royal patrons and enterprising followers in the path of discovery, are remembered; but when we call them up from the land of shadows, there is always in the midst of them and before them the great Genoese, with a glory about him in the light of which they shine with a pale ray. So it will be forever. He went on when every other would have given up in despair. He gave a New World to the kingdom of Castile and Aragon. But Castile and Aragon, and all the progeny of their descendant commonwealths, are dwindling and fading away, and a race nearer akin to the old Ligurian—"the world-seeking Genoese"—is from year to year devoting the New World to the great commonwealth of freedom and mutuality.—"*A Run Through Europe*," by *Erastus C. Benedict*.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, NOV'R. 7, 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.

Our Ministry.

NO. IV.

The value of a Theological-school training proper, like a professedly Collegiate training, greatly depends upon the standard of matriculation maintained, and upon the conformity of the pupil thereto. We again express our gratification at the incipient success of the Theological Professorship movement. But that very movement renders it increasingly important to adopt such methods as may best secure a requisite number of students, already fitted by general intellectual discipline, to ensure that the prelections and guidance of that Professorship shall be really effective and useful to the Church. It is our firm conviction that our young candidates ought, if practicable, to have the benefit of a full collegiate course, apart from all considerations of Theological training, which might be combined to some extent, with the senior year, or better still, entered upon when the Collegiate course has terminated. Of any who think we desire too much, we beg to enquire, if this course be justly regarded as *needful* for the ministerial candidates of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Baptists, why is it *needless* for Methodists? If these bodies can equip their men in this fashion, why cannot we? Are our congregations less intelligent than theirs? Is our work less onerous? Is not the fact undoubted that the operation of our Itinerant system has created a more clamorous demand for an able and popular ministry than is heard elsewhere? Our people prize such a ministry when they have it, and they universally desire it. Happily for our Church the Sackville Academy offers its facilities toward the accomplishment of our desire.

We have some reason to believe that the full course of study in the Male Branch of the Sackville Academy is nearly, if not quite, an equivalent for the curriculum of some of our Colonial Colleges. Our subject does not require from us specific reference to the Ladies' Branch; yet we will not forgo the pleasure of remarking, *en passant*, that a thorough mastery of the course prescribed in that Branch will ensure to the happy young lady acquiring it a better education than the lower colonies elsewhere offer to her sex. But to return: young men who, we believe, had not quite completed the Academic course at Sackville, have, with honor to themselves, after protracted examination, been permitted to join the junior class at some of the most respectable American Colleges—that is, they have had two years of Collegiate standing allowed them on the ground of actual mental acquisition—and they have graduated in two years, or are now thus graduating. A slight extension of the Sackville course of study, with a not very expensive addition to its Professorial staff, would enable it to take effective rank in doing full College work, whether it chose to assume the title of College, or to remain content with the less pretending one of Academy. To us it is subject of deep regret that the project of elevating the status of Sackville Academy, entertained two or three years since—in preparation for which a College Charter was obtained from the New Brunswick Legislature—was abandoned for the time; convinced as we are that the project was both wise and feasible. We are sanguine in the hope that long before that charter shall lose its value by remaining inoperative, the Institution will be prepared to assume its required position.

This Institution, while conferring great benefits upon these Colonies at large, has not, as yet rendered to the pulpits of our Church the full amount of assistance needed. How does this happen? Where lies the fault? The *true* answer is not creditable to our body. The halls of that Institution have all along been open to candidates for our Ministry, or for the Ministry of any other Church—not to teach Theology, but to do what was equally needful, and, primarily, more important—to impart mental discipline. And yet how few have tarried within its walls sufficiently long to obtain its much-required aid to the extent desirable. Of all the younger men in our ministry we can think but of one who completed the entire literary and scientific course at Sackville Academy. A few finished their education elsewhere. How came this to pass. How came it that, needing educated men, having men to educate, and facilities for educating them—through the munificent gift of our sainted friend, C. F. Allison—the work was not done? The causes which produced this deplorable state of things were various. In the first place—our Church herself had fixed no particular standard of mental training, either for her candidates when taken on probation, or for her probationers in order to be received into full connexion. If they happened to be highly trained, it was well; if otherwise, they might do the best they could, if so inclined. Secondly—young men themselves, with no just views of the qualifications needful for the effective occupancy of the sacred office; and, perhaps, impelled by an ardent zeal, that taught them all time was lost not devoted to the work in which their hearts panted to engage, were not disposed to spend time and means in securing what the Church did not demand from them, and what, it may be, they deemed somewhat superfluous, or easily attainable in after life. Hence many young men, about to enter our ministry, never went to Sackville at all; some went for one term; some for one year; some longer—but few, sufficiently long, to obtain a tythe of the discipline they needed. In some cases young men had not the means at command to avail themselves of the educational advantages which they eagerly coveted. For such cases the Church had made no provision. These noble youth must therefore enter upon their work poorly prepared, or not at all. Many such, nevertheless, have, by diligent, time-saving, manly, persistent self-culture, become most able workmen. Could words or sympathy of ours aid or encourage any of this praiseworthy but struggling class, we would pour it around them like the warm sunshine of noon-day.

We have been impressed painfully with the fact that many families in Methodism, highly respectable, enjoying a competency, if not wealthy, easily able to bestow upon their sons, about to enter our ministry, a thorough academic training, yet have been content to permit their children to engage in this great work, whatever their piety or natural gifts, but slenderly qualified for their duties. Elsewhere, in other churches, we have seen families less wealthy, scarcely moving in a social circle as elevated, making great sacrifices, if needed, to bless their children, devoted to the Christian ministry, with a collegiate training in Britain or the United States.

Moreover, we fear, of the ministry have oft pursued a most mistaken policy in pressing young men, thought to be called to the work of the ministry, too hastily to present themselves as candidates for that office. Had our influence been brought to bear energetically, and with broad views of what was needful, upon the minds of our young candidates, and upon the minds of their parents or wealthy friends, in order that these fine young men might have been aided to obtain a thorough education, or induced to seek it themselves, if able to accomplish so desirable a blessing, how different in many cases the results would have been. It will be seen, however, that the chief cause of difficulty lay in the want of a sufficiently elevated literary standard on the part of the Church both for young men entering as probationers, and for probationers in order to being received into full connexion.

But a new era is dawning upon us. The necessity of a change of system is universally confessed. Our people are liberally responding to the call made upon them for help. We trust a plan, broad and comprehensive, all-sufficient for the purpose contemplated, will be finally adopted by the Church—a plan worthy of the cordial and united support of the Methodism of the lower colonies. Meanwhile, we respectfully propose to the consideration of the leading minds of the body the following outline. We suggest that a certain standard of preparatory mental training and acquisition shall be fixed by Conference for candidates admitted on probation—that this standard be equivalent to the usual preparation for matriculation in respectable American Colleges—that a college graduate, or one whose acquirements upon examination are proved to be a just equivalent for graduateship, shall have the term of probation lessened by one half—that candidates on probation, of the first named class, shall continue at Sackville Academy three years, at least; two years, pursuing their literary and scientific course, and that during the last year or eighteen months of their course they shall, also, attend the prelections of the Theological Professor—that the course of study at Sackville be extended so as fully to equal the curriculum of the generality of American Colleges, and that young men obtaining their education at Sackville, intending to offer themselves to our ministry, be allowed, during the latter part of their course, to attend the lectures of the Theological Professor—finally that provision be made for the support or, in aid of probationers during their stay at Sackville by an educational society under direction of Conference, or by an apportionment from the contingent fund, extended to meet this demand.

We solicit for these suggestions an impartial, kindly consideration, that they may be adopted or amended, or superseded by something better, as the case may require. We believe the free interchange of thought on these and on kindred topics, during the present year, cannot be otherwise than highly profitable. Such interchange will trench upon the functions of no Conferential Committee; and will enable the members of Conference, at their next session, to give to this great question a more enlightened attention than hitherto. At the same time it is greatly desirable that the laity should be intelligently accordant with the ministry on a matter in which, under Providence, the whole future of our Church is bound up.

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

"The Presidency of the Conference."

TO THE REV. C. CHURCHILL, A. M.,—Sir; Perhaps I do not fully understand the change which has lately transpired in the editorship of the *Provincial Wesleyan*; or the present letter might not be addressed to you. But unless your article on the change of Editor in the number issued on the 10th inst., quite misleads, on you devolves the responsibility of the general editorial supervision of our Conference organ at present. To you therefore I presume to address a few remarks on the editorial article respecting the "Presidency of our Conference" which also appeared in the number above mentioned.

Not long ago we were informed that another paper published in Halifax, had some matter for its country readers; which did not appear in the copies distributed in the city. The peculiar matter was placed only in the hands of a certain class. Now sir, I could wish that the article on the Presidency, had not only a limited publication, but that it had not appeared at all. One does not easily see what sort or degree of good it can by any possibility effect; and some too truly think it is adapted to perpetrate serious evil, fermenting a party spirit in our juvenile Conference; and awakening suspicions of the want of *open, honorable, truthful* conduct on the part of some who have a hand in its affairs. There is another side to the question of the Presidency, which if known may advantageously influence opinion on the subject. As the writer of the Editorial referred to has (it is submitted in very questionable taste) expressed his inability to concur in the judgment that the Parent Conference had appointed the successor of the Rev. Dr. Richey, "with a judiciousness eminently characteristic of that Body, and with an enlightened interest in the Methodism of Eastern British America," it may be permitted to me to differ as much from him, as he differs from the Editor whose words he so emphatically quotes, and to which your present correspondent and many others most heartily subscribe.

It would be equally gratuitous, and invidious to seek to depreciate the Rev. Dr. Wood. Let us cheerfully concede to him the honour which his eulogist claims for him. We may even add to this, and not exceed his just praise. But the whole may then be transferred with the utmost propriety to the Rev. W. B. Boyce. His ministerial experience is as long as that of Dr. Wood, it is perhaps more richly diversified. Mr. Boyce it may be safely presumed is more familiar with the operation of our economy in Great Britain, which as far as possible it will be our wisdom to imitate, and though a comparative stranger to us, Mr. Boyce possesses the highest respect and confidence of our Missionary Secretaries, and Committee, and coming directly from England, all this will give him a decided advantage as our President; and will prove him to be the "right man in the right place."

It is by no means necessary to assume that the Wesleyan authorities in England, thought that the nomination of Dr. Wood, was unreasonable; or that their not acceding to our request in regard to the Presidency is designed to convey a reproof. Without admitting either of these suppositions for a moment, it is very conceivable that their large experience in such appointments, suggested to them the course they have pursued, as by far the best *at this time*. A few months, by God's blessing will demonstrate the wisdom of their action. There is however one observation in the editorial referred to which some of your readers think is not sufficiently explicit to convey an impression most perfectly in accordance with the real state of the case. The vote of the Conference for the nomination of Dr. Wood is said to have been "well nigh unanimous." How close to unanimity this might have been, people will disagree about. Some persons think, that votes ought to be *weighed* as well as *counted*. There is a higher standard of truth and propriety than majorities. In this case it *may have* been that the minority comprised some of the *oldest* ministers of the Conference, and consequently some of *tried* character, whose painful toils, and extended experience in Circuit work may entitle their judgment to fully as much consideration, as is due to that of a mere majority as indicated by the ballot. Were a question respecting God or his worship proposed to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, after this patriarch's gracious success at Peniel—and to his twelve sons; there are many who would prefer the concurring judgment of the *three* former; to the counter opinion of the *twelve* latter, on the alone ground of the difference of their experience. It is likewise a subject of some interest how the admitted approximation to unanimity was brought about, for who spoke, or heard Dr. Wood's name on the floor of the Conference? When did the idea of Dr. Wood for our President receive its inception? Who was his active canvasser that so large a vote was cast for him? If such private tactics, as the facts suppose, be first had recourse to, and then a public complaint be injuriously made, when they are defeated; the enquiry may well arise, whether the practice of nominating our President in future, had not *better* be discontinued? and the Chief officer of our Conference be accepted from the Parent Body, without petition, just as these Colonies receive their Governors from her gracious majesty the Queen.

The decisive recommendation of the Rev. Mr. Boyce, as our President, as intimated before, is his appointment, and anticipated arrival among us *directly from England*. Since Dr. Beecham's important visit Eastern British America has not been favoured with any deputation from the parent Conference. That body authorised its Ex-President West to come to us, but circumstances precluded the accomplishment of their desire. Many were disappointed that the Rev. Mr. West did not appear at the Charlottetown Conference. Methodism in other lands has been highly favoured with distinguished Representatives from England. Great good has it derived from their counsels. No fairer opportunity of such an appointment has before occurred in our history; and had *not* the English Conference *now* determined to send us a President from home, there are many who would have been severely disappointed. All these, therefore, rejoice in the anticipation of Mr. Boyce's arrival, as well adapted to do more good for our Connexion, than any minister now in the colonies of British America. He will bear the burden of our Presidency most honorably to himself, most profitably to the Church; and most satisfactory to the brethren, who do not suffer their feeling of disappointment to warp their judgment, and to spoil their temper. It is deserving of serious thought, whether President Boyce should not be early requested to bring out his family—to sojourn among us for a few years—to go through our whole work—to be present at our District Meetings—and there to endeavour to develope those principles of discipline—and those views of Christian doctrine, which the divine Head of the Church has so abundantly sanctioned by the instrumentality of Methodism throughout so large a part of the world. This habit for a few years combined with his preaching might do our Connexion a degree of service, of incalculable extent—and interminable duration.

Your present correspondent, Rev. Sir, does not expect the writer of the article on which he is remarking, to adopt these views, for he intimates an intention of endevouring to have repeated the action of Conference, with respect to Dr. Wood; and to *enforce* them on the Parent Conference, by a Personal representative. There will, of course be time to reconsider this suggested policy. To many however it has the appearance of chagrin that would not be concealed—of undutiful impatience with the decision of the English Conference—and the total absence of deference to those Ministers who, he says were *anxious* to refer the appointment of President to the parent body. He also seems for the nonce to forget the cost of such a representative, which would probably be a considerable charge on the already overburdened Contingent Fund. For these reasons the paragraph referred to is objectionable in a very high degree, and many there are who will join in utter, and amazed dissent from it.

The evidence is not apparent which would establish the assertion, that the disappointment at Dr. Wood's not being our President is participated in "to a large extent by the Church at large." There are thousands of Wesleyans in Eastern British America who do not know Dr. Wood. Many of those who both know and esteem him feel no great or discouraging degree of disappointment because another equally competent Minister is our President. And if they did, our official organ ought rather to endeavour to allay that feeling, which the editorial objected to does not, than to express sympathy therewith, and thus to promote it, which that article undoubtedly does. There are large, populous sections of our work wherein the enquiry rarely occurs to our people, who is President of the Conference. But should they in a year or two see and hear President Boyce in our pulpits, there can be no doubt but they will accord to him, as much love, esteem and confidence as Dr. Beecham so generally received when on this side of the Atlantic, and our people will thank God for a President who can wisely guide the deliberations of Conference; and preach the Gospel to their own and others' edification.

It is hoped sir, that this letter will satisfy many of your readers, that there is no need of painful apprehension, because the Parent Conference has exercised its wise prerogative in *not now* appointing the nominee of our Conference as its chief officer; and that there are some who undoubtingly believe that the present is a better position of our affairs, than if the recorded decision of our own Conference on the subject had been ratified by our Fathers and Brethren in England.

When therefore our President shall come in our midst, he may rely upon it that he will not only be "treated with all becoming respect," but further, as a long-tried and fully-trusted member of the Conference in England whom, after many years of successful and highly acceptable toil in the widely expanded field of Wesleyan Missions, the Parent Body have opportunely appointed to preside at our next Conference, and to discharge the duties of this office for the remainder of the current year, "he will be received in the MOST DUTIFUL AND AFFECTIONATE MANNER.

Yours faithfully,

October 1860.

Letter from Rev. J. Brewster,

GOTTINGEN STREET,
Nov. 6, 1860.

"After whom dost thou pursue? After a dead dog, after a flea!"

MR. EDITOR,—When I entered into controversy with Mr. Lithgow on the Sabbath question, I thought, from his candour and boldness in appealing to the Scriptures for his authority, I should be dealing with an honest but erring brother: and I therefore avoided pushing him to those tremendous conclusions which his mode of arguing would have warranted me. I judged him chartably, and put the very best construction on his words. But on reading his two last letters in the *Recorder*, I am convinced that the Word of God in his hands is but an authority for the vilest licentiousness, and its precept and promise but so much material wherewith to shape out and libel our holy christianity! Proof from his owu words:—"*The fourth commandment, is a parcel of the Mosaic Jewish national law, binding only on Jews.*" First letter. "*There is no difference between the Moral* LAW *and the Ceremonial. The law of Moses is one and indivisible; and must be so regarded and kept or all labour is in vain. But now God be thanked! Christ having fulfilled all the righteousness of the law, hath become to us the End of the law for righteousness.* Second letter. "*The law of Moses does not even speak to christians; it is not our teacher.*" "A CHURCH OF CHRIST UPHOLDING THE TEN COMMANDMENTS AS A STANDARD OF PERFECTION, IS SURELY THE LIVING SEEKING THE DEAD." "*Our Lord thus set aside the Law*—INCLUDING THE TEN COMMANDMENTS." Write these words in large capitals, that all may note them. Again—"*If the church recognize Moses or his law*"—that is the ten commandments, or any one of them, especially the 4th,—"*she committeth adultery.*"

We now know Mr. Lithgow's creed—It is the old Antinomian doctrine of faith without works. And yet with marvellous inconsistency, Mr. L. tells us that "Every sin that will exclude a man from the kingdom which God hath promised is enumerated in Paul's epistles over and over again, see 1 Cor. vi. 9, 10. Gal. v. 19, 21. Ephes. v. 3, 6. Yet in none of these lists is there once mention of Sabbath breaking." First letter. I turn to those lists or catalogues of crime, and learn from Mr. Lithgow's own words that Paul has made most grievous mistakes! Paul tells us that the "*Idolater*" cannot *inherit the Kingdom of God.*" But alas! for Paul—the law which defines idolatry is contained in the first and second commandments of Moses repealed by Christ. Such a sin as idolatry cannot be committed now-a-days, because "*the ten commandments are set aside by Christ.*" There being no law, of course, as Paul says, Romans iii. 20, there is no sin. Again, Paul tells us that the *Adulterer* "cannot inherit the kingdom of God." But unfortunately for Paul the law which defines adultery and judges it, is in the 7th commandment of Moses' law which is *set aside by Christ.*" Again, I find Paul tells us that the *Murderer* cannot "inherit the kingdom of God." But Paul is wrong! For as Mr. L. assures us the law of Moses being dead and abrogated altogether, the 6th commandment is of no force whatever. In a word, the Sabbath breaker, the swearer, the disobedient to parents, the murderer, the thief, the covetous, and the most licentious and wicked of men may now go on sinning without danger of exposing themselves to the Divine law.

Mr. L., I am sure, will start from such conclusions as these, and point no doubt to certain portions of his letters in which he says he "*maintains good works.*" But there are no good works without law. And there is no law but that of Moses. "*The law came by Moses,*" and this law—that is the Ten Commandments—in other words—*The Moral Law*—is in full force. Christianity took the whole of Judaism with its ceremony and pomp and type, cast it into her crucible, purged away the dross of ceremony, and diffused the pure eesence of Moral law throughout the whole economy of grace. Analyse christianity, separate her grand integrals, examine every constituent, test every element of her divine economy and you will find every one of the ten commandments of Moses unimpaired, without limitation or diminution. He must therefore submit to one of the two things, either allow me the lofty distinction between the Moral Law and the Ceremonial, or be shunned as a licentious antinomian.

In conclusion—the whole argument on the Sabbath question between me and Mr. L. is precisely on the same grounds as the argument between those two celebrated and notorious characters mentioned in St. Jude's Epistle, 9th verse. Mr. L. affirms that "*the body of Moses is dead.*" I affirm that Moses yet lives in christianity. Mr. L. affirms that Moses is of no authority whatever. I affirm that his ten commandments, without exception, yet speak in thunder tones from Calvary and from every legitimate christian sanctuary. And if I have done no good in this controversy, if I have failed to convince my opponent, and if I am obliged to retire leaving him to have the last word, I shall at least have the sympathy of Michael the Archangel.

Yours Truly,
JOHN BREWSTER.

Letter from England.

From our own Correspondent.

ENGLAND, Oct. 26th, 1860.

The Italian question has lost none of its popularity. Perhaps there never was a question in the history of nations commanding so much general interest. The facilities afforded by the cheap press which brings the latest news to every man's door for a penny a-day doubtless have something to do with the popular feeling towards Italy. The penny newspaper is now as much an English institution as roast-beef. Every man who eats the one reads the other. Future historians will see in this popularizing of intelligence, and in the influence which it brings to bear upon the awakening of national sympathies, one of the most formidable elements in the breaking up of long established despotisms. Had it not been for the sympathy of the people of England with Garibaldi and his schemes, the tyrant of Naples would yet be sitting on his throne.

A telegram received yesterday, intimates that there has been another collision between the Royalist troops and the Garibaldi,—but there are no particulars. Probably it has been a mere skirmish, for the Royalists cannot yet have rallied from the disaster of Volturno. It is generally thought that they will risk another battle,—which, however, must be decisive of the question of Neapolitan rule. The dethroned King is acting with a dignity and bravery which are worthy of a better cause. Too late in the day he is developing qualities which might have rendered him a popular sovereign. So far as he is concerned—the die is cast. Whatever may be the character of the future government of Naples. Francis the Second, unless forced upon his fallen throne by the aid of foreign powers, can nevermore be king.

The news from Naples is discouraging. Garibaldi is a magnificent soldier, but a wretched diplomatist. In the arrangement of provisional governments and the reconciling of contending cabals he is, as the Americans would say, "no where." The pro-dictator of Naples, Pallavicini, has a most uncomfortable position, and must have, so long as Mazzini is allowed to plot and counter-plot in the city. A few days since, Pallavicini sent a polite message to Mazzini, hinting that he would confer upon the authorities a personal favour if he would take himself off. The republican, not to be outdone in politeness, sent a most respectful message to the pro-dictator in return, stating that he would rather stay where he was. Thus things remain, and must for a time. It would be dangerous at the present crisis to expel Mazzini;—it is almost equally dangerous to allow him to stay in Naples, fomenting all sorts of objections to the prospective government, and plotting to break up Italy into a series of minor republics. If Garibaldi were a statesman, as well as a soldier,—if he had a dash of Cavour about him,—if he were master of the mystic by-play of diplomatic phraseology,—in other words if he could tell polite lies with a smile on his face, he would soon set matters straight for a time. Nothing can be done until the arrival of the King of Sardinia, who, however, will hardly enter the territories of Naples, until the ex-King has left there. The policy of Victor Emmanuel is to come as the elect of the people, and not as the invader of a kingdom and the usurper of a throne.

Travellers in Naples, and particularly our "own correspondents" write in the greatest indignation of the character of the Neapolitans. They are quite unworthy of the blood which has been shed for them. It is possible that the long and cruel despotism under which they have lived has destroyed all chivalry and honour within their breasts. But no excuse can be made for their neglectful treatment of the wounded in the hospitals, and for their miserable niggardliness. The official journal of the 10th of October contains the names of 128 *employees* in the government whose united subscriptions for their wounded countrymen and defenders do not amount to more than twenty-five pounds! Neapolitan gentlemen (!) have been known to put down their names in subscription lists for the wounded for *eight pence*; while the lower orders have positively pillaged the hospitals of their provisions and almost of their beds.

Light, however, is dawning, upon the land, for the word of God in the vernacular is being circulated freely in the track of the conquering troops. The Times' correspondent writes that he saw the Bible and pistols lying side by side for sale on a counter in the Toledo. He enquired of the stall-keeper how many copies of the Bible (printed by the British & Foreign Society) he had sold. He said two or three hundred had been sold by him, not to foreigners, but to Neapolitans. He was not the only stall-keeper who exposed Bibles for sale. More than two thousand have been disposed of by other stall-keepers—and these will make their way,—silent but invincible champions of the Truth. When Italy becomes a land of Bibles it will be free.

The Pope, though perfectly infallible in his judgments, does not seem to have the least notion what to do, or how to do it. If a little of the infallible common-sense which is supposed to be indigenous to the tiara would kindly come to the help of his Holiness, it would prove a great blessing. As it is, he sits among his temporalities, uneasy enough,—sometimes mumbling of martyrdom,—sometimes penning pathetic and sentimental letters to wild Irishmen,—sometimes kindling with the wrath of the ancient Popedom, and denouncing his indifferent and rebellious sons. He has a strange family, this Holy Father. There is a dearly beloved son of his in France, who while occasionally sending him a few bayonets ostensibly for his defence, at the same time by the pursuit of a mysterious and almost contemptuous policy lessens the power of the Papacy day by day. He has another dearly beloved son in Austria, who would be very happy indeed to keep his good Father, but really he has so much to do now to keep his own legs that he cannot contribute any aid towards the stability of the legs even of a holy paternity. Yet one more son he has in Sardinia who has almost brought the Eternal City about his ears, and whose generalissimo has vowed to proclaim from the Esquiline the unity of Italy, and the consequent political nullity of the Vicar of Christ.

Notwithstanding all this, the coming meeting at Warsaw is full of threatening to the cause of constitutional government in Italy. Next week the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia will meet at that ancient capital wherein many schemes of despotism, and schemes of revolution too, have been planned. The reconciliation of Russia with Austria is itself ominous. The two nations have much mutually to forgive. Russia has to forgive Austrian interference in the Crimean war,—Austria has to forgive the listlessness of Russia in the Campaign on the Ticino. Both have to forgive the trimming and vacillation of Prussia. The three Powers are making sacrifices of pride which can only be warranted by the assumption that they have some grand and common interest at stake. Arrangements have already been made in the diplomatic circles of each nation for the forming of some basis of conference. The treaties of Zurich, and even of Vienna, are to be the groundworks of deliberation,—and a proposition is to be made to the Great Powers of Europe for the settlement of the most important political questions of the day. What sort of a proposition this will be which emanates from a conference of such Powers one can scarcely fail to guess. Very little for the encouragement of Constitutional government in Italy can be hoped for by the most sanguine.

The Pope himself is scarcely in a more deplorable position than his Celestial Brother of China. With the Anglo-French army thundering at one door and Tai-ping at the other, his Majesty can hardly be very comfortable. The most recent intelligence from China reports the progress of the rebellion, which has now assumed gigantic proportions. It is yet a question what will be the relation of the forces of Tai-ping to the Anglo-French expedition. He will be a formidable antagonist, or a troublesome ally. China however is such a world of a place that five or six desolating armies might pursue a distinct policy, and never clash with one another. The forts on the Peiho have been abandoned, and preparations have been made for making a vigorous stand higher up. Our troops have been successful so far, a few forts having been reduced. The process of the war will be tedious, and its details almost without interest. Fighting the Chinese is a most unromantic and unchivalrous proceeding altogether. Laurels won on a Chinese battle-field will hardly fit the brows of Crimean veterans. Trophies from such a war will be looked upon rather as curiosities for museums, than as heirlooms to be handed down to future generations as tokens of ancestral valour. The only aspect of war which can be grand and inspiring is when the combatants are heroic and chivalrous. An Expedition against the Chinese savours rather of the *battue* of the sportsman, than the campaign of the warrior.

The insurrection in New Zealand, fanned into a fiercer flame by the temporary success of the natives, seems to be dying out. The few troops which are on the spot have adopted a policy which the New Zealander cannot stand. He is brave and impetuous, but he has no perseverance or persistency. The British troops instead of risking a battle against fearful odds, were waiting, according to the last advices, for re-inforcements. In the meanwhile they were dropping an occasional shell into the native stockades, and thus annoying the rebels, and wearying their patience. It is painful to think that this insurrection must hasten the long threatened extinction of the aborigines of New Zealand.

A few days ago the Queen of Spain was fired at, when returning to her palace. The ball whizzed past her Majesty, without doing any damage. The miscreant who attempted her life was thought to be a lunatic, but on examination it turns out that he is sane enough, and that he was bribed to do the deed by one of the Cortes. Possibly this may lead to the discovery of some wide-spread plot. The dangers of Royalty are such that one may well be satisfied with mediocrity. Some Roman Catholic sympathizers with the Pope have started a subscription in London for presenting a sword to General Lamoriciere, the Pope's unfortunate commander-in-chief. In these days, to fail is almost as profitable as to succeed. There has been a grand service in Dublin for the glorious warriors of the Irish Brigade who fell in the recent battle between Lamoriciere and Cialdini. The fun of the thing is, that to all accounts none of them did fall in battle. They ran away or surrendered! But the Romanists, and especially the Irish Romanists, are not to be cheated out of any occasion of getting up a scene.

The massacres in Syria have not been at all over estimated. Accounts received almost daily unfold a tale of cruelty, of brutality, and of suffering almost without any parallel. Private individuals are exerting themselves to relieve the universal misery with an assiduity and disinterestedness which make one proud of humanity. The Rev. Mr. Jessup at Beyrout has more than thirteen thousand cases on his own list. The Beyrout Committee of Relief have provided food for more than fourteen thousand hungry and destitute sufferers. Not less than twenty thousand are dependent for their daily bread on British charity. About fifteen thousand pounds have been subscribed in England, but this sum bears no adequate proportion to the necessities of the case.

The Queen has returned to her home, after an absence of several days on the Continent. Her two eldest sons are still "starring it" on foreign shores. All England is gratified by the reception which the Prince of Wales met with in British America;—and the people of the Great Republic seem scarcely less loyal to the Young Prince than were his own future subjects. The American view of England can never again be what it has been. Without adopting the nauseous and sickening phraseology of some newspapers, we may safely admire the genial and unpretending courtesy which the Prince of Wales has exhibited on his travels. His manners and disposition have done much to commend royalty even to the republican mind. Nor has the Prince won less favour at home. The English people, withal somewhat phlegmatic and unexcitable, are prepared to show by an enthusiastic welcome to their Queen's son on his return from abroad, their high appreciation of the credit which he has given to the English character and name.

During the interval of the Parliamentary session, the great men of St. Stephens have given themselves to condescending talk in the provinces. Having shot nearly all the available grouse, they are appearing before their constituencies. It is interesting to read the speeches which they make on these occasions, as well as at agricultural dinners and other festive commemorations An hour's talk, which seems to afford infinite amusement to the audience, and to call forth vociferous plaudits,—when reduced to type exhibits very little more than a skilful combination of well-known forms of diplomatic and political claptrap, conveying nothing definite, and illustrating most happily the keen satire that language is a vehicle for hiding one's meaning. From all parliamentary notables we commoner people must take what we can get, and be thankful.

The Volunteer movement has lost none of its popularity, and bids fair to turn this nation of Shopkeepers into a standing army. The moustache, which was once the distinction of the foreign refugee, is now almost the *sine qua non.* of the young Englishman. You find it in the factory and behind the lawyer's desk; in the draper's shop and the reception room of the government office. The man who calls for the taxes wears a moustache, and so does the man who sweeps the chimney, or hands down the basket of meat from his charger at the door. The slim and graceful draper who is deep in questions of lace and "styles," who can talk of "sweet bonnets" and "neat shawls," is ready at a moment's notice to shed his blood for his hearth and home. Minie rifles are terribly mixed up with the domestic life of every day, and a sense of powder pervades society at large. Nor are our patriots satisfied with the rifle and the bayonet: they must aim at higher game. Volunteer Artillery corps are being enrolled, and great-gun practice is very popular. The only fear that can be entertained in relation to these corps is that for every head of an enemy which they blow off, they will probably blow off ten of their own.

A magnificent building has just been presented to the people of Liverpool by their munificent townsman, Mr. William Brown. It is intended for a Free Library and Museum, and has cost forty thousand pounds. The extensive collection of natural curiosities left to the town by the late Earl of Derby will be housed in the Museum, and the library Committee have already collected some thirty six thousand volumes. It is to be hoped that the munificence of the donor will be responded to worthily by the people, and that the result will be seen in the growing intelligence, sobriety, and honesty of a town which at present ranks very low in the census of provincial morality.

Quite another phase of generosity has been developed in another quarter. A benevolent lady, (an old maid doubtless,) has been afflicted for many years by the sight of homeless dogs, wandering up and down the streets unfriended and unfed, to the great detriment of their morals, and to the grief of all tender hearts. She has therefore opened a home for destitute and stray dogs, who are to be cared for and fed until claimed by their owners, or otherwise disposed of. It is presumed that the establishment will be complete in all its details, that there will be an infirmary for such of the inmates as may be diseased, furnished with nurses of competent acquaintance with canine maladies, a reformatory for the moral improvement of such as have strayed from the paths of honesty and been thrust out upon the world as the penalty of their error, an industrial school for the occupation of such vagrants as may have contracted idle and dissipated habits; with all other necessary adjuncts of a dog's home. The announcement of such a proposition might well have been regarded as a hoax, were it not that it has the express sanction of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and has been incorporated with their plan.

The religious world has sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Alexander Fletcher, for many years the most popular preacher in London, and well-known not only by his assiduous pastoral labours, but by his book of family devotions, and other works. Dr. Cumming has been delivering some startling lectures on his favourite themes. He will have it, that we are all coming to an end. The Duke of Norfolk, whose father was led to abjure the Romish faith by the ministry of Dr. Cumming, is at the point of death. He is a Romanist, and has been a great supporter of Romanism in England.

Mr. Ellicott, the learned annotator of St. Paul's Epistles, advertises a book of Historical Lectures on the life of our Lord. The theological world is looking for this volume with great interest. Mr. Arthur's work on Italy has passed into a second edition. It has been favorably criticised by most of the leading journals and literary serials. Dr. Etheridge's life of Dr. Coke has also passed into a second edition. The London Review has changed publishers, and editors too. Report says that one of our popular ministerial writers is now in charge. A little more vigour would do much for the sale of this Review. A very able article on Mr. Thackeray's Cornhill Magazine, entitled, "Thieves and Thieving," is from the pen of a young Wesleyan minister, the Rev. H. W. Holland, of Wolverhampton.

Inaugural addresses are quite fashionable. At the opening of the September Session of our Richmond College, the Rev. Thomas Jackson gave an inaugural address. Dr. Hannah did the same at Didsbury. This sort of thing, if rightly done, will do something towards raising the status of our Theological colleges.

A large meeting is to be held directly at City Road chapel, for the purpose of starting the ten thousand pounds' fund, which is to secure that venerable chapel to Methodism for ever. As soon as this meeting has been held, all the leading towns and cities in England will be canvassed for aid in this good work.

The question of ministerial sustentation is now becoming very prominent. All classes unite in the conclusion that the stipend of Wesleyan ministers is very inadequate and very unworthy of the liberality of Methodism. Many Circuits have taken the matter up practically, and added considerably to their minister's income. But no Circuit in England has reached that sum which must be looked upon as the *very minimum* of what is due. The Methodist people only need to know the state of the case,—and they will respond to the demands of the times.

Vigorous endeavours are being made in London and other places to resuscitate the revival life of the last winter. All the London theatres in the Lower districts, are to be opened again on Sundays, for divine worship. Daily prayer-meetings have been again commenced,—and the whole apparatus of the last winter is to be renewed. With what success, time only will show.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic

The Legislature of the Province has been further prorogued until the 20th day of December,

The *Chronicle* a few days ago announced that arrangements were being made by the Government for taking the Census of the province. The last census was taken in 1857,—and we are not quite sure that it was very accurate. Mischievous politicians spread sundry reports over the country, at that time, to the effect that the census was taken for purposes of taxation,—which caused much information to be withheld. We trust that nothing will interfere to prevent this important work being correctly carried out in 1861. The temperance Body intend applying to the Legislature to allow a vote for or against a Prohibitory Liquor Law, to be taken with the census.

ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the union Prayer Meeting came off on Wednesday evening. The audience was large and the services of the evening were very interesting T. A. S. DeWolf Esq. presided. Ministers of all evangelical denominations occupied the platform. An eloquent Report *(rara avis in terra!)* was read by Mr. Farquhar and addresses were delivered by Colonel Nelson, Rev. George Hill and Rev. J. Brewster. Prayers were offered up by Rev. Messrs Humphry, Hall and Jardine.—*Pres. Wit.*

On Monday night, at Bear River Bridge, the store of Mr. William Short, was burned with the goods it contained, to the amount of about £1000. The goods were insured for £700. The building belonged to A. Hardwick, Esq., and was uninsured.

We were this morning presented with some large, deliciously flavored peaches, that grew on a tree, the branches of which clamber, like a vine, up the south side and over the roof of Capt Elisha Payson's kitchen. The tree itself is very thrifty, and has this year produced more than a bushel. This fact is illustrative of the geniality of our climate; and speaks well for the adaptibility of our Digby soil for the growth of fruit.—*Digby Acadian.*

The Bark Banshee of Pictou owned by Captain James McKinnon, was wrecked near Cape Sable last week. All hands were saved,

SALE OF A WRECK.—The American bigantine *J. H. Harmon*, on her voyage from Boston to Chicago, ran upon a sunken rock, near Cape Canso, and sprung aleak. She was got into Canso, and a survey being held, was condemned, and ordered to be sold by auction for the benefit of all concerned. The wreck was sold at Pictou on Saturday last, by the United States, Consul, for the sum of $1125.

Capt. Dunn, of the schr. Wanderer, arrived at this place on Sunday last, from the Labrador, with a very small fare of herrings. He reports very heavy weather on that coast, resulting in great destruction of property and loss of life. Among other disasters Capt Dunn states that the schr. J. W. Kinney, of Barrington, arrived at the Strait of Canso, on the 15th inst., badly damaged in a storm. A survey was held on the schooner and the damages are to be repaired.—*Liverpool Transcript*,

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Saturday night at about one o'clock, in the book-bindery of Mr. H. C. D. Sutton, on the second flat west end of Hare's building. Sutton's property, with that of other parties in his bindery, was nearly all destroyed; and everything above that, clear to the ro