

heavily stepped in it. Out of the solid silver...  
The machine itself, after with one blow changing  
the flat or levelled silver into a finished coin,  
throws it off, supplying its place with a plain one  
before the next blow comes down, so that the  
attendant has nothing to do but keep it supplied,  
and see that the dies are in good order.

After seeing this business complete, we proceeded  
to the rooms where old copper coins are  
dealt with. These, which are brought in large  
quantities, pass first through a kind of sieve which  
separates every different denomination of which  
there are four—farthings, halfpence, and pence;  
the smaller being about the size of our old  
Canadian pennies, but much larger than the  
present English bronze one. These are then  
fed to a large machine which defaces the  
impression, after which they are packed. The  
recent change in the English coppers has been  
a very interesting one, and it would be well if  
a much more needed revolution could be worked  
in Canada in the same line.

## Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1862.

In consequence of the official relation which  
this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern  
British America, we require that Ordinaries, Revivals, and other  
notices addressed to us from any of the Circuits  
within the bounds of the Province, should be sent  
to 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.

**Personal.**  
On entering upon the responsibilities of our  
new position we have no hope promises to make.  
These are uncalculated for—these would be out of  
place. We did not seek the post to which we  
have been assigned by the suffrages of our  
brethren. We did not desire it. We shrank  
from it. But when by the action of the Conference  
it was said to us, "That is the position for  
you to occupy, we felt that we dare not refuse  
the call. We accepted it with a willingness to  
serve the Church of God, and yet not without  
some considerable hesitation—a hesitation arising  
from a realization of the burden to be borne,  
having a deep conviction of the importance of  
the interests committed to our hands. But our  
sufficiency is of Him whose blessing alone can  
give success.

Reposing, in the first place, our confidence in  
the propitious hand of God,—whom in this and  
all our engagements, we ever wish to serve,—  
we next turn to the Church of our choice  
of our early love, and say to your servant  
for Christ's sake. By your representatives you  
have committed to us this trust. We rely upon  
your favour and cordial support. Especially to  
the Ministerial fraternity of our body do we  
make our appeal. Dear brethren, upon your  
sympathy, your prayers, your invaluable co-  
operation we place reliance. Let us not in these  
be disappointed. You can greatly aid us by the  
frequent and judicious use of the pen; by keep-  
ing the organs before the people of your charge;  
by unflinching effort to extend its circulation;  
and by the prompt collection, and prompt re-  
turn of subscriptions as they become due.

We cannot but regard the action of the Con-  
ference in our appointment as a gratifying ex-  
pression of confidence not lightly to be estimat-  
ed; and we hope that, whatever inaccuracies of  
judgment may be exhibited by us in the dis-  
charge of our duty, our course will always be  
marked by brotherly-kindness, and by fidelity to  
the important interests committed to our manage-  
ment. Let us in all our toil be cheered and  
sustained by frequent and tangible indications  
that our brethren bear us, as we do them, in con-  
tinual remembrance.

## General McClellan.

The tide appears already to be strongly turn-  
ing against the Young Napoleon, lately so  
much petted, and so high in popular applause.  
Wilkes' Spirit of the Times severely criticizes  
the policy of McClellan for the whole period of  
the Potomac and Richmond Campaign—charg-  
ing him with having grossly misled the country,  
and with having committed a continued series  
of blunders during his whole period of command,  
and attributing the present disastrous and hu-  
miliating condition of the Union cause to his  
culpable mismanagement. We have room  
but for the following extract:

"There is no witchcraft in the art of war, and  
the lumberist operator can decide that the Gen-  
eral who promised us 'no more retreats, no more  
defeats,' and that he would drive his oppo-  
nents 'to the wall,' cuts a poor figure thrown  
upon his back in the mud of the James River,  
and poorer still in the fact that the people of  
every Northern State are forced, by the result  
of his first campaign, to hang their heads with  
shame. Down to the date of his expedition to  
the Peninsula, the national arms were tri-  
umphant in every quarter, and fainting rebel-  
lion seemed to be giving to the ghost; but the  
result of his generalship is, that the grand army  
of the Potomac is paralyzed and useless, gold  
stands at seventeen per cent, a profusion of sin-  
gle pieces has broken out upon the shins of the  
healthy face of the currency, and pale-fac-  
tured men are mousing us with bets that the Con-  
federates will capture Washington before Mc-  
Clellan reaches Richmond."

## Letter from England.

From our Correspondent.

ENGLAND, July 11, 1862.

The marriage of Her Royal Highness the  
Princess Alice was celebrated on the first of this  
month, with little of the state which usually ac-  
companies the wedding ceremonies of Royalty.  
The ceremony was performed at Osborne, with  
as much of privacy as circumstances would al-  
low. In the unavoidable absence of the Arch-  
bishop of Canterbury, the service was perform-  
ed by the Archbishop of York. Her Majesty  
attended, but in the deepest mourning, and the  
sight of the royal widow gave gloom to the  
whole pageantry. The bride, who is the most  
beautiful of the Queen's daughters, and who has  
won golden opinions from all the people of Eng-  
land by her conduct during the affliction of her  
royal mother, was given away by the Duke of  
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, her uncle. A very  
large and brilliant company was invited, but the  
Queen did not join the assembly at the dinner.

The Princess—now of Hesse-Darmstadt—had  
many splendid presents made to her on the  
occasion. One of the most suggestive of her wed-  
ding gifts was some rich jewelry, designed and  
purchased by the late Prince Consort, with

whom the Princess Alice was a great favorite.  
A splendid copy of the Bible, magnificently  
bound, was presented by the ladies of England.  
The list presented is very long, and denotes the  
high opinion which is entertained by the friends  
of Her Royal Highness of her many excellences  
and virtues.

In point of dignity and status, the marriage is  
not all that a Royal English Princess might ex-  
pect. Prince Louis is but the son of a Grand  
Duke, whose Dukedom is a very limited area.  
Nor does the young Prince seem remarkable  
for any distinguished abilities. But the marriage  
had the full sanction of the late Prince Consort,  
and seems to be one of pure affection. The  
newly married pair have left England for Hesse  
Darmstadt, but only for a short time. They  
will ultimately settle in England, so as to be  
near the Queen. Her Majesty was kept upon  
her new son-in-law, who was only a Grand  
Ducal Highness, the title of Royal Highness.

The joy of the Royal wedding has been some-  
what marred by the sudden death of General  
Bruce—the Governor of the Prince of Wales.  
The General, who was a brother of Lord Elgin,  
accompanied the Prince of Wales on his Eastern  
tour, but caught a fever at Constantinople, the  
effects of which resulted in death. He was  
greatly beloved by all the Royal family, and his  
loss is very deeply felt.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales is  
about to visit Russia. Her Majesty's Steam  
Yacht Osborne is ordered to be ready by the 21st  
inst., to carry his Royal Highness to Cronstadt.  
The Baltic fleet is to accompany the Prince to  
the Channel—on a most pacific mission, and  
one which will do credit to those northern  
waters. The Queen, during her proposed con-  
tinental journey, intends to pay a visit to the  
King of the Belgians, whose health is decidedly  
better.

The Viceroys of Egypt cannot complain of any  
want of hospitality on the part of the English  
people. On all sides he is being feted and  
honored. One of the most splendid banquets of  
the season has been given to him by the Lord  
Mayor of London. The Fregate of Wales, com-  
manded by Lord Pembroke, is to be sent to  
call upon him, but the benevolent of the  
Royal family prevents any further demonstra-  
tions. It is much to be regretted that so illu-  
strated a visitor, and one to whose enlightened  
policy we owe so much, should be shut out from  
those higher honors which the invitation of the  
Sovereign would confer. It is the Queen's in-  
tention to make him a Knight Grand Cross of  
the Bath. Field Marshall MacMahon, Duke  
of Magenta, is now in England, and spends much  
time among our arsenals and military establish-  
ments.

The grand rifle match between the Lords and  
Commons of England has just taken place. The  
Lords won the honours of the day by a majority  
of sixty-four. The new 300-pound Armstrong  
gun, after having pierced a section of the War-  
rior, burst at the fourth firing. The accident  
was owing to the severity of the test, and not to  
the bad workmanship of the gun. There seems  
every reason to believe that a gun of this calibre  
may be constructed, and without any fear of  
bursting. The 300-pounder Armstrongs we  
can sink any iron-clad ship in the world.

The freedom of the City of London has been  
presented to Mr. Peabody, in consideration of  
his princely gift of 150,000 pounds to the poor  
of the metropolis. Mr. Peabody is the first  
American citizen upon whom this honor has  
been conferred. It is said that he intends to  
present the gold box in which the parchment  
was conveyed to him to his native town. It is  
most agreeable to witness this interchange of  
good feeling and courtesy between an American  
citizen and the highest municipal body in Eng-  
land, at a time when the feeling of Americans  
generally is so bitter against the English people.  
To-day there is to be a grand ceremonial at  
the International Exhibition. The prizes and  
certificates awarded by the jurors are to be dis-  
tributed. It is supposed that there will be at  
least eighty thousand people present. These  
will be representatives from all the principal  
countries. Mr. Thouvenin, the French minister  
for Foreign Affairs, will represent France. The  
jurors have a somewhat delicate task, and will  
be important in the result of our many exhibi-  
tions. Let us in all our toil be cheered and  
sustained by frequent and tangible indications  
that our brethren bear us, as we do them, in con-  
tinual remembrance.

**Wesleyan Parsonage Aid Fund.**  
At the late Conference arrangements were  
made for the formation of a Fund, the object  
of which is to secure a comfortable residence for  
a Minister and his family on each of the Circuits  
of the Province; free from the burden of any  
debt. The following are the Resolutions of the  
Conference for the constitution of the Fund:—  
"1. That, in the judgment of this Conference,  
it is highly desirable that every Circuit should  
out of the Conference should be provided with  
a comfortable dwelling house for the minister and  
his family, and that such dwelling house should  
be entirely free from debt, in order that the Con-  
nexional Funds may not be burdened with  
charges for rent, from year to year.  
"2. That every preacher with a family, ap-  
pointed to a Circuit destitute of such a house,  
shall, as soon as possible, call the attention of  
his brethren on such Circuit to the impor-  
tance of earnest efforts to remedy such defi-  
ciency, at the earliest practicable period.  
"3. That, in order to encourage such efforts,  
a Wesleyan Parsonage Aid Fund shall be con-  
stituted, consisting for the present of the special  
grant of £250 sterling, made by the Parent Con-  
ference to this Conference for the year now end-  
ing, and that to this similar grant which we  
are authorized to expect for the year now com-  
mencing shall be added, and that the business of  
this Fund shall be managed under the direction  
of a Committee appointed for the purpose.  
"4. That applications for assistance in support  
of local efforts from Circuits in New Brunswick,  
Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island, proposing to erect  
suitable dwelling houses, or to liquidate debts  
thereupon, may be sent to this committee; such  
applications, however, to be approved by the  
District Meetings, either Financial or Regular.  
"5. That the grant to aid in the erection of any  
house, or in the removal of debt from it, shall  
in no case exceed \$200; and that no grant  
shall be paid from this Fund until the Commit-  
tee receive satisfactory evidence that a sum  
amounting to at least three times that of the  
grant, has been by local efforts secured and  
applied to the accomplishment of the object proposed.  
"6. The first meeting of the Committee to  
consider applications for grants shall be held, at  
the call of the President, at Sackville, as soon  
after the ensuing Financial District Meetings  
may have been held as may be convenient."  
From these it will be seen that applications  
for assistance from this Fund may be made  
through the ensuing Financial District Meetings  
of the Circuits in New Brunswick, Nova Scot-  
ia, and Prince Edward Island.  
The object of this communication is to suggest  
to the Ministers, and Lay friends on any Circuit  
on which there is either no Wesleyan Parsonage,  
or one burdened with a debt, to make an im-  
mediate effort to raise funds for the erection of a  
suitable house, or for the liquidation of such debt,  
as the case may be; and where the local strength  
may not be sufficient for the full accomplishment  
of this very desirable object, to make application  
to the Committee of the above named Fund for  
a grant to supplement such local efforts.

In order to obtain a Grant in aid from this  
Fund,

I. The Property must be regularly settled upon  
the Wesleyan Connexion Plan.

II. That it is proposed to have the Property  
entirely free from debt.

In every case of such application it will be ne-  
cessary to send to the Secretary of the Fund,  
Rev. George Butler, Dorchester, New Brun-  
swick,

1. A statement of the situation, size, value and  
tenure of the Lot of Land upon which the pro-  
posed Parsonage is to be erected.

II. A plan of the proposed Parsonage—giving  
size, height, material, and estimated cost.

III. The amount available from local subscrip-  
tions.

In case the effort is for the liquidation of a debt  
it will be necessary to state

I. The size of the house, and the Lot of Land  
also the estimated present cash value.  
II. The amount of the Debt, and the amount  
which has been hitherto charged annually in the  
Circuit accounts for Rent, or Interest.  
III. The amount available from local subscrip-  
tions for the discharge of the Debt.  
By order of the President of the Conference  
G. BURTON, Sec'y.  
July 17, 1862.

## A Youthful Conference.

I doubt not but some of our aged Brethren,  
whose strong conservative feelings we respect,  
and whose piety we admire, are somewhat uneasy,  
yes, alarmed, for the interests of the cause of  
God, in connection with Wesleyan Methodism,  
because of the preponderance of young men in  
our Conference. This feeling we regard, as quite  
consistent with christian love, and brotherly  
kindness, and only manifesting a heartfelt interest  
in the extension and purity of the cause com-  
mitted to our trust.  
It is not expected that the vigour, zeal, and it  
may be talent of youth, can supply in adminis-  
trative affairs, the place of age and experience.  
Here especially are required, maturity of thought  
and deliberate investigation which may indeed  
be found in youth, but is naturally expected  
to be wanting in old age.

It is not probable that there is any other Con-  
ference so largely a proportion of young men as  
our own. Yet we think there is but little  
cause to fear, in this respect. There is evi-  
dently in this organization, a large amount of  
good sense, logical power, and christian princi-  
ples. And if we may argue from undeveloped  
indications, there is a fair prospect of realizing  
when required, considerable administrative abili-  
ties. We need hardly say, that there is almost any  
amount, of what our late President, would call  
"pluck." There are doubtless, individuals, who  
deserve the epithet of "young men," who are  
not "impulsive," but who are cautious—more zealous  
than wise, and it is difficult to proceed slowly.  
But these are as nearly balanced by an equal  
number, who are more cautious than wise, who  
never move a head till all others have started.

Let me invite attention, to a few facts and  
figures which perhaps at first sight may tend to  
awaken alarm in the breasts of those who trem-  
ble for the ark of God, but which we hope will  
not be expressed or cherished, until manifest  
indications, justify the note of warning.  
At present, the whole number of Preachers,  
Candidates, on probation, (not including the  
Candidates, received this year) is one hundred  
and thirty-three. Of these nine are Supernu-  
meraries, who though not in the effective work,  
are, some of them, quite effective in Conference  
business. Nor do we desire to dispense with  
their Fatherly counsel and fervent prayers. All  
the young men we hope—*God bless our  
Supernumeraries!*

Of the above number, nearly half (viz. fifty-  
five) have been in the work only seven years.  
Thirty, or nearly one-fourth have laboured but  
four years. Seventy are of twelve years stand-  
ing. While only twenty-seven, have been em-  
ployed twenty years.  
A few years ago, within the memory of the  
writer, these Provincial Districts, had very few  
men of native origin, nearly all were from the  
shores of dear old England. And never do we  
again expect to see on earth, a better class of  
Methodist Preachers. How refreshing yet the  
remembrance of some of those, who are now in  
glory—and all however, some suffering from  
illness, and some in the midst of their earthly  
labours, who were in the work with you in  
this Province. These should not be forgotten in  
our prayers, as they do not forget us in theirs.  
And who can fully estimate the value of the  
services of these hidden ones? But now in view  
of our Conference meeting, for the Fathers and  
Brethren from home. They are few in number,  
and continually growing less, by blisful removals  
to the Choral Triumphant.

In one of the nine Districts, composing the  
Conference (Truro) consisting of fourteen minis-  
ters, not one is from the Parent Land—all have  
entered the vineyard in these Colonies. This is  
the case with no other District in the Conference.  
It is probable that at least one hundred of our  
present number were born since the beloved  
father, J. B. Strong, and H. Pope, came as  
Missionaries to these shores. Forty-eight years  
have elapsed since that period, and still these  
veterans whose age cannot make old, live and  
labour to the glory of their Father's name.  
I trust, that, in order to encourage such efforts,  
a Wesleyan Parsonage Aid Fund shall be con-  
stituted, consisting for the present of the special  
grant of £250 sterling, made by the Parent Con-  
ference to this Conference for the year now end-  
ing, and that to this similar grant which we  
are authorized to expect for the year now com-  
mencing shall be added, and that the business of  
this Fund shall be managed under the direction  
of a Committee appointed for the purpose.

## Miramichi Circuit.

MR. EDITOR,—As I am just finishing my  
three years' labors on this Station, and have  
written but little to the *Wesleyan* during that  
time, I wish to say a few words in reference to  
it now.  
This is a good station in many respects. It  
has an excellent Parsonage; suitable for a large  
family, and in excellent condition. It has also  
several respectable and comfortable Churches;  
with good and attentive congregations. Our  
people are very friendly and kind to their Min-  
ister and his family, and most of them liberally  
support the cause; but some have need to in-  
quire how much God requires at their hand.  
The receipts of the Circuit have advanced a little  
each of the last three years, still the Minister  
of this year is £25 short of his lawful and need-  
ful salary.

Our people here nobly sustain our Foreign  
Mission; the receipts last year in advance  
of the previous year, notwithstanding the great  
scarcity of money. Our Annual Missionary  
Meetings are looked forward to with much in-  
terest; we had good meetings each of my three  
years' residence here. The first year our depu-  
tation was the Rev. D. D. Currie, who nobly  
advocated the claims of Christ; and the meet-  
ings went off well. The second year the Rev.  
W. W. Perkins came to our help, and did good  
service to the cause. As the third year came  
round the Rev. John Snowball paid a visit to  
his old friends in Miramichi, during the pleasant  
month of September; having the prospect of  
fine weather, good roads, and assistance in hold-  
ing our Missionary Meetings, with which re-  
quest the venerable servant of God most cheer-

fully complied. All our meetings, except in  
Chatham, were large and interesting, and our  
receipts more than \$1500.  
During my three years' sojourn in Chatham,  
our Church has lost some of its best members,  
and friends—amongst them dear old Joseph  
Spratt, Geo. McKay, and Geo. B. Bell, will long  
be remembered by our people with respect and  
love. May the Great Head of the Church  
speedily raise up others to fill their vacant  
places.

## A Parting Scene.

The great want of our Church in this Circuit  
is a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit, pro-  
ducing a revival of spiritual, ardent, and heart-  
felt religion. May the Lord bless the good seed  
which has been sown in the past, and come up  
during the ensuing year. May God bless His people,  
and may great grace rest upon them all.  
G. M. BARRATT.  
Chatham, July 22nd, 1862.

## The Sabbath School and the Minister.

Do you see that youth standing on the deck  
of that merchant vessel which has just spread all  
sail to hasten him from the last view of  
the "sweetest spot on earth," the land of his  
birth? And do you mark the vain effort to  
check the rising tear, and to conceal the deep  
emotion of his heart whilst watching that group  
of loved ones who stand on the shore weeping  
and waving their handkerchiefs? "Tis a young  
Missionary, one of that devoted number whom  
the love of Christ constrains to tear themselves  
away from the most endearing of earthly ties.  
It is his first, but not his last trial—but he is  
not his own, and counts not even his life dear  
unto him. These partings are incident to the life of a  
Wesleyan Minister, and are constantly recur-  
ring.

But a few years have rolled by since this scene  
occurred, and to-day that young minister stands  
in the transept of a neat little cruciform building  
reared by the benevolence of a Christian friend  
at St. John, New Brunswick. It is the Benevo-  
lent Hall Sabbath School, to which his ardent  
zeal and desire for the success of such institu-  
tions has led him to attach himself—during the  
three years of his ministry, now drawing to a  
close. He is called to the platform  
by request he has so often addressed the assembled  
children, but where now unexpectedly he is him-  
self to be addressed, another instant and the  
Officers and Teachers of the school approach,  
and after uniting with the scholars in singing a  
farewell hymn, endeavour to express their feel-  
ings towards one so loved in the following lan-  
guage:—

TO THE REV. JOHN LATHEN.

VERY DEAR AND REV. SIR,—We should at  
all times rejoice at the opportunity of being able  
to make known to you our appreciation of your  
worth, but on the present occasion our joy is  
somewhat tempered by the regret we feel that  
the period has arrived when, according to the  
usage of the Wesleyan Church, your residence  
amongst us is about to terminate. To us it is  
more than an ordinary sorrow, because, apart  
from the happiness we have experienced under  
your ministry and pastorate, your voluntary  
and truly fraternal connection with this  
school during the three years of your residence  
amongst us, has been so earnest and so unremit-  
ting, evidenced by so many kind acts.

We shall indeed miss you, your gentle and  
noiseless movements amongst us, a kind word  
and a smile of encouragement for another, as  
well as your readiness to assist in every way  
your power, have endeared you to Scholars as  
well as to Teachers and Officers, and we trust  
that wherever Providence may cast your lot  
the blessing of our God will attend you, and  
the same affection and esteem of those to whom  
you minister in holy things, be yours in an equal  
degree as it has been shared and felt by those  
who now address you.

We would not forget to request you to convey  
our thanks to Mr. Lathen for her assistance  
in the school during the period her duties did  
not prevent.  
And now we say, Farewell Dear Sir, and may  
every blessing attend you and yours, is the ferv-  
ent prayer of

Yours most truly in the Lord,  
for ourselves and Teachers of the Benevolent  
Hall Sabbath School.

D. J. McLAUGHLIN, Patron.  
E. LLOYD, Manager.  
W. M. SMITH, Conductor.  
H. N. HOLMES, Librarian.

All were affected during the deliverance of this  
address, and in the pause that ensued, and upon  
the retirement of the officers, a little girl, who  
stood on either side by a class of boys and girls  
advanced to the place just vacated.—The child-  
ren of the school rose, and the child began—  
"Dear Mr. Lathen,—a choking sensation stop-  
ped her again—'Dear Mr. Lathen.' The  
voice of the little one faltered—tears coursed  
down her cheeks—'It was too much. The Min-  
ister, the Teachers, the children were all af-  
fected. The child could utter no more and  
had her face in her hand.  
As soon as she could master her feelings thus  
she exclaimed, 'I was quite unprepared  
for this—those tears, that emotion, my dear  
children, are more eloquent than all the language  
you could have uttered—and then, as well as  
how deeply I felt the scene of the last half  
hour, and how down her cheeks—'It was too  
much. The Minister, the Teachers, the children  
were all affected. The child could utter no more  
and had her face in her hand.  
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