Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, NOV'R. 21, 1860.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Obituary, Revival, and other notices addressed to us from any of the Circuits within the bounds of the Connexion, shall pass through the hands of the Superintendent Minister. Communications designed for this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer in confidence.

We do not undertake to return rejected articles.

We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of our correspondents.

The Millenium,

A SUBJECT OF REASON AND REVELATION.

Events of stupendous importance appear to be following each other in our day in such rapid succession, that the most vigilant minds cease to wonder as they pass. If there be a probability that the discovery of communication by electricity has been reserved for the benefit of this advanced age of the world's history, it seems more than probable that no other age required so much its lightning promptitude. In the days of few and tardy events, when men fought with halberds, or entered but seldom on plans of hostility, the flaming beacon on an adjoining hill-top —itself an imitation of some other signal in the distance—might meet all the necessities of the juncture. But ours is no ordinary era. When we *do* but contemplate the history of the past fifty years—and it is seldom that the sweeping stream of occurrences permits any such lengthened rest upon its bosom—we cannot fail to think and wonder. The most astute Nestor of the past half century would have smiled incredulously at the bare recital of what is now adopted as a portion of our history. Had it been said to him,—fifty years hence the science of war shall be so perfect that nations will abandon its study to enjoy a respite which cannot be disturbed but at the sacrifice of millions of money, and thousands of lives. Fifty years hence the Pope of Rome will be a suppliant for sympathy, sustained by the pittance of a portion of his votaries, and pitied, if not despised, by the rest.—Fifty years hence China will be compelled to relinquish its prejudices, mollify its pride and inflexibility, and listen with abject submission to the dictates of a nation by twenty times its inferior in numbers and affluence.—Fifty years hence Africa shall develope to the investigations of a persevering traveller villages peopled with the children of industry, and ruled by precepts worthy of cultivated minds.—Fifty years hence Christendom will be encircled with a belt of communication, conveying with lightning influence and rapidity all intelligence, in a period the minuteness of which will defy the calculations of philosophers.—Fifty years hence ships will publish the announcement of their own arrival in America one hundred and seventy hours after they have left England.—Fifty years hence the Missionaries of the cross to heathen lands will be numbered by thousands and the Bible by millions—we say had some one thus spoken to a sage of fifty years ago, the old man would have shaken his hoary locks and seriously doubted the sanity of this oracle. Yet this is but a modicum of the reality. The past half century, if it has not achieved much in the way of diffusing truth amongst the nations, elevating the standard of a world's morals, and subjugating principalities and powers to the sceptre of Immanuel, has at least opened up a wider and more encouraging field for future operation. And the Omniscient eye alone can discern what fifty years may accomplish, now that many obstructions are removed, and the channels of truth prepared for their object. Tell us not of mountain obstacles still existing—of tribes untamed, lands unexplored, ferocity unsubdued, and gigantic systems of idolatry and iniquity towering high above the ignorance of our fallen humanity—in the pathway of Jeshurim's God these are but as particles of dust which He can shake to the four winds of Heaven as He passes on to glorious conquest.

Nor can we omit the mention of another feature peculiar to our own day—the almost world-wide cry of the Church for purity to itself and liberty to the nations. No mere casualty could have prompted various Churches in various kingdoms, at the same moment, to anticipate anxiously, and supplicate ardently the conversion of the world. There was a Providence in the general expectancy which preceded immediately the advent of the Messiah—there is unquestionably a Providence here also. And it may be, that as in the one case ignorance and unbelief closed effectually the eyes of men against the clearest evidences, and the most conclusive precursory manifestations; so in the other, mens' doubts and disputations may engage their attention till the entire transcendent scheme of universal restoration may spread all its undisguised excellencies before them. That precepts and prospects should be scrupulously weighed in the balance of matured and sanctified judgment, we readily admit; but it becomes not christians to indulge in scepticism where the word of God may be impugned, and the development of its grandest enterprises retarded.

It cannot be denied that the numberless volumes which have been given to the world on the probable period and peculiar mode of the milleniums advancement, as various in their conjectures—for at best they only reach conjecture —as the idiosyncracies of their authors, have proved defective, as all mere human calculations must; yet the grand fact itself is no less a subject of the clearest revelation. And, indeed, we are frank to confess, that each repeated failure of this kind, whether emanating from the world-renowned expositor of abstruse prophecy — Dr. Cumming — whose works exhibit occasionally, admixture of the truly sublime, richly figurative, and sadly ludicrous, or any other source, down to the merest child in philosophical and prophetical lore who dips his hand in these troubled waters, has only the more deeply convinced us that the latter-day glory is more a subject for prayer and practical effort than for abstract speculation. Yet let us not close our eyes to the object itself, whose magnitude and mystery thus place at defiance the investigations of the most learned and gifted; like all other great events of divine prediction, it will doubtless afford ultimately cause for extensive astonishment in the manner of its development, while, as in past instances, the recorder of its certain accomplishment and retrospective characteristics will be its most truthful author.

The duty of all true Christians, then, is to cherish an ardent desire for and expectation of the world's conversion. And these,-instead of destroying, will rather create a necessity for more earnest supplication at a Throne of Grace in behalf of the object. When Daniel, an exile from home and its blessings, "understood by books the number of the years" connected with his people's captivity, and joyfully contemplated the near approach of liberty and restoration, he did not forget his duty in the enthusiasm of his rejoicing, but "setting his face unto the Lord God to seek by prayer and supplications, with fasting, and sackcloth, and ashes," breathe utterance to language of deep abasement, mingled with sublime confidence in the Divine faithfulness. The hopeful features of our day are the only records which can be taken in connection with the simple letter of revelation, to lead us to a fond hope that a bright day is dawning upon our earth; the example of the ancient patient prophet may be safely adopted,—men of less penetration and equal sinfulness may well bow lowly at the feet of Israel's God, devoutly exclaiming, "Even so come Lord Jesus."

There is no branch of Christ's heritage which more justly demands our reverence, as Wesleyans, than the Anglican Church. It nurtured us until our energies were at last ready to expand, and until only the quickening power of divine grace was necessary to develop a system vigorous and substantial, and whose heaven-derived power was destined to permeate the nations of the earth. Like the offspring of the fabulous Phœnix, we sprang from the ashes of a defunct Parent; but mythology, to represent our case correctly, would require to transform the fable, by causing the Parent's dust to revive in the act of giving existence to its progeny, or by making the progeny infuse a portion of its own new existence into the Parent. The highest veneration which mortals are capable of cherishing for any object subordinate to Christ, has been cheerfully conceded to the Church of England by the brightest ornaments of our beloved communion. Our venerated Founder retained for it the most tender attachment, amid persecutions from its votaries, and contumely from the world, until the day when, overwhelmed by a burden of fourscore years and four, he sank into an honored grave. Our ardent Poet clung to its altars and singularities, even while spurned by the rude hands of its ministering Priests, with a tenacity which was sublime in its very weakness. Our ablest Theologian, while he exposed its puerilities, and condemned the errors of its votaries, who brought their native scepticism or heterodoxy into its communion, yet waged an earnest and successful war with its enemies, by advocating eloquently the good which remained. Nor is this reverence yet extinct. Our most select literature is plentifully interspersed with gems of the first magnitude, originated and polished within its pale. Many of its sainted, as well as some of its living, sons and daughters we claim as brethren and sisters worthy of their position, and of our best affection. If, therefore, we turn upon the Church of our forefathers an eye of scrutiny, it is because we feel its errors to be a special reproach to Christianity, and, as such, to be no slight stigma upon our own branch of it.

The grand fault, then, of that Church—and one which confronts us in well-nigh every land where it has found a lodgement—is its increasing conformity, in externals and spirit, to that religious system against which, since the days of the Reformation, it has not ceased to protest. Gaudiness and genuflections in sacerdotal dress and manner, combined with fatal heresy in the expositions which characterize what professes to be divine worship and service, are now as familiar to many so-called Episcopalians as the routine of their daily duties. It is only occasionally, however, that the spectator not identified with its brotherhood, is startled by some freak of presumption or audacity on the part of its ecclesiastical functionaries. The parading of a large wooden cross through the streets, to the Cathedral of St. John's Newfoundland; the annual address of Bishop Field to his clergy, advocating elaborately the doctrines of Transubstantiation and the Real Presence; with the yet later infamous attack of an Anglican Clergyman upon the Bible society while lecturing at Launceston, are a few of a thousand instances. Such announcements as these cause a momentary shock, and elicit in rapid succession the enquiries—What do they mean? Who is to blame? Where is their consistency? But soon we sink again into indifference till some fresh discovery arouses our attention and bids our lethargy begone. Yes, the stream is rushing wildly, and tends unmistakably to a fatal issue. The stream, we fear, is becoming bitter at its source, and is rapidly transfusing poison to be mingled with the life-blood of its recipients.

Nobly have some of its champions maintained the unequal conflict. The Church, even now, is a not unfitting illustrationof the apostle's figure—a lifeless and offensive mass chained to a groaning and imploring body. Tractarianism has seized upon its vitals, and misery, pain and death are the result. Remedies have been suggested, and painful operations have been performed, but still the patient gives conclusive symptoms of syncope and morbosity. Never has there been such an urgent necessity existing in the Church of England for the expression of deep contrition, which it would do well to receive with the various other peculiarities of its adoption from the Papacy,—*mea culpa, mea maxima culpa.*

There is a kind of insanity which disposes its subjects to conceive extensive projects, and attempt the most dangerous experiments, all in good keeping with the restlessness and recklessness so characteristic of diseased minds, and precisely among this number would we rank Gen. Walker. His career of folly and cruelty has come to a melancholy termination, though it may be neither unexpected nor undeserved. The most deplorable feature, however, in these cases is the unbounded influence which such men exercise over others, perhaps not more free from aberration than themselves. To see these standing side by side with their infatuated leaders, braving alike the shot of the enemy, and the displeasure of nations, sinking at every step more deeply into irretreivable ruin, is painful enough, but to witness their ultimate punishment, though sufficiently condign, for guilt of which they could scarcely be said to be the authors, calls forth all the sympathy of our better nature. Disappointment, and disease had frequently frustrated the most hopeful anticipations of this desperado; an injured and indignant government has now, terminated his frenzical caprices with his valueless existence. It is a subject worthy of study, that under the administration of Britain, renegades are quickly brought to justice, and riotous proceedings as promptly quelled. An ebullition of public feeling, such as lately occurred at Kansas, would be for the authorities of England but a matter of mere brief experiment, while in America it was sufficiently serious to endanger the constitution of the Empire. It is possible—all gasconade to the contrary, notwithstanding—that John Bull, in his hale maturity, is yet better adapted to exercise dominion over his department of creation, than is Jonathan, in his youthful eagerness. to wield jurisdiction over a single continent.

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

Lukewarmness.

God abhors it, "I will spew thee out of my mouth." He said unto the Church of Laodicea. The threatening has been fulfilled. The Church at that place, established by the Apostles, is not. Half-hearted Christian, read, meditate, and take heed, lest a similar fate befall thee. "I would thou wert *cold* or *hot*." Be one thing or the other. Divide not your service between God and the Devil. "If the Lord be God, follow Him, and if Baal, then follow him. The Great Teacher said long ago. "No man can serve two masters." Those who make the attempt please only one. Satan has no objection against those who endeavour to serve both.

Does not Lukewarmness abound in this our day? How seldom do we find an individual serving God with *all the heart*. We have professors in abundance, but how few are living *daily* in the favour of God! Where is the confidence inspired by the *living faith*? Does it characterize even the *ministry* of this period? Is there not lukewarmness here also? There is a little zeal, but it is often sadly sectarian,—"not the pure flame of love." Whether he be Minister or Layman, whose eye is not single, who does not aim at the Glory of God, in all his movements, he cannot accomplish the work the master intends him to do. The Devil's servants are not lukewarm. Never were they more active than at the present time. Are they not having a revival now, while we are slumbering? Do they not oftener get one from our ranks, than we from theirs? Why have we not more success? Because we displease God by our slothfulness. Do we as ministers *labour* to bring sinners to God *out of* as well as *in the Pulpit*? Are we not afraid of the frowns, of the world? Where is our self-denial? Where this Divine test of Discipleship? Has the offence of the cross ceased? How many among us can truthfully say, "The Love of Christ constraineth me."

Methodism without the vital power of Godliness, is one of the most inefficient systems of religion in the world. We prosper just in proportion as our Ministers and people can say. "*Abba Father*," "*My Lord and my God*. Whenever we get down to "I hope so" then we can do no more than others; the power is gone. Nothing makes a man so active as a sense of the favour of God. It is only while we are kept from evil that we can do good, and is it not the "*peace* of God which keeps our hearts and minds?"

In self examination hope has no place, hope always has reference to the future, examination has not. It refers to the present and to this alone. We are all acquainted with our present spiritual condition. If we have an interest in Christ we *know it*,—for it enables us to "rejoice in hope of the glory of God." We want more of old-fashioned Methodism,—we have its words, and doctrines, but we want more of its Spirit, more of its humility, more of its earnest praying, more of its self-denial, more of its holy courage.

There is not as much lukewarmness in the Pulpit as out it. If we *loved Christ* as faithfully as we preach Him, more good would be accomplished. We need more Holiness—require just as much as Jesus has promised to his faithful people this side the grave,—even to be "*cleansed from all filthiness of the flesh and of the Spirit.*

While thus "dead unto sin and *alive* to God," there is internal vigour, strength and animation. Then are we prepared, to *work*, to *suffer*, to *die*, to *go* to *Heaven*. O for life,—"the life of God in the soul of man!" Holy Spirit breathe upon thy Church the "breath of life," and save us all from Lukewarmness in thy blessed cause. Amen!

G. O. H.

Sydney, C. B. Nov. 12th, 1860.

Canadian Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR,—In assuming the responsibility of sending you occasionally intelligence from a sister Province and especially from a sister Church, it is a relief to know that one's readers are not snarling critics, on the one hand, or captious rivals on the other, but loving, sympathizing, Christian friends. He who, in the solitude of the quiet study of his humble home, pens these lines to be read by thousands, finds, lying deep in his heart, a warm, sincere and earnest love for the People, the Ministers and the Work of the Eastern British America Conference. Within the bounds of that Conference were spent the earlier years of a still youthful Ministry; and there, too, were received the first seals to that Ministry, and it would be strange, with such associations, if there were no fond feelings of attachment and regard still lingering in the bosom. Is it too wide a stretch of a sanguine heart to hope that these feelings are reciprocated?

In the essential principles which render Methodism *distinctive* and *unique* among the Churches of Christendom, the Canadian Church differs not from her younger sister of Eastern British America. There are preached the same glorious doctrines, and there is enforced the same discipline; there burns upon the heart of her ministry the same quenchless zeal for the salvation of souls, and that ministry is accompanied by the same living unction from on High. How could this be otherwise, for with only a *seeming* oneness in some branches of Christ's Church, and with all the boasted parade of unity in the Papacy, Wesleyan Methodism in doctrine, in discipline and in grand moral conquest is the same all the world over. May she never prove recreant to that great trust committed to her charge "to spread Scriptural Holiness over the land." In some minor points Canadian Methodism differs from the Methodism of Eastern British America.

The practice of what is termed paying Ministers "*in kind*" is still prevalent on some of the Circuits of this Conference to a much greater extent than in your Conference. This consists in paying the Minister's allowances for *board, horse keep, &c.*, in provisions instead of in cash. The practice originated in the early settlement of the country when provisions were plenty and money scarce, or when both were scarce, and is still continued from some mistaken notion that it is easier to pay "*in kind*" than in Cash. The system, with few, if any redeeming features, entails upon the Minister many serious inconveniencies. With him it is either a feast or a famine. If the Stewards neglect him he must either fast or beg,—or if under some universal happy impulse they all remember him, he and his family must either feast to their injury, or he must turn merchant and vend his wares or suffer them to waste. Until it can be shewn that the relative value of a bag of flour is less than the flour's worth in cash, and the labour of the farmer and his team *all* in conveying it to the Parson's domicile,the system remains unsound, and ought to be exploded.

Special Services or Protracted Meetings are far more common with us than with you. I am safe in the assertion than in two thirds of the Circuits of this Conference, at least seven months of the year, from the middle of September to the middle of April, are spent, with slight interruptions, in this work. When so many special exercises are held,a large proportion are comparative failures, while the success of the remainder is to a great extent lessened from that indifference and hardness of heart which familiarity with such exercises too often engenders. A careful discrimination both as to time and place, combined with discretion in the management of Protracted Meetings, would, most assuredly, exhibit more pleasing and gratifying results.

The Camp Meeting which is so rare with you, is among our established usages in Canada West. Every District has its one, two or three Camp Meetings during the Summer. Our people hail the regular return of such Meetings with great delight, and spare no pains and shrink from no sacrifice to make them successful. There are always from ten to twenty Ministers in attendance, with a large Staff of Local Preachers and Prayer Leaders. They are a God-honored Institution, and many are the trophies won to Christ beneath the burning eloquence of the man of God in the tented grove. The stiff, starched *stickler* for order finds his nicely spun theories sadly at fault upon the Camp Ground,—with fifty or a hundred voices all blended in one sincere, earnest, believing prayer to God, there is a heavenly harmony amid apparent confusion. As one has said there is a "*harmonious confusion.*" With no single voice heard distinctly, it is enough to feel the power of God and to tremble weep, and rejoice in his manifested presence. Quite a number of our most useful ministers have been converted to God upon the Camp Ground.

Our Quarterly Meetings combine with the business Meeting, a religious service on the Saturday and on the Sabbath. There is the Love Feast, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and the preaching of the Word. In some Central Church the Circuit membership gather from many miles around, in high expectation of a rich Baptism of the Holy Spirit, and rarely are they disappointed. Quarterly Meetings are generally seasons of deep and abiding spiritual power; they not only present a fine opportunity for friendly greetings among the people, but also of interchange among Ministers, at once pleasing and refreshing.

There may be in the two Conferences a slight difference in the "*modus operandi*," but with both there is the same great object in view; and there are realized the same grand and glorious results—the conversion of sinners to God.

The present year has witnessed the publication of two new works by members of the Conference: the Life and Journal of Kah-ke-wa-quona-by, *alias*, the Rev. Peter Jones, a Wesleyan Missionary and Indian Chief, by the Rev. Dr. Wood, the esteemed Superintendent of our Missions; and "Past and present," by the Rev. John Carrol. They are both very readable books. Peter Jones speaks to us in his own artless and unadorned style, and no one can read the book without a feeling of respect and admiration for the man. He was one of the first fruits of Missionary enterprise among the Indians of Canada, and from the time of his conversion to his death was the same humble, consistent and useful Christian and Christian Missionary. "Past and Present" is written in a lively, racy style. The anthor is entirely self-taught, and ranks as a Prince among our ministers; but he is especially prized for his real and unaffected sincerity of heart, and deep and influential piety. His book contains many lively, and some life-like sketches of prominent ministers among his Brethren; but the writer humbly thinks that there could be found in the Conference no better subject for a crayon picture than the author himself. He must be a funny fellow who can deal unsparingly in funny sketches of his Brethren without a "war of words" and painful collison.

VERITAS.

Canada West, Oct 22nd, 1860.

Letter from the United States.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE.

For some weeks past, the country has been in an unusual excitement. The Prince of Wales' visit created a universal interest. Never before has any one visited us, attracting so much attention. All classes received him with a hearty welcome, and paid him due honour and respect. All feel that by his visit, the two countries are more closely united than ever. He has left us with many prayers for his preservation and prosperity.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

Another Presidential election has passed. The excitement for a few weeks past has been intense. Although there were four candidates for the Presidency in the field, there were really but two parties—the anti and pro-slavery parties. The contest was very severe, but the right has triumphed. Lincoln, the Republican candidate, has been elected by a large majority. With an anti-Slavery President and administration, we know not what the South will do. Some of the States threaten secession, but this they cannot do, and if they could and should succeed, it would be their ruin. They must submit, but it will a terrible blow to the institution of slavery. So mote it be!

MR RALPH FARNHAM.

Boston has been honoured with a visit of the only survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill. His name is Ralph Farnham—resides in the State of Maine—and is 105 years old. He enjoys good health—performs some labour—walks with ease —is perfectly temperate—is a devoted Christian, and has been a member of a Christian church for about eighty years. He was visited by large numbers while in Boston, of all classes, and received, mostly in private donations, about seven hundred dollars. His temporal circumstances are moderate.

RELIGIOUS.

Our Conferences have all closed their sessions for the season, and their Reports show an increase of numbers and an advance of Methodism in all respects. A good state of religious interest prevails, and the prospects are cheering for a general revival.

LITERARY.

Our book publishers are quite busy just now, and a large number of new books have been issued, and others are promised soon.

Messrs. James Challen & Son, have issued "The Bible and Social Reform; or the Scriptures as a means of civilization." By Rev. R. H. Tyler, A. M.;—"Old Mackinaw; or the fortress of the Lakes and its surroundings. Rev. W. P. Strickland, D. D.;—"A Man." By Rev. J. D. Bell. Let no one think that the last work—though the title is short—is unworthy of their attention. It is a work of great value—rich in thought—attractive in style—and cannot be read without interest and profit. This enterprising publishing house, have a fine list of publications, and they are increasing it rapidly. Their juvenile works are among the best published.

Messrs. Derby & Jackson, have several works in press, and among them, one from Dr. Teft, on the success of Methodism. It is looked for with considerable interest. We learn that their volume of Punshon's Sermons, recently issued, is having a large circulation. It is certainly a a volume of great value.

The Messrs. Appletons, are progressing with their American work, the "New American Cyclopedia." It has reached its tenth volume, and the eleventh will shortly appear. It is to be completed in 15 volumes, and is a library of itself. No pains—labour, or expense are spared to make it all that such a work should be. It is receiving a large patronage.

CECIL.

November 7, 1860.

ST. JOHN'S N. F. WESLEYAN ACADEMY.—The friends of this highly popular Institution, throughout the Island and elsewhere, will be glad to learn that its success exceeds the most sanguine anticipations entertained of it. Although not one year in existence,—it having been opened, we believe, on the 9th January, 1850—there are at present enrolled on the books of the Institution 61 pupils, two of whom are Pupil-teachers sent by Outport Boards of Education: there are four resident Boarders in the residence of the Principal, the accommodations in that department of the Establishment being of a most comfortable and highly respectable character.—*St. John's Courier.*

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

MR. EDITOR,—DEAR SIR:—Herewith I send you for publication in the *Provincial Wesleyan* a second list of new Subscribers to the Theological Professorship Endowment Fund. The List is neither long nor large, but the Subscriptions will be a great assistance to the Fund, which is yet considerably beneath the amount fixed by the Conference as necessary for the Endowment.

It will be seen by the Treasurers' List of Monies received, which will shortly be placed in your hands for publication, that the Subscriptions have not been paid in very rapidly. I trust, however, that a large amount will yet be forthcoming during the fall, and would take this opportunity, as I will not be able to visit many of the Circuits during the approaching winter, of reiterating the request made in my former letter, that the Subscribers who have not yet paid, will hand the amount of their subscriptions to the ministers on their respective Circuits.

S. AVERY.

Nov. 12, 1860.

Subscriptions to Endowment Fund of C. F. Allison Professorship of Theology.

Rev. F. A. Weldon, omitted in first list	£1	10	0
RIVER JOHN.			
Mitchell Burns	1	0	0
CHARLOTTE TOWN.			
Capt. Mutch	5	0	0
W. E. Dawson	5	0	0
Robert Percival	3	0	0
Wm. Boyle	2	0	0
John Higgins	1	0	0
James Stanley	1	0	0
Wm. Wright	1	0	0
	£18	0	0
MONCTON.			
Mr. E. Stiles	5	0	0
Dr. J. Steves	0	15	0
	£5	15	0
HOPEWELL.			
Dr. Moore	0	5	0
ST. JOHN NORTH.			
Rev. Jas. England	5	0	0
Moses Tuck	5	0	0
John Coleman	2	10	0
Stephen H. Shaw	2	0	0
Alexander Anderson	2	0	0
James Williams	2	0	0
A Friend	1	0	0
David Jones	0	10	0
Hugh Spence.	0	10	0
	£20	10	0

Wesleyan Academy.

TERMINAL EXAMINATION.

As no communication bearing the official *imprimatur* of the Examining Committee has yet appeared in your paper relative to the recent terminal examinations at Mount Allison, you will perhaps allow one whose privilege it was to be present, to remind your readers that, according to custom, the examination of classes in both branches of the Academy occupied the last two days of the fall term, which closed Oct. 30th. The writer, having been absent for some years from Sackville, was highly gratified to find on his return this autumn, that both the Male and Female Academies were in highly efficient and successful operation. This was abundantly evident from the numerous and accomplished officiary employed in each,—the large number of students in attendance,—and the marked progress which the latter were making in the various branches of useful learning to which their attention was being directed. And if this was the conviction produced by a visit to the Institution on an ordinary occasion, it was fully confirmed by the recent public examination.

On Monday, Oct 29th, the examination of classes was conducted simultaneously, in both branches of the Institution. In the Male Academy, classes were examined in Reading,English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Rhetoric, Chemistry, French, Latin and Greek; and in the Female Academy, in English Grammar and Analysis, Geography, English History, Arithmetic, Algebra, French, Grammar and Latin. We had the pleasure of listening this day to the examination of the young gentlemen in Rhetoric, Algebra, Latin Grammar, Cæsar, Greek Reader, and Homer; and of the young ladies' in Analysis, Arithmetic, Algebra, French, Latin Reader and Cicero, and take pleasure in saying that the performances of both were highly creditable, evincing generally a pretty accurate acquaintance with these studies, so far as they had been pursued during the term.

On Monday evening, an Exhibition took place in Lingley Hall; at an early hour the Hall was respectably filled, and the exercies of the evening were commenced by some very good vocal music, from a class which had been for a short time under the instruction of Professor Bill. Then followed Declamation by quite a number of young gentlemen. The pieces were well spoken, and showed that considerable attention had been given by the speakers to Elocutionary Exercises. The audience was then favoured with a rich treat in the form of an Inagural Address, which was read by David Allison, Esq., A. B., who, during the last term entered upon his duties as Classical Professor in the Male Academy. It is to be hoped that Mr. Allison will give this interesting and eloquent address to the public.

On Tuesday, the young ladies presented themselves in Lingley Hall, and were examined, during the forenoon, in English Grammar, Universal History, Physical Geography, French, Algebra, Mental Philosophy and Chemistry, and displayed the same promptitude and accuracy, in answering questions, working problems and translating, which characterized them on the preceding day. The examination of the young men was conducted during the afternoon, and all present were, apparently, both pleased and satisfied with the thoroughness and readiness, with which they went through their exercises in Geography, Natural History, French, Virgil and Livy in Latin, and Moral Philosophy. In the evening, the Ladies' Exhibition came off. Lingley Hall was crowded to excess by an audience which was evidently delighted, while the ladies sung sweetly, read graceful essays,and declaimed stirring pieces. Much instrumental music was performed by Prof. Ambuhl, who has recently become connected with the Ladies' Academy, some of which was said to be of his own composing.

While attending the examinations, we were particularly struck with the large number of young men in attendance at the male Branch, and the advanced character of the studies pursued by a large portion of the students. From this we may infer that the necessity of a more extended course of study, than is commonly pursued in ordinary Academies is beginning to be felt, and the question is suggested:—"Why does not the Methodist Church of Eastern British America,—sufficiently ample in her pecuniary resources, and certainly not willing to be behind other denominations, either in the thoroughness, or extent of the education of her youth,—make provision for the Collegiate training of young men in connection with the Institution at Sackville?" We can see no good reason why this should not be done, especially as we are convinced that by a very small numerical increase of its present highly accomplished professorial staff, and a comparatively trifling addition to the working expenses of the Institution, as good and extensive an education could be given at Sackville, as is now obtained in any of the Colleges in the Provinces, or in the majority of American Colleges. Hoping that the day is not far distant when the Church will discharge her duty in this respect, and offer to the many young men who desire to complete a course of Collegiate study in the same Institution where their literary aspirations have been first called forth, the opportunity of gratifying their wish.

I am, &c., JUVENIS.

Revival among the military at Sealkote, North-West India.*

The Lord has answered the oft-repeated prayers of His people in this place, and given us an outpouring of His Holy Spirit. We had a precious season of refreshing from His presence about this time last year, when many soldiers in the two regiments here were brought to the Lord; but the present movement amongst the dry bones is of a far more striking character. It began about three months back by the conversion of the officer commanding the troop of horse-artillery at Sealkote. This gentleman had been for many years of his life an infidel. On his conversion, his zeal for the Lord became as striking as his previous opposition had been. In addition to all other previously existing meetings, he organized a daily meeting for his men. The work commenced principally in connexion with these meetings; and during the past five or six weeks the power of the Holy Spirit has been specially felt in our midst. Officers, as well as men, were invited; and I have more than once seen as many as twenty-two gentlemen, civil and military, present, besides the men. Nor were these, and other meetings, the only agencies employed. Visiting from house to house, faithful catechizing over the word of God, powerful appeals to the conscience in conversation, were employed, both by the older Christians, and also more or less by the converts themselves, as they came to the knowledge of the truth. The hand of the Lord was manifestly present, by giving to many the hearing ear, and by disposing very many of the unconverted to receive visits from those who sought the good of their souls, and to sit with them for hours whilst the word of God was applied to their hearts. The results, up to date, have been not less than eleven striking conversions amongst officers, whilst many are seeking after the truth. Some who were cold have been stirred up. Amongst the men (those of the horse-artillery especially) many have been converted, and there were eighteen new communicants from among them at the Lord's table on Sunday last. Drinking has decreased most wonderfully amongst the men of the troop. The officers of it (three out of four of whom have been converted) have, in addition to the evening meetings, instituted prayers for their men every morning in the barracks. From eighteen to twenty-five attend these daily. The Chaplain sometimes conducts them.

Many of the conversions have been very striking ones. One officer, now, as we have reason to believe, converted, had not read his Bible for twenty-one years, and had not been inside a church or chapel for sixteen years of his life. Another, remarkable for his dislike to the Lord's people, now counts them his best friends; others, who but a short time ago were living in sin, now find that *in the strength of Jesus* they can give up every evil habit. Another, brought up as a High Churchman, has learnt in his own experience that it is only the Holy Spirit received by personal faith in the Son of God that can change the heart. Others, proud of their education, extensive reading, and superior intelligence, have learnt the great lesson that they are but babes in Christ Jesus, and that they are yet in ignorance regarding the things appertaining to the kingdom of God. So great is the thirst for the word, that oftentimes meetings are protracted until twelve and one o'clock at night.

The greatest cordiality exists here at present, I am thankful to say between all sections of the church of Christ; and, with the exception of a few isolated soldier-brethren in Her Majesty's 52d Regiment, who did not see their liberty to join in worship to which the unconverted are admitted, and a close-communion American Mission near Sealkote, we all pull together, and are as nearly of one heart and one aim as we are likely to attain to here below. We seek to win souls for Christ, and not to proselytize for any earthly denomination. Our Chaplain has, with the sanction of the Bishop, joined our weekly union prayer-meeting. He gives it out from the pulpit, and preaches in favour of the revival here. How true it is that "love destroys division, and division love!" Let us remember our Lord's prayer, "That they all may be one; as Thou, Father, art in Me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that Thou hast sent Me." (John xvii. 21.)

In conclusion, let me ask, Are you praying for a revival *at your own station*, and *in your own soul?* Have you a union prayer-meeting at which *all* denominations can meet together? Are you personally exerting yourself to win souls for Christ as much as you *could* do, did you fear God more and man less? —*Correspondent of a Minister in the North, July 10th.*

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* Sealkote is remarkable as the only station in the Punjaub where Christian blood was shed in the mutiny. It is well known that the authorities in the Punjaub heartily supported the cause of God; but in Sealkote alone the military Commandments opposed the truth, and there alone the mutiny took effect, and the Commandant was himself put to death by the mutineers. Mr. Hunter, of the Presbyterian Mission at that station, was also murdered. So decided was the conduct of the civil authorities in the Punjaub, that at one station, where the Missionaries thought it might perhaps help to free the hands of the civil authorities if they stopped the public preaching in the bazaars during the height of the excitement, the authorities begged them not to desist, but to go on just as usual.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic

Lady Mulgrave returned in the R. M. S. *Canada*, from England.

Andrew Downs picked Mayflowers in full bloom near his residence a few days ago.

The brig on the stocks at Richmond will be launched in about a fortnight—the keel was laid but two months ago. She is of superior model, and in workmanship equal to any craft built in the Province. May success reward the enterprising builders.

Diptheria is bad in Liverpool, N. S. Mr. Alexander McIntosh, of that town, lost three children, last week, by that disease.—*Reporter.*

RESIGNATION OF REV. JOHN HUNTER.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Hunter's health is not in such a condition as would compel his resignation of his charge. The allusion to his health in the letter read before the Presbytery was only in explanation of his absence from the meeting at which he intended to have tendered his resignation in person. His friends will be gratified to learn that his health is now improved, and that he will in all probability remain here till next spring.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

We have good authority for stating that all the banks in the city, and also a large number of our merchants will commence the decimal system of accounting on the 1st day of January next. The new dollars and cents ordered by the government will be out in the next steamer from England.—*Ib.*

We are happy to be able to announce the formation of an Associated Press in this city, for the reception of despatches from Cape Race, containing news brought by steamers that may be intercepted off there. The Associated Press of New York having leased the Newfoundland telegraph lines for a term of years, commencing the 1st of this month, have kindly consented to place before the Halifax public, all the despatches that may be received at Newfoundland. Extensive arrangements are being made for attaining the news, and when it reaches Pictou, it is to be forwarded on to Halifax, at a trifling expense to the Press. The Associated Press of New York deserves the thanks of the community, and of the Halifax press particularly, for their very liberal and most generous offer.—*Chronicle.*

A marine railway, capable of taking on a ship of 800 tons, is to be built at Pictou. It is to be furnished with steam power for hauling—a manifest improvement over the horse power as used at the Dartmouth railway. The engine is to be furnished by Wm. H. Davis, Esq., at the Pictou Iron Founday, and the work is to be built under the superintendance of Mr. H. J. Crandall of New Bedford, who is a stockholder in the concern. The whole is estimated to cost $16,000, and the stock was all subscribed at a meeting held in Pictou on Friday evening last. Materials for the work will be prepared during the winter, and active operations will be commenced as soon as the ice leaves the harbor in the spring.

SCHOONER CAPSIZED YESTERDAY.—The schr. *Sovereign of the Seas*, Arnold, master, left this port yesterday, about 10 a. m., for Jedore, though it was blowing a gale of wind at the time. Whilst of Chezetcook, a tremendous squall struck and immediately upset her. She had on board at the time four women and seven men, who were all saved by boats which immediately put out from Shut-in Island, off Chezetcook. One woman was severely injured; the master lost about £80 in money, which he had on board, and goods to the extent of £100.

The Yarmouth Agricultural Society held their annual Exhibition on the 1st inst. There appears to have been some good specimens of Cattle, sheep, and farm produce of various kinds. We do not see any mention made of the weight of grain per bushel,—this it would be well always to give, for comparison at other exhibitions. Corn, grown by Mr. Robert Trask, gave 300 grains to the ear. At mid-day the company sat down to a repast, at which C. B. Owen, Esq., and Mr. Harvey Cann addressed the Company on the objects of the society, &c. Foot races, and other out-door exercises, were then engaged in for a time. In the evening the Ladies Sewing Society got up a Tea meeting, which passed off very pleasantly.

SMALL POX.—Dr. Weeks has visited Chezetcook at the request of the Sessions, and states that he found 22 cases there. He has been instructed to render every assistance, and to vaccinate every person within a mile of the settlement. The disease is of the most malignant form. One or two deaths had occurred up to the latest information.

We were much interested a few days ago at witnessing, in the office of the Wesleyan, the working of a recently patented machine for directing newspapers. The names composing the mail list are arranged in the machine with types, and are stamped on the margins of the papers with great rapidity—effecting a saving of time of over seventy-five per cent. as compared with the system of directing by means of pen and ink. This time-saving article is the invention of Rev. Mr. Spencer, a Methodist minister of Toronto, and, we understand, is coming extensively into use in Canada and the United States.—*Sun.*

The burial of the remains of the late Rev. Dr. Twining took place on Monday last. The procession was headed by the regimental bands, playing that most impressive and beautiful creation, "The Dead March," and followed by the military, with reversed arms, and a large number of the citizens. The body was interred at Fort Massey, and the services at the grave were performed by His Lordship the Bishop.

The steamer Ospray, while on her way out of the harbor, for Sydney and St. John's got into collision with the brigt. 'Cordelia,' bound in. The 'Ospray' received considerable damage, and was obliged to put back and discharge. The steamer Merlin having taken on board the mails and cargo, will leave for the above ports this afternoon.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIMB.—On Monday last, Mr. R. Dill, jr., of Great Village, Londonderry, was at that place, engaged with others, in working a rotatory, horse-power, thrashing machine. Something about the machinery working badly, he jumped upon it, while still in motion, to rectify the fault. Whilst doing so, his boot was caught between the cogs of the revolving wheels, and before the horses could be stopped, his foot and leg were drawn in and crushed in a frightful manner. On surgeons being brought to visit the sufferer, it was found necessary to amputate the leg above the knee. The patient survived the operation and, at last accounts, was doing well.—*Recorder.*

The frequenters of the Reading Room may recollect seeing adv