

her past unbelief, and was enabled to say "This was my infirmity, I will hope in the Lord." After having witnessed a good confession and charging those near and dear to her to covet in her Redeemer, she calmly slept in the arms of her Redeemer, after a moon had been preached on the occasion, were committed to the sanctuary of the dead, in the village of Wolville. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." J. G. HENNINGER.

Lower Horton.

Correspondence.

[The following communication has been unavoidably delayed two weeks.]

Mr. Editor.—My attention has been directed to a letter, signed "A Methodist," which appeared in last Saturday's Recorder, the writer of which has not confined himself to bold assertions and disputable charges against the Protestant Alliance, but deprecates the course pursued by the Provincial Wesleyan and the Rev. Messrs. Churchill, England, Henshaw, and others, in this movement, affirming that not only our paper but the Ministers are taking a stand in the politics of the day which they must know is entirely at variance with the views of many respectable members of our Church, and a violation of one of its fundamental rules; in cooperation of which the names of our venerable founder is mentioned, who is represented as an admirer of many good Romanists, and who ever had his armor on and was ready for the fight, but his weapons were the Word of God and prayer, not politics.

With regard to the assertion that the Protestant Alliance was organized to destroy the present Government and re-establish Mr. Young and his adherents, it is simply absurd, the Association having been originated during that gentleman's incumbency; and after the very full statements which have been published on the authority of the Alliance, and the powerful and convincing letters which have more recently appeared from the pen of the Rev. Professor King, in which he pledges his character as a Minister of the Gospel for the truthfulness of every statement it appears unnecessary that an individual professing to be a follower of Wesley can persist in reiterating the charges which Romanists and others have by every available means, whether legitimate or unnamely and contemptible, endeavored to fasten upon this Institution. I cannot by any possibility avoid one of two conclusions—either the papers referred to above have never been perused, or no amount of evidence can convince a man who has determinedly closed up every avenue to his reason.

With him, whether Liberal or Conservative, who willfully sacrifices his religious principles and his Great Master's interests to his party feelings, the Protestant Alliance can have no sympathy; their line of conduct is too distinctly marked out for them to stray either to the right or to the left. The base calumnies derogatory to the characters of the clergy and laymen who compose the officers and committee of the Alliance, which have been circulated, may be still more widely disseminated by their antagonists; and their disinterested motives be more shamefully introduced and prostituted to the ignominious purposes of political warfare, than they need do, and will not waver, knowing from their hearts that they are pursuing the path of duty, and resting upon Him for protection and strength who has promised to be ever round about to sustain and comfort those who put their trust in him.

The charge of political "bias" laid against the Provincial Wesleyan I pass over knowing it is in the hands of those fully capable of defending themselves; simply remarking, however, that I have had no pleasure in the light and personal attacks upon your editorials in defence of the principles of sound Protestantism, and it is my intention before I close to exhibit the same sentiments as sustained and advocated by our revered Founder, the Rev. John Wesley.

The correspondence in the Recorder displays a course pursued by many of our ministers, it is because in exposing the odious doctrines, the jesuitical intrigues, the detestable, denigrating, soul-destroying influence of the Papacy they are introducing into our pulpits and our church, a policy to which the heart of a true Christian cannot be true to their principles, and they will uphold and maintain the institutions of Protestantism. The charge is untenable, it is malignant, it is monstrous, it is false! True to their principles, and they will uphold and maintain the institutions of Protestantism.

Trusting you will pardon me for the space I have occupied, I am, Yours in Christ, A. W. WESLEYAN METHODIST. Halifax 14th June 1858.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1858.

Communications designed for this paper must be seasonably sent to the name of the writer in confidence. We do not undertake to return rejected articles. We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of correspondents.

Opening of the Conference.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The Joint session of the Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America was opened in our beautiful and recently enlarged Church in Brunswick Street, at 9 o'clock, A.M., on Wednesday, the 23rd instant. Between fifty and sixty Ministers were present, representing the various Districts within the territory of the Conference. The President commenced the devotional offices by giving out a few verses of the 107th Psalm, beginning—

The Spirit of Power, and Health, and Love—

Principal Pickard, the Secretary of the Conference, then read the 61st chapter of Isaiah, and the Reverend Messrs. Temple, of Moncton, and Miller, of Bridgetown, offered fervent and appropriate prayer. The names of the Ministers authorized to attend the Conference being called over by the Secretary, the first business was the election of Officers. Dr. Pickard, the Secretary, and the Rev. Roland Morton, the Journal Secretary, were re-elected by a large majority. The Brethren, R. Temple and J. Taylor were appointed the Secretary's assistants and Samuel Avery to sustain the same relation to the Journal Secretary. These preliminaries having been arranged, the President

delivered an address, in which he congratulated the Conference on the unprecedented prosperity that had marked the operations of the year which now was to come under review. The fact that hundreds had been added to our numbers during the year, and that thousands more are candidates for admission to all the privileges of Church membership among us, was matter of devout and joyous gratulation. He closed by suggesting and affectionately recommending a systematic attention to the various important subjects that were to be brought under their consideration, precluding as far as possible, a divergence to any other topic, until the regular business of the Conference, guided by the usual series of questions, should be disposed of. Much regret was felt that, owing to sudden and serious illness, the venerable Co-Delegate, Dr. Knight, was not present at the opening of Conference. We are thankful to say he has since arrived, presenting an appearance which authorized the hope that his health will be soon fully re-established. Four young Ministers, having completed the time of their probation (4 years) were recommended by their respective Districts to be received into full connection with the Body. A quarter before 12 o'clock, the doors of the Conference were thrown open for the admittance of the public, and the usual Conference prayer-meeting was conducted by the President. There was a large attendance, evincing the earnest and devout interest of the Wesleyans of Halifax, in the objects of the annual assemblies of their Ministers. It was emphatically a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

Missionary Meeting.

The first day of the session of the Conference now assembled in this city was rendered one of great interest, and we trust of corresponding profit, to those of our people, resident in Halifax, by the public prayer-meeting at noon and the meeting on behalf of Wesleyan Missions in the evening. Both of these meetings were held in the Brunswick Street Church and were well attended. The course of missions was advocated with the ability and stirring eloquence which was justly to be expected from the noble array of Ministers collected on the platform. The opening services having been conducted by the Rev. Arthur McNeill, Chairman of the Halifax District, the Rev. William Temple whose long and faithful services in the cause have invested him with a title to the esteem and affection of his brethren which they are always glad to have an opportunity of recognizing, was called to occupy the Chair and preside over the business of the evening. His remarks were brief but pertinent. He requested the Rev. Roland Morton to read the report of the Society. This document contains cheering evidence of the prosperity of Wesleyan Missions and of the growing zeal of Wesleyans in their support. It will shortly be printed and our readers will then be able to familiarize themselves with its details.

The Rev. Dr. Bunting.

It is with deep regret that we have to inform our readers that the health of Dr. Bunting has so far declined that there is no ground for hope that he will survive many hours. For more than a week his family have been assembled, in daily expectation of his dissolution. By their judicious kindness, many of his numerous friends have had free access to him since his illness has been considered in danger; and it has afforded him a great pleasure to recognize them, and listen to their prayers and benedictions. Throughout his long illness his mind has been unimpaired. With increasing tenderness of body he has of late had a decrease of mental perception has been clear, and though the power of speech has at last entirely failed, yet he appears to retain his consciousness. Some of his last expressions have been, "I am in the hands of God," "I have peace," "I have fought a good fight." The venerable and beloved sufferer and his sorrowing family will have the sympathy and prayers of thousands of God's people.

Death of Dr. Bunting.

Since the above was written, the expected intelligence has arrived in the following announcement—

"Died, this day, June 16th, 1858, at his residence, 30, Middleton Square, London, JAMES BUNTING, D.D., in the eightieth year of his age, and the fifty-ninth of his Ministry."

The District Returns.

The Watchman gives a table of the District Returns in England and adds— It will appear that in twenty-nine Districts there is an increase of 7,187 members, whereas in three only is there a decrease, amounting in all to 199; showing a net increase on the year of 6,988, with 22,652 persons admitted on trial for membership at the Ministerial Visitation of the Society Classes in March last. The table as a whole, is certainly the most cheering we have had to publish for some years; and the careful consideration of it, seeing that the increase is so general, may well justify the statement of the Times, on publishing our Report, "that the progress of Wesleyanism is still upwards."

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The Reverend Edmund BOTTERELL, Chairman of the St. John District, moved the second resolution in a speech full of happy and vigorous thought. It was briefly seconded by the Reverend J. G. HENNINGER with some expressions which greatly pleased the audience by their humor while they were both well timed and true in their application. The third resolution was moved by the Reverend W. WILSON, Chairman of the Annapolis District. Its topics—India, China, and Africa—afforded the speaker fine scope for his descriptive and oratorical powers. He was followed by the Reverend JOHN ALLISON, Principal of the Female department of the Academy at Sackville. His highly animated delivery, fervid thoughts, and earnest appeals riveted the attention of the auditory. The collection followed and then the resolution appointing the officers of the society for the ensuing year was moved by the Rev. JOHN PRINCE and second by the Rev. G. S. MILLIGAN, A.M.

Conference Sabbath.

On Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Richey, President of the Conference, preached in the Brunswick Street Church a large and attentive congregation from the words of the 42nd verse of the second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles: "And they continued stedfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers." From this text the preacher deduced the notes of a true Church, and showed how it was founded not on the doctrine of the Apostles, passed in review on the doctrine of the Apostles; but described the fellowship of the early disciples of our Lord, and enforced the necessity of this bond to all who love our Lord Christ in sincerity; and that the obligation to commemorate in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper the love of our Saviour; and dwell with earnest emphasis upon duty, privilege, and efficacy of prayer. The Reverend President portrayed the strict and beautiful accordance of the doctrines and economy of Methodism with the notes of a true Church as exhibited in his text.

Conference Sabbath.

In the afternoon the children of the Wesleyan Sabbath Schools assembled in the same Church and listened with evident delight to an affectionate and eloquent address from the Rev. John Allison, B.A. The Rev. Henry Daniel preached in the evening from the text "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" The services of the day in the Grafton Street Church were respectively conducted by the Rev. W. Wilson, Chairman of the Annapolis District, and the Rev. Vaughan Sutcliffe of Charlottetown. In the evening the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the assembled Ministers and members of our Societies. In the administration of this impressive ordinance the chief part was taken by the venerable Co-Delegate, the Rev. Richard Knight, D.D. It was a time of spiritual refreshment that will not easily be forgotten.

Conference Sabbath.

The following notes are contained in the London Watchman of the 16th inst. They convey intelligence not unexpected, but which will be the tear to start wherever Wesleyans are found; so universally known and honored, and loved, was the name of the now departed JAMES BUNTING.

Conference Sabbath.

This is our anniversary week in Boston. An unusually large number of strangers are present to attend the anniversary exercises of the different religious societies. Col. Taylor's presence is particularly interesting. He has undoubtedly done much to interest the people in these great benevolent institutions. For the first time the Methodists have held the anniversary of their Societies with the other Churches, and if we are any judge, they have sustained themselves with credit. The anniversary of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church was largely attended, and the exercises of the most interesting character. It was held in the Music Hall, the place where Theodore Parker, known everywhere, lectures to the people on the Sabbath, and that magnificent Hall was filled in every part. The Hon. Jacob Sleeper presided. Rev. C. F. Allen, of the Maine Conference, opened with prayer. They followed singing by a choir of 400 children, under the direction of Professor E. H. Frost;—and may we not say that they sung to the great gratification of all present. Dr. Wise, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and Editor of the S. S. Advocate, and S. S. books, was the first speaker introduced. He represented the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Church as a true and successful organization, being the number of Annual Conferences, with 11,000 smaller branches, and the number of Sunday Schools, under whose branches meet every week 639,000 children, and 110,000 teachers. The facts presented by these figures, produced a deep and lasting impression, and every countenance seemed to speak, with words more ever to sustain this noble institution.

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nearly 500,000 children being religiously educated in our Sabbath and Day Schools.—Wesleyan Methodism is directly exerting an influence upon about 2,000,000 of the population of our country. Sure are we of this, that by living as one great business, so well expressed by a Founder, "of spreading scriptural holiness through the land," its future will not only be of eminence, but will influence for good the destiny of the nation.

Letter from the United States.

(From our Correspondent.)

THE REVIVAL PROGRESSING—ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The extraordinary revival, which for some months past has been going on in this country, is still in progress, but with little abatement. Many prophesied that the excitement would be short, and followed by a great depression, but as yet no signs appear showing the truth of the prophecy. Indeed it is the work of God, and the most extraordinary of the kind ever witnessed in this country. Persons of all ages and classes are among the subjects of the work. And what is remarkable, many of its subjects are from the most wicked and abandoned classes of society, and many of them were even looked upon as being beyond the possibility of recovery or salvation. Now they are with the people of God, clothed, and in their right minds, and are heard in our social meetings speaking of the wonderful character of this work by all classes that it is the work of God, and the most extraordinary of the kind ever witnessed in this country. Persons of all ages and classes are among the subjects of the work. And what is remarkable, many of its subjects are from the most wicked and abandoned classes of society, and many of them were even looked upon as being beyond the possibility of recovery or salvation. Now they are with the people of God, clothed, and in their right minds, and are heard in our social meetings speaking of the wonderful character of this work by all classes that it is the work of God, and the most extraordinary of the kind ever witnessed in this country.

Letter from the United States.

"He had come to Boston to labor for a few years among the Jews of that city.—He spoke of the power of God's grace in his conversion, and said that while he was disputing with a person upon the points of Saviour, he spoke with great earnestness and with great feeling of those who were rejected by the Messiah, and asked the prayers of God's people that he might be assisted in endeavoring to labor among the people in the city. In speaking the second time, he said that he had great hope that the school would soon be restored. In his official capacity he had recently received a letter from England, giving an account of a meeting of rabbis in that country, to discuss the question whether Christ was the true Messiah. They had agreed, if the Messiah did not come in fifteen years, to accept Christ as the true Messiah."

Letter from the United States.

But your English Correspondent says that "England is disposed to be very suspicious of American revivalism." We are sorry for this, and especially that the suspicion should arise from American repudiation. It is, to us Yankee's a puzzle. We can't see our lives how suspicion could arise from such a cause. Indeed, we have become dishonest—"American dishonesty." We will only say in reference to these hard things, that there is hope for us yet, as God is converting the people by hundreds and thousands, and we most sincerely pray that we may so remain that we shall repudiate nothing but what is wrong, and become honest. In this prayer I am sure that your able and interesting English Correspondent, will heartily unite.

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THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

The Methodist E. Church, South, is now holding its General Conference at Nashville, Tenn. A very animated discussion took place in that body a few days since upon a resolution recommending the striking out of the Discipline the section "on Heresy." Some of the speakers were very pointed, sarcastic, and severe in their remarks. One of them declaimed in a most eloquent manner about gold studs, gold shirt buttons, gold spectacles, gold headed canes, and five hundred dollar breast-pins. One who opposed the proposition to "strike out," said that preachers would have to meet the church, while the poor and afflicted would be uncared for and neglected. Another, in reply, said:—

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

"If I understand the General Rule, it is against putting on of gold simply as an ornament, which certainly does not apply to such things as spectacles and canes. And if these things were forbidden, there is not a word in the Scripture against men wearing them, but only "the women" so that on Scriptural ground we might claim an exemption from the law."

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

"We may carry as many twenty dollar pieces in our pockets as we please; but if we happen to stick a little bit of it about here somewhere, (laying his hand upon his breast,) somebody is greatly scandalized.—We may store up as much gold as we can in our coffers, but if we should stick a hole in a gold dollar and hang it to a button-hole, some one would immediately be offended. I heard the eccentric Mr. Maffit say, that when some one asked why he did not preach against dress, he replied, that when he went bird-shooting he always tried to shoot down the bird, and not to shoot off the feathers.—I never did preach against dress, but I always found one else to do so. I prefer to preach Christ, and him crucified."

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

Another spoke in favour of expunging the rule, and, among other things, said:— "The Rule would do for the regulation of a society, but for the church to assume to be the mantua maker, milliner and tailor of her members, was a contemptible desecration of her sacred office."

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

The debate resulted in the indefinite postponement of the subject. The discussion must have been exceedingly interesting to the grave body of divines. My sheet is full, so for the present adieu! CECIL. May 29th, 1858.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Canada.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA. The Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada has sent to Government a report on the Separate School provisions of the school law. The most important of these provisions is in the Supplementary School Act of 1853, which exempts from the school rates all persons who send their children to the Separate Schools, or who subscribe to an annual sum equal to one per cent on the value of their property in Separate Schools to insure in the legislative school list. Trustees of Separate Schools to furnish a list of names to local Superintendents of all persons who send their children to Separate Schools, and the school board is empowered to impose and collect rates. The supporters of Separate Schools not permitted to vote for Common School Trustees.

Canada.

The above provisions were approved of, says Mr. Ryerson, by a number of intelligent and experienced men in each county in Upper Canada, and the Government was informed that these provisions were the largest and best that could ever be obtained from Upper Canada on the subject of Separate Schools. With the Act of 1853 Roman Catholicism expressed themselves satisfied, but some of them soon recommenced agitation on new grounds. In 1857 the Roman Catholic Bishops prepared a Separate School Act which was introduced into Parliament by Col. Taché, the first time, says Dr. R., that Lower Canada's influence was introduced and employed to control legislation on the educational affairs of Upper Canada. Dr. Ryerson then offers a few remarks connected with the historical sketch he gives of the Separate School Act, first passed in 1827, and which has since been amended several times. He states that until 1850 the leading men and persons of all parties acquiesced in the Separate School provisions of the law. Second, that until 1852 Separate School provisions were advocated as a theory, much less as a doctrine, and less still as an article of faith. Separate Schools were almost confined to places where the great majority of the population were of one faith. The Hon. Jacob Sleeper presided. Rev. C. F. Allen, of the Maine Conference, opened with prayer. They followed singing by a choir of 400 children, under the direction of Professor E. H. Frost;—and may we not say that they sung to the great gratification of all present. Dr. Wise, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and Editor of the S. S. Advocate, and S. S. books, was the first speaker introduced. He represented the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Church as a true and successful organization, being the number of Annual Conferences, with 11,000 smaller branches, and the number of Sunday Schools, under whose branches meet every week 639,000 children, and 110,000 teachers. The facts presented by these figures, produced a deep and lasting impression, and every countenance seemed to speak, with words more ever to sustain this noble institution.

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Canada.

We sincerely wish prosperity in the best sense of that term to all other Protestant Christian Churches, and seeing that so much remains yet to be done to evangelize our country, we pray that they may be more successful in reclaiming the outcasts for Christ; but without improper boasting, we cannot but rejoice in the fact that, with 300,000 persons associated in Church fellowship—with probably four times that number attending the Methodist Ministry, and with

Canada.

The anniversary of the "New England Education Society" called out a large audience at the Bromfield Street M. E. Church, where addresses were delivered by Dr. Haven, editor of Zion's Herald, Dr. Cummings, President of the Wesleyan University, and Dr. Darbin, Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. Dr. Patten, Professor in the Biblical Institute, Concord, N. Hampshire, presided. I need not say that we had a great time, at least so far as speeches were concerned. The addresses were able, stirring, eloquent, and containing a suitable evidence. Facts were stated in connection with the assistance rendered to several young men of a most interesting character. This society, though recently organized, is doing great good, and will be made a blessing to the Church.

Canada.

The next anniversary was that of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. Bishop Baker, Rev. Dr. Darbin, the Secretary, Rev. C. F. Allen, and Rev. Albert Cookman, were the speakers. The society audience was thrilled and moved by the stirring facts and eloquent appeals which were presented. During the past year, the society had passed through a very trying season, but the people had come nobly to its help. Some retrenchments had been made, but it was hoped that the necessity that required them would not long exist. The people had showed themselves true to this cause, and it was believed its usefulness the coming year would be greatly increased.

Canada.

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The English Mail.

BY THE R. M. FRANKISH, ARMS.

(From the latest English paper.)

In the House of Commons, our relations with America formed the subject of conversation, arising out of a question put by Mr. Bright, respecting the alleged misconduct of certain British officers towards the commercial interests of that country. Mr. Fitzmaurice stated, in reply, that no official accounts had yet been received of the scenes which have so keenly attracted the attention of the House of Commons, but that the Government were forward to our countrymen to exhibit the same forbearance towards such vessels of the United States as might be engaged in the Cuban trade, as would be to continue to draw our own vessels together from the Cuban waters. Mr. Fitzmaurice also stated, on the authority of the law officers of the Crown, that the right of search on a vessel of