

Obituary

The subject of the following notice, the late Mr. Samuel Daniels, was born in Lawrence...

About sixteen years since, he came to Liverpool, as he had been trained to the occupation of a mason, or brick-layer, and as business in that line was considered unattractive, and remunerative but, he determined to settle in this country...

In the year 1854, he married Miss McDonald, who with her friend had been accustomed to attend the Wesleyan Church in this town; and when he attended any place of worship, it was to listen to the Wesleyan ministry...

Yet the Spirit of God did not utterly forsake him—there were times when he felt there was a hereafter—a day of Judgment, and a boundless eternity, which made him feel very uneasy, and unhappy—ultimately he determined to read the Bible for himself, pray to God privately and lead a good moral life...

His conversion to God was sound, clear, and thorough, and he determined at once to unite himself to God's people. His language was, "This people shall be my people, and their God my God." He began to pray in his family, and in the house of God, at our public prayer meetings...

When informed by his medical attendant that he had not long to live, his friends were summoned to his bedside. He settled his worldly affairs as quickly as possible, and then calmly rested on the bosom of his Lord and passed to his mansion in heaven...

His remains were interred in the Wesleyan cemetery, on the 6th October. On the following Sabbath, his death was improved by the writer to a large and deeply interested congregation...

Rev. B. Brett, under date Dec. 2, writes: "I have just returned from Fort Lawrence, where I was called to attend the funeral of one of the oldest members of our Church in that place. The late Mr. Leslie had been a consistent member of the Methodist Society upwards of fifty years..."

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1866.

The Nineteenth Ecumenical Council.

The nineteenth Ecumenical Council called, which was organized in Rome to-day, the fifteenth anniversary of the dogmatic definition of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary...

It was well conceived to hold this nineteenth great Council in Rome. Nowhere else could so many necessities be brought together, calculated to impress the imaginations of men. Nothing will be left undone to make the Council appear grand and imposing in appearance...

It can scarcely be known how many members the Council will be composed until it is actually organized. But from apparently well-informed Roman Catholic sources, we learn that nearly a thousand of the Episcopal order were summoned to attend it. These were classified as follows:

Of these, the Patriarchs are Total—194. President Archbishops of the Latin rite, 70. " " other rites, 26. Archbishops in partibus, 30. Resident Bishops, 600. Bishops in partibus, 410.

Three of these Right Reverend gentlemen are said to be over 90 years of age; two of them 90 and upward, and twenty are over 80 years old. It cannot be supposed that many of the extremely aged Bishops are present in Rome to-day.

Many theologians probably not Bishops are permitted to assist at the Council without the right of voting. But numerous as the attendance of the members of the Roman Catholic Episcopate at this Council doubtless is, and belonging as they do to every part of the inhabitable earth, the Council can in no proper sense claim to represent modern Christendom.

1. The first General Council was convened at Nice in Bithynia in Asia Minor by Constantine the Great. It was attended by three hundred and eighteen Bishops and many Presbyters. It assembled in June in the year 325. Its principal work was to deal with the Arian heresy, which was wide-spread, and which denied the divinity of the Lord Jesus...

11. The eighth general Council met at Constantinople, 680, and confirmed the reverence of images and other regulations of the church. 12. The ninth Council and the first Lateran met in 1123.

13. The thirteenth general Council met at Lyons in 1245. Its object was that of deposing the Emperor Frederick. It also treated of three other subjects: First, the assisting of the Empire of Constantinople against the Tartars; and second, the Holy Land against the Saracens.

14. The fourteenth general Council met at Lyons in 1274, for the purpose, among other things, of re-uniting the Greek Church. 15. The fifteenth general Council met at Vienna in 1311, for the purpose of suppressing the Order of Knights Templar, and the doctrine of the Brethren and Sisters of the Free Spirit, a German heretical sect.

16. The sixteenth general Council met at Constance in Switzerland in 1414, and was the most numerous attended at all the Ecumenical Councils. Its chief work was to depose three rival Popes, elect a new one, declare the supremacy of a General Council to the Pope, burn John Huss, and provide for the burning of Jerome of Prague.

17. The seventeenth general Council met at Ferrara and Florence, and thought it had effected a union between the Latin and Greek Churches, but it turned out otherwise. 18. The eighteenth general Council was summoned by Pope Paul III. at Trent in the year 1545. The work of this Council was to put down the Reformation. It labored long and diligently, with various intermissions at the work, what success is tolerably well known.

19. The nineteenth general Council is now in session at Rome. Nowhere else could so many necessities be brought together, calculated to impress the imaginations of men. Nothing will be left undone to make the Council appear grand and imposing in appearance.

What is to become of our Ministers and Ministry? NO. II. MR. EDITOR.—These letters are not produced by personal pressure or choice. The writer is one of the very few in our ministry who are not regarded by the "wolf at the door," or compelled to resign upon an expedition to the frontiers of the faith.

Our stand point of observation and remarks is within that circle. We write rather for those to whom we are bound by sympathy and by ordination vows. This information was necessary to prevent prejudice against our arguments.

To our knowledge, from five to eight young men each year have gone from British American territory, from the cities in which they were converted and prompted to sacred work—to the United States. Yet our knowledge on this point has been limited; others doubtless have followed of whom we had no information.

More recently a statue was erected by his honor in the City, not far from the place where he transacted business, and realized part of the splendid fortune which he expended so wisely. He lived long enough to witness the successful working of his beneficial design.

The visit of the Queen to the City of London for the purpose of opening the New Bridge, and the Holborn Viaduct, was an event of great interest. It will be remembered by tens of thousands as one of the most imposing sights of the year. The weather cleared up, so as if for the auspicious event, and the day though cold, was fair and bright.

The majority of our 160 ministers are in the youth and prime of life. Their average salary is about \$500, with an additional allowance of \$40 for each child. On country circuits the salary is below this figure; in a few towns and cities above it. They have generally few residences; but that is counterbalanced by the cost of horse-keeping, and the wear and tear of carriages and harness.

The Emperor of the French has been for some weeks absent from her home, visiting the Sultan of Turkey, and thence proceeding to Egypt to witness the opening of the Great Suez Canal. The Emperor has had an anxious time of late, and while the Empress has been receiving the splendid attentions and profuse hospitalities of royalty abroad, he has been keenly watching the troubles and dangerous political movements in his capital.

Returning again to matters at home, we have to chronicle the election of Dr. Temple to the Bishopric of Exeter. Vain were all the petitions and protests. Regardless of the means of High Church and Low Church, the inexorable fiat went forth, and the Dean and Chapter dared not do otherwise than accept the nominee of the crown.

At the Conference, they have indicated equal regard to both sexes and things ought not to be exaggerated. The eighth general Council met at Constantinople, 680, and confirmed the reverence of images and other regulations of the church.

The day of protest and appeal with our Ministers is nearly past. In American Confessions they take salaries according to their ability; Ministers are treated honorably like other toiling and capable servants of society or the state.

The intentions of the Government are not known, and for a full disclosure upon this point we refer to the London Standard, which must point out what Parliament resolves early in the coming year.

Nov. 19, 1866. An Evening with a City Pastor. MR. EDITOR.—Life in the ministry and among the laity has its sunny as well as its shady side. It is a true yet true remark, "one half the world knows not how the other half lives."

Our stand point of observation and remarks is within that circle. We write rather for those to whom we are bound by sympathy and by ordination vows. This information was necessary to prevent prejudice against our arguments.

English Correspondence. DEAR MR. EDITOR.—The death of George Peabody, the great philanthropist, took place in London, on the 4th inst, after an illness of several days' duration. He had but recently returned from America, and it was his intention to spend the winter in some mild southern clime.

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