

cess, therefore, a reserve of mechanical 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 tons of fuel, equivalent to one million years of their ripe strength. Assuming, for calculation, that ten millions of tons out of the annual produce of British coal mines, are applied to the production of mechanical power, then England annually consumes her share of the equivalent of 8,500,000 fresh years of their ripe strength. Reducing this to one year, we find that England's annual coal produce of one coal mine 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 of adult males now upon the globe!

An element in the above calculations is one of the most humiliating comparisons that can be drawn between human and mechanical power. It is estimated a lifetime of hard human work at twenty years giving to 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 tons; so that a man may stand at his own door while an ordinary quantity of coal is obtained, and say to himself, "There, in that wagon, 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 compared with that of the world. When the coal power of the world is exhausted, the United States will be used up only a fraction of the coal power. In presence of this impressive fact, the Review to which we have referred, says: "No characteristic of the northern continent of America is more remarkable than its unbounded fields of coal, which are estimated to amount to 800,000 square miles of coal fields; and if we should go back to the growth and accumulation of vegetable matter necessary to their formation, can any thing that we 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 speck beside them, upon any map. The possession of such an amazing deposit leads us to forecast a future of almost boundless enterprise and production for that wonderful country."

Provincial Wesleyan

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866.

In consequence of the official relation which the Government of the United States has assumed to that of the British Empire, and other reasons, the extra issue of this paper through the channels of the Board of Commissioners is discontinued. The Commissioners designed for this paper must be accepted by the name of the writer in considerable numbers, and the responsibility for the opinions of our correspondents.

The Royal Visit.

It is right that every other topic should yield precedence this week to that which engrosses the thoughts of our countrymen, the visit to Nova Scotia of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Heir Apparent to the crown and throne of the mightiest empire of the world, the sceptre of which his august mother has so long wielded with the ever growing love of her duties, has come to welcome the entrance of our Sovereign, and 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 roar of the batteries proclaimed the entrance within our harbours of the Royal Visitor, and soon the gallant "Hera," which brought him to our shores, with her escort the "Ariadne," moved up to her moorings, with a majesty which seemed like the 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 honest 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 Heir Apparent to the throne of our Sovereign, and all went merrily 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 his family in public at law. 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 Nero in his barge, stood upon the soil of Nova Scotia; and he did so His Royal Highness' standard was hoisted in the Dockyard, a salute sounded from Her Majesty's ships, and a spontaneous cheer burst from the assembled crowds. He was received at the landing place by 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 Council and Members of the Legislature, the Bishop and the Judges of Nova Scotia. The lovely innocence of youth, blooming in all its prime beauty on his brow; the easy grace of carriage, in which not one symptom of self-consciousness could be discerned; and the lofty position which he so adorn, combined to attract at once every man and woman who beheld his person. It was love at first sight; linked with loyalty already deeply rooted. That moment a spark of enthusiasm was kindled in every soul, and a flush of admiration mantled on every cheek. It was a scene long to be remembered by those who participated in it; and, although its glowing features cannot be transferred, we are glad that a skilful photographer was there to perpetuate such portions of it as could be caught by his magic art. The salute and presentations over, the address of the Mayor and Corporation was read in a manner honorable to the City, by the learned Recorder. It was as follows:

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 Highness to our shores.

We rejoice that our City should be thus highly honored by the presence of the son of our revered and beloved Queen, the grandson of that illustrious Duke whose memory is cherished as the warm and constant friend of Nova Scotia, and the Heir Apparent to the present and glorious Empire over which Her Majesty has many years so wisely and so beneficently reigned.

We venture to approach Your Royal Highness with the expression of our earnest hope, that your sojourn in our City and on the side of Atlantic may be attended with much pleasure. We are fondly persuaded that the reception which awaits Your Royal Highness, in every portion of Her Majesty's North American Dominion, will not only impress you with the conviction that devotion to the British Throne, and attachment to the British Institutions, form abiding elements in the minds of the inhabitants; but that the lecture which has been read on the Crown by the Christian and domestic virtues of our Most Gracious Sovereign, is justly and gratefully appreciated by all her subjects.

go, the oldest of them giving an excuse that they were waiting for dinner. He then directed them to get ready immediately, and waited to accompany him. When they had delayed a moment to lock the door, and when he had done so, and turned again to the house, he discovered that the youngest of his daughters had disappeared. He inquired of the eldest of them, and she told him that she had seen her sister in the direction of the common. He followed immediately in that direction, from Maynard street, where he lives, but could not see her. 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 residences on the corner of the common. He followed them, and at length he met a boy who told him that he saw them entering one of two residences on the corner of the common. He followed them, and at length he met a boy who told him that he saw them entering one of two residences on the corner of the common.

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Our beloved brother Dr. Richey finds it necessary to become a Superannuery for one year at least, this renders the office of President among us vacant as the General Conference tonight had provided that of Co-Delegates. The brethren have with great unanimity agreed respectfully to request that the Rev. Enoch Wood, D.D. may be appointed to preside at our next Conference, and the Rev. H. Pickard, D.D. to be the General Secretary. He is a worthy and able man, and we are authorized to discharge the duties of these offices for the remainder of the current as well as for the succeeding Conventions.

We continue to hold the doctrines of Methodism in their purity and completeness, and are resolved, by the blessing of God, to maintain the Wesleyan discipline, and preach those doctrines which have received such marked sanction from the Head of the Church. We wish for you the presence and blessing of Almighty God in your approaching Conference. We remain, etc.

Your Sons and Brethren in the Gospel of the Lord Jesus, Signed on behalf and by order of the Conference, JAMES TAYLOR, Asst. Sec. July 7th 1866.

The Mount Allison Academy.

By the advertisement in the appropriate column of our paper to-day, it may be seen that the ensuing term, in the elder branches of this institution, 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 of instructors, as it is now constituted, is, we feel assured, entitled to even increased confidence in its complete competency and thorough efficiency in all its Departments.—Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate. Mr. David Allison, who takes charge of the Classical Department, is unquestionably one of the most promising young men of our Province who has completed its curriculum of study, and having acted as an assistant teacher, we presume, 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.

A little, but only a little, information has been obtained respecting the two kidnapped children referred to in my last letter. One of the older sisters of the children, who is at service in a family in the north-end of the city, has stated when examined before the Mayor, that she remembered the children, and that she had seen them at her father's house; that she had seen them at the house where she was staying, stating that they had come from Father Butler's; they remained there for some time, and she saw them on account of some rumours of a search for them, they were conveyed away, she either did not know, or refused to tell whether they were taken to the West Indies, or elsewhere. Butler's house in which they were first concealed from their parents; and that their father's acquaintance had been effected through Mr. Evans, in whose house his children were concealed during those two days.

The Address

OF THE CONFERENCE OF EASTERN BRITISH AMERICA TO THE BRITISH CONFERENCE. Read, and beloved Fathers and Brethren.—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 increasing prosperity;—the addition of 15,704 members, with 25,541 on trial affords us unalloyed satisfaction, and causes us to join with you in devout thanksgiving to God who gives the increase; and we are glad that your chapel and connection, and the augmentation of your Connexion Funds serve to lighten our joy, and intensify our thankfulness. That the income of the Missionary Society is steadily advancing 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 bounds of the affiliated Conferences and Mission Districts.

Our hearts have been gladdened and encouraged by many of your petitions of revival which have been vain, and we hope and pray that larger showers of Divine blessing may descend on all your Circuits, and that your Home Mission work, already so successful, may become very largely instrumental in the elevation and salvation of the neglected and degraded masses of your city populations.

We have, during the year past, been prostrating ourselves at the throne of grace, seeking an outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon our labor, and especially upon our own field of labor, and with this view our hearts were favoured with 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 of two of our venerable fathers in the ministry.—Wm. Croscombe and Dr. Knight, our late Co-Delegates. The former was our own field laborer, and we are glad to say he has been restored to health, and enabled to resume labor at the next Conference. We have just received into full connexion ten young men, eight of whom have been ordained at the present Conference; besides these, eleven young men of promising talents have now been received by the Conference as preachers on trial, but we regret to say that the supply does not yet equal the demand.

French Methodist Conference. We have not room for the letter we promised last week; but we extract the following from the correspondent's latest communication:— President of Conference, James Hooart. Vice-President, Philippe Guiton. Secretary, Pastor Pierre Lucas. Chairman of the Northern District, Louis Martin. Chairman of the Southern District, Pierre Masseo. General Treasurer, James Hooart. Editor and Book Steward, Luc Talaford. Our retiring President was unanimously elected 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 presided over us, and were it not for the desire to begin as in England, a rotation in Presidential chair, he would probably have been re-elected. His successor, Mr. Hooart, 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 in the last seven years Superintendent of the Paris Circuit and Editor of our publications.

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 Paris, 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 25th, to be set apart for prayer and fasting, amongst all our Societies, that God may be pleased to send forth labourers into his vineyard.

Mr. Hooart was appointed to preach the Sermon at the opening of next Conference, Mr. Lucas the Ordination Sermon. It was about half-past seven when the Secretary rose to read the minutes of the Conference. They were approved, the parting hymn was sung, three of the brethren prayed, and the Ninth Annual Session of the French Methodist Conference was solemnly closed. All was not finished, however, for the Ordination Service had been announced for half-past nine. It was a splendid day. A cloud was to be seen darkening the azure of the sky; but the heat was intense. As our congregations were not so numerous during the sitting of the Conference much larger than in past years, and as it was known that many of our friends would attend from the country, some anxiety was very naturally manifested as to the insufficiency of the choir, and really took place.

Mr. Dixon, the newly appointed Teacher of Penmanship and the Primary Department, is too well known in this community as a most useful well qualified for the Department of instruction which he undertakes.—Sackville Barrister.

The British Conference.

The following item is from the English Correspondence of the Christian Advocate and Journal:— The progress of the year has not thrown much light upon the question of the Presidency. Sir J. M. Stamps has declined to be again re-elected by the Brethren in various parts of the country; and one popular junior minister uses his influence, where he happens to move, in favor of a still more popular minister, however, Sir J. M. Stamps has been re-elected. It is said to be his wish to resign the office, and his high character would have made his name a name of honor to the Brethren. Mr. Scott, of Westminster, is put forward by a few as eligible for re-election. Dr. Hagan's dismissal last year, and his present health, put his selection out of the question; Mr. Jackson, too, must be considered as laid on one side so far as regards the presidency. He is much feebler, and looks thin.

Cloze of the Irish Conference.

This Conference terminated on Monday, the 2nd inst. The Ordination service took place on the 25th 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 Watchmen's correspondent remarks, were greatly cheered by the fact that the venerable Mr. Waugh was able to take his accustomed part in this impressive service. He made his appearance in Conference a day or two before, and was greeted with a hearty welcome. Then he seemed much enfeebled by his recent illness, but his visit to the Conference seems to have been of use to him; for at the Ordination Service, when moving that the six candidates should be received into full connexion with the Wesleyan Conference by 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 he 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 repeated some of the observations which he had made before us 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 is necessary also that the whole business should be cleared up as early as possible. The President himself. He then referred to the relations of the British and Irish Conferences; and said they were but two branches of the one Conference. He felt sure, however, that they would soon get right on this question, quite right on the missionary question, quite right on the School question, and on all other questions affecting the interests or relations of the two Conferences. He felt sure of this, because he was fully persuaded of the gracious intentions of God, who had raised up Methodism to bless the world. He had paid all possible attention to business since his arrival in Ireland; and had endeavored to make himself master of it. He looked on the Irish Conference with great admiration, especially when he thought of the difficulties which they, as a body of Christian Ministers, had to contend.

Diplomacy Between England and the Papacy.

Heard Dr. Elliott upon this point. In the Central Christian Advocate, of which he has just assumed editorial charge, he says:— By a motion of Ear. Stanhope in the House of Lords, it is again admitted to be desirable that the diplomatic relations between Ireland and the Papacy should be resumed. Both Palmerston and Russell it is said, are prepared to accede to a minister to the court of the Pontiff, if he will allow that the pope is the successor of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, will symbolize with the spiritual head of Roman Catholicism. Not long before England was parcelled out in Roman Catholic decrees, an act was passed by the British parliament, empowering 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 Elington, 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 course affronted the pope, and virtually nullified the act to which it was an amendment.

Among the passengers by the Steamship Arabia, heard last week for England, were the Rev. Dr. Richey and the Rev. T. M. Abbotson. The latter returns home for a year, in consequence of impaired health compelled by the suspension of his ministerial labours.

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—men justly so called in one of the disasters of government have arisen from the ambition or impolicy of leading men, whether sovereigns or their principal servants. In religious bodies, the personal piety of such 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 religious prestige, from the noble and almost self-martyred men whom we honor as our history for hundreds of years, such our peculiar organization and internal discipline, that a ministry advanced in intellect, but deteriorated in spiritual character would be found to be a fatal incompatibility. We have a peculiar mission in the world; our history, such system are intelligible only in this assumption, that the more we care the world feel 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 spiritual character.

Let us lay to heart, then, the lesson of our history, its most manifest lessons, 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 of the world. Thankful should we be that the Spirit of grace has rested so manifestly upon our eminent men before—our Abury, Coker, and their Episcopal successors—our Sumner, Fiske, Emory, Rutgers, Olin, etc. The lowest of our pulpits have never been more hallowed by a spirit than their men; are our hardest laborers more abundant in good works. What a fragrance still lingers, may increase about their memories in the church! How different would be our moral prestige had these responsible men been of a different moral character! We do not see their characters now more powerful among us than when even their talents? Had they been disputatious competitors, had they risked the denouemental 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 part of their less conspicuous brethren. Mutual concession for the common good, devotion, personal holiness, and zeal, the exemplification of the great doctrines which they preach, self-sacrifice for one another and for the church—these are the trust proofs of their greatness, the examples which God demands and his people need from them. And when these things are lacking, when extending Methodism is daily taking, towards the whole world, they may well rejoice with trembling that they are permitted to lead its van.

We find the following in the English correspondence of the Christian Advocate and Journal:— You will perceive that Mr. Arthur's new book, "Italy in Transition," is advertised. I 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 downwards, gave him much insight into things which he has united Turin, Milan, Leghorn, Florence, Bologna, Rome, and some other places. I should not wonder if some Methodist missionaries (perhaps two) are as the consequence stationed in Italy. Mr. Arthur, I may add, is (for him) in remarkably 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 to length to retire altogether from business. For nearly twenty years his father and himself have 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.

French Methodist Conference.

President of Conference, James Hooart. Vice-President, Philippe Guiton. Secretary, Pastor Pierre Lucas. Chairman of the Northern District, Louis Martin. Chairman of the Southern District, Pierre Masseo. General Treasurer, James Hooart. Editor and Book Steward, Luc Talaford.

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Ecclesiastical Precedence in New Brunswick.

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The Outrage on African Missionaries.

The Armenian arrived yesterday at Liverpool, after a rapid passage from the West Coast. He dates as Cape Coast, June 15; Sierra Leone, 21st; and Bathurst, 25th. The mail has brought intelligence of a wanton and dreadful outrage by the Kossoshs upon the inhabitants of Magbelle, near Cape Coast Castle, on the morning of the 14th 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 the most part armed with cutlasses, divided themselves into small companies, and assigned different parts of the town to each division. One of them attacked the missionary premises, and drove the British traders, and they were scattered wherever they thought to find plunder. The special objects of attack were the British subjects reading at Magbelle, in revenge for our Government having promised, as they alleged, to aid and maintain the barbarous practices of the Missionary party. After forcibly entering the dwelling-house they seized the Rev. Mr. Wilshire and his wife and stripped them. One man aimed with a cutlass at Mr. Wilshire, but happily fell short. Another pointed his gun at his breast, but missed his mark, which was of course given up. Mr. Wilshire was then seized, tied, and dragged to