mainder of the current as well as for the suc

Wesleyan discipline, and preach those doctrines

years of their ripe strength. Assuming, for calculation, that ten millions of tuns out of the annual produce of British coal mines are applied to the production of mechanica power, then England annually summons to her aid the equivalent of 3,300,000 fresh men pledged to exert their fullest strength through twenty years. Reducing this to one year, we find that England's actual annual produce of our coal mines into its equivalent in human labour, then, by the same process of calculation, we find it to be more than the labour of 400,000,000 of strong men, or more than double the number adult males now upon the globe !

An element in the above calculations one of the most humiliating comparisons tha can be drawn between human and mechanical power. If we estimate a lifetime of hard human work at twenty years giving t each year 300 working days, then we have for a man's total dynamic efforts 6,000 days. In coal, this is represented by three tuns; so that a man may stand at his own door while an ordinary quantity is being delivered, and say to himself, "There, in thal waggon, lies the mineral representative of my whole working life's strength!"

But immense as is the coal power of England, it is but a trifle conpared with what this country possesses. When the coal pow-er of the old world is exhausted, the United are more than realized. States will have used up only a fraction of its coal power. In presence of this impressive fact, the Review to which we have re-

ferred, says : of America is more remarkable than the unbounded fields of coal which it possesses. Nearly 200,000 square miles of coal fields can scarcely be grasped at first thought; and if we should go back to the growth and accumulation of vegetable matter necessary to their formation, can any thing that we ain can ride in safety, whilst you prosecute now behold on the surface of the globe afford us a parallel in an equal space? Our own coal fields, in the aggregate, would form but a black speek beside them, upon any map. The possession of such an amazing deposit leads us to forecaste a future of almost wonderful country.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1860.

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

We do not andertake to return rejected articles.
We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of respondents.

The Royal Visit.

It is right that every other topic should yield precedence this week to that which engrosses the thoughts of our countrymen, and which appeals to our own hearts: the has reason to be proud of the reception visit to Nova Scotia of His Royal Highness pire of the world, the sceptre of which his august mother has so long wielded with the ever growing love and admiration of her subjects; and over which may God permit her son at some yet distant day to reign; has touched the soil of Nova Scotia, and is now the guest of the Province. About 9 o'clock on Monday morning the booming artillery of the Citadel and the Admiral's ship, proclaimed the entrance within our harbour of the Royal Visitant, and soon the gallant "Hero," which brought him to our shores, with her escort the " Ariadne," moved up to her moorings, with a majesty which seemed like consciousness of the value of the treasure which she bore. On her approach the yards of the Admiral's ship, and of the other ships of the fleet in port, were manned, and three lusty cheers swelled from the throats of a thousand hopest tars. Then there was hurrying to and fro, among the great and small of this gay capital, to be ready to see and to welcome the son of our Sovereign, and all went merry as a marriage bell. Through the kind foresight and care of the Admiral ample and appropriate provision was made in the Dockyard for those whose official duty and honor it was to receive the Prince and for the public at large. These filled their allotted places from an early hour. At half-past eleven o'clock His Royal Highness, having been conveyed with the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germans and other distinguished attendants from the Hero in his barge, stood upon the soil of Nova Scotia; and as he did so His Royal Highness' standard was hoisted in the Dockyard, a salute sounded from Her Majesty's ships, sembled crowds. He was received at the landing place by the Admiral, and by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who conducted him forward to where the Major General stood surrounded by his staff: then presented the Mayor and Corporation of the City, the Executive Councillors and Members of the Legislature, the Bishop and the Judges of Nova Scotia. The lovely innocence of youth, blooming in all its pristine beauty on his brow; the easy grace of carriage, in which not one symptom of self-complacency could be discerned; and the lofty position which he so adorns, combined to attach at once every man and woman who beheld him to his person. It was love at first sight; linked with loyalty already deeply rooted. kindled in every soul, and a flush of admiscene long to be remembered by those who participated in it; and, although its glowing features cannot be transferred, we are glad that a skilful photographist was there to perpetuate such portions of it as could be aught by his magic art. The salute and presentations over, the address of the Mayor and Corporation was read, in a manner to the City, by the learned Re-

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS-We, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, in the name of the Citizens, do most cordially welcome Your Royal

We rejoice that our City should be thus highly honored by the presence of the son of our re-vered and beloved Queen, the grandson of that illustrious Duke whose memory is gratefully cherished as the warm and constant friend of Nova Scotia, and the Heir Apparent to the powerfut and glorious Empire over which Her Majesty has for many years so wisely and so hereaftingly ruled.

ness with the expression of an earnest hope, that your sojourn in our City and on this side the Atlantic may be attended with much pleasure We are fondly persuaded that the reception which awaits Your Royal Highness, in every section of Her Majesty's North American Do-minions, will not only impress you with the con-viction that devotion to the British Throne, and attachment to British Institutions, form abiding

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, Rec JOHN L. CRAGG, City Clerk. HENRY E. PUGSLEY. CHARLES COGSWELL, JOHN DUGGAN. JOHN D. NASH. CHARLES TWINING. PHILIP THOMPSON

TRENAMAN. RICHARD T. ROOME. JOHN A. BELL. M. H. RICHEY. J. JENNINGS. HARTSHORNE, City Treasurer

His Royal Highness replied with an ffected dignity, and a distinctness and elegance of enunciation which confirmed the mpression his bearing had at first produced : GENTLEMEN.

I have been led to expect that the loyalty and attachment to the British Crown which exists amongst the inhabitants of Halifax,

more satisfactory to me, as a Son and as an that Church. Mr. Toole is a poor man, and no transment to the Course your affectionate attachment to the Course your affectionate attachment to the Queen, and to the Laws and Institutions of our common Country.

Your allusion to my illustrious Grand-

father is also most grateful to my feelings, and I rejoice to find that his memory is cherished amongst you.

In your noble harbour the Navies of Britthat commercial activity, which under their protection, would seem destined to make Halifax one of the most important cities of the Western World, and to raise her inhab itants to a high position of wealth and pros leads us to forecaste a future of almost perity. That such may be the fate reserv-boundless enterprise and production for that ed for it by Providence, is my very earnest

Preceded by the Corporation, and by military gentlemen of high official standing; accompanied by the Earl of Mulgrave, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germans and General Bruce and followed by the Judges and Mem bers of the Executive Council, the mem-bers of the Legislature, heads of Civil Departments, officers in command of regiments, and the various societies; the Prince of Wales passed from the Dockyard along Water, Granville, George and Barrington streets, through throngs of welcoming spectators, and under numerous beautiful arches, to Government House. Halifax which she has given to the Prince of Wales Not one occurrence to mar the scene in that long march but was occupied by men rivalling each other only in the demon strations of loyalty: not one window whence beaming countenances and waving kerchiefs did not show how VICTORIA lives and reigns, and how her son is welcomed, in the hearts of the women of Nova Scotia.
On the Parade Ground, at the head of George street, a scene never to be forgotten met the senses of sight and sound. There on an elevated platform sat three thousand and five hundred children from the Sunday

and day schools of the city, and sang, as His Royal Highness approached, the National Anthem. His Royal Highness paused before them, uncovered his head, and remained until their infant voices had ceased to sing and had taken up the ringing cheer f welcome. At Government house an address was presented by the Executive Council; and here we must suspend our narrative of the proceedings on this auspicious occasion; for Printers, like others, must make of it high holiday, and our paper was mostly set up last week, reserving to us but a limited space which we fear our composit will think we have already transgressed.

God save the Queen! and bless wit ever's spiritual grace her right royal son!

The latest Abduction Case. It is no longer only from afar that we hear the

story of homes despoiled of their fairest flowers

through the agency of Popery. We have not to go to Rome, to England, or even to Canada, for illustrations of the wrongs which are wrought upon the heads of families by the proselyting power the Roman Church. More beinious indee is the case of young Mortara than that to which it now becomes our duty to draw attention, and circumstances might induce towards the flight of Miss Starr or of the boy Vansittart more inter est than will attach to that of the children whose strange procedure we are about to narrate. But the fact that these are Nova Scotian children that their home has been in Halifax, and that their father is here invoking the aid of the law o recover them, will fasten the attention and ympathy of every true spirited Nova Scotian upon his cause. The Eastern Chronicle was the first to bring before the public the circumstance of the case. Much credit is due to the Halifax Correspondent of that Journal for his care in procuring information and his promptness in sublishing it. We shall give his narrative in his own words. Our readers may rely upon his accuracy in the statement of facts From those have no desire to urge them towards any not fully warranted.

" On Saturday morning, 8th inst., two little girls, aged respectively ten and thirteen years, influenced, there is reason to believe, by Roed father, who is a Protestant, and were seen to enter the door of the residence of a Catholic elergyman, since which time the father has not where they are concealed. The name of the father of the children, is Henry Toole. He has been for some time and is now the sexton of St. George's church in this city. His story, which I have from his own lips, and which he is willing

o certify under oath, is as follows:

Mr. Toole was married in Iteland, his wife being a Roman Catholic, but they were married by a Protes ant clergyman. He has five children now living. His wife, although a Catholic, consented that the children should be brought up in the Protestant faith; they were all baptized it church, the mother accompanying them. She died in May last. Mr. Toole says it was distinctly un derstood between him and his wife that the childerstood between him and his wife that the children were not to be brought up in the Catholic faith; and he never would consent to their going to chapel except on one occasion on a good Friday, when he accompanied them. Only three of his children have been recently living with him, the two little girls in question and a boy of six years, his two eldest daughters being out at arvice.

essess, therefore, a reserve of mechanicat strength in its fuel equal to the life labour of more than 1,600 men. Each square mile of one such single coal bed contains three million tune of fuel, equivalent to one million of men labouring through seventy years of their ripe strength. Assuming, for calculation, that ten millions of tune out o street, his daughters had disappeared. His little boy who was standing there told him they were gone in the direction of the common. He followed immediately in that direction, from Maymard street, where he lives, but could not see them. He met several persons who saw the girls running, and at length he met a boy, who told him that he saw them entering one of two porches, pointing to them, one of which is the residence of Mr. Wm. Robinson, and the other that of Father Rutler, but as he, the how, was at some distance from them, he could not say postively which of the two. I now give the nar-

rative in Mr Toole's words.
"I rang Mr. Robinson's bell, and enquired any children had gone into the house, and found they had not. I next went to Father Butler's, the house at the corner of the common, and rang the bell. A young woman came to the door, of whom I made the same enquiry. She said sharply 'they are not here;' and then closed the door in my face. I returned with my boy to church. Since that time I have made frequent enquiries, but have received no tidings of my

two children.

Mr Toole has ascertained since that date, that his two daughters who are at service have be-come Catholics and are regular in their attend-ance at chapel; he also learned that the two younger girls who are now missing, have been without his knowledge brought into communication with Roman Catholics and within the range Romish influences.

4 In view of these facts he believes, and ev

this morning proves that my expectations are more than realized.

For your welcome to myself I feel, I assure you, sincere gratitude,—but it is still more satisfactory to me, as a Son and as an Englishman, to witness your affectionate. covering possession of his lost children. But poor as he may be, he has the feelings of father and the faith of a Protestant, and be dreads to contemplate the fate of his daughters thus illegally concealed from him, he knows no where, liable to be preverted from the faith is which they were baptized, and deprived at their tender age of the care and protection of matter, but thus far without any plan being devised or information received that might lead o the discovery of where his children are

> A later number of the Eastern Chronic ntains this additional paragraph:

A little, but only a little, information, been obtained respecting the two kidnappe children referred to in my last letter. One the older sisters of the children, who is at ser Provincial Westeran dial thanks for the greeting they have given the older sisters of the children, who is at ser vice in a family in the north-end of the city has stated when examined before the Mayor to the house where she was staying, stating they had come from Father Butler's; they when on account of some rumours of a sea did not know, or refused to tell whither. The fact has thus been established that it was priest Butler's house in which they were first concealed from their parents; and that their further oncealment has been effected through gency of Roman Catholics. I am informed Mr. Toole has commenced an action against M cealed during these two days.

The Address

OF THE CONFERENCE OF EASTERN BRITISH

The reading of your address to us has afforded us peculiar pleasure. We are thankful for the interest which you manifest in our welfare and prosperity, and for the paternal consideration which you extend to our requests.

We greatly rejoice in your still increasi prosperity;—the addition of 15,704 members with 25,541 on trial affords us unleigned satisfaction, and causes us to join with you in devont thanksgiving to God who giveth the in crease: while the addition to your chapels and schools, and the augmentation of your Connex onal Funds serves to heighten our joy, and intensity our thankfulness. That the income of gives assurance of the strong hold which this cause has taken of the affections of English Methodists, and of the deepening interest felt in the operations of the Society throughout the

aged to learn that your expectations of revival have not been vain, and we hope and pray tha larger showers of Divine blessing may descend on all your Circuits, and that your Home Min sion work, already so successful, may become very largely instrumental in the elevation and salvation of the neglected and degraded masses feebler, and looks thin, of your city populations.

We have, during the year past, been pros rating ourselves at the throne of grace, seeking an outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the world, and especially upon our own field of the 2nd inst. The Ordination service took labor, and with thankful hearts we now record that many of our Circuits have been favoured with gracious revivals of religion; after an increasingly vigilant attention to that part of Methodist discipline which requires members to meet in class, to report a members list of 15,167-being an increase of 351 members, with 1764 on trial for membership.

We have this year to lament the death two of our venerable fathers in the ministry -Wm. Crosscombe and Dr. Knight, our late Co-Delegate. The former had been a Supernumerary for some years, but our beloved Di Knight, the oldest effective Missionary, we be lieve, in connection with the British Conference. continued his useful labours till within a few days of his death. We deeply feel our loss, but bow to the Divine will with unquestioning subpeen in labours more abundant and in piety eminent, were triumphant, and their memory facts they will draw their own inferences. We will ever be fragrant throughout our Connexion. Six of our ministers, an unusually large number, are asking permission to rest for one year but we earnestly hope that these brethren may be restored to health, and enabled to resume

abor at the next Conference. We have just received into full connexion ter young men, eight of whom have been ordained at the present Conference; besides these, eleven been able to see them, nor can be even ascertain young men of promising talents have now been received by the Conference as preachers or trial, but we regret to say that the supply does not yet equal the demand.

Our different Connexional Funds are growing in favor with our people, and encourage ou hope in regard to their future efficiency.

The Academic Institutions at Sackville a in a very gratifying state of prosperity, and give promise of being an incalculable blessing to th youth of our connexion and country, and the initiatory movement recently made to establish a Theological Professorship promises entire suc

Connexional organ, more influential for good. The Mission to the Labrador coast was be

cessary to become a Supernumerary for one year at least, this renders the office of President mong us vacant as the lamented death of Dr. from the correspondent's latest communica-Knight had previously that of Co-Delegate, The brethren have with great unanimity agreed respectfully to request that the Rev. Enoch

Wood, D. D., may be appointed to preside a our next Conference, and the Rev. H. Pickard, D. D., to act as Co-Delegate, and we also ear-Britsh Conference.
Vice-President, Phillippe Guiton. nestly request that they may be authorized to discharge the duties of these offices for the re-

seeding Connexional year. We continue to hold the doctrines of Methodism in their purity and completeness, and are General Treasurer, James Hocart. resolved, by the blessing of God, to maintain

which have received such marked sanction from he Head of the Church. Wishing for you the presence and blessing almighty God in your approaching Conference, Your Sons and Brethren in the Gospel of Lord Jesus. Signed on behalf and by order of the JAMES TAYLOR, July 7th 1860

The Mount Allison Academy. By the advertisement in the appropriate olumn of our paper to-day, it may be seen that the ensuing term, in the elder branch of this nstitution, as well as in the Ladies' Academy is to begin on Thursday next. We hope that all the classes may be unusually full from the very first day of the Term.

The Board ot instructors, as it is now consti ted, is, we feel assurred, entitled to even increased confidence in its complete competency and thorough efficiency in all the Departments -Primary, Intermedia:e, and Collegiate. Mr. David Allison, who takes charge of the Classical Department, is unquestionably one of the most promising young men ot our Provinces-ar Alumnus of the Institution, who, after having completed its curriculum of study, and having acted as an assistant teacher, we believe, for two years, left it about three years since to prosecute his studies in one of the most respectable Colleges of the United States, where he took the very highest standing in the class with which he was connected, and graduated a year since with the most distinguished honor. During the past year he has been employed as Principal of an Academy at Stanstead, Canada East. To fit him for the duties of his accepted office, therefore, he has not only fine talent, fine literary taste, thorough scholarship and professional enth

but also considerable experience as a teacher. Mr. Inch, who was successfully employed a teacher of the classes in French most of the last year, in order to perfect his pronunciation of this language, has spent several weeks of the employed in both School and family, under the as their vernacular tongue.

Mr. Dixon, the newly appointed Teacher Penfanship and the Primary Department, is too well known in this community as a most suc cessful first class Common School Teacher, to need any commendation from us, as one eminent. ly well qualified for the Department of instruc tion which he undertakes - Sackville Borderer.

The British Conference.

The following item is from the English Correspondence of the Christian Advocate

The progress of the year has not thrown much light upon the question of the Presidency. Still in the North Mr. Stamp is most talked of; Mr. Rattenbury has his riends in various parts of the country; and one popular junior minister uses his influ-Dr. Hoole is not without his supporters, and ly mentioned as one whose position, abili and high character would grace the chair; bounds of the affiliated Conferences and Mission Mr. Prest is spoken of by some; Mr. Geo. Scott is not as often named as his character must be considered as laid on one side so far pressly composed for the occasion

Close of the Irish Conference. This Conference terminated on Monday.

place on the 28th ult. There were six candidates, who were, after full examination, set apart to the sacred office of the ministry. The hearts of the ministers and of many others, the Watchman's correspondent remarks, were greatly cheered by the fact that were well filled with numerous visitors, the venerable Mr. Waugh was able to take eager to contribute their mite by their purhis accustomed part in this impressive service. He made his appearance in Conference a day or two before, and was greeted with a right hearty welcome. Then he was closed and our friends gone. seemed much enfeebled by his recent illness. but his visit to the Conference seems to are already on their way to their respective have been of use to him : for at the Ordination Service, when moving that the six candidates should be received into full conmission. Their deaths, closing lives which had nexion with the Westeyan Conference by many sinners, and the building up of many the laying on of hands, he spoke to the crowded congregation with all his characteristic warmth, energy, and vigor. It is more than half a century since he entered the Methodist Ministry. May be be spared for many years to come to aid his brethren by

his sage counsel and extensive experience. The President left for England on the following day. When taking leave he rehad made before as to the desirableness of beginning both the Committees and the Conference early in the week. This could be done easily now, owing to the facilities afforded by railway travelling; and it was necessary also that the whole business should be concluded and the journals signed by the President himself. He then referred to the relations of the British and Irish Conferences; and said they were but two sure, however, that they would soon get right on this question, quite right on the Missionary question, quite right also on the School question, and on all other questions affecting the interests or relations of the two Conferences. He felt sure of this, bebe in a healthy condition:—the extension of cause he was fully persuaded of the gracious Methodist literature is steadily increasing and intentions of God, who had raised up Methodism to bless the world. He had paid all affronted the pope, and virtually nullified the possible attent on to business since his arri-val in Ireland; and had endeavored to make would none of it. He would make no conceshimself master of it. He looked on the sion to the successor of Elizabeth after the clause Rev. Dr. Richey and the Rev. T. M. Abbington. Irish Conference with great admiration, had been added to the act of her heretical par two little girls, before leaving home, to attend to his duties at the church, to be at the Round church at half past ten o'clock. At a quarter to liament. It is thought of the difficulties which they, as a body of Christian leaven, as they had not arrived, he went home to leaven, as they had not arrived, he went home to liament. It is thought of the difficulties which they, as a body of Christian Mission may be regarded as established.

It is thought of the difficulties which they, as a body of Christian Mission may be regarded as established.

Our beloved brother Dr. Richey finds it ne- French Methodist Conference. We have not room for the letter we promised last week; but we extract the following

> President of Conference, James Hocart. This nomination is to be confirmed by the

Secretary, Pastor Pierre Lucas. Chairman of the Northern District, Louis

Chairman of the Southern District, Piere

Editor and Book Steward, Luc Pulsford Our retiring President was unanimously lected as our representative to the next British Conference, to be held in London There was but one opinion amongst us as to the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over us, and were it not the desire of many Preachers that there should be that the Puseyism of Oxford is one of the effects amongst us, as in England, a rotation in of this secret popish working. And this has the Presidential chair, he would probably have been re-elected. His successor Mr. Hocart, is a Minister of twenty-six years standing, who has won golden opinions of his brethren, as Chairman of the Northern District, and General Treasurer. He has been for the last seven years Superintendent of the Paris Circuit and Editor of our publi-

The different Committees were also appointed, and the examiners of the studies prescribed to our young men on trial.

The next Conference will be held in Pa is, to begin on Friday, the 21st June, 1861. It had been hoped that the Conference would be closed on Wednesday evening, but as there still remained some matters to be settled, the brethren agreed to meet yesterday at half-past five in the morning.

At the request of the Northern District Meeting, the President appointed the week beginning October the 28th, to be set apart prayer and fasting, amongst all our So ieties, that God may be pleased to sen orth labourers into his vineyard.

Mr. Hocart was appointed to preach the sermon at the opening of next Conference, and Mr. Lucas the Ordination Sermon. It was about half-past seven when the Se cretary rose to read the minutes of the Con-

ference. They were approved, the parting hymn was sung, three of the brethren pray-ed, and the Ninth Annual Session of the French Methodist Conference was solemnly declared to be closed.

All was not finished, however, for the Ordination Service had been announced for half-past nine. It was a splendid day. Not cloud was to be seen darkening the azure of the sky; but the heat was intense. As our congregations had been every evening during the sittings of the Conference much larger than in past years, and as it vacation in an Institution in Cauada, where it is was known that many of our friends would attend from the country, some anxiety was nstruction of those who, natives of Europe, use very naturally manifested as to the insufficient size of our Chapel. But no one, I believe, expected what really took place. Not withstanding the early hour of meeting, the Chapel was crowded to suffocation half an hour before the appointed time, then the stair case was filled, and then it was announ ced that the Montpellier train had just arrived, bringing from the different stations on the line-some two hundred more of our friends. These friends, coming from a distherefore, adjourn to some larger building. But where? The Independent Chapel a Nimes was first thought of, because of

large court in front of it which could contain some hundreds of persons. But as there was some delay in obtaining permission to occupy it, it was proposed that the meeting should be held under the trees in the large garden of the female boarding-school-This was agreed to, a platform was speedily ence, where he happens to move, in favor of extemporized, and though some persons him; a still more popular minister, however, is said to use his influence in behalf of Mr. difficulties from the pressure and heat, a con-Thornton, our accomplished senior editor. gregation of some six hundred persons was soon formed. Some sat, some stood, many the Missionary Society is steadily advancing if his health were better, and he had ever had to change places, or open their parasols been stationed in an English circuit, would as the sun rose and advanced, but all listenhave more; Mr. Osborn's name is frequenttwo hours and a half. The charge was an impressive one, delivered by Pastor Neel, of Alais, on Isaiah vi., 1-8. The Candidates related their conversion and their call and merits might warrant; Mr. Scott, of to the ministry in such a manner as to draw Westminster, is put forward by a few as eligible for re-election. Dr. Hannah's disciaimer last year, as well as the recent en- Lord to preach his Gospel. A well trained cebled state of his health, puts his re-elec- choir added to the impressiveness of the tion out of the question; Mr. Jackson, too, seene by singing an Ordination hymn, exas regards the presidency. He is much us, and when at last the Ministers and people stood up to receive the Sacrament, first from the hands of our President, and then from the hands of our newly ordained brethren, it was felt that the Spirit of God was our midst in a most special manner. leed, in point of influence, as well as num-

pers and earnest attention, the meeting was one of the best, if not the best, we have had this country.
Immediately afterwards, a sale or bazaar various articles was organized in favour our work of evangelisation, so that to a late hour the garden and the School-rooms chases, and at the same time to see and con verse with one or another of their respective pastors. Then came the evening, and with it a thunder storm, but not before the sale

And now all is over. Most of the brethren stations. The Conference has been an important, an active, and a pleasant one. May our next Conference year be a good and happy one, signslized by the conversion of

Diplomacy Between England and the Papacy.

Hear Dr. Elliott upon this point. In the Central Christian Advocate, of which he ha ust assumed editorial charge, he says: By a motion of Earl Stanhope in the House Lords, it is again admitted to be desirable that

the diplomatic relations between Ireland and the bishop of Rome should become more intimate. Both Palmerston and Russell it is said, are pre pared to accredit a minister to the court of the Pontiff, if he will allow that the political head of the successors of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, will symbol ze with the spiritual head of Roman Catholicism. Not long before England was par the queen to renew diplomatic relations with the Pope. For twelve years the act has remained a dead letter, because the act, just when about to pass, was amended by a clause, on the motion of Lord Eglington, declaring it unlawful for the queen to receive any accredited minister from Rome who was a priest, a jesuit, or a member of any other religious order. This of cours

dat for Ireland. But this clause appears to be in the way. It seems, as we learn from the London papers, that some of the English nobility, we uppose the papists or Puseyites, are desirous of emoving the impediment, and of allowing papal nuncios to appear as before the Reformation, be

fore the court of St. James. It is difficult to say how soon this diplomacy between England and Rome may be renewed, on the score of liberality on the part of England and on the part of Rome, by a Jesuitical card

well played, principle apart. Fver sense the breach between Henry VIII and the papal throne, the recovery of England to its former subjection to his holiness, has neve been lost sight of by the court of Rome. The University of Oxford has been selected as the instrumentality to accomplish this. Papal bull after papal bull has been issued for this very purpose, and are now in the Bullarium. Private instrumentalities have been put forth to corrupt the university in various ways. It is manifest spread out in so vibrating the minds of so many clergymen of the establishment, as to prepare them for transit to Rome. The considerable sprinkling of the English nobility who have, in these few years past gone over to Rome, is a part of this scheme so ardently desired by the esuits, male and female. For these proselyting sisters of charity, and clans for education established by the Church of Rome, are nothing else than the development and extension of jesuitical great engines of popish proselytism in every

From the Colonial Presbyterian. Ecclesiastical Precedence in New Brunswick.

the Editors of the Colonial Presbyterian GENNLEMEN-The Synod, at its lat eeting, instructed its Moderator o His Excellency, respectfully asking infornation as to the Ecclesiastical precedency of the Province. To the letter of the Mode rator, His Excellency had the goodness immediately to reply, through the Provincial

Secretary, as follows :-Secretary's Office, June 27, 1860. Sir,-In reply to your letter addressed o His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in uiring as to Ecclesiastical precedence in his Province, I am directed by him to inorm you that, according to Imperial Rules which regulate precedence in this and other colonies the Bishops of the Church of Eng-

command of Her Majesty's troops; and that the Bishop of the Church of England takes precedence of the Roman Catholic Bishop. I have the honour to be Sir, Your most obedient servant, S. L. TILLEY.

and and of the Roman Catholic Church

take precedence next after the officer in

The Rev. James Turnbuli. Moderator. St. James, Charlotte The Moderator, as became him in circumstances, immediately wrote again thanking the Lieutenant Governor for the

formation granted. The public will see now that the Imperia Government, which dare not assign any place to even a Cardinal of the Church of Rome. on the table of precedency in Britain, this Colony, not only a place but one of the highest of the places it had to bestow; and such a place as makes it necessary that the Moderator of our Church should walk be-State occasion. In other words, the Imperial Government has decreed that our Presbytehind him on presenting an address on any church-flag, saving that of the Church of England, shall be borne after the flag of Antichrist. Are the Protestants of New Brunswick—are the churches of New Bruns. permitted to lead its van. wick content it should be so? I trow not I suspect, loyal as they are, and most anxious to show every legitimate token of respect and signal of welcome to the Son o the much-loved Victoria, on his arrival here, they will pause before as churches, they wait upon him in the present state of lm

perial law. I do hope there will soon be a petitio ent to Britain by all the Protestant churches of this Province, requesting that the rules affecting us may be as Protestant as those affecting the land of our nativity. Britain owes it to herself as well as to her God, to not wonder if some Methodist missionaries (persee that she gives no helping hand to Pope-ry. And will British subjects stand it to Italy. e told that persons drawing their nobility from a foreign Bishop, are to take precedence of every soul in any British Colony, saving the Lieut. Governor, the Bishop of

the Church of England, and perhaps some two or three of the highest State officials. Here we have no ground to quarrel with our own Governor, Government or Legislature. This sin is that of the Imperial Government, and as such let it be dealt with. In the meantime, however, as a member the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, appointed to draw up an address to be presented by the Moderator to the Prince, I must protest against that Committee doing any such thing; being most ready to sign any address of welcome to the Prince, to be presented by those who will be admitted into his presence according to the ules not clashing with duty to Jesus as King of Kings and Lord of Lords. My church wishes no place on the Table of precedency but it will not, I trust, bear its banner where

he hanner of Antichrist must go first. I have the bonor to be. Gentlemen. Your most obedient servant. WILLIAM FERRIE. St. John, July 17, 1860.

A Canadian correspondent of one of our American Exchanges has the following reerence to the deputation from Eastern Bri

tish America:-

"The visit of the Rev. Dr. Pickard and from the Wesleyan Conference in Eastern British America, was also a source of great pleasure. Mr. Narraway, though quite deaf, is a genuine orator, his address before the Conference was full of eloquence and true poetry. His sermon on Sabbath morning in Wesley Hall was a beautiful and telling discourse. He took for his text, There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother," and never have I seen any audience so generally and deeply moved. The tears must indeed have fallen " from eyes celed out in Roman Catholic decrees, an act was unused to weep," for at times it seemed passed by the British parliament, empowering that the whole congregation bowed their heads and wept; and yet there was nothing thrilling or exciting in his illustrations, but poetic pathos, and a spirit of full souled soothing faith breathed itself forth in his tones, and fell softingly and melting ly upon every heart. On the Wednesday evening following he delighted a large audience by an eloquent and raphic lecture on Italy and its people.

Among the passengers by the Steamsh

From the N. Y. Methodist Our Great Men.

Extraordinary prosperity in a religious body, especially such rapid growth as we have had, is a matter of grateful congratulation, but also of grave peril. The multiplication especially of what are called great men-and justly so called-is one of the results; but at one the same time of the dangers of such prosperity.

They may be in each other's way. They may show competitions of bad example t the general body, as they do in States. Civil history proves that the chief disasers of governments have arisen from the mbition or impolicy of leading men, whe-

ther sovereigns or their principal servants. In religious bodies, the personal pierv of uch men, and their consequent self-sacrificing devotion to the common cause, are the only safety of that cause. Let them once be found to be official competitors, ambitious self-seekers, and the glory is departed; the people accustomed to look up to them as examples, quickly become demoralized by sharing their selfish spirit, or, losing reverence for them, cease to follow their guidance even in what may be wise.

With Methodism, this demoralizing process would be more powerful than with any other religious body on the earth; for such is our ministerial prestige, from the noble popes, and carried on by means of unscrupulous and almost self-martyred men whom we honor as " our fathers," such the entire lesson of our history for a hundred years, such our peculiar organization and internal discipline, that a ministry advanced in intelhypocrisy and fraud whith have become now the lect, but deteriorated in spiritual character

would be found to be a fatal incompatibility. We have a peculiar mission in the world; our history and system are intelligible only on this assumption; the church and the world feels the fact; but that fact, glorious in itself, would soon render us a dead ecclesiastical carcass, a mockery, a sham in the religious world, were our ministry to lose, in its leading men, its corresponding spirit ual character.

Let us lay to heart, then, the lesson of our history, its most manifest lesson, that our salvation depends upon the spiritual devotion of our ministry, and the character of that ministry mostly on its leading men, their readiness to prefer one another in honor, to sacrifice and be sacrificed for the good of the church and the world.

Thankful should we be that the Spirit of grace has rested so manifestly upon our emnent men beretofore-our Asburys, Cokes, and their Episcopal successors-our Summerfields, Fisks, Emorys, Ruters, Olins, etc. The lowliest of our public laborers were not more humble in spirit than these men ; nor are our hardest laborers more abundant in good works. What a fragrance still lingers, nay, increases about their memories in the church! How different would be our moral prestige had these responsible me been of a different moral character! And are not their characters now more powerful among us than were even their talents? Had they been disputatious competitors, had they risked the denominational welfare for personal opinions or party ends—where would they historically stand to-day? And where would we and our children stand?

The leading minds of the Church have then a leading responsibility for its moral character. Selfish examples on their part are vastly more responsible-more dangerous-and therefore more guilty than on the art of their less conspicuous brethren. Muthey preach, self-sacrifice for one another and for the church—these are the truest from them. And when they remember well rejoice with trembling that they are

We find the following in the English corresondence of the Christian Advocate Journal :-You will perceive that Mr. Arthur's new book, " Italy in Transition," is advertised. can promise you that it will be a most interesting volume. Mr. Arthur saw much, and saw interiors. His conversations with all classes, from the Marquis D'Azeglio downward, gave him much insight into things as they are. He visited Turin, Milan, Leghorn, Florence, Bologna. Rome, and some other places. I should

Mr. Arthur, I may add, is (for him) in renatkably good health. Mr. West is wonderfully improved. Mr. Farmer, who a fortnight since completed his seventieth year, has been a great invalid during the winter, but is now mending. He has found it necessary at length to retire altogether from business. For nearly ninety years his father and himself bave been in the same business at Kensington Common, as manufacturing chemists. Now the business passes into the hands of other members of his family. It is well that he should be freed from all business cares, that his frail health may be propped as well and as long as possible.

The late Church appointments of the government have on the whole been good. Dr. Wi-Gram, the Bishop of Rochester, is a hard-working evangelical; Dr. Waldegrave, Bishop of Carlisle, (who succeds Dr. Villiers, promoted to Durham,) is an antipremitlenarian evangelical. and not only a sound theologian and a man of sober judgment, but an accomplished scholar. A few years ago he preached at the Brompton lectures, and directed them against premillenarianism. Dr. Longfield, who goes from Durham to New York, is a moderate man, rather

Outrage on African Missionaries.

The Armenian arrived vesterday at Liverpool, after a rapid passage from the West Coast, &c. Her dates are—Cape Coast, Rev. James Narraway, A. M., delegates June 15; Sierra Leone, 21st; and Bathurst, 25th The mail has brought intelligence of a wanton and dreadful outrage the Kossohs upon the inhabitants of Magbelli, near Care Coast Castle, on the morning of the 14 h of June. The following are the details :-

Most of the male population were absent, and only the old and infirm were in the town. The attacking party, 300 or 400 men, for he most part armed with cutlasses, divided hemselves into small companies, and assignd different parts of the town to each division. One of them attacked the Misionary premises, another the British traders, and they were scattered wherever they hought to find plunder. The special objects f attack were the British subjects residing t Magbelli, in revenge for our Governmen having promised, as they alleged, to aid and assist the Masimmerahs with arms and ammunition. The barbarous people showed no regard to the persons or property of the Missionary party. After forcibly entering the dwelling-house they seized the Rev. Mr. Wiltshire and his wife and stripped them. One man aimed with a cutlass at Mr. Willi shire, but happily fell short. Another pointed his gun at his breast, and demanded his cost which was of course given up. Mrs. Will shire was then seized, tied, and dragged in