

Earle, Baptists, among the most ardent of the preachers and enjoyers of this experience.

"Names, and sects, and parties fall, Only Christ is all in all."

"If you want to see living epistles of Christ on this subject, that are known and read of all men, go to Prof. Upham, of Brunswick, Me., Mrs. Upham, and the circle of friends that meet with them every week; go to Pres. Finney, of Oberlin, and the hundreds, if not thousands, that have attended to this higher life there; go to Philadelphia and see R. Peckham Smith, a Quaker, who has some 400 men in his establishment, who has lived the higher life for many years, and who has been the means of bringing many others to enjoy it; go to the multitude who attend four different weekly meetings held on that subject in that city; go to New York and see the two large parliours of Dr. Palmer crowded every week by persons from every part of the country, who are living witnesses on this subject, a meeting which has been in progress for more than twenty years; go to friends in Boston, to Dr. Cullis, and the friends who meet weekly at his house in Ashburton Place; go to the wife of one of the Deacons of Park Street Church (whose name I have for the moment forgotten) and the large circle she will introduce you to; go to Mother Munroe, a saint of the first water, connected with the Bromfield Street M. E. Church, who has lived this life for more than forty years, and if you do not find most, if not all of these persons living the lower as well as the higher life, I will give up, and say I have seen an end, not only of absolute perfection, but of Christian perfection.—Zion's Herald.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRU 5, 1871.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR:

ITS PLACE IN HISTORY, AND THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDENCE INDICATED THEREBY.

At the hour of writing, it seems reasonable to believe that the Franco-German War is a thing of the past. It was a tragedy to be fittingly closed by the fall of Paris. That fall was a denouement in some respects utterly unprecedented in the history of human affairs. After such a catastrophe, one cannot suppose that the French will find the heart to renew the unequal strife, even to avoid compliance with the somewhat hard terms insisted on as the price of peace by the triumphant Germans. There is, indeed, a possibility that, at the close of the armistice, now happily established between the belligerent parties, the struggle will begin afresh. For the acts of madness perpetrated in connection with the war by those having for the time control of the destinies of France, may be imitated by their successors appointed by the French National Convention. But at present it cannot be believed that the possibility in this case will be transformed into an actuality. We may therefore, we trust, hold that the Franco-German War is altogether over.

Presuming this belief to be well-founded, one naturally enquires what place in history will the Franco-German War occupy? Measured by the magnitude and perfection of its operations, it will be adjudged worthy to stand at the very head of military achievements. No campaign known to military annals can boast such a succession of events as the capture at Sedan, the surrender at Metz and the capitulation of Paris. Never before was there a great war waged between two not unequally matched belligerents, in which from beginning to end success so persistently declared for one side only. The German Army that has triumphed France in the dust is by far the most tremendous warlike machine that ever took the field. There is a completeness about it terrible to contemplate. Its organization is immensely superior to any other known to the military world. Its system of recruitment; the management of its food-supply department; the care with which its officers have been trained both in the science and the art of war; the surprising excellence of every arm of the service, infantry, cavalry and artillery; the genius and far-seeing sagacity framing its plan of operations; the remarkable ability of its generals in the field; and the soldierly qualities of the men,—their high discipline, their surprising marching power, their headlong dash in the assault, their British like solidity and steadiness in defence—all together form a combination of military excellence that justifies one in asserting that the German Army of to-day never in all things has had an equal. It is absolutely the best the world ever saw, and its achievements have been commensurate with its excellence.

This great German army has carried desolation and woe throughout a large portion of France. It has caused an amount of misery to the French people not to be estimated, or described. Wounds and famines and pestilence and death have attended its march. It has slain its tens of thousands, and widowed and orphaned its hundreds of thousands. Nor have its victories been cheaply purchased. It has poured out its own blood like water on almost a hundred battle fields from Belfort to Dieppe, and from Sedan to Le Mans. And though its self sacrifices, Germany weeps over as perhaps many newly made widows and orphans as humiliated France. Very dreadful indeed has been the slaughter on both sides during this shocking war, and unespeakable the agony and despair resulting to millions who survive.

Why was this dreadful tragedy permitted to be enacted? Was there in the serene heavens, far up above the region where float the storm-clouds of human passion, no eye to pity the suffering millions trembling in the war agony below? Was there no arm that could stay the torrent of evil, that it had to sweep on along its devastating course until there should be scarce any thing left for it to overthrow? Why then, was the dreadful war permitted to rage till it fairly did its worst to the unhappy vanquished, and wrought deadly injury even to the victor? What was the purpose of Providence in its policy of non-intervention to arrest the progress of the war? Was it

that a rotten empire might be swept out of the way to make place for a healthier republican regime, under whose auspices a political millennium might be ushered in among the expectant nations of Europe? Or was it that it had become necessary to lay the proud and stately head of pleasure-loving Paris beneath the conqueror's foot, and trail her fair but dishonoured tresses in the dust? Was French infidelity so much more dangerous and wicked than German scepticism that Germany was made in some sense the scourge of God to whip back France from unbelief to faith. That is, we think, a feeble philosophy that would thus fully account for the occurrence of the Franco-German war.

The purposes of the Almighty are far-reaching, and some of them past-finding. Long years hence, however, Christian thinkers may be able clearly to unfold the philosophy of the Franco-German war. At present the wisest will speak hesitatingly and guardedly on the subject. It is to be hoped that the terrible ordeal through which the gallant French nation has passed, and is still passing will be productive of great ultimate good to the French people. But that which is already certain concerning the results accruing from the Franco-German war, is that the Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope is clean gone, that the Unity of Italy is effected, that an Italian Prince of liberal sympathies sits upon the Spanish throne, that France, previously the Champion of the Papacy, and its chief supporter of its missionary operations, is displaced from the military supremacy of Europe, that German unity is assured around Protestant Prussia as its nucleus, that there has sprung up along the weakest flank of the Russian Empire the strongest military power in the world, able without striking a blow to put a period for many a long day to further Russian aggrandisement, and that that power is United Germany whose heart, head and hand is Protestant Prussia. It is impossible not to see in what direction these facts point, and equally impossible not to believe they were contemplated by Providence while permitting the Franco-German War to work out its natural issue.

J. R. N.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

"The severity of the weather—The King of Spain—Death of Marshal Prim—The Month—Cotton—Batter Day for Italy—Temperance progress—The course of the War—A departed Friend."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—We are in the midst of a real winter. Snow upon the ground for three weeks, and how much longer we cannot tell. The rivers, lakes and canals are frozen over, and the pumps are frozen up. It is said to be the coldest winter since 1860, and it is by far the coldest which your correspondent has known since his return from Eastern British America.

It is not so much the severity of the cold as our unpreparedness for it. It is difficult to keep the best houses warm with such stoves as are used, and in the absence of sleighs, furs, and buffalo skins, we suffer more in travelling during a severe winter than you with all your American equipments. The ice has been strong and in consequence the accidents have been comparatively few. It has been on the Railway that human life has been so fearfully imperilled. Ten accidents were reported as having occurred in the space of twenty-four hours. The slippery rails, the iron wheels, made more rigid and unyielding by the severe frost, and the complicated points; have all conspired to swell the chapter of accidents and deaths on the rail.

Spain has at length an enthroned King. The newly elected sovereign has made his triumphant entry into his capital, and retained solemn oaths in the presence of the authorities, and thus a new chapter begins in the history of the people. The young King is the son of the King of Italy, the new sovereign ruler of Rome, who is under the law of ex-communication and is written down in certain quarters as one of the wickedest of men, and the most rebellious son of the Pope.

Truly it is a dark day for the Republic. His friend, "the eldest son of the Church," a prisoner in Germany, the devoted Empress a refugee in Protestant England, the Italian masters in Rome, and now upon the throne of the most dutiful Isabella of Spain, sits the son of the man whom most the Pope hates.

A very dark cloud rested upon Spain in the very hour of its joy. The faithful and devoted Marshal Prim, who had been at the helm of affairs for the past two years, and had conducted the destinies of the nation with much success had fallen by the bullets of foul assassins just as he was about to set out to meet his new Sovereign.

The first visit made by the King was to the widow of the murdered noble, and all Europe mourns over the untimely death of a true son of his country, and one to whom that country was deeply indebted.

rewarded with a fair degree of success. Our own Temperance Magazine enters upon its fourth year with an increased circulation and a firmer hold upon the hearts of the Methodist people. We trust on the whole that the great work of the Temperance reform is making good and satisfactory progress.

The War in France continues. In the midst of snow and ice, and while some perished in the fierce cold, the deadly strife raged on. The bombardment of the city of Paris has fairly begun and so far the advantage seems to be on the side of the Germans. Unless it comes it is generally concluded that Paris will speedily capitulate, to save itself from the horrors of famine more than from the storm of shot and shell. Yet even this will not conclude the fierce conflict. It is claimed that millions of indignant Frenchmen are arming and preparing for further campaign against the enemy, even if Paris should fall.

It is beyond the power of mortals to foresee the end. It is mournfully to think or write about the terrific conflict and the ever deepening tide of human misery and woe.

We have sorrowed with you dear Mr. Editor, and with the side of the death of the Hon. John H. Anderson, our firm and true friend for many years. A living and good man has passed away from your midst to the rewards of the blessed. Deeply indebted to our departed friend and to his estimable family during all the years of his Christian baptism at the Communion rail. Others are to be received, and the promise of a shower is given to us. May the entire land be redeemed to God and the Lamb.

NEW PARSONAGE. When the present incumbent reached this charge, two years ago, the need of a suitable house in which to reside was more deeply felt than ever. A canvas was soon begun. Officials were summoned for counsel. These afforded but little to stimulate. A heavy Church debt, depressed times, an empty exchequer,—each and all were urged in turn. One Christian baptism at the Communion rail. Others are to be received, and the promise of a shower is given to us. May the entire land be redeemed to God and the Lamb.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY. Mr. Editor,—Our friends generally, and the friends of Margaret's Bay in particular will be glad to learn that the loss which our circuit has recently sustained in the destruction by fire of its mission house has not wholly dispensed us. Cast down we are not destroyed. Although for the time stunned by the suddenness and force of the blow, yet with returning consciousness come signs of returning energy. We are now intent on rebuilding our house by the erection of a new parsonage which we trust will be soon rendered as comfortable and inviting as the old one. Our friends here in proportion to their ability have done nobly, more indeed than could have been expected or even hoped, thus showing themselves deserving of that assistance which has hitherto been kindly extended to them, from which we believe will now be refused in the time of their severest need. Margaret's Bay has a claim upon our affection and assistance which as a denomination we cannot ignore. It is one of the older circuits and the scene of the labors of a large number of our ministers, all of whom can bear witness to the kindness, the honesty, the deep piety and the earnest love for the fisherman, who has ever characterized this simple, honest people. It is true—"The Bay," is not what it once was in regard to material wealth. The "schools" of fish upon which the inhabitants have always depended for support have, for the last eight or ten years been like angels visits, and the poor fishermen, experiencing the sickness of heart which springs from hope deferred, watching and waiting in vain, have been reduced from a state of comfortable independence to one of almost abject poverty. Many have removed from the place, and those who remain resemble their former selves only in their kindness and readiness to spend and be spent in the cause which is ever dear to them. If it is opposed to the practice of Methodists to abandon a post which they have long held it is certainly open to desert those who by the dealings of Providence have been rendered less able to help themselves, and more in need of aid for much spiritual good. The work of the Church numerically is attributable not only to the removal of many from the place, but also to the indifference with which the circuit has been treated in the appointment of ministers.

Too often wholly neglected, it has been left to the ministrations of the surrounding Churches who have gradually, and in rounds upon it. When supplied, the supplies have been fitful and for short periods, generally local preachers, or young men placed here till wanted elsewhere. As a natural consequence there has arisen much irregularity and uncertainty in the ministrations of the sacrament has been administered, I believe, not more than twice during the last half dozen years, baptism has been administered in the majority of cases by Episcopal Clergymen, and marriages have been performed almost altogether by the same. It will be perceived that the ministrations that however zealous the temporary occupants of the position might be, the Church has had but little chance of making progress when surrounded by denominations under the charge of settled and energetic pastors. It was the hope that Conference would be induced to send them an ordained minister, and that such a minister would more resembling a church, that led them to put forth efforts to finish the old mission house, and when that was destroyed to put forth greater ones to replace it. We feel confident that our friends will sympathize with us in our endeavors, and, to the extent of their ability give us that assistance which is of more practical value than any other. Let him know that he that converteth a sinner from the error of his ways, &c. A large and intelligent congregation greatly appreciated the discourse, and I trust as one manifestation of that appreciation will give more largely than ever before to the cause of missions.

NEW GERMANY.—Bro. Caleb Parker writes 30th of Jan. "I never felt more in need of Divine guidance and strength than at present. I began a class of foreign students and there was but a scanty attendance of nearly thirty every class it has been held. There are seven preaching places and they are at long distances from each other. Some of the friends have promised to take me to the different places till the Conference, as I told them that I should not be willing to incur the expense of purchasing a horse. I am intending to hold special services at the different places in the circuit, and I hope that good results will follow. I trust that we shall have days of converting power."

DIARY.—Bro. Jesse Giles writes Feb. 1. "I have been at Digby the last three weeks assisting Bro. Brown. My time spent with him has been very profitable to myself. We have had some very good meetings. Now, much excitement but a melting influence. Last Thursday evening after the close of the more public services we called a meeting for penitents, in which five professed to have found peace in believing on Jesus' blood."

ACCIDENT.—A brakeman named McLean fell from a coal train near the Acadia Mines on Thursday night, and a car passing over him broke both his legs, rendering amputation necessary.

Your Obedt. servt., J. B. BORDEN. Feb. 1st, 1871.

BARRINGTON CIRCUIT.

DEAR EDITOR,—Your column of Church news is most interesting to many of your readers. It brings good cheer to many hearts, and it seems most desirable that this very holy place in the WESLEYAN should be filled with choicest gems. And if you deem this suitable, give it the humblest place, at the foot of the column.

GATHERING SHEAVES. The heavenly seed has been scattered—sown in watchings, with hopeful tears, have followed. The reaper has soon come upon the sower, and both have rejoiced together. The Holy and Faithful One has given fruit unto life eternal. Two Sabbaths since, fourteen persons were added to the Church, five in turn, one in the month of the Communion rail. Others are to be received, and the promise of a shower is given to us. May the entire land be redeemed to God and the Lamb.

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POLITICS AND THE PAPACY.

Archbishop Manning, in one of his characteristic concise and clever utterances, said: "It is a lament and an illusion to distinguish between politics and religion; politics are a part of morals, and they cannot be separated; morals are a part of religion, and they are indissoluble." Here, in a certain sense, is an obvious general truth; but the expression has peculiar relevance to the religious system, essentially intensely political, of which that dignity is one of the ablest champions. Palmy was those days of the Papacy when the people, blinded by superstition, were virtually without political existence; the brave old times of feudalism, when the divine right of kings was accepted without demur, and the divine right of priests, its correlative, was a doctrine even more sacredly revered. The Popedom then was in the zenith of its grandeur and arrogance. For if kings presumed to assert their divine right in opposition to that of the priests, the people, whose superstitious fears threw them into the hands of the priests, were so played off against their civil rulers, that to avoid the consequences of the Vatican thunders, even emperors were obliged to stoop to the most abject submission.

The Reformation inaugurated a new era. The Papacy, from its essentially political character, was all-powerful while it could control political forces, but for the same reason, the instant it ceased to direct them, it is doomed to suffer reverses, and eventually to be wrecked by their energy. The Reformation generated free thought, and developed individual rights of conscience and of opinion. In the outset the fondly cherished figment of the divine right of kings was called in question, and of Romish priests were encouraged by this new popular sentiment to shake off the ecclesiastical tyranny by which for ages they had been fettered. Accordingly, we see Henry VIII. of England, in arbitrary style, correcting the scandals of the clergy and confiscating the rich lands and treasures of the monasteries. The doom to which the course of events was thus leading the Papacy was delayed by its votaries artfully whispering in the ear of royalty the famous doctrine of "No bishop, no king," for a season reconciled the monarch and the priest, and those of the people who recognized the rising spirit of their age were in consequence made the victims of a fiery persecution.

The principles of freedom, however, could not be crushed out, and the reaction against the new complications inaugurated by the Reformation, as it is called, and the intolerance of the clergy led to the calling in question of the divine right of kings, which was a glorious movement, and freed the consciences of the noblest men of the nation from an intolerable despotism. The revolution which gave rise to the American Republic was a further development of the same idea; and this in its turn prepared the way for the French Revolution of 1789. The Revolution in France, which was a political earthquake, has succeeded each other in such rapidity, in France, Italy, Germany, Greece, Spain, Rome, as to characterize this era in the annals of history. In all these commonions the Papacy, unable to ride upon the storm, has suffered from its vicissitudes, and is evidently destined to suffer even yet more severely.

The doctrine of divine right with respect to popes and kings is now effete, but seems likely to be revived in a form perhaps intrinsically not less pernicious—viz., with respect to peoples. Kings have already paid homage to this rising giant in their support of the papacy, as it is called; and with respect to foreign nations, even the Pope has recognized it, though he stoutly refuses to acknowledge its operation in respect to the patrimony of Saint Peter. Archbishop Manning may denounce the recent act of the Romanus as "an act of rebellion against the throne of God," but the majority in Rome had no right to dispose of that which Catholics everywhere have justly claimed. But, true or false, or unjust, there is the ugly fact; and Catholics may assemble and pass resolutions to the effect that the circumstances of the case would justify the intervention of all Christian Governments in favor of the restoration of his Holiness to his sovereign rights, but alas! the day is too far advanced. What then must be the issue? According to the Earl of Denbigh, "if anything goes wrong with the seapower of the great Christian watch," as he styles the Pope, "the whole machinery of the world will be certainly in the hands of the temporalities which have gone grievously wrong with him of late."

"A free Church in a free State" is not only beautiful in theory, but practicable—viz., where the constitution of the Church is not political, and its relations are therefore simply religious and its jurisdiction is the case with Romanism. Consequently the Papal and the civil politics cannot independently co-exist without unpleasant friction, and rude and disastrous collision, in which—all the more surely for its affecting infallibility—the weakest must go to the wall. No sooner was Rome occupied by the Italians, Catholics though they be, than the Pope found, which is practically the same, imagined he found, the spiritual liberty of his Eccumenical Council infringed, and accordingly disbanded it. Next he had to complain, when, in the exercise of his supreme apostolical power, he fulminated his last act of excommunication against Victor Emmanuel, and the encyclical announcing it appeared in the *Unita Cattolica* on the morning of the 22nd of November, that the journal was consequently seized by order of the Government of the excommunicated King. And still more recently, according to an advice received by Archbishop Manning, the Cardinal Vicar of Rome had been obliged to issue an order that the host should no longer be carried openly through the streets with tokens of adoration, but secretly, as it is carried in heretical London. Such episodes sufficiently indicate that the honorable member for Dunbar, the nephew of the late celebrated Father Mathew, speaks soberly when he maintained that "the spiritual independence of the Pope is, in the present state of Europe, inextricably involved in the temporal power." Whether this dependence is to the credit of the Papal system is another question; but hence, at the present state of the attitude of political forces, as well as the vision of prophecy, indicates its doom; it may linger in its death, but those who look for its recovery will be blessedly disappointed.—*London Watchman.*

THE BOSTON MATTER.—It is rumored, and alleged to be pretty well understood, that the English Law Officers of the Crown, have pronounced in favor of the right of the Government of New Brunswick, as representing the Crown, to remove Mr. Bosford from his position as Clerk of the Legislative Council.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY MEETING.

CENTENARY CHURCH, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Last evening the Annual Meeting of the Centenary Wesleyan Church was held at 7 o'clock. The proceedings opened by singing a hymn, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Daniel.

Thomas Temple, Esq., son of a venerable Wesleyan Minister, the Rev. William Temple, was then called to the chair, and after briefly announcing the object of the meeting, called upon the Rev. Mr. Lathern to read the annual report. It appears from the statement read that the Centenary Circuit contributed \$427.70, of which Miss Minnie Prichard collected \$43.50, Miss Lizzie Bartlett \$46, and Mrs. Ennis \$126.20.

Mr. Lathern said no resolution of thanks to the lady collectors would be moved, but that they would continue to do so, and that the people would show their appreciation of their efforts by contributing largely and freely towards the Missionary cause. He said a letter had been received from Rev. Mr. Duncan Currie stating his inability to attend, but His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was present, and he trusted he would take a seat upon the platform, and although not able to speak much on account of sore throat, would say a few words during the evening.

The Rev. Mr. Daniel then moved the first resolution. He said the Wesleyan Missionary Society had much to be grateful for in the great work that had been accomplished, and the large contributions that had been made to carry it on with still more vigor. Some years ago it was thought that when the foundation was \$200,000, starting the operations of the Society would be complete, but it had reached \$1,000,000, and there is still much work to be done. He referred to the prosperity that had attended the work, and that the branches and other organizations engaged in the same work had prospered.

The resolution was seconded by Rev. Mr. Lathern, in the absence of Rev. Mr. Pope, in a few brief remarks, urging the desirability of consecrating worldly means to carry on good and benevolent enterprises.

The choir then sang an anthem, "I have sent watchmen upon Thy walls." The Rev. Mr. Sprague then moved the second resolution, and said: Christian Missions in heathen lands had most largely occupied the attention of the religious world, but there was in the missionary work to be done in nominally Christian lands an interest that was not carried on in heathen climes. It was the same Truth that had to be preached, but the character of the minds to be impressed was very different. He then referred to Spain, a country become of late so interesting on account of the bloodless revolution by which religious bigotry and oppression were forever put down, and the way opened for England to take steps for the evangelization of her people. For this purpose it is intended by the Wesleyan Missionary Society to raise a fund of \$200,000 to carry on the work there. They have at present but one missionary in Spain, and he has long been stationed at Gibraltar. There is an agent at Barcelona, who occasionally visits Oporto. There are only 18 Wesleyan Church members in Spain, and 218 Sunday school scholars, chiefly the children of Roman Catholic parents.

In Italy no trace now remains of the power of the old petty tyrants, but the gospel can be fully and freely preached at the doors of the Vatican and in front of the oldest Christian temple in the world. There is one Missionary in Padua, 11 Italian preachers and 8 local ministers. There is a Book Concern that is engaged in supplying copies of the Bible, Testaments and religious tracts.

In France there are 8 English preachers with local assistants, and a French Conference doing a large and good work with preachers scattered all over the country. To the Germans—the original heathen, or the wild dwellers upon the beach—now the first military power in Europe and the first in philosophy—it is found necessary to carry the Truth in order to scatter the clouds of rationalism and infidelity which have spread over their country. There are 11 missionaries, 19 Sabbath Schools, 84 local preachers, 1,822 members scattered through 141 towns and villages.

The Rev. Mr. Narraway seconded the resolution. He gave a general view of the position of affairs in the countries mentioned in the resolution, brought about by the great political operations of the past six months, and the wonderful manner in which they have served to open up Europe for the reception of the Bible and religious truth in its simplicity. In doing this he necessarily touched upon the wonderful operations of the Franco-German War. He regarded the battles of Sedan, Metz and Paris as unique in military annals, and the generals who gained them as among the greatest that any age had produced. It had been said that this war was intended as a punishment for Napoleon's pride, for French infidelity, for Parisian vice. But if the nations were to be punished with war for these things, other monarchs, nations and cities could hardly escape. The great fact established by the result of the war he regarded to be the triumph of Protestantism, showing that by the great Protestant nations—England, United States and Germany—God intended to Christianize the world. He traced the downfall of the Papacy and the opening up of Italy to Christian teachers from the first victories of Prussia. Then, had not the Franco-Prussian War been declared, and the Prince of Hohenzollern had declined the candidature of the Spanish Throne, it was most probable the Prince of Asturias, the son of Isabella, would have ascended the throne, and a reaction would have set in opposed to the progress of civil and religious liberty; whereas now the second son of the King of Italy reigns there, and the two countries must go on hand in hand in the track of progress. Thus was shown the great end to be accomplished by a contest which otherwise was to be deprecated and deplored, namely, the breaking up of the Papal power of Europe and the triumph of Christianity by the great Protestant nations.

The resolution was adopted and Haber's Mission Hymn sung. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was then called on. He said it was thirty-one years since he spoke upon the Missionary platform in that Church, and he blessed God that a Missionary spirit had ever been infused into his heart. He referred to the sixty Protestant Missionary Societies in existence, all labouring to diffuse the Truth as it is in Jesus. But among the list of Societies would not be found an organization of the Universalists, for they would have to say to the Fiji Islander "all men will

be saved. Be cannibals to-day and go to Heaven to-morrow." Nor would Unitarians be found on the list, for it would be impossible to go to the heathen without Jesus; nor believers in the Darwinian theories, who regarded monkeys as their poor relations; nor Adventists; nor the pure-prood and cold in heart. He rejoiced in all the Societies at work, but he deplored that there does not exist more union between these Protestant organizations, such as does exist among their missionaries and labourers in heathen lands, who in the face of the enemy, unite to pray and labor for the one common cause. He mentioned a number of interesting circumstances which are narrated to the heathen in Africa and Assam, who had given evidence of the benefits arising from the labors of Christian missionaries. The missionary enterprises were never so successful as at present, and they were sure of success as God was with them.

The Rev. Mr. Cowperthwaite moved the third resolution. He spoke of the wide field of missionary operations now thrown open, especially touching upon China, so lately made accessible to the truths and principles of the Bible. There four hundred millions of human beings, learned only in the maxims of Confucius are waiting to be taught of Jesus by the 140 Protestant missions, and those who may go to aid them, and what is true of China is equally true of India and Africa, for in all the laborers are few. Active agents are needed, but these can only be raised up in answer to prayer, for by their only can men and women be made willing to take their lives in their hands and go forth to instruct the heathen. Individuals, however, should be led in the cause of missions that the Kingdom of Christ may be more fully established.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Deinstadt. The collection amounting to \$125 was then taken up, during which the choir sang the anthem "It is a good thing to give thanks, and the meeting closed by singing the Doxology and the Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Daniel.—*Morning News.*

ANNIVERSARY OF THE HALIFAX INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—1871.

The anniversary of the above excellent institution was held, as announced, on Friday evening, 3rd inst., in the handsome and spacious building recently erected on the grounds near the North West Arm, known as the Forester property. On arriving at the institution visitors were shown first through the adjoining building, which is fitted up for the several employments at which the boys were engaged. The carpenters and kindling wood "operatives" were very busy at work on the ground floor.

On the second story are several rooms for stock and storing, &c. One of these, a very large apartment, intended for a warehouse for cabinet-makers' work and other wooden articles, is at present used as a play room for the boys on rainy days and leisure time. The upper story contains the Tailors' and Shoemakers' workshops. Returning to the main building the numerous friends went through the different rooms, from the basement, wherein are the immense bathing vats in which the juvenile unwashed exercise themselves at tub night, supper and night and morning as well, the spacious hall fitted up with all the usual conveniences. The kitchen, cellars and store-rooms are also here. On the principal floor are the Superintendent's apartments, the Dining-room, and the School, which is a very large one, and arranged with all the necessary desks, benches, blackboards, &c. The next floor above contains a large spare room yet to be appropriated. Clothes Room, Hospital, Mr. Ayer's Room. The whole Attic is used for a dormitory where 75 boys can sleep comfortably and well.

Refreshments in the shape of tea, coffee, and cake were served, and the boys were boundedly set forth for the good of all. At 8 o'clock the boys marched from the work shop, headed by their band in full dress, into the School Room, which was literally crammed by ladies and gentlemen, and the surplus had to occupy the large Hall opening into it.

E. P. Hill, Esq., M. P., occupied the chair, and after briefly stating the order of proceedings, called on the Rev. Dr. Pirkard to offer prayer for the Divine blessing upon the institution and the meeting. The boys now sang very heartily the song, "Come cheerful companions;" and then the Rev. G. M. Grant read a very graphic and interesting report of the history and successful progress of the institution in the past, more especially for the past year. The report shows that all the expenditure, up to the present date, has been paid, with the exception of only \$1100, which the committee are quite sure an appropriate person will speedily contribute. Hon. A. Keith, with a few happy remarks, moved the adoption of the report.

The boys sang "Dare to do right." Rev. Mr. Rogers seconded the resolution. Before putting the resolution the Chairman referred very feelingly to the decease of the late Rev. G. M. Grant, Esq., who was one of the Committee, and stated that he had bequeathed \$2000 for the purposes of the Institution, the cheque for which has been handed to the Treasurer. The Chairman called upon Miller (one of the boys), to address the audience, which he did in a very manly and practical style, interspersed with considerable humor, which created much mirth. Song, "Chide mildly the erring!" Mr. Grierson the Superintendent, gave some very satisfactory statistics, relative to the boys and their work.

Song, "Hark! Hark! Hark!" J. T. Wylie, Esq., moved the appointment of the following gentlemen, as the managing Committee for the ensuing year: P. C. Hill, J. S. Maclean, Rev. G. M. Grant, H. N. Paint, S. A. White, C. H. M. Black, Rev. Geo. Hill, Rev. Mr. Clark, Rev. Mr. Simpson, R. Tremain, S. Brookfield, W. S. Stirling, Treasurer, J. S. Belcher, Secy. Seconded by T. A. Brown, Esq., and passed unanimously. The Chairman offered a few remarks commendatory of the staunch friends of the School. The boys sang "Make your Mark," and the Rev. G. M. Grant delivered the closing prayer.

The proceedings were closed by the boys singing and playing the National Anthem. The audience as they passed out put their contributions into the hands of little Dan, the only invalid in the Home.—*Colonist.*

General Intelligence.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The session of the Legislature was opened with the usual ceremony on Thursday at 2 o'clock. Mr. Troup was elected speaker, after which the Members of the Assembly marched into the Council Chamber and listened to the following speech from His Honor Sir Hastings Doyle: