

The Provincial Wesleyan.

III. AMERICAN METHODISM.

Methodist Episcopal Church (North),	971,498
Methodist Episcopal Church (South),	700,000
Methodist Episcopal Church, Canada,	16,675
American Wesleyan Methodists,	25,000
Methodist Protestant Church,	90,000
African Methodist Episcopal Church,	20,000
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church,	6,203
Allright Methodists,	40,000

Total number of Methodist Church Members in America, (all branches), 2,008,204
Total number of Ministers in America, 13,209
1,821,413
749,980
2,591,393

This does not include the increase in several of the Methodist branches for the present year, or nearly 30,000 members on trial in England, or the increase in Mission Stations, or in Australia or Canada; nor the increase in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and South-Western Methodist Episcopal Church, which aggregate 100,000, or more below the true figure, when we estimate the Church membership of Methodism throughout the world at two million seven hundred and fifty thousand persons. According to this time it should be said, "What hath God wrought?" "Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, or divination against Israel."

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1866.
In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Officers, Revivals, and other notices addressed to the Conference, shall pass through the hands of the Superintendent Minister.
Communications designed for this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer in full name. We do not undertake to return rejected articles.
We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of our correspondents.

Change of Editor, &c.

As previously announced, an arrangement was made at the last Conference for a change in the editorial supervision of the *Provincial Wesleyan*; with the last number this arrangement began to take effect.

As we have entered upon our new work, we deem it proper to ask our friends, the readers of this paper, to glance with us for a moment at the object for which it has been established, and the relation which it sustains to the Conference under whose "direction" it declares itself published. It was called into existence, several years since, to meet a want of the Wesleyan Church, which in the judgment of those who are responsible for the management of the paper, was, *even then*, very pressing. Its design was to promote the glory of God by subverting the interests of this Church. The whole financial responsibility connected with its publication has, from the first, rested solely upon Ministers; and when, in 1855, the Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America was organized, the paper became the property of the Conference, and it has been administered by this body as its authorized official organ, and as such it is to be continued. It seems to us therefore self-evident that the opinions, which may be expressed in its editorial columns in regard to any subject which may have been made the matter of Confessional consideration, ought to be manifestly in perfect harmony with the sentiment prevailing in the Conference. To expect the Conference to permit any other course to be pursued, would be to expect it to be guilty of the folly and suicidal policy of sustaining a paper to advocate and disseminate doctrines and opinions antagonistic to its own. We hold, therefore, that should an editor of this paper unfortunately find it impossible, at any time, to make his views agree with those of the Conference upon any subject of required editorial notice and discussion, he would be bound, according to every principle of honor and honesty to resign his office, rather than to attempt to use the organ of the Conference in opposition to the views of the Conference. To the time of the last Conference the editorial management of the gentleman who has just retired from the office, was considered worthy of formal commendation; so that if financial reasons had not seemed to imperatively demand a change this year, it is not probable that any would have been made.

Under the present arrangement the responsibility of the general editorial supervision, for the remainder of the Confessional year, devolves upon a minister of our body, who, doubtless, had previously quite enough upon his hands to tax the energies of any man of merely ordinary business talents; but he is to be assisted by several other ministers who are to act as assistant editors and to supply the leading articles for the editorial column. The arrangement, which is not to be regarded as a permanent one, will doubtless be attended by disadvantages as well as advantages; we hope that the latter will be found greatly to preponderate, so that the paper may largely increase its circulation, popularity and usefulness. As the associate editors are several in number, and resident in different parts of the Conference, they may be reasonably anticipated that there will be greater variety in the editorial articles than when only a single pen was employed in this department; and that no passing matter of public interest, in a confessional point of view, either of the Province, included within the boundaries of the Conference, will be likely to be unnoticed.

The Presidency of the Conference.

This is a subject in which, we are assured, many of the readers of our Conference Organ have been, and are yet feeling much interested. We could, therefore, but regret that some reasons were not given to justify the opinion expressed in these columns (a week or two since), that "the appointment by the Parent Conference of the Rev. W. B. Boyer, as the successor of the Rev. Dr. Richey" in this office, had been made "with a judiciousness eminently characteristic of that body, and with an enlightened interest in the Methodism of Eastern British America." We have the fullest confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the British Conference, in its integrity always—in its wisdom whenever it has sufficient information to guide it in its decisions; but, we confess, that we must have more light than has yet reached us upon the subject, before we shall be able to concur in the above mentioned opinion. For all this needed and desired light we shall wait with all becoming patience; and in the meanwhile we deem it due to our own Conference to give a somewhat fuller statement of its proceedings in regard to this matter than has yet appeared, in order that it may not be supposed by any that the Parent Conference had found anything in them demanding reproof, and that such reproof is being conveyed in the refusal to accede to our earnest request in regard to the Presidency. It is generally known that the right of annually appointing the President and Co-Delegate, or Vice President, of each of the affiliated Conferences is vested in the British Conference, but it has been considered the privilege of affiliated Conferences to express their views in advance of

the appointments; and they have not been "considered as exceeding that bounds when they were designated by some those by whom they were to be appointed to those offices."

When, at the late session of our Conference, an all but unanimous vote had determined that the office must be vacated by the "necessitated retirement" of Dr. Richey as Superintendent, the question which they should request as his successor, became, for the time being, a subject of absorbing interest and the topic of free conversation among the brethren. A few were anxious to refer it to the parent body without any suggestion or request from our Conference; many more thought we should fix upon some one of the members of our own body to be put in nomination for the vacant office; while yet others thought that the Rev. Dr. Wood might render most valuable assistance to our Conference and Church if his services as President could be secured; and when the brother who the most of the brethren of the second opinion wished to put in nomination positively refused to allow his name to be mentioned, under existing circumstances as a Candidate, it was concluded by an overwhelming majority that the best thing possible to be done was to unite in an earnest request for Dr. Wood's appointment; and, accordingly, the formal vote of the Conference for his nomination was very high. For reasons which are not yet generally known, on the whole, on this side of the Atlantic, compliance with this request certainly seemed to us not an unreasonable one, (or it would not have been made) has been refused. We are sure that the resulting disappointment is by no means confined to the ministry, but participated in to a large extent by the Church at large; for Dr. Wood is known personally very extensively and by reputation generally throughout our confessional, as a man of comprehensive mind, sagacious views, genial heart, eloquent tongue, good business talent, and superior tact as the presiding officer of a deliberative assembly; and as one, moreover, specially fitted to act as our President, by his intimate acquaintance with our work, and his earnest sympathy with all the enterprises of our Church in these several Provinces, and by his large experience as the honored President for so many years of the Canadian Conference; hence it is generally believed that as our President for the ensuing year he could have done more for our connection than any other man, though of equal or even greater talent; and the disappointment felt is the more severe, because there is good reason to suppose that, if he had been appointed, he would have readily accepted the office, and would have discharged it in an eminently judicious and successful manner. It is not necessary to specify his duties, here, as we are, we can only refer to this in our opinion—namely, that a small value is put on the enthusiastic greeting, the unquestioning loyalty, the manly and dignified homage of the great people of British America. Full many a Sovereign would gladly receive the globe to gain such spontaneous and unsolicited tributes. Connection with G. Britain is a blessing, no we have not a distance from the central authority, but in spite of it. This circumstance, in itself, must always be a disadvantage, and he who knows little of history and less of human nature. We hail the visit of the Prince as a step in the right direction. We look above and beyond the incidental to the permanent—we lose sight of celebrations, whose splendor has already faded in the cheering expectation that our country will reap substantial and enduring benefit.

There can be a happy and harmonious working of the colonial system only when there is a distinct understanding of the peculiar conditions of colonial life. We are a people, we have our habits, our views, and, if any chance, our prejudices. We lack, of course, the institutions, the culture, the scholarly refinement, the historic grandeur of lands whose history is measured by the stately and sounding step of centuries. Full of the unspent vigor of youth we are just starting on our national career and we to the party, we to the man, who shall place stumbling blocks in our way. The best advice a British statesman can receive is this: Appreciate the young and growing life of our country—hold it in the respect of a happy destiny, and do not seek to chill or crush it by imposing on it the unnatural forms of an exotic civilization. If the visit of the youthful Prince shall have the effect of making our country better known and its claims more clearly appreciated—and this we confidently expect—a blessing will be gained in the enjoyment of which the passing festivities, which, honorably, truthfully, had this been done, we can scarcely think that our Fathers and Brethren at home would have judged our request so unreasonable as to require that it should be made, as we suppose it is now to be regarded, the first of its kind to be refused to an affiliated Conference. An omission of this kind need not be repeated another year.

But now in conclusion of this article, which has reached a length we did not intend, we beg to assure Mr. Boyer, if this should reach his eye, that, be the causes of our disappointment in regard to the non-appointment of Dr. Wood what they may, he may be confidently count, not only upon a courteous reception, but also upon a right hearty, loyal welcome among us; although he will come a stranger personally to most of us; and to occupy a position, which had formerly been occupied by another, yet, as our lawfully appointed President and the authorized representative to us of the Venerated Parent Conference he will be treated with all becoming respect.

In the meanwhile let us all, on this side of the water, pray that when he shall come unto us, it may be in the fulness of the blessings of the Gospel of Christ.

After our editorial upon the "Presidency of the Conference" had been prepared and put in the printer's hands, the English mail with the printed minutes of the British Conference came to hand;—we hasten to give our readers the paragraph relating to our Presidency in the answer to our Conference address; it is as follows:—

"It would have afforded us pleasure to acquiesce in your wishes respecting the appointment of your President. The exigencies of the important work in which Dr. Enock Wood is engaged render it impossible to remove him from his present sphere of labour. We have appointed the Rev. William B. Boyer to preside at our next Conference, and the Rev. Humphrey Pickard, D. D., to act as Co-Delegate; and, in compliance with your request, we authorize them also to discharge the duties of these offices for the remainder of the current year."

From this it is evident that the request of our Conference for the appointment of Dr. Wood as our President was understood as embracing that which was not at all contemplated, the necessity of "his removal from his present sphere of labour"; it is not, therefore, at all strange that, as "the exigencies of the important work in which he is engaged rendered this inexpedient," the Parent Conference, so interpreting it, could not grant our request. Should the Conference, however, judge it expedient to repeat the request for Dr. Wood's appointment at a future time and guard against the possibility of a similar misapprehension, his many friends, both in and out of the Conference may yet be gratified by seeing him occupying our Presidential chair.

The Prince in America.

It may seem both ungracious and unbecoming in us to say that we are by no means satisfied with the recent tour of the Provincial Press in regard to the visit of the Prince of Wales; and the recent tour has been given with careful and even judicious exactness; its relations have been left untouched. Indeed, that it has important national bearings seems not to have been noticed, much less pondered, by the Editors and Statesmen of British North America. We would not condemn the sentiment which finds expression in such celebrations as those which, for the past month, have kept a large part of the continent in commotion. It was right to give royally a warm reception. It was right to be enthusiastic. It is always right to be patriotic. The only question is, might we not have shown our patriotism at one wiser and more striking manifestation? Have we really risen to the level of the great occasion? The Prince for the first time entered a country of which he is not the Sovereign. Has the leading experts in all the displays which has met his gaze, been a desire to give him a correct idea of the people and resources of that country? If so, we have been labouring under a great misapprehension. The exhibition of industrial products has been somewhat tame. Even the great event for which the Prince professedly and especially crossed the water excited only a moderate degree of enthusiasm. The great feature—the culminating glory—of the visit to each of the principal cities of British America has been a ball. Now originally called upon to discuss at length the moral tendencies of balls. We need not here our special objection to them here on general grounds. Some might differ from us in that case, who, we are assured cannot dissent from the remarks we are about to offer. We claim that the ball-room has not furnished a fair representation of the intelligence and power of the people of British America. The classes from whose unimpaired arms has sprung the real prosperity of the country and in whose well-earned patriotism the throne of Victoria finds its surest support, were necessarily absent. Rank and fashion were there; the people were not. We have too high an opinion of the Prince's common sense to suppose that he desired any such arrangement as this. They, in whose hands these matters rested, too generally failed in catching a conception of the true grandeur of the occasion. They were occupied with the arranging of the details of the thrashing artillery, the military feasting. They aimed at a present impression. They did not think of the future.

Even Provincial papers have spoken of the visit as one of great concession. Truly loyal as we are, we can only refer to this in our opinion—namely, that a small value is put on the enthusiastic greeting, the unquestioning loyalty, the manly and dignified homage of the great people of British America. Full many a Sovereign would gladly receive the globe to gain such spontaneous and unsolicited tributes. Connection with G. Britain is a blessing, no we have not a distance from the central authority, but in spite of it. This circumstance, in itself, must always be a disadvantage, and he who knows little of history and less of human nature. We hail the visit of the Prince as a step in the right direction. We look above and beyond the incidental to the permanent—we lose sight of celebrations, whose splendor has already faded in the cheering expectation that our country will reap substantial and enduring benefit.

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Prince Edward Island.

A question of no ordinary moment is agitating the minds of the people of this locality. The Land Tenure of Prince Edward Island has been variously represented as its dealing with those subject to its exactions differs in degree. The thing is certain—it has too long been founded by the great and submitted to by the lowly. Viewing it in its mildest aspect, this principle of undying and unbending taxation is scarcely keeping with the British profession, and actual character of freedom. It is had enough for a poor man to know that he is in debt; it is infinitely worse to feel persecuted that, strive as he may, he can never get out of it. This is a thought which makes life in the galleys a curse, and may prevent life in Prince Edward Island from being a general blessing. That a number hold lands under the understood proviso that these may be fully redeemed on conditions not the most mild, does not weaken the argument; these are but the few. Nor will it place the subject in a more amiable light to maintain that the annual rents are a medium of an entire income. One hundred pounds are precisely the same in value whether paid within an hour or during a term of twenty years. Besides, he remembered that a poor man who may be so fortunate as to be capable of redeeming fully his farm at the expiration of thirty or forty years has already paid its value in instalments—and must now repeat the duty in a gross amount. The original intention, we are informed, was to provide a home for the indigent. It is plain to every mind that a man having capital at command need not seek in such an enterprise. The poor only are in the difficulty—while under the present administration, poor they must remain. It is fortunate that Prince Edward Island is not a large island, and that the land is not so fertile as that which ascends from another British Island whose misery has become endemic. The legality of all titles to landed property comes also under review. If it be true that proprietors have severely distressed in cases where their own claim has been more than doubtful, there appears an urgent necessity for the investigation which is now being pursued, and earnestly do we pray that every plume this acquired may be brought to the dust, and the weavers thereof compelled to stoop to active and honest industry for a livelihood.

But our hopes are high; the guerdon of our patience is in the distance—we shall strive to obtain it. A Royal Commission, in which your own Provincial Secretary, so famed for talent and integrity, holds a distinguished place, is engaged in taking evidence here and in other parts of the Island. Doubtless, there are influential parties keenly scrutinizing events as they transpire; but the hopes of the tenantry pend upon the established discriminative ability and good judgment of the Commissioners. That there are arrangements of rent in many instances cannot be questioned; whether these will be remitted remains to be seen.

Diphtheria has been doing a sad work amongst us. Several families in the capital have been deeply afflicted, a few of them members of the Wesleyan body. The sombre garments exhibited in our congregations cause a semblance to the ancient seasons of sackcloth and sorrow among the subjects of divine judgement. Many a little cherub has gone to the sinless land, and not a few of mature years have joined them. This disease has late assumed the appearance of a Colonial scourge; may its afflictions be sanctified till its work is done.

Our harvest, thanks to a bountiful Providence, is of the most cheering description. Intimidated by the general failure in the wheat crop of last year, few ventured to repeat the hazard of a second year's crop; but the result has been such as to induce regret that such was not ventured. A more lovely country than this during the busy months of husbanding a rich harvest, we have never witnessed. A climate gentle as that of Madeira, numerous clusters of trees, exhibiting foliage of varied and pleasing tints, and large fields of grain waving in the breeze, combine to give uncommon interest to every landscape. Correspondents of foreign papers during the Prince's visit, have almost unanimously conceded that our island is unsurpassed in point of beauty. A solitary cynic, however, by some misfortune entrusted to duty for such a post, but little able of intellect, and less of heart, has caricatured our beautiful little city as dingy in appearance and inelegant in construction, while the inhabitants are represented as inhospitable, uncouth and dissipated. The ire of our journalists has justly administered some keen strictures, conjoined with a little wholesome advice, which, should they meet the eye of a certain occupant of the editorial chair, will elicit a blush for his correspondents' reckless mendacity and his own credulity. Men whose geographical lore places Halifax and New Brunswick in close contiguity, and Newfoundland somewhere on the borders of Canada, come down from the far west with commissions the price of which they only properly comprehend, to transmit views of moment to their fellow countrymen at home. We wonder that an occasional tincture of rhapsody falls into the mixture of the main, and is readily swallowed by the nation.

The retiring Editor has tendered to us a farewell and dignified and courteous as the entire character of his editorial administration. We would not have him imagine that the public fails to appreciate the fidelity which has signified his best gift to us our readers. Interesting addresses we have gazed upon our consoling journal time and again with allowable pride as we saw the careful exclusion of everything mean and unbecoming, while the truthful and pure have been tastefully inserted. And it is no slight cause for gratulation that the *Provincial Wesleyan* maintains its fitness to take its place on the table of every religious household with respectability and profit. The pen of the religious Editor is good, silent it may be, but certain in its good results, and future years shall develop the fruit of its toil. We can answer for it that the public farewell is here at fraught with kindly feeling as is that of Matthew H. Richey, Esq.

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 22, 1866.

The Revival in Belfast.

Dr. Massie says,—"The work of God proceeds in Belfast quietly, and the demand for Gospel ministrations is so urgent that I was told it is contemplated to erect four new Presbyterian churches in that town. The conviction is strong with not a few judicious friends there that the Congregationalists should, without delay, take steps to organize a Sunday school in a part of the town remote from Donegall street. There are already nearly 150,000 people in that town, which many are intelligent, enterprising, and disposed largely to sympathize with the English and Scotch Congregationalists. Moreover, the diversity of judgment likely to prevail in so large a population will, it is said, best find development and expansion where more than one church of the same order maintains ordinances and services suited to the various opinions of the many. It

was my endeavour to caution against unnecessary division, and the weakening of existing interests by ill-timed movements, and also to advise that nothing be left undone which may be necessary to retain some of the best friends of the Independent Church in Belfast. The recently erected chapel in Donegall-street will, I hope, be cleared of all debt before a new separate church be formed, or a new building be undertaken. The prayer-meetings, preaching-stations, and evangelizing efforts of Christians in Belfast, which have followed last year's revival, demonstrate most fully the vitality of that gracious season."

The Revival in Ireland.

Mr. Gov. H. Stuart, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, having just returned from a visit of several months in Great Britain and Ireland, recently stated at the noon-day meeting in Fulton street, New York, that the spirit of prayer is wonderfully poured out upon the North of Ireland. "To illustrate this," said he, "let me tell you one of the prayer-meetings which I attended. I was riding in an open wagon one evening in the month of May—one of the coldest I ever saw in that country all day, and toward night it turned off into snow, or sleet and rain—very sleep and unpleasant. As we were riding along, going to a certain village; the driver said to me, 'Would you like to see a prayer-meeting, gathered in a country place, without any particular call or excitement?'"

"I would," said I, and he turned me off the main road into a narrow lane. After riding about half a mile, we came to a low thatched barn—a large barn—nearly as large as this lecture-room—on the ground. When we came up to it, I found thirty or forty standing without. 'What is this?' I inquired; 'Why do you stand without?'"

"This is the outside congregation, made up of those who cannot get in," was answered. "An elder in the Presbyterian Church being with me, who was well known to the people, they opened a way for us, and we made for the inside. And what a sight that was! It was more than jammed full, for every parent had a child in his or her knee."

"Soon it was noised around that a stranger was among them from America. They got me up on the block, and my head was up among the rafters, and I must speak. I did speak, and the tears were flowing fast as I went on in my address. 'What mean those two holes cut through the end of the barn roof?' I could not conceive what they were for."

"Why, don't you know,' they answered, 'that you have been speaking to another congregation through those two holes? They lead out into the cow-shed, and there is a congregation there, who have heard you though they could not see you.'"

"And sure enough, there among the cattle and horses were thirty or forty persons, who could not be accommodated anywhere else, and they had pushed in there among the cattle."

"When the meeting was dismissed, I questioned one and another, old and young, all thro' the congregation—putting such questions as these:—'Do you hope you are a Christian?' 'Have you found an interest in Jesus?' 'And in all that congregation I did not find one that was not trusting and hoping and believing in Jesus. Formerly there was very little social prayer in Ireland. Prayer-meetings, as we understand them, were very few. Now they are everywhere; and you may meet, up and down, everywhere in the North of Ireland, just such gatherings as I have described in the low, thatched barn.'"

Anniversary of the Fulton Street Daily Prayer-Meeting.

The old North Dutch Church in Fulton street was crowded last Monday, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Fulton street daily prayer-meeting, which has gained such celebrity throughout the United States, and, indeed, throughout all Christendom. The exercises were commenced at 12 o'clock, and continued two hours. Rev. Dr. Cutler (Episcopalian) presided, and on either side of the throne were distinguished clerical representatives of the various evangelical denominations. The services were commenced by the singing of the hymn beginning, 'Prayer is the Christian's vital breath, The Christian's life, and his immortal state, Rev. Dr. Gillette (Baptist) led the devotions of the audience in an appropriate prayer; after which the President read the last eight verses of the third chapter to the Ephesians, making a few remarks on the phrase, "the whole family in heaven and earth." The meeting was next addressed by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of New York, and Rev. Dr. Murray, of Elizabethtown, N. J., the latter of whom narrated some interesting facts concerning the revival in Ireland and Wales. He had attended a prayer-meeting which numbered over thirty thousand persons, and the most fervent supplications were offered up for the Church of Jesus Christ in America. He was at the foot of a mountain in Wales where sixty daily prayer-meetings are held in small huts by twelve hundred and fifty men, who, two years ago, were sinners to such a degree, that a pious man could scarcely live in the midst of them. What the Christian church needed was a spirit of God, which would lead Christians to say to God: "We will not let thee go until thou dost grant us our requests." Interesting addresses were also delivered by Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D.D., of Brooklyn, Rev. Charles J. Jones, of the Port Society, and others.

The New York Daily Prayer Meetings.

There are three noon daily Prayer-meetings maintained in this city—the Old Slip, the John Street, and the Fulton-street Prayer-meetings. All these are well sustained. The Old Slip has an average attendance of about sixty persons, chiefly of men connected with business in the lower part of the city, or belonging to docks, or the sea. The John-street meeting has an average attendance of about one hundred, and is of late largely on the increase, with a genuine revival spirit pervading it, as may be seen and felt from the events which are taking place there every day. For example, there came in there, a short time since, a business man, belonging to the legal profession, his hands almost full of employment, but his mind and heart full of distress on account of his sins. He ran up from Wall-street, at the mid-day hour, and into this meeting, to ask them to pray that God would have mercy on his soul. Such was his anxiety

that his absorbing business could not detain him from the place of prayer. Nearly every day there are persons who request prayer for themselves. The Fulton street meeting has an attendance averaging daily 300 to 450. It has never been so full at this season of the year, even since it was established, as now. Nearly every night in the hottest days, two lecture-rooms are occupied. The cases of conversion, it is supposed by those who are best acquainted with the facts, do not average less than six or seven each week, or one for every day in the year. Indeed, it is thought that this average falls much below the truth—for many are awakened, and go away, some months afterwards, and a stranger arises and says, "I was in this meeting months ago, and I have been awakened, and was after a time hopefully converted, and I have united myself with the Church in the place in which I live." Several such cases have occurred in the last meetings. A cloud of mercy seems continually to overshadow this Fulton-street Prayer-meeting. Being the oldest noon business men's Prayer-meeting, it is more visited by strangers than any other, and receives more communications from abroad, all of which interest to the services.—*New York Observer.*

The Exeter Hall United Prayer Meeting.

The meeting on Thursdays (from four to five, p.m.) in the Lower Hall is continued, notwithstanding the "out of town" season. The usual attendance is of course diminished, but a goodly number are still there. Last week there were several persons of the humbler classes. Special remembrance was made in prayer of the afflicted in the country, and of the cases for national humiliation and supplication in connection with the harvest season.—*Record.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic. One of the Governor's servants was seriously injured on Wednesday morning last, by falling from a horse. The animal was the handsome steed that the Prince of Wales rode while in this city.

Signs of Improvement at Home.—This Country, through long admitted to be a generally fine agricultural capability, has not heretofore distinguished itself by a spirit of enterprise in the direction of manufactures. We find it a pleasant duty to record, for the benefit of our patrons, a few facts connected with the progress of the iron industry in this country. In the mineral department iron has been made at the works of the "Acadia Charcoal Iron Company" in Newcastle, which are now in active operation upon a slope of coal, on an area of land worth \$25,000. The Moose River (Clements) Iron Works have been recently purchased from the Hon. Enos Collins, by Brown & Co., of Digby, who have already commenced to make the repairs required before heating the furnaces. The Moose River ore is said to be of good quality, to exist in exhaustless quantity, and to yield near 70 per cent of pure metal. The re-opening of these works, which were formerly carried forward by Mr. Alger, near Boston, will contribute much toward the prosperity of the southern western district of the country. The village in which this enterprise will be conducted is now known by the name of Clementsport. It has a very picturesque appearance, being situated on the slope of a hill, surrounded by hills and in the narrow vale which lies between them, through which also the river discharges its waters into the broad basin of the Annapolis. At Lequille, near Annapolis, a cloth manufactory in successful operation. The county town gives refreshing evidence of a latent vigor which bids fair to restore it to something of its former importance. A few more of the Gavazas, &c. would greatly hasten so desirable an event. Within a short time the place has added to its other adornments, a new and neat Presbyterian Meeting-house, and a fine new store belonging to G. Runciman, Esq., and son, is fast approaching completion. 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