

ly follow, and the farewell speech of the American Ambassador at the Mansion House yesterday shows that he does not look forward to such a calamity.

Wesleyan Intelligence.

Methodism in France.

Refusal of Advertisements for Religious Services. Appeal to the Members of the Interior, and to the British Ambassador: Dispersion of a Congregation by Gendarmes: Apprehensions of a Prosecution: Imprisonment of a Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

South of France, Feb. 31, 1856.

Your French Correspondent has promised to continue his communications, "whenever anything particular had occurred which might interest our readers." Now, to say the truth, this promise has been greatly overrated; but, as it has been "particular" occurred lately? and then, will it be, after all, "interesting" to the readers of the *Wesleyan*? The reply has hitherto been negative in his own mind, and the result has been a somewhat prolonged silence. He now makes free to interrupt this silence, in order to lay before your readers a matter which will, he feels persuaded, interest them all. In addition to the renewed opposition, on the part of the authorities, to the spread of evangelical truth, and the condemnation to fines and imprisonment of several Gospel Preachers in various parts of the country.

You may perhaps remember, that, two years since, I sent you a specially long list of cases. Such facts may, to Christian minds, a distressing and ominous inauguration of imperial rule in France. The storm burst forth suddenly, rapid for a while, then lulled into a calm, and seemed to many as not likely to return again. Wherever authorisations were not granted, at least toleration seemed likely to be afforded, and so the position of Nonconformist Congregations was, upon the whole, pretty hopeful and tolerable. Besides, the close alliance of our Government with England promised fair first to temper down, and then finally to overcome, intolerant principles among us. I am sorry to say that matters do not appear to take that turn; so that, within the last month, three cases at least, have occurred, which again revive our apprehensions, and partially cancel out of former times.

Two of the cases to which I now allude, being connected with the hours of Methodism, to which I shall first call your attention. About eighteen months ago, the Preachers of Cevennes Circuit, (West), in the South were invited by gaily persons desirous of enjoying our ministry for themselves, their families and their neighbors, to establish services in the town of Valleraugue. Their houses were opened for our reception; and they prepared a place of worship for our services. There were indications of a call from God; and our brethren accordingly went. Of course, they knew there were certain legal preparations necessary in such a case. They were well aware that a special authorisation was required of the Prefect of the department or county. But the first visit was unavailing; they intended that a written permission from the Mayor would suffice for that single visit. They accordingly obtained it; the Mayor having kindly consented to grant on his personal responsibility an authorisation for the services of the day. Well, would it be credited that notwithstanding these precautions, the Prefect was next day on the eve of being deposed for these services, which the police declared to be illegal, notwithstanding the written order of the Mayor? Let your readers bear in mind this first difficulty, which is not to appear most extraordinary; but which is most to us, unfortunately.

Services were accordingly suspended, and a petition was addressed to the Prefect at the department. He took time to look into the business, and finally wrote Mr. Gallimard that "he greatly regretted not being able to grant the authorisation requested." How sincere and how deep this regret might be, you may conjecture as well as myself; but these two things were evident—the first was, that our friends were prevented from meeting; the required authorisation being refused; and, in the next place, that no intimation being given as to the motive for such refusal, the petitioners were left in the dark as to any future mode of proceeding.

Private meetings, held at unfixed intervals, and alternately in various parts of the country, were now resorted to, as the only plan that could be thought of, but it was evident that this could only be a temporary measure. It interfered very seriously with the wants of the people, and the regular work of a Circuit. Accordingly, after a time, another petition was addressed to the Prefect. To this second letter no answer was ever returned. We were led to interpret this silence as best we could; it might be either a tacit consent or an indirect threat.

Some time after, our friends made bold to venture a third petition, giving some additional motives in favour of an authorisation. At the same time they applied to an influential person likely to speak to the Prefect in their favour. They learnt that at Valleraugue itself the petition appeared to be favourably received, the civil and ecclesiastical authorities having both given their consent. Expectation was high; the times seemed to be coming; and the reply of the Prefect was looked for with impatient impatience. It did come, and it contained a refusal. No motives were assigned, no remarks made, no hopes held out; not even a regret expressed this time.

Well, what was to be done? "Go to the higher authorities," say you. "The Minister of State will surely take the matter up, and render you justice." Nay, a long memorial had been prepared in another case, (that of Anduze), and sent. Months passed away, and no reply. An interview was requested from the Minister; but he took no notice of the request; and no interview was to be hoped for. The reason for this extraordinary course of proceeding was obvious; the Minister could not answer our arguments; nor would he be willing to pass a condemnation on his subordinate, the Prefect by revoking his decision. Why should he, indeed, for the sake of a Methodist Preacher, and a few simple praying persons, put himself to any inconvenience?

It seemed to be highly important, however, to meet the difficulty, the certainty that nothing could be done by the ordinary means. In what manner, and by whose instrumentality could that be done? Our friends turned to themselves; the British Ambassador, whose name and weight in the matter, they thought, might have weight in the matter. His Excellency kindly received the deputation; but that were the hopes of ultimate success in that quarter. These religious questions are very delicate; and I have little inclination to meddle personally. The French Government will only recognize the forms of Protestant worship which are sanctioned and established. It is not allowed by such frequent prayers, as I have said, that I can do so to lay your Memorial before the Minister of the Interior. So such was the substance of Lord Cowley's remarks. They inspired us, as you see, with little

hope. A second memorial, although given by the Ambassador, would most likely be shelved as the first had been!

Meanwhile, our friends at Anduze had begun to meet in their chapel; and, strange to say, no notices seemed to have been taken of their infraction of law. Could we hope that at Valleraugue, the like toleration would be afforded? It seemed to be worth while to make the attempt; and accordingly a room was fitted up, and regular service began. Our friends were allowed peacefully to meet half-a-dozen times; and then came the tug of war. Listen reader.

On Wednesday, the 13th instant, the congregation had met for worship. The closing prayer had been offered up, after a sermon by Mr. Gallimard, of Ganges, from Luke xiii. 1-6, (subject—Repentance or penitence); and the people were about to disperse, when entered the Commissary of Police, and the Brigadier of Gendarmes, in uniform. The Commissary coming up to the preacher, thus addressed him—"Have you, Sir, an authorisation for holding this meeting?" The Preacher—"I have no special authorisation. I have only one as afforded me by the constitution of the empire, the Word of God, and my own conscience." The Commissary—"That does not suffice; you are acting illegally, and must abide by the consequences." Preacher—"I know and acknowledge the technical illegality of my proceedings; and none more than myself regrets it. Our principles are to fear God, and honor his King. I wish to act legally; and would gladly accept an authorisation; but it is unconstitutionally refused."

—"That's your concern, and not mine." The Preacher—"Of course; but look at the case; here we are, a few quiet people, peacefully met to worship God, and for this we must be treated as criminals." Commissary—"I know you do not harm; you meet for prayer, and nothing more, and I regret to have to interfere; but you violate the law." A gentleman now interposed—"You ought to be ashamed of yourselves; why don't you obey the laws?" The Preacher—"If we were pacifists or thieves whom you had discovered and apprehended in their sinful course, we might be ashamed of ourselves; but if, as we are not, we are doing but what is proper both in the sight of God and man." Commissary—"I must take your names, and make my report." Preacher—"Of course, we are not disposed to put any hindrance in your way." The officer then took the names and addresses of all the men present, including the Minister, and requested us to retire. We did so, the congregation leaving in very quiet order. And now as to the result, we are expecting a prosecution before the Criminal Court, and are preparing to meet as secretly as possible, till better times come.

The other case to which I alluded, in the heading of this letter, is even still more painful than the preceding. For some years past, our brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the United States have established a Mission in Germany, where God is blessing their labours. They have, it appears, been lately invited into the Alsace, which, although part of the French territory, is a German speaking country. Several towns and villages have been opened to their labours, a few classes already formed, and opposition encountered.

On the 14th of December last, Mr. Ernst Mann, one of the Preachers, was arrested by the gendarmes, and led to prison at Soultz sous-Forêts, and from thence subsequently to the town of Wissembourg. It appears that reports, injurious to the character and labours of Mr. Mann, had been industriously spread by the enemies of the truth; so that for one month he was detained in prison, while the authorities were engaged in unravelling the tissue of false accusations brought before them. He was finally acquitted of all these charges, and publicly acknowledged to be an honest, moral and peaceful citizen.

But this did not exonerate him from the accusation of having held illegal meetings, although for strictly religious purposes. Accordingly on the 15th January, he appeared before the police court of Wissembourg, and was there condemned to six days further imprisonment, for having held religious meetings in two of the parishes of that District, without any previous authorisation. It appears that on leaving prison, he was made to promise that he would hold no more services in the *arrondissement* of Wissembourg. Any remarks of my own on these cases would be superfluous. Your readers will see how difficult and delicate is our situation in France, and they will not fail to remember us before the throne of the heavenly grace.

The Baltimore Conference.

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now in session at that city, Bishop Wagoner presiding. A large number of persons are in attendance from distant sections of the country. On Saturday, the Rev. Dr. Roberts presented a memorial in relation to the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Bishop Asbury. The Rev. L. S. Jacobs, the superintendent of the mission in Germany, who arrived from that country a few days previously, was presented to the Conference. He gave an encouraging account of the progress of the missionary work under his care. Mr. Jacobs was a classmate of St. Louis. Among other things he introduced to the Conference, were the Rev. Dr. Elliott, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, and the Rev. Dr. Osborn, of this city.

Yesterday, intelligence was communicated to the Conference, of the dangerous illness of the Rev. Dr. Bonn, of this city, editor of the *Christian Advocate* and Journal. The Dr. was formerly a resident of Baltimore. The intelligence of his severe illness produced a profound sensation, as he is well known and highly esteemed by that body.

The anniversary of the Missionary Society commenced on Sunday. Missionary sermons were preached in all the churches belonging to the denomination. Besides these special discourses in the Methodist Church, sermons were preached in the places of worship of other denominations, which were thrown open to the members of the Conference and other visiting clergymen. The Baltimore Sun thus notices the occasion:—

The whole number of ministers engaged in delivering suitable discourses was 123; of whom 84 preached in forty Methodist churches and charges in and near the city, and the remaining 39 occupied the pulpits of the Presbyterian, German (Lutheran), Lutheran, Congregational, Presbyterian and Seventh Baptist Churches. In the Light street church the solemn and impressive service of the ordination of deacons took place; the sermon being preached by the Rev. Bishop Scott. In the same church, at three o'clock, Rev. W. Hamilton delivered a discourse on the rise and progress of Methodism in Baltimore; at night a sermon was preached by Rev. Elliott, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*.

In the morning at Entaw street church, Rev. Dr. Durbin, the well known Ontario traveller, preached at Exeter street, Rev. Dr. Souders, of New York; at Broadway, Professor Tilden, of Dickinson College; in Eastern avenue church, Rev. Thomas B. Sargeant, D. D.; in William street, Rev. Charles Collins, D. D. president of Dickinson College. The ordination of elders took place in the High street church; the dis-

course delivered was by Rev. Bishop James. In the morning at Charles street church a sermon was preached by Rev. William Butler, late of Ireland, and now about to proceed to the mission work in India; in the evening by Rev. Dr. Thomas Sewell; and in J-ferron street a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Ryan, of the Metropolitan church. The churches were, in nearly all instances, crowded by the members and their friends, and the collections evinced a growing interest in the various enterprises in which the church is engaged.—N. Y. Spectator.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

(Compiled from the Morning Papers.)

House of Assembly.

MONDAY, March 24.

AT JOURNEMENT.
We have already noticed the adjournment of the House from Thursday till Monday in consequence of the death of the Hon. Jas. McLeod. Mr. Robertson, from Committee on this subject brought in his report.

TATAMAGUACHE ROAD.
Mr. Robinson also reported from the Committee on the petition of John Munro, for making a road in Tatamagouche—recommending that the same be paid from the funds of the County.

REPORTING.
On motion of Hon. J. W. Johnston a resolution passed to the effect that each member should be supplied with a copy of the *Regulatory Reports*. Messrs. Tupper, Munro, McDonald, Kiltun, and Anand were appointed a Committee to arrange for reporting the debates for next Session.

POOR ASYLUM.
Mr. Hugh Munro reported on the Poor Asylum; and Mr. Morrison a member of the Committee, spoke very highly of the manner in which that institution was managed.

TRADE.
Hon. Mr. Wier reported from Committee on Trade.

RAILWAY DAMAGES.
Hon. Pro. Secretary introduced a Bill to compel the attendance of Jurors on Railway damages.

BILLS AND PETITIONS.
Mr. McDonald reported a number of private Bills; in favour of repaying £7 to Edward Kent, of Colchester; and to remit £2,000 to the Inland Navigation Company.

The latter was referred to Committee of Supply—23 to 17.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.
Mr. William reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PILOTAGE.
Mr. Killian reported in favour of a reduction of Pilotage Fees, from one-half to a third, where the master of a vessel did not wish a Pilot.

RELIGIOUS COUNCIL.
Hon. J. W. Johnston gave notice of a resolution in favor of an elective Legislative Council.

MR. TREMAIN'S CASE.
Mr. P. Smyth denied the truth of certain imputations on his veracity, concerning the dismissal of Mr. Tremain from the office of Prothonotary, Port Hood.

MEDICAL PRACTICE.
Dr. Webster introduced a Bill to confine medical practice to those who had properly studied a day.

ROADS.
Mr. Esau introduced a Bill to make the payment of Labourers on Roads four and sixpence a day.

EDUCATION.
Hon. Attorney General moved a resolution in favour of Assessment for Education.

Passed after long discussion 37 to 3.

TUESDAY, March 25.

JUDGE HAMILTON.
Mr. Marshall asked leave to introduce a Bill making provision for the retirement of Judge T. C. Hamilton. Leave given, and Bill read a first time.

WAYS AND MEANS.
The House went into Committee of Ways and Means, and passed Resolutions to continue the same duties as formerly, with some trifling exceptions.

WESTERN RAILROAD.
Hon. J. W. Johnston moved his resolution in favour of a Railroad from Windsor to Digby, which were negative 34 to 10.

The discussions on these resolutions lasted until 7 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 26.

FISHERIES.
Mr. Marshall reported in part from the Committee on the Fisheries—a Bill to regulate the inspection of pickled fish.

SUPREMACY COURT.
Hon. Mr. Johnston reported on the Committee on the sitting of the Courts.

Mr. Gullert opposed the Bill, as inconvenient to his constituents.

Mr. Robinson made some explanations.

The Bill was read a first time.

LIQUOR LAW.
Mr. Marshall asked whether the Prohibitory Liquor Law was to be brought on again.

Some conversation occurred, throughout which it was rather impossible to tell whether the Bill was to be moved in again or not. (Ways and Means had however decided that the duties and levies should remain as heretofore.)

The House went into Committee on Bills.

On motion made by Mr. Tobin that the Bill be postponed until next session of the Assembly. Committee divided.—For 29; Against 20.

So this subject has been disposed of for this session.

MR. DELAP'S CASE.
The Bill for compensating Mr. Delap for support of Paupers was taken up and passed under protest of Hon. Mr. Johnston and others.

THURSDAY, March 27.

PILOTAGE.
The House went into Committee on Bills and took up that for striking off Pilotage fees from vessels going from one port to another.

After considerable discussion joined in by Messrs. Young, Morrison, Wier, Wilkins, Marshall, Churchill, Charles Campbell, McKenney, Fuller, and others.

Mr. John Tobin moved that the Bill be deferred to this day three months.

Negative 19 to 15.

Mr. M. F. Wilkins moved that the Pilotage Law be left as it is.

This motion was negatived and the Bill passed, reducing the fee payable to pilots, who on the masters of vessels did not want, to one-half instead of a half for the Port of Pictou, on all other ports subject to the present Law.

COLE'S CLAIM.
Hon. Solicitor General reported in favor of Col. Cole's Claim Queen's County, for £10, under proper certificates, to be paid out of the Exchequer for Queen's County.

FRIDAY, March 29.

The Hon. the Attorney General, reported from the special committee on the Educational Bill, and remarked that the committee had been drawn from both sides of the House. The Bill had been in the hands of members, and, every way, had received a thorough consideration.

Several modifications of the provisions of the Bill had been unanimously agreed to by the

committee, and were recommended for adoption by the House.

House went into Committee on Bills, and took up Educational Bill.

House resumed, and passed Bill for altering sittings of the Supreme Court.

Also, Bill to authorize Provincial Loans.

House went into committee on Bills, and resumed consideration of Educational Bill.

SATURDAY, March 29.

House opened at a few minutes after 8 o'clock. Hon. Solicitor General rose, and reported from Committee to try the Election for Township of Arichat, affirmed the Election of the sitting member.

Mr. Webster reported from Committee to try petition of C. F. Harrington, contesting Election of T. H. Fuller, Esq. sitting member for County of Richmond, affirming the Election of sitting member.

General Intelligence.

New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK OIL-WORKS COMPANY.
—Application has been made to the Legislature for an act to incorporate this Company, and we are pleased to learn that their extensive Oil Works establishment in the parish of Lancaster will be immediately commenced on a scale sufficiently large to produce 350,000 gallons of Paraffine Oil per annum. These oils will be made from "Albertine" (of Asphalium or Coal note) (the produce of the Mines of the Albert Mining Company at Hillsboro), and as illuminating or lubricating agents are described to be of greater value than sperm, the most valued of all oil hitherto in use.—C. Visitor.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Elder, son of Mr. Jacob Wiggins, of Grand Lake, Queen's Co., came to his death about a fortnight since, while engaged in hauling logs out of the woods in that vicinity. It appears that the deceased, who was alone, was driving three horses with a sled heavily loaded with logs, and it is supposed that one of the logs got out of place, and in his efforts to replace it he fell and rolled off the sled upon him, as his lifeless body was found beneath it.—Courier.

Canada.

The new policy to be adopted by the Popish party in behalf of Sectarian Schools in Upper Canada is likely to be one of violence and intimidation, as indicated by the following extract from the *Toronto Mail*.—"We know of no surer way of securing justice on the much vexed question of Separate Schools than by appealing to the fears of the Protestants of Lower Canada. If they were once convinced that a refusal to grant us justice would end in the abolition of the Protestant Separate School system below, and in their being compelled to send their children to French Catholic Schools, we would merely have to ask and receive."

We have already exposed the fallacy of the statement that the Catholics ask only in the Upper Province, what is granted to Protestants in the Lower one. In the latter all the schools receive Government Grants, without exception, sectarian, while in the Upper, they are all unsectarian, with the exception of the Catholic Separate Schools. The threats of the Priests need not, therefore, alarm the Protestants of Lower Canada. We could wish nothing better at present, than to see the rule prevailing in the Lower Province extended to ours. When the Common Schools here, which are now nearly all under the control of the Priests, shall have been withdrawn from Government aid from Sectarian Protestant Schools.—Montreal Witness.

United States.

THE EMBARKO AT PHILADELPHIA.—There were last week nearly one hundred vessels bound Philadelphia, awaiting the opening of the river, to reach that city. The Philadelphia Bulletin says, "The loss to that city occasioned by the suspension of navigation in that port, which has continued for more than two months, must amount to millions of dollars. It says: 'There are goods in ships lying in our harbour that were put on board nearly seventy days ago, destined for southern ports. There are ships lying at the breakwater in the bay freighted with goods for the spring trade of this city, which have been there from one to three months.' Ships loaded for Philadelphia at foreign ports, are waiting at the capes for a providential opening of the navigation, have at last sailed for New York, where they will discharge their cargoes. We are dependent on New York for our supplies of everything, whether from Europe, West India, South America, or our own country, Philadelphia Bay, in its present position, is only a trap laid for the Philadelphians, to catch and imprison unwary vessels. For all purposes of navigation, it is no more useful than the pine forests of New Jersey."—Ad. & Jour. March 28.

THE CROPS, &c.—The Chicago Journal, in speaking of the next season's crops, estimates the snow on the ground as "equivalent to five inches of snow, and in northern regions, of six inches." Fruit crops are predicted for next fall. The fruit crops of Illinois have given up, all hope for the fruit crop, except apples. The *Journal* says, that within the last few days, large quantities of corn have changed hands at forty cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds, deliverable in the spring. At least one hundred thousand bushels have been sold at this figure. The price is certainly favourable to the buyers, and the prospect is fair for profits in the event of either peace or war.

Scandinavian Sketches, No. 3.—A Sunday in Stockholm, the Bourne, the Swedish Westminster Abbey, the Opera House; Birds, or Recreations; Ornithology; Old Age; Music among the Poets; S. A. Benson, President of Liberia, (with the title of the Day); The Two Sisters; Willow; Cuckoo; Queen of the Heart; Thoughts on His Son; Elements of a Good Son; Frost; Peter; M. de la Vallée; A Railway Panic;—And, the "with a Madman; New Men; St. Paul's Salt Works; Scenes from Cowper's 'Task'; Methodist Church Architecture; The Overland Trip from Bombay to London; Editorial Notes and Gleanings; Book Notices; Literary Record; Arts and Sciences.

Orders for the Magazine may be directed to Carlton & Phillips, 200 Mulberry-street, New York; and J. P. Magee, Boston. Subscriptions may be made with the January or July numbers.

Terms, \$2 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 12¢ each; or, ten copies to one address, \$15.

A fresh supply of Wesleyan CAMPELLE'S, and SABBATH SCHOOL HYMN BOOK, just received at the Wesleyan Book Room. Also, copies of NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for January, February, and March 1856.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Holloway's Pills a certain cure for Determination of Blood to the Head—Arthur Hume, Esq., Lieut. of H.M.'s 52nd Regiment of foot, was grievously affected with the terrible malady for upwards of seven years, and while in the discharge of his duties frequently became almost senseless, and completely stupified from the attacks of the disease; finally, he became so bad he was obliged to resign his commission, and quitting the regiment, when he determined on trying Holloway's Pills, these celebrated medicines acted like a charm; they cleared the stomach, restored strength to the body, and thoroughly renovated the constitution. He is now completely cured, as much to his own astonishment, as to the delight of his friends.

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