

Correspondence.

Letter from Canada.

MY DEAR SIR.—Your Minutes for 1856 were obligingly forwarded to me immediately after publication, and I had scarcely finished reading them when I had determined to send you some fraternal comments on their contents; for I liked their typographical neatness, and the British form in which you had done your business, and your array of Districts, well headed up with their respective Secretaries, and your array of Districts, well headed up with their respective Secretaries, and your array of Districts, well headed up with their respective Secretaries...

ings and grounds; and the noble offers made by Cobourg, Hamilton, and other places, shew a fine enthusiastic Methodist feeling for making sure of the Institution.

Many Churches have been built this Conference year, and still they are building; and the President, and our Rattenburgs, Punshons, and Wisemans may keep their talents bright for fresh dedicatory occasions. You doubtless heard of the very generous and successful efforts of the Quebec Wesleyans at the commencement of the year in their Church-edifice affairs, under the direction of their pastor, the Co-delegate. And recently the Montreal Wesleyans have had a meeting for removing the debt of £12,000 on their beautiful city-sanctuary; and—tell it with admiration!—the Trustees gave £4,000, and others present £3,336, making £7,336 as the avails of the memorable evening; and it is expected that the whole debt will now be liquidated; and this is done that the opulent Montreal Methodists may in future extend their means on other noble undertakings. Insinuate not that the Wesleyans of Eastern Canada are imbecile and miserly. They have seen the "Tongue of Fire," and after lately reading it themselves, have sent from Montreal a large gratuitous supply of "Gold and the Gospel" for our Western Canada Ministers. Welcome to Wesleyan munificence! Is not our Deity of Heaven?

Another Conference will soon arrive, which is to be held in our capacious and elegant Richmond-street Church, Toronto, where we shall unite to hail the British Representative, your three Representatives, and the respected Representatives from the United States. Say, shall we be honored and delighted to see you? Will it not be the largest and best Conference ever held in Canada? And we shall sing thus of our vital Methodism, with high thanks and unctious: "More and more it spreads and grows, Earth's happy portion!"

My Dear Sir, I am, Very respectfully yours, J. SCOTT, Wesley Mount, Canada, March 5.

Letter from Newfoundland.

Ma. Enour.—Sir,—If you can find a place in the columns of your valuable journal for the following communication, it will at least be gratifying to some of your numerous readers; and will also serve to recall to others, vivid reminiscences of the scene of their former labors. I had intended, some months ago, to have made mention of the transactions of last year, but not having done so, will simply remark, that in the month of January of that year, our friends had a very interesting meeting, and on the subsequent evening the children had one also, the nett proceeds of admission to which yielded £12 11s. cy. This was followed by a subscription amounting to £29 10s. 10d., thus realising £2 10s., which sum the trustees expended in repairs done to our parsonage.

On Thursday, the 13th of the present month, one hundred of our friends, as many as the upper school-room would comfortably accommodate, (in connection with those who presided at the tables, with their attendants, and some invited guests) sat down to a plentiful repast, not without its delicacies, gratuitously provided by the ladies of our congregation; the room was tastefully decorated with flags, amongst which the "meteor flag" of our Father-land had, as a matter of fact, the most honorable place; it was also brilliantly illuminated by chandeliers brought from our Church, and the handsome candlesticks with their lights placed amidst the china. The attention of the meeting was directed to the necessity of a new enclosure of our large and beautifully situated Cemetery, which was unanimously agreed upon, and should be done, and the wish generally expressed, that a stone wall should be built around it,—suffice it to say that a subscription (including the price of admission to the meeting) amounting to nearly £50 was the immediate result.

On the following evening 230 children took tea together in the same place, which was generally furnished by the same ladies. On this evening a representation was made that a number of our friends, the mortal remains of whose ancestors repose around the place of worship, had determined to turn out in a body at the fitting period, and gratuitously bring to the spot the requisite material; thus encouraged, the Trustees will be enabled to accomplish this desirable object, and also to paint the inside of our Cemetery, as but few have at present been appointed. Yours most respectfully, W. E. SHENSTONE, Carbonear, Feb. 20, 1857.

Protestant Association.

We have lately abated entirely, and of set purpose, from offering such remarks as seemed to us appropriate to the present crisis in our public affairs; lest we might, by meaning to contend alone for the maintenance of Protestant principles, appear to advocate the interests of a certain class of statesmen. This may be accounted a morbid sensibility to the imputation of interference with political movements, and the course it dictates as altogether indefensible at so important a juncture in the history of our province as that at which we are now arrived. It may be said that condemning, as we must most heartily do, the mercenary spirit of party which for the sake of elevation to power will barter principles of the most sacred character, and unreluctantly accord to Rome the position she claims as a state—that corruptly intriguing with each she may use either at will—no hesitation should be evinced by the religious press, or by Protestant bodies, in conceding at once support to any statesman who boldly avows the intention of battling for the freedom of his country's councils from subjection to the Pope and maintaining at all hazards the beneficent ascendancy of Protestantism. The argument is in the abstract irresistible; we do not affirm that in the concrete it can be very easily gained. Nevertheless, most fully aware how deep rooted and powerful political prejudices and prepossessions are, and not ignorant that some who now steadily, and we trust sincerely, protest their loyalty to Protestantism have been largely instrumental in prostrating this province at the feet of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, we conceive that we are more than justified in maintaining that position on which the organ of the present government very recently complimented us, saying, "the Wesleyan, and some others of the religious press, express just enough to make it understood that while they are prepared at all times to uphold the principles of their faith they are not to be hoodwinked by scheming politicians." An impermissible sentence, therefore, we should have observed until the party conflicts at present disturbing the repose of several constituencies had terminated, and time had been given to test the sincerity of the political advocates of protestantism, or to expose the sinister aims by which they are accused of being actuated if these can be proved. Such sentence, however, would be unpardonable now, when the formation of an association for the maintenance of Protestantism is freely canvassed and has been, we regret to see, by one member of the religious press unreservedly condemned. It is not without pain that we feel ourselves once more, and so soon, drawn by the necessity of expressing the difference of our opinion, *to celo*, from the sentiments advanced by the representative of a large and influential denomination; and lest we should be liable to the censure of doing injustice to our contemporary, we give, in another part of our paper, the article which induces these remarks.

New England Correspondence.

Winter has departed, but not without leaving its traces behind—in the language of another, we can say, "We part with old winter without emotions of regret." It is not to be denied that for a time he conducted himself in a reckless way, justifying the accusations of one who charges him with having bitten our noses, frozen our squashes, eaten up our coal that was to last till May, blackened up our railroads, and on our sidewalks, split the pump, broken the pitcher, irritated our lungs, interferred with the passage of the United States mails, frightened the children by firing off pistols at midnight, created a fuel famine in Cincinnati, pinched the poor, bled the rich, clogged the mill wheel, demolished the hay-mow, and given all animated nature a catarrh. But old winter evinced a worthy determination to leave a final favorable impression, and gave us a February of almost unparalleled pleasantness. It seemed as if spring, frowning at the mad career of the tyrant of the season, had made her advent, and melted the mad fellow into soft submission by her smiles and verbal kisses upon her beard of icicles. Spring has appeared, but with little promise of pleasant weather for some time to come. It has made its appearance like a lion, but it will soon change to smiles of beauty.

Methodism in New Hampshire.

The Annual Minutes of the New Hampshire Conference have made their appearance, and from these we gather the following statistics respecting Methodism in that State.—There are in the State 84 stations, in which are included 112 towns, the number of stations under the charge of one minister each is 52, and 29 are vacant in fields embracing from two to five towns each. The State is divided into four different Districts, one of which includes seven stations or churches in Massachusetts, numbering 61 members, and 153 probationers. The whole number of Church members in this State is 8676, and the whole number of probationers is 1238; and the number increased during the year is 388. The number of local preachers residing in the State is 87. The contributions for the year are as follows: for Missions \$1675 34; for S. S. Union \$269 58; for the tract cause \$265 59; for Preachers' aid \$470 99; and for the Bible cause \$254 54. Total \$2976 34. The highest salary allowed to preachers is \$750, and the lowest \$200; the average salary is about \$397. Methodism had to struggle with great difficulties in the Gran-

He State, but it has done nobly, and is yet destined to achieve more glorious triumphs.

LAUNCH OF THE EGYPTIAN STEAMSHIP.

A beautiful iron steamship has been built in the city for the Pacha of Egypt. It is a wonderful production of art. Think of it! An iron steamship! It was launched a few days since. The novelty of the scene attracted an immense throng of spectators; and the wharves and other localities commanding a view of the launch were crowded with persons, while numerous small boats were plying to and fro in every direction. The launch was successful.—Gracefully did she move into the water. She will soon sail for Egypt, where, no doubt, she will be looked upon as the wonder of the world.

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

Large numbers are soon to leave New England for Kansas. They will go there to remain, and to assist in making it free. Their sacrifices will be great, and so will be their reward. CECIL, Boston, March 5, 1857.

Provincial Wesleyan.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1857.

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 correspondents.

To Correspondents.

D. P. is inadmissible, on several grounds; though we might not have hesitated to admit a brief letter, corrective of any misstatements into which our correspondent may inadvertently have been led, and devoid of personal reflections. A series is altogether out of the question. The MS. has been returned as requested.

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Popish Outrage.

If we do not crowd our columns continually with accounts of heinous offences committed by the myriads of Rome upon offensive God fearing and God serving Protestants, it is from no neglect on their part to furnish us with ample material. Just now when *Proscription* (which Johnson renders *Down to destruction*, but which in the vocabulary of modern politicians means *resistance*) forms so prolific a theme of declamation, we may be pardoned for calling attention occasionally to such practical evidences of the spirit of proscription cherished by Rome as fasten the eye while travelling over the columns of our exchanges.

Under the head of General Intelligence will be found related in this day's issue, the circumstances of one of those diabolical assaults which elucidate very strikingly the propriety of the appellation *Wolf*, as applied by one of our contemporaries to the Church of Rome. While here many Protestants, who have lately learned the lesson, are proclaiming the submissive, subdued, and self-denying character of Romanism, may we not point to instances, such as those recorded now, to lend emphasis to our warning when we repeat with reverence for our Divine Master who gave the almsdonation, *Desure of him that come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves*.

Protestant Association.

In giving our readers an account of passing events, we should not be doing them or ourselves justice, to pass over what has been referred to by several of the morning and weekly papers during the past week, and what is given in the *Protestant Witness* as "a highly important movement among the clergy." That our readers may better judge of the matter we give the article entire:— "HIGHLY IMPORTANT MOVEMENT AMONG THE CLERGY.—A meeting of the Protestant ministers of all religious denominations in this city was held yesterday, (Friday) morning, to take into consideration the best means of dealing with Popery in all its varying phases, and especially of counteracting the injurious influence of the Romish party at present and for some time past exercised in this Province. The result of their deliberations was the formation of a Protestant Association in the city, to have affiliated branches throughout the Province.—The utmost harmony prevailed, and very strong views were expressed of the dangers impending from Romish aggression. All present united in disclaiming any intention to interfere in secular or party politics, but were at the same time determined to use every exertion to secure such a unanimity among Protestants as would be an effectual barrier against the wily encroachments of Romanism. We understand that while the present threatening aspect of affairs has called this Association into existence, it is intended to serve as a check on all future party movements, and to prevent the interests of education and other vital matters from being sacrificed at the

administration of law to punish such offences, even when they result in the loss of life. The consequence is that the assailed party is under the necessity of meditating upon some means of obtaining the security which the law fails to afford. This has already been the case in Quebec and the attack upon Mr. Pepin, has roused afresh the determination of Protestants there to adopt measures for self-defence. And who will affirm that this is wrong, considering the necessity that is laid upon them? Self-defence is the first law of nature, and the right to provide for it is above and beyond all human laws, which are indeed only a system of self-security for the individuals of which civil communities are composed. When that system of security which the institutions of law represent, fails to accomplish its object, necessity compels and justifies the exercise of man's original and inalienable rights. If the repeated outrages of the papists of Quebec, should drive Protestants to the perilous resort of standing in their own defence against the lawless and law-perverting encroachments of Popery, they need not be surprised, nor utter complaints, if the means of self-defence which Protestants may find it necessary to adopt should unapparently involve a severe chastisement of the aggressors of the rights and liberties of their fellow subjects.

This recent papist outrage furnishes another illustration of what Protestants in Canada may expect if Popery should ever gain the ascendancy after which it aspires, and for the attainment of which the policy of trucking politicians has of late years furnished it so much aid and encouragement. The best interests of Canada demand an earnest and united resistance to Popery, both in regard to its political and religious influence; and the most effectual means to secure this object, is to supply the deluded victims of that system of error with the light and sanctifying power of a pure Gospel. This is in the highest sense a Christian and patriotic work. Since the above was written we have seen the *Catholic Chronicle* of Montreal, containing an article on this affair, and which the writer must have known when he wrote it, is the most unscrupulous falsification of all the facts of the case that even his Stanic majesty himself could have concocted. But this is no more than to be expected from the members of a Church which sanctions not only lying, but also murder, when the interests of the Church will thereby be served.

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From our attentive friend Mr. E. Pickup, of Montreal, we have received a newspaper slip containing the following account of a productive meeting lately held by the noble-minded men of Methodism in that city. Mr. Pickup adds, that since the meeting about £2000 additional has been subscribed by the people.

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After the friends assembled on that evening had partaken of the refreshments so liberally provided, the meeting was opened with devotional exercises, and (in the absence of Rev. W. Jeffers, through illness) the Chair was taken by the Rev. George Young, who introduced the business of the meeting, and earnestly urged upon the people the great importance of making a determined effort then to clear off all the existing debt, and thus not only promote the best interests of the churches, but give freedom to embark in the enterprises and embrace the openings presenting themselves all around for the spread of truth and the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom in this land.

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administration of law to punish such offences, even when they result in the loss of life. The consequence is that the assailed party is under the necessity of meditating upon some means of obtaining the security which the law fails to afford. This has already been the case in Quebec and the attack upon Mr. Pepin, has roused afresh the determination of Protestants there to adopt measures for self-defence. And who will affirm that this is wrong, considering the necessity that is laid upon them? Self-defence is the first law of nature, and the right to provide for it is above and beyond all human laws, which are indeed only a system of self-security for the individuals of which civil communities are composed. When that system of security which the institutions of law represent, fails to accomplish its object, necessity compels and justifies the exercise of man's original and inalienable rights. If the repeated outrages of the papists of Quebec, should drive Protestants to the perilous resort of standing in their own defence against the lawless and law-perverting encroachments of Popery, they need not be surprised, nor utter complaints, if the means of self-defence which Protestants may find it necessary to adopt should unapparently involve a severe chastisement of the aggressors of the rights and liberties of their fellow subjects.

This recent papist outrage furnishes another illustration of what Protestants in Canada may expect if Popery should ever gain the ascendancy after which it aspires, and for the attainment of which the policy of trucking politicians has of late years furnished it so much aid and encouragement. The best interests of Canada demand an earnest and united resistance to Popery, both in regard to its political and religious influence; and the most effectual means to secure this object, is to supply the deluded victims of that system of error with the light and sanctifying power of a pure Gospel. This is in the highest sense a Christian and patriotic work. Since the above was written we have seen the *Catholic Chronicle* of Montreal, containing an article on this affair, and which the writer must have known when he wrote it, is the most unscrupulous falsification of all the facts of the case that even his Stanic majesty himself could have concocted. But this is no more than to be expected from the members of a Church which sanctions not only lying, but also murder, when the interests of the Church will thereby be served.

Wesleyan Liberty in Montreal.

From our attentive friend Mr. E. Pickup, of Montreal, we have received a newspaper slip containing the following account of a productive meeting lately held by the noble-minded men of Methodism in that city. Mr. Pickup adds, that since the meeting about £2000 additional has been subscribed by the people.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.—On Wednesday evening, the 25th February, a most interesting meeting of the Wesleyan Methodists from the three congregations in this city was held in the spacious lecture-room of the St. James Street Church, to decide upon the best means to be adopted to clear off a debt of £12,000 still remaining due upon the church property. These churches were erected at a heavy outlay in the years 1845 and 1846, and deducting the subscriptions to the building fund, there was in 1848 a debt remaining of over £18,000. This amount, though the liberality mainly of a few individuals, was by successive contributions so reduced as to bring the amount down to the sum before mentioned, £12,000, at which it stood until Wednesday evening last.

After the friends assembled on that evening had partaken of the refreshments so liberally provided, the meeting was opened with devotional exercises, and (in the absence of Rev. W. Jeffers, through illness) the Chair was taken by the Rev. George Young, who introduced the business of the meeting, and earnestly urged upon the people the great importance of making a determined effort then to clear off all the existing debt, and thus not only promote the best interests of the churches, but give freedom to embark in the enterprises and embrace the openings presenting themselves all around for the spread of truth and the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom in this land.

Contemporary Press.

Protestant Association. (From the Christian Messenger.) In giving our readers an account of passing events, we should not be doing them or ourselves justice, to pass over what has been referred to by several of the morning and weekly papers during the past week, and what is given in the *Protestant Witness* as "a highly important movement among the clergy." That our readers may better judge of the matter we give the article entire:— "HIGHLY IMPORTANT MOVEMENT AMONG THE CLERGY.—A meeting of the Protestant ministers of all religious denominations in this city was held yesterday, (Friday) morning, to take into consideration the best means of dealing with Popery in all its varying phases, and especially of counteracting the injurious influence of the Romish party at present and for some time past exercised in this Province. The result of their deliberations was the formation of a Protestant Association in the city, to have affiliated branches throughout the Province.—The utmost harmony prevailed, and very strong views were expressed of the dangers impending from Romish aggression. All present united in disclaiming any intention to interfere in secular or party politics, but were at the same time determined to use every exertion to secure such a unanimity among Protestants as would be an effectual barrier against the wily encroachments of Romanism. We understand that while the present threatening aspect of affairs has called this Association into existence, it is intended to serve as a check on all future party movements, and to prevent the interests of education and other vital matters from being sacrificed at the

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