

Correspondence.

Mount Allison Academy.

Ma. Editor.—I would respectfully claim a small portion of your space to give expression to a few remarks relative to the Educational Establishment at Sackville, N. B., under the auspices of the Conference of Eastern British America. I am induced to do this because of the satisfaction experienced on a recent visit to these Institutions, the benefits of which are only to be understood to be properly appreciated.

The Male Branch Academy was established some thirteen years since by the liberality and praise-worthy efforts of Charles F. Allison, Esq., to whose indefatigable and oversight the Methodist Connection and the public are largely indebted for its sustenance and continued success, and whose name will be revered as long as Methodism exists in British America.

The Female Branch has now been in operation a little more than four years, and the most sanguine anticipations of its friends have been more than realized. The building, delightfully situated on elevated ground, from which to the lover of the picturesque the prospect is most enchanting, is of wood, and arranged with every regard to comfort and convenience.

It was my privilege to be present while several of Mrs. Allison's classes were reciting the ordinary lessons of the day, and it is only doing justice to that lady to express my high appreciation of her talents, as evidenced in the thorough knowledge which each member of these classes possessed of the subject under consideration.

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world and of Christ. During the last few years and twenty years, a great change has come over the civil and political condition of Wesleyan Methodism. New municipal and political rights and relations have been created. The way to public offices and honours has been opened. At the same time, the world's ambition and luxury, to the hardening and embittering influence of its pride, covetousness, and party-spirit. In these circumstances though we may lament, yet we cannot greatly wonder at the consequences which have here and there followed. Have not some parents, eager to found a house and home for their family, suffered that which is much more lamentable in its effects upon themselves and their descendants, than any loss of worldly estate, and the loss of their humility, simplicity, and godly love? Have not the children of such parents grown up too often vain and worldly, and alienated from the church of their fathers?

These words have no limited application. They are equally true of all places where Wesleyan Methodism has won its way to a conspicuous position among the Churches of the land. We need to ponder them here. We need to shun, or subdue, that worldly-mindedness which is certain to be increasingly and more we are esteemed by its progress. The more we are esteemed by its progress. The more we are esteemed by its progress. The more we are esteemed by its progress.

The address from our own Conference has by this time, we hope, been generally read by our people, but we cannot forbear to quote one passage: "Conscious of the many evils which surround us, aware of the whole armour of God, we are determined to stand firm, and to be ready to give account of ourselves to God and to men. We are determined to stand firm, and to be ready to give account of ourselves to God and to men. We are determined to stand firm, and to be ready to give account of ourselves to God and to men."

It only remains to turn to the address of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. Here too, we can only select a sentence. And as their position and progress have very lately been referred to, it shall be one indicative of the spirit by which they are animated. "We heartily reciprocate," they say, "your prayers for unbroken peace between our kindred and Protestant nations, to whom the God of all the families of the earth has communicated so many great trusts. May the Prince of Peace continue to avert war, and unite us forever in the bond of peace. Thus may we, 'one in heart, in interest and design, grip each other for the race Divine' until God by us shall fill the earth with golden truth, with the Millennial Kingdom."

But, while there are many adversaries who contest every inch of ground with the soldiers of the Cross, we are not discouraged. We have had indeed, a long night of weeping, during which we were compelled to witness year by year, a decrease of our numbers, and, in some instances, a decrease of our numbers, and, in some instances, a decrease of our numbers.

Next in order follows the address from Canada, the leading portions of which have already found a place in our columns. The address from the Methodist Church in France expresses the common experience, "The work of God has encountered trials and received blessings." Here and there the brethren in France have had to submit to exclusion and suffer persecution, but they have the satisfaction of recording triumphs over opposition, and of reporting that "seven in places where the work of God seemed at one time paralyzed by the obstinate hatred of the world, the march of our Societies has been 'sure and progressive.' Numerous conversions have taken place. The different agencies of the Body are making progress. In Switzerland a powerful manifestation of the grace of God has recently been vouchsafed."

had entered the desolate field; and not the least among these evidences of sympathy was long and ardent letters of welcome and encouragement, go forth of himself and his brethren, from the Rev. T. Hodge, General Superintendent of our Missions in India. But the dark cloud came up, and soon overcast our prospects.

On Wednesday, the 14th of last month, the commanding officer of Bareilly sent his Adjutant over to our house to say, that such intelligence had reached him from the Lieutenant-Governor as made it prudent and necessary that he should request that all ladies and children, and indeed all non-combatants in general, should leave Bareilly immediately, and take refuge at the place, Nynce Tal (a sanatorium in the Himalayas, seven thousand feet above Bareilly) under the crisis was past. This was startling advice. But, after seeking for divine guidance, we concluded not to go.

And lastly, equally evident is it, that the permanent quiet of this country demands a large augmentation of British troops; and we must have them. Had we had even 500 English soldiers in Bareilly, Rohilkhand would have been saved. Even Delhi, with one of the largest magazines in the country, had not a single European company. But all this must be altered now. The insolence of the Sepoy is at an end; and the time has come when the Government will adopt a tone more in keeping with the convictions of its Christianity and its power.

The whole affair seems to be one of the last efforts of hell to retain its relaxing grasp on India. Undoubtedly India is the most valuable jewel in the crown of "the God of this world." Nor will he tamely surrender it. Mighty conflicts await those who wrestle for the noble prize. But God will have mercy upon them! He will arise, and have mercy upon her. For, not more certain is it that the Koh-i-noor, which once shone in the crown of the "Great Mogul," than that India like her brightest gem, shall yet "rise and shine" with peculiar glory, foremost in the diadem of the Son of God! Amen!

It affords me consolation that none of my brethren had arrived before the outbreak. So they are unharmed, and I do not regret. Thank God, it has been a great mercy.

Before they can arrive, the country will no doubt be quieted. Surely God will make the wrath of man to praise him; and cause all that has happened to turn out "rather for the furtherance of the Gospel!"

Rev. W. Butler's Letter.

But it is time to come to something more personal and nearer home. It is known to your readers that the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States has felt herself called upon to devote a portion of those great resources with which God has endowed her, for the purpose of aiding in the evangelization of India. The writer was selected to found and superintend this Mission. We arrived in Calcutta last September, and after exploring for some months, we finally selected the province of Rohilkhand, a part of the kingdom of Oude, as the most suitable field for the new Mission. The city of Bareilly, with a population of 112,000, was our headquarters for the present. The field was surveyed, a Report drawn up, and forwarded to our Committee in New York, and our work projected. Twenty-five Missionaries were sent on, to occupy the principal points in this great field.

to be considered as one of those mysterious means by which God sends to work out His purposes in the earth. We may say in our hearts, when we only see a man part of the plan, and feel him vanishing by its operation.—All these things are against me! But time and patience has shown that He "leads the blind by a way that they know not of."

God will not doubt bring good out of this evil. The rainbow of promise, and the glorious sun-shine, will soon burst forth from behind these dark clouds. India will be saved, and not lost. The country will be pacified, and British power as well as Christian Missions may five years hence occupy a position of influence and efficiency never before realized. A few considerations will I think make this apparent.

First of all, a general opinion against Mohammedanism will necessarily set after these evils, which will undoubtedly inflict upon that cursed system a political and social depression that will sink it faster and lower than ever towards its well merited doom.

Again, the terrible lessons of failure, and their punishment they are now receiving, will continue to receive, (and this, too, from the small English force in the country, weak and scattered as they thought them,) will never be forgotten by them, and will be a guarantee against any repetition of the treason and murders of which they have been guilty.

In the next place, surely these events will stimulate "the powers that be" to push forward the construction of telegraphs and railroads, as one of the first means of security. Had we had a railroad through the country, matters would have now been in a different condition. Only think, that a month to fetch the English army from Umballa to Delhi, a distance of about 200 miles! The men could not do better in the heat. But had we had a railroad that force might have been concentrated at the point required in forty-eight hours. And let it be remembered that it was during that month's delay that nine-tenths of the mischief was done.

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Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1857.

Minutes of the British Conference.

By the kindness of the Book Steward we have been favoured with an opportunity of perusing this early a copy of the "Minutes of several conversations between the Methodist Ministers [in England] at their one hundred and fourteenth annual Conference." The statistics of British Methodism for the past year have been pretty fully placed before our readers in articles which we have prepared and correspondence which we have received. We therefore turn at once on opening this volume of three hundred and fifty pages to the Addresses, from the various sister and affiliated Conferences, which were this year presented and the replies which they have in turn elicited. If the glorified in Heaven receive accessions to their joy by contemplating the progress of events on earth resulting from the holy toils in which they engaged here, while with what hallowed delight (may we not conceive?) does the spirit of Wesley bend from his elevated sphere to mark the expanding career of Methodism, and the evidences of its unity displayed as its thousands or millions of members bear from the Southern and the Western worlds their tributes of affection to its ancient home! A thought like this must be present to the mind of every one who reads that portion of the Minutes to which we are now directing attention.

General Intelligence.

Domestic. CITY ELECTIONS.—The elections for Mayor and Aldermen took place yesterday. The excitement was down to zero. Citizens take these affairs very coolly now days; whether the fact be creditable or the reverse depends on the kind of man chosen. A few of the voters elect the rest look on or keep away.—Why? With some cheerful memories of the recently terminated civic year, we hope for various improvements for that just commenced.

Recent Events in Austria.

The London Christian Times gives the following statement of recent occurrences near Gray, the capital of the Province of Styria, which, it says, will serve to show how Protestants are treated in Austria, by the Roman Catholic priesthood. Last November a Prussian, with his wife and two children emigrated to Croatia. As the poor people did not get on in Croatia they resolved to return to their place, at Hirschberg, in Prussian Silesia. On their way back the woman fell ill and died. The corpse was conveyed for interment to Kirchdorf, near Bruck, but the priest refused to permit it to be laid on the pier in the canal house, the deceased being a Protestant. The body was eventually deposited in a barn belonging to an inn keeper. On the 8th of December the widower requested the sexton to dig a grave for his deceased wife outside the wall of the Catholic churchyard. The man consented, but the priest, against the intercession of the sexton, refused to allow a grave for a heretic. The end of the matter was, that the ill-fated husband had to dig the grave himself. On the 9th of December the Prussian and his two children left Kirchdorf. The inn-keeper of the place was so indignant at what had occurred that he gave a piece of land to the Protestant community for a cemetery, and a wine merchant near Gray had on iron crucifix with a stone pedestal put upon the head of the poor woman's grave, with the following inscription, "Here lies Juliana Wache, of Hirschberg, in Prussian Silesia. This was erected to her memory by Joseph Pottinger, a Catholic." On the 5th April the Protestant burial ground was consecrated by an evangelical pastor, but on the 18th July the Roman Catholic priest desecrated it by pulling down the iron crucifix. An appeal has been made to the Stadtholder of the Province but no servant of the State can now with safety venture to ensure the conduct of a servant of the Church. The Vienna correspondent of the Times states that on August the 23rd a case was tried in that city, the details of which are carefully kept from the knowledge of the public. A woman, a woman belonging to the lower classes of society, was arrested on the charge of having given offence to a Church rector by the State. When in a state of real or pretended "clarity," the woman ridiculed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, denied the worship of the Holy Virgin and the saints to be idolatry, and urged the persons around her to remove from her rooms all images of saints. The Roman Catholic clergy would have an example made of such a dangerous offender, but the public prosecutor proposed that she should be examined by the physicians of the lunatic asylum before sentence was passed by the Court. The report returned by the medical men was such that any further judicial proceedings were quite out of the question.

Indulgences in France.

The Paris correspondent of the Christian Times, writing to that journal says:—"The weather continues favorable for the vintage and for the fashionable pilgrimages to our Lady's images. Boulogne has not the monopoly of these; far from it. Notre-Dame de Liesse has had her crowd of worshippers and her miraculously sunny day, (according to the *Courier*) and others are to follow. Among the books that may be regarded as some of the most valuable of the 19th Century, so beautiful of its light, are these constantly flitting around these old-fashioned worshippers, such as: 'Indulgences of 10,000 years granted to all who devoutly repeat five *Pater* and five *Aves* in honor of the Passion of our Lord, and the agonies of his most holy Mother.' 'Paradise opened by a hundred devotions to the Mother of God, easy to practice.' 'Indulgence granted by Alexander VI. for 10,000 days, and extended by Leo X. to 10,000 years, for all who will tell the rosary of the ten pleasures of the Virgin.' As to priests, by repeating on their knees, after mass, a certain prayer, they will receive the remission of the penalty due to one thousand mortal sins, in addition to an indulgence of thousand years.'—granted by John XXI. In one of these absurdly blasphemous productions St. Francis is represented as telling the Saviour that he had imagined an easy way for sinners to obtain forgiveness; and that a general pardon and plenary indulgence should be gained by every time they should enter a certain chapel after confession and contrition. This was granted, and Francis was commanded to tell Pope Honorius III. to confirm the grant! The indulgence may even be obtained a hundred times the same day, either for the living or for the dead! Is it not wonderful that such productions find readers enough to pay the printing? They are authorized by bishops, however, and are sold by thousands. And after all these disclosures, (a priest supposed capable of committing a thousand mortal sins, &c.) Father Ventura did not hesitate to say last month, in a sermon at Niederrubon in Alsace that, 'Luther had killed conscience.' 'Do I mean to say,' added he, 'that there are no honest folk among Protestants? No; there are some, but (!) they are those who have preserved some remnant of Catholicism. Do I mean to say that among ourselves there are no scoundrels. No; but among them who are already doing before the Reformation?'

Religious Intelligence.

Italy. Rome has witnessed the return of the Pope. His admirers speak of the progress through part of his dominions as satisfactory. In the capital of Italy the ludicrous pretensions of the "servant of servants" were followed by results which must have mortified his pride. He sat in the temple of God alone now but crowned saints to test with him at his table. The ambassadors in Florence were invited to dine with the Pontiff. Lord Normandy finding that he was not to be allowed the place at table which his rank as representative of Her Majesty demanded, declined going, and left Florence. Of the conduct of the Sardinian ambassador the *Tribune* thus speaks. We like our readers to see how these things are felt by Romanists in this country. "But there was no mistake about the Sardinian envoy, who maintained in his own person the character of a brawling, vulgar paragon, with all the spirit and success that has been shown by the petty state which he represents, and which acts that part so naturally as to become a European nuisance. The Sardinian envoy arrived at the palace, but when he found (what of course, he knew beforehand) that he was not to dine at the Pope's table, he ordered his carriage and drove off. A thoroughly Sardinian exhibition. Others of the diplomatic corps did the same."—*Christian Times*.

Death of Rev James B. Finley.

The pioneer Methodist preacher, familiarly known as "the Old Chief," died at Eaton, Ohio, on a stroke, yesterday morning. His disease was a pleurisy. Mr. Finley was the son of a Presbyterian minister. He was born in North Carolina in the month of July, 1780, and was therefore at the time of his death over seventy-seven years old. His father removed to Kentucky in 1788, and in 1796 came to Ohio, and settled near where Chillicothe now stands. Finley's youth was spent amid the hardships, privations and exciting incidents of pioneer life. These he has delineated most graphically in his autobiography, and they seem to have exerted a marked influence upon his character and

United States.

THE MONEY PANIC.—The Baltimore *Opinion* of September 25, says:—"A general state of bankruptcy, like that of 1837, seems, as a dark thunder cloud, to have settled all over the country. The alarm of speculators and stock gamblers, for a month or two past, has not been without meaning, nor the financial crash of long established firms in the east, a mere local stringency, not felt at a distance. The run upon the banks of New York by rash and imprudent depositors, it turns out was not only an annoyance to the bank officers but the nucleus of a panic which has spread like fire among stable-keepers. Philadelphia soon realized the electrical shock, and on Friday her banks were compelled to close their doors, though one of them (the Pennsylvania) held the state funds, and another (the Girard) held the funds of a city. The suspension of the latter was general, and in some instances the forfeiture of their charters.—On Saturday the Baltimore banks succumbed to the pressure also, and so the evil is extended."

Education in Holland.

An Education Bill has lately passed both Houses in Holland, containing provisions not unlike what some would wish to see adopted in Nova Scotia. "In order to please the Roman Catholics, who form two-fifths of the population of the country, the blessed word of God is for-

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