knew to be in the same business were also going after bacon, beef, pork, flour, grain, and such other provisions as we were forced to purchase in the more Northern States.

We all talked secession loudly; and wore cockades and invoked destruction upon the Federal Government, and none were more violent in the discussion than I. It was my only alternative. I was fleeing for life and the merest hair might turn the race against me. When we arrived at Chananooga, we found the market almost as high as at Augusta, so we concluded to go on as far as Nashville, we found the Commissary of the Confederate Army had fairly skinned the town of everything worth having in the way of provisions, there was nothing left for us but to go on as far as Louisville, where we could obtain a limited supply at reasonable rates.

There were five cars of us all going for provisions. At last we landed in Louisville, and found to our disappointment (?) the inducements were so small for buying there that the only alternative left was to go to the great fountain head at Cincinnatti and buy what we wanted. We all went across the river into Indiana, every soul of us, and got aboard the cars for Cincinnati.

Just before the train was to start an old man arose and made this remark: "Gentlemen, I don't know how you all feel, but I thank God that I am on free soil once more!" Oh! you should have heard the shout that went up. *Every man of us had been fleeing from Southern traitors*, and dared not avow it to each other. We all got out of the cars again upon the platform, and there refreshed our throats with three loud cheers for FREEDOM.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1861.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Obituary, Revival, and other notices addressed to us from any of the Circuits within the bounds of the Connexion, shall pass through the hands of the Superintendent Minister.

Communications designed for this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer in confidence.

We do not undertake to return rejected articles.

We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of our correspondents.

Conference Proceedings.

The preparatory business of the Conference commenced with the meeting of the Stationing Committee, on Thursday, 20th June.

The Book Committee met on Friday the 21st. There was a very full attendance of the members. The Executive Committee reported at length. The Report exhibited a small profit, arising both from the business of the *Provincial Wesleyan*, and of the Book Room. The Committee represented to the Conference, that the term of three years, for which the present Book Steward was elected, having expired; it will be necessary to elect an incumbent to the office, at the ensuing Conference. A vote of thanks, to the Rev. C. Churchill, A. M., in acknowledgment of his efficient services, both as Book Steward, and Editor, passed unanimously.

The Committee for the Theological Professorship met on Saturday the 22nd, at 9 A. M. The Report of the Agent, Rev. S. Avery, was read. The Committee recommended the appointment of Rev. C. DeWolf, A. M., to the occupancy of the Chair of Theology, about to be established in connection with Sackville Academy.

The Missionary Committee, met at 3 P. M. By the Report, which was submitted, it appeared, that owing to the great depression in trade, during the past year, there was a serious falling off in the receipts of the Society. Arrangements were made for holding the Annual Meeting of the Society, on Wednesday, the 26th, at half-past 7 P. M.

The religious services on the week nights, and on Sunday, were conducted by the Ministers, named in the published programme. Their ministrations were characterized by great faithfulness, and the deep seriousness of the particular large congregations which attended, was evidence of the presence of much of Divine influence. On Sunday, at 11 A. M., the President preached, in the Centenary Church. The sermon consisted of a faithful and searching representation of the reasons, which prevent the wise and prudent from knowing the way of life; a statement of the means, through which men are brought to a knowledge of the truth; and it ended with a warning to professing Christians against inconsistency of life, founded on the fearful influence, and consequent sad results of such a course; and a most earnest and effective appeal to men of the world, to place themselves at the feet of Jesus. Many minds were deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of the claims of religion, and it is hoped that this sermon will result in leading many souls to Christ. In the evening the President preached in the Germain Street Church.

On Monday the 24th, the Board of Trustees of Mount Allison Academy met at 9 A. M. The Reports were presented by the Principals of the two branches of the Academy. The Principals were re-appointed. A competent staff of Professors for both branches of the Institution has been secured.

The Board contemplates a considerable extension of the work in the Male Branch and recommends the appointment of an additional Professor to meet the case.

On Tuesday the Contingent Fund Committee met at 9 A. M. The Report was read. Several cases of severe personal and family affliction among the brethren were represented as having occurred during the year, and these were recommended to the kind consideration of the Committee. A portion of the surplus fund was apportioned to meet these cases,—and the remainder was applied to meet other *special* cases of need. The deficiencies of the brethren throughout the Conference for the past year were found to amount in the aggregate to about £1000. The Committee met again in the afternoon and entered into the work of making a classification of the circuits. At the close of the afternoon the Committee adjourned to meet again during the time of the sitting of Conference and resume this work.

THE CONFERENCE.

On Wednesday the 26th, the Conference met at 9 A. M. in the Centenary Church. The President gave out the Hymn "And are we yet alive, &c.;" Rev. J. McMurray read the 3rd. chap. of the 1st Epistle to Timothy; and the Brethren Smithson and Davies engaged in prayer. The ballot for the Secretary was taken, resulting in the election of Bro. McMurray. The occupant for the office of Journal Secretary was then balloted for, the result was the election of Bro. Taylor.

The *President* in opening the Conference said, We have a large amount of business to attend to, and must economize our time. I hope the Brethren will be brief in their remarks that all may have an opportunity to speak. I shall be myself an example of brevity. The Conference being now opened and reserving for another time the statements which I have to make we shall proceed to business.

In answer to the first question, Who are recommended to the Conference for ordination? There were found to be nine young men thus recommended.

The names of those continued on trial were then given from the minutes of the different Districts.

In answer to the question—Who are recommended to be received on trial as preachers? there were reported from Halifax District, six: from St. John, one; from Truro, three; from P. E. Island, one; from Fredericton, four; and from Sackville, one; making a total of fifteen, all of whom were accepted by the Conference.

Shortly before 12 A. M., the doors were thrown open to admit the public to the Conference prayer meeting. After the reading of a portion of Scripture and singing, the President said—In waiting before God let us, brethren, unite to ask God's blessing especially on the work in these colonies and particularly on this connexion. There is a power and influence in prayer. Pray that God may endow his ministers with the gifts and graces of the Holy Spirit. We perhaps do not pray enough for the church. No church is so dependent on the possession of gifts and grace as ours; we have not merely the pastor of a church employed in carrying on its work; but we have Local Preachers, Trustees, Class-Leaders, all requiring the bestowment of the gifts as well as graces of the Holy Spirit—let us then pray—that these may be bestowed on ourselves and on the entire Conference.

The Brethren Sutcliffe, Hennigar, Brewster, Weddall, W. Smith, Angwin, R. Smith, and Addy led in prayer. A very blessed influence rested on the congregation during the entire service.

The afternoon Session was opened with singing, and prayer by Brother Snowball.

The names of the members of the Missionary Committee were announced by the President.

A Committee was appointed to conduct the private examination of the candidates for ordination.

The next question in order was, Who have died during the year? The answer was, Brother Charles Gaskin, and Brother Thomas Gaetz. Obituary notices were read, testifying to the usefulness of their ministry, and the triumphant nature of their deaths.

The letter-writers of the Conference, Brethren Sprague and Stewart, were directed to express by letter the sympathy of the Conference with the families of the late Brethren Gaetz and Gaskin, and also with the families of the late Rev. Dr. Knight and Rev. W. Crosscombe, in their recent bereavement. A Resolution also passed, expressing the regrets of the Conference at the death of the late Thomas Farmer, Esq., and tendering its sympathy with his bereaved family in the severe affliction.

In answer to the question, "who become Supernumeraries," the brethren, Brownell, Smallwood, Avery, and Humphrey, were named as having the permission of the Conference to rest for one year.

The Brethren, M. Richey, D. D., and Geo. Payson, requested and obtained of the Conference admission to the active work, they having been Supernumeraries for one year.

On Wednesday the Anniversary of the Missionary Society was held in the Centenary Church, commencing at half-past 7 P. M. The President occupied the chair. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer by Rev. R. A. Temple.

The President, in his address from the chair, intimated that the efforts of this Missionary Society did not merely regard heathen lands, but they had reference also to British Colonies. The most successful missions of the world had been those to the United States, British America, Australia, &c. Here have been raised up great Churches, which are themselves now engaged in carrying forward the Missionary enterprise; and where has been given the greatest success to such effort, but where the English tongue is spoken, where are found the people whom God intends to govern the world, to convert the world? If England had neglected to give the Gospel to these Colonies, they would have degenerated into heathenism. Future historians will do justice to Methodist Missions in these lands.—The Missionary Society went on the principle of "*beginning* at Jerusalem," but not staying there, and now we have large Missions in connection with the Colonial Churches.

He referred to the extensive revivals of religion which have taken place recently in Sweden, and which are remotely to be traced to the labours of the Rev. G. Scott, in which over 10,000 persons have been converted. This is what is called one of our failures; if this be a failure, "what," he asked, "must our success be?"

He referred also to Italy—it was two years since he visited it—with its religious meetings, even in Rome itself—secretly held, and to the present state of Italy, presenting, as it does, glorious openings for the preaching of the Gospel of Christ. He intimated that he would occupy an evening before leaving St. John in giving a detailed statement of his experience in connection with the Mission work in Kaffirland.

An abstract of the Report—which will shortly be in the hands of our people—was read by the Secretary, Rev. C. Stewart.

The other speakers on the occasion were—the Rev's. E. Brettle, C. DeWolf, A.M., J. Allison, A.M., H. McKeown, J. Brewster, J. Addy, Ingham Sutcliffe, R. A. Temple, and J. Taylor.

The interest was well sustained throughout, and very general satisfaction was expressed on the part of the crowded congregation which attended.

J. H.

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

The Annapolis District Meeting.

MR. EDITOR,—By request of the District Meeting, I proceed to lay before your readers a brief account of our late District Session, which commenced on the 13th inst., in the Town of Digby, and was continued by adjournment till Monday noon. A more suitable place for our District Session, than Digby, could not have been selected. Situated pretty nearly in the centre of the District, its picturesque scenery, together with its commodious Church-accommodation, the comfort of its homes, and the hospitable dispositions of their inmates, renders it at any time a desirable and pleasant place of resort. Here the invalid is invigorated by its bracing, salubrious air; and here the lover of natural scenery is regaled, and revels amid some of nature's loveliest scenes.

The District Session was opened by the Chairman, with singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer. The calling of the names shewed no Brother absent—except father Miller, whose health, we believe, did not admit of his travelling so far. Though the kindness of our Heavenly Father the lives of all have been spared; and though the countenances of some of the brethren indicated that they had been "in labours more abundant," yet each was found still at his post, toiling on in the Master's work, ready to endorse the sentiment of one of our inimitable hymns—

"Joyful to meet, willing to part,
Convinced we still are one in heart."

The examination of character, which is always entered upon with solemn feelings, was most satisfactory, and called forth expressions of gratitude to God. And as the financial and religious state of our Circuits, Societies, and Sabbath Schools passed in review, the grateful emotions of our hearts were increased and called forth anew. Though there are, on all our Circuits, frequent deaths, removals, &c., to be deducted from our lists, yet on no Circuit was there found a decrease of membership, while we were able to report an aggregate increase of 159, and 188 on trial. Our Sabbath Schools were also found to be in an improving condition: affording, as they do, scriptural enlightenment to the mind, and proving means of grace to the heart. Instances were alluded to of the sound conversion to God, and happy deaths of some of the pupils. The prosperity of our Sabbath Schools as well as our Societies, is a source of rejoicing to us; and we greatly desire their increased efficiency.

Revivals of religion were reported on all the Circuits. On some the Spirit of the Lord has been poured out in a glorious manner, and scores of souls were brought to Christ. The general feeling of the brethren was, that the aspects of our cause are greatly improving; "and that the charity of our people toward each other abounded-eth." To God be all the glory; and let all the people say Amen! Amen! and so let it ever be, till—

"——— The earth is o'erflowed,
And the universe filled with the glory of God."

Two young Brethren—James B. Likely and F. H. W. Pickles—were cordially and unanimously recommended to be continued on trial as candidates for our ministry.

The reading of the Liverpool Minutes, and the Rules of a Helper, called forth expressions of cordial approbation of our excellent discipline and usages: and as the loyal sons of John Wesley we resolve "not to mend our Rules, but to keep them, for conscience sake."

A word about the Religious Services connected with our District Session; and, however imperfectly, our task is fulfilled. These Services were well attended. They were of a deeply interesting character; and pervaded by a most hallowing influence of the Divine Spirit—and we cannot doubt, but the fruit will be seen after many days. The Sabbath was a high day never to be forgotten by our people; and the excellent sermons and heavenly influence that characterized the services, could not but have been profitable to the members of other christian denominations, who may have worshipped with us. At the close of the morning service the Chairman read a Resolution of the District Meeting, expressing its cordial, and affectionate thanks for the kind, and hospitable manner in which the Brethren had been entertained during the session. We believe that but one feeling was entertained by all the Brethren, as they left for the Conference or their homes, namely, that of extreme pleasure in a brief sojourn, among a united, and happy people, whose loyalty to Methodism is most complete; and whose love for their ministers, is exceeded by no people calling themselves by the honoured name of John Wesley.

The remarks of the Chairman at the close of the Sacramental service, on Sunday evening were appropriate, and touching. He alluded to our brief, but happy interview—our parting—perhaps never to meet again in time—and pointed us to our home in heaven—repeating with much feeling the stanza:

There we shall meet again
When all our toils are o'er.
And death and grief and pain
And parting are no more;
We shall with all our Brethren rise
And grasp Thee in the flaming skies.

G. W. T.

Digby, June 20, 1861.

Close of the Canada Conference.

On Monday afternoon (June 10) Reports concerning the Book-Room and *Guardian* Office were given to the Conference. A free and lengthy expression of opinions and feelings took place on the presentation of these reports, occupying the remainder of this day and part of the next. On Tuesday morning, immediately after the adoption of the reports, the election of "our Editor" transpired. The announcement of a new election in the Conference room electrifies the members of Conference in much the same way as the announcement of a general election awakens the whole Province to action. The ballots speedily passed around, and the Conference showed its appreciation of the ability and faithfulness of the present editor by re-electing him by a nearly unanimous ballot.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Financial Report of Victoria College was very ably presented by the Bursar, J. H. Dumble, Esq. The afternoon, the evening, and the following morning were well employed in considering the affairs of our beloved University at Cobourg. Affection for Victoria College, and attachment to it, greatly increase, as year after year, attention is directed to its increasing usefulness; and, fully satisfied of their position on the important University Question of the day, the members of Conference are more than ever determined to maintain that position and contend for equal rights for the whole community.

On Wednesday afternoon the election for President and Co-Delegate took place. In the election for President, the ballot stood thus:—Dr. Stinson 175 votes. In acknowledging the honour conferred upon him he said—"I am *gratified* with this vote *because I honour the judgment* of this Conference. I differ from Dr. Jobson, who was sent by the British Conference to preside over the Australian Conference, in two things. Firstly, I do not think the Australian Conference more important than our own. As Canada is the brightest colonial gem in the diadem of Her Majesty, so the Canadian is the most important Conference in affiliation with the Parent body. Secondly, Dr. Jobson declared before the Australian Conference that no man ever went forth with so little instruction as himself. In this he certainly was wrong, for I never received *a line* of instruction. The British Conference believed that I would do right as far as I knew how, and that you would put me right when I went wrong. We have a vast agency, a vast field of labour, a sound Christian Theology, a solid Discipline, and by the blessing of God we shall prosper. I cast myself upon God and upon you, and am prepared to go *anywhere*, not only where I am *needed*, but where I am needed *most*."

The Conference then proceeded to elect the Co-Delegate. At the first ballot there was not a majority of the whole, and consequently no election, but upon the second, the vote, omitting many scattered among excellent brethren whom the Conference would delight to honour, stood thus:—Spencer, 58; Musgrove, 149; and the Chairman of the Chatham District was declared elected. Thanking the Conference for their distinguishing regard, he said that he entirely agreed with the President in his opinion of the judgment of the Conference. He believed it was "all right." He came to the country thirty years ago, a Local Preacher, and having been entreated to enter the travelling connexion, he did so. Whatever misgivings he may then have had regarding the course he pursued, he now believed *that* was "all right." Several times he had been honored by his brethren with the office of Chairman of a District, and with that of Secretary of Conference. He believed *that* was "all right." Fourteen years ago he opposed the Union strongly, and conscientiously. But the Union works well. The acts of Conference have never been vetoed. God was in the Union, and now he believed *that* was "all right." He would try to bear his honors meekly, and discharge his duties faithfully.

A vote of thanks was then presented to the Rev. R. Jones, for his conduct as Co-delegate during the past year, and for so kindly and ably supplying, during the present Conference, the place of the Rev. H. Wilkinson, who, we are sorry to say, was prevented by illness, from being in attendance.

A resolution was unanimously passed, thanking the General Superintendent of Missions, the Rev. Dr. Wood, expressing a continuance of the greatest confidence, and requesting his reappointment at the hands of the British Conference.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the California Conference, author of "Seven Years' Street Preaching in San Francisco," "The Model Preacher," &c., was introduced, and gave a most interesting account of his life and labours in California and elsewhere. This was one of the most interesting episodes of this Conference.

On this (Wednesday) evening a very large and respectable audience assembled to hear a lecture on Education, by Dr. Ryerson. The Doctor had one of his very best times. His able and lucid lecture contained much valuable thought. He spoke of Education simply in the first place, of religions education in the second place, defended denominational colleges in the third place, and then triumphantly vindicated our policy in warring against the shameful University College monopoly. His remarks on the inconsistency and dishonesty of those who pretentiously advocate voluntaryism, and at the time stood in the position of paupers, dependent on Government funds were peculiarly telling.—He also gave a most eloquent exposition of the principles on which the Government proceeded to 'help those who help themselves," applying it to Denominational Colleges as well as to common Schools. This address was delivered at the request of a large number of the inhabitants of Brantford; and deep conviction was wrought in the minds of all present.

The whole of Thursday was occupied with the transaction of miscellaneous items of business. The Sabbath School Committee reported, as did also the Childrens' Fund; Delegates, viz., Dr. Stinson, Co-Delegate, Dr. Nelles, and Mr. Gemley, were appointed to attend the approaching Conference in the Eastern provinces; a case or two of character was investigated; Dr. Freshman gave an account of his work among the Germans; Rev. T. Hurlburt gave an excellent report of the origin, progress, and prospects of his Indian newspaper *Petaubun*, or "Peep of Day;" and the Rev. Mr. Sandford, of the Five Points Mission, New York, gave an account of his labors and successes there.

On Friday, the last day of Conference, in addition to Miscellaneous Resolutions, votes of thanks to the Secretary, Journal Secretary, the Superintendent of Brantford, the kind people of the town, &c. The questions—Who are Superannuated? and—Who are Supernumeries? were asked and answered. The Rev. G. R. Sanderson, being about to proceed to England, was invested with authority to represent this Conference at the ensuing British Conference.

The Conference had now fully attained its usual length. The brethren were wearied, and impatient to return to their Circuits and homes. Business was, therefore, dispatched with much celerity, and at 7 p. m., the Conference formally closed, to meet again (D. V.) on the first Wednesday in June, 1862, in the town of Bellville.—*Comm. to Christian Guardian.*

The Peace Society and the War in America.

The Peace Society has issued the following address to the people of the United States:—

"FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CHRISTIANS,—It is in no presuming or dictatorial spirit that we venture to address to you these few words of earnest sympathy and respectful expostulation in reference to the perilous crisis in your national history through which you are now passing. But having been labouring, in our humble measure, in promoting peace on earth upon the broad principles of our common Christianity, we cannot but feel how deeply that cause to which we are devoted is implicated in the result of the experiment now being enacted in your country.

"We do not feel ourselves either competent, or entitled, to offer any suggestion as to the best method of solving those internal difficulties which now agitate your great commonwealth.—But we venture confidently to state that the worst of all solutions that can be attempted is a fraticidal war, which must, however long and fiercely it may be waged, leave the merits of the questions in dispute wholly untouched, while it cannot fail to exasperate into tenford malignity the feelings of alienation which already exist.—War, under any circumstances, and between any sections of the human race, is an evil which reason, religion, and humanity, cannot bewail too bitterly. But a civil war in a nation like your own, one of the very foremost among the nations of earth in intelligence, civilization, and Christian enlightenment—a war among men of the same race, language and religion—a war which would involve neighbours, friends, brothers—members of the same Christian communions, children, it may be, of the same family, in mad and murderous conflict with each other, would be a spectacle at which all mankind would stand aghast in horror and dismay—a spectacle which, more than any event which has occurred for ages, would smite with discouragement and all but despair the friends of human progress throughout the world.

"For a long time past, thoughtful and philanthropic men, witnessing with sorrow the distracted and divided condition of the Old World, and the ferocious and sanguinary wars to which these national antipathies have led, have fondly cherished the hope that the time might come when the several States of Europe might be so far federated together as to be brought under the jurisdiction of a common tribunal, which should decide their differences without having recourse to the irrational arbitrament of the sword. In support of the practicability of such a measure, they have been hitherto wont to appeal triumphantly to the admirable example and illustration of such a system presented in your country. But the effect will be disheartening and disastrous to the last degree if it be now found that you, Christian brethren, who had the immense advantage of growing up side by side into free communities, exempt from those hereditary prejudices which have struck their roots so deep into the soil of Europe, can find no better means of adjusting your differences than by having recourse to the old expedient of barbarism and blood, of which even Europe is beginning to be ashamed for its combined folly and brutality.

"Permit us also respectfully to remind you that the evils of war—as we know to our bitter coast in the Old World—do not end with itself. On the contrary, it bequeathes to posterity a sinister legacy of hatreds, jealousies, and rivalries, which poison the blood of nations for ages, and entail upon them burdens hardly less crushing than those of actual war. The enormous military establishments that are now sitting like an incubus on the heart of Europe, all but suffocating its life, are the penalties we have to pay for the conflicts into which our ancestors plunged, often in reference to questions which all men now can see might have been easily adjusted without a blow, if passion had not been permitted to usurp the place of reason. But the rankling recollections and mutual distrust which those quarrels engendered are still the source whence arises the alleged necessity for the ruinous rivalry in armaments, which is hurrying us onward on a path that, if pursued much longer, can only lead to a general bankruptcy. May Heaven in its mercy deliver America from a policy which would entangle it in the coils of such a system as this!

"We implore you, then, friends and fellow-Christians, to avoid the fatal mistakes of imagining that you can decide questions of disputed right by conflicts of brute force.

"We appeal to American patriots to save the land they love from the dishonour of appearing before the world in an attitude which can only excite the sorrow and pity of all good men.

"We appeal to American philantrophists to interpose their influence to ward off a catastrophe which will not only become a source of unutterable suffering and demoralization to their own country, but which will exercise a malign influence over the destinies of the whole human race.

"Above all, we appeal to Christian Churches of all denominations, and emphatically to the ministers of the Prince of Peace, to stand between the living and the dead that the plague be stayed; by their example, by their persuasions, by their prayers, to arrest an evil which will not only paralyze their own efforts, desolate God's heritage by a flood of passion and crime, but which will be a scandal and a reproach to our common Christianity.

"JOSEPH PEASE, President.
"HENRY RICHARD, Secretary."

Our Protestant Land.

ITS GREATNESS.

The British Empire is without a parallel on the page of history. Our free-born countrymen may well glory in the inheritance which a gracious Providence has secured to them. An ancient nation—in memory of its mercy—was commanded thus: "Walk about Zion, and go round about her; tell the towers thereof. Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces; that ye may tell it to the generation following. For this God is our God for ever and ever: he will be our guide even unto death." It is not in the spirit of vain boasting, or of defiance towards other nations, but of thorough Christian patriotism, that we ask our readers to look at the greatness of their fatherland. England is great in its geographical extent. It has been stated, with a curious minuteness, that Queen Victoria reigns over one entire continent, a hundred peninsulas, five hundred promontories, a thousand lakes, two thousand rivers, and ten thousand islands. "We have overrun a greater extent of territory than Attila ever ruled. We have subdued more kingdoms than Alexander of Macedon. We have dethroned more monarchs—if it be anything to our credit—than Napoleon, in the plenitude of his power; and we have gained to ourselves a larger geographical area than Tamerlane, the Tartar, ever spurred his horse's hoof across." Set forth on a voyage from the Thames, to visit and inspect the possessions of old England, and when your work is done, you will have made the circum-navigation of the globe.

This country is great in its population. The recent census returns will tell us of the many millions who occupied the dwellings of the United Kingdom on a particular night, but these will give us no idea of the multitudes who exultingly call Victoria their Queen. In one outlying part of territory alone two hundred millions of people acknowledge her rule. Men of every grade in society, of every colour of skin, of every shape of head, and of every variety of condition and occupation, are our fellow-subjects. Not only the Anglo-Saxon proper, but the Gaul, and the Greek, and the Mohammedan, and the Hindoo, and the African, and the Chinaman, would each take off his hat in the presence of our royal mistress, and say, "She is my sovereign." Men of well-nigh every colour and language are found in our army and navy, and are ready to fight to the death under our country's flag; so that the statement of the great American orator is as true as it is beautiful, "Britain's morning drum-beat, keeping time with the hours, encircles the earth with one unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

Our land is great in its financial resources; one proof of which, however paradoxical it may seem, is found in the national debt of between eight and nine hundred millions. Is there another country in the world whose back would not be broken by such a burden? But John Bull carries it with ease. We do not mean that our immense taxation passes unchallenged; for an Englishman would be an Englishman no longer if he could not grumble; but somehow, his grumbling is always succeeded by a smile, and the Income-tax is paid. It is impossible to wander either through the agricultural or manufacturing districts of the country, and mark the richness and luxury of the one, as well as the hum and enterprise of the other, without being impressed with its teeming wealth. Some of our princely merchants and money-lenders could readily buy up a considerable continental kingdom with the surplus of their business capital. There is as much gold ordinarily lying in the cellars of the Bank of England as would turn the brain of an Eastern sultan and all his pashas, if they could but look at it, and have the chance of handling it.

England is great in its influence upon nations. Its alliances are everywhere sought and appreciated. A sentence from the throne, or from the lips of a minister of state, will career its way through nationalities, giving hopes to the downtrodden, and striking with fear or vexation the very heart of the tyrant. There is the world-wide assurance felt that though our executive deals not in honied phrase, and is very outspoken in its utterances, it always means what it says, and is ever to be found on the side of humanity and right.

Our country is great in eloquence. Taken as a whole, the Forum was never better represented, the Bar and the Bench were never upheld with greater dignity and power; and the Pulpit, whether of the Established or Nonconforming Churches, was never in greater strength and glory than at this moment.

England is great in its nobility, and greater still in the purity of its court and the grandeur of its throne.

We therefore endorse the statement that "the Assyrian Empire was never so wealthy; the Roman Empire was never so populous; the Persian Empire was never so extensive; the Carthaginian Empire was never so much dreaded; the Spanish Empire was never so widely diffused." And we wish especially to say, that that greatness of which we boast is to be traced to, and accounted for by, our Protestant Christianity. This is the brightest gem in our national coronet. It is the lightning-conductor stretched over the kingdom to save us from the wrath which our national sin has invoked; it is the salt which the prophet threw into the waters by which they were healed, and the land was made fruitful. We owe our greatness to our religion—to our *Protestant* religion. Popery carries with it "blasting and mildew" to nations, but pure Christianity exalts them to honour and strength.

It is intended, as circumstances may allow, to put before our readers some of the leading facts of our country's history, to illustrate this proposition. Meanwhile, in memory of our national past, and in view of our national present, do we sing with loyal heart and "lusty courage:"—

"God save our gracious Queen!
Long live our noble Queen!
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious;
Happy and glorious;
Long to reign over us;
God save the Queen!"

—*Methodist Recorder.*

The Pope:

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT NOW CIRCULATING IN PARIS.

In Paris the Pope is now attacked in small and popular sheets, evidently intended for circulation from hand to hand, and for the instruction of those to whom a more elaborate invective would be inaccessible or unintelligible. One of these publications, bearing the name of a printer in Paris, and circulating through the permission of the French government, is entitled in a spirit of bitter irony, "Our Holy Father the Pope," and is altogether so remarkable a production, that we insert it entire:—

"I.

"Always the same tune! In the street and at home, in the newspapers, and in conversation, at the church, and at the pot-house we hear nothing else but discussions on our holy father the Pope.

"All this noise becomes tiresome. The poor dear old man may have made some mistake; that is his misfortune; but it is his own look-out.

"If as is said, he has broken faith with his people by making promises to them which he has never kept, I think that, after having exhausted their stock of patience they have a right to say to him, 'Holy Father, we beg you a thousand pardons for leaving you, but we prefer to have for a temporal leader a brave and gallant King who keeps his word.'

"If, as is said, he curses modern civilization, and believes that liberty is meant for him alone, what is to be done? Is not a shrug of the shoulders the best reply?

"If he mistakes obstinacy for dignity, the *non possumus* for magnanimity, Castelfidardo for a glorious battle-field, the abductions of Mortara and Bruth for acts of heroic virtue—truly, the infallibility of the Holy Father appears to me to be somewhat at fault.

"If, as is said, the Holy Father is doomed to fall headlong from the summit of his temporal power, it will only be by his own over-balance, and because he did not think it worth while to give a substructure to his edifice by deserving the love of his subjects; and that is our own look-out.

"II.

"If the Holy Father followed in the steps of Christ, proving to us by his conduct that he is the first disciple of a kind and loving Master;

"If, instead of reminding us of Peter's pence and the patrimony of the Church, he spoke to us of a celestial kingdom and of the treasures of faith and morality;

"If he busied himself a little less with rifled cannon, and a little more with the spiritual weapons with which he would teach us to overcome injustice, idleness, and debauchery;

"If following in the steps of the Lord, he would drive the venders out on the Temple that the whole edifice should contain only works of purity, charity, and piety;

"If, in a word, he only gave us a command, the holy Gospels,—

"Oh, then, we should vie with one another to give him a welcome! A thousand voices would shout, 'Hail to the Pontiff we want! Long live the Holy Father!'

"III.

"But if he shuts himself up in his *non possumus*—if he refuses to take one step to place himself on a level with the age, and to agree with Him who is the Master of all ages, we have but one choice—to do without him.

"Let this alarm no one.

"His fall cannot hurt us, because it is not he who saves us.

"His name is not to be found on the lips of Jesus Christ or of the Apostles.

"The first Christians did without him, and were none the worse for it.

"In fact, he has entered the church with his tiara resplendent with jewels, with his cortege of proud prelates, holding out his foot to be kissed by those who approach his throne!

"He has come dictating laws to the kings and emperors of the earth, claiming for himself alone universal supremacy!

"He has come with his mouth full of invectives for his enemies, and for those who do not submit to his arbitrary decrees.

"He has come to abduct children from their mothers, to prohibit the clergy from marriage, to throw disorder broadcast into the Church of God!

"He has come shouting, 'to arms, to arms!' and but recently we have all heard the echo of his, bellicose shouts, 'Stand by me, Zouaves! Lamoriciere to the rescue! Charge, Europe, in my name!'

"And how can he, then, call himself the representative of the meek and humble Jesus, whose kingdom is not of this world, and who declined every crown, except a crown of thorns?

"How dare he claim the name of Him who came not to be waited upon, but to serve; who had no place where withal to lay his head; whose followers were the poor, and indigent, and sick; who came only to bless us and to save us?

"How dare he compare himself to Him who blessed little children, and restored them to their mothers—who declares marriage honourable to all men—who has said, 'Put back your sword into the scabbard, for all those who draw the sword shall perish by the sword?

"'And Jesus Christ said to his disciples, You know that those who rule our nations treat them with authority, and that their princes exercise authority over them. With you this shall not be so, but otherwise. Let you not be called masters, for ye have but one Master, who is Christ, and ye are all brothers.'

"Let us, then, not trouble ourselves about the fate of the Holy Father.

"Let us acknowledge Jesus Christ as our only master.

Yes, Jesus Christ, who gives to God only the title of Holy Father, and who has said to his disciples, 'Call no one on earth your father, for you have only one Father, who is in heaven!'

"Yes; Jesus Christ, who offers Himself to us as master, pontiff, interceder, and Saviour.

"Jesus Christ, in a word, who died, but who lives from century to century, and who promises to us an only substitute, only vicar, till He returns in person—the Holy Ghost, which He gives as a guide and a consoler to all those who put their trust in Him.

"Let me resume:—Leave to those whom it concerns the right of settling the affairs of Rome.

"Let us not trouble ourselves with the Pope.

"Let us take as a guide the Holy Gospels, and as master Jesus Christ alone."

The ship *Monarch of the Sea* arrived at New York last week, from Liverpool, with nine hundred and forty-nine Mormons as passengers.

Death of Count Cavour.

Whether the excellences of the character or the difficulties of the late count's position be considered, the demise of that illustrious individual must occasion general and heart-felt regret, and his removal will be regarded as a European loss. A French gentleman of great intelligence thus described the late count's critical situation:—to keep the Austrians at bay, and not to vex the recently annexed provinces, in their present unsettled state, by levying the taxes neccessary to do so; to keep on good terms with the Emperor of the French, and not to alienate the patriotic party by making any of the concessions which he demands; to keep the kingdom of Naples quiet, notwithstanding the incessant intriguing of the Bourbons and the cardinals, and to rule the Neapolitans according to the maxims of a free government, and preserve as much order as exists in Piedmont, where the inhabitants have not been degraded by tyranny, nor at least for one generation, rendered unfit for liberal institutions. The loss of such a man, who, from his discrimination and energy, was fitted to grapple with difficulties so peculiar, and to harmonize interests so heterogenous, must be regarded as a general calamity. As a statesman he possessed the highest attributes of greatness. He was eminently a constructive genius; he had experience, majesty, calmness and comprehension. The most conflicting and opposite elements in his master grasp received solidity, shape, order, and beauty; and the higher qualities of greatness were not maimed by those foibles and caprices which, in too many instances, lessen the influence and mar the majesty of character. He was a candid, straightforward, disinterested patriot; and amongst the reliable and estimable men who might assist the counsels of Victor Emmanual, none possessed a sounder judgment, a nobler daring, a quicker perception. His conceptions were crowned with a triumphant success which has given a halo of glory to the reign of his illustrious master. Great honour is due to the man who saved his sire from losing a kingdom, and who prepared Sardinia for becoming Italy, and taking her place among the first of European Powers.

But while we do not cynically despise, we must not childishly idolize man. "Let no man glory in man." The Lord reigneth: let the earth rejoice." The wise, the great, the good, are only instruments in the hand of an All-wise and Almighty Providence, and we must not suppose that Divine purposes will be suspended or interrupted by the removal of an agent. The great cause of civil and religious liberty is the Lord's. He frowns upon the oppressor, and raises the downcast. Italy shall yet in realty, as she does now in prospect, in the purposes of a Sovereign Ruler, enjoy a glorious future. Her regeneration is certain; it is hastening on; and although one illustrious and estimable agent, whose name will be enshrined in the grateful memories of millions, is suddenly removed. He who putteth down one can raise up another; and the great machine of Providence will still roll on its destined course, and in the accomplishment of its appointed mission.—*Christian Cabinet.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

MORE TELEGRAPH DEPREDATIONS.—We learn that the line was cut at 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, 24th inst., on Jack Jack's Hill, near Margaret's Bay Church, and 250 feet of wire stolen. The contractor started immediately to mend the break, but had to return for more wire, which has caused the resumption of business on that section to be delayed longer than expected. A reward of $50 has been offered by the Company, which is likely to have the desired effect.

The wire was cut in the same neighbourhood a few years ago by a man named Boutillier, and had he been punished then, the present depredation would not, in all possibility, have been perpetrated.

It is the duty of every honest and public spirited individual to aid the Company in this matter; and Clergymen, Magistrates, and other guardians of the public weal, should use their utmost influence to prevent such villainous practices, or when they fail in that, to secure the punishment of the scoundrels who commit them. Those two fellows who were put in jail at Guysboro' in January last for cutting Canso line, will be tried next week, and we hope their punishment, if guilty, will be such as to deter other vagabonds from committing similar enormities.—*Chronicle.*

Scarcely a week passes without some wonderful discovery being made in reference to the precious metals. During the last few days specimens of silver, copper and lead, from Sambro have been exhibited in the city. Gold has been found at Musquodoboit and also near Porter's Lake. A number of persons are now preparing to commence operations at the latter place. At Musquodoboit, on Tuesday last, we observed two thin veins of quartz in a body of slate, which a person in company, very familiar with the gold-bearing quartz at Tangier, considered *very promising*. At Tangier the prospects are brightening. One man who owns the fourth of a claim, which cost him $5 or $6, refused a day or two since to take £60 for it. One cannot judge from the quantities shown in the city, how much gold has been obtained from the mines. One company has taken out about seven tons of quartz, which may be very rich or otherwise. Houses now spring up at Tangier like mushrooms. From *one to two days* is the time taken to erect an edifice there. Seven stores are established for the convenience of the 550 or 600 persons at work.—*Sun.*

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN.—The proprietors of these grounds have again made arrangements by which a military band will play there two afternoons out of the week—Tuesdays and Fridays—during the Summer season. Yesterday was the first of these "band days," and the Garden was visited by a pretty large number of ladies and gentlemen. This place now presents a very attractive appearence, and an afternoon spent there is one of the greatest treats to be had about Halifax. The citizens of Halifax are under great obligation to the members of the Horticultural Society for their public spirit in keeping up this Garden at so great a loss to themselves. It is to be hoped that they will evince their sense of that obligation by liberally aiding the effort, which is being made this Summer, to relieve the Garden from the pecuniary difficulties which threaten its destruction.—*Recorder.*

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Thursday evening, whilst a number of persons were on Cunard's wharf, waiting the approach of the steamer from Boston, a man fell off the wharf into deep water, and being unable to swim, was in imminent danger from drowning. A Naval officer who was present—Lieut. Phillips, of the *Nile*—immediately threw off his coat, jumped into the water, and rescued the unfortunate man from drowning. We understand that this was not the first human life that Mr. Phillips has saved in a similar manner, at the risk of his own.—*Recorder.*

TESTIMONIAL F