the foreign commissions, and the royal Commissioners for the Exhibition will be invited.

The music, composed for the occasion by Meyerbeer and Verdi, has been rehearsed by the band, under the direction of Mr. Costa, and it has been found to be worthy of the occasion and of those great *maestros*. The orchestra will consist of about 1,600 performers, formed of the choir of the Sacred Harmonic Society, a selection from the metropolitan chorus of the Handel Festival, and the choir of the Chapel Royal, and other places. The ode, written by Tennyson, contains a touching allusion to the death of the Prince Consort. The music is by Sterndale Bennett. The stage for the orchestra is under construction, and will be completed in time for one or more full rehearsals in the building. The first rehearsal will take place at Exeter Hall on the 20th.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862.

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

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

We do not undertake to return rejected articles.

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

Nemesis Among the Nations.

NO I.

The constitution and course of nature loudly proclaim that suffering and sorrow are the inevitable consequences of the transgression of the great moral and social laws of the universe.—Repentance and reparation, to whatever extent it may be possible, do not, so far as this life is concerned, dissever the connection between law violated and law avenged. Neither a man nor a nation can sin with impunity. History is crowded with illustrations of this startling truth. Modern examples thereof are not less numerous, nor less impressive in their warnings, than those of ancient days. Revolutionary France rolled the red tide of war over desolated Europe; but she was herself overwhelmed by the reflux of the crimson flood. Napoleon prostituted his magnificent genius to the accomplishment of gigantic schemes of perfidious ambition; and he met the saddest fate in history. Britain proved recreant to her trust in India; and the Revolt of 1857 brought terrible retribution. The contemplation of England's stupid and truculent misrule of Ireland, through dreary and turbulent centuries, reddens with shame the cheek of every candid Englishman. And now, when repentant of past misdeeds and of past mistakes, England has reformed her rule, and is anxious to render to her sister Isle the fullest measure of justice, the effects of past wrong-doing half neutralize her best efforts in behalf of that much-enduring land.

But no case is more strikingly illustrative of the sternly exacting demands of violated law than that of the United States. A more tremendous and awful civil war than that now raging in the Great Republic, never afflicted an unhappy people. The worst is yet to come. The day is far distant when all the evil results of this distressing contest shall have fully developed themselves. To us it is manifest that this direful visitation is the certain though remote result of a mighty wrong perpetrated by the fathers of the Republic while laying its foundations for perpetuity.

Seventy-five years ago, the Thirteen Colonies having persisted in their struggle for independence, even after all just ground of complaint against the mother country ceased to exist, had, with the aid of France, come forth from the conflict triumphant. These Colonies had assumed the position of thirteen sovereign states, loosely held together among themselves by the very frail ligaments of the Articles of Confederation, which at every moment seemed ready to give way before the pressure of rival and jealous interests. The American future was dark with the prospect of thirteen separate independent—perhaps frequently hostile—republics. The leading rebels of that day, despite their successful revolt, were greatly alarmed at the threatening indications of the manifest destiny of the revolted Colonies. Disintegration, insignificance and turbulence appeared inevitable. Washington himself, the firmest mind of his country, penetrated with the gloomiest forebodings, was nearly hopeless.

In this juncture of affairs, a Convention of delegates from twelve of the States assembled together to consider the situation, and, if possible, to provide for its necessities. The result of secret and lengthened deliberation on the part of the Convention was the production of a new federal pact, designated, "Constitution for the United States." This Constitution—since lauded to the skies as a wonderful embodiment of political wisdom—was regarded by its framers as a decidedly imperfect instrument, containing a system of feeble compromises between hostile principles and interests which had fiercely struggled for the mastery. It was evident that the Union based upon this compact required for its peaceful development and continuance a highly favourable combination of material circumstances, as well as a lofty and intelligent patriotism among its people—a patriotism that should keep itself free from the bitter, reckless spirit of faction and sectionalism, and should hold sacred both the spirit and the letter of the Constitutional compromises. The favourable combination of circumstances was found in the separation of the United States from Europe by a great ocean, securing for the young Republic comparative immunity from the influence of the political and military perturbations of the old world; in the fact of having no great military power on the American continent as a neighbour; and in the possession, beneath a genial sky, of a boundless area of fertile soil, enfolding within its wealth-laden bosom incalculable mineral treasure. This vast habitable territory, fringed by shores admirably situated for commercial enterprize, ribbed throughout by mighty mountain ranges, and interpenetrated by an unparalleled lake and river system, ensured to its own people, and to the swarming myriads yearly reaching it from the overcrowded human hives of Europe, the easy acquirement of the necessaries of life by a moderate display of industry and skill. The character and action of parties, however, steadily becoming more virulent, unscrupulous and corrupt, has not at all been in consonance with the requirements of a peaceful and long-lasting Union. The marvel is, notwithstanding its material progress and power, that the Union has subsisted till now. But the high and holy law of humanity forbade the strict and sacred observance of some of the Federal compromises—the compromises which recognize and protect slavery. Yet one cannot see how, without such observance, the complaining states could be justly held to the terms of the Constitution, or be kept within the pale of the Union, save by an anomalous resort to brute force. Then it is no longer a Union, but only the subjugation of the weaker by the stronger—the Nimrodic union of conquest and slaughter, whose symbol is the blood-red hand.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes the legal right of the slaveholer to his property, *by recognizing the validity of the State laws which invest him with that right, and by giving to those laws a force and extension not inherent in themselves*, which enables the slaveholder to claim, *legally* and *constitutionally*, his slave-property, whereever throughout the Free States that property may have fled, and in defiance of any Free State legislation hostile to slavery.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees every State of the Union against domestic violence; and by consequence protects the slaveholder in possession of his slave-property against all united attempts by the slaves to gain their freedom by open revolt. For, if in any Slave State where the slaves outnumber the free, it might be possible for the children of bondage to burst the degrading fetters that enchain them, the whole power of the Union is pledged to repair and refasten the severed manacles on the vainly struggling limbs of the despairing slave. Thus *within* the wide boundaries of this great free land, whose July jubilations have been deafening mankind for almost three generations, there was no outlet to liberty for the enslaved negro, save through the pity of his master or the portals of the grave—for he could neither reach it by the swiftness of his flying feet, nor win it by the valour of his strong right hand.

The Constitution of the United States invested the slaveholder with political power, according to the number of slaves in his possession, in the proportion of three votes for five slaves.—From these compromises and immunities to slavery, indicating, at least, that the position of the Slave States, when the Constitution was adopted, was certainly equal to that of the Free States, it follows, as the Constitution was intended to make that equality permanent, that the slaveholder has an equal right with the non-slaveholder to carry all his property into the new territory, the common heritage of all the States, won by the common valour or purchased with the common treasure, unless, indeed, the slaveholder voluntarily surrenders that right.

The Constitution of the United States, though it empowered Congress "to regulate commerce with foreign nations," yet forbade it for twenty years to touch the infamous African slave-trade, save by imposing a duty on the imported chattel. The proceeds of this protective duty inured to the advantage of the Federal treasury, and to the benefit of the domestic slave-breeder, anxious to find a remunerative market for his property farther South.

These pro-slavery compromises were the price the Northern States paid for Southern adhesion to the Union, and for the Federal privilege of regulating its commerce. Without the more important of these provisos no Union was possible which should include the Southern States of that day. National greatness was the name of the idol which they worshipped, and at whose shrine they sacrificed the rights of the down-trodden slave. Nevertheless we have met with whole volumes of contemptible quibbling, of nibbling verbalism and pettifogging special pleading, attempting to prove the Federal Constitution does not recognize and protect slavery.

How may we now Believe in Christ?

The blessings of religion are more within our reach than most people imagine. Multitudes, it is true have no wish, no regard for the grace of God. But many are serious, and in some measure self-denying and prayerful, who yet entertain strong doubts regarding the possibility of their present salvation. They feel that they are not saved, and they hence appear to conclude that they cannot be. The subject is seldom absent from their thoughts, and they do much in the way of devotion that might really be conducive to their spiritual welfare. Yet in obtaining peace of conscience they are not successful. Such persons cannot reason satisfactorily on their own case. They are often greatly discouraged, and are strongly tempted to give up calling upon God. Still they feel that they dare not do this. Their wretchedness is indescribable—they are in bondage through fear of death.

But what, seeing they are really sincere, is the cause of their darkness of mind, and their hardness of heart? Their disposition towards God is defective in the grand principle of confidence. Notwithstanding that they believe "He spared not His own Son, but delivered him up for us all," they cannot bring their minds to accept the necessary truth that all the arrangements of divine mercy were made with reference to themselves, and that these arrangements may issue just now, and without anything further to recommend them to God, in their personal acceptance and salvation. In view of their present misery, they are a law unto themselves. They suppose that until some greater energy descend upon them they must continue as they are. Their hope is that such a visitation will be experienced, and that then, when they know the pardoning love of God they will believe. But this is placing the effect before the cause; it is looking for the fruits of faith before the exercise of that grace, and in order to its exercise. The power from on high is sent down upon us, not because we have it already, much less because we imagine, or work up our minds to a belief that we have it, but because we seek it, expect it, and stretch forth the hand to receive it. This is faith; not in an abstract, intellectual or metaphysical sense, but as of the heart, unto righteousness—the faith that relies upon the promise of God, that pleads it and prevails.

We may now easily perceive how saving faith is to be brought into exercise by the individual who has received the "Spirit of bondage unto fear." It is not by inactivity, whereby we would make God the agent as well as "the Author and Finisher of our faith." Neither is it by a process of reasoning, as if all that we wanted were a certainty regarding the facts or the doctrines of revelation. We believe in Christ, by the offering of fervent prayer for the blessings which he procured for us by his death on the cross, and in exclusive dependance upon his merits. As he that cometh to God must believe that He is, and that he is the rewarder of them that diligently seek Him, so he that cordially embraces these truths as manifest in Christ, does in fact come unto God, and has access to the mercy-seat by the Spirit of adoption.

We are encouraged, then, to ask for what we want: for pardon, for the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Holy Ghost, for deliverance from temptation, and for the entire sanctification of our nature. Nay, more, we may lawfully seek, and confidently expect, a right understanding in regard to these blessings, praying, as we read the Scriptures, "Open Thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of Thy law." And we may further seek the power, the grace of faith itself, or an increase of it, whereby we may appropriate to our own souls all the fullness of the gospel of Christ. Drooping soul! Disdain to doubt, refuse to fear Thy case, with its seeming peculiarity is very suitable for the manifestation of the Redeemer's grace. He is near that justifieth, "For the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon Him. *For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved!*"

Letter from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

April 17th, 1862.

The Continential news during the last fortnight has been but meagre. In France the most important element has been the quarrel between the French Ambassador at Rome, and General Goyon. The Ambassador is now in England, on private and personal business, but no one knows what the upshot of the rupture is to be. The recall of General Goyon would be popular with all save the priests; and if the Emperor has courage enough to act in defiance of their will, the General will certainly be recalled. The whole question of the French occupancy of Rome hinges upon the amount of Louis Napoleon's dependence on the Roman Catholic priesthood. If, as some say, he can keep his throne only by the favour of the clergy, then farewell, for the present at least, to the unity of Italy, and the freedom of Rome But surely the attitude of England, should weigh with the Emperor. Lord Palmerston's speech in the House a few nights since cannot be without results. His Lordship most emphatically protested that the French protectorate ought to be removed from Rome. In the face of a threatened loss of British sympathy, Louis Napoleon can scarcely persist in a policy which is as needless as it is irritating and hateful.

A recent decree of the French Minister of the Interior shows how feeble the government of France yet is, notwithstanding the progress of past years. The publishers of the *Monde Illustre* have been prohibited from presenting to the public an engraving of Victor Hugo, the celebrated writer, who is now an exile. The people are allowed to read and admire the productions of the poet, but they are not to look upon his features, even in a print! Such petty despotism is unworthy of a great and enlightened nation.

The attempt made by the Prussian ministers to influence the minds of the electors, by addressing circulars to all persons holding official stations, enjoining them to use all diligence, without scruple, in defeating the Liberal Candidates, has met with the failure it deserved. The Universities of Berlin and Bonn have protested against the electioneering dodge of the government, and their example has been followed by numbers of officials throughout the kingdom. The Judges of the Tribunal of Treves have replied in a most manly way, declaring that in the expression of their political opinions they must decline the best intentioned counsels. It is somewhat wonderful that divine-right kings cannot trust their crowns to the authority from which they profess to receive them, but must condescend to the contemptible policy which disgraces the government of Prussia.

Advices from Mexico represent affairs as unaltered. France, it is said, has not deviated at all from her policy, and the French Admiral is waiting further instructions. It is rumoured that Spain is coming over to English views on the Mexican question. The monarchical party are pushing their cause, and an appeal will be made by them to the public at the end of this month.

The news from Greece is as undefined as ever. The fall of Nauplia is yet expected, as it has been by the last twenty mails. There is more fighting in the Herzegovina. The Montenegrins have suffered defeat at the hands of the Turks, and are dreadfully alarmed by the intentions of Omar Pacha to invade the country. A private letter from Shanghae, which, however has not yet received official confirmation, announces that English and French men-of-war had proceeded up the Shanghae river, and had killed some three hundred of the insurgent troops. The Imperialists have recently obtained several victories over the rebels. In the meanwhile the inhabitants of Shanghae are somewhat fearful of an attack upon the city. Volunteers have been hurriedly enrolled, and every endeavour made to give the insurgents a warm reception.

The Legislative Assembly of the Ionian Isles has just offered its annual insult to the Lord High Commissioner, and received its annual and richly merited snubbing. The President of the Assembly, in reading the address to Sir Henry Storks, bewailed as usual the miserable condition of the islands, the limitation of personal liberty, the circumscribing of the expression of opinion, the mismanagement of the public revenues, and a host of grievances, and concluded by asserting that the political reunion of the islands with Greece was the unchangeable will of the people, believing as they did that all their miseries were the result of the English Protectorate. To all this Sir Henry Storks replied that the islands were never in a better condition, that the evils yet existing were owing only to the obstinacy of the Legislative Assembly, that there was no likelihood that England would surrender the protectorate, and the best thing they could do was to go home and attend to their business.

We are to be honoured in a few days by the visit of a large party of ambassadors and other functionaries from Japan, charged with an autograph letter from his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan to the Queen of England. The august party have visited Paris and paid their respects at the Tuilleries, where everything was done to impress them with the wealth and splendour of the French Court. In England their reception will be of a different character. As they witness our manufactories and markets, our colossal warehouses and extensive docks, our arsenals and forts, they will have an impression of the power and force of European civilization. The mission is the result of an enlightened policy, and will doubtless tend to improve the very dubious and even dangerous relations which have hitherto been sustained by the Japanese towards the people of Europe.

Italy is coming out in relation to the International Exhibition. A vote of more than a million of francs has been passed by the House of Deputies towards furthering the worthy representation of Italy at the World's Fair. At the Great Exhibition of 1851 Italy sent but ninety-seven exhibitors. This year they will number two thousand. From every Italian Province a number of intelligent citizens will be sent to visit not only the Exhibition, but all the principal manufacturing and maritime towns of England, for the purpose of carrying back with them more enlightened views of trade and workmanship. Their expenses will be defrayed by the various corporations, and by grants from Government. The policy is wise, and will do much towards the strengthening of Italy.

Floating rumours say that her Majesty has offered Buckingham Palace to the Emperor of the French during his proposed stay in London. His own ministers have urged upon the Emperor the imprudence of visiting the metropolis of England during the Exhibition, on the ground that our capital swarms with political refugees, who are animated by invidious feelings, and would not hesitate to put a violent end to the present dynasty in France. It is said that the Emperor refuses to listen to their reasoning, believing that he will be quite as safe in the unguarded streets of London, as among the countless escorts of his Imperial home. Another rumour asserts that he intends to visit us in strict *incognito*, and another that he does not intend to come at all.

Accounts received from the East announce the arrival of the Prince of Wales' yacht at Alexandria. His Royal Highness having gone on from Jaffa to Jerusalem, whence he purposes journeying by the Jordan and the Sea of Tiberias to Damascus. He is expected to return at the end of May, when he will probably assume, on one or two occasions, the duties which, by law and custom, have been performed by his mother. The long suspension of Court drawing-rooms, owing to the strict retirement maintained by the Queen, has been felt to be exceedingly inconvenient, as none of her Majesty's subjects can be presented at foreign courts, without considerable difficulty, until they have been presented at the court of their own Sovereign. On the Prince's return he will act for his Royal mother, precedent and formality being duly satisfied by the Court authorities and the Herald's College.

A commission has been issued to the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Derby, the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Palmerston, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, empowering them to open the International Exhibition on the 1st of May. The Queen has ordered that no observance shall be made of Her Majesty's birthday. The Lord Mayor has invited a most august party to a banquet at the Mansion House, to celebrate the opening of the Exhibition. The Albert Memorial Fund is slowly accumulating. The monolith offered by the Duke of Argyle has been abandoned, it being found to be too narrow at the base. Popular favour does not go with a monolith at all.

A week ago all England, and indeed all Europe was mad after iron ships. Wooden walls were repudiated as rubbish. Every man-of-war was to be forthwith plated with iron. Cupolas and revolving towers and all sorts of monstrosities in iron were to be built upon the decks. The entire system of naval architecture was to be revolutionized, and *Merrimacs, Monitors, Black Princes* and *Warriors* were to be all the go. But a change has now come over us. Iron ships are as defenceless as wood. *Warriors* and *Monitors* may be riddled like parchment. Some experiments in gunnery at Shoeburyness have demolished for ever all confidence in iron vessels. A target representing a complete section of the *Warrior*, twenty feet long by ten feet wide, was set up. The materials of this target were an outside iron coat, 4½ inches thick,—two layers of ten inch teak beams, laid transversely,—and an inner plate of iron, one inch thick,—a fac-simile, indeed, of the side of the *Warrior*. A smooth bore Armstrong gun, carrying a 140 lb. shot, and charged with 40 lbs. of powder, was brought to bear against this compact mass of wood and iron. The shot pierced the target, shattering the iron mass into fragments and splintering the wood in fibres. The charge of powder was then increased to fifty pounds,—and the shot smashed through the target as though it were glass, ripped the iron into shreds, and buried itself in the massive timber supports, even loosening the granite blocks by which they were backed. And so passed away the glory of iron ships! It is clear that the ordinary Armstrong gun, if it be made strong enough to support an adequate charge of powder, can sink any vessel in half an hour, be it of wood or iron. The range of the experiment at Shoeburyness was 200 yards; but Sir William Armstrong is engaged on a gun which will carry 2200 yards, with the same destructive force. Surely the terrible capabilities of artillery will materially lessen the chances of war. The Prince de Joinville is about to favour the world with a pamphlet on iron vessels,—containing the conclusions to which he has come, after a careful examination of the subject.

In a few days we shall have the May meetings, which are always led off by the annual meetings of the Baptist Missionary Society. The presence of thousands of visitors in London will probably give to the meetings of this year an extra interest. A paragraph appeared in yesterday's *Times*, announcing that the special services under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral would be henceforth abandoned, in consequence of the failure of the public to pay for them. Each service costs about twenty pounds. It is a pity that so small a sum should stand in the way of the further continuance of these admirable services.

Mr. Punshon has delivered his lecture on Macaulay, in London, for the *third* time. Dr. Cather is working day and night on behalf of the Systematic Benevolence Society. The Methodists of the metropolis are scheming one or two more chapels. The Paris chapel is slowly rising, its very building acting as a protest for the truth. The contractor is bound to abstain from the work on the Lord's Day,—and thus, while the streets of Paris ring with the noise of masons and artizans on the Sabbath, the area occupied by the foundations of the Methodist chapel is still.

Mr. Arthur announces that notwithstanding a legacy of 8000 pounds last year, the income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the present year is equal to the past.

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

Republican Hostility to Liberty.

Where! and who are they, that dare oppose, in this the 19th century, the legitimate freedom of human souls and bodies? Is there on the face of the earth, a civilised people, so blinded by self-interest, and swayed by false reasoning, as to advocate Slavery, and contend in bloody war against the idea and practice of human freedom? Such is really the case! Whatever other influences and opinions may be at work, the principle object of the Southern Confederacy in the present contest, is the preservation and extension of the cursed system of Slavery. Who can deny the truthfulness of this assertion? Has there not been for many years past a growing jealousy in the South against the North on this account? And have not the Northerners yielded, point after point, to the unholy demands of Slaveholders, for peace sake, until the Election of President Lincoln?

And what was the idea or sentiment, which fell like a spark of fire amongst combustible materials and caused the fearful explosion? What, but the determined policy of Lincoln's Cabinet, to confine slavery to its present boundaries? No extension,—that was the word, which culminated the growing antipathy of the South, for they evidently saw that this initiatory movement, contemplated the ultimate downfall of the nefarious business,—hence their hostile attitude. And yet a late correspondent of a religious newspaper, imagines he can see reasons why they should regard their cause as a righteous one, and talks of the duty of defending their country, wives and children from violence and wrong. As well might the rebels of Canada, a few years ago have pleaded their right to defend themselves and families, from British officers and guns,—or a band of robbers, overtaken by the executioners of justice imagine that it was righteous to oppose law, in order to protect their dependants!

Though we thus condemn without sympathy the bloody resistance of the South, we do not in all things approve of the policy of the North. As Britons, we think the Government should have had special reference, to the speedy overthrow of slavery, in all their warlike movements, from the beginning of the outbreak. It may be, however, that in our circumstances, of enlightened freedom—we cannot see and feel the difficulties of the case as they do. For some time human policy, force and intimidation, have vainly tried to end the unnatural war. But the providence of God, I believe and hope, will continue the struggle until, the great evil, so hateful to goodness and justice, shall receive its death blow.

And are not the movements of the Government, all in this direction? Herein we see hope for the nation. Whenever a people fall in with the intimations of providence they are right, and will succeed, for the battle is the Lord's.—Taking a narrow view of the contest, as affecting the parties contending, and the commerce of other nations, we would wish peace at once, but this we dare not desire at the expense or even conniving at slavery. We must remember, that there are some things more valuable to humanity, than commerce and mens lives, viz. truth and right. Better that hundreds of thousands fall in battle, than that the idea of slavery, should be regarded by the civilized world, as compatible with Divine or human Government.

We also quite agree with the opinion, which thus far, has been the chief reason, for opposition to the South. That the right of secession cannot be allowed. Let the government once conceed this point, and what will be the end? Such concession, will increase secession, and the nation destroy itself by intestine feuds.

But say some have not the Southerners, the same right to go out from the union, that the sires of the union had to go out from British rule, we answer no. The case is not at all parallel. Britain's policy at that time, was grievous to her American colonies. They had some cause to complain. The South has not. Slaveholders have generally had their own way in Congress. Was not the Fugitive slave bill, concocted by the South and passed by a small majority?

Again, it was evidently the will of heaven, intimated by significant providences, that the States of America should be an independent nation, and why not regard the Southern contest in the same light? Simply because the Providence of God never indicates a wrong course to either individuals or nations. Unless then slavery and the slave trade, be right in the sight of Heaven, we cannot regard the Confederate States, otherwise than as opposing the will of Heaven, and the rights of human nature.

It is matter of thanksgiving to God,—that, notwithstanding the vast number of sympathizers with the South, in England and these Colonies, that the Government is on the right side, and this also is equally true respecting France.

Talk of these nations interfering to stop the strife, they cannot do it, without countenancing that evil, they have been trying at great cost for many years to put down. Rather than Britain and France should do this, let the North and South exterminate each other.

We would rejoice to see the blockade lifted to-morrow, if with it, was also lifted all the burdens, from bleeding crushed and mangled humanity.

Nor should we lose sight of the correcting hand of God, in this fearful strife. Both North and South are "laden with iniquity." The sins of Sodom have long abounded. God has not been recognized in high places!

The idea of a "higher law," was voted out of Congress by Southern infidelity, and now by severe Providence, they are being taught, that the Most High, ruleth among the sons of men.

G. O. H.

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

Information is wanted as to how those parties, who believe that immersion is *the* Scriptural mode of baptism, manage in cases where the candidate for that rite is an invalid. If a person, for instance, in the last stages of consumption, be converted to God and request baptism; what is to be done? Is he to be told it is not necessary? What! not necessary for a dying man, who in a few hours will have entered eternity, to profess and confess Christ? Most certainly, if a compliance with the requisitions of the Gospel are ever needful, it must be so to him who is stepping into the tomb. If the ordinances of the Church have any significance and weight at all, surely the hour of death does not transmute them into trifles, to be considered of no consequence. And besides, where is the Scripture authorizing us, *under any circumstances*, to declare to any man the needlessness of baptism? "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them, &c.," is the command; the natural inference from which is, that if a man is capable of being taught, he is likewise in circumstances to be baptized. Is a Christian Minister then warranted, while visiting the sick bed, and successfully teaching the sufferer the truth as it is in Jesus, in dismembering that, *which in its completeness*, constitutes his commission?

Or is immersion dispensed with in such cases, on the ground of impossibility? If so, then the question arises:—does Christ ever hint at the fact, that in certain instances, baptism would be an impossibility, and consequently, inattention to it be quite allowable? Is there anything impossible in the simple conditions of salvation, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved?" I answer, if immersion be baptism, then it is evidently an utter impossibility for myriads of repentant souls to comply with those conditions. In other words, the Saviour has instituted an ordinance—the impracticability—the validity and Scripturalness of which, depends on the constitutional health and strength of him who receives it. This, I for one, do not believe, and until these difficulties are cleared up, I shall continue the good, old, Apostolic mode of baptizing *with* water, the criminal in his cell, the sick as well as the whole, the child as well as the parent.

INQUIRER.

"Sow beside all Waters."

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan:

Some time since when an opportunity presented itself to world-wide Methodism, of expressing its obligation to British Methodism, and through it of tendering a tribute of veneration and respect to the memory of the sainted John Wesley, by contributing to secure to Wesleyan Methodism the honoured building where Wesley, in London, proclaimed the word of life, and the grounds connected therewith, where lie deposited his sacred dust, and that of others of venerated name and memory in Methodist history; a writer in the Provincial Wesleyan suggested the propriety that the Wesleyans connected with the Conference of Eastern B. A.—and indeed Methodism of all lands—should unite with their brethren in England in raising the funds necessary for that object. He indulged in sanguine hopes that some movement would be made in that direction; and tendered to the Preacher then in charge of this Circuit, a subscription as a commencement of operations here, but it was declined upon the ground of the probability that those at the helm of Methodistic affairs in the Province would originate some general plan of combined operation. The writer of that piece has felt a weeping of heart ever since that no response was made by Colonial Methodism to that invitation of British Wesleyanism.

A case, not precisely similar, but, of at least equal importance now presents itself in the case of the proposed Chapel and other buildings to be erected at Paris, France.—Perhaps Mr. Editor, you may deem it not amiss to favor your readers with the interesting statements of Rev. W. Arthur, contained in the W. M. Magazine for April 1862 (large Edition) on that subject. And surely within the bounds of the Conference of E. B. A., some may be found able, willing and desirous of contributing of their pecuniary means towards the accomplishment of that highly necessary, and I may just say, magnificent object.

In respect to this last named object, may I request of you, Sir, to take charge of and forward to Rev. W. Arthur the enclosed five dollars, N. S. cur'y (twenty shillings sterling). Permit me to add my earnest hope that Nova Scotia will not be found the last, nor the least in a practical expression of its interest in the cause of Evangelical Religion in Paris, of which it may probably be truthfully said "Where Satan's seat is." A fine country—a fine people, but sadly wanting the pure and unadulterated Gospel of the grace of God to make it and them all they are well capable of being made, that is good.

J.

I wish this small donation to be acknowledged with the sums received for the object in question as

A BRICK FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

☞ We have great pleasure in inserting the foregoing letter; we very highly appreciate the motives of our worthy friend, whom we have known many years as "zealous in good works" and often making large sacrifices for the cause of God—if spared, we intend to take "the brick" home ourselves, and if we do not see it laid in Paris, we will see it laid before the Rev. W. Arthur: meanwhile by the next mail, intelligence will be conveyed by which it will be at once placed to credit and acknowledged. We should be very glad to take home a heavy load of such "bricks" as these—Let our friends take the hint.—(ED. PROV. WES.)

A Railway Van made in a day.

Vires acquirit. eundo. The triumphs of mechanical science achieved yesterday only induce us to look forward to still more surprising developments of skill and genius to-morrow. Given an ample supply of the raw material in wood and iron, and required to construct a railway carriage, substantial and perfect, and in all respects ready for ordinary wear and tear, within the usual hours of a working day, would seem to be a problem physically impossible to solve; and yet, not only has this wonderful feat been accomplished but the carriage thus manufactured has been placed on the railway line, in Manchester, laden with goods intended for the forthcoming International Exhibition, and has arrived in London, all within twenty-four hours of the "puddling" of the first "pig" of iron and the sawing of the first log of timber. The experiment was tried and successfully carried out, on Tuesday, at the works of Mr. John Ashbury, railway carriage manufacturer, Ashton Old Road, Openshaw; and several eminent scientific men were present to witness the various operations. Mr. W. Hulse (from Messrs. Whitworth and Co.) and Mr. Francis Wrigley (of the firm of Messrs. Fothergill, Wrigley and Smith, consulting engineers) acted as timekeers and inspectors of the work.

From the observations of Mr. Wrigley, who was on the ground from the commencement, we are enabled to give the following particulars:—The operations commenced at 7.15 a. m. At that time the iron to be used was in "pigs," and the timber in logs. The whole of the timber required was cut by the saw-mill in 43 minutes. The planing, tenoning, mortising, and boring of the timber commenced at 7 24 a. m., and was finished at 10 10 a. m.; and the whole of the wrought iron required—namely, the axles, tire-bars, round, square, and flat iron—was completed in the forge at one o'clock. As fast as each part was finished, it was taken into the smiths' shop; and the smiths commenced at 10 30 a.m., and finished the whole of their work at 2 45 p.m. The work commenced in the turning shop at 11 50 a.m.; and in that department was finished at 6 16 p. m. In the meantime, the body of the carriage was in course of being placed together, and was being varnished and finished. The carriage was completed at 6 35 p.m. It was then loaded with goods, and conveyed to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and left for London, *via* the Great Northern line, at 7 p. m. The new carriage was attached to the tender, and composed part of a train of 22 loaded waggons. The bolts of the carriage commenced to be screwed at 10 45. a. m., and the operation was finished at 1 p. m. The whole of the carriage, with the exception of the springs, was manufactured on the premises; and, had there been the requisite machinery at hand no doubt is entertained that this also might have been done within the time. Competent judges state that the workmanship of the carriage is unexceptionable. The carriage is constructed of Moulmein (East Indian) teak, and is of the kind ordinarily used for the conveyance of goods. It is sixteen feet long and eight feet wide; is covered, has two doors and four wheels, and is fitted with buffers and springs. The whole of the work was accomplished without in any degree interfering with the ordinary operations of the vast establishment, in which 2,000 men are engaged. The men employed in the work entered upon it with hearty good-will. During the day, the numerous visitors were allowed to inspect the various departments of the works, and they were accompanied by Mr. John Long, the intelligent manager. Amongst other things which attracted especial notice was a saloon carriage, very elegantly furnished, and intended for the Exhibition. The carriage is in four compartments, all communicating with each other if necessary. One is fitted up for an invalid; the middle compartment is a general travelling carriage, adorned with mirrors, and having couches suggestive of Oriental luxury; there are also lavatories, and a smoking compartment. The company were also shown a number of carriages intended for the San Paulo, a Brazilian line of railway.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

Some nuggets valued at $95 were brought to town from Tangier a few days ago. The party who got them took out, on the two following days, about $200 worth.

A member of the Victoria Gold Mining Company of Horton, working at the Laidlaw Diggings, secured a valuable nugget, on Tuesday last. It is valued at $200.

A £10 claim at the "Ovens," Lunenburg, was sold last week for £120.

The Oak Island treasure seekers intend making another effort this season.

The government schooner *Daring*, with the Provincial Secretary and Gold Commissioner on board, sailed last Wednesday evening for the Ovens, Lunenburg.

A person lately from Sherbrooke informs us that there is a great lack of hotel accommodation at that point. Parties about to engage in mining there had better prepare to build shanties and board themselves. Prices are high. About 2300 miners are on the spot; their huts extending over two or three miles of ground. All are busy and hopeful. One man obtained £100 as the result of a single days work. The water is bad and wells will have to be dug in order to obtain good. The surface water is impregnated with mineral substances.—*Jour.*

OUR GOLD FIELDS.—MR. CAMPBELL'S REPORT.—From time to time, for many years past, rumors, vague and disconnected, and too indefinite to be called *reports*, were heard that gold had been discovered in more than one section of this province.

The stories were barely contradicted, for no other reason, that we are aware of, than the time honored one that they were "too good to be true." Here the novelist and philosopher will perhaps object that, if only what is good is incredible, there was no reason in the world for disbelief. They will point to the warnings of old philosophy, the admonitions of the wisest of men, and the classic anathemas of the poets against the proverbial "thirst for gold."

That on the area of Nova Scotia lie gold fields, broad and capable of being made remuneratively productive, no longer admits of question. The fact is attested by written and printed statements, official and private.

In September last Mr. John Campbell, acting under instructions from the executive Government, proceeded to examine the gold fields in the Eastern section of the province, comprising an area of 3000! square miles, including the fields at Tangier, Wine Harbor, Lawrencetown, Sherbrooke, Isaac Harbor, Country Harbor, and the singular "barrel formation" at Laidlaws'.

We have not space to reprint Mr. Campbell's report. This we regret, for the document will well repay the half hour devoted to the perusal of it.

Some of the immediate effects of the publication to the world of these brilliant accounts are sufficiently obvious. Already hundreds of miners are flocking from regions near and remote towards the "diggings." Of the ultimate influence upon business and monetary affairs, it is yet too early to speak. Mr. Campbell is of opinion that "the great extent of our gold fields along the southern coast cannot fail to place Nova Scotia in a position second to none in the Northern Hemisphere as a gold producer," (i.e.) if deep mining be extensively engaged in over the *whole* extent of her auriferous fields. Emanating from a gentleman who has had ample facilities for examination, this is certainly encouraging.—*Sun.*

BURGLARY.—Several daring Burglaries have been committed of late in this City, and vicinity. Tuesday night two men with faces blackened, and otherwise disguised, entered the residence of Mr. W. Kandick, Spring Garden Road, and by the use of pistols, &c., intimidated Mr. K. into surrendering his gold watch and about £5 in money, with which they decamped. The same parties also entered the premises occupied by Messrs. Hays and Crosskill, from which a variety of articles were taken. It is also supposed that these two men were the robbers who entered the dwelling of Mr. Hendry, Kempt Road, some nights ago. Two men belonging to the 17th Regt. were arrested on Wednesday, and various articles found in their possession prove them to be, without doubt, the guilty parties. Yesterday forenoon they were taken before the Police Court, where the testimony of Mr. K. and his son, who swore to the identity of the prisoners, was received. To-day the soldiers will be examined, after which they will be handed over to the Supreme Court.—*Jour.*

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—The following letter has been handed us for publication:

HALIFAX, N. S., May 1st 1862.

MR. EDITOR: By inserting the following facts in your paper, the British public will be enabled to learn with what contempt their flag is held by the people of the Federal States of America.

On the 14th of April, 1862, while on the passage from Cienfuegos, Cuba, to this port, (lat. 23° 40' North, long. 83° 10' West, at 1 P.M.) I observed a ship on my port beam, running in a direction apparently for the purpose of crossing my vessel's bows. I thought she might want to communicate with me, but as she showed no colors I took no notice of her. She kept on towards us until 6 P. M. She was then about a mile astern of us. She then fired a gun, but as she showed no colors I took no notice of it—keeping on my course. After a short time she fired a second gun. I then hoisted the British ensign, Some four or five minutes after a third gun was fired, and a round shot fell a short distance to leeward of my vessel. I then shortened sail, tacked, and stood towards the ship, which now hoisted the flag of the Federal States. When within speaking distance I was ordered to heave so, and when I demanded to know by what authority he obliged me to heave my ship to, he repeated the order, and fired a fourth shot which passed within a few feet of my head. On being asked again if I would heave to, I answered in the affirmative, not wishing to have my vessel sunk by her guns. When I got my ship in position to heave to, I was lying under his lee quarter. My vessel was boarded by an armed boat's crew, accompanied by two officers, who demanded to see my papers. After examining them, and the vessel's hold, they took their departure, ordering me to lay still until they ran their flag up and down, which they did in about fifteen minutes after. I then proceeded on my voyage.

I am Sir,
Yours, &c.,
J. B. CONROD,
British Brig "Dart."

[We understand that our correspondent has laid his case before the senior naval officer on this station, who has communicated with the Admiral, concerning what must be considered in the light of an outrage to the British flag.—*Ed. Journal.*]

We have received from the Secretary of the International Exhibition Committee, a copy of the Catalogue of the Nova Scotia Department. From a hasty glance, we should judge the catalogue to be very complete. It makes a pamphlet of 50 pages, and the Act passed at the late Legislature relating to the gold fields of Nova Scotia is attached. 893 is the number of articles sent to the Exhibition from this Province. We find the following in a note at the end of the catalogue:—"Since the preparation of the catalogue, a new and most interesting Nova Scotian mineral has been analyzed by Professor How, who found it to contain lead, zinc, copper and tin—the last three in considerable quantities. He says of it: It is a very remarkable mineral, as there is no such combination known in nature; and sugg