

Provincial Wesleyan

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1860.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, we are enabled to give our readers a more full and complete account of the proceedings of the Society than any other paper in the country.

Missionary Anniversary in St. John.

We congratulate the Wesleyans of St. John upon their noble manifestations of sympathy with the cause of missions—the cause of God. The meeting of which, through the kindness of a valued correspondent, we are enabled to give the following full report, is that of the third and latest formed Circuit. It will be seen to have possessed the most characteristic of a true Missionary Anniversary—a crowded assemblage, and eloquence enkindled by the glowing fervor of love for the souls of men.

The Anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in St. John, was held on the 27th of January, at a magnificent affair, and perhaps ought to have a full report than has yet been given. For the purpose of affording more ample accommodation it was held in the Wesleyan Church, and that noble edifice was crowded to every part. The speakers were all men of mark and ability, and they sustain their own reputation and the credit of the society under whose auspices the meeting was held.

AARON EATON, Esq., was called to the Chair, and opened the meeting by an appropriate address. He spoke of the influence of public opinion, and of the influence of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in the various parts of the world.

The first resolution was moved by the Rev. J. H. Eaton. It was a resolution of gratitude to the Society for the success of the past year, and for the united prayer of the churches for the progress of still greater success in the future.

Dr. Eaton's address was a rare specimen of intellectual force, logical and lucid in argument, chaste and classical in style; exhibiting the rich resources of an imperial mind, it made a profound impression on the audience.

He expatiated on the object of Missions—its moral grandeur, its godlike benevolence, and responsive accordance with the yearnings and aspirations of fallen, yet redeemed, humanity.

The second resolution, expressing the vastness of the Missionary Enterprise, and the importance of more freely conserving the sacred talent and wealth of the church to this work, was moved by the Rev. Dr. Eaton.

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reviewers were not strong as the concerned editor. Carey, with his companions, Marsh and Ward, gave to India the Christian's Bible in more than forty languages, thus preparing to place in the hands of more than two hundred millions of human beings the first great charter of India's liberties.

Alas! where is now the proud booster of Edinburgh? What are his affluence worth now? while the works of the despised ones are valuable as life, and will be lasting as eternity! The meek and crushing Judaea—the sainted Heber—the earnest and eloquent Agent—John Wilson Duff—these were worthy successors of these great men; to these we may point as bright examples of missionary labor.

Sir, Protestant Missions a failure! What is your verdict? Let us by our continued active support of them show that this charge, to our mind, stands not proven.

But this resolution points to prayer as the secret of success; yes, "Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance."

When the Almighty design great blessings for man, He puts it in his heart to send great blessings from Him. In the sacred volume how many instances of these are scattered, like bright guiding stars, throughout its inspired history.

Wickliffe, who sick bed, pouring out his soul in behalf of his beloved England—John Knox, in Scotland, wrestling with the angel of the covenant—Luther, in his monk's cell in Germany, struggling against superstition, and in agony asking help from God—John Wesley, in his College room at Oxford, inspiring new life and spirit for England's church: O! what glorious answers came down to the prayers!

And what may we not expect when we see the whole Christian world prostrate in prayer, and pouring out large supplications to Him who is the Hearer of prayer! Tongue of angel cannot rehearse it; eternity alone can disclose it and the blessings imparted. May we not hope to see the Redeemer's description of that time when a nation shall be born in a day.

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and concluded with an earnest appeal to the young men.

I have given but a brief and imperfect outline of the Judge's address—it was the eloquence of a Christian orator, whose soul was in his theme, and whose fervent utterances stirred every heart. Would that we had more such addresses at our Missionary Anniversaries!

At the close of the Judge's address, Dr. Richey rose, and asked permission to put one or two questions to the Chairman. He said that he was not very well acquainted with the civic dignitaries in New Brunswick. Are there two Judge Wilnots in this Province? Is this the Judge Wilnot whom a certain personage called an ignorant man? and a Methodist Preacher? He was, sure no one who had listened to the learned and eloquent address of the Judge, this evening would admit the first charge, and he was not going to vindicate him from the second charge. Is this the Judge Wilnot to whom that same individual had the insolence to say, "Come down Sir? I am glad he thought the Judge above him, who might reply that man, as New Brunswick says, "I am doing a great work, and can not come down to you." The Judge was occupying an honorable position on the bench of his country, administering justice impartially to all; to Methodists and Mormons; to priests and pickpockets; and he was doing his duty to the best of his ability.

The San Juan difficulty is scarcely mentioned in the speech from the throne, and one may therefore hope that it will be amicably settled. The American residents seem to have settled it already, by giving a name to the trouble, "the San Juan difficulty." The property of the United States. True Yankee logic!

One of the most attractive features of the Queen's Speech is that which relates to the contemplated changes in our representative qualifications. The British party has stirred up the minds of the people, and has led to the most successful results. Mr. Bright himself, in a series of speeches of the most dispassionate character, has striven to rouse the working classes of England to secure for themselves a more extended representation. No man knows better the value of the franchise than the Queen. Mr. Bright himself, in a series of speeches of the most dispassionate character, has striven to rouse the working classes of England to secure for themselves a more extended representation.

The collection was £25 11s. 1d., and the sums collected by children in connection with Exmouth Street, nearly £7, making a total of over £32.

Mr. Editor, I have to apologize for the imperfectness of this report. I did not take any notes at the time, and had to start on a missionary tour immediately after the meeting.

St. John, Feb 6th, 1860.

Letter from England.

ENGLAND, Jan. 27th 1860.

First of all, your correspondent owes a word of apology to the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan, who did not treat him so badly as he had reason to fear. They did not consign his letter to the Dead Letter Office, but only held it in derision view for an extra week.

The British Parliament was opened by the Queen in person, on Tuesday last, with all the usual pomp and circumstance. The Royal speech was somewhat longer than usual, and less open to the charge of ungrammatical construction, was delivered by her Majesty in her happiest style, and its matter seemed to give satisfaction to all parties who allow themselves to be satisfied. The principal points touched upon by her Majesty were, the proposed Congress on Italian affairs, the free-trade arrangements with France, the intellectual endeavours of England to prevent the war between Spain and Morocco, the Peiho disaster, the case of San Juan, the treaties with Japan and Guatemala, the volunteer rifle corps, the Royal Commission on the law of evidence, and the proposed measures for legal and representative reform.

From the Queen's fragmentary statements it is not possible to gather much information respecting the actual state of things; but the tenor of the speech was such as to inspire confidence. Even the Opposition, the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, had to acknowledge that seldom had the country been in a more prosperous state, either as to foreign relations, or her domestic interests. Unquestionably the work of Parliament will be grave and extensive; and some of the most important questions will be brought forward for discussion, and will be earnestly and lengthily discussed; but on the whole, the prospects of the nation are bright and hopeful, and fully justify her Majesty's expression of thankfulness to Almighty God.

We are to have a French invasion after all, but not of the formidable character so long conceived by national fear. We are to be invaded by the produce of French industry, untrammelled by prohibitive or protective duties. Mr. Cobden has been closeted with the Emperor; hence an international Convention has not yet been published, but the following are its principal points: The import duty on French wines will be reduced in England from 150 to 30 per cent. Silk will be admitted free. The duty on English iron imported into France will be reduced to 100 per cent. Wool and cotton manufactures will be protected by a duty not exceeding 30 per cent. to be fixed hereafter. Minerals of primary importance will enter France free of duty after July. The prohibitions will be removed on Oct. 1st. The treaty will be executed by the Emperor and the Queen, and will be signed at the beginning of February.

Whatever may be the ultimate issue of this arrangement, many of its details appear to grave conjecture, and some to positive objection. A treaty of such importance should not have been signed without the sanction of Parliament, or at least without a more prolonged and careful consideration. The treaty will do much, without doubt, to increase confidence between the two nations, and to render war less likely; but one can hardly view its details without the suspicion that the French are going to have the lion's share of the advantages. The importation of their wines, for instance, gives an enormous nominal import, will manifestly benefit the French producer, but the advantage of such an arrangement to us is at least problematical. The cheapening of the light wines of France will sadly affect the hop-growers of England; for British ale will cease to be a direct acquiescence when the French wine can be bought at nearly the same money. Opinions are much divided in both countries, and the Emperor himself will have to meet with considerable opposition. The treaty is opposed by two of his ministers, who have in consequence resigned.

The reference in the Queen's speech to the Peiho disaster will not be avenged, unless her authorities at Peking object to treat a feeling is gaining ground in England which is disposed to look upon the Peiho disaster rather as the result of the rash and arbitrary policy of our contemporary than of Chinese treachery. The Peiho disaster will be well aired in the House, and the Hon. Mr. Bruce will come in for no small share of obloquy. In the meantime the Chinese are preparing to give us a warm reception. They are obtaining guns from various sources, and preparing to the utmost of their means for a vigorous struggle. Contributions to the Government, some of them very considerable, are being made by all the nobility and gentry throughout the Empire. The governors of the Southern provinces are collecting and forwarding to the Capital all the rice and grain that can be spared. But

our expedition is proceeded with, Peking must and will be taken. Then what is to be done with it? We can't take the Celestial Empire, for it would be too earthly to us. If we do conquer the Chinese, we shall be obliged to ask them to take themselves back again. As to making China a second India, the whole thing is absurd. Our duty seems to be this: to give the Chinese such a dose as to remind them that they who make treaties they must carry them out like honest men.

On the great Italian question, the line of policy indicated by the Royal speech is that of non-intervention. The position of England is indeed very delicate. She could hardly interfere with the Italian difficulty without lending her sanction to the curtailment of the temporal power of the Pope; and if she touched the Pope, she would throw Ireland into a turmoil, and perhaps precipitate rebellion. The Irish have no greater enemy than his Holiness. It is to him and his accursed system that Ireland owes her degradation and misery. But the Pope is a man, and he can be dealt with as such. He is a man, and he can be dealt with as such. He is a man, and he can be dealt with as such.

It is a grand thing in these days to be the Post Laureate. Mr. Alfred Tennyson is not likely to survive. The two new monthly magazines, "Mac-Millan," and the "Cornhill," of the latter of which 80,000 copies have been sold for the month of January, are paying him one guinea a line for idle and poems. The long talk of a "Dial" newspaper, the general record of the world's news from the standpoint of Christianity, has appeared at last. It is to be a daily paper—but for the present it is issued but once a week. There are no less than eight thousand shareholders. But the three numbers which have already appeared may be regarded as a fair representative of what we are to expect, it is only right to say that the shareholders are not likely to realize a fortune. For more than three years the prospectus of this paper has been dragged up and down Christendom, and puffed into to be beat every thing past, present, and future. The most prominent of the daily journals were to sink to their own miserable level. The Times was to be no more. The Dial was to be the thing of the age—to set us all right—to raise society—to keep an eye upon the world at large. And now that it has appeared—at a time, too, most favourable for the development of the truths and principles on which its professions were based—it is a failure—a mediocre in its style and staple as any journal could well be.

Death has been busy with our great men—the Right Honourable Mr. T. Bates, the eldest son of the celebrated Edward Bates of the Leeds Mercury, has passed away. He was a man of high ability and worth, and held several high stations, having been Recorder of Hull, President of the Poor Law Board, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Captain Harrison, of the Great Eastern, was drowned on Saturday morning at Southampton. He had left the vessel in a small boat, and was just about to land, when a sudden gust of wind capsized the boat, and no time was lost in putting boards off, and the bodies of all but one were recovered, but when the captain was found his body was gone. The sad event has thrown a gloom over the whole land for the patient deceased was much respected, and especially for the fidelity with which he had discharged the onerous responsibilities of the captaincy of the Great Eastern. Nothing but disaster seems to attend this ill-fated vessel.

The great loss, however, is that of Lord Macaulay, of which intelligence will have reached you long since. His lordship had been suffering for some time from heart disease and asthma. For many months his appearance had been quite pitiable. Since his death, more has been learned by the public of his domestic life than was formerly known. His outward aspect was that of a cold, heartless, uncompassionate man, without faith, and without generosity. Though possessed of a large fortune, he had little sympathy for the poor. He was generally considered to be of a disposition somewhat contrary to that of charity. But the Aberdeen says that his kindness to men of letters was above price, and that his gifts of money in beneficence were on a scale far beyond that of his fortune. Many, however, are inclined to dissent from this view of him, and it is to be feared that there is little ground for estimating him as an unselfish and generous man. There is a sad truth in the sentiments of a leading journal: "He originated nothing grand or good. He has fixed his name on no memorable change. His improvements are confined to the instrument he used. He polished our language." The bulk of his immense wealth he had left to his sister, Lady Trevelyan, and her daughter. The fifth volume of his history is ready for the press; and there are materials for a sixth not quite ready. But as Lady Trevelyan is preparing to join her husband at Malra, the present MS. is for the present deposited in the safe at Drummond's Bank—Macaulay was buried in the Poet's Corner, at Westminster Abbey, with a beautiful simplicity of ceremony. His grave was surrounded not by the actors in a pageant, but by mourning sisters. It is said, and hoped too, that in the later months of his life, he gave his mind to thoughts of his future, and embraced the consolations of evangelical faith.

The Great Revival is slowly but steadily progressing. The interest of the churches in the movement does not seem to abate, but rather to intensify. Nearly all the principal theatres in London are now open on Sunday evenings for divine service, and in every case they are crowded to excess. Several ministers of the Wesleyan Church have preached in the theatre, and even the establishment contributes a quota of faithful men. The united prayer-meetings proposed by the members of the Lodianna Mission were held all over England in the second week of January. In most cases there was a truly blessed and reviving influence. Stories come by almost every post of some new sphere of revival; and now it is accepted fact with the mass of the people that God is abroad in the land, pouring out his Spirit.

Three of the Quaterlies have taken up an article on the pen of Mr. Arthur. The Quaterly has also a favourable article. The Westminster, however, takes the churches right and left, and puts down the entire work of the credit of a hydra. One portraiture of the writer is the following is the statement of the amount received—23 boxes of gold, 272 bars and nuggets, 57 broken pieces, 14,838 half sovereigns, 38 lbs. of gold nuggets, 275 lbs. of gold dust, and 496 pounds. The amount of gold on freight was 335,000 pounds. This amount has been recovered, and the amount recovered has been forwarded to the directors operations by the divers. About 120,000 pounds belonging to the passengers yet remain in the wreck, but how to ascertain to whom this sum belongs, is the difficulty.

Captain McClintock, who truly interesting narrative of the voyage of the Fox has had a prodigious sale, is to have the freedom of the City of London presented to him by the late Dr. Dick. The only regret made is that the government will have something to say for this gallant man. Surely a baronetcy would not be too heroic to bestow upon one of the most heroic men of his day.

In the excitement of the present times one can hardly afford to chronicle so trivial an event as the discovery of a new planet. Mr. Leverrier is the discoverer. He is the gentleman who shared with Adams the discovery of Neptune, the outermost known planet of our system. The new discovery is of the innermost known planet. He calculates that the greatest distance of the new planet from the sun is seven degrees—rather hot quarters! While on the subject of astronomy, it is pleasing to have to state that a beautiful obelisk, of polished granite, upon a pedestal of corresponding character, has been erected over the grave of the late Dr. Dick. The only regret made is that one can have in relation to this monument that the noble old man, who deserved so well of his fellows, and who did so much for the Truth, should have been permitted to pass his declining years in poverty and trouble. It is the old story; a man blesses and elevates his generation,—starves,—and has a grand funeral, and a splendid mausoleum!

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in office, has been very successful. The January Magazine has passed through five editions. The latest news from abroad is that the new treaty with France has been signed on the part of England by Mr. Cobden, acting officially as the Queen's plenipotentiary.

Letter from the United States.

AN EXTRAORDINARY METHODIST CHURCH. The St. Paul's Methodist E. Church, New York City, is in many respects, an extraordinary church. The edifice in which they worship is located in Fourth Avenue, most eligibly situated. Perhaps, all things taken into account, it is the best Methodist Church edifice in this country, if not in the world. It is thus described. It fronts ninety feet on Fourth Avenue, and one hundred and fifty-two on Twenty-second street. The extreme length of the building, including both church and chapel, is one hundred and forty-six feet, the entire breadth seventy-five feet, exclusive of the Parsonage, which on one side adjoins the church. The top of the spire is one hundred and ten feet from the ground. The whole is built of white marble, and cost one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. The architecture is of the Renaissance style. There are one hundred and forty-two pews on the ground floor, and sixty in the side galleries. It can accommodate comfortably three hundred people. The chapel is admirably arranged school-rooms, class-rooms, and preacher's study. The interior of the church and chapel is plain, simple, tasteful, presenting an air of great comfort.

The congregation worshipping here is very large, the entire house, being usually well filled. The membership of the church is not large, numbering only about three hundred, but they are true Methodists, their average attendance at the weekly class-meeting being about one hundred and sixty. The congregation is exceedingly wealthy; supposed to be worth at least, ten million of dollars. They are liberal too. They raised on one day about a year ago, ten thousand dollars for the Missionary cause. Bishop Jane's family worship here, also Dr. Hilditch, Carlton, Van Norman, with his families, Mrs. Dr. Olin, &c. Rev. A. C. Fox is the present pastor, and the church under his labors, is enjoying a good state of prosperity.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, NEW YORK. This is one of the largest Publishing Establishments in the world. It is located at 200 Mulberry St., New York City, and is admirably arranged for the vast business done in it. Books are not only published here but they are manufactured—stereotyped—printed and bound. The number of their publications, we are unable to give, though the most important is probably fifteen hundred, besides the several periodicals published. Some of their works are large, such as Clark's, and Benson's Commentaries, the former consisting of six vols., and the latter of five. Wesley's works are in seven vols., and Fletcher's in four. It issues a "Quarterly Review," a most able work, which has the largest circulation of any quarterly literary work in the country. The "Christian Advocate & Journal," takes the lead of all the weekly Christian papers in extent of circulation, and the "Sunday School Advocate," semi-monthly, takes the lead of all the publications of this class. The publications of the Concern are mostly denominational, and are designed more especially to meet the wants of the Methodist Church; yet they are circulated now to a considerable extent, among all classes and denominations. The Christian public generally are waking up to the fact that we have a pure, rich and elevating literature, and that it is well worth every respect, to say the least, to the literature of any other Church in the land.

Some of the late issues of the Establishment are having very large sales. The Auto-Biography of Peter Cartwright, is a book that every body wants to read. So of the life of Bishop Ansbury, by Dr. Strickland. We might also instance, "My Sister Margaret," and some of the still larger publications, such as the "Auto-Biography of Dan Young," "Sketches of New England Divines," the "Christian Lawyer," &c. The great work now being published is Dr. Stebbins' History of Methodism, two volumes of which have already appeared. This work is of great interest and is universally regarded by all classes a most able production. The Dr. is to work on the third volume, and will in a few months, be put to press.

The present agents of this large establishment are Drs. Carlton & Porter. The former has been connected with it since 1852, and the latter since 1856. Dr. Carlton is a man of great energy and application, and always has his eye closely on the interests of the establishment. Dr. Porter is a man of great energy and application, and always has his eye closely on the interests of the establishment.

The Concern has now a capital, above all its liabilities, of \$518,681 34. Its business is rapidly increasing; its sales for last year being more than \$200,000 in advance of its sales the year previous. Considering that the establishment is yet in its infancy, it certainly has a hopeful future.

RELIGIOUS. The religious interest of the country is not what could be desired, though at present it is increasing. There are very interesting revivals in progress in many places. In Boston a good work is going on in the Baptist churches. Rev. Jacob Knapp, the Baptist revivalist, is engaged there in a special revival. We might also instance, in Philadelphia the Lord is pouring out his Spirit in several of the Methodist Churches in a glorious manner. Throughout the western portions of our work a revival interest prevails.

A NEW HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have just issued the first volume of a new history of the United States, by J. H. Paton, A.M. The author has pursued a somewhat different course from most who have written histories of the United States, and has succeeded admirably. His aim seems to have been to occupy a position between the more elaborate histories and mere compendia, and thus embrace all that is essential to a thorough knowledge of the history of the country without the thousand and one things which usually lumber such works. He has compressed the principal facts into a small compass, and has done it with such a fine arrangement, skill, and beauty of style, that it will become, if we think not, the most popular history of the country. He certainly draws the picture of the origin, growth, and present condition of the United States. It is got up in admirable style. CACI.

February 2, 1860.

Halifax City Mission.

On Thursday evening last a very interesting meeting was held in St. Andrew's Church in this city, in behalf of the City Mission, which has been in operation for several years. The chief speakers were Mr. Morton, the City Missionary—the Rev. Messrs. Hunter and Brewster, and Messrs. Lynch and J. G. A. Crighton. Mr. Morton's account of his labours was most satisfactory and inspiring.

Musquodoboit Harbor Circuit.

God has been doing His own work in our midst. Of what is commonly called a revival it is true that we have had little or none; but prodigious manifestations would have been copiously manifested; but of certain facts of emotion and spiritual anxiety, which are feelings of reverence awe, and a desire of holiness by the operations of God's Spirit, we have had so much as has resulted in a revival of about four hundred persons, in the awakening of about fourteen individuals from a state of insensibility to the truth from the wrath to come, and in the establishment of a new piece with the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. At the head of the revival were that our labors were especially blessed, and the people that neighborhood have made a vast gain in the right direction, and in more ways than one. They have lately built themselves a School House for the purpose of Divine worship, and of Sabbath and week day instruction; and a suitable female teacher they have already employed. This is creditable to them if they continue ready to proceed; especially so for those few who with the good work may be said to have originated.

February 2, 1860.