

Provincial Wesleyan

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1860.

In consequence of the official relation which continues to be maintained by the British Government...

The Massacres in Syria.

The origin of that terrible outbreak of anti-Christian fury which has drenched the soil of Syria in the blood of the Maronite, the Greek, and the Armenian, has not yet been clearly traced.

Table with 2 columns: Religion, Population. Includes Moslems (800,000), Kurds (50,000), Maronites (200,000), etc.

The character of every one of these races is based of almost every other. The Druses are Arab, settled for centuries in Libanus and Anti-Libanus.

Those who have given attention to events in the East will remember that not very long since a Druse and Christian quarrel occurred which was subsequently settled in a compact.

These statements derive additional weight from the language which Sir Henry Dalrymple used when General Moore of Beyrout was in correspondence with us in address.

The progress of the dreadful massacre has already been pretty fully detailed in our columns.

What shall be the end? France is ready to embark upon the enterprise of avenging the Maronites, hoping that fresh glory to her arms and an increase to the power of her empire may result.

The Emperor is ever willing to turn to his own account any cause of quarrel with the Porte. Britain cannot regard with indifference the gigantic slaughter which has been perpetrated...

Letter from England

From our own Correspondent.

We are now hard at work at the business of the one hundred and seventeenth annual Conference of the Ministers of Wesleyan Methodism.

A London Conference, however, with all the inspiring associations of the City Road Chapel, has not the interest about it which attends a Conference in the provinces.

The Preparatory Committee, by means of which the business of the Conference is very materially simplified, have been meeting for some time.

The Home Mission Committee was one of the most interesting of the session. Our Home interests are now growing upon the general notice, and awakening considerable attention.

Now it is to be feared that the Conference will not be able to carry out all the projects of Mr. Prest at present, but he must be gratified to find how great a work he has been the means of developing so far.

Mr. F. A. West called the attention of the Committee to the case of many of our fashionable watering places, in which there is no adequate provision for the chapel accomodation of visitors.

The proceedings of the Chapel Committee were full of interest. During the year a very large sum has been spent in the erection of new chapels and schools.

The worthy secretary of the Chapel Committee has broken down in health and is compelled to retire into private life.

Wallace Circuit.

Mr. Editor—Since my return from Conference to my field of toil, the God of all Grace has been pleased to answer prayer...

Time fails to give a further account of Committees. The Conference session proper commenced on Wednesday morning, July 25th.

Not for many years has there been such an uncertainty about the Presidency as there was on Wednesday morning, July 25th.

Ecclesiastical.

We notice in the columns of one of our contemporaries a list of certain guests who had the honor to dine at Government House with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

On the first day, the Rev. Dr. Binney, Episcopal Bishop, and the Rev. Mr. Marshall, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, were presented.

Proposed Exodus of the Mormon.

Mormonism is agitated. It is true that the attempt of the federal government, when the body of the Mormonites, under the leadership of a large armed force, has signally failed.

Ireland and Italy.

Under this heading the N. Y. Courier and Inquirer, makes the following with observations: "Whatever wrongs the Irish have suffered from England have been meted out to them by the people of Italy."

We would not advocate persecution nor oppression, and the voluntary departure of the body of the Mormonites to a land where they would not be interfered with by the trade of a civilization they despise, nor by the trade of a community with whom they cannot live in peace.

children here are to be called upon to contribute toward the support of the temporal power of the pope; men, women, and children are called upon to assist in the oppressed subject of the pope's dominion.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

The Boston Post of the 6th inst. contains letters from its correspondents giving a description of the recent earthquake in the city and St. John, the town of the Prince of Wales.

Colonial.

It is not difficult for one moment to believe the loyalty of the Nova Brunswickers, neither am I inclined to think that the people here entertain less exalted views of Albert Edward, than those of the recent earthquake in the city and St. John.

United States.

We cut the following items from the Western Christian Advocate, one of the best of our American exchanges: A few days ago says the Pittsburg Evening Press.

United States.

A home for aged men in a new notion just originated in Boston, and which will soon be practically realized, at \$10,000 per year, has been started in a few days, out of \$30,000 needed.

United States.

Advices from Santa Fe state that no rain has fallen in New Mexico this far during the present year, and the crops and vegetation are at a low ebb.

erected, decorated with flags and appropriate mottoes;—in the centre of the Common an ingeniously contrived fountain was constructed, and kept playing during the Prince's stay.

United States.

The Prince was received by the Sheriff and other dignitaries of the County. He was then taken in the Chief Justice's carriage to the Court House escorted by a large procession.

United States.

After partaking of a luncheon prepared in McKay's Hotel, the Prince and suite appeared on the balcony. On his appearance he was greeted by cheers—the volunteer rifles and harmonies presented arms.

United States.

The Prince then withdrew, and in a short time entered an open carriage, drawn by four horses, driven by T. S. Lindsay, and took his departure for Pictou, under a escort of the Volunteer Artillery.

United States.

The Prince was driven through to Pictou in four hours. His reception there was most gratifying. He was most enthusiastically received along the whole route.

United States.

By Wednesday's mail we were furnished with full particulars of the arrival and reception of the Prince at St. John and Fredericton.

United States.

On the 21st inst. the Rev. Dr. Binney, Episcopal Bishop, and the Rev. Mr. Marshall, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, were presented.

United States.

After the Procession, a levee was held in the Supreme Court Room, at which a large number of persons were present.

erected, decorated with flags and appropriate mottoes;—in the centre of the Common an ingeniously contrived fountain was constructed, and kept playing during the Prince's stay.

United States.

The Prince was received by the Sheriff and other dignitaries of the County. He was then taken in the Chief Justice's carriage to the Court House escorted by a large procession.

United States.

After partaking of a luncheon prepared in McKay's Hotel, the Prince and suite appeared on the balcony. On his appearance he was greeted by cheers—the volunteer rifles and harmonies presented arms.

United States.

The Prince then withdrew, and in a short time entered an open carriage, drawn by four horses, driven by T. S. Lindsay, and took his departure for Pictou, under a escort of the Volunteer Artillery.

United States.

The Prince was driven through to Pictou in four hours. His reception there was most gratifying. He was most enthusiastically received along the whole route.

United States.

By Wednesday's mail we were furnished with full particulars of the arrival and reception of the Prince at St. John and Fredericton.

United States.

On the 21st inst. the Rev. Dr. Binney, Episcopal Bishop, and the Rev. Mr. Marshall, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, were presented.

United States.

After the Procession, a levee was held in the Supreme Court Room, at which a large number of persons were present.

erected, decorated with flags and appropriate mottoes;—in the centre of the Common an ingeniously contrived fountain was constructed, and kept playing during the Prince's stay.

United States.

The Prince was received by the Sheriff and other dignitaries of the County. He was then taken in the Chief Justice's carriage to the Court House escorted by a large procession.

United States.

After partaking of a luncheon prepared in McKay's Hotel, the Prince and suite appeared on the balcony. On his appearance he was greeted by cheers—the volunteer rifles and harmonies presented arms.

United States.

The Prince then withdrew, and in a short time entered an open carriage, drawn by four horses, driven by T. S. Lindsay, and took his departure for Pictou, under a escort of the Volunteer Artillery.

United States.

The Prince was driven through to Pictou in four hours. His reception there was most gratifying. He was most enthusiastically received along the whole route.

United States.

By Wednesday's mail we were furnished with full particulars of the arrival and reception of the Prince at St. John and Fredericton.

United States.

On the 21st inst. the Rev. Dr. Binney, Episcopal Bishop, and the Rev. Mr. Marshall, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, were presented.

United States.

After the Procession, a levee was held in the Supreme Court Room, at which a large number of persons were present.