182

CHAS. PEATMAN, KINGS COUNTY, N. B.

Died, at Greenwich, on the 7th of August, Mr. Charles Peatman, aged 63 years. The deceased was, for many years, ardently and conscientiously attached to the Episcopal Church; but during the faithful and successful ministry of the Rev. D. D. Currie on this Circuit, he oined the Wesleyan Methodist Church, thereby practically declaring, "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." From that period up to the time of his putting off the tabernacle of clay, he was firmly attached to the church of his choice. He maintained his integrity, and adorned the doctrine of God his Saviour. His last illness, though very brief, was borne with resignation to the will of God; his confidence was unshaken; he met the last enemy with composure, and breathed out his life in the arms of Jesus. The occasion was improved by the writer to a large and deeply affected audience from Heb. ix. 27. "It is appointed unto men once to die."

J. S. ALLEN.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, NOV'R. 13, 1867.

Methodist Sabbath School Conventions.

In our last issue we gave some account of a large and enthusiastic Sabbath School Convention, held in Toronto, composed of Ministers and Sabbath School officials of various churches. We perceive that the Methodists in some districts of Ontario, appreciating the necessity of denominational effort of the same kind, though on a smaller scale, have insituted Methodist Sabbath School Conventions. One has been held in the Brantford District, at which the Rev. John Gemley, Chairman of the District, presided; and, judging from the proceedings, there is reason to believe that much advantage will result therefrom to the Sabbath School cause. The resolutions discussed, previously reported from a Committee, embraced subjects of vital interest, and included arrangements for similar Conventions annually, in connection with the Financial Meetings of the Districts.

We think that in our own Conference we are not doing all we ought to promote the efficiency of our Sabbath Schools; but we may hope that the movements of our brethren elsewhere will incite more hearty and healthy effort among us in this deeply interesting department of Christian work. The questions which were subjects of deliberation by the Convention, were as follows:—

I. How can we make this Convention beneficial to the schools represented?

Resolved—"That the delegate from each school be requested to hold a meeting of teachers and friends of the Sabbath Schools in his neighborhood as soon as possible after his return home, and give a report of the proceedings of this Convention."

II. What are the duties and qualifications of teachers?

Resolved—"That we should never lose sight of the great truth that the duty of the teacher is not merely to conduct his class on the Sabbath in accordance with the rules of the school, including punctuality and diligence in the performance of his duties on the Lord's day, but really to use every means at his command, both in the school and out of it, to bring the scholars under his charge to a present and saving knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ. And we commend to the earnest consideration of all our Sabbath Schools the practice adopted on some Circuits of holding Quarterly Teachers' Tea Meetings, at which among other business the attendance of teachers is regularly reported, and every case of papable neglect is strictly examined."

III. Should our Catechisms be used in all our Sabbath Suhools?

Resolved—"That in view of the value and importance of the Wesleyan Catechisms, we strongly urge upon all managers of our Sabbath Schools to introduce them, and the ministers to examine the children in them at stated periods. Nevertheless, if any parents object to their children being taught the catechisms, we would not deem it proper to require it."

IV. What is the best mode of conducting Sabbath Schools with a view to order, discipline and general efficiency, and to secure the great end—salvation?

This question was dwelt upon at considerable length, and it was hoped that though from the nature of the subject, the views of the members present could hardly be embodied in a resolution, yet each might take from the discussion some useful hint to lay before his school.

V. What books should be used in our Sabbath School Libraries?

Resolved—"That it is the opinion of this Convention that the greatest care should be taken in selecting books for our S. S. libraries, and that in no case should books be used which inculcate doctrines not in accordance with Wesleyan views and loyalty to our country. And that if in replenishing their libraries the committees of Sabbath Schools would purchase only a few at once, and employ some competent person who can devote sufficient time to the selection of right books, the end would be in most cases accomplished."

VI. What can we do to retain our older scholars?

Resolved—"That the only true method of retaining our young persons in Sabbath Schools is to labor particularly for their conversion to God, and in order to do that we believe Bible classes conducted by ministers to be one efficient means."

VII. Should we encourage Union Sabbath Schools?

Resolved—"That this Convention would discountenance the formation of Union Sabbath Schools where our ministry is exercised, except in cases of great necessity."

VIII. Is it desirable for our Conferences to employ a General S. S. Agent?

Resolved—That so great is the importance of our S. S. cause in this country, that it demands much more consideration from the ministers and members of our Church than has hitherto been given to it, and to awaken an interest in this matter we urge upon the May District Meeting the propriety and necessity of recommending the Conference to appoint a suitable S. S. agent.

IX. What can the Methodist ministers do for Sabbath Schools?

That this Convention deeply regretting that the time of Wesleyan Ministers is so fully employed on the Lord's day, as to afford little time for Sabbath School instruction, recommends that a service be held in connection with each school once in three months at least, in place of the regular service in the Church, and that a sermon be preached adapted to the young, or the children catechised, as the minister may deem best.

Resolved—"That wherever it is practicable we earnestly recommend that our schools be continued throughout the year.

Resolved—"That a District S. S. Convention be held in connection with the Financial District Meeting next year."

Resolved—"That the Chairman be requested to nominate three members who with the Chairman and Secretaries shall be an executive Committee and whose duty it shall be to collect statistics and other information, and if advisable to call an extra Convention.

Resolved—"That this Convention elect a Secretary for each Circuit on the District, who shall be *ex officio* members of the next Convention, whose duty it shall be to collect statistical information, and [illegible] er with the officers and friends of our Sabbath Schools as to the best mode of rendering efficient those schools already established, and as to the organizing of new schools in localities where it may be deemed necessary, and that each Secretary be requested to furnish the Secretary of the District Executive Committee on Sabbath Schools with a full report of the year's work in due time for the Executive Committee to prepare their report for the Annual Convention, to be held in connection with the Financial District Meeting next year, and that they discharge any other duties that may be required of them by the Executive Committee.

A public meeting was held on the evening of the first day, and on the second afternoon the children of the schools were assembled, and on both occasions addresses were delivered by members of the Convention. Deep, and it is hoped, lasting impressions were made upon the minds of the scholars.

From our English Correspondent.

Mr. Gladstone on passing Religious Controversies—The Leeds Missionary Anniversary—Anti-Slavery Conference—Meeting of Irish Roman Catholic Bishops with reference to State endowment—Political disaffection in Ireland—Austrian resistance of the Concordat—Italian Affairs—Relations between France and Prussia—Commercial Depression—Health of the Princess of Wales.

The Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer at a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has been giving some very seasonable remarks on the present aspect of religious questions in this country. The speech throughout was marked by Mr. Gladstone's accustomed ability. It showed a clear and comprehensive insight into the perils which beset Christianity from the wide and pernicious prevalence of a rationalistic spirit; and its devout and earnest tone indicated a heart beating true to the "faith once delivered to the saints." Among other admirable utterances of this eminent statesman the following are just now worthy of special notice. "Many have been the times when timid hearts took fright, and when the unstable man anticipated to be overthrown. There were times in the early periods of the Church when a Pagan reaction threatened to overflow the territory that had been gained by the Gospel. There were times when superstition threatened to put out the light. There were times when the revival of Pagan learning threatened to seduce and draw away the whole Christian intellect of the world from the light of the Gospel, and from the worship of the Saviour. Therefore do not let us suppose that the trial which has come upon this age is new and unheard of. Only let us wait a little. He that believeth shall not make haste. Let us abide the issue. Let us see what all these objections and difficulties come to. But while we abide the issue, do not let us forget the duty of the day to cope with untold difficulties." It is very gratifying to meet with sentiments like these from a man of such rare gifts and ripe scholarship, and they do good service to men of a class not easily influenced on the right side of religious controversies.

Our Leeds friends have just held their Missionary Anniversary. The services were of a more than ordinarily interesting character. The principal speakers were the President of the Conference, the Rev. G. T. Perks, the newly appointed Secretary, and the Rev. J. Calvert. Their addresses dealt with the great question of Missionary enterprise in such a manner as to enlist the strongest sympathies of the multitudes who listened to them. The speech of Mr. Bedford at the close of one of the principal meetings in a very large chapel (Oxford Place) crowded with people, elicited a response of feeling which woke up recollections of the early ardour and zeal of Leeds Methodists in the great work of Christian Missions. Mr. Perks spoke of the occasion as "a most spiritual, delightful, and successful anniversary." The entire collections and proceeds of the various services amounted to the nob'e sum of £1,449.

A few weeks ago an important anti-slavery Conference was held at Paris. It was summoned by the joint action of three anti slavery societies—English, French and Spanish. Many representatives from other societies were also present. One of the most gratifying, and perhaps we may add, one of the most unexpected pieces of information communicated to the assembly was the announcement that the Spanish slave-holders of Cuba are most desirous for the immediate emancipation of their slaves, and that the only obstacle in the way of accomplishing their wishes lies with the Spanish Government. Particular attention was called to the atrocities of the slave-trade as this nefarious traffic is carried on along the eastern coast of Africa. It came out that as many as half a million of lives are every year sacrificed; nine wretched negroes perishing for every slave captured. Whole villages have been wasted by the slave-hunters in supplying the countries bordering on the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. The objection that the emancipation scheme had turned out a failure in the West Indies was met by well authenticated accounts of negroes who had acquired landed property by their own persevering industry as freedmen. The Paris Conference will, it is fervently hoped, help forward the philantropic and truly Christian labours of the men who are striving to put an end to a traffic which John Wesley indignantly denounced as "the sum of all villanies." Verily it is!

A short time ago it was rumoured that the Foreign Secretary, Lord Stanley, had been in some way in communication with Cardinal Antonelli at Rome, with a view to ascertain if the Holy See would approve of the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland receiving state-pay from the British Government. Lord Stanley has denied this, but it has been of late so generally believed that Government was about to make some such overtures, that a meeting of Irish Romanist Bishops has been held to consider what course should be taken with reference to any offer of state patronage that might be made. Cardinal Cullen has addressed a long pastoral letter to the Romanist clergy and laity of Ireland, transmitting to them a copy of the resolutions passed at the episcopal assembly. It is an elaborate document drawn up with great care and skill. In point of fact it is an important political manifesto, and daringly outspoken. The disendowment of the Protestant Church is imperatively demanded: at the same time the Bishops positively refuse to accept any of the revenues of the Established Church which they propose to appropriate for the benefit of the poor. They speak in terms of the utmost contempt of British rule in Ireland, and, in a word, exhibit a truly Popish disaffection. Quite in harmony with all this, a meeting was held in Dublin last week at which the most seditious and inflammatory language was freely and fearlessly used. It was declared that the policy of England towards Ireland was a system of "corruption and political profligacy;" and moreover an administration forming "a reign of terror worthy of *Robespierre*;" and it was plainly intimated that to rise against the "unjust, tyrannical and illegitimate authority" which was inflicting the heaviest wrongs on the Irish people was an act upon which the Catholic Church would bestow the "divinest of her blessings."

Such is a specimen of the harangue of one Father Lavelle, who was greeted "with enthusiasm in his two-fold character of priest and patriot." In all the Romish Churches in the city of Limerick the Government model schools were denounced, by order of the Bishop, on Sunday last, and it was stated that all parents belonging to the Roman Catholic Church who continued after this warning to send their children to the obnoxious schools, as well as the pupils themselves, would be cut off from all the sacraments of the Church. Ireland has often been spoken of as England's difficulty. I am afraid it is likely to be still more so. When will our statesmen learn that the policy of timid compliance with the demands of Popery can only lead to more embarrassing concessions? Even Austria is beginning to resist the tyranny of Rome. Francis Joseph has begun to do this by abridging some of those large powers which the Concordat gave to the Romish Church; and when the other day the Bishops arrogantly remonstrated with the Emperor, he told them respectfully but firmly that there were rights of his people which he had to vindicate as well as privileges of the Church. These are indeed new words for an Austrian monarch to utter. And his subjects are sustaining him in resisting Papal assumptions.

For the last four or five weeks the attention of all Europe has been intently fixed on Italy, affairs having taken a very unexpected turn in the aspects of the "Roman Question." At the close of last month Garibaldi, impatient that events were not more rapidly advancing to bring on the ardently-desired crisis in Rome, put himself at the head of a band of volunteers and marched towards the city. The Government of Victor Immanuel, persuaded that the time for such action had not yet arrived, and not being prepared to come into collision with the Emperor of the French, who regards himself as under obligation to protect the Holy See in its temporal rule, arrested Garibaldi and sent him back to Caprera, his island home, placing him at the same time under strict surveillance. But the movement of the great Italian patriot, though generally regarded as unwisely premature, has kindled a sympathy in Italy, which shows how determined the people are to put an end to the Pope's temporal sovereignty as soon as possible, and transfer the seat of government from Florence to Rome. A son of Garibaldi has put himself at the head of the insurgents, and various engagements have taken place between them and the Papal troops. Every telegram from France has been most anxiously awaited, here and everywhere else on the continent, to learn what Louis Napoleon would decide upon, inasmuch as his determination, it was felt, must really decide the action of the Italian Government. It seemed generally believed that he had so far promised his support to the Pope, that an armed intervention on his part to keep the temporal keys in the hands of the Roman Pontiff, was inevitable: it was also understood that detachments of troops were under orders of embarkation from Toulon. While everybody was in suspense, intelligence came two or three days ago that a "change of counsels" had taken place at Paris, and that it had been resolved to postpone indefinitely the departure of the Roman expedition. In the meantime it is reported that Garibaldi has effected his escape from Caprera, and has reached the mainland. The telegrams published to-day do not give any additional information.

France is still evidently watching with no small eagerness and jealousy the movements of Prussia. The astute Bismark and his energetic sovereign have given to their country a position of European influence galling to French pride, and a very little thing would be sufficient to bring the two nations into open antagonism. Warlike preparations continue to be actively carried forward. The largest iron-clad frigate that has ever yet been built is now in course of construction by an English Company, at Blackwall, on the banks of the Thames, for the Prussian Government, and is now rapidly approaching completion. She is of 6,000 tons burden, and her hull is sheathed with rolled armour plates eight inches in thickness. As it regards speed and power of defence and attack she will be a most formidable foe. One cannot but wonder if she and our own iron-clads will ever come into an attitude of mutual hostility. We fervently hope not.

Commercial and monetary affairs are anything but satisfactory. Ever since the panic of last year, one house after another has drifted into a state of bankruptcy, until public confidence seems almost entirely gone, and capital that ought to be employed in the enterprise of legitimate trade is lying idle. Last Monday the Royal Bank of Liverpool suspended payment with liabilities roundly estimated at four millions sterling. Owing to the large and unexpected fall in the price of cotton it is calculated that within a few months the merchants and brokers of Liverpool have sustained losses amounting in the aggregate to ten millions sterling.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned from Germany. The health of the Princess, which has so long caused so much anxiety, seems to be greatly restored. She is much beloved, and her reappearance in public life is warmly welcomed.

Oct. 25th, 1867.

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

Mt. Allison College Examination.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The Examination of the College Classes for the first Term of the current Academic year has just been brought to a very satisfactory close.

I now send you a hurriedly prepared memorandum respecting it—which, if no fuller or better account reaches you before your day of publication next week, you may consider yourself at liberty to publish.

The Examination has been conducted, as usual, simultaneously orally and by written papers. The oral Examination of the Freshman Class in *Latin and Greek, Horace and Homer*, was by Professor David Allison; in *Chemistry* by Mr. Webb, and in *Algebra* by Professor Thos. Pickard. That of the Junior Class in *Latin* and *Greek, Cicero de Officiis* and in *Æschines de Corona* by Prof. Allison, in *Rhetoric* by Prof. J. R. Inch, and in *Analytical Geometry* by Professor Thos. Pickard. That of the Senior Class in *Mental Philosophy* by Prof. C. Jost, and in *Geology* by Prof. T. Pickard; and of certain members of the Senior Class in the *Constitution of England* by Prof. D. Allison, in *Modern Languages, French* and *German* by Prof. Inch, in *Analytical Mechanics* by Prof. T. Pickard and in *Hebrew* by Prof. DeWolfe.

I can, to-day, only speak of the oral examination, as the written papers have not yet been examined.

Of the oral examination it may be said without hesitation that it has been a good one, affording most conclusive evidence that both Professors and Students have been diligent and successful, and that a very good Term's work has been accomplished.

Professors Thos. Pickard, D. Allison and J. R. Inch, of the regular Professional Staff of the College, had previously a well earned reputation for sound scholarship, professional ability and conscientious thoroughness in their respective departments of Instruction. This, the recent examination was well calculated to increase. The Student instructed and drilled by these is not likely to be found a mere sciolist. Mr. Jost, who examined the Class in mental Philosophy gave most pleasing proof of his entire competency to take his place side by side with his more experienced Professorial Brethren. He cannot fail of being a very valuable addition to the College Faculty, whatever department of Instruction may be assigned to him as his own.

The College as now at work is of very great importance to the country at large and especially to the families which are connected with Methodism in these Colonies. I am satisfied that if fairly compared with any other existing Collegiate Institution in the Maritime Provinces it will be found in no essential respect inferior. But it is to be feared that it does not yet hold that place in the estimation of many who ought to be interested in its welfare, that it ought to do. I could only wish, in the course of the recent examination, that all the friends of Methodism within the bounds of the Conference, could be led to form a right estimate of the great importance of the work which the College is designed to accomplish.

The Classes in the Ladies Branch of the Academy are to be examined on Monday next, and those in the other Branch on Tuesday. The closing Public Exercises are to be in Lingley Hall on Wednesday. These I hope to be allowed to attend,—and after they are closed I will endeavor to send you some report to be used by you if no better one finds its way to you.

Yours truly, Y. D.

Mount Allison, Sackville, N. B., Nov. 8, 1867.

Greenwich Circuit.

The Missionary meetings of this Circuit were held the middle of last month. There were many circumstances in connection with them that demand an expression of devout gratitude to the Giver of all good.

The weather for six days in succession resembled that of mid-summer, the roads were excellent, the congregations good, two particularly, that had never before been favored with Missionary addresses, the collections from these were considerably in advance of the others; and last not least, the members of the deputation attended all their appointments disregarding the fatigue induced by travelling in one week over so extensive a Circuit and returning to their Sabbath appointments.

Would it not be well if other deputations would make a minute of this?

The Railroad from St. John to Bangor passes through fourteen miles of this Circuit, and will increase its wealth and population to such an extent, that in a few years we hope to see two ministers appointed to it. This is destined to become an important part of our Province, much of the land is of a very excellent quality, and will be connected by railway with our best market.

The Rev. Mr. Allan who is well received by his new friends, has to labor in so many places, that he cannot give that culture to any particular field that he would wish. Some of our ministers who are similarly situated, are hoping that the day is not far distant when the Conference will set apart a few of its members as Home missionaries to aid them in their arduous and often discouraging work. The experiment is not untried. The Rev. Wm. Taylor labored in this capacity in South Africa, and in a few weeks nearly as many persons were added to the church as there were on the day of Pentecost. C.

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

MR EDITOR,—As my former letter was directed to a question of veracity between myself and your correspondent "G. O. Huestis," and as in your editorial note you say,—"with his"—Andrew Gray's, "denial of having made the statements attributed to him, those who feel an interest in the matter will be able to form an opinion for themselves," I beg now to enclose the certificate of the Rev. Mr. McMillan, the Presbyterian Minister in whose church the offence is alledged to have been committed.

"I hereby certify that I was present at the service recently conducted by the Rev. Andrew Gray in the Union Church at Lower LaHave, and that he made *no* statements damaging to the reputation of Wesleyan Ministers or any others.

D. MCMILLAN.

Manse, LaHave, Oct. 31, 1867.

This certificate, I need scarcely add, is directed against only one of the misstatements of your correspondent. The others I have not taken up, not because I do not feel assured that they might be disposed of quite as readily, but because "I am not careful to answer G. O. Huestis in these matters." At a fitting time, I may give the public information in reference to the questions to which allusion has been made. If I felt inclined to do so, I could show that the statements made by me, which have been construed into "slandering your ministers," were really the *reverse* of that. My motto has been—"*Fiat justitia ruat coelum.*"

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your obt. servant,

ANDREW GRAY.

Liverpool, N. S, Nov. 8, 1867.

(From the Evangelical Witness)

The Pan-Anglican Synod.

Our readers know that there has been a great meeting in London of all the English Bishops; not only of those in England proper, but of Bishops of this persuasion from the United States.

Of all the clergymen from whom we expect least are the Bishops of the Church of England. They are too well paid; too much fettered by conventionalities, to be thoroughly in earnest about anything, except how to make things safe and avoid all shocks to the system of which they form a part, and which uses them so well.

Such a meeting in these times might have done some good if the persons composing it had been men of the right stamp, and had been unfetted in their action. The cause of truth has many things to contend with just now which it would have been quite appropriate for such a meeting to consider and provide for. There is Colenso, one of their own order, sending out the most deadly poison. There are the Essays and Reviews, written by clergymen for the most part, and the authors all members of the English Church. There is Ecce Homo, which, if it means anything, means hostility to the grounds of our evangelical faith. There is Renan, who, with a more polished pen than all the rest, turns the gospel narratives into myths, and ascribes the resurrection to the imagination of a woman—Mary Magdalene. There is Straus' Life of Jesus—addressed to the common people of Germany, and now translated into the speech of the common people of England—eliminating all that is gospel from the gospel, and leaving us nothing of a divine revelation in it worth relying upon. And, finally, there is Ritualism, turning Protestantism into Popery, and making Protestant clergymen the puppets of the Church of Rome. There was work enough, in all conscience, for the Bishops to do, and what they have done is before the world in a pastoral address which these high dignitaries have sent forth.

In the last cartoon of *Punch* these Bishops are represented as dressed in their caps and robes, with their sleeves tucked up, presiding over a washing tub, and some of them rubbing away among the suds at the soiled linen brought to be washed. *Punch* is seen bearing a clothes basket, an enormous canvas bag, labelled "Colenso," "Ritualism," &c., all to be washed. The operators look at the object with a terrified countenance, and say: "Take it away, we cannot be worried with them."

Just so it was and is. Their "Lordships" could not be worried and cannot be worried with work of this kind, and so all they do is to publish a "pastoral" which we give below. Any of our readers who want to find as good a one and better, may look up the "minutes" for the last ten years and they will be suited. Seventy-five Bishops from all parts of the world met together at London, at great expense to somebody, and sent forth this address! and in these times! The address, as far as it goes, is unobjectionable, but such a labour from seventy-five Bishops, specially convened, and with so many vital questions before them, and with this universe of England and England's sons in all the world, yearning for some deliverance from such an august assmebly as this, which might have helped them in their contests with error and their steadfastness in faith, is a labour, the like of which the world has never seen before! Without meaning or intending any discouragement of the excellent tone of the address, and of the good advice which it contains, it is simply a mockery, considering the circumstances.—But here it is and our readers can judge for themselves:

To the faithful in Christ Jesus, the priests and deacons, and the lay members of the Church of Christ in communion with the Anglican branch of the Church Catholic:

We, the undersigned bishops, gathered under the good providence of God for prayer and conference at Lampton, pray for you that you may obtain grace, mercy and peace from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ our Saviour.

We give thanks to God, brethren beloved, for the faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love towards the Saints, which hath abounded amongst you; and for the knowledge of Christ, which, through you hath been spread abroad, amongst the most vigorous races of the earth. And with one mouth we make our supplications to God, even the Father, that by the power of the Holy Ghost He would strengthen us with His might, to amend amongst us the things which are amiss, to supply the things which are lacking, and to reach forth to higher measures of love and zeal in worshipping Him, and in making known His name; and we pray that in His good time He would give back unto His whole church the blessed gift of unity in truth.

And now we exhort you in love that ye keep whole and undefiled the faith once delivered to the saints, as ye have received it of the Lord Jesus. We entreat you to watch and pray and to strive heartily with us against the frauds and subtleties wherewith the faith hath been aforetime, and is now assailed.

We beseech you to hold fast as the sure Word of God all the canonical scriptures of the Old and New Testament, and that by dilligent study of these oracles of God, praying in the Holy Ghost, ye seek to know more of the Lord Jesus Christ, our Saviour, whom they reveal unto us, and of the will of God, which they declare.

Furthermore, we entreat you to guard yourself and yours against the growing superstitions and additions with which, in these latter days the truth of God hath been overlaid; as otherwise, so especially by the pretences to universal sovereignty over God's heritage asserted for the see of Rome, and by the practical exaltation of the blessed Virgin Mary as mediator, in the place of her Divine Son, and by the addressing of prayers to her, as intercessor between God and man. Of such beware, we beseech you, knowing that the jealous God giveth not his honour to another.

Build yourself up, therefore, beloved, in your most holy faith; grow in grace and in the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ our Lord. Show forth before all men by your faith, self-denial, purity, and godly conversation, as well as by your labours for the people amongst whom God hath so widely spread you, and by the setting forth of His gospel to the unbelievers and the heathen, that ye are indeed the servants of Him who died for us, to reconcile His Father to us, and to be a sacrifice for the sins of the whole world.

Brethren beloved, with one voice we warn you; the time is short; the Lord cometh; watch and be sober. Abide steadfast in the communion of saints wherein God hath granted you a place. Seek in faith for oneness with Christ in the blessed sacrament of his body and blood. Hold fast the creeds, and the pure worship and order, which of God's grace ye have inherited from the primitive Church. Beware of causing divisions contrary to the doctrine ye have received. Pray and seek for unity amongst yourselves, and all the faithful in Christ Jesus, and the good Lord make you perfect, and keep your bodies, souls, and spirits until the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Councils of the New Dominion.

Much of our future prosperity and stability will depend on a good start. We have known a minister make a capital sermon, or an editor make an excellent article, but because of a dry and uninviting beginning, both were rendered useless; that is to say, people on hearing or reading the first paragraphs decided that the whole was dull and common-place, and paid no further attention thereto. In like manner, many a servant, who might afterwards have proved just fitted for his or her place, has been disgusted by preliminary difficulties; or the employer has been disgusted with the blunders of inexperience or the manifestation of discontent on the part of the servant, and the connection which might have proved permanently advantageous to both parties is suddenly brought to a close. In rearing stock, it is of the utmost consequence to give them a good start, as well as to keep them thriving afterwards. If they get a backset when young, no after amount of care will wholly remedy the evil done. All these are allegories, to teach us that in whatever we do, we should try to do it well from the start, and take care not to make an impression of failure, or inefficiency, or disappointment at the beginning. And if this is true of ordinary affairs, how much more so in launching a new nation into existence

The experience and ability of the public men who form the New Dominion Cabinet are a pretty good guarantee, not only that no great blunders will be committed, but that wise and efficient measures will, on the whole, be adopted; and the public of Canada are waiting eagerly to ascertain what those measures will be. Nor is Canada the only party interested. The Mother Country and the United States will regard the developments of our Dominion policy with much interest,—our commerce being no small item with either.

Of course, one great object with the new government will be the renewal upon equitable terms, of the reciprocity treaty with the United States. It is almost equally important to all the four Provinces which constitute the Dominion of Canada, and without it we cannot hope for general contentment. In negotiations for this end, the United States will probably seek an extension of reciprocity to manufactures, and nothing could be more popular with our manufacturers; but the difficulty of giving up our customs duties would be great, and the diffieulty of discriminhating against British manufactures would be insuperable. We may, however, please both Britain and the United States by lowering our tariff, and it will be necessary to do this at any rate, if we desire to conciliate and retain Nova Scotia. Nor would this lowering of the tariff be injurious to ourselves. On the contrary, all experience shows that the nearer matters come to free trade, the more will nations prosper,—natural and unfettered competition being just the best condition of prosperity for all. If we cannot come to free trade, we can, at all events, approximate towards it; and our manufacturers with cheap water-power, cheap labor, and cheap capital, need not fear competition with the world.

Reciprocity and the tariff will thus doubtless be the most important questions before our Government; but there will be others of great moment. The assimilation of postal laws, the currency, the imposition of adequate taxes to meet the loss of duties by lowering the tariff, and other points of great importance, will come up; in all of which large, statesman-like view will be requisite.—*Montreal Witness.*

The Dominion Parliament.

We copy from the *Morning Chronicle* a Special Despatch giving the Speech of His Excellency, the Governor General, at the opening of the First Parliament of the New Dominion:

OTTAWA, Nov. 7, 1867.

His Excellency the Governor General, at 3 o'clock, P. M., this day, proceeded in state to the chamber of the Senate, and having taken his seat upon the throne, His Excellency commanded the attendance of the House of Commons. The members of that body, preceded by their Speaker, the Hon. James Cockburn, appeared at the bar. The Hon. James Cockburn then informed His Excellency that the choice of the House of Commons had fallen upon him to be their Speaker, and he prayed for the members thereof the customary Parliamentary privileges, after which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following speech:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In addressing, for the first time, the Parliamentary representatives of the Dominion of Canada, I desire to give expression to my own deep feeling of gratification that it has been my high privilege to occupy an official position which has made it my duty to assist at every step taken in the erection of this great Confederation.

I congratulate you on the Legislative sanction which has been given by the Imperial Parliament to the Act of Union, under the provisions of which we are now assembled, and which has laid the foundation of a new nationality that I trust and believe will ere long extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. In the discussion which preceded the introduction of this measure in the Imperial Parliament, between the members of Her Majesty's Government on the one side, and the delegates who represented the Provinces now united on the other, it was apparent to all those who took part in these conferences, that while Her Majesty's Ministers considered and pressed the principle of Union as a subject of great Imperial interest, they allowed to the Provincial representatives every freedom in arranging the mode in which that principle should be applied, in a similar spirit of respect for your privileges as a free and self-governed people.

The Act of Union as adopted by the Imperial Parliament, imposes the duty and confers upon you the right of reducing to practice the syrtem of government which it called into existence, of consolidating its institutions, of harmonizing its administrative details, and of making such legislative provisions as will secure to a constitution, in some respects novel, a full, fair and unprejudiced trial; with the design of effecting those objects, measures will be laid before you for the amendment and assimilation of the laws now established in the several Provinces relating to Currency, Customs, Excise and Revenue generally; for the adoption of a uniform Postal system, for the proper management of the public works and properties of the Dominion, for the adoption of a well considered scheme of militia organization and defence, for the proper administration of Indian affairs, for the introduction of uniform laws respecting patents of invention and discovery, the naturalization of aliens, and the assimilation of the criminal law and the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency. A measure will also be submitted to you for the perfection of the duty imposed upon Canada under the terms of the Union Act, of immediate construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and this great work will add a practical connection to the legislative bonds which now unite the Provinces comprising the Dominion. The liberality which the guarantee for cost of construction was given by the Imperial Parliament, is new proof of the hearty interest felt by the British people in your prosperity. Your consideration will also be invited to the important subject of Western Territorial Extension, and your attention will be called to the best means for the protection and development of our Fishery and Marine interests. You will also be asked to consider measures for defining the power of Parliament, and for the establishment of uniform laws relating to elections, and the trial of controverted elections.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The circumstances under which the Act of Union came into operation, rendered it impossible to obtain the assent of the Legislature to the expenditure necessary for carrying on the ordinary business of the Government; the expenditure since the 1st of July has, therefore, been incurred on the responsibility of the Ministers of the crown. The details of that expenditure will be laid before you and submitted for your sanction. I have directed that the estimate for current succeeding financial years shall be laid before you. You will find they have been framed with all attention to economy which is compatible with the maintenance of efficiency in the different branches of the public service.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The general efficiency of the Volunteers and Militia has been greatly improved within the last year, and the whole Volunteer force of Ontario and Quebec is already, by the liberality of the Imperial Government, armed with the breech-loading rifle.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the abundant harvest with which Providence has been pleased to bless the country, and on the general prosperity of the Dominion. Your new nationality enters on its course backed by the moral support, the matured and most ardent good wishes of the Mother Country. Within your own borders peace, security and prosperity prevail, and I fervently pray that your aspirations may be directed to such high and patriotic objects, and that you may be endowed with such a spirit of moderation and wisdom as will cause your great work of Union which has been achieved, a blessing to yourselves and posterity, and a fresh starting point in the moral, political, and material advancement of the people of Canada.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

A man employed in the stables of the Horse Railway Company was killed on Saturday morning by a heavy bundle of screwed hay falling upon him.

The three clerkships in the House of Commons assigned to Nova Scotia have been filled by Henry W. Johnston, James Tobin and Fitzgerald Cochran, Esquires.

The grain trade is unusually brisk in P. E. Island. It is said there will be about sixty square rigged vessels leave Charlottetown this fall, loaded with oats, for different parts of Europe. The operations of one house in the grain trade in Charlottetown this season will amount to £40,000.

On Saturday we were shown, at the office of Messrs. Huse & Lowell, a number of very rich specimens of gold bearing quartz brought to the city by Mr. Adams, the Manager of the Boston Beneficiary Company at Mooseland, Tangier. The largest nugget of the lot weighed fourteen ounces, of which it is estimated that at least twelve ounces were pure gold. These specimens rank among the richest ever brought to the city from any of the gold producing districts of the Province. These specimens were obtained at different points on the lead within a distance of 70 feet. The quartz taken from this lead averages about one and a half ounces of gold to the ton. The Company are now erecting a crushing mill, and making preparations to pursue the work of mining on an extensive scale.—*Express.*

It is stated that the present idea is to hold the House of Commons of the Dominion for one month, and then adjourn till February to enable Local Legislatures to meet. This would seem to be correct, as we observe that a proclamation has been published, summoning the Legislative Council of Ontario to meet for the transaction of business on the 13th December. We learn that it is contemplated to summon the House of Assembly of this Province for the despatch of business about the middle of January next.—*Ib.*

In commenting upon the resignation of Hon. Mr. Galt, the Montreal *Gazette* makes the following observations:—"We have reason to believe that this step is due to private reasons of an urgent nature—not to any difference of opinion with his colleagues on any question of policy—as also that he will give Government the assistance of his powerful support in Parliament. His resignation is not only deplored by Government; we are sure that the country at large will equally regret it; for, at this particular juncture, a minister of Mr. Galt's experience and eminent abilities cannot well be spared from the chief councils of the nation."

The men charged with having committed murder in a distillery in Kingston, Ontario, a short time since, have been tried. One of them, a man named Allen, has been sentenced to death; two, named Gammel and Howard, to ten years each in the Penitentiary; and the fourth, Whelan, who turned Queen's evidence, to five years in the same institution. These men, after murdering the watchman of the distillery, robbed the safe of the establishment of a large amount of money.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.—The Hillsboro *Advocate* says:—

"Early on Sunday last the dwelling house of Mr. Wm. Bazley, Baltimore, Albert Co., with nearly all the contents, including vegetables, furniture, &c., was destroyed by fire. There was no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown." On the same day Edward Bazley, son of John Bazley, of the same place, fell from a tree 20 feet to the ground. One arm near the shoulder and several ribs were broken, and severe internal injures sustained.

A telegram from Ottawa to the Toronto *Globe* says:—L. Carvill of St. John, N. B., who is now here, and who has been superintendent of railroads there, has been instructed by the Government to report as to the state of the railways in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

James Johnson, Esq, lately Auditor General of New Brunswick, took his departure from St. John last week in the American steamer, *en route* for the capital of the Dominion. He is, we believe, to occupy a prominent position in the office of the Minister of Customs. Mr. Johnson's abilities, sterling character and genial manners, amply qualify him for the most important trusts, and his numerous friends in New Brunswick will be rejoiced to hear of his promotion by the General Government.—*News.*

(Special to the Colonist).

OTTAWA, (evening), Nov. 11, 1867.

On Friday last Hon. Mr. Howe gave notice that he would move an amendment to the Address in answer to the Governor's Speech The Hon. gentleman delivered a long and effective speech, which was much applauded.

The Hon. Dr. Tupper, C.B., replied in a style which carried the House to a point of highest enthusiasm. On our arrival here on Saturday we found his speech the subject of universal comment, and everywhere eliciting unbounded admiration.

Sir J. Alexander MacDonald explained the position of the Hon. Mr. Archibald, and attributed Mr. Galt's retirement from the Government to circumstances of a private nature.

Mr. Galt's resignation has caused some delay in submitting the tariff. It will probably be introduced in about eight days.

Mr. Galt has resigned because he wishes to devote his time to the settlement of his own affairs, much deranged by the failure of the Commercial Bank.

To-day, after several Canadians had spoken on the Union side, Mr. Howe said he would not move any amendment.

Stewart Campbell, Esq., declared his intention to promote the success of the Dominion, and deprecated any movement for repeal. His speech was enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Gray of New Brunswick, only lost the Speakership by one vote.

Mr. Tilley, of New Brunswick, is much spoken of as the future Finance Minister of the Dominion.

A rumour that Mr. Rose takes Mr. Galt's seat in the Privy Council is not correct.

Mr. Fisher, of New Brunswick, in moving the Address, delivered a very effective speech.

Everything favourable for a peaceful Session.

Ottawa is crowded with visitors. G.

THE WEST INDIES.—TERRIBLE TORNADO AT ST. THOMAS—THE TOWN IN RUINS—LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.—HAVANA, Nov. 6.—An official despatch from the superintendent of the Royal Mail Steamship Company at St. Thomas, to the British Consul in this city, says all the property of that company has been destroyed by a terrible tornado which took place on the 29th ult. The steamer *Rhone* was lost on Peter Island and the *Wye* on Buck Island. The *Conway*, Captain Hammock, went ashore on Tortola Island, and the *Derwent* at St. Thomas. The *Solent* and *Tyne* were dismasted. The town of St. Thomas is in complete ruins. Fifty vessels were ashore. The loss of life has been very great and the dest