiration, accelerates digestion, builds the blood, and expands the chest. The answer to the question, how Mr. Talmage can work with such persistent and unvarying industry, is simply that he is perfectly healthy, and takes care to keep himself so. It is also a fact that

THE SUPERNUMERARY FUND—A CORRECTION CORRECTED.

The writer of the article which appeared in the WESLEYAN last month respecting this Fund, wishes to state that in the correction which appeared in last week's WESLEYAN, that in estimating the liability of the Circuit to any Connexion Fund in proportion to its membership, the calculation is based upon the membership at the beginning of the year, and not at its close. The members of the Sheffield Circuit, for the purpose of such estimate, for the year 1873 were 100. (See Minutes 1873) And the Canterbury Circuit 72. The former Circuit contributed to the Supernumerary Fund \$7.86, an average of less than 8 cents; the former Circuit \$8.00, an average of more than 11 cents.

Circuit Intelligence.

ATLANSFORD.—We have had some very interesting services in the different parts of this Circuit. Last Sabbath in accordance with teachings of Scripture, I baptized seven persons by pouring, and received into the Church by the right hand of fellowship, nineteen, many of these were young men in the prime of life. W. T. May 13th.

Miscellaneous.

(From Zion's Herald.)

TALMAGE AND HIS TABERNACLE.

BY REV. DAVID W. CLARK.

CONSECRATED BARNSTONES.

If Mr. Talmage had needed an introduction to American society, the recent dedication of his Tabernacle—the largest Protestant house of worship in this country—would have accomplished this for him. But the truth is, he needed nothing of the kind. Nobody can tell when (if ever) he was formally "presented" to us; so some how he has insinuated himself into the people's thinking and talking, and his place seems well assured. He is probably almost as widely known as Mr. Beecher, although his career has been much briefer. It seems hardly possible to us that it was only five years ago that Talmage moved to Brooklyn, and that it is only five years that he has been in our midst. Only five years! But how the time has been passed with intense industry! Let us glance at the results. The Church of which Mr. Talmage is pastor was almost in its death throes when he was called to it, having a total of but nineteen members. On Sunday, the 1st of July, the pastor moved to his new home, and there he converted, the harvest of a single year. Every Sunday he has between three and four thousand listeners, perhaps the largest Sunday congregation that assembles in our country. Besides performing all the functions of a minister, Mr. Talmage conducts his "Lyceum," and writes from four to five columns a week for his *Christian at Work*. Within five years he has built two immense and costly churches, the second replacing the first which was destroyed by fire. Such laboriousness has rarely been before. He is a man of "high pressure" life, characteristic of the times in which we live—a life which is perhaps least reprehensible in the Christian minister.

CONSECRATED ECCENTRICITY.

Mr. Talmage's eccentricity is a proverb. He seems to delight in strange texts and unusual phraseology. Some are shocked by his utter departure from ministerial propriety of diction; but others delight in it. His peculiar style seems to be entirely foreign to him. It characterized him while in college, and made him the favorite of the literary arena. The truth is, it would be unnatural for him to preach in any other way; and who will assume the responsibility of saying he ought to? We like his sentiment, expressive in a sketch of Mr. Talmage, which we do not long since in the *Christian Weekly*: "The chief question to be asked of any prophet or preacher is this: Is he saving sinners and building up Christians? While the flames are burning, and the engine is playing, we will not stop to notice the ornaments of the machinery, or the dress or accoutrements of the fireman." The personal peculiarity of preachers has often seemed to serve the same purpose as the extravagant exclamation point in the placard. May not the ministerial office be a high position, and bear the advertisement of salvation, become a consecrated and sanctified talent? Some day we shall have a philosophy of eccentricity. Not till then will we be able to understand the cause and utility of the idiosyncrasies which have perhaps characterized the ministers of the Gospel more than any other class of professional men.

THE GYMNASIUM AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE STUDY.

When Mr. Beecher, in his remarks at the dedication of the Tabernacle, said that he had been in constant dread lest Mr. Talmage would break down, he only expressed a public feeling, which was shared by the right of a man undertaking to minister to a Church, edit a newspaper, preside over a college, and put himself at the disposal of the lecture bureau, besides performing all the incidental tasks imposed upon a prominent preacher in a large city, and doing each and all with all his might. We have stood in momentary expectation of seeing the man sink beneath the weight of these partially self-inflicted burdens. But we have grown weary of anticipating this catastrophe. Mr. Talmage works steadily on, at the same high pressure, without giving the slightest evidence of mental or physical prostration, or even fatigue. Something more than mere curiosity prompts the inquiry: How can he? The question rightly answered will suggest how ministerial effectiveness everywhere can be increased—how each individual pastor may in his own sphere approximate to Mr. Talmage's tremendous capacity for work.

To say that Mr. Talmage was gifted with an unusual amount of vital power, is not a satisfactory answer; for if that vitality had not been properly reinforced it would have been spent by this time. We must then seek the explanation in his manner of life; and here we find it. Mr. Talmage believes in a generous diet. His noted editorial, entitled "Breakfast for Ministers," a very philippic against gross and profligate eating, indicates his theory in the matter of dietetics; and his vocabulary, theory and practice are synonymous. He believes that ministers, like other workmen, should live on strong, wholesome, well-prepared food. But he has found by experience, that although mental labor can create vigorous appetite, it does not also create digestion. This is procured by daily physical exercise. Adjacent to his study he has a gymnasium supplied with complete apparatus: At regular hours he enters this, and goes through a routine of exercise, swings the Indian club, punches the stuffed sock, pulls the weights, and leaps from the spring-board, gets himself into a healthy perspiration, accelerates digestion, builds the blood, and expands the chest. The answer to the question, how Mr. Talmage can work with such persistent and unvarying industry, is simply that he is perfectly healthy, and takes care to keep himself so. It is also a fact that

THE TABERNACLE.

Mr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn, is the most practical answer ever given to that somewhat trite query, "how shall we reach the masses?" The immense structure seems to protest to every passer by, "I was not built to minister to the pride of an exclusive and aristocratic society. My very spaciousness precludes such an idea. I must have room for you inside, it is true!" Everything indicates that this is a Church for the people. Here my worn and faded clothes have seemed to be in such startling contrast to everything about me. I won't be thrust into an obscure back seat, when there are plenty of unoccupied places further forward. No gentleman will look askance at my threadbare coat; no lady will disdain my silk with ill-restrained hauteur from contact with my gingham. I will accept the invitation which this church in its very structure makes to me." In short, the Brooklyn Tabernacle is designed to accommodate the largest possible number of those people whom we include under the rather vague term "the masses." Once drawn within its walls, they are to be made as comfortable as possible. What is perhaps the over-sensitiveness of the poor is to be tenderly regarded. A Jesus-like compassion upon the multitude" has prompted the erection of this capacious structure. It is answer to the plaintive challenge, "no man can suffer for our souls." Mr. Talmage, in his sermon preached on the evening of the dedication day from the text, "What mean ye by these stones?" (Joshua 6.) said, "we mean by these stones the salvation of the people. We did not build this church for mere worldly reforms, or for an educational institution, or as a platform on which to read essays and philosophical disquisitions; but a place for the tremendous work of soul-saving."

The Provincial all-volunteer in aid of passage of \$3 a head, will be before be remitted to the Liverpool committee who paid the passage. The Provincial Government have also kindly undertaken to bear the maintenance of the children until distributed—an average cost of about \$1.50 per head.

I have, therefore, simply bear the cost of correspondence, stationery, postage, telegraphing, and incidental traveling, amounting in all to about \$75.

Kindly disposed persons have sent me in all \$12 towards these expenses, but as the amount to be probably reach double that amount, I have, therefore, simply bear the cost of correspondence, stationery, postage, telegraphing, and incidental traveling, amounting in all to about \$75.

I am, yours obediently,
J. WHELAN LAURIE.
Oakfield, May 13th, 1874.

SERIOUS DAMAGE BY ICE.

Late papers contain accounts of serious damage done to shipping in Quebec harbor, by the breaking of the ice-bridge. The Telegraph has the following:—

The loss is estimated at \$500,000, but will probably reach double that amount. Government steamers *Voyador* and *Grand*, the former had her side crushed in, machinery injured, and now lies full of ice and water, the latter is canted over on other side.

The St. Lawrence tow boat company's steamer *Neudon Third* is a total wreck. The *Mercurius* canted over on a pontoon bridge.

The *Canada* is not much injured. The *Shannon's* jointer works are torn off. The steamers *George*, *Powerful*, *Reliance*, *Union* and *Contest* have received no damage.

The *Union*, *St. Lawrence* and *Clyde* are all safe. The Quebec and Gulf port steamship company's *S. S. Georgia*, has a hole in her side, and is nearly full of water.

The *S. S. India* is apparently all right, lying on the top of a tug boat. The *Miramichi* has a portion of her upper works carried away at both bow and stern; has lost davits and paddle box broken; also a wheel smashed.

The *Steel* has her paddle box and wheel damaged, decks ripped up and otherwise injured, but not seriously. The Gulf port steamers are insured in Great Britain.

The steamer *Castor*, property of Mr. G. Smith, sunk and will be a total loss. Mr. C. Robertson's steamer *Royal* is sunk, and a loss. The steamer *Providence* has her walking beam broken in two.

Mr. H. Dunning's steamer *Rescue* is sunk, and a total loss. The steamer *Conqueror* has her wheel broken. The steamer *Bell* has wheel injured. The steamer *Rival* is all right. The steamer *Hector* has her wheels and upper works badly broken.

The schooner *Willing*, loaded for Gaspe, is sunk, and a total loss. The schooner *Harmonie*, loaded for Gaspe, is badly damaged. The ice commenced at Roche's Cove to pile, doing slight damage, thence to Hall's Booms, where it tore away part of the pier, thence to Dinning's, carrying away the *Norwegian* sailing men to sink, also sinking steamers and schooner, thence it drove on Blair's Booms, carrying them away, sinking and damaging all the vessels that were in the booms and piling some of them on top of each other.

We jammed to an enormous height in some places, and the departure of the ice bridge in 1874 will be long remembered by the sufferers.

The Prussian Postmaster General has given to the nation a most interesting account of the extent and labors of the German Post-office Department, in which we find a reference to the administration of postal matters in the army during the war. The family correspondence between the German soldiers and their friends at home was simply enormous. From July, 1870, till the last of March, 1871, the army post forwarded ninety million of letters, that is 315,000 daily. When the German army spoke to the Fatherland in the thundering echoes of its victories, each individual soldier spoke with his dear ones at home through the voice of the army post, and these sent back their thanks and congratulations, their crystallized tears of joy and satisfaction through the same magic channel. This intimate and heart-felt intercourse, doubtless, did much toward inspiring the soldiers in their arduous and dangerous tasks. Powder, bread and letters, where the three prime necessities of the German host, and when these letters came duly to hand, every other privation was lightly estimated.

When the army-post wagon came in sight every morning, it was received with rousing cheers of joy, and surrounded by a happy band of expectants. Its failure to come to time threw a gloom over the army for the day. "Six o'clock," exclaimed the commandant of a post one morning, "and I have not yet received my letters and newspapers from Berlin.—N. Y. Adv."

THE ENGLISH CHILDREN.

Sir,—As the public have been informed through your columns, Mrs. Birt landed here on the 20th April with a party of 73 children, who were at once accommodated in the Industrial School and St. Paul's Girls' Home, and the allotments were made without delay, so that notices were sent out by mail the same evening to applicants, informing them of date and place of distribution.

With over 200 applicants and only 73 children to be placed out, it was impossible to meet everyone's wishes, and the same principle as before was observed—first applying those who offered to adopt them, and next taking in order of application—those who wanted children for service.

A most interesting public meeting was held in New Glasgow on the 28th April, at which Mrs. Birt and 35 of her children were present. Mrs. Birt addressed the meeting for more than an hour, and was received with

great cordiality and listened to with much attention. The 35 children were all placed out in the neighborhood of New Glasgow.

All applications to adopt children were alloted where requested to state at once whether they accepted the allotment; but several did not reply, and after waiting a reasonable time for an answer, it became necessary to place the child to left on our hands elsewhere. I believe that all the 73 children are now in comfortable, good homes.

Mrs. Birt expects to arrive here in August with another party of about 100, and persons desirous of then obtaining children should send their application to me early; and any who sent applications, but could not be supplied, last month, and who may wish that their applications should stand good for the next party, are requested to write to me to that effect.

The Provincial all-volunteer in aid of passage of \$3 a head, will be before be remitted to the Liverpool committee who paid the passage. The Provincial Government have also kindly undertaken to bear the maintenance of the children until distributed—an average cost of about \$1.50 per head.

I have, therefore, simply bear the cost of correspondence, stationery, postage, telegraphing, and incidental traveling, amounting in all to about \$75.

Kindly disposed persons have sent me in all \$12 towards these expenses, but as the amount to be probably reach double that amount, I have, therefore, simply bear the cost of correspondence, stationery, postage, telegraphing, and incidental traveling, amounting in all to about \$75.

I am, yours obediently,
J. WHELAN LAURIE.
Oakfield, May 13th, 1874.

SERIOUS DAMAGE BY ICE.

Late papers contain accounts of serious damage done to shipping in Quebec harbor, by the breaking of the ice-bridge. The Telegraph has the following:—

The loss is estimated at \$500,000, but will probably reach double that amount. Government steamers *Voyador* and *Grand*, the former had her side crushed in, machinery injured, and now lies full of ice and water, the latter is canted over on other side.

The St. Lawrence tow boat company's steamer *Neudon Third* is a total wreck. The *Mercurius* canted over on a pontoon bridge.

The *Canada* is not much injured. The *Shannon's* jointer works are torn off. The steamers *George*, *Powerful*, *Reliance*, *Union* and *Contest* have received no damage.

The *Union*, *St. Lawrence* and *Clyde* are all safe. The Quebec and Gulf port steamship company's *S. S. Georgia*, has a hole in her side, and is nearly full of water.

The *S. S. India* is apparently all right, lying on the top of a tug boat. The *Miramichi* has a portion of her upper works carried away at both bow and stern; has lost davits and paddle box broken; also a wheel smashed.

The *Steel* has her paddle box and wheel damaged, decks ripped up and otherwise injured, but not seriously. The Gulf port steamers are insured in Great Britain.

The steamer *Castor*, property of Mr. G. Smith, sunk and will be a total loss. Mr. C. Robertson's steamer *Royal* is sunk, and a loss. The steamer *Providence* has her walking beam broken in two.

Mr. H. Dunning's steamer *Rescue* is sunk, and a total loss. The steamer *Conqueror* has her wheel broken. The steamer *Bell* has wheel injured. The steamer *Rival* is all right. The steamer *Hector* has her wheels and upper works badly broken.

