

fly feet above the level of the gulf by a huge projection of rock, which seems to break the descent and continuity of the flood, only to increase its force and overwhelming bound. And, turning to the 'crescent,' I saw the mingled rush of foam and tide, dashing with fearful strife and desperate emulation—four hundred yards of the sheet rough and sparry, and the remaining three hundred a deep, sea-like mass of living green—rolling and heaving like a sheet of emerald. Even imagination fails me, and I could think of nothing but ocean, but below! The fury of the water at the termination of its fall, combined with the columned strength of the cataract, and the descending thunder of the flood, are at once inexpressible and indescribable. No imagination, however creative, can correspond with the grandeur of the reality. As I leaned over Table Rock, and cast my eye downward upon the billowy turbulence of the angry depth, where the waters were tossing and whirling, cooling and springing with the energy of an earthquake, and a rapidity that almost mocked my vision, I found the scene sufficient to give a sterner spirit than mine; and I was glad to turn away and relieve my mind by a sight of the surrounding scenery; bays, islands, shores and forests, everywhere receding in due perspective. The rainbows of the 'crescent' and American side, which are only visible from the western bank of the Niagara, are in the afternoon, seem to diminish somewhat from the swiftness of the scene, and to give it an aspect of rich and melow grandeur, not unlike the bow of promise, throwing its assuring radiance over the retiring waters of the deluge.

Obituary Notices.

Died, at Tidbin, on the 16th Dec, 1860, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Richard Gooden, in the 57th year of her age. Sister Gooden united herself with the Methodist Society thirty years ago, and remained a consistent member until her death. I enjoyed her acquaintance during the whole of her pilgrimage, and rejoiced to notice, in the closing years especially, an increasing spirituality and devotedness to the Lord Jesus and his cause. She was ever pleased to entertain the Preachers of the Gospel, taking delight in ministering to their comfort; she lived in peace and amity with her neighbours, and, I fully believe, was highly esteemed in the circle of her acquaintance. I do not say she had no failings, these may be remembered by some—I do say that the advantages for the cultivation of the youthful intellect and heart were unknown in the early life of our sister, in the place where she was trained; to my certain knowledge, the schools were the Bithy Grog shops, and their recreations, drunken frolics, and the like. The religion of Jesus Christ, however, though it does not engage to repair the defective training, it renews the heart and sanctifies the faculties as it finds them, so that its power is manifest in general tenor of the life. Our sister had a tedious ailment of the body: months of great weakness, with occasional seasons of pain, fell to her lot; her disorder was dropsy; however, as death approached, her faith in the atonement of Christ and the promises, through the grace given her, enabled her to triumph over the fall monster. She saw, she felt, she sang, and she died; and her end was peace.

She raised a large family, all of whom, save one who died in infancy, survived their much beloved mother; but the equal is forward—a little more than four months have elapsed—a fine young man of 23 years, son of Brother Richard and Elizabeth Gooden, is smitten down, a lifeless corpse! Only four months married, able-bodied, kind and affectionate, industrious and persevering—hurried off! what a solemn warning, especially to persons just beginning for themselves! We admire diligence and economy, but such is our slight hold on earthly things, that every one should resolve never to follow the promptings of an unassisted heart—would that all who read this, would calmly recite the language by Moses—"O that they were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end." The young man, (C. Siddall), felt painfully the mother's death, and at her dying request, promised to meet her in Heaven. Be ye also ready, is the appropriate lesson.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1861.

In consequence of the official notice 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 Circles within the bounds of the Conference, 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, or our correspondents.

Mount Allison Academy.

The Annual Examination for the above Institution has just closed; we had the privilege of being present—not at the examination—this closed, after three days exercises on Monday evening 13th inst.—but at the exhibition on the following day. The forenoon exercises were devoted to the Students of the Branch under the direction of its energetic Principal Rev. H. Fickard, D.D., and consisted of declamations by the pupils on various subjects, well composed or selected, and delivered in good taste. At the close of these exercises several of the pupils were presented with testimonials of their good conduct while in the Institution, previous to their bidding farewell to these classic halls. The Rev. C. Churchill, A.M. (who was introduced by the Rev. Principal, as the only member of the board who was present at the first commencement eighteen years ago) delivered a short address, and was followed by the Rev. W. B. Boyce—the president of the Eastern British American Conference—who had, at a considerable sacrifice of personal comfort, made a long journey to be present at the closing exercises—in an impressive and earnest address; the whole was closed by singing the national anthem, accompanied by the organ.

The afternoon exercises were devoted to the Female Branch of the Academy under the direction of the Principal Rev. John Allison, A.M. and his excellent lady. The Hall was crowded to excess, many being unable to gain admission. A more lovely sight could scarcely be witnessed than that presented by the platform—the young ladies who took prominent part in the exercises were dressed in white—the essays or themes read by them were very creditable—the musical exercises denoted both taste and skill, and were proofs of the proficiency attained by the pupils under the tutelage of M. Ambuhl. At the close of the readings, eight young ladies were presented, as graduates of the Institution—were presented with diplomas by the Hon. Joseph Howe—Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, delivered an excellent address, combining both instruction and amusement: the benediction was then pronounced by the President of the Board of Trustees, and the exercises closed, leaving us with two distinct impressions upon two different

classes of the audience: upon those who were friends and visitors, unmingled satisfaction, and upon the minds of those more immediately connected with the working of these noble Institutions, a settled conviction, that they are obtaining, year by year, a firmer hold upon the best feelings and wishes of the large community they represent—a wide spread influence for good upon both these provinces, and a never-to-be-forgotten recollection of the debt of gratitude we all owe, under God, to the benevolent founder of the respective institutions: G. F. Allison, Esq.

We expected to have been furnished with an official report of the board of examiners, but have been disappointed; however, the following communication has been handed to us by a very intelligent witness of the proceedings a gentleman from the adjoining States, which we have great pleasure in presenting to our readers:—

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan.

It being my good fortune to be present at the examinations, and anniversary exercises of the Mount Allison Wesleyan Male and Female Academies, I am hardly inclined to an invitation to put on paper some testimony to their high character, and of my surprise at finding here at the extreme Eastern part of the Continent, an institution of learning that will rival our best Academies and Seminaries in New England. The people of the States are accustomed to regard the standard of the school system in the Province to be less elevated than their own, and as far as the common schools are concerned, such an opinion will possess more or less of justice until the system of direct taxation is adopted. A knowledge of the fact however, only brings out more prominently the high state of advancement which the Academies in question have attained. They are evidently working institutions. Principals, teachers and pupils mean work, when they begin a term, and show the results of hard labour when they close.

The examination of the various classes was conducted in an admirable manner, the object being evidently more to show the actual progress of the pupils, than to make a brilliant display, as is too often the case in similar institutions. Where all classes did well it would be difficult to discriminate with any reasonable prospect of doing justice to each. Of the recitations that I listened to, those in Latin, Algebra, Trigonometry, French and Philosophy, were particularly satisfactory. The German recitations also evinced careful and correct instruction, and very commendable progress.

The Anniversary Exercises on Tuesday were listened to by a crowded audience—too much so, surely, for individual comfort. If patience under difficulties be any criterion of public judgment, the persistency with which people kept their places, and their good humor, is a very decided testimonial to the ability of the speakers. The parts, both of the young Gentlemen in the forenoon, and of the young Ladies in the afternoon, gave evidence of careful thought and culture, as well as a healthy tone of sentiment. A loose rein to an exuberant imagination and plenty of glowing sunshine are always found in similar performances, and, I presume, always pardoned. The distinctness and energy of utterance was especially commendable, after making due allowance to the poet's dictum, that

"A low sweet voice is an excellent thing in woman."

The music with which we were favoured at the concert, and during the exercises was of a high order—the selections happily made, and exceedingly well rendered. The Institution has been fortunate in securing the services of such an accomplished and enthusiastic instructor as Prof. Ambuhl.—This much I do not hesitate to say, without claiming any particular merit to a critic of the fine arts—a disclaimer that I certainly would not put in, in favour of all Yankees, however true it may be of some.

The extent to which the English language is spoken, as well as the thought that the millions of youth in two of the most powerful nations of the world are now diving into its treasures, and preparing themselves to push it forward to still broader fields of usefulness and honor, cannot fail to excite pleasing emotions in any English or American mind, and incite a stronger effort to maintain the mother-tongue in all its purity and vigor. In the English language we have drawn together the ringing, expressive words of the Greek, the imagination of the Latin, the polish of the French and Italian, all enclosing a frame work of Anglo-Saxon—the very best foundation a language ever possessed. From this source we have the strong, rugged vocabularies of the North—real sledge-hammer words, that do their duty with a force and vigor that no other language can equal.

Such an accumulation of the wealth of all tongues as we have in the English, is a fortune not to be trifled with, or abandoned, even if it were possible. It is a legacy to the American as well as the Englishman; and though we may have in the Union, occasionally, an idiosyncratic attempt to produce an "American Dictionary of the English Language," yet the mass of intelligent Americans know nothing different, and want nothing better than the good old English of our fore-fathers.

Whatever trifling modifications the tendencies of the age may demand, we hope to see English and American literature take the same channel; and neither in language, nor in good will to each other, may the two nations be more apart than at the present day.

A NEW ENGLANDER. Sackville, N. B., May 15th, 1861.

The Dis-United States.

The commercial intimacy existing between the Colonies of British America and the neighbouring Republic together with the not unfrequent dream of a future amalgamation of our interests with those of its people, in a national point of view, have frequently prevented that faithful and candid expression in regard to its position and constitution which the exigency of the case may have demanded. We would regret any occurrence which might produce unnecessary pain in the breasts of others; we would avoid, in the true spirit of loyalty, any circumstance which could militate against our own present or future advancement in any sense. Perhaps no emporium, even in the mother country, has presented to us advantages of greater value than those which have been immediately accessible on the shores of the American continent. We cannot, we do not wish to forget, that our Colonial necessities were lately alleviated by the productions of American soil and industry; when those of our own land were blasted by a righteous God, and the indefatigable spirit of speculation, also, which had become an essential ingredient of the American national character, was, and continues to be, of incalculable advantage to those who possessed not the means of developing their own resources. We have mingled with our aspiring neighbours in social, religious and commercial engagements; we would be ungrateful to deny them our sympathy in their political distress. Yet we may conscientiously refer to, and benefit by their failures, as we invite other men to do by our own. If the greatest national prodigy of modern times be really about to yield up its constitution and name, and commence a new existence under a remodelled organization, it will

at least have attained to a peculiar position as the solver of great governmental problems in the world. What Greece was to ancient ages, America may be to those of the present and future decades of the world's history—a reference book, whose every page will embody truthful distinctions as to what is substantial and what is futile, in national jurisdiction. Indeed, there are solemn monuments being uttered already by that Empire, which, whether willingly inculcated or otherwise, are producing the benefits of salutary restraint, or powerful stimulus, as the fitting subject may require. We are no disinterested party as a Colony, in this matter. A strong, and time-honored connection exists between us and a nation which, however securely it may repose under Divine protection, is not above being benefited by the instructions of surrounding kingdoms and aspiring empires. As a constituent part of a mighty system, we can best conserve our general interests by pondering and seriously weighing the failures of a nation placed, in every sense save security, in juxtaposition with our own.

Letter from the United (D) States.

MR. EDITOR.—If we were overwhelmed, so as not to be able to concentrate attention upon any one particular, what shall we say now? I think I wrote before of "Trade," and its growing power to fashion history. Entangled in a confused net-work of dim speculation, we were at a pause, rather seeking to be ready with some explanation for any strange result that might come, than venturing to suggest what course events really would take. Has the truth of what was intimated on the weight of commercial considerations been disproved? By no means. Was it said that impulses of another nature might be forgotten? Not at all. That the heroic fire of national spirit was dead in the land? No! But it slumbered, and while it slumbered, we were dumb and blind. The history-nourished sentiment of patriotism—soil-stirring colour of the citizen life—was still. Who could know what a sign should come to waken it? Who could know what conquering power it kept? No further sign of life did it give when I wrote than when, on March 20th, Mr. Russell's first letter to the London Times was penned. That letter your readers have seen, and they will remember this passage:—"New York seems full of divine calm and human piety."

An elegant redemptive reign in society, broken only by denunciations addressed against the provisions of a Tariff which New York seems unanimous in regarding with hostility and dismay. If Rome be burning, there are hundreds of noble Romans flitting away in the Fifth Avenue. They marry and are given in marriage. They attend their favorite theaters—dramatic or devotional, as the case may be—in the very best seats or boxes; they eat the largest oysters, drink the best wines, and enjoy the many gods the gods provide them, unmoored by the daily announcement that Fort Sumpter is evacuated, and that the South is arming. Here is something still more decidedly evincing how far the best reputed observer of events may be devoid of prophetic insight—"New York, however, would do anything rather than fight; her delight is to eat her bread and honey and count her dollars in peace. The vigorous, determined hostility of the South to her commercial eminence, is met by a sort of maudlin sympathy, without any action or intention to act."

"New York would do anything rather than fight." Did Mr. Russell write this merely to make a record from which the world might reckon erroneously a stupendous change in the character of a whole community? Or did he think by publishing such a judgment to shame the people to action—to startle them by scorn into patriotism? Or was he, being an Englishman, most thoroughly mistaken in American character? The last supposition is the most probable. Indeed (in fact) many an American would have acquiesced with him in judgment, but not to that extent. No intelligent American would say: "New York will do anything rather than fight." Not from pride would this assertion be withheld—but from candid opinion. One born and bred and thoroughly developed in American life, could feel—as no stranger could—how the New York people, and the whole Northern people, might continue unmoved while assaults were made with arms and rebellious shoutings upon the national flag by the dwellers in a disaffected State on their own soil. Nay, even convulsions, combinations and congresses, a coalition indeed with certain sympathies, is only rashness. It imperils the interests. It is, or readily grows into, an over-weening self-confidence. But this is the source of it: such a sound conviction (as belongs naturally to an American born and bred) of the value of our institutions—State and Federal—and such a trust in the political intelligence of the whole people, as never doubts that the institutions are thoroughly safe. On the part of the North there is such a conviction of the value of the Union for the whole country—that the material, immediate, pressing value of it—that it has been almost impossible to impress the conviction that any portion of the South would persistently seek to sever itself. Hence we cared not for reminding you harshly of our own. Let time and returning reason work. But a Republican Government is doomed when its honor—its self-respect as a Government—is dead. None know this better than the American people. When disaffection reaches such a height, and inflicts such a wound that the Government must strike out to show that it lives, the resources for the blow are unlimited. The whole heart bounds tumultuously to the work. We are indeed amazed—all Americans are—at the enthusiastic support of this Government rests—in spite of nightmar majesties than ever yet belonged to human government.

The 13th of April, at early dawn, heard the first boom of the cannonade upon Sumpter, which was the consummation of unrebeked rebellion, calling for the 16th of the President's proclamation for 75,000 volunteers. The first blood shed memorable Lexington day—the first blood shed of the Declaration, being the death of three Massachusetts troops in Baltimore; and to-morrow the twenty days of grace, allowed the combined rebels by the President's proclamation, expires. With 20,000 troops already in Washington—50,000 expected there soon—military points on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers well guarded—Maryland effectively watched—Pickens safe, and abandoned by the enemy—Virginia completely blockaded—and most of the blockading fleet already under way—with both armies gathering fast and eager for the onset, we must expect heavy blows to fall speedily. The Administration is now satisfying the North; manifestly has never been slow—only calmly efficient; but now it does not even seem to lag. The never to be struck arm of the service moves quick and powerfully. The hand is raised, and surely there is no want in the great national chest. But just now that New York City, that "would do anything rather than fight," offers to the President 100,000 men and \$100,000,000, if needed, to keep the way to Washington open through Baltimore. Gov. Morgan, from Albany, telegraphs to-day that he can easily send 100,000 men to Washington, than restrain them from going. But I can speak of little in my brief space. A lady has just described to me a thrilling light witnessed by her from a balcony in New York. The 69th—the Irish regiments—was about embarking for Washington, 35,000 people were about that section of the

street. They had waited with astonishing patience and propriety. The troops came with silence and order. First, the green flag of Erin remained covered—all bow in reverence—no sound is heard till this emblem of the people's sovereignty has passed on to the destination of its crowning and supreme triumphs. O. May 4th, 1861.

Mill Village Circuit.

The Lord has been graciously reviving his work in Mill Village during the past six weeks. While he has poured out the sanctifying influence of his Holy Spirit upon those, He has reclaimed others who were years back leaders; and several of the openly profane He has plucked as brands from the burning. Eleven have professed to receive the blessing of entire sanctification. Ten backsliders have testified that God for Christ's sake has taken away all their sins. Nineteen, who had never known Christ, have professed to be new creatures in Christ Jesus. The work is still progressing, and I trust will.

JAMES BURNS. May 7, 1861.

Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

LONDON, April 29, 1861. The annual meeting of the friends of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held on Monday morning, at Exeter-hall, which was, of course, crowded, a very great majority being present. John Robinson Kay, Esq., occupied the chair. Upon the platform sat a large number of ministers and missionaries of almost every denomination. Among others, we observed the Revs. Dr. Hoole, G. Osborn, W. Arthur, W. M. Punshon, Gervase Smith, C. Coley, T. Woolmer, W. W. Stamp, C. Prest, W. Thornton, W. J. Tweedie, C. Vine, Dr. McCintock, Vasey, T. H. Squance, W. Arnott, Right Hon. J. Napier, Mr. Corderoy, and many influential laymen interested in the success of Wesleyan missions.

Dr. Hoole gave out the opening hymn, which was sung with considerable spirit; after which, the Rev. Thomas H. Squance, offered prayer. The Chairman was then introduced to the meeting, and was received with much applause. He was at a loss to know what he had done to entitle him to do so honourable a distinction; nevertheless, he would yield to no one in his regard for mission work, and he stood before them a decided Wesleyan Methodist. It was now something like thirty-nine years since he first attended a Wesleyan missionary meeting. He recollected that that was a most important meeting; but he believed that each succeeding year was an improvement upon the previous year.—He hoped that every heart there would be raised in prayer to Almighty God for His blessing to rest upon the movement. It was a pleasurable thought, that the mission was established by their venerated founder, John Wesley—who, not content with working at home, was himself a pioneer in the missionary work. That work was afterwards taken up by Dr. Coke, whom he (the chairman) remembered as a visitor at his father's house. After him came Dr. Adam Clarke, under whose roof he (the chairman) spent three years and a half, and from whose lips he never heard one word but that becoming a man of piety. Next came Dr. Bunting, who was held in grateful remembrance. The work was now continued, by those who carried it on, with the same energy, zeal, and ability; and he was delighted to be in any way identified with such a movement. He was pleased to hear of its advancement. The year to which he alluded—thirty-nine years since—the income was £40,000; the past year it was £140,000. He would no longer detain them, as the report was now to be read, which they always found to be extremely interesting. He could not sit down, however, without alluding to one whose name was well known to them all—the eminent Mr. Thomas Farmer, who was at home in the chamber of sickness, ready to depart, in sure and certain hope of a better Kingdom.

The Rev. Dr. Osborn then read the report—a most comprehensive document—which contained the details of the operations of the various missions during the past year. Most of them were highly interesting and encouraging. Members were rapidly increasing, and larger subscriptions than usual were being collected. The missionary at the Cape referred to the visit of Prince Alfred, and stated that his Royal Highness attended the service presided over by the society's missionary. From Dahomey, it was reported that a letter of admonition and warning sent by the British Government to the King had been read to His Majesty by the society's missionary. The resolution was adopted, that the threatened attack upon a neighbouring province had not been carried out by the Rev. Dr. Hoole, was of a highly encouraging nature, and showed that notwithstanding a year of almost unprecedented privation, the society's income was the largest ever contributed on any similar occasion. The total receipts for the year had been £140,678 9s. 9d., and the expenditure was £149,921 17. 6d., leaving a balance of £23 7s. 9d. due to the general treasurers.—The central or principal stations called Circuits, occupied by the society in various parts of the world, were 540; chapels and other preaching places, 4,168; ministers and assistant missionaries, including 38 superannuated, 815; other paid agents, as catechists, interpreters, day-school teachers, &c., 14,083; full and accredited church members, 135,148; on trial for church membership, 17,257; scholars (deducting for those who attend both day and Sabbath-schools), 128,574; printing establishments, 8. All these items showed an increase over the previous year, with the exception of the printing establishments.

A letter was read from Mr. Thomas Farmer, enclosing his annual subscription. In the letter the writer expresses his disappointment at being compelled to be absent from the annual meeting. He had a week's missionary meeting in his sick-room. By day and night, the subject of Christian missions had been upon his mind. In conclusion, he counselled the committee to take advantage of the opening of Providence in China, towards the missionary work in which he sent a large subscription.

The Rev. W. W. Stamp (the President of the Conference), moved the first resolution. During the reading of the report his mind had been involuntarily wandering back to the past. Thirty-five years ago he was his privilege first to address the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, which took place at that time in the City-road—a spot hallowed in the remembrance of many—hallowed too by the sepulchre and enclosure of the hallowed dust which reposed within its sacred walls. That chapel must never go away from them; the dust of their founder must ever be in their keeping. The meeting to which he referred was presided over by Joseph Butterworth, whose name in the society was "as eminent posted forth." With him, some forty years since, he sat in the same

class at Great Queen-street Chapel. On the platform sat Charles and Sarah Wesley, son and daughter of their immortal poet. One of the speakers was Edward Irving, then in the height of his prosperity. He had now before his mind's eye his tall form, his long and shaggy hair, his penetrating eyes, and his well-formed mouth, from which words of fire poured forth. He well remembered that the report read at that meeting congratulated the society upon its prosperous condition. There were then 152 missionaries and 33,000 members at foreign stations. Let them contrast that report with the one presented this day. Now they had 815 missionaries, 135,000 members at foreign stations, and the income had advanced to the sum of £140,000. Should the society advance in the same arithmetical proportion during the next thirty-five years, then in 1896 the society would have in its employ 4,000 missionaries, with 540,000 members, and an income of £430,000. The President then moved.

"That the Report and Abstract of that society has now been read, received and printed; and that this Meeting unites in thanking God for the success and prosperity which He has vouchsafed to the Society during the past year." The Rev. J. S. Wardlaw, son of the late Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, and for seven years a missionary in India, seconded the motion. He rejoiced that he was permitted to take part in the proceedings of so valuable a society, whose missionaries he had met with in various parts of the globe, and in whose success he felt a personal interest. He could not forget that that society had given to the Kaffirs a translation of the Holy Scriptures in their own tongue—a great boon could not be conferred upon any kindred or tribe. It was now nearly eighteen years since he went as missionary to India. He never did and never should regret that he took that step, and was ready, if needs be, to go again. Much as had been done in that vast empire—which was now under British rule—much remained to be done. In that dark land there were yet thousands of miles untraveled by the Christian mission.

The Rev. Gervase Smith, in a most eloquent and deservedly applauded address, supported the motion. He did rejoice that he was permitted to say one word in behalf of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. He was delighted with the report; such documents were of more value than wagon loads of the impure literature which were vended day after day. The fact that 26,000 Bibles were now being brought under the influence of the Gospel, was one of the most startling records of the present day. As long as the English tongue was spoken the modern missionary literature would be considered of the utmost value. Indeed he thought that it should be regarded as supplementary to the Acts of the Apostles, which was certainly the most unfinished book in the Bible. Let them read the last verse—"Preaching the Kingdom of God, and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ, with all confidence, no man forbidding him." Could anything be more unfinished than that. Of course he would always wish to guard against the distinction which must be drawn between the work of inspiration and the mere record of man's works; but he contended that the Acts of the Apostles and the missionary work were a striking analogy the one to the other. They were alike in the agents employed—in the means employed for carrying out the mission—in the obstacles it necessarily had to encounter, and in the objects which they respectively achieved and carried out.

The Right Hon. Joseph Napier, M.P., moved the next resolution, bearing in mind the promise of the coming of the Kingdom of God upon earth, acknowledges the duty of fervent and frequent supplication on behalf of the Missions of this Society, and all kindred Societies, and on behalf of all nations, Christian as well as Heathen, that God would be pleased to make the salvation of the Gospel universally known, and to pour out His promised Spirit upon all flesh." The Rev. Mr. Redcliffe, of Leeds, in seconding the proposition, thought that such gatherings as the present was a safeguard of their 'heavenly purity.' They were now irrevocably committed to the cause of Christian missions; and he hoped that they would continue to be more and more prosperous.

The resolution was supported by the Rev. William Arnett, minister of St. Peter's Free Church, Glasgow, who in a quaint but forcible manner illustrated the fact that foreign missions, so far from being a hindrance were an essential assistance to home work. He had proved this himself, and he recommended any of his brethren who had difficulty in arousing their flocks to a true sense of their home responsibilities at once to begin an association on behalf of foreign missions, which would infallibly succeed. They could not be zealous for heathens abroad and unconcerned for the heathen at their own door. The Chairman then announced that a collection would be made, and said he had received a donation from a person, whose name he was not permitted to mention, of £1,000, to be particularly devoted to China missions. The collection has been made, and the Rev. J. Rippon, missionary from Ceylon, moved the third resolution.

"That the advancement of Christian knowledge in Africa and Polynesia, by missionary agency, and the providential opportunities for the employment of a similar agency on the Continent of Europe, and throughout the vast regions of India and China, and other countries in the East, encourage the hope that an extension of the operations of this society, on its present system of preaching the Gospel to all, educating children, and adults, and translating the Scriptures into the languages of the people, will be followed by blessed results in the conversion of men from sin to God, and the enlargement of the bounds of the Christian Church." The motion was seconded by the Rev. John McCintock, D.D., Minister of the American Church, Paris, who in a humorous speech alluded to the present crisis in America; and after speaking of the erroneous teachings of certain portions of our British press with regard to that great "sum of all villainies" slavery, begged that British Christians would not suffer themselves to be deluded by such statements into departing from that noble line of action pursued by their forefathers, which had resulted in the emancipation of the slave. Never have we seen a more stirring effect produced on an Exeter Hall audience than that which followed the speech of the transcantian orator. Hats were raised aloft, handkerchiefs were vigorously waved and the cheering was energetic and prolonged.

The meetings were further addressed by the Revs. Thomas Jackson, John Scott, and W. M. Punshon, and terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman. After which the President pronounced the benediction.—Christ. Cab. Annapolis District.

The Annual District Meeting of the Annapolis District will commence its sittings at Digby, on Thursday, June 13th, at 9 o'clock, A.M. The Circuit Stewards are requested to be present to bring to the District Meeting a statement of the nature, and value, of all Mission Property in their respective Circuits.

THOS. ASGWIG, Chairman.

Newfoundland: General Election Popish Rioting.

If any people are utterly unfit for self-government, the popish rabble of Newfoundland and we may add, the popish rabble of any country, are. The proceedings which took place during the late General Election in our country, are so most edifying and deserving of more than ordinary attention. The English Bishop writes to the papers suggesting measures for restoring order in this "disorganised and degraded" community. The Roman Catholic Bishop also rushes into print and fulminates in grand style against the new Government, of which Mr. Hoyle is the leader. He now supports the tools he denounced a few months ago as "legalized robbers," "state paupers" &c., because he expects to find them more pliant than Mr. Hoyle and his party. The French practice of holding political meetings on the Lord's Day, prevails extensively among the Romanists of Newfoundland. The priests never interfere to put a stop to these godless practices, but on the contrary, take part in the shows themselves at times.

The late Government of Newfoundland was in almost all matters subservient to the priest-hood and the rabble, and on these two pillars it stood. The Bishop commanded and they obeyed—in everything except about "Steamers" last summer. For this little bit of disobedience the Bishop denounced them ferociously and applied to them the terms which have passed into a proverb in Newfoundland—"legalized robbers" and "state paupers." He has lately tried to restore them to power and urged all the "Catholics" to support him. There is however, a section of Roman Catholics who exhibit a feeling of independence, and are determined not to be bullied into mere tools by the Bishop. He has the rare phenomenon of Roman Catholicism among Roman Catholics, defiance flung at the priests and men claiming the rights of manhood. The Protestant population are almost unanimous in supporting Mr. Hoyle's Government, and by getting some aid from the Roman Catholics who disregard the fulminations of the priests, it is probable he will be able to conduct a good, strong, respectable administration.

But now we must come to the rioting—the characteristic brutality displayed by a savage Popish mob—reminding one powerfully of a scene which stirred the heart-blood of Nova Scotia a few years ago.—A. W. McLean had made himself obnoxious to the rabble in St. John's on Nomination Day, merely by standing his ground quietly. The mob followed him to the store.

Mr. John McLean had his own premises, and having a revolver in each hand, cut through the mob against attackings his property, warning them that he would fire upon the first man who dared to lay hands upon house-flag. The crowd, however determinedly laid siege to the gate—the premises were broken into and offices completely gutted—when several shots were fired from the inside in answer to the volley of stones that was showered upon the little party within. Presently the now excited crowd returned with ladders, and scaled the walls in dozens. One man rushed to the flag halliards in order to get the flag down while another struck at Mr. J. McLean, who becoming overpowered, discharged two revolvers, and clubbing them, dealt some severe blows. But he was soon too closely hemmed in for action in this way, and he gallantly threw his fist into the face of his antagonist. Alone, for ten minutes he bore bravely up, when his brother Robert bounded in to his assistance. They fought well, Robert escaped on board a steamer lying at the wharf which was hauled into the stream, and disguised in a full suit of sealers' greasy clothes he eventually escaped to the South Side, having had some of his fingers smashed. Poor John however did not fare so well. He fought, unaided, whilst his strength lasted, with two or three score of exasperated fellows, but finally he laid his head down, unable to do more, when the brutalized crowd beat him about the head with fists and clubs until all signs of life were apparently gone. Looking as though he had been bathed in blood, he was carried in and his wounds dressed, when it was found he had received severe injuries.

The offices of Newspapers opposed to the Popish rioters were riddled. Prominent men of the city of St. John's were in danger of their lives. The only man who could control the wild Church, Glasgow, who in a quiet but forcible manner illustrated the fact that foreign missions, so far from being a hindrance were an essential assistance to home work. He had proved this himself, and he recommended any of his brethren who had difficulty in arousing their flocks to a true sense of their home responsibilities at once to begin an association on behalf of foreign missions, which would infallibly succeed. They could not be zealous for heathens abroad and unconcerned for the heathen at their own door. The Chairman then announced that a collection would be made, and said he had received a donation from a person, whose name he was not permitted to mention, of £1,000, to be particularly devoted to China missions. The collection has been made, and the Rev. J. Rippon, missionary from Ceylon, moved the third resolution.

"That the advancement of Christian knowledge in Africa and Polynesia, by missionary agency, and the providential opportunities for the employment of a similar agency on the Continent of Europe, and throughout the vast regions of India and China, and other countries in the East, encourage the hope that an extension of the operations of this society, on its present system of preaching the Gospel to all, educating children, and adults, and translating the Scriptures into the languages of the people, will be followed by blessed results in the conversion of men from sin to God, and the enlargement of the bounds of the Christian Church." The motion was seconded by the Rev. John McCintock, D.D., Minister of the American Church, Paris, who in a humorous speech alluded to the present crisis in America; and after speaking of the erroneous teachings of certain portions of our British press with regard to that great "sum of all villainies" slavery, begged that British Christians would not suffer themselves to be deluded by such statements into departing from that noble line of action pursued by their forefathers, which had resulted in the emancipation of the slave. Never have we seen a more stirring effect produced on an Exeter Hall audience than that which followed the speech of the transcantian orator. Hats were raised aloft, handkerchiefs were vigorously waved and the cheering was energetic and prolonged.

The meetings were further addressed by the Revs. Thomas Jackson, John Scott, and W. M. Punshon, and terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman. After which the President pronounced the benediction.—Christ. Cab. Annapolis District.

The Annual District Meeting of the Annapolis District will commence its sittings at Digby, on Thursday, June 13th, at 9 o'clock, A.M. The Circuit Stewards are requested to be present to bring to the District Meeting a statement of the nature, and value, of all Mission Property in their respective Circuits.

THOS. ASGWIG, Chairman.

The Rev. Gervase Smith, in a most eloquent and deservedly applauded address, supported the motion. He did rejoice that he was permitted to say one word in behalf of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. He was delighted with the report; such documents were of more value than wagon loads of the impure literature which were vended day after day. The fact that 26,000 Bibles were now being brought under the influence of the Gospel, was one of the most startling records of the present day. As long as the English tongue was spoken the modern missionary literature would be considered of the utmost value. Indeed he thought that it should be regarded as supplementary to the Acts of the Apostles, which was certainly the most unfinished book in the Bible. Let them read the last verse—"Preaching the Kingdom of God, and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ, with all confidence, no man forbidding him." Could anything be more unfinished than that. Of course he would always wish to guard against the distinction which must be drawn between the work of inspiration and the mere record of man's works; but he contended that the Acts of the Apostles and the missionary work were a striking analogy the one to the other. They were alike in the agents employed—in the means employed for carrying out the mission—in the obstacles it necessarily had to encounter, and in the objects which they respectively achieved and carried out.

The Right Hon. Joseph Napier, M.P., moved the next resolution, bearing in mind the promise of the coming of the Kingdom of God upon earth, acknowledges the duty of fervent and frequent supplication on behalf of the Missions of this Society, and all kindred Societies, and on behalf of all nations, Christian as well as Heathen, that God would be pleased to make the salvation of the Gospel universally known, and to pour out His promised Spirit upon all flesh." The Rev. Mr. Redcliffe, of Leeds, in seconding the proposition, thought that such gatherings as the present was a safeguard of their 'heavenly purity.' They were now irrevocably committed to the cause of Christian missions; and he hoped that they would continue to be more and more prosperous.

The resolution was supported by the Rev. William Arnett, minister of St. Peter's Free Church, Glasgow, who in a quaint but forcible manner illustrated the fact that foreign missions, so far from being a hindrance were an essential assistance to home work. He had proved this himself, and he recommended any of his brethren who had difficulty in arousing their flocks to a true sense of their home responsibilities at once to begin an association on behalf of foreign missions, which would infallibly succeed. They could not be zealous for heathens abroad and unconcerned for the heathen at their own door. The Chairman then announced that a collection would be made, and said he had received a donation from a person, whose name he was not permitted to mention, of £1,000, to be particularly devoted to China missions. The collection has been made, and the Rev. J. Rippon, missionary from Ceylon, moved the third resolution.

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