

The very best Sabbath school minister goes before the same audience, and with no greater effort than before his immediate attention of his auditors, and speaks to them as though endowed with a tongue of fire.

Obituary.

MR. JAMES MANN, OF OABARUS, G. D. Died, at Oabarus, January 21st, 1868. Bro. James Mann, in the 61st year of his age. Bro. Mann was born in Liverpool, N. S., and came to Oabarus more than forty years ago.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1868.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Obits, notices, and other notices addressed to us from any of the Circles within the bounds of this Conference shall pass through the hands of the Editors.

Muller's Life of Trust.

Within the past three or four years the attention of the religious public has been called to the extraordinary labors, in the cause of Christian charity, of George Muller, of Bristol, England. This person, distinguished by his excellences as a Christian, and his laboriousness in the service of the Divine Master, has especially attracted notice by some methods of proceeding quite out of the ordinary course—methods the opposite of those, which, in the judgment of piety and intelligence, have ever been regarded as only consistent with a prudent high-sounding Christian.

The Love Feast.

Wesleyan Methodism has often been accused of introducing "novelties" into her church arrangements, and the class meeting, love feast, renewal of the covenant, &c., have been referred to in proof of the accusation. To this charge we have to reply, "It is not a novelty, but a revival of an ancient and venerable practice."

The Agape, or Feast of Love.

The Agape, or Feast of Love, was one of the earliest customs of the Christian Church. It is not pretended that it was commanded to be observed, either by Christ or the Apostles; but that it grew up out of the peculiar circumstances of the converts, and exhibited, while also serving to cement, unity and brotherly love among them.

beginning to make an impression. There are no more, throughout the country, local societies for "defence," and central associations for mutual counsel and effort. It does not seem, however, that at present any object is contemplated by the societies, save the preservation of conventional and status. This increased fervor in Church circles is not at all to be confounded with a revival of religion, implying improved spirituality, a warmer appreciation of the truth, and a more zealous anxiety for its diffusion, but is simply an awakening of fastidious political and social interests, and of the instinct of self-preservation, on their behalf.

Out an Afternoon with our Preacher.

Our preacher is about forty years of age. I do not know particularly his former life, but am quite certain that he does not now either smoke or chew. I have never seen him whittling sticks in front of any of his village stores. He does not smoke, and he has not a pipe in his hand. He has a ministerial brooch, nor any of his members, nor to any of the town's people, and yet he has never had any charge of church or prayer meeting.

Secularism Revived.

The rise of the Evangelical Alliance is within the memory of young men. There has not been time enough for us to forget the promise that made, nor the glowing hopes entertained. The battle of the sexes was over. Historical grievances were to be forgiven and forgotten. The world should witness, at length, a "happy family," comprising representatives of inveterate antagonisms, and should learn that, however distant the day when all men shall come to the same intellectual views of religion, a common consciousness of its pre-eminence sentiment is an affinity sufficient to insure the unity of the Church.

Ventilation and Freshening.

I have been interested and instructed by the articles on "Freshening." It is a good thing for all churches to have some preparation for good services, and to present them well. But I have been thinking of the very close connection between ventilation and freshening. I am anxious to modest to venture in the way of instruction on this subject. So much has been written and spoken of late years, on the whole subject of ventilation, by scientific and learned men, that perhaps it is scarcely for any humbler person, who pretends to no scientific attainments, to say or write more.

Prediction of the Civil War.

From the N. Y. Alliance. Six—In a "Life, Adventures, and Opinions" of Col. George Hanger, printed in London (reprinted in New York in 1861), a copy of which is possessed by the N. Y. Society Library, may be found the following remarkable predictions of the present war in this country. The writer, the notorious and eccentric Major Hanger, who afterwards succeeded in the Mexican war, was an officer in the British army during a part of the present war. Before the close of the war, just before its commencement, he was entertained at dinner by some of the American officers. Referring to this occasion he says: "I shall here relate a conversation that took place one day at my table (Gen. Dickenson's) before a large company, and an opinion which I gave relative to the future destiny of the government of that country (the U. S.) and I am of opinion, that the state of affairs there is equally certain, and a dissolution of the United States. At that time, (1858), when peace had been concluded but a few weeks, I was of that opinion, and remember well, when Gen. Dickenson asked me my opinion of the government and of its stability, I communicated my thoughts in nearly the following words. "Six, as long as Gen. Washington, and the other principal military characters and leading men in Congress, who have brought about this revolution, are alive, the Government will remain united, but when all of you are in your graves, there will be wars, and rumours of wars in this country; there are too many interests in it for them to remain under one government. Just as this war commences, you were going to fight among yourselves, and would have fought had the British not interfered; if you then, and all British united against us, as your common enemy; but, one of these days the Northern and Southern powers will fight as vigorously against each other as they have against the British. This country, which its population shall be completed, in large enough for three great empires. "The great finger of Nature has been distinctly pointed out three extensive boundaries of your country—the North River, the first; the Great Potomac, which runs 300 miles from Alexandria to the sea, the second; and the Mississippi, the third and last. When the country north of Kentucky is completely settled, and the country further on to the Banks of the Mississippi, which is small, becomes popular and powerful, do you think they will be subjected to a government established at Philadelphia or New York, at a distance of so many hundred miles? But such a defection will not happen for a very long period of time, until the inhabitants of that country become numerous and powerful; the Northern and Southern powers will first divide and combat in arms." "I remember perfectly well Gen. Dickenson's reply to my opinion. He said, 'I would not have thought that I should ever live to see that day—I yet I am afraid that they will do some grounds of suspicion for the foundation of your opinion.' "I will risk a further opinion, relative to the Southern States, should I live to a good old age, I am confident that I shall hear of the Southern States, and that the Southern powers in America will be established, and that the other States will then depend on the judgment of these States."