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three women, and five children, were seen and recognised. Mr. Wills was found lying on his back, about two paces from his tent door. He had apparently been intercepted in attempting to reach the horse, which had been tied up within twenty yards of him. There was a deep tomahawk wound in his right cheek—the neck being nearly severed just below the same spot by a large wound, probably inflicted by an axe. In addition to these, the whole skull was bruised, and dreadfully beaten with waddies. His revolver was found lying near him with one chamber discharged. No other resistance of any kind appears to have been made by any of the sufferers, at the head station. A pile of fire arms, guns, carbines, &c., was found near the tent, some of which had been put into a fire, and otherwise partially destroyed, all of them were loaded as if intended for distribution when required. No arms of any kind were found near the persons of any of the victims, with the exception of those about Mr. Wills' tent. The thirteen bodies were at the head station, and all within a space of about fifty yards square. It is supposed from the appearance and position of the dead that the blacks had gradually increased their numbers without awakening any suspicion as to their intention—that each individual of the party had been approached by a sufficient number of blacks to ensure his destruction without a struggle, and at a signal the whole were struck down immediately. Baker, the overseer, and his son, and a man known as Little Ned, were all murdered in the same manner, but as stakes were found beside them which may have been used as weapons of defence, it is believed that they made some resistance. Henry Watt, a very old man, was found about a mile out on a plain, murdered in the same manner. After the burial of the dead, the rest of the day was devoted to looking for the sheep, and restoring to some kind of order the property of various kinds that was strewn about in all directions. It was impossible to guess what had been taken away by the blacks, but the search for personal effects, clothing, &c., would seem to indicate that it had not been made in vain. In the afternoon Mr. Richards arrived from Springsure. On the following morning (Sunday,) after starting an efficient patrol to look for the missing men and sheep, eight of the party started after the blacks. The tracks of the blacks were found in all directions westerly from the station. At a distance of about two miles was found a large camp, where they had eaten some of the sheep. From this they moved off in a westerly direction, taking with them a mob of sheep (ewes and lambs,) judging from the tracks about 100. All along their tracks for some distance the remains of dead sheep were found, and frequent halts seem to have been made for the purpose of killing and eating sheep; for the last two miles that the tracks were followed those of the sheep disappeared, and it was supposed that the number they had taken had by this time been either exhausted or abandoned.—The track was followed about five miles, (two of which were in shrub) to where the blacks had camped on the night of the outrage. Upwards of fifty fires were counted; the number present was, therefore, probably not under three hundred, and of these a hundred may be assumed as the number of the fighting men. The presence of gins and children would seem to indicate that the attack was not premeditated, but had been suggested by the unwary and practically defenseless state of the unfortunate victims. A number of letters and other papers, scraps of clothing, and some trifles of plunder were found at the camp. The object of the party not being to follow the blacks at present, they returned to resume the search for the two missing men, and have the sheep counted. This was done, when about 800 were missing. The two missing men were found about sunset, murdered within half a mile of the station; they had been intercepted on attempting to join the people at the head station, and had apparently been killed without resistance. Their names were George Elliott and Tom. On the following morning a party, numbering eleven, started in pursuit of the blacks. About mid-day, on the second day of the pursuit, a large quantity of plunder, principally clothing, but including an immense variety of other articles, was found where it had been deposited by the blacks, and their camp was discovered about two hours before sunset. The place was carefully noted, and the party then encamped until half-past two a.m. on Wednesday morning, when their camp was stormed on foot without success. The nature of the ground prevented our bringing the horses near the camp without disturbing it. The party then came into Rainworth, where they found a section of native police under the command of Second Lieutenant Cave, who started in pursuit of the blacks on the same day (Thursday, 24th October)." Mr. G. V. Crawford, of Comet River, has forwarded to the *Sydney Morning Herald* a detailed account of the tragedy, from which we extract the annexed particulars of the summary punishment (retaliation) inflicted upon the blacks by a party of white people:—"After tedious and difficult work, the party succeeded in coming in sight of the camp fires on the second evening. Lying in ambush durthe night, the camp was surprised at daylight. The fire was brief but effective. About thirty demons bit the dust, and the camp was searched. To particularize the articles found would be tedious: but everything—except two watches, some papers, books, powder, and knives—together with some two hundred or more spears, a like quantity of boomerangs, and an endles assortment of their own implements were consigned to the flames."

## Obituary Notices.

Died at Pisarinco, N. B., on Thursday, March 6th, of Disease of the Heart, our much esteemed friend and brother, THOMAS E. CARTER, in the 44th year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their irreparable loss. Our deceased brother was a native of Ireland, but with his parents, who are still living, emigrated to this country some thirty years ago, where he has since resided, with the exception of four or five years spent in the United States. Of his early religious experience I know but little, save that he was converted to God about twenty-five years ago, in Fairmount-street Methodist Church, Philadelphia. Of the piety and zeal of those, through whose instrumentality he was led to seek an interest in the blood of Jesus, I have heard him speak repeatedly, as well as of the many happy seasons enjoyed by him during his connection with that church. After his return to this Province, he spent several years in Musquash, Carleton, and Black River, as a Teacher, giving general satisfaction, and winning many friends by his affable and Christian conduct. About five years ago he returned to Pisarinco, where he has since resided. At that time our cause there was in a very languishing condition, but through the efforts of Rev. Rich. Smith, then in Carleton, things began to wear a more promising aspect, backsliders were reclaimed, souls converted, and the few faithful ones greatly strengthened and encouraged. Brother Carter was appointed Leader, and well and faithfully did he discharge the duties devolving upon him. Since my arrival in the Circuit, he has been actively employed as a leader, Local Preacher, and Sabbath School Superintendent,—positions that he has filled with great credit to himself, and profit to those who have been favoured with his ministrations. In all my efforts to promote the interests of the cause of God, he heartily co-operated, ever evidencing a strong desire to glorify God in the conversion of souls.

As a Preacher, his talents were respectable, and his loss will be greatly felt by those to whom he was in the habit of preaching in the absence of the Ministers. As a leader, he was plain, earnest and affectionate, ever ready to receive, with open arms and friendly words, any poor soul, who was "weary of wandering from the Lord," and at length "was willing to return." As a friend, he was open, social and sincere, ever ready to think the best of an accused brother, while fearing the worst. He loved to converse; and never shall I forget the many happy hours, which we spent in the friendly discussion of religious subjects, which with a man of his intelligence, was ever deeply interesting. I loved him sincerely as a friend and a brother, as one on whom I could always confidently rely.

For some time past he complained of ill health, but nothing serious was apprehended until a week before he died. On Sunday, March 2nd, Dr. Humphreys of St. John was called in, who very frankly told them that his case was hopeless. I remained with him all that night, and although suffering much in body, was comfortable in mind. On Wednesday he appeared somewhat better, but early on Thursday morning, he began to feel that his end was near. Calling his wife to his side, he told her that he was dying, urged her to conduct family worship in the house, regularly to attend her class, and to strive to bring up the children in the fear of God; assuring her that God would be a father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow. After taking a solemn and affectionate farewell of each of his children, he requested his aged father to draw near, to whom he spake of the necessity of seeking religion, observing how awful it would be for them to be separated at the bar of God, and urged him to meet his son in heaven. Having now done with earth, he closed his eyes, and fell asleep in Jesus.

On the following Sabbath, we laid him in the grave. His funeral was very numerously attended, some being present from Carleton, Black River, Nerepis, and the surrounding settlements. The Brethren Salter, Beatty, Dill, McCarvour, Gore, and Fair, as leaders and stewards, were the bearers, and in sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection to eternal life, we committed his body to the tomb.

I endeavoured to improve the solemn event by preaching from "But now he is gone wherefore should I fast, can I bring him back again. I shall go to him, but he shall not return unto me," and rarely have I seen an assembly more deeply affected. May the seed sown produce a plenteous fruit, and we be always ready to meet our God, our lamps trimmed and our lights burning.

R. WILSON.


# Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 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.


## The War, and some of its Lessons.

It is impossible for us to watch with an indifferent eye the progress of the amazing struggle taking place in the neighbouring States. We doubt whether anything just like it has been previously exhibited in the history of the world. We see, on the one hand, an enlightened people, whose loud-vaunted boast has for eighty years been rung through the world, that "*their* government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed"—we see this people, after the fashion of the old world tyrannies, and with no higher motives, hurling immense masses of armed men upon their separated countrymen of the Sovereign States of the South, who only ask to be let alone that they may govern themselves according to their own consent. We see, on the other, less than eight millions of white men, of whom not three hundred thousand are slaveholders, who had been living in great prosperity under one of the two great free nations of the world, without any intolerable oppression to complain of, shedding their blood like water, manfully confronting the tremendous armies that threaten to overwhelm them, which more than twenty millions of their former fellow citizens are sending against them; bearing, as yet, with astonishing fortitude the almost total destruction of a most valuable commerce; enduring great privations, and making painful sacrifices with a courage worthy the holiest cause for which a patriot ever bled, in order to rid themselves forever of a connection become to them both hideous and hateful. Altogether this is a most marvellous spectacle.

The contest awakens the greatest interest among civilized nations, and is fraught with instruction and good or evil to all men. But should the solution of the military question by decisive Federal victories establish, for the time, the predominancy of the North, the political questions that will then come up for settlement, will be more difficult to vanquish than the Confederate armies.

For some time past, with one notable exception, the current of events has run strongly against the Southern cause. Defeat has followed defeat—retreat succeeded retreat. The enquiry now arises in all minds, how will the Confederates endure repeated disaster? Can they replace captured or disbanded armies? Can they feed, and clothe, and arm them? On all these topics the information derived from Northern sources is utterly worthless. On one point, indeed, the Northern statements have all along been so singularly uniform in their tone that one is forced to believe in their truthfulness—they have steadily declared the Southern women are most embittered secessionists—a fact, if true, we should infer, of very fruitful significance as indicating the force, depth and breadth of the Southern sentiment on behalf of their cause.

The most important consideration with all neutrals is, the side upon which victory will ultimately declare itself. No laurels as yet gained by the North have drawn the final result from the region of probabilities.

Meanwhile, the naval battle in Hampton Roads will be more suggestive to the nations of Europe than all the other combats of the campaign; and will be regarded everywhere as a great era in the history of maritime war. It is not of course that the idea of iron-clad ships is a novel one, or that the Merrimac and Monitor are the first of their kind produced that causes this naval duel to stand apart from all other naval conflicts. The value and necessity of mailed war ships has been prominently before the French and English mind since 1854; and many hundreds of thousands of pounds have within the last few years been expended in their construction; and innumerable experiments made to ascertain the most effective mode and form. We observe, even, that the Monitor, for the invention of which, the ingenious Swede, Ericsson, is so justly lauded, is, in its most essential parts, but the embodiment of the plans and suggestions of Captain Cole, which have been fully described and discussed in the English journals and Reviews during the last two years, and which, having been subjected to the test of severe experiment during the past year by the British government, have been adopted by that Government in a more perfect form than the Monitor exhibits—the revolving turret presenting a sloping surface to the line of fire like the Merrimac." The Merrimac—or Virginia, as the Confederates have re-named their mailed monster—is a more original production than the Monitor, and, considering the poverty of the South in mechanical resources, is an astonishing display of energy and skill; and would, doubtless, against a fleet of wooden ships, in deep water, be a much more formidable antagonist than the Monitor—being more heavily armed, and more effective as a ram, than the Ericsson champion. We believe, moreover, that it would not be very difficult, at some expense of life, for a few skilful, determined men, perfectly understanding her mode of construction and ventilation, to capture the Monitor by boarding. Still even the Virginia is only a floating utilization of the idea embodied in the sloping railway-iron roof of the battery most destructive in its fire on Fort Sumpter last Spring. The same remark is applicable to the Federal iron-clad gun-boats on the Mississippi.

The peculiarity that distinguishes the contest between the two American vessels is that it is the first battle between two mailed ships that ever took place, and that though the Virginia may be considerably, and the Monitor is somewhat damaged, yet the battle proved that iron-clad ships may be built perfectly impregnable to the heaviest artillery at this moment in use.—The Virginia is a mere make-shift, extemporized under great disadvantages, yet she proved practically invincible to broadside after broadside from forts and ships armed with very heavy cannon. The endurance and power of each vessel proves that iron-clad vessels may be constructed so as to pass the strongest forts with impunity, and lay cities and dockyards in ashes, and destroy shipping at will—a terrible revelation to all the nations of the world.

Iron-faced forts will not prevent this result, for iron-clad vessels would pass them defiantly, without waiting for their reduction. It is impossible to say what further development of power may be given to artillery beyond the point at which recent improvements have arrived; but it would seem to be certain that no increased velocity or weight of metal can restore the ancient relation between attack and defence—no increased weight of missiles will be likely to prove as destructive to the iron-clad ships as shot and shell to the wooden ships of the present day.—There is, we know, a limit to the thickness and weight of iron in which a mailed ship will be able to array herself—a limit determined by her power of flotation, and by the depth of water in the harbors to be defended. But there is also a limit to the power of artillery, found in the law of metallic cohesion, beyond which the explosive power of powder cannot be resisted. It is true, the extreme limit in neither case, under all possible modifications, has yet been discovered; still we believe the day of wooden war-ships is forever gone—another wooden line-of-battle ship will never probably be built. The palmy days of stone forts is also gone. Gibraltar's and Cronstadt's and Cherbourg's will mourn their departing strength and glory. Floating iron-clad batteries must be hereafter the principal protection of the great marts of commerce.—Vast expenses will have to be incurred in the almost total re-construction of the navies of the world. The wealth and mechanical skill of Britain will secure to her, for many a long day, the same relative superiority in an iron-clad navy that she at present enjoys in a wooden one.—Great wars will become increasingly expensive, and yet, by sea, we think, less and less bloody.

May the Almighty Father of passion-tortured man hasten the glad day when the glorious and beneficent victories of peace shall for ever supersede the bloody triumphs of war.

## Arminianism Unexceptionably Evangelical.

The pious but eccentric Rowland Hill is reported, towards the close of his life, to have acknowledged that though, in his earlier years, he had fought what he termed the Arminian devil, yet, in his latter days, he found it necessary rather to fight the devil of Antinomianism. This change in the current of his feelings resulted probably as much from his better acquaintance with the doctrines of genuine Arminianism, as from his larger experience of the baneful effects of rigid Calvinism. His first object of attack was a phantom; his last a palpable reality, many-sided in appearance, subtle in its movements, and indomitable in its spirit. This evil is unquestionably one of the worst with which the religion of Christ has to contend. It belongs not exclusively to sect or party, but, like some rank and noxious weed, thrives best in cultivated soil. Its representatives and supporters are those who "hold the truth in unrighteousness," and who have "a form of godliness" but are destitute of its power, who walk under the name of disciples, but are "enemies of the cross of Christ." We do not hesitate to say that the conduct of such is the greatest obstacle to the Church's unity and power, and the supreme hindrance to the conversion of the unbelieving world. It is this which diminishes and dries up the river of the water of life, long before its streams reach the ends of the earth, while it often pollutes and poisons what is left behind. Gratefully admitting, as we do, the increased vitality of the Christian Church during the last few years, and the successes which it has achieved in the improvement of morals and in the salvation of souls, we feel that there is yet cause to mourn over a fearful prevalence of ungodliness in the land, and a still more fearful participation in it by those who ostensibly are "on the Lord's side," and who claim to be regarded as His peculiar people.

Where shall we look for means suitable and sufficient to remedy this evil? To the Gospel itself, and to that alone. The object which it ever keeps in view is the holiness of man—the infusion of a pure nature into a sinful soul, and the regulation of his conduct by that law which is unchangeably righteous, holy, just, and good. The Gospel provides for all this. Christ gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works. Faith in his name does not merely save us from guilt, but it also sets us free from the bondage of sin. If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature.

The Gospel, however, must be fully uttered, and faithfully enforced upon the conscience.—There is fatal tendency in the human heart to pervert the grace of God, by embracing partial views respecting its design, or by drawing false conclusions from its provisions and promises.—This tendency will of course be confirmed and strengthened by defective instruction, and much more by the substitution of error for the doctrines which are according to godliness. It is by the manifestation of the truth, in its stern simplicity and its universal adaptation to human feeling and deportment, that we commend ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God.

Our Lord was explicit in his testimony concerning the divine law. He protested that the design of his coming was not to destroy but to fulfil it. He explained its spirituality, he confirmed its authority, and he placed man under the very strongest motives to keep all the commandments.

The Apostles, too, were careful to show that the law of God was not made void, but was established by the faith of the gospel. They proved, by a variety of arguments, that men should not continue in sin, under the supposition that grace would abound in delivering them from its guilt and punishment. More than that, they were instant in season, out of season, reproving, rebuking, and exhorting, "warning every man, and teaching every man in all wisdom," lest any should fail of the grace of God, and that they might present every man perfect in Christ Jesus.

Without in the least disparaging the labors of those who differ from us on the subject of unconditional election, we must nevertheless hold it to be true that the Arminian view is the only one upon which consistently we can follow the example thus set before us. We rejoice to know that "the doctrines of grace and a free salvation" are "boldly proclaimed" by others, but by ourselves they are as fully maintained, and are showed much more harmoniously to involve the responsibility of every sinner for his own condemnation, and the obligation of every believer to perfect holiness in the fear of the Lord. With all respect for the good intentions of our contemporaries, we do not take our place among evangelicals as a matter of favour, or "notwithstanding sad inconsistencies" which they profess to see in our belief.

What, we might be allowed to ask, can so fairly exhibit "the doctrines of grace" as that theology which teaches that Christ died for all men, that therefore it is the duty of every human being to repent and believe the Gospel; and the privilege of every Christian to be sanctified throughout body, soul, and spirit, and so to remain blameless until the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ? This is free salvation—provided by infinite love for all, offered in good faith to all, and bestowed without money or price, without merit or good works, upon every one that believeth, whether Jew or Gentile. This is full salvation, though not final nor "finished," until, by patient continuance in well-doing, the life of probation is ended and the crown of glory is secured. Proclaiming thus the possibility of every man's salvation, yet the fallibility of every child of God, we magnify divine mercy to the highest degree, while, at the same time, we give force to those warnings and threatenings which are found in the Apostolic epistles, but which are totally inapplicable if "they whom God hath accepted in his beloved, effectually called and sanctified by his Spirit, can neither totally nor finally fall away from the state of grace; but shall certainly persevere therein to the end, and be eternally saved." (See Westminster Conf. of Faith, chap. xvii). If inconsistency is to be charged anywhere, it must be on those who while they "boldly proclaim the doctrines of grace and a free salvation," yet believe that "God by an eternal and immutable decree . . . . in Christ hath chosen some men to eternal life and the means thereof: and also according to his sovereign power, and the unsearchable counsel of his own will . . . . hath passed by and foreordained the rest to dishonour and wrath, to be for their sin inflicted, to the praise of the glory of His justice." (See Larger Catechism of Westminster Divines, Ques. 13.) Still, however, we must say that we like such inconsistency. It goes a far way to neutralize the strongly Antinomian tendency of Calvinism. As we regard our own providential and "high vocation" among the different sections of the church catholic to be, not the promulgation of certain doctrines, nor the observances of certain rites, but the spread of scriptural holiness throughout the land; we hail as fellow laborers all—of whatever denomination—who preach Christ crucified, and who insist on the cardinal duties of repentance, faith, and loving obedience. If they cast out the unclean spirits of Antinomianism, even though they should not follow with us, we regard them as brethren beloved; but we also claim it as our inalienable right to call upon all men to return to God, and to testify that, without mental reservation, He offers and desires them to accept salvation from all sin, and eternal glory.

## Prospects of the South.

The authorities at Washington, we are inclined to believe, are assuming the office of supervisors-general over all Telegraphic intelligence which is destined for northern localities. The news so transmitted from time to time, carries inconsistency on the face of it. Limited as we are, to a great degree at least, to the public opinions and information of Northern actors,—we are deprived, without question, of many items which would enlighten the public without benefitting the Federal cause, while those which obtain publicity are dressed for their particular part in the one-sided drama. Who believes for instance in twelve thousand prisoners being captured at a single battle? False to the South, or in league with the North, they may have been; but, then, they were volunteers, not prisoners. The idea of such a capture may harmonize with our views of what discipline and energy could effect against nomadism and terror; but the southern soldiers are armed and desperate. The conquest which would subjugate without killing fifteen thousand of this class of men, would be unequalled in the annals of military warfare; while it might well be deemed a recompense for, and obliterator of, the Bull's Run calamity.

We are much mistaken if the late reverses assume as serious an aspect to the South as many would have us imagine. We have from the first perceived a broad and reasonable basis upon which the South might justly rest its principles while holding them up to the nation's gaze as being meritorious and just. And when a people have once decided that their cause is that of righteous defence, it is natural that calamities should be admitted into the category of general prospective events. We confess, that members of the same family which issued, during the close of the last century, a certain Declaration of Independance, might well regard the first article of said Declaration as affording sufficient grounds of justification for any and every secession which disaffection might superinduce during all coming time. With the example of an illustrious and noble Parent before him, why should the son's conduct be censured?

Next to the certainty of being sustained by justice, we place in the category of Southern incentives, the principle upon which the attempt of its authorities at securing independance is opposed. The effort is designated by the North, rebellion; its promoters and abettors are termed enemies to their country and aspirants after power; their promised reward, in case of subjugation, is the traitor's doom. There is something in human nature which transforms the love of liberty, when persecuted, into intense desperation. Let any man force his individual enemy into a room, close the doors, cut off all comforts, and threaten the prisoners with further treatment calculated to humble his pride, and compel him to obey the will of a man only his own equal; the result is, on a small scale, the same proud defiance, and persistence in clinging to freedom, which have already led to hostilities in the neighbouring Republic. The wonder is, that with so many examples on record of national prowess, self-sacrifice and indomitable energy, when evoked by oppression, the North should ever have braved the gigantic task of humiliating the Southern Confederacy.

The United Netherlands have survived the repeated attempts of an eighty-years war on the part of Spain, in endeavoring to bring their territory into subjection to the court at Madrid. The tactics of Faruese, Alva and Parma; the bravery of Spanish chivalry, and the undying hostility and pride of the despotic Philip II., were defeated and humbled by a people who had only unanimity and bravery to defend them. Cheerfully the devoted sufferers submerged their most valuable fields and abandoned their most wealthy cities to the flames, that the invaders progress might be checked. But the intelligent American possesses a history as fraught with instruction on this point as that of Holland, and one, moreover, more deeply interesting to himself. The "constitution of the United States" was the reward of self-sacrifice. The animosities of American society, but lately interrupted, were purchased by the indomitable spirit which could endure privation and pain rather than submit to the Stamp act of Britain. The long applauded self-sacrifice which met that act with a determination to make use of no articles upon which the obnoxious Tariff might present the shadow of a claim, has not surely been crowded out of the American character by the prosperity of one century—and why should it not succeed as well in southern as in northern latitudes?

The consciousness of superiority in military advantages may also stimulate the South. Our own limited knowledge of military tactics convinces us, that twelve men standing on their own ground, fighting for their homes and freedom, and surrounded with willing assistance adequate to their necessities, are equal to one hundred who, on an enemy's territory, meet with general desolation where they had hoped for refreshment. Besides, the revolver and rifle have ever been familiar companions to the rugged mountaineers who constitute the stamina, if not the flower, of the southern armies. It requires a tedious and irksome course of self-denial and discipline, as well as some acquaintance with scenes of active strife, to place the gentleman of the counter on a par with the stern huntsman of the valley. The contrast is the more striking when the former has but the opinions of politicians, not always harmonious, to urge him in the contest, while the latter fights with the dread of desolation, oppression and death, ever hovering before his imagination.

That the Southern Confederacy, with the many officials who form connecting links in the lengthened chain of so-called rebellion, are gazing upon the rapidly transpiring events upon their continent with deliberation and courage, may, we think, be clearly traced in a manifesto lately circulated among the people of Georgia, over the names of members of the late Provisional government of that State, on the occasion of laying down their office. Evidences of Providential interposition and favor in their behalf are there enumerated; the formidable hosts arrayed against them are, with their advantages, summed up; the prospect of foreign interference is regarded as questionable; the ruin of many cities and villages is anticipated. Yet in view of all this, there are energy, determination and courage calmly and most clearly expressed. True, these officials may be members of a party; but we question much whether the vandalism which must inevitably be associated in some degree with the progress of invading armies, will not enlarge, rather than lessen, the numbers and perseverance of such a combination.

The hope of ultimate recognition by other nations, however, must mingle with the anticipations of the South and urge its defence. There are powerful opinions abroad as to the right of any nation to injure the commerce of other countries while it recklessly cripples its own—the existence of treaties and laws to the contrary, notwithstanding. Society requires laws for the preservation of property from the unreasonable assaults of even those whose self-interest might be supposed to be a sufficicient safe-guard. Why the rule cannot be extended to a national, as well as a social scale, we cannot divine. There are hundreds who refuse to apply the principle in the case of the American war, who would yet have but brief hesitation in assisting to enforce it were the same circumstances transpiring between the inmates of their domestic circle. Looking at petty interests, we are keen, discerning, sensitive; gazing upon abstract principles, we are purblind.

Let us not be understood to prophecy respecting, or wish for, any particular ultimatum in the future of either of the American belligerent powers as an independent Journalist, we merely present facts which appear to us incontrovertible

## Liverpool Circuit.

MR. EDITOR,—In taking a retrospective view of this Circuit, for the past year, many particulars present themselves, of a character both *pleasing and painful*. Lights and shades may be seen which are calculated to produce in the mind emotions of pleasure and of grief.

Death has broken in upon our ranks, and by his stealthy and unrelenting influence, minister and members have ceased to exist among men. Our dear brother Avery, in the prime of life, was called to leave his Master's work, and gloriously enter on his eternal reward. Sister Eliza Payzant, who met in my class, and gave such undoubted proofs of her piety, devotedness to Christ, and growth in grace, now sleeps in Jesus. And Miss Barnaby, of Milton, whose piety was unquestionable, and whose zeal and labours seemed to hold up our feeble cause there, is no longer among the living. The best of all is, they died in a sure and certain hope of eternal life.

Another source of uneasiness, to every well regulated mind, wherever manifested, is, that the Word preached does not invariably produce those visible results so much desired; and that the class meetings and other means of spiritual edification, for the members of the Church, do not appear to be always duly appreciated. As it regards our own branch of the Church of Christ, the neglect of the latter, leads to spiritual declension, conformity to the world, and greatly impedes the extension of religion. Prayer meetings, Class meetings, and our other prudential means of grace, should be sacredly attended to, by all those who profess to be in Church fellowship, if they expect to retain religion, to grow in grace, or to see the spiritual prosperity and efficiency of the Church. When Zion thus travaileth, with zeal and energy, the word of God will become quick and powerful, believers will be edified and built up in the faith of the Gospel, and sinners will be scripturally converted to God. To the Church it may be said, "Awake, awake, and put on thy beautiful garments!"

We sometimes see clouds arise, and spread themselves over our financial prospects. Deaths, removals, losses, depressions of business, with other causes interfere with the temporal prospects of the Church, as well as the world. Some of these will exert an unfavourable influence upon us. Although we have a few large subcribers, and members who contribute their portion to swell the aggregate; still it will require liberality and effort to realize the amount expected by the Financial District Meeting. And after all that may be obtained from the Circuit and Contingent Fund, there will be a large deficiency, for which there is no provision. These clouds we hope will break and disperse, and by the blessing of God on the efforts made, we shall assume our proper financial position.

It is also, in every place so situated, a source of discouragement, that the country parts present so small a field for either spiritual or temporal development.

But our picture has its *light* as well as its *dark* shades. These light shades arise from *hope* and from *facts*. We cannot but hope that God will own his word, and render it instrumental in the conversion of sinners; and that believers will be built up in the faith of the Gospel. Many of his faithful servants, some of whom have fallen asleep in Christ, have here sown the seeds of eternal life, which we trust will spring up, and produce fruit to the praise and glory of God.

It is really gratifying, to a pious mind, to witness the congregations which assemble, especially on the Sabbath evening, in his sanctuary. Their decorum, their attention to the truths delivered, and their belief of them are encouraging facts; but these are not sufficient to save the soul. Except the unregenerate go further, they cannot enjoy religion here, or heaven hereafter, Conversion to God must accompany these, or the soul is lost forever.

The state of some of the classes, and the few who have given themselves to God and his Church, induce us to look forward to the period when the Lord will pour his Spirit upon us from on high, and "the wilderness shall become a fruitful field," and "the desert shall blossom as the rose." May the Lord hasten the time!

The impression made upon my mind, while attending the Missionary Meetings, on my own, Petite Reviere, and Port Mouton Circuits, is that the interest taken in this department, will be equal to last year. The scarcity of money, however, arising from the depression of business, may possibly affect the missionary receipts of these and other Circuits. The meetings were, upon the whole, well attended; and if we may judge from the speeches delivered by some of the laymen, and the feeling manifested, our real friends have not lost the true missionary spirit. They do not wish to confine the Gospel to themselves, but to send it to those who are in the region and shadow of death. All true Wesleyans feel for their brethren in distant lands, who have forgotten the God of their salvation, and have not been mindful of the Rock of their strength; and all such as would confine their liberality to their own locality, have become degenerate plants of the Wesleyan soil. The Liverpool District will, I have no doubt, evince, by tangible and unquestionable facts, that there are only a few professedly Methodists in it, who have not a heart to feel for, and a purse to assist in sending salvation to the spiritually destitute.

On March 12th the ladies, connected with the Wesleyan Church, held their annual sale of useful and fancy articles, at the Hall near the residence of John Campbell, Esq., who kindly offered the use of the same, free of charge, and thereby enchanced the receipts. In connection with the above they had a refreshment table, the proceeds of which were intended to be presented to the resident Minister. The whole was prepared in good style, and was well patronized by the public. The amount realized was $160.

A few days after the ladies held their Soiree, they deputed Mrs. John Mulhall to present me with a purse, containing the handsome sum of $80. This present was accompanied with the following kind, expressive, and encouraging note.

"DEAR SIR,—The Ladies of the Wesleyan Parsonage Aid Society, desire to present you with a tangible proof of their appreciation of your services, and therefore beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse, with $80. We trust that your labours among us, during the ensuing year, will be owned of Him without whose blessing all earthly good availeth little; and that health and prosperity may attend yourself and family.

Yours respectfully,
On behalf of the Society,
S. B. MULHALL.
Vice President."

Rev. George Johnson.
*March* 21, 1862.

The manner in which this handsome present was prepared and presented, has produced an indelible impression on my mind. I shall ever reflect with pleasure, on the "tangible proof" given to me by the Ladies of Liverpool, "of their appreciation" of my imperfect services. I thus avail myself of your valuable periodical to publicly express to them my thanks for this expression of their kindness to myself and family. And should it be in the order of Divine providence, that I should remain with them another year, I trust my labours may be more abundantly owned of God; and that he may be glorified in the extension of his Son's Kingdom.

I have much pleasure in observing that the Ladies Parsonage Aid Society have, since I occupied the station, added to the comfort and appearance of the interior of the Parsonage by placing therein several articles to the amount of at least $120, as well as papering several rooms.

The Trustees have also repaired the exterior of the Parsonage; and they contemplate painting their Church, which will greatly improve its appearance. The paint, oil, &c., for the said purpose, they have already procured. I trust that such of them as are now far advanced in life, may live sufficiently long, not only to see their sanctuary beautified; but that they may witness many brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus, who shall ultimately take their places in the church.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,
GEORGE JOHNSON.

*Liverpool, March* 25, 1862.

## Methodism in Paris.

The incident narrated below, while a proof of the growth of Methodism in Paris, illustrates the regard which Napoleon has to appearances, in the erection of new buildings:

It will perhaps be remembered that the purchase of extensive premises in Paris for the erection of a chapel in a principal street was sanctioned by the last British Conference. Very recently the Prefect of the Seine, who superintends the architectural adornment and transformation of Paris (for Napoleon III. will be recognized in history as the *second founder* of Paris, as Nebuchadnezzar was of Babylon, and Augustus of Rome,) sent for the architect, M. de Valcourt, who feared that it was intended to forbid or restrain the building. But the fact proved to be quite the reverse. The projected building was not thought high enough to match with its neighbors; they are compelled, therefore, to erect two octagonal turrets, one on each side, twenty feet higher than the adjoining house, this will necessitate thicker walls, and an additional expense of £800; but it will render the chapel all the more handsome and conspicuous, like a city set on a hill that can not be hid. In making the contract a clause was added, much against the inclination of the contractor, that no part of work should be carried on on the Lord's day.—The cessation of labor on that day contrasted with the busy scenes around, will be a practical lesson and a silent reproof to the Sabbath-desecrating inhabitants of the imperial city. The premises are to include a chapel, school, and a preaching-room for Germans

# Parliamentary.

## House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, March 25.

The House met at 12 o'clock, and went into Committee on bills, and passed the Revenue Bills.

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill to regulate the sale of bricks, staves, and other articles. Read a first time.

Mr. A. Campbell presented a petition from Tracadie, asking the House not to interfere in the case of the prisoner Potty, now in the Penitentiary. The hon. member also introduced a bill on Offences against Religion.

Mr. Hatfield presented a petition from John McIver, an aged school teacher, for a grant of land.

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock. When it resumed it went into Committee on Bills, and passed a bill to erect a Court House and Jail in Yarmouth; also, a bill concerning assessment in the County of Hants.

The bill for incorporating and winding up Joint Stock Companies was taken up, and after reconsidering and adopting the double liability clause, passed.

Pro. Sec. read letters from the head of the Excise, Crown Land, and Post Office Departments, in reply to questions put by him. The gist of the letters was that no reductions could be made without injury to the Departments.

Mr. Caldwell introduced a Bill in reference to the building of a bridge in Cape Breton.

The Prov. Sec. said, referring to proposed saving in Light House service, that the Committee on Navigation Securities were now sitting, and their particular attention would be called to it. The change recommended of making Superintendent of Light Houses and the Master of the Daring one officer, had been considered before, and abandoned. At present he did not care to take any action in the matter, as the Captain of the Daring was confined to his house by sickness.

Prov. Sec. read a letter from Sheriff Gibbons, in reply to the questions put to him recently, in reference to disrespectful expressions said to have been used by him towards the Royal Family and British Institutions. The reply was not considered by any means satisfactory. We presume some more explicit reply will be required.

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock next day.

WEDNESDAY, March 26.

House met at 3 o'clock.

Several bills were read a third time.

Mr. S. Campbell, from the committee on the amendment of the laws, reported against the bill for the extension of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases.

Mr. Bourinot, the introducer of the bill, moved that the report of the committee be not received:

After a long debate—which we do not give, as the bill was thoroughly discussed before—

Mr. Bourinot's motion was sustained—30 to 23.

Mr. Pryor introduced a bill relating to the Board of Health in Halifax.

(By this bill the board will consist of the Mayor and Aldermen.)

Hon. Mr. Johnston, in referring to the present position of public affairs, stated that Hon. Provincial Secretary on a previous day had said that if he failed to reconstruct the Government by honorable advances to gentlemen of the Opposition, he would announce what course he intended to pursue. He (Mr. J.) was authorized to say by the gentlemen of the Opposition that they thought it inconsistent with their public position to assist in any reconstruction. He thought, therefore, it was due to the country and the House that the intentions of the Government should be announced as soon as possible.

The Hon. Prov. Secretary had no hesitation in frankly announcing the intentions of the Government. He never believed any government could be properly carried on with so small a majority, and he was not the man to carry on a government with a majority of two, any longer than was necessary. He should wind up the ordinary business, and as early as convenient appeal to the country.

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock next day.

THURSDAY, March 27.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

The principal business was the consideration of the Estimates in supply. It passed through Committee. When reported up we presume some discussion will arise on several of the items.

The Legislative Council transmitted the Statute Labor Bill, with an amendment, exempting Cumberland from its operation. The amendment was not agreed to by the House.

FRIDAY, March 28.

House met at 3 p.m.

Mr. Eason introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the preservation of useful birds and animals.

Mr. McFarlane, from the committee on private bills, reported in favor of a bill to incorporate the Victoria Coal Mine Company; also, of a bill relating to assessments in Cape Breton.

A message from the Leg. Council informed the house that they had agreed to the revenue bills, and also to a bill to incorporate the Dartmouth Mechanics' Institute.

Mr. S. Campbell, from the committee on the amendment of the laws, reported favorably of a bill to amend the law relating to commissioners of streets, and a bill relating to assessment in the city of Halifax.

Mr. Pryor introduced a bill to authorize the sale of a portion of the Halifax Common.

Mr. Donkin, from a select committee, reported favorably of a bill on the subject of river fisheries.

Dr. Tupper presented a petition from the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, on the subject of the registration of births, deaths and marriages.

The objected votes reserved from the committee of supply were then taken up.

The first vote of $1000 for the Governor's Private Secretary was objected to, and after long discussion the vote passed 21 to 25.

On the question of the reduction of the members' pay, and other legislative expenses, a lengthened debate ensued. The amount in the estimate finally passed 22 to 25.

After some remarks upon the position of public affairs—the House adjourned until 12 o'clock on Monday.

MONDAY March 31.

House met at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Eason introduced a bill to establish police regulations in Dartmouth.

Mr. James McDonald from the committee on private bills reported in favor of a bill to authorize assessment in Bridgewater for fire purposes.

Hon. Attorney General introduced a bill to amend chap. 60 Revised Statutes on the subject of dividing grammar-school monies in the county of Hants; also a b