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SAMUEL BATH, OF GRAVVILLE

Died, at Granville, on Thursday, the 50th of was one of censeless activity. How much is October, Mr. Samuel Bath, in the 52nd year of implied in that short description, "He went his ege. He was stacked by apoplexy, or par-about doing good." How lovely was his examalysis, on Sabbath the 10th of August, and re- ple of holy diligence. His disciples caught His mained several hours insensible, but gradually spirit and copied His example. The Holy Spirit ample and res; onsible employment ; and here knees around the open grave, and lifted up their revived, and partially regained his strength, so is the moving power in the christian life, and all are channels along which its benevolence flows eyes, streaming with tears, to heaven ! as to ride and walk out, and visit some of his who are led by Him are sotive in the performance to sanctify and save benighted men. Nothing After leaving the tomb, I repaired to the house friends, a few miles distant. But on Tuesday of duty. A lary christian is a contradiction in like this is visible in the historic portraiture of of the vicar, who had sent me a message that he the 28th of October he was suddenly arrested by terms. How can an indolent man run the chris- its more distant past-nothing, perhaps, so should be happy to receive me. I entered. the same disease, and continued ape days, apparently suffering much pain until a warfare ? The great Adversary is active. He of Methodism, as it was, have not always been ushered me into Fletcher's study, a small room. short time before his desth. He experienced gives all diligence to make our destruction sure, for the better. Some changes have been prethe pardoning grace of God in March 1961, in and if not met by diligence how can he be con-a revival of religion at Granville, under the min-quered? Show us a useful, devoted christian, thing has a more serious loss been sustained God in prayer for his parishioners. That wall, istry of Rev. Michael Pickles. His partner is one who honours his Master, and benefits the than in abandoning the old and persistent efforts or the paper that covered it, was said to have life also obtained the same blessing at nearly the race, and we will show you a diligent man. for educating every church member in religious long borne the dark stains of the breath and same period. They both were made very happy. Look at Paul, Luther, Baxter, Wesley, White- speech and public prayer. The young convert and erjoyed together the means of grace, espec-field-they were "instant in season-out of ially the class meetings held in their own house. ially the class meetings held in their own house. especial to be blessed results. Look at He was indefatigable in his attention to the min- nations. Why such indications of progress in ister, manifesting a constant interest in the wel- Britain and America ? Why have they in so in it for years without praying in public, or feelfare of his family, and taking much pains, as a many respects outstripped other nations? Why, ing the stimulus arising from responsible posi-Society Steward, to promote the prosperity of but because they have been more influenced by tion and labors. Look out upon the Church. the circuit. He was a person of few words, that Book which if read is sure to call forth the How much talent is unemployed, lying idle, the mighty archer is highly suggestive. The sions of our church as well as other Connexionbut of a very benevolent and friendly disposition. best activities of human nature. We lament wasting! And what little progress is made by good vicar shows and reads to me the application al Funds. Yours respectfully, He was very happy in his mind after his recov- over Americs, so industrious and energetic, and many for want of stimulating toil, encouraging ery from the first attack of apoplexy, and we now manifesting such amazing diligence in selfindulged the hope, that he would be spared, to destruction. Surely the tempest of God's wrath, our fathers were wiser than we. They allowed his family, his friends and the church. Finding at present sweeping over that land, will purify after his partial recovery, that he could no long- the moral atmosphere, and North and South will er exert himself as a Steward, to minister to the yet be found, even more widely than before, to be comfort of the resident preacher, as he had been important spheres of industrial effort in the acts wont to do ; he exhorted some of his neighbours of peace, and of active christian enterprise for to take his place, and be sealous in the work. It the benefit of the world. is somewhat remarkable that he lived to the same But it is to individual effort we now specially

age of his father, I believe to a day, and died of advert. It is the diligence of the individual a similar disease. which gives character to the nation. We have

His death is much lamented, by a sorrowing individually specific duties, attention to which widow, four children, and a large circle of rela- implies diligence, the neglect of them retives and friends. His funeral sermon was sulting in a great degree from indolence. No preached in Granville chapel, to a very large and duty has been enjoined which may not, by divine attentive congregation, from Rev. viz. 13. Rev. ince, be performed, -hence our accounta George Miller gave a solemn and suitable ad bility. Our eternal salvation is closely connect dress after the sermon, and Rev. Mr. Armatrong, ed with our christion diligence. Thereby we Baptist clergyman, prayed. make our election sure. Faithfulness unto deatu

If ever our world needed working christians

The memory of Samuel Bath will always be alone secures the promised crown of life. precious to me, and I doubt not, to many others who cannot but remember the friendlin ess of h now is the time. Yet how many of the pro disposition, and the manifestation of his Chris tian graces. May the good Lord support the widow in her affliction, and bless the fatherless children with early religion and all needful temporal good. T. H. DAVIES. Bridgetown, Nov. 15, 1862

MR. ISRAEL CHURCE OF TENNTCAPE, N. S. Died, at Tennycape, on the Kempt Circuit, or the 29th ult., Israel, son of William and Hannal o man can work." Church, in the 30th year of his age. Under th zealous and faithful ministry of the Rev. W. M. Dr. Campbell on Methodism. Carty, some eleven years ago, he was constrained Dr. Campbell has more than once delivered to make a deliberate and unreserved surre of himself to God ; the Lord revealed His mercy himself of his sentiments towards Methodism Those sentiments have known many changes and love to" his heart ; and to the close of his aince he was himself a useful young Wesleyan pilgrimage he maintained a steady and consistent profession of his Christian faith. He immedilocal preacher; they have travelled circuitously, indeed, bringing him at last, now that he has ately and heartily identified himself with the people of his choice, by regularly meeting in become meliowed with age and experience, to the class; a means of grace he highly apprecia point whence he started on the journey of life rejoicing in the warmth of a "first love." Reand by which he greatly profited. As a Sunday school superintendent, society steward, and true viewing the proceedings of our late Conference, tee, he was very useful, and much esteemed .-the doctor makes the following observations in the British Standard. His character was chiefly marked by lowliness.

gentleness, prudence, regularity, and diligence "While the younger branches of Methodism alike in business and in the work of the Lord. we rejoice to say, are holding on their way delightfully and hopefully, the ancient Mother has lifted up her honoured head, with her youth re-During the last seven months of his life, he was called to suffer severe bodily affliction ; but he maintained throughout, an equanimity which newed, and without the slightest indication of could only rest on firm faith in the providence her eye becoming dim or her natural force abatand grace of God. - To many friends who visited ing.

acter ?

Working Force of Methodism. Methodism to-day materially differs from

an improvement. Missionary Societies, Bible after his death his coffin was revealed to the

enterprise and activities. Here the Church finds tual children, burst into tears, and fell on their bless two tian race, or to be victorious in the christian glorious, hopeful, promising. But modifications Rev. Mr. Yate bade me welcome, and at once There is the desk at which he wrote his sermons,

sweat of that wrestler with the Angel of the for work. Many enter the Church and remain beautifully written on long, narrow, parchment-

of a sermon on the agony and bloody sweat of doleful, dark Gethsemane. The "inference

are short but pithy, and run thus : no talent to lie idle in the Church, rusting, de-"I. Believers! Remember how, by this sweat

caying, depreciating. All had opportunity to work, and incentives to work, such as called out of Christ, the earth, the grave are sanctified. and disciplined the entire working force of the 2. Ye stubborn unbelievers, beware of the cry of Church. Methodism then fronted the world that blood ! The earth hath opened to receive it. It now cries, 'TUEN !' it will one day cry with her whole numerical force, but now merely "BURN.' It cries now BETTER things, and by fraction of that force shows a determined front and by it will cry BITTERER things than the sgainst the powers of darkness. Many loiter in blood of Abel."

camp : many idle away time on furlough ; and whole columns of the rank and file are inefficient After passing out of the vicar's study, he took me to see the pulpit in which Fletcher had in speech and prayer for want of drill and dispreached, and also the communion-table used

in his days-both of old English oak. Then he The remedy for the evil now under complaint is not altogether impracticable. It is difficult to went with me through the church-yard, unclosed change established usages and inveterate habits; a door, and ushered me into the interior of the but it is not impossible. Nerve and effort have parish church itself. The entire building is new magical influence in the work of change and im. and much larger than in Fletcher's days. The provement. But to secure the improvement only relic that remains is the steep oaken stairntemplated will require the co-operation of all case leading up to the pulpit.

the church pastors. Let them mark the unem-ployed talent of the Church, study its aptitudes some additional facts in relation to Fletcher, and fessed followers of the holy and active Jesus are and capabilities, and find it employment. In also concerning the excellent Simpson, author sleeping their lives away "In soft Laodicean leading prayer meetings let them occasionally of the "Plea for Revealed Religion :"-The worthies of the last century, within ease." O for the quickening Spirit to arouse the look beyond the sacred half-dozen who from pale of the Church of England-in it but not o lormant energies of the christian world ! The time immemorial have been the sole representperiod of labour is but a brief day. We hear atives of the congregation in public prayer. In it-were forcibly suggested to my mind by my the solemn tones of the Master's voice, and pastoral visits let them point their people to the recent visit to Madeley, and to the grave o should be prompted thereby to give " all dili- vacant posts in the Church and Sunday-school Fletcher-and described in my last communication. Since then, at Wene, in Yorkshire. I have gence,"-" I must work the works of Him that where their services are needed, and for which been the guest of the grandson and granddaughsent me, while it is day ; the night cometh when they have fitness and qualifications. Find work for all, and prompt all to their work. This ter of the Rev. Mr. Simpson, Vicar of Hudders

would make Methodism a working force, effect. field, the author of the well known " Plea for ive and imposing beyond anything known to Revealed Religion," and a man who did a great clesiastical history since the Apostolic age. work for God and for his generation. My friends Let the pastors do this, and they will do a good have preserved among their most precious relics work. Let the people respond to their promptand memorials of the past, a collection of letters ings, and cordially co-operate with them, and addressed to Simpson by Fletcher of Madeley, they will greatly contribute to the universal es-Robinson of Leicester, and the eccentric and ex cellent John Berridge.

shment of the kingdom and reign of Christ. As a Church. God has put great honor upon In the letters of the first and last of these three Methodism in her spread, permanent establish -written in round hand, and on that thick ment, and extensive influence ; as also in her inbrown paper which our torefathers used-one stitutions and appendages, her Sunday School sees very plainly what a great fight of affliction Bible Societies, Mission Societies, Tract Socie-

ties. Book Concerns, and Periodical publication The good of which she is to-day the agent and source to man cannot be estimated. The light of eternity alone will disclose its salutary influence in the sanctification of corrupt humanit but have never been censured for it. Perhaps it But if to all its present agencies, instrumental is because my superiors in the Church think me ear ties and institutions could be superadded the active and universal co-operation of its members

present century. The change has mostly been and the grave was opened. Thus forty years Confessors of the olden time

Aylesford Missionary Meetings. DEAR MR. EDITOR,-I am happy to say the Missionary meetings recently held on this Circuit were quite successful, with only one exception, which was an interruption by a very wet night. The congregations were large, deep interest was manifested in the great cause presented. The people listened with marked attention to the addresses of our excellent deputation, and

furnished us with a material proof of their appreciation by subscriptions of 50 per cent in advance of the year previous. Thus Mr. Editor, although money is scarce in the country, and it is said times are hard, yet our beloved people are determined the cause of

I have attended eleven Missionary meeting in this district during the autumn, and the liberlike slips of paper. The divisions, subdivisions, ality evinced on those occasions has led me to and inferences, all are distinct and clear to the believe that our friends in the Annapolis Dis-eye. The sight of "arrows" from the bow of trict will generously sustain the Foreign Mis-

> WM. MCCARTY Aylesford, Nov. 15, 1862.

> > Normal School.

The fifteenth session of this Institution formally opened last Wednesday. The Principal chose as the subject of his introductory lecture the office of the teacher in its historical aspects, regarding it first in the light of nature, and secondly, in that of revelation. It must be gratifying to the friends of education, to know, that upwards of 70 pupils have been enrolled, and that already every available seat is occupied The unabated interest taken in this institution as manifested by the attendance, and especially by the attendance of so many old pupils, even after they have attained its highest honours proves in contestibly that there is abundance of materie in the Province for placing its educational work on the most satisfactory and advantageous foo ing, if a certain and competent remuneration were provided for duly qualified teachers. This we believe can only be effected by all in every district, contributing for the support of education as the Lord hath prospered them ; and this, w fear, will never be brought about but by a compulsory Legislative enactment. The people are now generally persuaded that such an enactment is after all not to be regarded so much in the light of a taxation-impost, as in that of the equalizing of the support of education-a mode support alike beneficial to the rich and poor and which while it will sccure a steady and progressive education to all, will, at the same time return their own with far greater usury than an

capital they ever invested. The legislators the land, are all but unanimously convinced that nothing but assessment will place education or its true and permanent basis. Would that they possessed the moral courage to act out, at all hazards, their convictions !- Com.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan Should the following remarks be regarded these holy men endured, and with what heroic courage they braved every peril, rether than suf-lumns of the Provincial Wesleyan, and at th fer souls to perish. Here is a letter from Flet- same time as being calculated to effect any good cher to Simpson, of the date of August 4th 1775 : they are at your service. It is not easy, "I have sometimes preached in licensed places ware, to raise a voice sufficiently loud to gain the attention of Britain; yet it may be that whisper, even from Nova Scotia, may reach th

es. Dear sir, Most truly yours, A COLONIST.

some one disposed to, and capable of not worth their notice, and despair of shackling eliciting the attention of the British public. me with their unevangelical regularity. I would Surely every true patriot, and certainly every

able scene. It was the funeral of Mrs. Fletcher ; fuse into thy public servants the spirit not of infliction in the first instance? Have British lies before us in the letter of a truthful corres. and in order that her ashes might mingle with fear but of power, and of love, and of a sound manufacturers pertinaciously persisted in the en- pondent. One is tempted, like the old poet to Methodism to-day materially differs from Methodism as it was in the early part of the expense of a little inconvenience and self-interest, from this dusty, smoking, reeking metropolis, that produced by free labour might have been and plant one by some Maryland torrent, or on substituted, and to the prosperity and advantage some Pennsylvanian highland. Be assured, good

of the Empire? and has the nation generally reader, there is no pleasanter country on the participated, directly or indirectly, in a proceed- earth, except our own. Nature has done her ing so diametrically opposed to their avowed and work well, and if the region is not a Paradian is strongly expressed abhorrence of slavery ?- is no fault of hers. Then is it not a natural sequence, if slavery is an But what was the scene twenty days ago on that

evil to merit the notice of the retributive Provi- fair spot, which might have vied with one of our dence of God, that all who participate in the own favourite haunts of wearied Londoners? continuance or encouragement of the evil, whe- Two large parties of armed men descend from ther proximately or remotely, should, in propor- opposite heights, and after some angry parley tion to their several degrees of guilt, participate proceed to scatter themselves over the field, to in the penalty? And is it not even so in fact? reap what may be called the harvest of death. The silent and unproductive machinery, the The crop lies on all sides, under their feet. scat.

starving operatives unemployed, and presenting tered far and wide, in the open, in the furrow, in silent, unobtrusive, but irresistible claims upon the deep hollow; in the thicket, by the waterthe accumulated treasure, the product of a parcourse, on the wayside, in heaps, everywhere, ticipation in the sin of slavery. Can one con-There are there within three or four miles, thirty

template the state of things in the cotton manuthousand dead, dying or wounded men. The facturing districts of Britain, in connection, as it reapers proceed to collect their own : to dig shall low graves, in which they heap the dead ; to give must be viewed, with the product of slave labour, such relief as lies in their power to the dying or and not recognize the impartial hand of the Universal Governor? Shall the sacrifice of treasure desperate, and to remove, as far as their means and blood, the desolation and woe, the smitten of carriage will allow, those of whom there is sons, the fatherless children, the sorrowing and some hope. Plunderers have been before them. disconsolate widows, those sad intermixtures and and in the dawn have gathered a vile booty, and ingredients in the cup of sorrow held to the lip perhaps dealt foully with the helpless owners. of the people of the (once) United States be re- The thirty thousand are sorted ; a bit of colored garded as the penalty of their participation in rag, a word or a figure distinguishes the two parthe accursed crime of slavery, and shall not the ties in the conflict which has riven a new world. cup of suffering, if not composed of equally The few sheds and barns in the neighborhood are

bitter ingredients, now being so sorrowfully drunk cleared for hospitals in which the wounded an to the dregs by England's suffering children, laid thick side by side, at least out of sun, wind, originating as it does from the same causes as and rain. An army of surgeons enter with their that of the former people, be equally recognized terrible weapons, and soon a "vast hole" is dug and filled with amputated limbs. That is the least as a participation in the same penalty for comform of terrible wound. There are horrors that no plicity in the same crime? Might not a careful tongue can tell, and no imagination conceive that investigation of the subject open up a remarkhas not seen. Of these thirty thousand the greatable analogy between the particular characteristics of the guilt of the several parties implicated, er part are very young, raw and simple, having and the peculiarities of the penalty as endured some strange idea that they were fighting for in by each? The one party have their hands deepdependence and the privileges of men and citi tinged with the blood of the African, and zen. For an idea, which is either an unreason ing prejudice or a political subtlety, and which ave derived their treasures less or more remoteneed never have existed had it not answered the y from the injustice and sufferings inflicted uppurpose of faction, these men lie on the ground on that people, have sacrificed the personal and wrecks of humanity, dying, or doomed to be lomestic comfort of the slave and their very life to administer to their cupidity, and now, in burdens to society and themselves. Let us think what we should do if by some sudden disaster their turn, we might almost say, in the language used by a sin-avenging God on a somewhat simi- there lay that number of dead and wound id men lar occasion, they have "blood to drink," and are on the downs of pleasant Surrey. What a panie pouring out their slave-produced treasures in a would strike our capacious and well-appointed way, the consequences of which will probably be hospitals. But there are already twenty-thousand felt for a period equivalent to that during which sick and wounded soldiers at Washington. where only one church can be spared for Divine the slave has been debarred of his inalienable rights. The other party, from selfish motive service from hospital use, and where long wooden ncouraging and abetting the slave holder in his structures, compared to our roughest cowsheds, sin, is now in his degree receiving his portion have already been run up to receive those who cannot be taken in elsewhere. This was the state of the penalty.

Another aspect of the subject turns up in of Washington three weeks ago; and just then iew of sufferings of the operatives of England's there started from "Antietam Creek" the sad cotton manufactories. While the manufacturers procession bringing the Federal share of the wounded from a field on which thirty thousand are making princely fortunes by the labour and toil, and, we may say, by the very life itself of men had lain in agony, or past pain the night the operatives, is it right, is it just, is it fair or before. But even this terrible aggravation added equitable, that the hands, the sinew, the bone to a vast sum of horrors was only one of many such additions. The war was raging on twenty and muscle employed in, and necessary to the production of these fortunes should be so inade- such fields. The men who thus fought and fell were but a remnant. They had come straigh

quately remunerated, that when by any continfrom a swampy peninsula, in which disease vied gency the machinery ceases its operations the with the bullet, and where the intervales were as people who tend and rendered productive its deadly as the battles. The men who fought ovements should at once be placed in circumwhat is called the Borodino of the war were part stances of destitution? Should there not be of the 200,000 who sarvived twice their number some equitable proportion between the fortunes

direct labour, should stand first on the list for ment instead of two or more. Will it be worth

an ample share in the results. But then, labour the sacrifice of a million more men or even half a

also, without which neither capital nor skill can million or a quarter of a million more? A con-

be productive, should come in, not merely for a queror of the barbarous old school thought it

niggardly pittance just sufficient to sustain life worth the destruction of half the human race, if

while it is capable of labour to aid in accumula- he could thereby become master of the remain-

ting those fortunes, but for such a share in the ing half. That was his calculation, and we, in

product of that labour as shall enable the opera- these days call it nothing but a savage sort of

ive to provide, not a princely fortune, but egotism. It was for his own sake-that is, for

against seasons of emergency like the present, his vanity or self-will,-that he was ready

and for age and infirmity, so that after having to destroy half-mankind. It can be noth-

spent his energies, his life and his all in the ser- ing else that impels the Federal Government

vice of his employers and of his country he may to purchase unity, if they can, at the cost of

ospect of the Work house. It is in vain to of the South that they seek to reduce it, or

say, they are improvident, and would not be bet- destroy it : and if it is for the good of the North,

he saved from dependance upon charity or the so many hecatombs. It cannot be for the good

Let us suppose the tide of war henceforth to numulated over and above the daily sumptuous fare of the principals, and the remuneration turn, in the main to the Federal side : and let up accorded to those human instruments by whose conceive the Union restored in such new form toil those results are produced ? It is true that caas might be possible under the circumstances. pital and the skill wisely and profitably to invest It will, in that case, be one form of a Govern that capital, and advantageously ment instead of another, or rather one Govern

uestion from w lify it on any such upon fis merits. tion. And this Cheever comes t ject. In this rot profess to strik upon conditions. to the people down your arms of and your abomina without molestati I will, so far as m against you-rob and cut your three This is the literal in decree ; and Dr. (act of injustic-" Torento Patriot.

North

The Richmond present position of The North is figh ern trade and com pay the enormous Not only this, but The idea is commo which is contendir if the North ultim fall as fast and from Heaven. T wrested from her e revenue withdraw large as that of E ers; her cities solit manufactures siles paralyzed that she abroad nor insure g gruous population of the ignorant, de tions, she will clin war, by which on the shifwrecked m that lies between 1 of eternity. We t when we are temp to look for a speed ertions which alor throttle of a power ful and final strugg we could deserv a no reason for such expectation of foreig deluded our people dream. Europe n but rejoices in h troubles, because th ing impotent for it that continent who kept her in a night chief instrument in public, preserves r furnishes the No. moral aid ; she pe materials and muni by reason of the bl to do; and she prai prowess and patrio pons in the hands o and she pats the head, and cries We are beginning diamiss from our of foreign interve gives no signs of co lieve that by proper the honor of our fia

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city of the enemy

greatly diminished

scek to be patient,

exempt, and which

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YOUNG MEN'S

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Sedgewick, was de

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condition from

of christian character, which became more and seal for the heathen in foreign climes detracts more marked as the day of his redemption drew nothing from the interest which is felt by the nigh. He often spoke of the consols ons of the gospel which he enjoyed, -of his trust in Christ, and entire submission to the Divine will-indeed he seemed cheerfully to acquiesce in all the will of God, until, full of immortal hope, his happy spirit passed away to be forever with the Lord .leaving beloved parents, a brother, sisters, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. May they all meet him, in that land where all is calm, and joy and peace. W. A.

him during his illness he exhibited a mello

Kempt, Nov., 1862.

Probincial Welesleyan. WEDNESDAY, NOV'R. 26, 1869.

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 ac-companied by the name of the writer in confidence.

We do not undertake to return rejected articles. We do not assume responsibility for the opinions

" Giving all Diligence."

This apostolic injunction, addressed to christians, is never to be forgotten. God's providence and grace units in teaching human beings that diligence is essential to well-being ; for the divine urrangements are such that the best blessings are denied to the indolent. On opening the Bible to learn about the Great Supreme, the first lesson taught us is that God is an active Being. Creation, Providence and Redemption exhibit to angelic and to human eyes the constant energies of the Infinite. Inaction is not a characteristic o spiritual existence. There is no inactivity in heaven ; and even on earth a motionless state is not favourable to any form of life. The tides and currents of ocean, and its agitation by winds, are a wise and beneficent arrangement ; and the same remark will apply to atmosphere ric changes. So, indeed, with regard to material existence in every form. All worlds move ; even the fixed stars, so called, and the centres of systems of worlds, are in constant and rapid revolution. This manifest activity throughout inanimate creation preaches continually to intelligent beings the important and inspired lesson given at the head of this article.

From the beginning of man's history to the present hour, diligence has ever been essentially last May to listen to Mr. Jackson preaching the ssociated with greatness and goodness. The first man, even in a state of innocency, was re- such was the force and the feeling with which quired to exercise both his mental and his phy-it was delivered, that it excited in our minds no sical powers. His mental effort was evidently ordinary admiration. We could not but feel called forth in giving names to the various animals, and his physical labour in dressing the freeh, and a mind so unimpaired, should have garden ; and whatever were the peculiar duties withdrawn from academic service in the Rich- quet, of Forrest House, Essex Square. of Eve there is no reason to believe that she was mond Institution. It did appear as if there as inactive, or as uselessly employed as some of her fair daughters.

for that highly honourable and responsible species Noah, in building the Ark, though not as ex- of labour. While the world points to its Lyndpert as his fellow-craftsmen of a later day, was hursts, its Broughams, and its Palmerstons, bubliess an active worker. Nor was he less young in old age, we point with equal satisfaction diligent as a preacher of righteousness. The to our Jacksons, our Raffeses, our Leifchilds, Jewish church in her services gave employment, and our Claytons.

"We must say that the spirit and the matter to the priesthood, while the Jewish people were

"One thing deserves especial notice : fervent Methodists in our heathen at home. At no perived were there such efforts put forth in the direction of Home Mission labour. The Rev has ability. And with a mutual co-operation Charles Prest has been honoured to work wonbetween pastors and people, the work will be ders in this direction. Never before was there accomplished .- Pittsburg Advocate. such a thorough scrutiny into the condition of

the millions of England as that which has been made during recent years. He may be said to have accomplished his object: the Wesleyan community is once more fully awake to its mis- Banner describes in his correspondence a visit Dissenters.

original, thoroughly Wesleyan Missionary char- from the pen of an English Presbyterian :

"Mr. Punshon (Dr. Campbell remarks) is A single discourse thoroughly elaborated after his Shropshire-finding to my great satisfaction that ' Conventicles' (week-preaching and prayer- former self, and has thus acquired a standing

the whole year round.

dom ?

"One of the most notable things of the Conference now closed was the Charge of the Rev. De La Fleichere, vicar of Madeley. He was Thos. Jackson, delivered to the young ministers. Mr. Jackson, owing to a special circumstance, was required on very short notice to give a special charge; but full of matter, and with an inusually facile pen, in a few days he prepared himself so thoroughly as to deliver one of the best charges ever listened to on those conference occasions. The Conference afterwards, in returning thanks to the venerable speaker, vied with each other in grateful admiration of the th, light, and vigour with which Mr. Jack.

son discharged this duty. It was our privilege with the Lord, and my work with my God."" "He being dead yet speaketh." missionary sermon in the City-road Chapel, and His wife long survived him, as will be per- the more for it." eived from the following inscription, which is written on the above tomb, also : "Here lies, likewise, the body of Mary De La something like regret that a man with vigour so Fleichere, his wife, daughter of Samuel Bosan

was born Sept. 1, 1739, and died Sept. 9, 1815, aged seventy-six. During the long period in bold for God." All honor to their memories ! were but few men in the community his superiors which she survived her husband, she continued to trend the nath which he left her, and minis-

> cence to the spiritual and temporal wants of his and King, who himself "endured the cross, and North and South, less or more implicated in the flock. By the influence of her example and in- despised the shme !" Alas ! what dwarfs are we guilt, are alike participating in the punishment.

> They fought a good fight, and they have long in part to the avenging hand of Divine Provisince won and worn the amaranthine crown dence in His controversy with that people on betered with ardent seal and self-denying benefi-awarded by the pierced hand of their Cuptain half of the suffering and long-injured slave.

struction, dissensions were healed, and schism in compared with those giants of the past-specially But a question forces itself upon our notice, fore joining a navigable river that cuts through whelly in the right, and the rebels wholly in the the hilly district. On one side of this mountain wrong." the Church of Christ prevented ; and it was her as to this courage in braviug all risks rather than arising out of the effect of the present occur-

to the priesthood, while the Jewish people were not allowed to repose in the arms of idleness, nor after while halfing in the wildeness, nor after tunity of usefulness I How do we feel afraid not allowed to repose in the arms of idleness, nor after their entrance upon the land flowing with milk and noncy. They took possession of Canaan by aggressive warfare, and retained it only in som neution, with astive obedienes. Monst Single

1st, that the canons of men cannot nothing compared with the achievements of the future. Let every member of the Church feel de instant in season and out of season. The his responsibility in the case; let him seek work; let him plan for opportunity to do good as he -neither on Gerizim nor on Mount Zion ; but they shall worship everywhere in the spirit and in truth.

A Voice to England. Can it for a moment be admitted that any it telligent Colonist is to be found indisposed t appreciate our connection with the noble British "The contrary canons are Jewish, and sub- Empire as one of our distinguishing privileges

signs of the times

versive of the liberty wherewith Christ has made Is there to be found an individual in these pro-Memorials of the Sainted Fletcher. Us free; yes, contrary to the right of Churchthen, vinces bearing allegiance to the British Thron The English correspondent of the Presbyterian which must, at least, include the privileges of who will not admire and adopt as his own that generous sentiment uttered by, I think, Rev. Mr.

sion among the masses. It was fast growing up to the vicarage of Madeley and the grave of "2. Before the Bishop shackled me with ca- Mason, of New York? "England, with all thy nto an intelligent, wealthy denomination, close- Fletcher. The vicar of Madeley occupied an nons, he charged me to hunt 'for Christ's lost faults, I love thee still !" Yes, England has he y resembling the great independent party. Now eminent place in the Methodist band that orgi- sheep that are dispersed abroad, and for his chil- faults, for her population, from the least to the owever, without in the least abating its efforts nated the great revival of the last century. His dren who are in the midst of this wicked world. greatest, are but men, but with all her faults on behalf of the existing congregations in con- devotion admitted no superior, if any rival; and The sheep I will try to gather wherever I meet she is a noble nation notwithstanding. And tradistinction from the churches, and the middle his name is still like cintment poured forth in all them. I have a general canon, 'to do good most certainly in the course her rulers have pur asses generally, it is breaking forth again in the borders of Methodism. Here is the extract unto all men,' &c.; to 'preach the Gospel to sued, justified by the good sense of the natio

every creature' willing to hear it. A Justice of generally, in respect to the United States (that Fletcher of Madeley, is a name familiar to the Peace once would prosecute me under the was) taking all the circumstances of the case tens of thousands in connection with the days of Conventicle Act, but when it came to the worst into consideration, she has gained for herself e norn to speak and sway the millions ; it is as Wesley and Whitefield, and the awakening of he durst not do it. Some of my parishioners position in the apprehension of all disintereste natural and as easy for him to speak as to breathe. the eighteenth century. From Wellington, went and complained to the Bishop about my and just-judging people, even far above he

own fashion-Macauley for instance-will suf- the place was not far away-I made a pilgrimage meetings); I wrote to the Registrar, that I hoped point which shall place her in an honourable and fice for a thousand repetitions ; and we believe two days ago to the parish of Madeley. The his Lordship, who had given me the above men- conspicuous niche in history for the contempla he is capable of delivering it three times a day railway passes about twelve miles through a tioned charge at ordination, would not be against tion of admiring nations to the end of time region "black" as already described. Close to my following it-that I thought it hard that tip- And her statesmen! one cannot but admire that " The Methodists, beyond any other people in Madeley are the coal-pits and iron works for plers should have twenty or thirty tippling-houses, calm, dignified, yet firm and honourable style

the world, understand the value, and exercise smelting, etc. So likewise is it far as the eye the Dissenters three or four meeting-houses, and which distinguishes all their official intercourse the power, of the Printing Press. Passing over can sweep around the horizon. But Madeley the Papists one, in my parish, undisturbed, and, with other nations, so truly exalting and ennobmuch matter on this subject brought forward in village, its church, its vicarage, its fields, its old that I should not be disturbed because I would ling when contrasted with the temper and general the Conference, we must present its most inter- oaks and elms, its Elizabethan-fronted little have God's Word confined in one house. With tone by which those are too apt to be distin esting popular feature, the report of Mr. Mason. cottages, with "the Court," a fine view near at respect to the canons, I said it would be absurd guished who have no history of a venerable "Thus the Conference is taking to its kindly hand, once the seat of Lord Brooke, and whither to put them in force against preaching-clergy- antiquity of their own, as have English Statesembrace every portion of its press. The benefit Elizabeth came in state on one of her Royal men, when they were set aside as to non-catech- men, by which they might be formed to a noble it imparts it will receive back a hundred fold. Progresses-all these concentrate my attention- izing, tippling, gaming, carding (card playing) bearing, nor perhaps are they willing or wise In this great matter of the press, its example is forgetting the region around. I repair to the clergymen : that I did not desire his Lordship to enough to be taught by the experience and exsevere reproof alike to the Independents, the old church-yard, where sleeps the dust of Flet- patronize me, in a special manner, in the use of ample of older people. Was it prejudice or Baptists, and the Church of England. How cher, or rather "Fleichere," his name as a na- my Christian liberty; but that I hoped he would truth? I think the latter, which gave rise to the long will it be till these great bodies learn wisor not, I do not know ; but they never attempted United States of a striking contrast between the of his cuitaph :

> "Here lies the body of the Rev. Wm. John to molest me. "As I was preaching on the head of preaching the prominent men of the subsequent years of born at Nyon in Switzerland, Sept 12, 1729. in licensed places, or in dissenting places with the history of that people. The former, brought He finished his course in this village, Avgust 14, late Mr. Whitefield, he told me that when a

> 1785, where his unexampled labors will be long minister of the Church of England first (in such pear in history as men,-men in respect of talent. remembered. He exercised his ministry for the places) did read the prayers, there was no law broad and manly sentiments, and in their style space of twenty-five years, in this parish, with against him, and Mr. Simpson was himself doing of giving expression to their views. There was ncommon zeal and ability. Many believed his the very things, ecclesiastically irregular, which a something, scarcely definable, yet quite apparreport, and became his joy and crown of rejoicing Fletcher had done, and the latter encouraged ent, in reading the history of the times, which.

> while others constrained him to take up the him, not only by his example, but also his coun- notwithstanding all their faults, quite ennobles declaration of the prophet, 'All day long have sel-concluding his letters in these words : 'Only them in one's estimation-not so, surely of I stretched forth my hands to a disobedient and be modestly and steadily bold for God, and your late years. But this is a digression. The sub-

> gainsaying people, Yet surely my judgment is enemies will be more afraid of you than you of ject is noticed merely as an illustration of the them; or, if God will honor you with the badge superior excellence of British Institutions-of of persecution, he will comfort you and bless you

> > " May the God of grace and power be with you more and more! Ask it, dear sir, for your unworthy brother and servant in Christ. " J. FLETCHER.

Men like this, and like Berridge were noble,. We contemplate with feelings of sorrow and courageous, and, indeed, " modestly and steadily commiseration the terrible calamities inflicted upon the neighbouring States, and attribute them them are homesteads, cornfields and bits of wood.

gives a graphic picture of what the American British rule, habits, opinions, and influence eople are enduring :-Let us look over the ocean, a few days' voyage May she, during a continuance of many years of happy and prosperous connection with her

shall not be forever free, any more than if their by steam, and rest our eyes on a country very owners were rebels. God admits of no comprowidely extended Colonies, be instrumental of like ours, inhabited by people speaking our own mise whatever with wrong. If continuing in producing in them all men worthy of so noble a language, and clinging to our laws with even their rebellion until the 1st of January next were parentage! But what of a voice to England ? greater veneration than ourselves in some instances. The scene is peculiarly English. There the only way in which slavery could be abolished We must turn for a moment to another question. are ridges of lofty, dark green hills that look in the rebel States, his prayer would be that they blue when the sun sets behind them. Among would so continue.

ter off when the day of calamity came, be their that good has not been explained. It is only the remuneration what it might : means might be vulgar good of those who wish for numbers how devised by which out of an ample remuneration ever unwilling, or power, however brutal. for their labour a fund could be invested, under proper regulations for their benefit in the time Dr. Cheever on the Emancipation of need-a fund to be considered their own, and Proclamation. a further reservation out of their productive Dr. Cheever is known as one of the most ultra labour might be accumulated to meet the exiof slavery-hating abolitionists. He out-Greeley's gencies of extreme cases, and to assist their families after them. Is there not a lesson to be learnt, and should devil, and a covenant with hell." not England's Statesmen and politicians, her religious people and her commercial men, all pay attention to that lesson? Or will they, as most

of the nations and people of ancient time did, shut their eyes and ears to the lessons of history and of passing events, as did Egypt and Assyria as did Israel, Babylon, Greece and Rome, and as have done other people of the more recent past as terested, were not consulted at all in the matter, are doing nations and people of the present day, but kicked about like a football to subserve goand so reap the consequences of their national vermental purposes. A declaration of immediate sins-" When my hand is stretched out they emancipation would have torn the concave vault will not see, but they shall see."

of heaven, so grand would have been the shouts Britain's Statesmen do seem to have learned of the people. Assuming, as it did, the entire some lessons of political prudence, forbearance power over slavery-to abolish or retain it-our and discretion in respect to their wise and consiconduct toward the enslaved (not toward the rederate line of conduct in national affairs. Welt bels) would decide this contest on the part of the would it be for them and others in similar posileading men of the American Revolution and

God of Justice. The President or the Govern essons on political economy and morality as ment had no more right to set at naught the tions to study, and put into practice, some of the taught in the Divine Code, applicable alike to loval States, than by doing the same with resprivate life, to society in its social relations, and pect to the States in rebellion. * o national justice and equity. We must have justice rather than the Union,

Nova Scotia, November 1862.

Position. The following article from the London Times

Between two such ridges runs a stream that one to the Union before that date, makes the conti-

does not know whether to call a river, or a torrent, nuance of slavery our act, and all the waters of

or a creek, or a watercourse, for it has usually the ocean will not wash out the stain. We can-

little water till it expands and deepens just be- not expect to succeed until we put ourselves

A COLONIST. unless that Union be founded in justice. Suppose we were at war with cannibals, would we recognize their right to roast and eat men be-The "Times" on the American cause they laid down their arms ? We have no more right before God to protect slavery than cannibalism. We have no more right to give to a loyalist the ownership of slaves than to a rebel.

We have no right to say that the wives and

mothers and children of the slaves of lovalists

" The proclamation. provided the rebels return

" The slaves, he said, the parties mostly in-

Mother person from a platform on one o GREELEY, and stands foremost in the ranks of A writ was served those who regard slavery as " a league with the Halifax by the Atto Yet Dr Railway interest. Cheever does not approve of Mr. Lincoln's pro-The schr Newsbo clamation. His grounds of objection to the ma-New York, was cer The crew rescued. nifesto are in the main similar to those which we town is said to be have already taken to that remarkable document : having been picked and as bearing out our views we quote from the schr from Boston f " Rev." Doctor's sermon of last Sunday :---

four and furnitur Westport on the The sum of \$3 leyan churches of lief Fund. McCastle, who as at St John, has be

tiary for nine mor Rev. Dr. Richey nesday evening las the proc Poetry, a School House in Church.

> Ame We have nott.

movements of any papers and despa at the Army of in Virginia-but v ment very little i It was said that G because of his inac press on to Richm matters remain ab one of the leading We expect to h nandoah is take taken, that is the as long as they pl a capture may be victories may co rebellion be no ne ginning." Burnsie ing a new base ving in the dir Confederates are Burnsides forces. may soon attem can only be surm derable Federal fo der near Harper in regard to it. t 0 prisoners w besides a large Iron-clads are for an early att Confederates at preparations. unsuccessful Howard has issue of language in t

and around the 000 to 40,000 s diers. There as rounded in or copal clergym