

## HALIFAX, N. S., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1859.

Whole No. 510.

## Poetry.

## God is Love.

BY JAMES L. HALL. From coral caves where the Peris sing, And crown with sea-gems their ocean king ; From the orange bowers of those sunny clin Where the tinkling bell-bird rings sweet chin And the flowers in rainbow colors shine, The beauteous work of a hand divine ; There's a voice mid the silver peal of streams More soft and sweet than the twilight's dreams And from ocean deeps to the blue above, There's a choral ringing-God is love !

When the storm is out on the sea's expa And lightning flames on the dark clouds dance; When the tempest shouts in its fiercest tone, And rides on the wave in its might alone; When the thunder with loud and fearful roll Doth carry dread to the mariner's soul ; Through a rift in the clouds that frown above

There's a hope-star shining-God is love !

From earth to creation's utmost bounds, The glorious theme forever resounds ; To the " poor in spirit" of hope it sings, To the "poor in spin" of nope it sings, To the lonely mourner a solace brings; It comes to glide through the darken'd hall, Where no more the footsteps of glee may fall; And whispers, " Each bud from thy heart's lone shrine Shall brighter bloom in a land divine !"

That voice doth speak, when the sunset glows, When daylight shutteth her bowers of rose; In the morn's fresh air it falleth deep, And when on the waves the moonb O blessed to keep a thought like this A promise of future happiness ! To say it o'er in the sunlight fair, In the voiceless hush that follows prayer While with voice and harp in the courts ab The angels are singing—God is love ! \_\_Christian Advocate and Journal

Religious Miscellany.

Introduction of Methodism into be blessed ourselves ? Boston.

Boston. Visit OF MR. WILLIAK BLACK IN 1784-5. Twelve long and eventful years—years of tears and bloodshed, embracing the en-tre period of our American Revolution, together with the events which immediate by preceded and followed it, passed away, when behold 1 another Wealey a preacher, town of Boston, to make a far deeper and more widely spread impression than Board main ; but almost as quickly to pass away. This was the Rov. Wm. Black, of Norsa town of Boston, to make a far deeper and different style of piety and efficiency in the this praver of visit the section down of Chairing more widely spread impression than Board more widely spread impression than Board more widely spread impression than Board more widely appread impressio

of the promising state of the cause, and re- umph of faith if the whole church could inquesting him to send on ministers to take deed unite in prayer for the " large class of charge of the good work begun. But Bish-op Asbury was then on his tour in the South, and our postal arrangements not being so perfect and reliable as now, these letters never reached him, and no help was sent to the communion of the church. Surely this interest :

never reached him, and no heip was sent to these waiting and expectant converts.— Being thus left as sheep without a shepherd, they mostly joined the Rev. Dr. Stillman's where they found the greatest congeniality of views and feelings, and which thereby received a valuable accession both to its

numbers and its piety. But there is proof Amen-Amen !! Let Christians bear in within its influence, he could not but be con-that they did not thus do until all hope of mind that they are all one in Christ, that it was the reverse of all Chris-Amen-Amen !! Let Christians bear in obtaining the desired help had expired ; for they are branches of one vine. Let them in the records of the Selectmen of Boston, remember that there is only "one fold and in the records of the Selectmen of Boston, under date of September 16, 1785, there is an entry, that "the use of the North Latin the whole church in their prayers, and then the whole secure in their prayers, and then the whole secure is the secure in the secure is the secure the whole secure is the secure is the secure is the secure the secure is the

an entry, that "the use of the North Latin School House be allowed the hearers of Mr. School House be allowed the hearers of Mr. Disputing of doubtful questions, of genealo-lost, and thus failed the second attempt of prosperity. A third attempt, although under great and

A third attempt, although under great and increasing disadvantages, was next to be made by one of the most persevering and indefatigable men, and which, in opposition in us, unto him be glory in the church by had the power. to immense discouragements, was to be crowned with complete success. This emi-nent and distinguished labourer we will next tian Adoocate.

Line and winds? — for a grant compared to proper service to the Drays compared to construct a grant of the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle and to prove the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle and to prove the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent to construct a line and winds and lines to construct a line as angle as the service to the dispersent time the serve to the dispersent time to the service to the dispersent time to the service to the dispersent time time to the service to the dispersent time time to the serve the service to the dispersent time time to the service to the dispersent time time to the service to the dispersent time time to the service the service to the dispersent time time to the service the service to the dispersent time time to the service the service to the dispersent time time to the ser

efore them.

Religious Intelligence. Rome as it Really is. Bishop M'Ilvaine recently visited Rome, and the following description which he gives of it in a recent address, will be read with The Great Revival.

This remarkable and astonishing work of The Bishop then proceeded to give a des-cription of lands which he had visited, which God is still going on with increasing inter-est. In America and Britain, the massess appear to be anxious to listen to the preach-Christianity. He has been to what is de-nominated the very centre of holiness—the very centre of power and purity—but as one drew nearer to that centre, and came within its influence, he could not but be con-acious that it was the reverse of all Chris-letter of a New York Correspondent to the

Vermont Chronicle : tian character. "I verily believe," added the speaker, " that the darkest, foulest spot

"The past year has been one of wonders. 

It was almost incredible, that as the Christian traveller approached the city, not

had the power. In Rome no permission was given to Pro-testants to worship together, except in the dwellings of the foreign Embassadors. Russian Embassador had worship in his own residence, and the power of Rome dare not interfere. The English had no Embas-ador at Rome hat the English had no Embas-and a state two cases.

Church Missionary Society. gion of the state in public instruction, in conversation, and in sermons, and in distri-The Spirit of Missions gives us, from buting Protestant books and tracts, of scoff-the publications of this Society, the follow-ing at the Immaculate Conception, induling at the Immaculate Concepiton, induling particulars in regard to its operations :--gences, confession, purgatory, etc., and of 

truth, that they interpret the Gospel wrong-ly, and so forth. Three of his neighbors Lay Teachers (Foreign Country born and native 226 had to appear under the same charge of 55 Protestant proselytism. On December 30 the teacher was condemned to pay a fine of 2,140 two hundred francs, his accomplices to pay one hundred francs each, besides the costs." 2,866 native Communicants Baptisms last year, adult and infant, (so far i returns were made) Probable number of adults, at least Scholars under instruction, so far as return; were made, (several missions not re If any additional proofs are wauting of the 8,331 1,000 intentions of the Ultramontane party, this article, which has been extensively copied

by the Catholic papers of Europe, could leave no doubt about it.-Chr. Adv. & Jour. 25,422 These statistics embrace following

Protestantism in France.

Where public worship has been interdicted, the gospel has been preached from house to house. At the same time, the prospects of religious freedom appear brightening. Out of nineteen chapels which had been closed, fourieen have been re-opened, through the representations, it is stated, o the English Ambassador. At Limoges, the capital of the department of the Haute-

China.

The Rev. Mr. Canningham, a missionary where, amid the recent horrors in that country, there was comparative quietness. These missions were established in 1815, recent tour that he had made into the inte-'16, '17, and what results are reported in rior :--

now she is here, an humble, working Chris-tian, engaged in her walks of usefulness every day, among the perishing of Brook-lyn. The other example is this. A missionary of Northern India sent a request for prayers

It also proved that at the very time he was

which was offered as a substitute for reli-gious worship! Yet what Catholicism was there, it would be here, or anywhere, if it had the power.

ary force

Sardinia.

residing at Shanghai, writing to the Rev. Dr. Schon, gives an interesting description of a

Beauty, Growth rican Hair. Dye, (in ange the Hair from

Dyspepsia, Piles.

It never falls. Bowel and Summer halers, &c. re, Canbers, Diseases

erative and Purgaof Fever and Ague.

MPANY

to the advantage of 25th May, 1859 the ake place as at the Profits which hay a the Division Propo-te, or at one of the or Abroad on or be.

TA. ALIFAX. OW.) CTORS.

SERS.

RICUBY.

46, and its present is Sterling per ann.

H. RICHEY.

DODILL.

ondon, and Mar

a select stock of

rfumery, &c.

ase sup. Nutmege case Revalenta

ps, asstorted; and Perfu-Perfumery, oth, Nail HES

A Yellow

m Glasgow :

Ac., &c., & best quality, and Cash or approved STORE.

1 8 1 1 1 1

D., have just re-

CLOVES, GINGER, PEPPER, Cara-

MIXED SPICE

e are ground on

Bayouring ; mand RAISINS.

Dates, Prunes and PPLES, EAS

STEAM, at 9 Barrington St.

yne's

icines.

10

M.D.

s Store, rest, Hallfax. S L. WQUDILL' to DeWolf & C

ORKS.

Chimney Pieces s, Wash Boul dec. dec. reduced prices

Rail Road without

rden Road, Queen Street. H. MUSPHY. raser.

RUGGIST DI IVER OIL, Born cturer of Qi for axie

SIDE, Halifar, SOAP. Chapped Hands. CLERENE SUAP is anner, and effectually f the atmosphere and most agreeable

he celebrated Honey

r 3s 1id, or in single THERS & CO., Ordnance Square, are to John Naylor

oo! Books. received at the LON-

price one penny. Sixpence Jac shiing. Fourteen Pence. Fourteen do. e proces to wholean

ONGES ONGES,

DREW GRAHAM

G. FRASER, he Oil Agency, mit: West Front Frovince Building

**TICE.** have great pleasure becally for the very d for the two years

tfullysto draw atten TEA. COFFEE & buy and selt for Cash so-ring to the public TIFFE & CO, 87, Barrington

ESLEYAN. THURSDAY,

ice and Book-Room LIFAX, N. S. is published are illings yearly ENTS. its large, increasing ligible and desirable

will find it to thei

- - 0 4 f the above rates. rill be continued until

ed with neatness and live plainly but resp Mr. Black was an Englishman by birth; and in 1775 he sailed from Hull, England, with his parents, and settled in Nova "For sudden, clear and joyful conver-Scotia. As early as 1781 he began to sions." Men must be converted or lost-preach, and formed several small societies converted, or never enter into the kingdom

in that distant Province, which was then crowded with political refugees from the United States, who had been compelled to leave by the troubles of the times. Not being able to take care of all these societies who said to the leper, "I will, be thou alone, and to enter all the new fields of clean," can not at once remove the leproy

labour which were constantly opening to him, the year after the conclusion of peace in 1784, he came to the States for assist-witness to ours when the work is done. It ance, and was at the organization of the M. is near akin to sinning against the Holy E Church, at the famous Christmas Con-Ghost to affirm that his testimony must be ing to the reports sent in to him. Is it supposed, for example, that it would conduce E Church, at the famous Christmas Con Grost to ain in that his testimony must be posed, for example, that it would conduce stranger he was allowed as the had been in a Jewish obscure or doubtful. Dubious conversions to the greater glory of God to organize and indifference. He had been in a Jewish wer, and while they are speaking I will and the stranger is a set of the greater glory of God to organize and indifference. He had been in a Jewish wer, and while they are speaking I will and the set of the greater glory of God to organize and indifference. He had been in a Jewish wer, and while they are speaking I will be greater glory of the subject, and injurious a repolution in such or such a kingmission was successful. From this Con- are dangerous to their subject, and injurious a revolution in such or such a king-dom? The General gives orders to his ference, the Rev. Freeborn Garrettson, and to the church. Assistant in that country, and he transmits them to his subordinates. The Jesuits,

ference, the Rev. Freeborn Garrettson, and the Rev. James O. Cromwell, were sent to his help. They embarked for their new and distant field of labour in February; praying for Christian joy, and told to conscattered over the land, with the obedience and distant field of labour in February. probably from Boston, and remained there two years, during which they placed Metho-dism upon a firm foundation; and it has ver since flourished in that important Pro-vince. ter since flourished in that important Pro-For an increase of laborers. " A great

On Mr. Black's way to Baltimore, in the company." These are needed to cultivate the fields lying ready to reward our toil. fall of 1784. he preached twice in Boston, as also in Stratfield and Norwalk, Ct., on Long Island and in the city of New York. Compared with the wants of the world alas, the " laborers are few." On his return, he did not reach Boston till Zealous : Full of warm desires, full of February 1, 1785. None of the ministers

noble impulse. We dread to see a young man, especially a young minister, cold and of the town being willing to open their pul-pits to this youthful stranger, he preached pits to this youthful stranger, no preached unimpassioned. in private houses. First, in a chamber at Clothed with primitive power: This

circumstances, occupy the position of mis-sionaries, or are disguised under some other name. To such a land the Bishop desthe North End, and which the people so should be made a subject of special and concrowded that the floor sank an inch or two. South End. But here, in time of prayer, one of the beams of the floor broke, "and the people screamed," says he, "as if going to be swallowed up by an earthquake."— After this, by permission of the Committee, he preached two or three times in Dr. essential to true religion. It attended re-Stillman's meeting house or more able to the the true religion. It attended retinued prayer. For this the church should patches his most astule agents to carry on is designs under every kind of pretext;

essential to true religion. It attended re-demption-" He that was rich, for our sakes Stillman's meeting-house—a very plain, but large and commodious house. But as this became poor." " He tasted death for us." "Deny yourselves" is a command impera-tive and universal. There is little of genuwas likely to occasion a quarrel between the worthy Doctor, who had some objection, ine sanctification, because, while there is and the Committee, he declined to meet and the Committee, he declined to meet the sanctineation, because, while there is there any more. His friends then procured much talk of consecration, there is very from the select-men the use of the North Latin School House, "but neither would to be made, that we may do our share to-Latin School House, "but neither would this contain one half the people; and one of the beams here also giving way, the peo-ple were terribly afraid, and screamed as if about to be crushed to death." The Scandi-ima purpeer and the neither strict, there to the point of genetics self-saturd, and screamed as if about to be crushed to death." The Scandi-ima over Street, was next procured, and focked to hear the superinter dear so for a general recovery of the large and focked to hear the superinter dear so for a general recovery of the large and focked to hear the word. The last Sabbath of his stay, he preached in Dr. Eliot's meet-ting bouse, the "New North," so called to church has failed to note the fact. All through our streets, all over our

wanted an opportunity to assert its power. India.

private audience which are private are private and private are pri writing his letter to the Fulton Street prayer meeting in India, his son was telling the sesthedral, where some fifty priests were enga-ged in chanting the service, all in priestly array, and notwithstanding they must have known that they were observed by a stranger. he was amazed at their irrevence and indifference. He had been in a Lawith the some service and indifference in a law in a service and indifference in a service and indifference in a service and indifference in a law in a service and indifference in a service and indiffere

Synagogue and witnessed their levity and irreverence, but had witnessed nothing which compared with the priests of Rome. Bishop M'llvaine closed his address with The revival in the "North Carolina" con

tiques in unabated power, as you will see by a letter from Rev. Mr. Stewart, Navy Chapan impressive appeal to his listeners upon scattered over the land, with the obedience of galvanised "corpses," speak in the con-fessional and pulpit, according to the tenor of their instructions; and the General at Rome might prophesy the same, months or years before its accomplishment, did he not fear to betray his intrigues. Thus you may lain, in the New York Observer. often been on board with him, and all and more than he says is true of this amazing work of grace. Thousands of prayers go up to God for the continuance of this work from all parts of the land. The conversions among the firemen are perceive what motives ensure to the Jesuita the protection of kings and cabinets. A speaker, "let us kneel down and pray. That frequent and cheering. It a still, solemn work, in its very beginning among them; hostile government is sure eventually to fall before them.

and we hope it will spread among them as in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Vinces of Frussia. At the recent election of the Second Chamber, the party carried a considerable majority of the predominantly In countries which do not recognize the n Philadelphia and Baltimore. The glad tidings from Boston, Philadel-Catholic districts, though in the two largest pressive prayer for the welfare of his peo-Order, the General perhaps possesses even greater influence. The Jesuits, in these and pronounced the usual benediction. phia, Baltimore, and other cities are full of cities, in Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle, it

Awakened by Neglect. In a small community of Wisconsin, a mission-field, there was, last spring, a deep religious interest, and noon prayer-meetings and though they dare not declare them-selves Jesuits, they procure persons to asso-ciate voluntarily in these designs, who know

the whole of the daily prayer-meeting. He met with them several times, and better meetings were never attended. He says these three men and a boy really think that opinions were divided on this point, but if selves Jesuits, they procure persons to asso-ciate voluntarily in these designs, who know nothing of the Company. My confessor, of whom you have fre-quently heard, one day, when in a more cordial vein than usual, desclosed to me in-credible facts concerning Jesuitism in Eng-land. For example, that despite all the persecution they have met with they have not abandoned England, where there are a greater number of Jesuits than in Italy; that there are Jesuits in all classes of socie-the there on a lal classes of socie-the there on a la classes of socie-the there on a la classes of socie-the conversion of her daughter. Their anxiety for her convinced the mother that greater number of Jesuits than in Italy; that there are Jesuits in all classes of socie- still more in her own case, as she was so far touching to hear the superintendent's ad

stracts of all these accounts, select what appear to him the most important, and send if was reported, and if was thought prevent to the Provincial Fathers, having received these reports, epitomize and despatch them weekly to the General, who repeats the same pro-cess and refers them to the Pope, at the private audience which he gives him every Thursde audience w 432; scholars under instruction, 10,974. In the Northern India Mission the So-ted. It may not be uninteresting to you and ciety reported 1,120 native communicants, and 7,027 scholars under instruction. Such results in India—a field second to the Board to have some account of the several great cities interior, toward which the

missionaries are now looking with a view to establish stations. Hang-chow, the capital of Che-kiang, is, none other, perhaps, in the extent and nature of the difficulties with which the Gospel has to contend—are certainly such as should rethink, the most eligible point for a mission oice and encourage every Christian .- Ch.

station anywhere in this vast plain. The first impression made on my mind on visiting the vicinity of the city was that of its vastness. Marco Pola who saw it in the

The Catholic Party in Prussia. thirteenth century, while it was the capital A large portion of the Roman Catholics of Prussia has, ever since 1848, been organ-ized as a distinct political party, on whose platform the advocacy of the rights and in-terests of the Roman Catholic Church was of the Empire, describes it as exceeding in vastness and magnificence all the cities he had ever seen. The walls were one hundred miles in circuit. (He must have meant Chinese miles ) which would have made it about thirty English miles. It was doubtthe first and most important object. Though strongly opposed by some of the most influ-ential members of the Charch, such as the less, much larger than at the present time. It is now about thirty Chinese miles in cirential members of the Church, such as the Count of Furstenberg-Hammheim, and the late General Radowitz, it has been constant-ly gaining ground in the two western procumference-ihat is, the walls of the city, but if the suburbs are taken in, it may not be far short of one hundred miles, even at this day. It is situated in a plain. There are high hills in its vicinity, however, from vinces of Prussia. At the recent election of which a full view of the city, with the suburbs, can be obtained. I stood on one of these lofty points, and beheld the most magnificent sight my eyes ever looked upon. Toward the Southeast, spread out like a

huge map, lay the city, washed on its Southern side by the river Tsien-dong, four miles wide at high-tide. On the West side extending to the foot of the city wall, is a lake of clear water, abcut five miles long and three miles in width, its banks covered with a great number of light, beautiful buildings, temples, pagodas, Summer houses, etc. Towards the West, a range of lofty hills, crowned with temples, pagodas, and groves of trees, rises up. On the North, a level plain of great fertility, and in the highest state of cultivation, stretches away as far as the eye can reach. Taken altogether, it is not surpassed for beauty perhaps in the world. Such are some of the physical feabers, and is almost wholly under the control of the Archbishop of Posen.—Christian Advocate and Journal. tures of this celebrated city. These, however, weigh but little in the scale while look-

ing for a suitable location for a mission. The population of Hang-chow is between one and two millions, with the presence Persecution of Protestants in thousands of visitors to add to its crowded thorougfares an air of gayety and pleasure. In looking at it as a place for missionary effort, we should consider the following The good intentions of the Sardinian points :--

government, in point of religious toleration, are often baffled by the fanaticism of subal-1. It is a great centre, not only politically, tern oncers. I us is especially the case in the province of Savoy, one of the most ul-tramontane districts in Europe. One of the ultramontaine papers of that province, Le Bon Sens, of Annecy, reports on a recent case of persecution as follows: "Our readers tern officers. This is especially the case in

at us, be preaded in D. Elia's nest is when a first to the daried in the max are only have be constructed in the daried in the max are of the daried in