

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1855.

The Austrian Concordat.

The fifth of November, a day conspicuous in the history of England for the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot and providential deliverance of her Protestant King and Parliament from the doom to which in purpose they had been consigned...

Beyond all question comprehensive! This Concordat consists of thirty-six articles, the first of which declares that the Roman Catholic religion shall ever be maintained in the empire of Austria...

The northern district included Paris, where three places of worship are reported, with good congregations and good prospects. In the Alps, among Roman Catholics, where the Methodist work is being carried on...

In fine, the Methodist work in France is in its infancy—a prolonged infancy, indeed, but a promising one. It needs reinforcement; it needs aid from our own country...

Protestantism in Bohemia.

We are glad to see by a letter in the Christian Times, that the country of John Huss can still produce converts to the faith which they may receive. The number of people in Bohemia who sigh to be delivered from the chains of Romanism...

Brother Burns preached the Anniversary Sermons with liberty and power, and to large and attentive congregations. The evening appointed for the public meeting in Town, as well as at the Mines, was rainy and stormy...

Visitation of the Co-Delegate.

ADDRESS AT ST. JOHN, N. B. To the REV. DR. RICHEY, Co-Delegate of the Wesleyan Convention of Church of Eastern British America.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, being Ministers, Stewards, Leaders, and Trustees, in connexion with the Churches of the St. John South, North, and West Circuits, desire thus to express his great gratification we have derived from your visit as the Co-Delegate of the Wesleyan affiliated Conference of Eastern British America.

Your visit to the Churches of this City had been for some time anticipated by us. Our previous knowledge of your singular ability, and civility of manner, as a Christian and a Minister of the Cross of Christ, had assured us that we should obtain much both of pleasure and profit from your presence among us.

Your repeated addresses, expository of the nature and objects of the new ecclesiastical polity, and of the facts and circumstances attending its introduction, have been most judiciously and ably delivered, and we are deeply indebted to you for the clearness of your statements...

We were glad to hear you re-assure us, that the pastoral support and counsel received from the British Conference for so many years would not be withdrawn until our new arrangements shall be brought to that maturity which shall enable us to be self-sustaining—a consummation devoutly to be desired by us as by the Parent Body.

In conclusion,—praying that the Lord, whose you are and whom you serve in the Spirit, may bless you with health, grace, and the wisdom which is profitable to direct—may have you under His watchful care while journeying both by sea and by land, visiting the various Churches belonging to this our new Connection...

We subscribe ourselves, Yours in the Gospel of Peace. TRUSTEES. R. Knight, Chairman of the St. John District. Jas. Henniger, Superintendent of the St. John South Circuit.

Wm. Smithson, Superintendent of the St. John North Circuit. W. T. Cardy, Charles Stewart. OFFICIAL MEMBERS. George A. Lockhart, Trustee. John Fraser, Leader.

Thomas Hastings, Local Preacher and Leader. Dennis Sullivan, Local Preacher. Richard Thorne, Society Steward. George P. Sancton, Society Steward. Aaron Eaton, Leader and Trustee. Henry Marshall, Leader. John Gardner, Leader and Trustee. Edward J. Knowles, Leader and Trustee. Andrew Gilmore, Trustee. Robert Hannah, Local Preacher and Leader. Robert Salter, Circuit Steward and Leader.

William Britain, Trustee. George Kingston, Leader. Donald McAllan, Trustee. A. C. A. Salter, Chapel Steward. Thomas Jordan, Trustee. Henry Maxwell, Leader and Trustee. William B. Murray, Trustee. Gilbert Jordan, Trustee. David Collins, Leader and Trustee.

RESPECTED AND BELIEVED BROTHERS.—The affectionate and beloved brethren with which you have greeted me, on this my first official visit to your city, in connexion with our affiliated Conference, cannot be other than grateful and cheering to my mind.

But in Sydney not only do the male members of the Church evince their interest in the cause by kindness and liberality, but our female friends, cheerfully take their proper share of duty and responsibility; and I can assure you, that it is with no small amount of pleasure that I make mention of a neat Communion Service—the generous gift of one of our sisters to the Church and congregation.

It is a gratification to me to be able to mention to you, that the Teachers in their work and labour of love, and more especially the children, the effort of many comprised has resulted in the purchase of a well assorted and highly interesting and entertaining Library, as well as a new supply of Tickets and Reward Books for diligent and successful scholars.

I am glad to be assured that my exertions of the principles upon which our new Organization is based, have been satisfactory to you; and that while you fully acquiesce in their rectitude, you are prepared not only to recognise, but zealously to discharge, the obligations which those principles involve. Sustained by such pledges of cooperation and support, we have, with the Divine blessing, nothing to fear.

Gratefully appreciating the expressions of personal regard and confidence, conveyed to me in your address, my fervent prayer to God is, that His work may yet more signally appear to you, and His glory to your children, and that upon all the glory of your Zion there may be a defence.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, has appointed Thursday, 13th day of December next, a day of general thanksgiving throughout the Province.

Bible-burning in Ireland.

We learn from papers received by the America that Informations were sworn at Dublin on the 21st ult., at the suit of the Crown, against the Redemptorist priest Petchinipi, for having taken part in, and been present at a public Bible burning at Kingstown. From the editorial comments of our excellent contemporary the London Watchman we make the following extract...

"We might have declined to offer even a recital of the facts alleged on both sides; the priest of Kingstown, Mr. Sheridan, and Father D. Buggenous, had not themselves appealed to the newspapers. There is no dispute as to the place or time of the late public auto-da-fe of the Redemptorist Fathers. It was performed, not in Connaught, or any remote or more likely locality, but in the capital of Ireland, at Kingstown, where some of our friends were to be found late, contrary to law, as is now proved, for preaching from their Scriptures in the open air."

"The Church of England has a very solemn service for that day, which would be the more impressive if there were not certain other popular observances of a less meritorious character. Against these a great deal has been said and written, but they are not things to be trifled with. The Redemptorist Fathers, further, it is not denied, piled up books when they were burned, under the superintendence of their Fathers, near to a Roman Catholic place of worship, the deed being, it is said, a pious imitation of the destruction by the early converts at Ephesus of their books of magical arts. Beyond this, the witnesses are not agreed, except that, when the priest Sheridan denies that a cart-load of Bibles was burned; it is admitted that he is correct, inasmuch as it is alleged that the volumes were brought to the pile not in a cart, but in wheelbarrows, and contained only a certain proportion of Bibles and Prayer-Books, besides a number of other books, such as 'immoral works'—perhaps this is the most revolting feature of the spectacle."

"To secure those advantages, Rev. and Dear Sir, we trust we are prepared to set our pains on occasion may require. We were glad to hear you re-assure us, that the pastoral support and counsel received from the British Conference for so many years would not be withdrawn until our new arrangements shall be brought to that maturity which shall enable us to be self-sustaining—a consummation devoutly to be desired by us as by the Parent Body."

"The thing," says that gentleman, "was not done in a corner, but publicly, in open day, and in sight of many witnesses. One of my own flock, a gentleman of well-known benevolence and respectability, took one of the copies of the sacred volume out of the wheelbarrow on his way to the flames; and, showing his title page to a policeman standing by, said, 'And this is a Bible.' Do you not know that to burn it is an actionable offence? Another person rescued portions of other copies from the ashes; which I have in my possession, and which, with the witnesses, can be produced at any moment."

"Another witness says 'the greater part of the Book of Deuteronomy, which was snatched from the flames by one of the boys employed around the fire.' He also saw the 'half-burnt pages of the Book of Common Prayer—those 'immoral books' with which these Redemptorist Fathers wage war. Another person 'took up in his hands one of the barrows as they passed him, a New Testament and Prayer-book and of the other an old Bible.' 'The barrows,' says this witness, 'were upset near the fire, and the contents were scattered about. The witnesses, whose name is well known, came and stood over the pile of books, and for nearly an hour, was seen to take them up one by one, their pages asunder, and hand them to boys who threw them into the flames.'

"If these witnesses come forward, we presume, though we own that we expect no great things from the trial itself, that the doubt of our semi-official committee will be cleared up, whether 'the disgraceful indecency has indeed been committed,' or whether 'the charge be merely the result of blind bigotry on the part of those who make it.' And so, perhaps, it is better for a while to leave the case, which, however it may terminate, will be a lesson to every Popish priest, from Kingstown to Connaught, that the ecstasy of burning a Protestant Bible is a rupture that cannot be mended without such penal punishments as might shash any effrontery less hardened than his own, and possibly such legal penalties as even he may think it preferable to shun."

Feejee.

DESTRUCTION OF A WESLEYAN MISSION STATION.—The late arrival of the Ansonia has brought very extraordinary news from the Feejee Islands. The Rewa station, which was abandoned of necessity, some years ago, has been re-occupied by the Rev. H. Moore, who for some months had witnessed the most horrible canonical practices of the chief and his people. On the 20th of January, the chief died, just as he was about to carry on war against Jui Viti, the Christian king of Bau. On the 9th of February, Mr. Moore's house and store were fired in the night, and totally destroyed, the loss to the Society amounting to about £83,000 to \$5000. A plan appears to have been formed for the murder of Mr. Moore and his family; a club was lifted at the head of Mrs. Moore during the conflagration, but the murderous plot was happily frustrated, and an escape to Bau was safely effected by Mrs. Moore, without her husband, and the children in their night-clothes. Mr. Moore returned at once to Rewa, and continues his labours among that nation of murderers—London Watchman.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, has appointed Thursday, 13th day of December next, a day of general thanksgiving throughout the Province.

Extracts from English Papers.

ENGLAND.—Not the least interesting part of the week is the visit of Prince Albert to Birmingham which took place on Thursday last, for the purpose of enabling his Royal Highness to lay the foundation stone of a building for the promotion of industrial science. The new building to be called the Birmingham and Midland Institute—one of these new creations destined to be a medium between the mechanics' institute and the ancient and modern college. All the wealth, rank, and beauty of the midland counties were present on this interesting occasion. When Prince Albert appears in public—and the opportunities are rare—he carefully prepares himself, and his brief, but elegant, speech, on this occasion, was a condensed essay on the advantages of scientific training, just telling enough to impress the minds of his hearers without fatiguing them. The scope and matter of this model speech were quite worthy of the new oratorical displays which the Queen's Consort has made, and it is an excellent specimen of pure English. It was known previously that Prince Albert was a very accomplished man, but his character for practical ability is always raised by these displays. There were other persons of rank who addressed the meeting in terms suited to such a gathering; and among them Sir Robert Peel, who seems to be coming down into a steady and reflecting man of the world."

We are glad to see that Sir Charles Napier has been returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Southwark, in the place of Sir William Molesworth. Between the present and the late member for Southwark there is a very marked difference in every respect; but the presence of the old Admiral in Parliament will please the nation and gratify himself. In his speech from the hustings Sir Charles threw out some very excellent suggestions relative to the war, and his presence on the opposition benches can hardly fail to give an impetus to the Admiralty, for his criticism on naval matters will be scorching and damaging; if met with prevail in that department of the services. The public will look for a considerable amount of "fun" when the national council meets; and as the Senate has just decided to amend the present and abandoned Sibilian, the staff in the person of a "fighting Charles," notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to tarnish his well-earned laurels, will at least impart more variety to the species of senatorial amusement."

The long feeling in favour of the war continues to manifest itself in various ways, and on every imaginable occasion. Indeed, the Peace party, as a party, seems to have no distinct existence. A Crimean soldier, Capt. Jolliffe, who has recently returned from the scene of hostilities, was at the city of Westminster, on an eminent lawyer Mr. Sergeant Kniglake. The citizens preferred the man of war to the man of words, although both advocated the necessity of conducting the contest energetically, and defended its justice. In Ireland, Lord Naas, a gentleman of considerable talent, has been placed before his Colesaine constituents his views on the same subject, which are those now universally popular. He justly described Russia as the only aggressive power on the Continent, contending that her claws must be clipped, and terms entered, when the propositions for peace arose, which will compel her to keep the peace for a century, and expressed his belief that both Austria and Prussia should be excluded from the contest. One observation made by Lord Naas on this subject—possessed a good deal of force. "He hoped that the next time we treat, the Conference would be with principles, and that the representatives of France, England, Turkey and Sardinia would be on one side of the table, and the representatives of Russia on the other, without the intervention of Teutonic metaphysicians or philosophical old ladies, who will argue and gossip forever, but who go into history at the bare thought of gunpowder."—Evening Times, Nov. 24.

THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—CAMPS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES ON THE TERNARYA, Nov. 10.—There certainly never was a better opportunity for studying the character and peculiarities, as well as the whole internal economy, of the most prominent military systems of Europe than the present war. In other wars of coalition each of the allied armies was either nearly independent in all its operations, and their contact only momentary; or, as in the case of the wars of the various coalitions against France in the beginning of the century—or else one was the leading and the others only auxiliary armies, who were following in the wake of the first, as was the case in the coalitions formed by Napoleon.

Now, on the contrary, there are three, and not only four, armies, by side, not only following one plan of military operations, but even mixed up in carrying out the smallest details; they form, as it were, one camp, and witness daily the different phases of each other's internal life. This time of leisure, at least as far as regards military operations and the preparations of the allied armies for the war, is particularly favourable to get an insight into the working of each of the three military systems which are represented here by the presence of the English, French, and Piedmontese armies.

Each army required roads. The English sent their four armies by side, not only by the want of a road when it was left to itself, except 2,500 mules, sent out expressly for the purpose, and, for the last six weeks, by from 8,000 to 10,000 men, and constructs a magnificent road from Balaklava to the centre of the British camp, according to the best approved rules of road-making, and roads on a scarcely smaller scale from each division to this centre, besides one from Karanyi to the depot of the Land Transport Commissariat, all of which bid fair to remain lasting monuments of English labour in the Crimea, and will, perhaps, some time or other, be used by the peaceable inhabitants.

How differently the French go to work! They advanced to the Belbek, the Voronoff road led them to the entrance of the vale of Baidar, they found there to the northern part of the valley they found nothing but country roads impracticable for an army, so they set to work, they pushed forward their outposts, and their wheel behind began making the roads; not only a good road runs across the northern part of the valley to Ouzkasta and Bago, but two others lead likewise over the heights, one to Ouzkasta, and the other as far as Markul and Yena Sala. They cleared the woody heights of Kenes and Chama, and constructed a road from Alou to Ouzkasta. Besides this they have connected during this time the Fedukine heights on the Tchernaya with the road from Kamiesch, and repaired this latter from Kamiesch to Inkermann; and all this was done by the army alone without any external resources or labours. These roads are not to be compared in solidity and beauty to those made by the English; and a year hence, probably, not much more than, perhaps, the signpost, with the inscription, "Route de Bakhsera par Enkela," will remain to remind us that his horse's hoofs are treading a French military road; but these roads will answer very well for their temporary purpose.

The Sardinians had comparatively little to do with roads. A few lines to connect the different parts of their camp, a road up to the Marine heights where their hospitals are, and the railway from Kamara to Kadikoi, is all they

have undertaken. Like the French they constructed these works for the convenience of their own supply.

Besides the roads, each army had to provide for its own transport. For this purpose, our army was nearly entirely dependent on the Russian transport, which was supplied by the Russian army. The Sardinian soldiers mounted themselves the pattern, which was afterwards sanctioned and adopted by their own Major. The French did Major, on the contrary, gave the pattern and an order to his army. About a fortnight ago the first show-off of each was turned, and now almost the greatest part of their arms on the Tchernaya and at Baidar has run.

The saying that the English carries his home with him is literally true, as regards the army. Our allies, on the contrary, work upon the system that the army ought to be independent of home, and have only recourse to it in case of extreme necessity.

A few days ago the French outposts were entirely withdrawn from the heights of Baidar, and the hills about Ouzkasta are now our boundary. The heights beyond have become neutral ground, but the hills, on either party, but visited daily by detachments from the Russian or the French armies. Notwithstanding this close neighbourhood, and the chances of meeting on this neutral ground, no collision has hitherto occurred, as it seems to be tacitly understood that if one party advances the other withdraws. Neither attached to the possession of the position, so neither risk any thing for it. On the French side these reconstructions on the heights are undertaken by the Chasseurs d'Afrique, as on the Russian all harassing outposts duty are by the Cossacks. The Chasseurs, on the Russian side, are, perhaps, better suited than any other cavalry to such these indefatigable enemies, under whose watchful eyes the Russian army safely reposes in the face of the most active enemy. It things peculiar to one country could be imitated by another, the introduction of a body of light cavalry, exclusively destined for outpost duty, would be invaluable. It would save not only the cavalry, but the infantry likewise. The Cossacks are certainly useless in a charge; in fact they don't consider this as part of their duty, but the sagacity of these semi-savage, stimulated by their animosity to the Russian, who have been so severely punished, so to say, sanctions by giving them no pay, is particularly calculated to make them fit for active outpost.

The idea of an impending Russian attack, although it has become fainter, is by no means given up, and every shot which one of the latest on the heights of the Russian government, so to say, sanctions by giving them no pay, is particularly calculated to make them fit for active outpost.

The weather is still quite mild, with scarcely any indication of the approaching winter season.

THE LATE GENERAL MARKHAM.—It is with much regret we announce the death of Major-General Frederick Markham, which event occurred on Wednesday morning, at four o'clock in his 56th year. He entered the army as ensign in the 32nd Regiment in 1825. He served with great distinction in the Canadian internal war of 1837, and latterly in various Indian campaigns, in the Punjab, &c. Ordered home to the Crimea, he succeeded General Pennington in the command of the second division, and had the command of that division in the attack on the Redan. He returned home on the 24th ult., in bad health.—C. News.

CLOSE OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—On Thursday the 15th of November the Exhibition was formally closed amid much splendour by a speech from the Emperor.—Messager.

The Exhibition which is about to close offers to the world a grand spectacle, that is to say, what a serious war is being carried on, the most distinguished men of art, science and industry, from every quarter of the universe, have united in Paris, there to exhibit their productions. Such union, under such circumstances, and such a result, is due. I am induced to believe, to the general conviction that the present war threatened only those who provoked it and that it was pursued in the interest of all, and that Europe, far from seeing in any danger for the future, would rather find an assurance for its independence and security.

Nevertheless, on this point, as in many matters placed before me, the first impression is a desire for peace—peace alone, in truth, can develop still further these remarkable products of human intelligence. You should, therefore, each of you desire, as I do, that this peace should be prompt and durable.

But to be durable, it should clearly dissolve the question from which the war emanated. In brief, Europe must renounce herself, without the pressure of general opinion the struggles between the great Powers only then to be prolonged, for which, on the contrary, if Europe decide to declare who is right or who is wrong, it will be a great step towards a solution.

In the present state of civilization at which we have arrived, the success of the armies, however brilliant they may be, are only transitory. It is decidedly public opinion that carries the last victory.

You all, then, who believe that the progress of agriculture, industry, and the commerce of a nation contribute to the welfare of every other nation, and that the more reciprocal interchanges are multiplied the more national prejudices will be dissolved, say to your fellow-citizens on returning home, that France has no hatred of any nation, that she has sympathy for all who desire, like herself, the triumph of right and justice.

"Tell them that if they wish for peace, they must, at least, make openly vows for or against us; for in the midst of a grave European conflict, indifference is a false calumny, and silence an error."

"As for us nations allied for a good cause, let us forge arms without suspending our manufactures—without paralysing trade; let us be as great in the art of peace as in the art of war."

Let us be long in union, and let us put our trust in God in order to triumph over the difficulties of the day and the chances of the future."

The day was sunny, and remarkably fine for November, which fortunate circumstances, coupled with the interest of the event, combined in inviting the Parisians to make a holiday and holiday of the closing ceremonies of the Paris Universal Exhibition.

In the celebration that has just taken place, industry has obtained 161 decorations, 112 grand medals of honor, 352 medals of honor, 2,282 first-class medals, 3,843 second-class medals, 3,977 honours mentions. The Fine Arts has obtained 40 decorations, 16 medals of honor, 67 first-class medals, 87 second-class medals, 77 honours mentions. These roads are not to be compared in solidity and beauty to those made by the English; and a year hence, probably, not much more than, perhaps, the signpost, with the inscription, "Route de Bakhsera par Enkela," will remain to remind us that his horse's hoofs are treading a French military road; but these roads will answer very well for their temporary purpose.

The Sardinians had comparatively little to do with roads. A few lines to connect the different parts of their camp, a road up to the Marine heights where their hospitals are, and the railway from Kamara to Kadikoi, is all they