

Correspondence.

Revival on the Woodstock Circuit.

Under the guidance of the Divine Spirit your correspondent was led to hold, on a part of this Circuit, a few special services...

When we met the following morning, some expressed themselves as penitent seekers of salvation, anxious to flee from the wrath to come.

The evening of the day soon approached; when nearly all the inhabitants of the place flocked to a rough but stately barn to hear the Word of Life proclaimed.

On Thursday evening the excellent Superintendent visited us, and preached one of his powerful and awakening sermons from these words:—'They have no rest day nor night.'

Saturday morning we reluctantly concluded our meetings, by holding one for the purpose of ascertaining who had been blessed at them, and of forming a society.

On Sunday morning I heard the President, the Rev. J. H. Hill, preach. He is the oldest preacher in the connexion and the only surviving minister who was set apart for the ministry during Mr. Wesley's life-time.

Yours truly, R. W. Woodstock, Sept. 16th, 1857.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1857. Communications destined for this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer in confidence.

American Notes on English Methodism.

A few extracts from letters of American Methodists in England during the session of Conference will be interesting to our readers.

Many descriptions of the British Conference, and of its mode of doing business, have been published in America; besides those given in the Travels of Dr. Fisk and Dr. Durbin.

On another point, namely, the influence of the platform, I have corrected my notion somewhat, or else there has been a change in the Conference. At all events it appeared to me that the platform had the just and proper weight in the deliberations of the body to which the talents and experience of the great functionaries entitle them; if it has a power beyond this, I could not see its workings.

Another correspondent of the same paper says:—On Friday I spent most of the morning in the Conference, which gave me an opportunity to make comparisons with our own Conference. The church was a singularly constructed edifice, with an entrance high pulpit; circular seats, with high backs, which rose from the floor like those in the Broadway Tabernacle of New

York. A fine organ graces the front of the church, just behind the pulpit. The officers of the Conference were seated upon a high platform, which was on a level with the heads of those standing in pews immediately in front.

Of course you have learned ere this that Rev. Francis A. West is President, and Dr. Hannah Secretary. The President reminds us forcibly of the late Richard Watson in his countenance. He presides with a great deal of simplicity and dignity. The greater part of the day was taken up in discussing a resolution, asking for a secretary to be appointed to take charge of the home missionary work in the United Kingdom.

Rev. Charles Prest, whom God had raised up for this work, according to the spirit of the resolution, and in the opinion of most of the speakers, was appointed to the new office. He is to visit the Circuits and raise funds, and set men to work in that great field for Christian efforts.

You are sometimes led to think there is more confusion and noise in their deliberations than among us. When anything striking is said, a hundred voices from every part of the house cry out, 'hear, hear, hear,' with the peculiar English accent, and often drown the voice of the speaker. Then when anything pleasing or affecting is announced they spontaneously burst forth in loud acclamations, with clapping of hands, etc. However, these outbursts are soon calmed, and they go on again with gravity.

The reserved character which at first is so perceptible in the English people, more or less attaches to our Wesleyan preachers, on your first introduction. It is but temporary, for you soon find in their society that beneath that seeming coldness lies a warm and generous heart.

Our Wesleyan brethren have never entertained so exalted an opinion of their American neighbors and brethren as at this time. Bishop Simpson and Dr. McClintock have made a capital impression respecting the talents and genius of American Methodism. Their preaching is everywhere acknowledged to be of the highest order of intellect, and also of the heart.

I have attended service in ten Wesleyan chapels, and preached once at Blackburn. I was greatly profited in listening to the pure and simple doctrines of our fathers, and in taking part in their worship, which is conducted as nearly as possible after the order given by Mr. Wesley.

A correspondent of the Southern Christian Advocate gives an interesting sketch, he says:—On Sunday morning I heard the President, the Rev. J. H. Hill, preach. He is a solid, instructive, practical discourse, upon the doctrine of the Trinity, from the last verse in St. Matthew's gospel, 'all power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, etc.' In the afternoon, at Pitt-street Chapel, I was permitted to hear the Rev. John Hickling. He is the oldest preacher in the connexion and the only surviving minister who was set apart for the ministry during Mr. Wesley's life-time.

The mention of this aged minister of Christ reminds me of an impressive feature of the Wesleyan Conference. I have never been among a body where so many grey heads and venerable forms were to be seen. At least, in this respect, it contrasts very strikingly with the South Carolina Conference, where the large majority are so young. They bear themselves among the younger ministers as fathers indeed, and I cannot but record the uniform and unaffected cordiality and affection with which I have been met. It is impossible to me to be in the conference, and to be in the presence of the aged men who have extended to me an undeviating attention as Rev. Dr. Hargard, of the Theological Institution, who was the companion of Dr. Coke, in his last voyage, and performed the melancholy office of consigning his remains to the deep. He has three sons in the Wesleyan Conference.

Bazaar at Windsor.

The Windsor Bazaar, and let none of our readers who can possibly be present forget the fact,—will be held on the 30 inst. A beautiful locality, 'Fort Edward,' has been chosen for the display and sale of the 'useful and ornamental articles' which the hands of the 'cunning workman,' and the accomplished lady have contributed. We anticipate great pleasure, and great proceeds, as the fruits of this Bazaar. If ever a community deserved the helping hand, our Windsor friends deserve it; they have done, and are doing, so much to help themselves. Within a very short time they have erected a beautiful church, and built an excellent and commodious residence for the Minister. And now that they find the cause among them expanding so that the place wherein they worship has become too strait for them, we trust they will be animated and aided in their determination to enlarge its borders.

Apart from these important considerations the Bazaar at Windsor on the 30th will be, we have every reason to believe, a truly attractive scene. The ladies have been most industrious and ingenious in their preparation of fancy work, and the labours of the skilled artisans have been much in requisition. Halifax, we are happy to learn, has contributed a goodly assortment of choice commodities. An almost endless variety will adorn the tables of the Windsor Bazaar. A word of comfort to those addicted to hunger and thirst: all the 'delicacies of the season' will be there to refresh them; culinary preparations of most acceptable form and flavor, and beverages that 'cheer but not inebriate.'

We are grateful to the owners of the Steamer Creole for the liberality they have exercised, enabling us to tell our friends in St. John and Parrisboro' that they can have a passage to and from Windsor on that day at half the usual fare. Encouraging such generosity, good friends, by availing yourselves of it freely.

Kings College, Windsor.

We have received the Calendar of this Institution for the year 1857. 'The moral and religious condition of the College and the general attention to, and advancement in the various branches of study prescribed by the statutes, on the part of all the students, have been such as to afford much satisfaction to the several Professors. Not a single case of improper conduct has occurred during the year among the young men, which has been found necessary to bring under the notice of the Board.'

This is a record which we read with great pleasure. It reflects credit upon the Institution and the youth who are being trained within its walls. The number of students falls far short of what might be expected in this (we had almost said ancient) seat of learning; but it is evident that the Governors are earnestly wooing, and by the means best adapted to win, success.

The Faculty now consists of a President and four Professors. The Rev. Dr. McCawley, a thorough scholar and an accomplished gentleman, who understands and practices the *scaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, still occupies the Presidential chair. The Rev. G. W. Hill, A. M. is Professor of Divinity, including Pastoral Theology. The Rev. J. M. Hensley, A. M. is Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. HENRY HOW, Esq. is Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. And HENRY STIEFELHAGEN, Esq. is Professor of Modern Languages. Two donations of £100 each have this year been made to the Institution. One by Dr. Cogswell, the interest of which is to be annually expended on a prize for the best player at cricket, the object being 'to promote the health of the students and encourage them in the prosecution of their studies.' The other donation is from Dr. Almon and the interest 'is to be appropriated as a prize to be competed for every June, by matriculated students in their first year.'

Public Immorality.

The following article from the Toronto Christian Guardian on the state of Canada has, in some respects, an application to the Lower Provinces of British America. 'The rapid strides which our country has made of late, in the development and extent of public immorality, are sufficient to excite serious alarm in the minds of all who believe that a due regard for the moral precepts which Christianity enjoins, is the only safeguard of public security and material prosperity. The scenes with which we are becoming daily too familiar, during the last few years especially, are by no means calculated to inspire a very high degree of hope for the future, unless present aspects and tendencies are changed for the better by the now working disorder and ruin. Freedom is the most alarming feature of the times; it is impunity with which the worst of crimes can be committed, and the security with which a certain class of offenders can reckon upon immunity from the consequences of their evil deeds, so far as a proper administration of law is concerned. We have frequently referred to the demoralizing influence of Popery in exciting the passions of the people, and every fresh development of that system shows it to be a grasping despotism, and adverse to all that is essential to the best interests of the community. How far its power for evil, or what is the same thing, the promotion of its own selfish designs, has been felt in the Legislature of Canada, the proceedings of that body for the last few years afford ample proof; and the criminal jurisdiction of our country bears equally conclusive testimony, that Popery regards neither human laws nor justice in matters which involve its own interests.'

The disclosures that have recently been made in connection with the railroad operations, deeply implicate certain persons in respectable positions, as parties in transactions which, if the penalty of the laws against such practices were inflicted, would consign them to a place in the penitentiary, or to some other kind of punishment; and yet, so far from suffering the just reward of their deeds, they retain their position in society, and are apparently regarded with the respect accorded to those whose characters are sustained by any departures from the path of propriety and upright and honorable conduct. It is a sufficiently unfavorable indication of the state of public sentiment, when the administration of law is so lax as to allow the guilty to go unpunished; but it is sadly worse when the perpetrators of acts that should lead them with everlasting infamy, are regarded in no worse light than successful, though perhaps not very scrupulous speculators on a large scale; and take their rank and influence in the community from the pecuniary results of their iniquitous deeds, rather than from a name and character acquired by upright, patriotic and honorable conduct.

There are but few of our readers who are at all familiar with the events of the last few years, or even months, who will be at a loss to call up some of the practical illustrations to which these remarks refer, and which bear evidence too conclusive, and forbidding of the national disgrace which these sins involve, unless there is an earnest effort to return to the ways of truth and righteousness. The first step in the desired and necessary reformation must be taken in the selection of men of integrity to compose the Legislature of our country; men who will not sacrifice moral principle to the interests of a political party, and who will use the influence of office and power not

merely to enact such laws as are essential for the public good; but also to see that the laws are faithfully administered without respect to persons, or parties, or creeds. It is high time that every person who has a voice in the management of civil affairs, should feel that he has a personal responsibility and concern in these matters, and that his voice should be heard in direct reference to the influence which it may be led to exert upon the interests of public morality; and no real patriot, and much less the Christian citizen, can be guiltless who allows his party associations to disregard the more important and commanding requirements of that Christian morality which is the only sure basis of a nation's highest good. All other considerations should be held as only secondary to the controlling influence of that wisdom and knowledge which is the stability of the times, and the strength of a people's salvation.'

The Sham Bishop of Liverpool Defying the Law.

Concessions to Papias have ever led to impudently assuming the toleration of a disloyal only increases their confidence and makes them bolder traitors. In the Popish organ, the Daily Post of Thursday last, is a report of the opening of a new idol house, dedicated to St. Vincent. The sham Bishop of Liverpool (Dr. Gross), other sham bishops, and a large body of the priests of every denomination were present. A Mr. Daley, solicitor, presided at the luncheon, at the conclusion of the pantomimic ceremonies. This person, on proposing the first toast, said:—'All the cant about loyalty, and all that sort of thing, is happily exploded in the present day, and without further remark, I give you the health of his Holiness Pope Pius IX.'

Mr. Daley here openly designates loyalty as 'cant,' and rejoices that it has 'exploded.' After the toast 'The Pope,' followed that of 'THE QUEEN,' which was received with 'warmth,' the loyalty and loud cheers having been given to the Pope. Next came the toast of Dr. Gross, the sham bishop, who replied:—'Amongst other loyal expressions, he said:—'I believe, according to the law of the land, I don't exist, inasmuch, as by royal proclamation there is no Bishop of Liverpool. But I am one of those who think that the fact of the Pope having established a bishopric of Liverpool is a surer guarantee of the shipping which carries us to and from this country, than the fact of the Government, and no mistake. This wretched nominee of a foreign potentate has the audacity to avow that the Pope having established a bishopric in the Dominion of Quebec, Victoria is a surer guarantee of the existence of Liverpool than all her shipping. In other words, that Popery is higher than the laws of England, and that the temporal prosperity of Liverpool is subservient to the rule of Rome. A little further on we find this sacerdotal fraudland justifying inciting the Papias to England to be prepared for physical force.'

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Rome's Doings in Canada.

The Witness says:—Romanism leans to a considerable extent, on the support of secret societies to resist the progress of the age, and uphold its despotic powers; the order of the Jesuits being the most perfect organization of any secret society formed for the purpose of gaining social and political ascendancy. The priests find it more and more necessary to work in the dark, and extend now their secret organizations to the lower classes. A correspondent of the Witness writes, from the city of St. Francis Xavier, St. Michael and others, which have lately been established in Montreal, and under the cloak of religion, aim at some social and political conspiracy. It would be desirable to ascertain, if it could be done, by what means, in any, belonged the incendiaries of Griffintown, who, in their blind zeal for

the religion of their fathers, would renew a St. Bartholomew's slaughter upon Protestant France; and it would be equally important to know to what extent the occult influence of these societies is brought to bear in screening the manufacturers from arrest and condign punishment. One of these secret societies is reported by the correspondent of the Witness to be that of St. Blandina, organized here among female servants. Blandina was a young female slave, who suffered martyrdom at Lyons in the second century; hence her selection as patroness of a secret association of Irish Catholic girls, under the control of the priesthood. These girls are to act as spies in families, both Protestant and Catholic; they are, also, to spy each other to prevent the irruptions of heresy amongst their ranks, and report to the priest what they have seen and overheard, and await directions for further action. The confession box makes the secret and mysterious management of the system of espionage quite an easy matter. By establishing these secret societies amongst mechanics, servants and the lower classes, the priests are following a cunning policy, well adapted to strengthen their spiritual despotism. *Divide et impera*—such is the old maxim of tyrants. The multiplicity of these societies, and the forming of a separate one for each class of population, makes the people of one class clinging together, isolating them from the influence of the rest, and renders the whole much more manageable by the clergy. Masters who keep Romish servants, beware of the wiles of the St. Blandina Society.

Desertion Among the British Forces in the Provinces.

It appears that numerous desertions have been taking place from the 39th Regiment at present stationed at Montreal; and that several officers of the corps had volunteered to Colonel Munro to proceed to Griffintown, a suburb of that city, in search of deserters. Amongst the officers who undertook this hazardous duty was Lieut. Tryon, who in pursuit of his object unfortunately came into collision with a number of the loose characters of the district. The Lieut. after evincing the utmost forbearance, was compelled, in self defence, to use his firearms. In the conflict, one of the mob, John Dempsey, was killed. Having effected his escape, the Lieut. gave himself up to the civil authorities. An inquest has been held on Dempsey, and the coroner's jury have acquitted Lieut. Tryon of all blame in the matter, returning a verdict of justifiable homicide.

It is with feelings of mingled sorrow and shame that we feel called upon to notice the prevalence of desertion amongst our regiments at present stationed in the British North American Colonies. From our exchanges we learn, that it is not confined to any particular spot, or limited to one corps; but pervades the troops in Nova Scotia as well as in Canada. There must be some general cause operating to this effect, and we much fear that inflated ideas of free life in the States have crept into the minds of the misguided soldiers. In no other way can we account for the intemperate conduct of the men who thus basely desert their colors, and bring disgrace on themselves and their profession. Any man conversant with the government of the British Army at the present day, knows that the soldiers have no excuse for desertion on the score of cruelty or ill-usage, cases of harsh treatment being the exception to the rule. For years the improvement of the condition of the soldier has been an object of solicitude to the nation; and such has been done to advance the social position and physical condition of the British soldier, that his pay, and the care of his health has occupied the attention of the highest sanitary authorities in the kingdom, his education has not been neglected; schoolmasters have been specially detailed for his instruction; and libraries are now attached to every regiment in the service; in so far as a man in his position can be made comfortable, it has been done for the British soldier.

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Sunday School Advocate.

The subscribers to the above are requested to take notice that the present volume closes with this month, and that it will be requisite to renew their subscriptions immediately if they intend to commence with the new volume, otherwise some delay will take place in their receiving the numbers of the new volume. Published fortnightly; single copies 1s. 3d. per year,—when more than twenty are ordered the price is only one shilling per annum,—for a beautiful illustrated and admirably conducted family and Sabbath school. CHARLES CHEVRELL, Book Steward.

The Delhi Atrocities.

The Rev. Dr. Duff reports a number of instances of atrocious conduct. He says:—'An eye-witness to the brutal conduct of the Sepoys at Allahabad, and who himself had a narrow escape from their ruthless hands, writes, "A next door neighbor of mine was visited one night by a gang of upwards of two dozen Sepoys fully equipped with destructive arms. On the hue and cry being given I went up to the terrace of my house and saw with my own eyes the rascals cutting in two an infant boy of two or three years of age while playing with his mother, next they backed into pieces the lady, and subsequently most horribly and shockingly the husband." The writer made his escape by a backdoor, and by means of a bamboo he managed to cross the Ganges and make his way through multiplied difficulties at Benares. Affecting evidences of the villainy that have been practiced are ever and anon casting up. The other day in the neighborhood of Benares a detachment of Europeans fell in with twenty-one Sepoys in disguise who wished to pass themselves off as poor villagers that had been looted, that plundered. On searching their persons, however, each of them had about seventy rupees in cash, besides gold and silver jewels covered in blood, showing but too clearly the brutal way in which they must have been taken from poor unoffending countrywomen. At one of the stations a lady in panic terror had hidden herself in an obscure corner of the house. Through a chink or crevice she saw the bleeding head of one of her own children rolled as a ball across the floor, and on emerging from her hiding place beheld the fragments of another scattered about. A letter from Bombay also says that some of the atrocities are too horrible to relate. There was one of a poor soldier's wife who was attacked by some of the fiends after they killed her husband, she boldly stood up to two of them who were seizing her three children, however, the rest of the wretches, before they murdered her shut the poor babes up in a box and burnt them before her eyes.'

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Sympathy for Sufferers in India.

A large and influential meeting was held last month in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, London, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the sufferers in the East, and also with a view to devise means of affording immediate relief to those who are enduring the calamities consequent on the terrible outbreak of the Bengal mutiny. Many ladies were present, among whom the Lady Mayoress occupied a prominent position. It developed upon our countryman, Judge Haliburton, to move a resolution—'That the Lady Mayoress and the ladies who have honored this meeting by their presence, be solicited further to advocate to object by every exertion in their power, and that this meeting feel bound to express its gratitude, at this stage of its proceedings, for the kind sympathy exhibited by the Lady Mayoress and other ladies present for the state of their sister countrywomen in the East, and the many orphans who are described as destitute and without clothing at Calcutta and elsewhere.' In the course of his observations Mr. Haliburton said,—'As a native of British North America, I take upon myself to say that there the appeal will be responded to most heartily. When the sufferers of our troops were made known in Canada, means were not wanting by parliamentary grant or individual subscription to express the sympathy with our troops, nor was it confined to that, for they offered to raise two regiments commanded by their own officers, and send them to the Crimea to aid the British forces. But a great mistake was made. They addressed that offer of the two regiments to the Army-office, and it was sent back unanswered. The people of Canada are ready now to do the same; they are ready not merely to give the money, but to send their regiments to fight side by side with the British soldier.'

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ed, and remained so all day and during the evening up to the hour of closing. Among the throng we noticed several military and naval officers, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen composing the elite of our city. The ladies presiding at the stalls plied their wares with unceasing assiduity, and effected, we understand, about one or two thousand. The Bazaar will be re-opened to-day at the same hour as yesterday and also to-morrow.

Such of our readers and of the public as patronized the Bazaar recently held in the Masonic Hall, and all who feel interested in the cause that was designed to promote, will be glad to learn that after deducting the necessary expenses the handsome sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS has been realized as the net proceeds. On Monday afternoon, a meeting of the Bazaar Committee and others connected with the undertaking, was held in the Wesleyan School House, at which the Rev. H. Daniel presided, when the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—'The Wesleyans of St. John's having brought their Bazaar to a close, and the result being so satisfactory, they feel they would be wanting in gratitude to Almighty God for his great goodness shown to them, and thankfulness to their numerous friends, were they not publicly to express their acknowledgments for the co-operation and generous support which have been so kindly accorded to them.'

1st, Resolved.—That the Wesleyan Church and Congregations tender their most sincere and happy thanks to those Ladies who furnished Stalls at the Bazaar, and gave their valuable services to render it so complete and successful; also to those Ladies who superintended the Refreshment Tables, and to those also who assisted at the Refreshments and Stalls.

2nd, Resolved.—That the Wesleyans, grateful for the favor conferred upon them in the use of the Masonic Hall, for holding this Bazaar, tender to Patrick Tusk, Esq., and the Masonic body, their unqualified thanks.

3rd, Resolved.—That a note be addressed to Col. Law, K.H., expressing in suitable terms our very high appreciation of his kindness in favoring the Bazaar with the services of the Band, whose presence and performance contributed very much to attract and please.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic. The 3rd Regt, now in this city has volunteered for service in India. The Chronicle says the corps came to the front to a man; their cheers were heard all over the city.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, September 12, 1857.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the appointments undermentioned:—In the County of Victoria: To be Custos Rotulorum—John Campbell, Esq., in the place of M. McCaskill, Esq. deceased.—To be Justices of the Peace: Rodrick McKenzie, Esq. (Cape North); Rupert Zwicker, Esq. (Bay of St. Lawrence).

In Queen's County: To be members of the Board of Commissioners of Schools—The Rev. John S. Aday, and the Rev. A. Martell, in the place of the Rev. J. Sutcliffe, and the Rev. Samuel N. Bentley, removed from the County.

In the County of Sydney: To be Wardens of the River Fisheries—Robert N. Henry, junior, Esq. In the County of Lunenburg: To be an additional Justice of the Peace—Joshua Kalkack, Esq.

To be Health Officer for the Port of Halifax—John Slayter, Esq., M. D.

NATIONAL COURTESIES. The U. S. Steamer Arctic, Lieut. Com. Berryman, arrived here on Saturday evening last from Newfoundland, where she had been engaged on telegraph service. The U. S. S. Cyane, 20, Commander Robb, came into harbor on Sunday morning from the Bay of Fundy, last from St. John, N. B. On Monday, at 9 A. M., Cyane ran the British Ensign up to the royal-mast head and saluted it with twenty-one guns, fired in excellent style. This was at once returned, gun for gun, by the Royal Artillery, on the Eastern glacis of the Citadel. After a few minutes Cyane hoisted and saluted the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K. C. B., with thirteen guns. A compliment which was promptly returned with a similar number by H. M. S. Indus, 75, (Flag).

The visit of the Cyane has of course something to adjust relative to the Fisheries.—Chronicle.

Commander Orlebar, and the officers of the 'Gulnare,' have completed the Survey of the Bras O' Lake, from Baddeck to Whycomegh, a distance of 20 miles, and the River Denny also. The Gulnare is about to return to Prince Edward Island, on her way to Miramichi; but the 'Ariel,' Mr. E. A. Carter, Master, E. N. remains to survey the historically famous and safe harbor of Louisbourg.

The Ariel arrived at Louisbourg on Monday night the 31st ult., and the whitewashed flag-staffs used in the Survey have been erected upon all the points. On the following Thursday, Commander Orlebar arrived there also, and having completed the necessary observations, sailed the following morning and arrived at the Bar last Saturday the 5th inst. The Officers were greatly interested by an examination of the ruins of the old French fortifications at Louisbourg, and