business of the world; at six times 7 he becomes graver and wiser, or never; at seven times 7 he is in his apogee, and from that decays; at eight times 7 he is in his climacteric; at nine times 7, or 63, he is in his grand climacteric, or year of danger; at ten times 7, or three-score years and ten, was by the royal prophet pronounced the period of human life.

Obituary Notices.

WREN JOHNSON.

MR. EDITOR,—The following obituary has been prepared by a friend of the deceased, with a few alterations and a slight abridgement, and its publication in the *Provincial Wesleyan* will gratify his relatives and oblige me.

Wren Johnson, the subject of this obituary, was born at Walsingham, Durham County, G. B., A. D. 1794. In his youth he was united to the Wesleyan church, and professed to experience the saving grace of God. When he was about twenty-three years of age he, with his parents and other members of their family emigrated to Nova Scotia, and having in his neighborhood no opportunity of Christian fellowship with the people of his choice, he relapsed into a state of indifference. He was a moral and industrious man, but did not, until his last sickness, evince anything like a becoming anxiety for the salvation of his soul. He was naturally of a desponding turn of mind, and entertaining a very exalted view of scripture requirements, he, when at last awakened to a sense of his unfaithfulness and danger, could not at first, through fear of presumption, appropriate to himself, the promises and provisions of the gospel. Feeling his end to be approaching, he was afraid to die, from an apprehension that his day of grace was past; but on being encouraged by one of his brothers, he rose from his bed, and cried earnestly to God for mercy. On the next day he continued to struggle for liberty, and asked those around him to pray for him. Subsequently he appeared to be tranquil. His voice failing him, he could converse only in broken accents; yet from what his friends could gather, they have reason to trust that he found rest in Christ. His last audible utterances were, "Jesus—glory, glory." He departed this life on September 29, 1861, leaving a wife, daughter, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. The occasion of his death was improved by his minister from Phil. ii. 13. 13., Work out your own salvation, &c. The concluding devotional services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Scott, Baptist minister.—The *Christian Messenger* is requested to copy the above.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1862.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Obituary, Revival, and other notices addressed to us from any of the Circuits within the bounds of the Connexion, shall pass through the hands of the Superintendent Minister.

Communications designed for this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer in confidence.

We do not undertake to return rejected articles.

We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of our correspondents.

The Claims of our Connexional Work for the Present Year.

In our Watch-night services, we have, as a people, lately been reviewing our past lives, and in our Covenant solemnities we have anew been offering up ourselves as a living sacrifice to God. The season of the year is peculiarly appropriate to such exercises; and we indulge the hope that as a general rule, and even where no public service of the above character has been held, the members of our Church throughout these Provinces have been humbling themselves deeply before God, and resolving, by His grace, to devote themselves more fully to His glory.

That the purposes of our hearts may be reduced to practical effect, it is necessary that they be intelligently settled, and immediately entered upon. Nothing is more fatal to religious progress than a vague and indefinite view of our obligations, or the indulgence of a spirit of procrastination. It is by understanding the duty of each moment, and faithfully performing it, that the work of our life is accomplished.

But there are peculiar emergencies in the life of each person, as also in the history of each Church and nation. Such, we anticipate, will be the case with our own denomination during the present year. It can scarcely be doubted but a copious stream of emigration will flow into these Eastern Provinces of North America, during the ensuing summer. The United States are fast closing themselves against the surplus population of Europe. Canada, it is true, has still abundance of room for millions, and her advantages are much better known than are ours. But the public must become better informed with reference to our resources, and multitudes will doubtless then cast in their lot with us. The still recent visit of the Prince of Wales and the Secretary of State for Colonial affairs; the delegation on the subject of an Inter-colonial Railway; the passage of so many troops through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; the gold discoveries of the former, and the liberal offer of crown lands in the latter, must all conduce not only to draw attention to this portion of her Majesty's dominions, but also to invest it with peculiar interest for those who are looking out for a home. A better Agricultural country than is afforded by Prince Edward Island or New Brunswick, we believe is nowhere to be found. All that is wanting to the full development of the capabilities of these lands are the aids of Science and of Capital. With reference to the gold-fields of this Province, we are not hazarding too much in saying that there is now every prospect of their paying handsomely. We have heard it stated, on good authority, that an extent of surface embracing upwards of four thousand "claims," has already been leased at the Ovens, near Lunenburg. Not more than a week ago we learned from a person who had operated on the spot, that from eight ounces of quartz he had obtained twenty-two grains of gold, and from other six ounces he had procured twenty grains. The specimens so tested were of course choice ones; but such cases are by no means exceptional. Unlike the auriferous deposits of Australia, ours have but few "nuggets," yet the precious metal is said to be more generally diffused through the quartz here, than it is there.

But what provision are we prepared to make, on behalf of the spiritual interests of those who may take up their abode with us? This is a deeply important question, and one which we hope that our membership everywhere will seriously ponder. Along with others there will probably arrive many Wesleyan families, for whose benefit we are bound to exert ourselves. Then there will also be an influx of persons destitute of religious principle, and for whose instruction and salvation, we as well as other churches should make some preparation.

It is matter for thankfulness that our denomination already possesses all the organization necessary for the efficient working of Christianity. Not only is our Ministry employed in every town and district of importance, but we have our Home Missions and Sabbath Schools and our very important Educational Institutions, for males and females, for children, for youths, and for Ministerial Candidates, at Sackville. Something, then, has been done, and more is now in progress. Yet we fear that our means are far from being adequate to the necessities of the case. Most of our Ministers are over-wrought as it is, and however much they may desire to multiply their preaching places, or increase the number of their appointments, we know that many of them would find it next to impossible to do so. The question then returns,—What is to be done? Without doubt, the Executive of the Conference will be ready to adopt those measures which seem most likely to reach the difficulty, but unless they are supported by the liberality of our people, they can do but little. The Contingent and Home Mission Fund is as yet far from meeting the claims which, year by year, are justly made upon it. A great majority of our Ministers, whose self-denying labours and long journeys are cheerfully submitted to, find themselves at the close of the year deficient, and some of them largely so, of their ordinary allowances. It is impossible therefore to abridge their means any further, in order to increase the staff of our Missionary agency.

But we still think that our Connexion might do more, if it were so disposed. Have we not ten men among us, who could together raise £500, and guarantee the same for four years, as a special Home Missionary donation? And could not twice this sum be raised, in addition, and in like manner, by the other members of our Churches? We believe that, hard as the times are, all this could be done. And if it could, then it should, and ought to be done. Glorious results would be sure to follow. To say nothing of the new openings entered upon, of the morals preserved or reclaimed, of the additional Churches formed, and the souls saved, what a blessed influence would arise among those who, to advance the cause of the Lord, gladly submitted to retrenchment in their domestic expenditure, and to more strict and Christlike self-denial! This would constitute the basis, as well as the evidence of a deep and extensive revival of the work of God. This would strike with peculiar force upon the seared consciences of the formalist and the worldly minded, and, by its moral power, would do much to "prepare the way of the Lord." Then would our compunction for past unfaithfulness be fully manifest, and our proof of earnest hearted devotion would be clear and demonstrative. Then might we ask in faith, that the Lord would establish the work of our hands upon us—and it would be granted, according to our request and petition.

How many will give this matter their cordial support? Who will have the honour of initiating this movement? The three worlds of intelligent existence wait the answer.

Letter from England.

From our own Correspondent.

ENGLAND, Jan. 10th, 1862.

We have not had a merry Christmas in England. The complication with America, and the general commercial depression would of themselves have been sufficient to throw a shadow over the festival. But a darker cloud has gathered over us—a cloud never dreamed of or looked for,—and the good Prince Albert has made of every home a house of mourning. You will by this time have heard the particulars of this national loss; but no news can convey an adequate idea of the deep and universal grief. Every pulpit in England is draped in black cloth, and every one who can afford it is clothed in mourning. Never before has there been so profound and general a sorrow in England. The death of the Princess Charlotte has been cited as a case in point, but there is little analogy. Then the nation mourned in pity for the sudden termination of a young and hopeful life. Now it grieves over the loss of one whose talents commended him to universal admiration, and whose graces of character won universal love. It seems as though every one of us had suffered a personal bereavement, so deep seated was the affection with which the late Prince had inspired the subjects of his royal wife.

It is usual to throw a veil over the last hours of princes and kings. Etiquette has demanded what in many cases prudence would have dictated. Little light has been thrown upon the dying hours of the illustrious Prince Consort, but it may be gathered from such evidence as we have that he died humbly resting on the merits of the Redeemer. For a long time he was regarded as a pious and Christian man; many of his public acts pointed that way; his selection of a motto for the Royal Exchange, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof;" the statue of Edward the Sixth, which he recently ordered, the finger of which pointed to the passage of the Bible which refers to good King Josiah—a statue which he chose as a model for the Prince of Wales; his custom of praying extemporaneously with his family, and many other traits of character had long commended him to the regard of Christian people as one of themselves; and his dying hours fully confirm the opinion that he was a Christian believer. It was stated on the authority of one who was present, that the dying Prince, during his moments of recollectedness on the day of his death, frequently and with great fervor repeated the hymn commencing "Rock of ages cleft for me!"

The Queen is bearing her bereavement like a Christian. In her solitude at Osborne she is reaping the harvest of a nation's prayers. Her children alone are with her, and in their company, rehearsing the virtues of her husband in her own life, she is exhibiting the picture of a deep but dignified sorrow. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice have been unremitting in their attentions. Public sympathy have been shown on every hand. Foreign courts have gone out of their way to offer their condolence. The stiffness of courtly etiquette has been relaxed, and in every case it would seem as though people had forgotten the Queen in the widowed mother, and had offered their sympathy accordingly. Her loss cannot be made up on earth, nor can her children's loss, or ours. The Prince Consort, whom all people are now agreed to call "the good Prince," was the man for his place—never transgressing the limits of his status, never interfering with politics, never lowering his dignity nor assuming a dignity that did not belong to him, but always discharging the duties of his position with caution and propriety, and commending himself to everybody's admiration and love.

The people of England will not be slow in giving tangible expression to their grateful memory of the good Prince. Almost every large town will have its statue. Some grand national memorial is talked of. Among other propositions is that of the founding of a grand Industrial College, with lectures, travelling scholarships, and museums,—a project which it was the darling ambition of the Prince to realize during his life. The Queen has written to one of the Vice Presidents of the Horticultural Society, which was a favourite care of the late Prince, expressing a wish that the Society should henceforth be considered as under her peculiar and personal patronage and protection. And the Prince of Wales has also expressed his mother's wish in a beautiful letter, that the contemplated memorial statue of Her Majesty on the ground occupied by the great Exhibition of 1851 should be given up,—and that in its stead should be raised a statue of her deceased husband. The Prince of Wales requests permission to present this statue. By such beautiful touches as these are the virtues of the dead Prince commemorated.

The American difficulty is settled. The Southern Commissioners are surrendered, and the Federal Government offers its apology to the Cabinet of St. James. The text of the correspondence has not been published,—but it is evident that the Federalists have yielded with ill grace,—so as to leave the impression of having acted under political necessity, rather than courteous and frank justice. The proper thing would have been for Mr. Lincoln to have sent Captain Wilkes with his prisoners to the nearest British port, commanding him to salute the British flag, and deliver up the commissioners with an ample apology. Instead of this Mr. Lincoln transferred the prisoners to a stronger fort for security. He then allowed the Secretary of the Navy to offer thanks to Captain Wilkes in the name of the administration. When an opportunity of backing out of the difficulty gracefully was offered him, he held his peace,—and now he yields to an ultimatum, backed by the opinion of Europe, and, what is more to the purpose, by the prodigious fleet and army which England was prepared to send over, in case of the refusal of the Federal Government to accede to her demand. Mr. Lincoln had a chance of winning the good will of all England. A courteous and generous disavowal of the act of Captain Wilkes would have stimulated the sympathy of every Englishman for the cause of the Northern States. England did not want to humble America,—but Mr. Lincoln has humbled her, and the fruit of that humiliation will be seen in years of mutual distrust and jealousy, if not in a future and sanguinary war.

England has gained much in this difficulty. It is of some worth that at a moment when she stood up for international right every respectable Court in Europe should have stood by her. But it is of greater moment far, that where her honour was assailed, heedless of the contemptible brayings of men who care nothing for honor if they can save their pockets, she uttered her plea for the right, and backed her plea by a magnificent array of moral and martial strength. England has shown other nations that though she is not overbearing, and not anxious to pick quarrels with her neighbours, she is not to be insulted with impunity. Her splendid preparations and her vigorous stand will do something towards the maintenance of her position among the nations. Nothing could have been better than the prompt action of our military and naval authorities; and among the most imperishable laurels of the veteran Palmerston will be the dignified and manly policy of his cabinet during the recent difficulty.

The general impression in England is that we shall yet have war with America. The insolent tone of the American press indicates how bitterly England is hated, and how anxious the Americans will be to avenge their humiliation when the time comes. But England will be ready to meet her enemy, whoever he may be. Relying on the sterling loyalty of the people of Canada, who have behaved themselves magnificently during the crisis, and strong in her sense of right, and the help of God, England will not fail to acquit herself in any future struggle, with traditional prowess and success.

The Prince of Wales will start on his projected tour in the Holy Land and other historical localities of the East, as soon as Prince Alfred returns from abroad. It was the wish of the late Prince Consort that this journey should be undertaken, and though it would be most pleasing to the Queen to have her eldest son with her, she is determined to carry out, to the letter, the plans of her deceased husband. The Prince will of course travel in the most private manner. The Princess Alice will not be married for a year. The public mourning will expire on the first Sunday in February. The Queen has signified her desire to build a mausoleum for the Prince Consort, and his remains will be removed from the royal vault in St. George's Chapel, as soon as the new building is completed.

A Federal war steamer is lying about a mile from Southampton, with her fires banked down, ready at any time to pursue the Nashville, a Confederate steamer now in dock at Southampton, if she should attempt to move out. The people of Southampton may very likely be entertained with the spectacle of a sea fight very near their shores. The peace news has exerted a very favourable influence upon the English Funds, they have risen three-quarters per cent., most kinds of English Stock have experienced a similar improvement, foreign stocks have risen in a higher ratio; and the Bank has lowered its rate of discount. All these are favourable omens. At a privy council held at Osborne, on Monday, Parliament was prorogued until the 6th of February, the intelligence from America seeming to indicate such a pacific solution of the threatened difficulty as to free honourable members from an earlier attendance at their posts.

The whole of the arrangements as to the allotments of space, &c., in the industrial department of the Great Exhibition have been completed, though not to every one's satisfaction, not less than two thousand five hundred appeals having been lodged against the allotments. There will be 6,000 exhibitors in the industrial department, 400 in photography, 2000 in the fine arts, 143 in agricultural implements, 380 in mining and metallargy. A very extensive traffic has been carried on for some time by persons who have obtained allotments of space, and who have sold them again at extraordinary prices. One allotment has been sold for £2000, but to the intense disgust of the purchaser, the Commissioners have put a stop to such proceedings, and declare that the allotments are not transferable. Whether the seller of his space will believe in the doctrine of transferring the £2000 does not appear.

There will be some remarkable things in this Exhibition. A key-less lock with two and a half millions of combinations, to open all of which would take a man 130 years, is to be one of the wonders. One applicant purposes to send an extraordinary collection of specimens of the bile of 500 different animals. Many are highly disgusted that the Commissioners have refused their applications.

I must give up writing, in consequence of the pressure of engagements, and your readers will kindly allow me to send the other half of my letter by the next mail.

Letter from the States.

From our own Correspondent.

ADVANCE WAR MOVEMENT.

There has been nothing very marked in the war department for a few weeks past, but there are now evident signs of an onward movement, which, we trust, will hasten to a close the dreadful struggle in which we are engaged. The war department keep their own secrets, so of course there is much conjecture respecting what is about to take place, but those who are best prepared to judge of the present movement tell us that something like the following is the programme of what is to be undertaken:

General Halleck, who commands the Western Department of the army, with a great flotilla and an army of one hundred thousand strong, will move down the Mississippi for New Orleans, where General Butler is to meet him by the Gulf of Mexico. General Buell, with a force of about one hundred thousand, is to march into Tennessee, and co-operate with the Union forces there in taking the principal points in that State. Generals Rosecrans and Kelly are to advance from Western Virginia, where the rebellion is pretty thoroughly crushed, to co-operate with General Buell, or it may be—which to our minds is the most likely—to advance in the direction of Richmond, the Capital of the Rebel Confederacy. Generals Banks and Stone will move from the Upper Potomac, to co-operate with General McLellan in an attack on Manasses. General Burnside, with his immense naval force, will doubtless strike somewhere on the North Carolina or Virginia coast, and act in conjunction with the army on the Potomac; and General Sherman will strike for Charleston and Savannah. In the contemplated movement there are about six hundred thousand men, most of whom are well disciplined, and in a good condition for service. Should this movement be made, of which we have no doubt—or something similar to it—there will be some hard fighting, but we have no doubt of the success of the Federal army. The rebellion will be entirely crushed in all the Seceding States, and the ports open to commerce, before many months, or you may set me down for a false prophet—which, by the way, will not be so serious a matter in these days.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

We have about as much expectation of a war with England as with Russia. If it comes we shall meet it as best we can, but we do not expect it, and are making really no preparations to meet it. The arrest of the Rebel ministers was the work of Captain Wilkes, and the Government knew nothing of it till it was done. The President has declared from the first that they would be given up, if demanded by England. Nothing could have been further from us than to insult the British flag in the affair. The matter was differently understood by the two Governments, but we have no doubt but it will be amicably settled, as we intimated in our last. If there is not good Christian sense and honor enough in both nations to keep them out of war, perhaps it would do them good to have a *brush*, but we see no reason why men or nations should act like fools in order to learn to live in peace. The two Christian nations ought to set the world a better example than to be at war.

The South are greatly incensed at our giving up Mason and Slidell, and call us for doing it nearly all the bad names in the vocabulary. They were in hopes that we should refuse to give them up, and thereby involve the two nations in war, which would give them a chance to carry out their rebellious projects. But they are mistaken for once. From recent foreshadowings they are evidently coming to regard their cause as hopeless.

RELIGIOUS.

Notwithstanding we are engaged in war, there is a very good state of religious feeling in the churches. We are enjoying some glorious revivals. So far as our own Church is concerned, we are disturbed somewhat on the border, but generally we are doing well. The first Conference for the season is the Missouri, which meets at St. Louis next month. The work within the bounds of this Conference has been much disturbed during the year. Missouri has been the scene of strife and war, but the Union cause is triumphant there, and as the M. E. Church is for the Union it is thought that we shall gain largely in that section. Many who heretofore have been with the M. E. Church South, will unite with us. On the whole our prospects are good.

LITERARY.

There is nothing very important in the literary world just now, though most of our Publishers are at work, and some of them are doing a large business. The Messrs. Harpers are moving on as usual, sending out their publications in large numbers. Their last two works on Africa are most valuable contributions to geographical and ethnographical science. The title page of the first reads as follows: "The Oravango River,—a narrative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By Charles John Anderson—author of Lake Ngami. With numerous illustrations, and a map of Southern Africa." The title page of the second reads, "The last Travels of Ida Pfeiffer—inclusive of a visit to Madagascar. With an Autobiographical Memoir of the Author. Translated by H. W. Dulcken."

Mr. Anderson is well known as a writer to the reading public by his Lake Ngami. His description of the Oravango River will be read with great interest. We are sorry to say that we have the *last* travels of Ida Pfeiffer; her first and second travels were read with great interest. Now come the last. It will be her last, for she has gone to that country from which no traveller returns. She is an interesting writer—natural, unassuming and direct. Her visit to Madagascar is the most interesting part of her last work. She saw most of the Island—visited the Capital, saw the Queen, now dead, and learned much respecting the manners and the customs of the natives. Owing to the recent changes in the Government of the Island, the work will be sought for and read with interest.

The new edition of "Bengel's Gnomon," by Perkinpine & Higgins, is the most valuable contribution to theological science which the American press has furnished for a long time. It is a new translation by Charlton T. Lewis, M.A., and Marvin R. Vincent, M.A., Professors in the Troy University. It is well known that Mr. Wesley prized this work very highly, and quoted largely from it. The new edition is well got up, and is sold at so low a price that nearly every minister and theological student may place it in their libraries.

The re-publication of Blackwood's Magazine and the British Reviews by Messrs. L. Scott & Co., is a most important and valuable enterprise. The five publications—Blackwood, London Quarterly, Edinburgh Review, North British Review, and the Westminster Review—which cost in Great Britain $31—may now be had for $10. The American public are laid under great obligations to the publishers for furnishing them these excellent publications at so low a price. They are exceedingly valuable at the present time.

Jan. 15th, 1862. CECIL.

Letter from Truro.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

The interesting seasons of Christmas and New Year have been characterized by features of pleasure and profit. The olden and commendable practice of presenting gifts on or about Christmas times, has been kept up here to the gratification and benefit of various parties. On Christmas eve a goodly number of our friends congregated at the parsonage, bringing with them a variety of acceptable presents as so many expressions of their interest in the comfort of their minister and his family. After an interesting and appropriate address from Bro. Killer characterized by his usual heartiness and benevolence, and a grateful response from the Minister, a short time was spent in social religious exercises, and the friends separated in the enjoyment of those pleasurable emotions naturally arising from such a kind of intercourse. Our Watch-night service at the close of the year was full as well attended as we expected; several persons from each of the other congregations in the village, being present, as well as a goodly number of our own people. Devout attention was manifested during the service, and we trust that appropriate solemn impressions were made.

On the first Sabbath of the New Year, at the close of the morning service, the solemn exercise of the Renewing of the Covenant in connection with a participation in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, was engaged in with much evident seriousness and fervour by our friends, and we realized that the presence and blessing of our covenant-keeping God were with us.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

In compliance with the invitation of the Provincial Evangelical Alliance to set apart the week commencing with Sunday the 5th inst. for special prayer for special objects, the Ministers of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Wesleyan Churches met during the preceding week to devise a plan of action, in pursuance of which the evening of Sunday the 5th was appropriated to separate prayer meetings in the above named Churches, and the evenings of the following week—inclusive of Sunday 12th—were appropriated to Union Prayer Meetings in the Churches successively, with the exception of Thursday evening, which was occupied by an interesting and largely attended lecture on the "Present aspects of Christianity, and our duties in reference to it," by Rev. John Brewster. Quite a lively interest in the Meetings was felt throughout the community, and consequently the attendance was unusually large. The cordial sympathy with the various objects proposed for prayer; the intelligence, earnestness, and obviously Christian spirit in connection with the various exercises of the meetings, as well on the part of the lay friends as on that of the Ministers who took part in them, and the marked pre-dominance of catholic feeling over party differences, were such as to produce the conviction that the meeting could not be held in vain; to render them—the meetings—seasons of rich enjoyments; to evoke glowing sympathy with the heaven-born sentiment, "Behold, how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" &c. See Psalm 133; and to execute the most jubilant emotions in anticipation of the time when all the members of the church universal shall form one grand assembly in our Father's house above, and join in full and harmonious concord in the anthem, that shall ever swell and rise before the throne, "Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb. Yours truly,

T. S.

Letter from Petite Riviere.

MR. EDITOR,—You will doubtless afford me space for a brief notice of the affairs of this quiet little Circuit. I need scarcely say that we are happily situated, as the Circuit is well and favorably known as one in which the minister is enabled to prosecute his work in the greatest comfort; with a band of active and intelligent official men, there is little to draw him away from his proper work, while at the same time he is aided and encouraged in the work by devoted, praying members of society.

On coming to take up our residence here we found the Parsonage to be a new and exceedingly commodious house. A representation having been made to our friends of the need of some new furniture, an effort was soon made to meet the case, and, as the result of a few days' preparation, a festival in aid of the desired object was held, by which the sum of $158 was realized.

I have also to record with thankfulness the bestowment of spiritual blessings upon our Zion. The services of the sanctuary have been well attended, and in various parts of the Circuit individuals have been asking what they should do to be saved. At Broad Cove especially, the aspect of affairs became such as to indicate the desirability of our making a special effort to promote the salvation of souls. A series of religious services was accordingly held there, in which we enjoyed from the first, in a very eminent degree, the awakening and converting influence of the Lord the Spirit. Some who had been awakened under the ordinary means of grace, and whose religious impressions had meanwhile been deepening for some weeks before, came almost at the commencement of this effort and avowed themselves determined to live for God. As the result of this visitation of mercy the former members of society have been very greatly quickened, and are now faithfully sustaining the means of grace; and twenty-two persons have been received on probation for membership. I may add that two Bible Classes have been formed in the Circuit; they are in vigorous operation, and promise to be the means of great good to the young persons who compose them.

Yours faithfully, J. HART.

Petite Riviere, Jan. 24, 1862.

Letter of the Prince of Wales.

The following is a copy of an autograph letter from the Prince of Wales to the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society:—

OSBORNE, Dec. 28, 1861.

Gentlemen,—Prostrated with overwhelming grief, and able at present, to turn her thoughts but to one object, the Queen, my mother, has constantly in her mind the anxious desire of doing homage to the memory of him whose good and glorious character the whole nation in its sorrow so justly appreciates.

Actuated by this constantly recurring wish, the Queen has commanded me to recall to your recollection that her Majesty had been pleased to assent to a proposal to place a statue of herself upon the memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, which it was intended to erect in the new Horticultural Gardens. The characteristic modesty and self-denial of my deeply lamented father had induced him to interpose to prevent his own statue from filling that position, which properly belonged to it, upon a memorial to that great undertaking which sprung from the thought of his enlightened mind, and was carried through to a termination of unexampled success by his unceasing superintendence.

It would however now, her Majesty directs me to say, be most hurtful to her feelings were any other statue to surmount this memorial but that of the great good Prince, my dearly beloved father, to whose honour it is in reality raised. The Queen, therefore, would anxiously desire that, instead of her statue, that of her beloved husband should stand upon this memorial. Anxious, however humbly, to testify my respectful and heartfelt affection for the best of fathers, and the gratitude and devotion of my sorrowing heart.—I have sought, and have with thankfulness obtained, the permission of the Queen my mother to offer the feeble tribute of the admiration and love of a bereaved son, by presenting the statue thus proposed to be placed in the gardens under your management.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours,

ALBERT EDWARD.

To the Council of the Horticultural Society,

Reported Capture of Nana Sahib.

(From the Times of India of Dec. 12.)

By far the most important item of news carried by the present mail to Europe is the announcement that the miscreant Nana of Bithoor was captured a few days ago at Kurrachee, when on the point of embarking from that port. Some difficulty seems to have been experienced in identifying the prisoner, and the conflicting evidence upon the point will be found fully detailed below. The capture was preceded some days by a rumor in Kurrachee that the Nana was making his way down the valley of Indus in the guise of Hinglagee, purposing to make for Dwarka from either Sonmeanee or Kurrachee, and proceed thence to Zanzibar or Muskat.

We submit to our readers this morning the following details, which may be relied on. It was decided yesterday by the authorities to liberate the person apprehended as the Nana, when Mr. Nugent Sullivan, apothecary in charge of the General Hospital, learned from one of the patients under his care that the Nana was known to him, he having parted with him just before the mutinies broke out. Mr. Sullivan immediately put the man in a dooly and accompanied him to the place where the prisoner was confined, when a number of Purvoes and others were presented to him, and he was called on to state if the Nana was among them. After a minute examination he declared that the miscreant was not there. Subsequently, another batch, among whom was the apprehended man, was brought forward, and he at once singled him out, declaring that he was the "Nana of Bithoor." He was thereupon questioned, and stated that he had served the Nana, eaten of his salt, and seen him for some years regularly every day; he could not be mistaken; "That man was the Nana of Bithoor." Mr. Sullivan had his patient carried off to the hospital, and by 4 o'clock in the evening Mr. Ingle, the Deputy Magistrate, the Foujdor of Kurrachee and a number of others, came to the hospital with the prisoner, and it was proposed to question the sick Poorbeeah again. Mr. S. suggested that the prisoner should be disguised as Purvoe to make assurance doubly sure, which was done, and the sick man was brought out to meet the party; he was asked if the Nana was there, and, looking round immediately pointed out the man, declaring that "That is the Nana of Bithoor and the adopted son of Bajerow. I would recognise him in any disguise." A bystander observed, "The Nana had a hole on the top of his ear." "If so," said the Peorbeeah, "that man must have it, for here is the Nana; look for yourselves." The ear was examined and the hole was there.—After this we can only say that Mr. Sullivan deserves the highest credit for the tact, zeal, and energy he has displayed in the matter; were it not for him the Nana would now be free, and the bird lost after it had been caged. Should the reward promised by Government be granted, Mr. Sullivan, in our opinion, merits the lion's share of it.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

The following is the address of the Corporation of Halifax, to Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, on her late melancholy bereavement:—

To Her Most Gracious Majesty VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c.*

We, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, on behalf of our fellow Citizens, venture to approach your Most Gracious Majesty with sincere and respectful condolence for the irreparable bereavement which has befallen you Our Beloved Queen, in the death of the illustrious and lamented Prince Consort, whose conspicuous virtues shed a lustre round the position which he so eminently adorned.

The removal of a Prince so excellent in all relations of life, who so largely benefitted the social institutions of the kingdom, and who was ever foremost in good works, is felt by all your subjects to be a grievous public loss.

We most fervently supplicate our Heavenly Father to comfort your most gracious Majesty under this sad and afflicting event, and to bestow that consolation which He alone can afford under this mournful affliction.

For and on behalf the City Council.
(Signed) P. CARTERET HILL,
Mayor of City of Halifax.
Halifax, 9th January, A.D., 1862.

THE EXHIBITION.—It must have been with no ordinary feelings, that the Commissioners for our Provincial Department in the Great Exhibition announced that the result of their labors was at length to be disclosed to the public. Yesterday was the day fixed for opening the Exhibition rooms in the Council Chamber and in Dalhousie College; and if there was a natural anxiety on the part of the Commissioners to secure for their unceasing labors a general token of approval, there must also have been a justifiable pride in reflecting, that the representation of Nova Scotia's natural and industrial resorces, which had grown up beneath their hands, would not only gratify, but astonish the beholders; it would not only show their Province in a light proportionate to its merits, but would prove these merits to be of a higher character than the majority of Nova Scotians hitherto imagined.

On arriving at Dalhousie College, we found the door closed for a moment beyond the time, in order that some zealous Commissioner might give the finishing touch to some of the arrangements—on the same principle, we suppose, as actuates a young lady, dressed for her first ball, who turns back at the threshold to survey in the mirror the droop of some rosebud in her faultless wreath. In another minute, the door opened, and a stream of visitors commenced, in numbers not only maintained, but multiplied throughout the day.

On entering, our glance was arrested by a magnificent moose in the centre of the apartment. Though not of the very largest size, it was really a noble animal, and standing in its antlered state as the monarch of our Nova Scotian wilds, it will challenge successfully the admiration of both naturalists and hunters. There is not so prominent a show of the other native Animals, the specimens being chiefly birds, of which ducks and other wild-fowl elicited marked admiration. The display of Minerals and Metals formed a most important feature. These were objects of deepest interest to the most scientific geologists, and we can readily imagine the eagerness with which the most experienced and illustrious philosophers of Europe will surround the samples of our Silurian and Carboniferous Sections, and discuss the new features discovered in our geological fields by provincial explorers. Nor will science only be indebted to our Mineral contributions. Placed in fitting order on the shelves were rich masses of our native ores, from the iron of Londonderry to the gold of Tangier, of Lunenburg, and many other places. The show of gold alone will make the Nova Scotian Department a resort for countless multitudes, and as the rich gleam is discovered in the mixed sand, as the yellow veins are seen enhancing the whiteness of the quartz, and as the pure golden bars complete the valuable collection, our Province will pass in the estimation of the world into a position far above her North American sisterhood, and next to Australia and New Zealand. In this Department were several fine Native Marbles, white, and red, and green, and a slab of Pictou marble, most richly mottled; a brilliant array of native gems, the amethyst, the topaz, the jasper, cornelians, moss agates, and many others. Gypsum and freestone bore evidence to the wealth of our quarries, and to the practised eye of a mineralologist there were almost innumerable specimens of Minerals highly prized in arts and manufactures.

The Native Woods were well represented; there being over forty-five distinct kinds,—from the white, free grain of pine to the dark rich walnut,—as well as all varieties of the firm fibred birch, the curled and bird-eyed maple, the ash, the juniper, and other valuable growths of our varied forests—of whose leaves, gorgeously stained with Autumn's variegated dyes, there were also tastefully arranged specimens.

The show of Fishes, in crystal cases, produced a superb effect; and, considering the lateness of the season at which the collection was undertaken, was very varied and comprehensive. The sight testified to the teeming abundance of our seas, and stores of wealth hardly touched and never likely to be exhausted. Several of these fishes were accompanied by manufactured specimens, such as dried codfish, Digby herrings, &c.; and the whole suggested the propriety of adding another stanza to the celebrated poem on the "Treasures of the Deep"—having special reference to the same subjects required by our Scientific Society in their prises essay on the "Fisheries"—a suggestion which we cordially make over to our Nova Scotian versifiers, who have kindly waived their right to exhibit specimens of our native peotic manufactures.

The Council Chamber was no less attractive. The display of Cabinet-work was most prominent; and we are of opinion that, in this respect our Province will stand unsurpassed, is not unrivalled by all the other Provinces. A most elegant cabinet comprised, in its rich and elaborate Mosaic, samples of all our native woods; a rich prize chair, made by Messrs. McEwen, Reid & Co., was wreathed with native leaves and flowers in the most artistic style of carving, and a similes elegance and beauty of design characterized the other articles—among which were pianos exhibited by our city manufactnrers, and of which that from the establishment of Messrs W. Fraser & Sons took the prize. In the strictly ornamental class were several finely coloured photographs; some splendid pictures in crayons, oils and water-colors; a clever pen drawing, copied after the style of the celebrated John Gilbert, by a young gentleman in Windsor; some gorgeous flowers in wax-work, and flowers in hair and feathers; handsome frames, models, Indian work, &c.

We have thus merely sketched some of the attractions of the Exhibition, deferring any further allusion to details until the publication of an accurate and comprehensive list. Enough has been stated to support our opinion of the highly successful nature of the display, which was visited yesterday by crowds so great that many were unable to obtain admittance, and which will undoubtedly excite undiminished interest in hundreds more to-day.—*Chron.*

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES.—The Yarmouth *Herald* publishes the following extracts from a letter received by a gentleman of Yarmouth, dated Truro, Jan. 3d:

"I believe our gold fields are going to be very remunerative. The quartz in most of the places is very rich; some veins will in time yield millions, but will require capital to work to advantage, as the alluvial washings are not large, owing to the want of high mountain ranges and large rivers; but some washings are had. It is found in paying quantities at Wine, Isaac, and St. Mary's Harbors, in Guysborough—some of the quartz very rich; also at Sheet Harbor, Pope's, Indian, Spry, Tangier and Laurencetown Harbors, and all along the Halifax road to Truro, nearly to Stewiacke, very rich at Allen's bucket factory, on the Guysboro' Road, at a little south of Keyes', and Gay's River. Some also has been found at Truro Falls. No doubt now exists but that rich veins of quartz exist, with various deposits, from Cape Canso to Cape Sable, and far inland, but likely the south shore will prove the richest. I am interested with a company of ten in two claims, and have no doubt of being successful. One claim of 2½ acres is thought by a man of large experience (a Colonel Russ) to be very productive, and he says if it turns out what he believes it will, it will prove enough for all hands. It is eight feet wide. In six weeks it will be proved, and if not good, we will have to pay nothing for it. $200 will prove it, and if indications are realized, it will be inexhaustible, and worth millions. Col. Russ says that no quartz can be found in California so rich. He is prepared to invest largely in claims and machinery, and is anxious to select honest persons to take share with him. There is also a large and wealthy English Company in the field represented by Mr. Belt. Powerful quartz crushers are rapidly going up in all quarters.—Claims of three quarters of an acre, which cost £40, could not be bought for less than £2000, and some are calculated to be worth £100,000. Two barrels of quartz (621 lbs.) in a claim near ours yielded $45 of pure gold (viz., 9 ozs.). It is not likely that the richest places are yet found. One man at Tangier picked up in the stones in the river 5 ozs. at one time. Three men took out 40 ozs. from one claim in one day, and it is found the deeper they go the richer it is getting."

The following is from a correspondent of the *Sun*:—

Tangier, Jan. 17, 1862.—Regarding the prospects here, they are becoming more encouraging every day. There is hardly a pit now working on any of the leads but what there can be seen gold in every piece of rock taken out. There has been quite an excitement this day or two, caused by the discovery of some of the finest nuggets yet seen at Tangier. One specimen alone, with quartz attached, weighing a half pound, had of actual gold at least fifty dollars worth.

The great trouble is want of crushers.—There is now sufficient quartz taken out here to keep two or three crushers hard at work for five or six months. Parties do not wish to break the gold from the quartz with hammers, knowing that by so doing a great deal of it is lost. A crusher was started about ten days ago, and ran for two or three days quite satisfactorily, but was then stopped in consequence of some screws giving way. It will probably be working in a few days again.

We are to have a town meeting here on the 28th, to draw out petitions to the Legislature, appoint town officers, &c.

FIRES AT BARRINGTON.—The store of P. Mc Larren, Esq., at the Head of Barrington, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night last, together with the whole of its contents. We are unable to state whether there was any insurance on the property.

The carpenters shop of Mr. James Atwood, at the Passage, was also destroyed by fire, on Saturday the