

Provincial Wesleyan.

subject a day. He would be snatched, and the last prisoner they would have.

With regard to the work which was now under the conduct and direction of the affiliated Conferences of Canada and Nova Scotia, he would say that he had marked with great delight that this work was pre-eminently Missionary; and he would add that in their public meetings they ought to direct attention to the spiritual condition of the people. Think of the vast territorial extent over which the sway of Queen Victoria extended. British America was not one acre less in extent than Republican America, both north and south. Think of the stations which they had from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific, and what a vast and awful darkness, for there was deep and awful darkness in many parts of British America. But he thanked God that the light was kindled, and was shining more and more unto the perfect day. With regard to their work among the Indians, he mourned to say that all his inquiries led to the one result, that these tribes were very quickly becoming idolatrous. He thought that the work which had been given to their Ministers by the settlers throughout Canada, this had been most satisfactory. But there was one fact which would awaken sympathy, the Methodist Episcopal Church reported for the four years a decrease of 50,000 members. But there had been actually engaged in battle during those four years 100,000 men. Think of the number of men who had been more than 50,000 had fallen on the blood-red field of battle. Oh, that the Prince of Peace might arise, and give peace to those distracted States. He must have the Glory! It was for Him to "break the bow and cut the spear, and burn the chariot in the fire," and he believed that His voice would still be heard above the din of battle. He would know that God's will be accomplished in the earth."

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.—We copy the following from the *Pittsburg Advocate*, as being worthy of attention :—

The country might see one half, two thirds, or perhaps all the specially political journals having a present existence, without being injured by the shock that would strike them into the earth, if they were to be destroyed. For, from their being reduced to the quietness of death, the conviction now expressed is not of hasty growth. It has been forming for years, and is an outgrowth of the idea that such papers are a greater damage than benefit to a community. If indeed we could have nothing better, we should reward for their continuance with all their faults, the good that they do for their advantages. But there would escape from the ruin of political papers a sufficient number of respectable and decently conducted secular journals to answer all demands made by the public for intelligence.

With these convictions we do not think it would be a national calamity if the paper which is called the *Advocate* were to be destroyed. It would be weak and feeble, and would be a mere list of words and weeklies of every bitter partisan sheet. Such an event would be a public benefit.

But it may be doubted if a single religious paper could be spared from the current list of publications without endangering public morals. They are all needed now to correct and neutralize the positively vicious papers, but trumpet the same message, and thus mutually moralize and purify. Without them, the balance of power, as directed by the newspaper press, would be against Christianity and religion.

Christian men owe it to God and themselves to arrest the substitution in their families of the secular daily for the religious weekly. No Christian household should be allowed to keep house without the visit of a religious paper. It is the cheapest of all educators, creates and fosters a taste for

President in the two British North American Conferences, and should have been elected President of his own country, rather than ever to have been of the British Conference better prepared by experience for its duties than Mr. Thornton. In Canada and Nova Scotia, his management, (though by no means masterly) management, as the chair of the two Conferences has been, as we understand, conspicuous; and if the highest mental culture and the highest Christian earnestness of approach, soundness of judgment, and vigour of apprehension, the blandest and most consistent military temper and manners, unflinching energy, and a cheerful and ever ready pliancy, combined remarkably with the highest ministerial propriety,—if these qualifications are sufficient to constitute a President of the highest importance for his country, and to entitle that President to the honour of being called to the office, then I must prove himself to be a worthy successor of Mr. O'Brien in the conduct of the affairs of Methodism. More than this could hardly be said of any man.

DR. THORNTON'S ADDRESS.

On taking the chair the President said:—

Rev. Fathers and Brethren,—First, I thank God; secondly, I thank you. The value of the service you have given me this morning is sufficiently evident to me, and I have to have appreciated the views of our Church relations and duties, which I have held from the beginning. I thank you from my very heart. Personally, I am most unworthy of this dignity, for as a dignity I regard it. The Ex-President has referred in his address to the most beautiful and expressive language to which particular consideration, the voice you have given to the cause of the Mediator, and the one which you have given to me. However unworthy, I believe that no higher honour can be attained by any ecclesiastic,—and I am humbled by that consideration. I thank God for what he called me by his grace early in life, putting

own earnest conviction that these peculiarities are good, and gone for ever. Christ died for all, and Christ is ready to save all. The Holy Spirit moves all to save all. No individual can tell me that the Holy Spirit never saves a man. I labor these refinements which assign to the Holy Spirit the office of limiting the grace of Christ. Our friends of that school have said, "Christ died for all, but the Holy Spirit does not save all." I believe that the Holy Spirit does save all. I believe that there is no adorable Father, He told that the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit are one in counsel for the work of the world's salvation; in that there is not a man in the world whom Christ is not able to save, and willing to save.

Reverend fathers and brethren, I should be expressed by the honour you have laid upon me, in your presence, and in your words, in your willingness in your strength. I know that you will help me. You are well aware that my manifold infirmities will need great indulgence. You will help me. You will pray for me. Help me by your counsels. Show me where I go wrong. I trust I shall most gratefully accept the slightest indication from any one, and especially from the fathers. With regard to the conduct of business, my own regret that our work is very much that of deliberative conversation, not of formal debating; yet the results of debate must be observed so far as they pertain to the occasion. We must not platform speaking; but we wish, thoughtful, deliberative action. We wish to have the title of the title of speaking volume? (holding up a copy of the Minutes of our venerable father set up a beacon against the venerable father—"Minutes of Special Conferences.") I trust that our Conference will be marked by the spirit of primitive Methodism. I pray God grant us much of his presence, much of his blessing. I may further venture to say that I have no more to say.

year, have effected a remarkable alteration in views and feelings of many of the preachers of the year, who were not disposed to regard his views with favour. His speeches at the Jubilee meetings have been so full, so touching, his views of every public service has been so tender, so devout, and his attention to every part of the vast business before him has been so unflinching, that opposition has been exchanged for admiration. The crowning point of all was his independent charge to the newly ordained ministers on Wednesday morning. As a unique piece of Methodist history it never, I think, occurred. It was the work of all innovators upon the simplicity of old Methodist doctrine, and upon the peculiarities of our system with a full and undiluting courage which everybody adored to see.

Of the new President I have the less occasion to write at length, as he has so recently appeared in Nova Scotia. I have no means of knowing him so far as he is capable to be, and by his conduct in the chair he has won the hearts of the audience. His assertions of the independent position of Methodism have been particularly acceptable.

No new speaker of eminence has hitherto been named at the Conference. The only one of this class was Mr. Pope, who was first elected, and then was the companion of Mr. Thornton in his journey to America, but was prevented by the illness of his father, who has since died. The qualifications of Mr. Pope as author, scholar, and statesman, are well known, and are such that though the competitors were several and of high consideration. The other elected was Mr. Ebenezer Jenkins, an Indian missionary of 20 years standing. His election is a fitting tribute

President is the Rev. John Farrar, known to the author of several valuable dictionaries, theological and ecclesiastical. For the ninth time he has been elected as Secretary of the Conference. He speaks rarely, always to the point; but he is a man of tact, and his words are of great value. He is a man of order and deep business habits. Day to day, behind the President is the Rev. Dr. Dixon, blind, bowed with age, his shoulders lock resting upon his shoulders, and, next to Thomas Jackson, the most venerable man in appearance in the Conference. His mind is still vigorous; whenever he rises to speak, his words are of great value. Dr. Dixon's utterances on all subjects are worthy of the attention accorded to them, usually presenting aspects of the question which do not generally occur, or which beyond the grasp of ordinary minds. Jackson, Keeling, Waddy, Stamp, Hannah, West, Rattenbury, as Ex-Presidents, with official members of the Conference, also, occupy the first rank.

The first duty of the Conference after the usual devotional exercises, is to fill up vacancies in legal Hundreds. Five of them were filled up by seniority, and two by nomination. The nominees excite much interest, for they are named on the ranks of those who by ministerial or literary exertions, have become candidates for the office. The name of Alexander Ashley, recommended as a model minister to younger men, put down at his own request the centre of metropolitan masses, he has proved that the old aggressive power of Methodism, which is his peculiar glory, has not departed. W. B. Pope, one of the most scholarly of our divines, has been elected to the position of principal editor of the *London Quarterly Review*, the translator of *Stair's Works of the Lord Eusebius*, and just now devoted to prepare a Jubilee memorial volume; of Ebenezer Jenkins, the States

men were accepted for ordination, and the East-Brook Chapel were set apart to the work of the ministry. It was a most solemn and impressive scene. Dr. Abbott's charge to the young ministers was most masterly offered, and in every way worthy of the occasion, and a published will prove of permanent value. An open session of the Conference was held for the purpose of receiving from President Johnson such statements concerning his visit to North America as he might be disposed to furnish. The President's address was received with the most enthusiastic applause, and was followed by an evidence of the most constructive; and wrought as they were into a tumult of excitement, cheered loudly and long. Addresses from Affiliated Conferences were read, and Representatives addressed the meeting.

Bradford, Aug. 4, 1864.

Our Conference.

SKETCHES FOR THE YOUNG.

the entire rural world appears to have adopted the saying "Abundance of rain at Conference!" I have no doubt that if a hundred villages were obliged to give a testimonial of any kind to the presence of ninety-nine of the number would certainly note the weeks of prospective ecclesiastical gatherings, with the familiar warning—"look out for squalls! Black coats are proverbially ominous of weather. Shipwrecks, collisions, lynx-pin accidents, storms, in fact all kinds of adversity, have been attributed to the presence of ungodly clergymen. But even if you ask for the cause. The village-prophet or her cause—very the city-oracle is seldom better. Be this as it may, however, the fact remains:—very seldom, indeed, does Conference pass without showers, always, of course,

the giant ap-
countless de-
vized those hu-
manity, peac-
we shall be a

Photograph

To the Editor:

My Dear
tion of "A C
last week, led
for the "You
to please," a
tion of know
fruitless, thou
reader should
wise. It is a
dividual to a
general bene-
providing he
this case, by
Constant Ke
"original" co-
pire an inter-
fer a benefi-
both.

It was not
should in any
probably the
as highly as
Dr. Chalm-
ier's true w
grave, which
to our notice
correspond-
in this case,
would have
Church and
studies and
young, and t

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

Editorial Notes.

TH JUBILEE MEETING.
with the Wesleyan Missi

REV. MR. LATHEEN.—From letters received by last mail from this beloved minister, there is reason to believe that his health will be much benefited by his visit to England. He is expected to leave next month.

MR. MCGEE'S LECTURE.—The Canadian veterans made their last public appearance in this city on Tuesday evening of last week in Temperance Hall, when the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P. for Montreal, gave a lengthy and eloquent address, in which he fully and ably answered some of the objections raised against such a Confederation. The subject was treated in a masterly manner, though various points of importance necessary to be discussed, were not given up for want of time. The general result of opinion may be entertained as to the basis of details of the proposed Federation, there is little room to doubt that a Union of British North America would be of the very highest importance. We were pleased to hear such outspoken and patriotic declarations from the lips of Mr. McGee, the sincerity of which there is no reason to question. Past occurrences need not be recalled. He is probably a sadder and a better man now than he was in his earlier days, and has, no doubt, seen enough in connection with American affairs to lead him to carefully estimate the value of British Institutions.

views points, and prove the means of fusing these views into oneness. It is our belief that nothing has so contributed as the newspaper press to unite the various sects and churches.

But the religious paper claims support chiefly as a positive Christian instrumentality. It is to co-labor with the pulpit in the regeneration of society. By religious journalism the gospel is carrying its saving grace to perishing men. God has sanctified the Church press, and assigned it a noble mission in the work of reforming and elevating communities. And every lover of that which is good should lend his support to an instrumentality engaged in a work so divine.

Paraphrase of Prophecy.

The Lines on our first page by the Earl of Carlisle, on "The Second Vision of Daniel," will be appreciated by all who are conversant with the Bible. The Earl, in kindly complying with the request to furnish them for publication, accompanied the copy by the subjoined communication:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE P. WESTLARK.

DEAR SIR, I was not surprised that, on hearing me read a portion of the Earl of Carlisle's Poetic Paraphrase of the 8th chapter of Daniel, you should express a strong desire to

principles as long as the moon endureth! If I have said anything, done anything, which is not in the way of the Gospel, to the glory of God, be the praise. I have said much, and done much, and written much that needs your indulgence. I ask of God his merciful consideration of me. But this heart has been true to Wesleyan Methodism. I have been a true Wesleyan, a true loyal, ardent Methodist. We have looked abroad and seen manifold controversies in the Church of England. We have marked the proceedings in ecclesiastical Courts, and the slow, dubious and unsatisfactory results of an appeal to the highest authority, the throne of the Lords. We have seen, on the other hand, the feebleness of isolated churches. I do not refer to these matters to discourage godly men on the right hand or the left—grace be with them; peace be with them; the blessing of the Lord be with them. But I do refer to them, in order most emphatically to declare the inestimable importance, of maintaining in full efficiency another church, friendly to all, independent of every one of them. Methodism is in the safe middle. It is so, doctrinally, between Pelagianism and Calvinism, and in its spirit, between Pelagianism from Calvinism. Doctrines of this church are pre-eminently evangelical! Talk of evangelical preaching! I say that

Established Church, I appeal to the venerable man at my right hand, and ask them whether it is not patent to all who will read, that Mr. Wesley most reluctantly left the Church of England? But if Methodist Churches are no longer members of this communion, how can they be members of his Church. I am a member of no Church if these Churches are not true Churches; or I maintain they are true Churches. John Wesley moved most slowly, most tenderly, most respectfully from the Church of England to the remnant of Edmund Burke's, to the effect that "we ought to approach the faults of the State, as the wounds of a father, with pious awe and trembling solicitude did John Wesley approach the faults of the Church." He was more considerate than John Wesley's has made the Methodist Churches independent of all other Churches. I choose in your liberty, but in your lawful liberty, free freedom consists with the observance of law. Adam was as free in Paradise as in the wilds to-day. We have lost our true freedom, we have lost our perfect consistency with each other. I add but one word. I claim the promise, "wherever two or three are met together in my name, there am I in the midst. Look to it, therefore, that ye assemble in my name."

ated, Dr. Jobson has shown himself so well fitted for the position, that there has scarcely been any question of his being appointed to the Chair of Pathology, had been named; but I was fated to be only a poor sort of administrator, which would strip one important department of the public service of an able and experienced man, merely for the purpose of filling up another. I have, however, been able to get the necessary arrangements, the Conference has not hitherto travelled beyond the accustomed routine. About 630 ministers are present—almost too large a number of business to be conducted with promptitude and despatch.

The weather of New England is now suffering from a long continued drought, unparalleled in its intensity for many years past. This is the case in the southern part of the island more particularly.

The pastures have lost their familiar green, the crops and cereals, and pasturage of all kinds, are withered and parched, and the cattle are dying at as paraging as it was gold to the third year of the drought. If rain should be long withheld, the consequences will be most serious, and few of the large towns are beginning to be alarmed at the low condition of their reservoirs.

At the present time the House of Representatives of London, Noble Lords, and members of Parliament are out fishing, shooting, yachting, and

such excitement on this subject as is usually witnessed. By a very large vote, Mr. Thornton was placed in the chair. The symbols of office, the seal of the Conference, and the keys of the Kingdom were placed in his hands. In taking place in the Chair of the Conference, which, at the time being secures to him more of ecclesiastical power than any other man, he delivered an address worthy of the occasion.

Of the subordinate elections was that of Mr. Thornton as assistant Secretary. He is evidently a man of great talents, and of the highest integrity of his honour. He is unquestionably the most eloquent preacher of the Wesleyan Church, and carries the weight with him in the pulpit. The subscription to the new edition of the *Standard Book of Prayer*, a large and splendid edition, capable of holding some three thousand people, was opened by Mr. Thornton, and the subscription of the Conference Sabbath, was crowded to suffocation early as 9½ A.M., and for an hour after a large number of people kept flowing to and fro, and were unable to obtain admission. Mr. Pusey has been so unimpaired in his health, that his return is not prepossessing. His vacation from the Conference is a great blessing to the cause of this subject, and in sympathy with the people. There is spirit and power in his preaching. He has a poetic temperament, and says beautiful things. He employs lovely imagery, bold

attenuated few who must trudge through
grazing footholds to a distant lodge.

As yet *brudge*, for the preachers generally had
not yet been able to make the people who
denied this enjoyment. The boys will ob-
serve these essential animals, which go so far to
sell the aggregate of ministerial happiness. For
right there is that venerable, green old man, with
his right hand grasping the reins, his head slightly
bowed, as he surveys a sleek, handsome roan
the act of pawing the mellow earth. The
audience quietly resists its inclination, and a mo-
ment's attention elicits the hearty approval—
"It's not that!" "It's not that!" "Now we would
learn much upon that minister's opinion of a
horse." "I have heard of a horse that was a very
small of wisdom in this particular; yet we
are still to learn that his admiration of a fine
reel has ever militated against the great work
entrusted to him. The fact is, this opinion of
the preacher's fondness for horses, when turned
into their own side, is a very serious matter."
In many instances, as absurd as that their an-
nual assemblies effect the great laws of Nature
to return.

Up over the green hill to the Conference room,
Angley Hall is the very suitable place selected
for the purpose. It is Tuesday morning, the

THE TALL
in a short time
struction man
appeared in
ed for a day
supply of co
iron vessel, d
crew of over
leaving Willie
he burnt li
being 30 in d
—the remain
are happy to
rumour that
cruelly treat
evening, a fe
Federal gung
since been b
Several blo
hour, probab
of yellow fev
Intelligence
for anxiously
The *Truro*
last week, ow
Little injury
being killed.

Lines on our first page by the I
on "The Second Vision of Danie

The noble writer of the poem, is not less distinguished by spiritual excellence, and self-denying decision, in his exemplification of Christianian purity and zeal, than by the vice-regal dignity with which he has been invested for a longer period than any other monarch of the world, by any other monarch. I have felt the deeper interest in this emanation of his piety and classic pen, because I had the unexpressed privilege to form his acquaintance on my return voyage after one of my visits to England, and to hold five interesting conversations with him on the subjects of spiritual and literary interest. Among the few sentences with which he ubers his Paraphrase into public existence, are the following: "It has long appeared to me that if the eighth chapter of this marvellous Book, of which, principally, with the view of the sacredness of the subject, I have been writing, is to be made the basis of a new translation of the Holy Scriptures, I have attempted the following Paraphrase in verse, does really stand, as it is assumed to do in our Bibles, without addition, interpolation, or corruption, these three points are established:

appointed from time to time, I have had some occasion to speak on these matters; I have said again and again to our detractors, and to those who have declared that Methodism was a hierarchy, a clergy but no church, tell me of one sect that has no clergy, and no church, and no constitution. I observe—tell me of one duty that is prescribed here which we are not able to discharge, and I will cease to be the advocate of old, genuine, loyal, spiritual, John Wesley Methodism. I reject not only in these external marks of profession, but in the very substance of doctrine, and especially that this Church offers, by God's blessing, a real "fellowship of saints." When I had the honor to stand in your name before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Philadelphia, I ventured to express my own opinion in regard to the question, and I claim you as assenting to that opinion, that the argument for Class Meetings is found in the sacred volume. How can we better "exhort and edify one another?" how can we better "bear one another's burden," and so fulfill "the law of love?"

the taste and refinement of Yorkshire. There are some buildings as some of them as costly and more handsome than the palaces of many continental princes. But they are stuck in such narrow streets, and they are so incredibly begrimed with smoke, as to lose all the beauty and impressions of grandeur which they might otherwise have. The view of the country around compensates in some measure for the exceeding ugliness of the town itself; and the hearty hospitality of the people tends to cause one to forget smoke and dirt, amidst the generous freedom of a Yorkshire welcome.

The Conference has been beyond all precedent. Laymen from all parts of the kingdom were there, in numbers far exceeding any former year. This indeed is one of the most remarkable features of the Conference—the growing attendance, influenced by the fact that lay friends more than twenty years ago, when the development of the things began to show itself, all other Preacher warned us in his words, "You are letting in the smoke upon you!" His words have been fulfilled.

announcing that the Bradford papers will contain a full account of the case from the Wesleyan conference, and judging from the tone of the conference paper, one may suppose that the ministers will require a large amount of special correspondence. He went on to observe that the conference ticket at the opening of the first session involved some difficulty, for the Board seemed determined, for the first time at least, to do more than to give the ticket, and to insist on some consolation to come, on behalf of the minister, who they would not admit the resident, (so one of the editors of the *Watchman* remarked), unless he were to present a Conference ticket signed by himself. The members of the Board seemed to consider such strictness necessary, as generally they are of a very strict and rigid nature. The conference this year is very large. The lower class of the noble old Kirkstall Chapel is quite full. The senior ministers generally occupy the central pews. The front of the gallery is occupied by young men who are present on the ordinary order of the conference. The platform, to a stranger, is the principal point of attraction, and presents some beautiful

ness received by himself and family through the instrumentality of Wesleyan Methodism. During the early part of the Conference a pleasant episode occurred in laying the foundation stone of a chapel at a short distance from Bradford. To Wesleyans the ground is classic, and the occasion was made the memory of John Nelson, one of the most glorious avengers of early Methodism, of whom Southey has said, "at never a braver heart beat in an Englishman's breast." Here he first stood up in the midst of his neighbours, and proclaimed in thrilling tones the words of the Lord Jesus Christ, until he found himself surrounded by a vast concourse of people, who were so much attracted by his preaching, he was compelled to leave the spot, and to return in a private way. He was afterwards preaching in a prison at Bradford, not far from the conference Chapel. The dungeon which he occupied was gloomy enough, not a stone to sit upon, but his friends sang hymns outside the walls, and his wife who was worthy to stand by him, and his children, were in the bye-lane. "I fear not John, the cause is God's for which we are here."

and dignified. His right hand rests on a massive column, his left, carefully attached to the person, gives the arm and upper part of the body an attitude of repose. He seems to gaze upward with the congregation with a mingled expression of devotion and affection. That is F. Allison, the munificent Founder of the Educational Institutions.

The other picture represents a seated person—a minister of advanced years, high cheek bones, expansive chest, manly bearing, and a countenance marked by great hardness of purpose. A row of parchment scrolls, the constitution of the church, is draped across his knees. He is our youthful Conference, for this is Dr. Beecham, under whose fatherly counsel we were constituted a distinct organization. In 1855 he gave benediction to eighty-four ministers, recognizing them, in the name of their Father, as his spiritual sons. Since that time, the number of F. B. A. members less than ten years the number has increased one hundred and forty-five. But Dr. Beecham passed to his reward; others enter into his

much surprise of the residents of the town. There were no specimens of the new, from *Chromola*.

There has been a telegram received of the outer and 500 prisoners from Sherman's post. It is rather expected that there have been no hope of such a safe return. Upper Yoto has been received of an armistice for a settlement to be now a for peace. ed to Dewon President L. favour of an

qualified to assume the province of a dictator

1. The inspiration of the sacred text.

CHURCH: HOW CAN WE BETTER COMBINE OUR FAITHS

but not in the sense in which he intended them.

al and impressive scene. Many venerable men,

Five foundation stones were laid for the la

...pours and share the benefits of his counsel.

