# Probincial Weslevan

WEDNESDAY SEPT'R. 24, 1862.

consequence of the official relation which this r sustains to the Conference of Eastern British rics, we require that Obituary, Revival, and other ra, we require that Obituary, Reviva, and Sandressed to us from any of the Circuits the bounds of the Connexion, shall pass through the Connexion shall pass through hands of the Superintendent Minister.

mmunications 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

### Our Wonderful Day.

We live in the midst of startling and pe incident. Our age is becoming fearfully fraught with woe and intrigue and rampant folly. The murmuring of danger in the distance seldom fails to usher in dark, widespreading clouds, ominous and vengeful. So strangely complicated are now the affairs of nations, that men seem prepared for intelligence of any kind respecting the opinions of statesmen, the designs of politicians, or the tactics of heroes. We will venture to say, all good for such a boon. May we all use it to that never in the history of the creature of sin his glory and to our own advantage. We were and suffering, man, have pange so numerous and informed that a good many ministers were in exquisite shot through the human heart in one attendance, and that enquirers were hastening to brief decade. And the end is not yet; for the the seats especially devoted to the penitent political horizon is skirted with lining upon which but little silvery light appears. Not from mo bid cynicism do we thus write; nor from any dis- know not why the services were transferred to trust in the faithfulness of Providence and the truthfulness of prophecy; the former would be there were good and sufficient reasons for this. incompatible with our profession, the latter at We have too high an opinion of the piety and variance with our faith. The map of the world zeal of Brother Bill to suppose that he is an opthe mind's eye, to convince any discerning student, that this mundane sphere is in strict reemblance to an animate body, which suffers in its centre and sympathizes to its extremities. Brain and spine and muscle contract or relax by s action ; heart and pulse swell or together. France is startled by a demon tration in Italy. Bourse falls rapidly in England; a fierce blow in America sends liberty staggering from her throne, ten thousand British voices, in bravely suppressed murmurs, give utterance to sympathetic anguish.

We have for years swept on through the different stages of a pleasing dream. Man stretched forth the magic wand, and entire empires rose capitals, wealth and wisdom, power and pride, hopes and happiness. Commerce with fleetest wings followed on its circumnavigating course, infolding the belt which was destined to encir cle the world, and attaching its connecting links to each new opening mart. The finale was sup-posed to be at hand. Thousands were preparing to celebrate the grand accomplishment of a vision the most glorious that ever greeted the seer's eye, or the dreamer's imagination. The refin and education of this age were to extinguish the unboly and cruel practices of barbarism. The energies once expended upon acquisition of territory, were to be concentrated around the throne of genius and devotion, for the advancing of peace and the ushering in of ages unequalled for

mity and bliss. And now the sleeper is disturbed—the dress vanishes like the morning-cloud-sentinel from the eastern horizon. Events loom up before us too sombre and tangible to be either imaginary or gratifying. Painfully we perceive that our ideal world has, after all, something human in it; worse, something diabolical. Man can infuse magic into destruction as well as into creation can act the Hun or Vandal to as great perfect as he can imitate the fabled Aladdin. We have now the most serious aspect of a lengthened se ries of dissolving views; here a stately fades—there a stupendous republic vanishes comes forth a colossal monster, armed to the teeth, gazing with fiendish exultation upon ever-

is written in characters of five hundred years ago -Welcome Commotion.

How rapid the transition from security to dan ger, from peace to discord, from hope to fear, is the existence of our race! Changeable as the seasons which now fan his brow with mildest zephyrs, and now sweep the earth with fury indescribable : which fill the air with the soothing hum of animated myriads to-day, and hurl the thundering avalanche adown the trembling mountain to-morrow, man is unceasing in his variations of enterprize and action. His history, ntly, is an unbroken parrative of revohence the several pages of each volume display their new and changing characters, passing over the stage of action like some rapidly flitting panorama. Events now transpiring are destined to occupy no unimportant place in the record—that is, so far as they can be compiled for we are convinced that hundreds of heroes with their deeds of startling prowess, will pass into obscurity, who, had they lived in ages less fraught with marvelous incident, would have been immortalized by the pen of the histories The rough outlines alone of this wonderful age will be traced by the hand of the limner; sha dows and minutia will be omitted from a work the simple tracing of which must consume a life-

Amid all this bewildering transition and excitement, there is but one refuge from which the spectator or actor may look forth with hopes unshaken and cheek unblanched...." God is a refuge for us!" Whether on the battle-field, or, min gling with the fleeting crowd; conceiving designs, carrying them into execution, or mutely deploring their tendencies; there is but one hope, substantial and satisfactory, for the hero, the ruler and the subject. A never-failing, eversufficient, administrative Providence exists in every age and country, for each community and Over every turbulent scene there is a tranquil God. Happy the soul possessing an unfaltering trust in Him in this very sceptical age! He alone can add to the sentiment-

"Change is the diet on which all subsist, Created, changeable; and change at Destroy them"—

the poetic language more sublime Therefore we will not fear

There is a river,

The streams whereof shall make glad the city of God, The streams whereof shall make glad the city of God, The holy place of the tabernacles of the Most High God is in the midst of her: Therefore she shall not be moved; God shall help her, and that right early."

## Hopewell Camp Meeting.

Baptist we find the following reference to the Camp Meeting at Hopewell, N. B., held during

"Our Methodist brethren com meeting on the preceding Thursday in the woods back of Hopewell Hill. Great preparations had the distinctively Methodistic element. One rent rights to both parties. The conduct of the been made to accommodate a monster gathering, speaker, an ex-President, testified, in good old but on Saturday the rain came down so profusefashion, that he was as certain he was converted ion at Fort Sumter, left foreign nations in doubt ly that by evening they were compelled to leave by the grace of God in that place as he was certhe woods. Instead, however of going to the tain st all about personal religion. Another, a not; and, if not, which side was to prove domin-

meetings so conducted subjects the health of ministers and people in this climate to a most to hold on his way ever since. These are among fearful ordeal. Many sober thinking Christians the things which change not. Dresses, manners, regard such appeals to the innate novelty of the social customs, may be very different in different to hold camp meetings in the woods days and particular manifestations and expressions of it among ourselves as a body remain the same.

whole to do more harm than good. 'All things,' says Paul, 'are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient.' It may be perfectly lawful nights for weeks together with an intention of doing good, but in a climate so changing as ours, and in places were there is no lack of churches we cannot think that such a course is, to say the least, expedient. Let it be understood, however that while we thus frankly express our own opinion, we have no wish to make this a rule for others. It is our glory that we live in a free country where we can worship God in woods, or barns, or any where else, without fear of molestation from any quarter. Thanks to the giver of The foregoing calls for a remark or two. We

barn in preference to the Chapel, but presume ponent of any properly conducted means for the past, and as I have now changed my residence spread of true religion, but we think in regard to the above address, I thought a line from to this matter he is a little in the fog. We presume he has never attended a good Camp Meeting. When he does his prejudices against them will be dissipated, and he will be prepared to speak of them in a strain different from the above.

It seems, however, rather strange for a Baptist, in connection with this subject, to remark upon ties formed, for which I feel thankful to God the "proprieties" of religion, and the expediency but the greater number of those with whom I ple in this climate. We may well question whe- that " rest which remains to the people of God," ther Brother Bill is prepared to prove that such this I have noted both as it regards Ministere efforts are "calculated upon the whole to do and people in my readings in the Provincia more harm than good." The testimony of mul- Wesleyan, but while many of my old friends titudes of wise and good men will be found in have fallen "asleep in Jesus," some yet remain majestically, with all their grandeur of cities and favor of a well-conducted Methodist Camp who like myself are pressing onward with the

> Woodhouse Grove Jubilee. The fiftieth anniversary of the Woodho

Grove School, which took place on Wednesday, the 27th ult., is represented as having been ar ecasion of rare interest, becoming a jubilee celebration, and worthy of an Educational Estabshment, which has acquired so high a reputation. The reunion of those who had passed through the School during the half century of active life, and for His continued blessing. its existence, many of whom now rank amongst the foremost of our Ministers, or occupy honorable positions in professional or commercial pursuits, was such as to call forth the deepest good of precious and immortal souls. motions of joy and thankfulness. A highly interesting statement was read by Rev. R. N. Young, and addresses delivered by quite a num ber of gentlemen, lay and clerical. We especially note those of Sir Wm. Atherton-Her Ma-Dr. Waddy, W. W. Stamp, F. A. West, Messrs. Morley, Kay, Fowler, Leppington, (Mayor of gratifying reference to School-boy remini in that place, and to their indebtedness to the training received in Woodhouse Grove. A proposal to found a Jubilee Scholarship was received with great favor, and was then commenced, in all to 1,000 guineas. We copy from the Methodist Recorder the following remarks on

the Jubilee multiplying instruments of carnage, and sway Nothing in the whole proceedings of last Wednesday was more worthy of the occasion than the expression by the head-master, Mr. Raby, of his veneration of those men who, although their means were poor, and their Church young, sketched the plan of an institution so far in advance of their own time, that even now there was no reason to depart from the general plan which they had laid down. Let not the young people of Methodism, ministers or lay, affect to regard themselves as superior to their fathers. We bave less enterprise than our fathers had. We may excel in prudence and in business-like safety of proceeding, but we are not so clearly and unmistakeably, as a body, in advance of our own age as the Methodists fifty years ago were in advance of theirs. Highly interesting were the reminiscences, on Wednesday, of men who have passed away, and not least of the father of the Attorney-General-a man, let us say, in every way equal to his son, though he lived and died an humble Methodist preacher; keen, prudent, far-seeing, persevering, witty, withering in sarcasm, chary of flattery, hold, and sometime in appearance harsh, yet with a heart as gene ous and true as his intellect was acute and clear; an average administrator, but a preacher never o be forgotten. Such men owe nothing to the Connexion which educates their sons. Mr. Fower, another worthy son of a distinguished father, was right in repudiating any obligation as existing on the part of the boys at Kingswood and Woodhouse-grove. "There was not a boy," he said, "who had been taught in that school, whose father had not fairly and lawfully earned -and alas : too often hardly earned-that secion of his stipend which was paid to him in the ducation of his son."

Taken as a whole, the sons are not unworthy of their fathers. After some attention bestowed on the subject, in a not very limited sphere of observation, we have come to the conclusion that there is not a body of men in the country whose sons turn out so well as do the sons of Wesleyan ministers. There are exceptions, of pirates, and helped Britain to put them down? course-waifs, and unfortunates, and imbeciles, and even rogues; but the exceptions are exceeding few. Of course, the good-for-nothing youths excite far more attention than the wellconducted. Twenty boys may come up well, a practical one,—the rebels in these countries and nobody makes any remark; but if one is a having no ships, but with Britain-haste was nescapegrace, everybody speaks of it. A more cessary, as both divisions of the Union Lad ships than average proportion of our ministers' sons rise to more or less of distinction; the great the crew of some Southern cruiser might, but tinue till both sides are exhausted, and then upon bulk get on well. And though a few pitiable objects take shelter in the Established Church, thinking to be more respectable, and a few selves did not dare to treat the crews of Southern worthy men-as might fairly be expected-have cruisers as pirates; and yet you would have Brihonestly preferred some other denomination to Methodism, the great majority are found in at-

It was not for a moment to be expected that of youth is a broad and mighty subject: it is parisons made with respect to it are utterly irresely spiritual. Our report shows that there was priety, have done otherwise than proclaim, as

the same, like its unchangeable Author; and the

Letter from Rev. Wm. Burt.

We give below a letter from an aged Ministe ho has just taken a Supernumerary relation in the Parent Connexion, after a lengthened period f honored and useful service in the Church Many years have elapsed since Mr. Burt left these shores, but there still survive, in various ortions of these Provinces, numerous old friends who remember and speak of his labours and uccesses with much gratification. We cherish ome pleasing recollections of him during a brief sojourn on the Halifax Circuit. We trust that, though now set aside from the active work, useclose of his earthly course.

11 GIBBON'S STREET, PLYMOUTH,

August 28, 1862. MY DEAR BROTHER,-I have felt deeply in terested in perusing the Provincial Wesleyan which has been forwarded to me for some time expressive of thanks would be timely.

I commenced my ministerial labours Scotia in 1816, and laboured in that District and several places of worship erected, and new soci ungering the health of ministers and peo- used to take sweet counsel have passed away to

rapidity of time, to the same rest. It is now 34 years since I left British America, during which period, I have led an active life in this country, and have enjoyed an inusual measure of health; but during my engagements in the Stationing Committee prior to the Conference of this year I was seized with heavy affliction which has led to my giving up the itinerant work and becoming a supernum rary. I thank God however for His loving kind ness towards me during the 46 years of my

I hope to be content in the new sphere which His Providence has placed me, and to continue to do what I can for His glory and the I rejoice greatly that the work of God in the Provinces has been so greatly enlarged and that

Almighty God has raised up so many excellent young men to supply the places of those who have finished their ministerial course, and also esty's attorney General, Rev'ds. John Farrar, to extend the Kingdom of Christ upon the earth. has talents, courage, military science, and true the happiest ever know. Crowded congregaof God is spreading, and Ministers and people his triumph.

rejoicing together. your Editorial duties.

I am, my Dear Brother Yours affectionately,

# Complaints of America against

The first complaint is that Britain hastened accord belligerent rights at once to the South, whereas it should have taken the ground that in such a causeless and unjust rebellion the rebel flag was in no way to be recognized, but treated

Britain.

Had Britain acted thus, she would in the first place, have been obliged to examine into and deride on the cause or want of cause, reasonable or unreasonableness of the rebellion, and having decided against the South, she would have had to aid the North in putting down Southern cruis ers as pirates. But the North itself has all along repudiated outside help, and has more than reudiated any attempt on the part of other nations to sit in judgment upon the internal affairs of

It is however, said, that the United States act ed very differently towards England when rebelion broke out in Ireland and India. The difference between these cases renders it difficult to believe that this argument is put forth seriously for, in the first place, the British Government did not remain passive for months, whilst one portion of the country after another seceded and seized the national property within its bounds but immediately used all the force at its disposa to put down rebellion and restore authority. Had quietly allowed secession to go on openly for six months, informally received Ambassadors from the new Government that was set up in its erritories, and even come to a quasi understand ing with them not to attempt coercion,-could it have blamed foreign nations for conceding belligerent rights to the secessionists when hostili-

Take another view of this matter. Had Ireland or India organized a Government, adopted a national flag, and sent out its vessels of war, would the United States have treated them as To ask these questions is to answer them. The haste about according belligerent rights to Ireland or India, inasmuch as the question was not on the high seas, and the necessity of hanging must be determined,) we fear the war will confor the proclamation of neutrality, arise any moment. The United States authorities them-

It only requires, we think, a moment's caln reflection, and an effort to put themselves in the place of Britain, to convince the most zealous the religious aspect of the occasion would in Americans that all complaints against Britain on such a company be forgotten. The education this score are utterly groundless—that all comintensely secular; viewed aright, it is also inten- levant, -and that Britain could not, with prono lack in the speeches of what may be termed she did, neutrality at once, and accord belige-

more especially if you had been for many years

Dear brethren of a common stock, do dry to udge righteous judgment.-Montreat Witness.

### Present Aspects of the American War.

prospects are discouraging. Notwithstanding our immense outlays and large armies, we now, after more than a year's conflict, in a perious position. Instead of holding Richmond, we fulness and peace may attend his steps to the are forced back to the defense of Washington instead of driving the insurgents out of Virginia, we are driving them out of Maryland. Cincinnati as well as Washington has been threatened nd two of the noblest free states, Ohio and Pennsylvania, have been in danger of immediate nvasion. The enemy heretofore suffering for supplies, is now feeding and clothing himsel from our granary and wardrobe, and he has won for himself a prestige and credit which we little thought he was capable of earning. How come it? If we would vanquish our enemy we mus inderrate him, but calmly look at his advantages. In the South there is union alike in the cabinet, the field, and the populace; in the North division alike among our statesmen, generals and people. In the court and camps of the South secrets are kept; in those of the North they are not. While we are in doubt about the position and movements of the foe, he seems to be advised of ours as speedily as if he had a tele graph office in a chamber of the capitol. In the South there is but one rallying cry, " Independence;" a cry capable of arousing the people in the North some cry one thing, some another while the only rallying cry that can at once make the pulses of the nation leap, develop an undoubted loyalty in the South, and remove the cause of all contention, is stifled. In the South there is daring and self-confidence; in the North hesitancy and self-distrust. The President evidently treats the case upon the expectant theory -and the generals to a great extent seem in clined to the defensive rather than the aggressive policy-a policy hardly adapted to put down rebellion. The North seems to be, in the main outgeneraled. Jackson, a modest, master, and martial mind, the greatest leader, except Sigel, which the war has brought forth, is placed where he can render the best service. Lee is success ful and supported, while Beauregard, who after a brief period of service failed, is laid aside

We have had some great generals killed an some laid aside, while we have some still in ser vice. But the leader of our armies, though he The Conference in Corr.wall has been one of patriotism has not shown that genius which the hour demands. Now that he is under the direc tions and much of the presence of God felt, 49 tion of another, and we trust more sagaciou young men taken into full connexion and a far mind, we hope he may do better, for all admit greater number received on trial. So the work his executive abilities. We devoutly pray for

In the South the generals seen to be earnes I hope you will be happy and successful in and religious minds. Jackson is especially spoken of as a man remarkable for faith and prayer. Would that the religious element per vaded our leading minds to the same degree! O for a Cromwell or a Washington! We have The first Reform bill has wrought great work for not lost confidence in the integrity or patriotism of the President. He has doubtless done what he judged best. We must stand by him, for we can have no other: we must fall or rise with him. So, too, we must stand by the command-

> ers whom he sends to the field. In marching northward the enemy, perhaps committed a blunder: but we fear his forces that are retreating in Maryland and Kentucky, though they may be harrassed, will not be according to promise, captured.

While slavery lasts, we cannot hope for per fect triumph. It enables the South to send into line nearly its whole white population, without diminishing the productions of the country. Nor, in doing so, does it run any risk. The South was never so secure against servile insurrection as now, two immense armies standing guard over slavery.

would be closed before this. We begin now to of Commons without more than a flying criticism fear that it will be protracted. We are still of because it is felt that in this instance the country oninion that the only way to save the Union is o destroy slavery, its great foe; for whatever may be said about the ambition of the leaders and the prejudices of the people, and the jealousies of the cities of the South, it is still true that slavery is the chief and primal cause of our war. It is said that in old times, when the ones tion arose as to a certain piece of earth, whether it belonged to Ireland or England, they put a snake in it; if the snake lived, it belonged to England, if it died, to Ireland. So if you would letermine whether a given part of the United States is loyal or not, put the snake of slavery into it : if it lives it is disloyal, if it dies, loyal and the loyalty or disloyalty is to be gauged by this test as accurately as the temperature of the

The President will let the people go when cannot help himself. Providence seems to be rapidly reducing him to that condition. How long ere he opens his eyes to this fact God knoweth. We hope it will be before the land is impoverished and crimsoned and clad in mourning, and mene tekel upharsin is written upon the American Government did not need to be in walls of the capitol. If it were an act morally wrong to which the President is urged we should not wonder at the delay.

If the President cannot bring his mind liberate the oppressed and engage them on the the friendly mediation of foreign nations will the country be divided by mutual consent.

We will not, however, harbor a thought of division; the separating line would be volcanic, How could it be otherwise, when the whole great sounding-board reflecting the reproaches

## The English Cotton Famine.

Crying aloud is the natural language of hunger The ravens cry, the young lions roar. Lancashire

is not artificially enhanced by iniquitons taxation, borne."-London Weekly Review. and that they will not be called to suffer for the rapacity of their fellow countrymen. They un-

destruction of commerce in time of war, they recognize the force of custom, and perceive the impossibility of introducing a reformation in the midst of an aggravated conflict. It is the silence of a society in which even starvation ministers no assistance to the malignant demagogue in the arts of agitation. The silence of Lancashire in her sorrow is a grand testimony to the wisdom of all recent legislation. Fifty years ago how different would have been the spectacle in Manchester and Preston; the streets paraded by proessions of hungry and angry artisans, shouting rengeance to their aristocratic oppressors, and death to the capitalists. The young lions would then, indeed, have "roared" to some purpos under such a visitation. The whole territory of the manufacturing counties would have trembled with the blind fury of the population, and every day would have witnessed the widening of the flaming chasm opened between those who had property and those who had none. The people are now profoundly impressed with the fact that the practical results of legislation during the last quarter of a century have been such as could scarcely have been exceeded in their beneficial tendencies if Parliament had wholly excluded from power the race of "aristocrats." The aristocrats have legislated in the spirit of a wise do mocracy, and the people are perfectly reconciled to the landowners and the richer classes. The working men feel that legislation has proved partial rather than unfriendly to their class interests. Formerly, their bread was taxed; now it is free. Formerly nearly every necessary of life a working-man, who chooses to live on bread and butter, meat, water, and salt-the ancient fare of the peasantry-needs to pay no taxes at ing these millions that they are fleeced or ground to powder by a rapacious and "bloated" aristoc

the nation, the removal of all serious disabilities from the working man. But it is not only in Parliament that during all this period, almost incredible exertions have been made by the upper classes to bless and benefit the homes of their poorer brethren. In private and social life similar efforts have abounded. It would be about as easy to set on fire the Thames or the Mersey as to persuade the toiling multitudes of England that the upper order are their enemies. At every working man's door a woman or child would come forth to deny the slander. The kindness and justice of the superior ranks has taken the sting clean away from the serpent of revolution, and thus it is that even under the severest strain of their patriotism and good feeling the operatives of Lancashire have not uttered one single outcry against their more prosperous fellow-citizens. The foolish Game bill is even permitted to pass through the House gentlemen in their zeal for autumnal sports have departed from the rule of their customary good-

ances it is not easy to produce the conviction

that they have been neglected by the legislature.

Beneath this silence, however, are profound confidences of security even in their utmost need -the confidence of a people who know that they are safe from the worst pangs of hunger in the determination of England to help her brave chil dren through their dire necessity. Man and wife and children must "clem" indeed for season, they must feel the pinch of poverty; th little store of gold reserved in the savings-bank laid up against the rainy day, must go, for the rainy day has come at last; the house must yield up the clock, the wardrobe, the carved chair, to the necessities of the time; the picture on the wall must hang over the fire-place no longer home must consent to look stripped and bare the cherished independence of the one affluent artisan must bend its head a little to acknow ledge the assistance of the stranger : the pink ribbon must fade from the head-dress and the neck of the bonny factory lass, and the mended frock must last out the former time of three weeping must endure for a while, but England will not leave her sons and daughters to perish in their danger. She honors and loves them too much for such barbarity, and these children know it. The parochial rates are to be awarded side of liberty, (and by him only the question with a respectful hand to the brave men in affliction; when these fail, a wider range of local taxation is to unseal the hidden foundations of accumulated wealth, and to minister to the wants of the original creators of the abundance; and when the treasuries of Lancashire are exhausted. or the pressure on the capitalists become destructive to the permanent interest of all, then of wars like a periodical hell from gulf to lakes, it is also known that the imperial exchequer will be open for giving and lending, rather than per Northern alope would be a great mirror in which mit a single "hand" in the desolate factories to the South would see its own oppressions, and a wither and die. England, who flung ten million sovereigns to the help of stormy Ireland of a nation of unanimous freemen? - N. Y. Ch. will certainly not permit Lancashire and Cheshire to perish at her side. Take heart, then, suffer ing myriads! we know you will work when and where you can, and that you are proof against the vices of pauperism. Help yourselves all you can, and this mighty kingdom will do the rest, The silence of Lancashire has one deeper meaning still. It is a people pervaded by the

should be preferred for religious services to spot among the benches of the classical room, ed belligerent rights to the South,—the very point ly silence which precedes the outburst of an and the preferred for religious services to spot among the benches of the classical room, ed belligerent rights to the South,—the very point ly silence which precedes the outburst of an another precedes whelming storm when all nature seems by listen exclusively on slave grown cotton. They hum-stance, said within himself, "I can not be reshould be preferred for reagnons and that being the sum of his subhouses built by the people of God we have no
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houses built by the people of God we have no
houses built by the people of God we have n supposed desire to recognize the Confederate the "red flash which hangs durably in heaven." But, above all, they understand that the present proceeded he determined to give twenty-five States: but anything that might be said on this There is nothing menacing in the silence of the complication is one before which human policy cents, and ere the plea was closed he decided to head seems to be altogether unnecessary, inas-north. The pale faces are free from any signals is confounded,—that God is taking account of give the one dollar also. He returned to his much as the British Government has showed no of vengeful passion. The calmness is that of the crimes of many generations in America,— lodgings and found a man in waiting wishing man mind as inconsistent with the proprieties periods; new branches of learning may have to desire or intention to do anything of the kind, minds convinced that the Government of the and that neither the outcries nor the violence of him to take a school during the vacation, and of the christian faith, and as calculated upon the be added to the old curriculum; the whole outward aspect of society may undergo a revolution tional feelings or purposes. You can, however, of the mighty Cov.nty Palatine, and that what fliction. They await with reverent eyes the re-immediate future supplies. Another young man -but religion changes not. The truth is always ask yourselves how you would act had Scotland "can't be cured must be endured." It is the lenting of the Supreme Controller, and seek had by industry and economy secured an amount seceded from England and maintained her inde- silence of a widely diffused intelligence. The from Omnipotence the spiritual aid which the sufficient to purchase an overcoat. With this pendence against all odds for fifteen months, people know exactly the cause of their sufferings "compassion" of earthly sovereigns and governamount in his pocket he was attending a misthe war in America has dried up the fountains ments is inadequate to afford. Meantime let sionary meeting, where he became so absorbed drawing the chief stable of your manufacturies of their industry. And they know that this private charity flow freely to mitigate those in the miseries of those who still "sit in the from Scotland, and found the harbors all block- dreadful calamity is not aggravated by domestic sufferings which Queen Victoria assures us in shadow of death," that he gave the whole of his aded for that long time by England, whilst your legislation. They know that the price of bread her recent letters are "so patiently and nobly earnings in the collection for the cause. "Many

erstand the action of the Northern states in letters, addressed by the wife of a Dissenting blockading the cotton ports of the South; and minister in Lancashire to a gentleman in the even if they disapprove, with Mr. Cobden, of the south of England. The following passages porministers in the distressed districts: I will just tell you the tales of some of my

neighbours who come to me for help. One says: Missus, have you got an old petticoat of any kind you could give me, for really I'm well-nigh starved? My old man has got a day or two's work now, but we are all so had off that we are almost naked ; Jonathan's shirt a'scarce got a bit in't of what it was first." Another comes-a widow woman: "Missus, an' you got anything you can give me? My daughter makes three days a week at factory, and there's only us two. get two shillings from the parish, but it is hard work to live upon that and get a bit of soap and coals-and, look at this poor gown! it's the only charge for missions, one brother getting a cash one I've got, and nothing hardly underneath. I had another gown, but our Mary's obliged to salary of \$800, gave \$2; and a third, with a wear it to her work. She can't go without one.' salary of \$1,200, gave 50 cents. A brother Another came to me on Saturday, and in a whisper, lest any should hear-poor thing !- she poor widow worth nothing gave \$5. These are sald: "Ma'am, could you give me a few pence discrepancies, or mysteries perhaps, of the way to buy a little coal? We have not had any fire in which some professed Christians act that phifor two days, and the weather is so cold. There losophy cannot fathom. It will not do for the is only my husband and me. We buried our last man who gives 5 cents, or 50 cents, or \$1 a year, child when she was sixteen, and now we are old into the missionary treasury, to say that he is in and have not any one to work for us. I am truly debt, or that the times are hard, or that he gives sorry to ask you, but indeed I do not know more than this or that man. He is not so poor, where to go, or who to ask. I went to the Re- nor are the times so hard after all. Yesterda lief Fund on Thursday, and they gave me 1s., be- he bought his supply of tobacco, and gave as cause there are so many large famifies on the list; much for it as he has given in twelve months but what is that for two, and we nearly clemmed!" past to the support of the ministry, the cause of -starved or famished. Now, could I resist such the Bible and missions, and all other benevolent an appeal? Well, so it is day after day, and claims combined. The trouble is he is eat up of paid toll to the revenues of the country: now then my husband comes home—"I have seen a selfishness, and the rock around his heart has England is the only country in the world where poor woman to-day, with a little baby three grown so hard and so thick that no hammer can weeks old-O dear, the poor mother looks so crack it. We do not comprehend how it is posweak! She says she has not had any thing but sible for persons so unutterably forgetful of God a little tea and gruel since her baby was born and mean to walk with an upright form among all, the only country where he can enjoy the un- You had better get a bit of meat and make her their follow-beings. speakable blessing of protection of life and properity, without paying one farthing for the boon. and a half of mutton, and some Scotch barley, For his luxuries he still pays something, (and and stew her up something. It all needs a little justly,) for his malt, for his poisonous gin, for fund to go to, but this somehow comes out of my his tobacco, and for his tea and sugar, but he own scrapings, and is given to the worthy ones, pays nothing for his dress, and is excused in- who are not exactly poor saints; yours is to them grasp of your hand, the warmth of your heart, come-tax, You will never succeed in persuad-entirely, and will only be dispensed in very necessitous cases, for we are in anticipation of times being much worse instead of better, and wandering through the world an iceberg-reracy. They know better. The law is their friend. the mills stopping altogether. I fear I shall Cheap remedy for wrong doing is brought to weary you, but one more case I must tell. Not their doors in the police establishments of the two hundred yards from our door lives a compacountry; a cheap mode of recovering moneys ratively young widow. She has four children; due is provided in the county courts of every dis- the eldest, thirteen, one still an infant in the cratrict in the kingdom; a cheap education for their dle, and one other is sadly afflicted. It is children is offered almost by competition, both pitiable case, and the poor woman, unable to on Sundays and week-days; a cheap admission to leave home to do a hand's turn of work to is allowed them to royal parks, national nuseums, get a moathful of bread for these hungry ones public institutions; a cheap postal systems en- How they are to be fed and clothed in these ables them to communicate with their relations hard times, God only knows! I believe ever clothing they could spare to one and another. Mine all go the minute I can spare them.

in the streets and beg from door to door. Great ing such songs as they know, or more common- the future will take care of itself. ly singing sacred music, and pick up a good deal of money. Many of these persons, it is said get money from private funds subscribed in their lately employing two thousand persons now gives which 28 are working full time, 16 short time, these only 2,713 are on full time; 8,542 on short he offered himself for the missionary work.

### time, and 7,000 totally unemployed. AFFAIRS AT PRESTON.

The reporter of the London Times communicates to that paper some very interesting facts in war is immense. Some as Chaplains, and many, regard to the state of affairs at Preston. The we are grieved to say, as fighting men. Dr. Of £10,866 paid in at Preston, £4,966 were the army: paid by persons entirely disconnected with the "Brother Pile, now Captain Pile, has been retown, while the mill owners gave only £1,842 cently in the city, and is now recruiting for Bro. 15s. for the relief of their people, a sum less Fisk's regiment. First he was chaplain in a rethan the contribution of a single Liverpool house. giment, in which capacity he acted up to his pro says in a leader: -- "The present distress is only marched from the Missouri river to Springfield, There were seven thousand more paupers last providing for their comfort. Capt. Pile is a thoweek than the week before. There never was a rough soldier. He says his prayers and keeps more gloomy prospect. After a twelvemonth of his powder dry. While attending the wounded difficulty and distress, matters are, in every in the battles, he is ready to use the fire arms to respect, worse than ever. Work diminishes: pauperism increases week by week; the unman- he should be the captain of the artillery compa ageable mass of unsettled poor is becoming enor- ny. And now he is demanded for lieut, colone mous; the patience and temper of the sufferers for Col. Fisk's regiment." are giving way; the mischievous men who rise up in such emergencies to aggravate, to exaspe- his chaplaincy at Hilton Head: rate, and to mislead, are becoming more prominent : savings are consumed ; charity cooled rates pushed to the utmost; Winter is not dis-sation with him the day before, and left him tant, and there really is not a chance of a timely supply of cotton from any quarter whatever."

### Missionary Items. CONTRIBUTING TO THE MISSIONARY CAUSE

HOW FAR SHALL I TRUST? To answer that question belongs to the indido a work supposing it to be one of piety, in faith of my fathers, I believe God has his seropposition to the plain command of God, who vants every where, and in Christ we are all one." hath enjoined, among other things, "Thou shalt He was a consistent member of the Roman Cahonor thy father and thy mother." We may not tholic Church, and a faithful soldier. I asked say to them, "it is a gift by whatsoever thou him if he had peace with God, through our Lord mightest by profited by me," for "to obey is Jesus Christ, and he quickly responded, 'O yes,

a coat," he has been heard to say, "have I been able to get and to give since that day." A young The Daily Telegraph publishes extracts of woman who supported herself and her mother be her needle was, with others, making a subscription at a missionary meeting. Her subscription when falling under the eye of her pastor, sur tray some of the daily experiences of clergy and prised him. He took occasion, at an early day to visit her for the purpose of learning whether she had not made a mistake in her figures; but she replied that she had not, and assigned as the reason for subscribing what she did, that she felt it a matter of duty, and that she expected to realize a sufficient amount from the avails of her labor, or somehow, to meet her obligation. She found in the end that her faith had a reward. not only in that instance, but in all her after life We have not answered the question asked at the beginning, but some reader may be in a condi tion to receive some light from what is written

> FIVE CENTS. At a recent annual collection in a certain salary of \$600 a year gave \$3; another, with a worth in real estate \$6,000, gave 5 cents, and a

Do you do what you can? Do you try in any wise to accomplish the work? Your time, you talents, your money, the smile of your face, th do you use these all in furthering the great interests of the cause of God? or do you go pelling, chilling, striking with a clammy hand every one that comes near you?

"If in some fair and jeweled crown That to the blest redeemed is given, Are stars that cast their brightness dow Loveliest among the gems of heaven; It is the diadem he wears, Who woke and watched for souls below

### Striving to save by tears and pray RLY IMPRESSIONS GIVING TO THE MISSIO

ARY CAUSE. "The pictures in my father's library sent me York merchant. "The Life of Harriet Newell made me a missionary," said a self denying laborer among the heathen. Teach a boy at four DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS. to run to the grocery with his cent for candy, The distress in the manufacturing districts of and he will run there when he is a man for some England is rapidly increasing. As the pressure thing besides candy. Teach the child to give increases through the stoppage of more mills, every Sabbath to the cause of missions, and he the working classes from the country towns and will give in that direction as long as he has a villages flock to Manchester and the larger cen- cent left. The stingy fists of the day are the ters of industry in great numbers, to ask alms ones who had little or no good seed put in their hearts when they were boys. The great work of numbers go through the towns in groups, sing- the Church is to get the boys and girls right, then

MISSIONARY CANDIDATES. Of those admitted on trial for Missionary labour by the British Conference two are Hin own neighbourhood. One firm in the country doos, passages from whose written experience were read by Dr. Osborn, in which they expresthree days wages per week, though not employ- sed themselves in gratifying terms as to their ing them. At Blackburn there are 74 mills, of conversion to the Christian faith, and "joy and peace in believing." One of them received his and 30 are entirely stopped; the total number of first religious impressions while studying in the employed operatives is at least 14,000. At Pres- English school at Negapatam. Dr. Osborn proton more than one third of the looms are entire- posed their acceptance as assistant missionaries. ly stopped, and 5,199 families are receiving re- Another candidate proposed is W. F. Beach, of lief from the Parish. At Wigan, Burnley, Ros- Nassau, who went to Dickinson College, United sendale, Pemberton, Carlisles, and in the West States, took his degree, and entered the Episco-Riding of Yorkshire, the distress is on the in- pal Church. He had been ordained deacon, and crease. At Stockport the number of operatives was about to be ordained presbyter, but his preusually employed in the towns is 18,200, and of dilections being in favor of English Methodism

CLERICAL WARRIORS

The number of Ministers of the various Churches in the States who have engaged in the persons requiring relief are increasing in number | Elliott, of the Central Advocate, gives this acvery rapidly while the subscriptions are small. count of a Methodist preacher connected with

In view of all the facts the worst apprehen- fession fully, and in addition nursed the soldiers, ions are expressed for the future. The Times and acted the quartermaster while his regiment beginning, we have not come to the worst. and was to the soldiers a laborious servant in purpose. The wants of the army required that

Dr. Strickland gives the following incident of

"Yesterday I was sent for to visit an old gen tleman in the hospital. I had a pleasant convercheerful, and hopeful of a speedy recovery. Now he was dying. Diseases here do their work so quickly, there being so little vitality in the atmosphere, that they seem to set at defiance all medical skill, and the one under which he suffered had accomplished its work. When I reach his couch the cold and clammy death sweat was on him. 'O chaplain,' said he, crasping my ridual making it. It is certain that no one may hand, 'I am glad to see you; though I die in the the woods. Instead, however of going to the chapel near by, they retired to a barn belonging to a Mr. Rogers, where they continued their services until Monday evening. They then removed to the chapel. Why the woods and barns which services until the chapel. Why the woods and barns which services until the chapel. Why the woods and barns which services until the chapel. They then removed to the chapel. Why the woods and barns which services until the company in the fell eclipse of the sun of the same time took which is sent and impending, in silence, a silence which is sent and impending, in silence, a silence which is sources of the sun of the commandant of his company, several gather blackness in the fell eclipse of the sun of their prosperity—Lancashire bears her woe, present and impending, in silence, a silence which is sent and impending, in silence, a silence which is sources of the slave-holding lands to those who he was no more."