





sembled in the capital, the first place was granted by acclamation to the Vaudois. Six hundred of them, headed by ten of their clergy, led the procession, bearing a blue flag with the royal arms of Savoy embroidered in silver, and the steps of the cathedral were strewed with flowers.

It was the first time in their history that they had been admitted among the corporations of Turin, or greeted with the vires of that stately capital. Some of them, all eyes and ears to what was going on, could not but notice how much puzzled the population was to know who they were, for a procession of Vaudois was a new thing in their country.

They opened a chapel in Italy, and their pastors began to be called by the name of the Waldensians. They were not to be called by the name of the Waldensians, but by the name of the Waldensians.

Thus emancipated, the Vaudois commenced their mission of evangelization in Italy. They opened a chapel in Italy, and their pastors began to be called by the name of the Waldensians.

Alongside of these Waldensian movements have arisen what is called the Italian party, made up of converted Roman Catholics, who, in their abundant zeal, mix democratic notions, both religious and political, with their plans of evangelization.

Obituary Notices. Died, at Wentworth, County of Cumberland, very suddenly on the 14th March last, Mr. WILLIAM CHISHOLM, in the 68th year of his age, he was a native of Londonderry.

Provincial Wesleyan. THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1856. The late Rev. Dr. Beecham.

Dr. Beecham was appointed one of the General Secretaries of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society at the Conference of 1831. He was then in the full vigour of his years, and much valuable service in the office of Secretary was rendered by him.

At that time, the Missions in the West Indies were in a most afflicted state. The spirit of slavery was rampant, religion among the negroes was frowned upon, and the Missionaries were persecuted to imprisonment and death.

left alone in the responsibilities of office for some months until their successors could be appointed. No essential interest of the Missions was allowed to suffer during his absence.

The practical accomplishment of negro emancipation in the West Indies was preceded by a large and expensive reinforcement of the Missions, in the establishment of a system of Day Schools, as well as in the increase of Missionaries, at the recommendation of the best friends of the negroes both in the colonies and in this country.

Dr. Beecham's evidence before the Aborigines' Committees of the two Houses of Lords and Commons, and his correspondence with Home and Colonial Governments, and the attention he directed to Africa.

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of the day. The beneficial effect of his attention to the acquisition of theological learning, and of his devotional habits, appeared in the usefulness of his pulpit labours.

In the removal of Dr. Beecham an eminently useful and distinguished servant of Christ and of his Church has passed to his reward. We mourn his loss. Our sorrow is shared by the members of our Society.

From the Watchman, May 7. Meeting at Exeter Hall. The cause of Missions, in its relation to the Wesleyan Body, never presented more cheerfully and prominently than at the present time.

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Church, which has just held its forty sixth anniversary, and it is encouraging to work, in connection with this Society, that many occupying the highest civil stations are its ardent supporters.

A very interesting sketch might be given of the Sunday-school operations in connection with our own religious body both in England and her Colonies.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (north) of the United States, which meets once in four years, assembled on the first inst. at Indianapolis.

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as arising from complications of political partisanship, and as implying a prevalent national sentiment, or even a grave purpose of tendency on the part of the rulers of either country.

After the reading of the letter, Dr. Hannah rose and addressed the conference. He begged most sincerely and cordially to express his gratitude for the kind reception himself and colleague had met with since his arrival on our shores.

These regards they conveyed in all sincerity and sympathy. Their indignities might not allow them to express fully the sentiments of their hearts, but the brethren here might rest assured that all that could be said in fraternal kindness and brotherly love was borne to the heart in America.

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He would not trespass upon the time of the Conference by adding any remarks about things at home. He was considered as but a young member among his English brethren, but he would mix with his colleagues and say of the British Methodist, they are one with you.

There was another point to which he would call attention. While they did not meet, they would not neglect their foreign missions, which have been awakened more especially in the latter part of the year.

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I believe it to be a very injudicious policy. (Hear, hear.) It is expected that much of a population of the description of that which...

Austria and the other Italian powers time to consider the remonstancs that are believed to have been addressed to them as the result of the opinions expressed at the recent conferences.

That is all her Majesty's Government are about to do, and I really think any person who rises the cry of alarm that we are going to have the United States, who are now...

The plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty of Paris of the 30th of March, 1856, assembled in conference, considering— That maritime law in the time of war has long been the subject of deplorable disputes.

words as applied to a mere youth who held a rank no higher than that of a captain.—National Intelligencer.

PERSECUTION IN TUNISIA.—10,000 Persons leaving the Church of Rome.—The correspondence of the London Christian Times states the criminal prosecution against the Protestants of Ponteder, temporarily suspended through the remonstrance of Lord Normandy, had been recommenced, and is now engaging the attention of the Minister of Justice.

There are now a large number of workmen engaged upon the new Fort Needham Barracks, Little, or no progress, was made, during the last, or previous Summer, in the actual construction of the buildings, the attention of contractors being engrossed we presume, by the preparation of materials. This season promises to be different, and the buildings will soon be so far advanced as to give one a fair idea of their proportions and appearance when completed.—Recorder.

In this way the North and the South are evidently combined upon a subject of great public interest. An earnest inquiry is raised, will he affix his signature to these measures?

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PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—G. Scoullar to be Chief of the Police for the City of St. John, (appointed 1st inst.) John Little to be Local Deputy for the Survey and Sale of Crown Lands in the Northern District of the County of Kent, in the room of Peter Mezcal.

The British Conference Delegates.—An English correspondent of the Auburn Advocate thus refers to these visiting brethren:—Dr. John Hannah visited America some thirty years ago, along with Rev. Richard Beecher.

He is now in his sixtieth year, and looks hale, burly, and vigorous. In his countenance, the intellectual and moral so beautifully blended, as to remind one of the saying of Young: "The Christian is the highest style of man."

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Summer Session of the Normal School was opened on Wednesday the 14th inst., when the Principal, the Rev. Dr. Forrester, delivered an appropriate address on Education. "The whole number of pupils enrolled and present on the occasion was 84. Of these 60 are aspirants to the office of Teacher; the remainder pay a tuition fee."

MEMORANDA.—The Rev. Dr. Forrester, of the Normal School, New York, has just published a Mother's Portrait, a fit companion for Rev. Win. Arthur's "Successful Merchant."

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European.

Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser.—LONDON, APR. 29, 1856. The last mail took out an imperfect copy of the treaty of peace which had surreptitiously found its way into one of the London papers.

It is curious, observes the English Correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate, if it were nothing else, to note vicissitudes that characterize the struggle which conscience is every-making for perfect emancipation. Whilst liberated in Mohammedan Turkey, she receives new letters and chains in pseudo-Christian Austria, and whilst expiring victories in one quarter, she is justly alarmed at the prospect of unexpected dangers in another.

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TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCE.—The following resolutions were formed by the Grand Division, S. of N. Nova Scotia, at the quarterly session held at Shubenacadie, on the 14th May, instant.

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THE ESTIMATE FOR 1856.—The estimates of revenue for the year is as follows, viz:—Customs \$1,200,000, Excise \$21,000, Public Works \$200,000, Territorial \$120,000, Bank Issues \$22,500, Mills, Fines, &c. \$20,000, and Post Office \$300,000, making a total of \$1,863,500.

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Seeds!

Garden and Flower Seeds!! The subscriber has received from England per steamer "Lamb," a quantity of GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS which can be had by mail order, as follows and in the following manner:—

Matthew H. Richey,

Barister and Attorney at Law, OFFICE—50, WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N.S.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCE.—The following resolutions were formed by the Grand Division, S. of N. Nova Scotia, at the quarterly session held at Shubenacadie, on the 14th May, instant.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from us by death, Brother William Scott, Grand Scribe of this Grand Division:— Resolved, 1st—that this Grand Division do hereby testify the high esteem in which our late Brother was held, for his steadfastness in the advocacy of Temperance principles, his unremitting assiduity in promoting the interests of the Order, his earnest zeal, his strict integrity.

Canada.

THE ESTIMATE FOR 1856.—The estimates of revenue for the year is as follows, viz:—Customs \$1,200,000, Excise \$21,000, Public Works \$200,000, Territorial \$120,000, Bank Issues \$22,500, Mills, Fines, &c. \$20,000, and Post Office \$300,000, making a total of \$1,863,500.

Princed Edward Island.

HAZARD'S GAZETTE of Saturday, May 17, has the following:—There are we understand, several notes purporting to be one-dollar notes of the Canadian branch of the Bank of British North America in circulation; we would therefore guard the public against being imposed upon.

Marriages.

At Elgin, N. B., on the 14th inst., by Rev. James Taylor, Mr. George Jones, of the Parish of St. John's, fourth daughter of Mr. James Gifford.

Deaths.

At his residence, Craigston Street, 26th inst., Brevet Major FERRIS, retired full pay, 76th Regt.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets. Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 23rd.

Shipping News.

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Doctr.

Friendly Words.

Dear thou and I are gleaners, In the harvest-field of Time; Day by day the grain is ripening For a sunnier clime.

Whether, in the early morning, Going forth with busy feet, Or, as weary laborers, resting 'Mid the noon-day heat, Let us strive with cheerful spirit Each our duty to perform; Till the time of harvest, subject To the master's will.

Let us garner up sweet memories, Bound round with the ties of love, Pleasant thoughts to cheer the pathway To our home above; Trusting that these precious gleanings, Bound thus well, with loving hands, May in golden sheaves be gathered To the spirit-land.

Arthur's Home Magazine.

A True Emblem.

The painful bee, who many a bitter sorrow, And storm had felt, far from his hive away, To seek the sweetest honey-bearing flower, That might be found, and was the pride of May.

Here lighting on the fairest he might spy, In beat by drones, by wasp and butterfly. So men there are sometimes of good deed, Who painfully have laboured for the hive, Yet must they with their merit stand apart, And give a far inferior leave to thrive; Or be perhaps, if gotten into grace, By waspish envy beaten out of place.

Quincy.

Educational.

From the Toronto Journal of Education.

The History of Normal Schools.

As the question of Normal School Instruction is attracting some attention at present, we give the following sketch of the "History of Normal Schools" taken from a recent New Jersey Report on the subject. The Report was drawn up by the Principal of the New Jersey State Normal School and embodied in the report of the Board of Trustees to the Legislature, for the year 1853.

Before proceeding to detail the progress of the institution committed to your care, it may not be improper to sketch briefly the history of this important class of educational facilities, and to indicate a few of the fundamental ideas upon which their organization is based. The original significance of the word Normal, as applied to schools, was that of Pattern or Model. A Normal School was therefore a Pattern or Model School. It was an elementary institution in which the student teachers were brought under a discipline were practiced, and to which the candidate for the office of teacher resorted, for the purpose of learning by observation, the most approved modes of conducting the education of youth. Of this class were the schools of Neander, established at Halle, Germany, as far back as the year 1774, and the school of the Brothers La Salle, at Rheims, France, in 1681. These establishments, with numerous others of a similar character, successively established prior to the beginning of the eighteenth century, were not simply schools for the education of children, but were so conducted as to test and exemplify principles and methods of instruction, which were expounded and disseminated by means of books in which they were embodied, or of pupils and disciples, who transported them to other places.

These schools served as a kind of forum, to prepare the way for the more efficient and perfect institutions of the same designation at a later day. According to the present conception of the term Normal School, as used in many of the European countries, it denotes an establishment composed of young men and women who have completed an elementary or even superior school, and who are preparing to be teachers by making additional attainments, and acquiring a knowledge of the human mind and the principles of education as a science and its methods as an art. The Normal School of the present day, includes also a few of the best of the earlier times. It thus combines theory and practice, there being Model Schools, "Experimental Schools," or "Schools for practice," as they are variously called, established in connection with them, to afford an opportunity for testing practically, the modes of instruction which they inculcate.

The first regularly organized Teacher's Seminary or Normal School, as it is better understood, was established at Halle, in a year of Hanover, about one hundred and fifty years ago. A similar institution was opened at Rheims, in France, in 1794, by the National Assembly, to furnish professors for the Colleges and Higher Seminaries. But the first Normal School for the training of Elementary Teachers in France, was organized at Strasbourg, in 1810. Now, each department of the Empire is obliged either alone, or in conjunction with other departments to support one Normal School for the education of its school-masters. In 1819, there were ninety-three such schools in France, and in the year 1846, five hundred and forty-five of their graduates were actually employed in the Primary Schools of the Empire.

Says M. Guizot, in a report to the King, in 1833, on the state of Primary Education in the departments constituting the Academy of Strasbourg: "In all respects the superiority of the popular schools is striking, and the conviction of the people as general, that this superiority is mainly due to the Normal School."

In a powerful speech before the Chamber of Deputies, in 1828, on the occasion of the introduction by him, of a bill providing a great and comprehensive system of Elementary Education for France, this great statesman and profound philosopher remarks: "All of you are aware that primary instruction depends altogether on the corresponding Normal Schools. The progress of these establishments, is the measure of the progress of the Imperial Government, which first pronounced with effect the words 'Normal Schools,' left us a legacy of one. The restoration added five or six. Those, of whom some were in their infancy, we have greatly improved within the last two years, and have at the same time established thirty new ones, which are in full operation, forming in each department, a vast focus of light, scattering its rays in all directions among the people."

The bill introduced by M. Guizot, provided for two degrees of instruction, viz: "The first degree of instruction should be common to the country and the towns; it should be met with in the humblest borough, as well as in the largest city, within our land of France. By the teaching of Reading, Writing, and Accounts, it

provides for the most essential elements of life; by that of the legal system of weights and measures, and of the French language, it implants, enlarges, and spreads everywhere the spirit and unity of the French nationality; finally, by moral and religious instruction, it provides for another class of wants, quite as real as the others, and which Providence has placed in the hearts of the poor, as well as in those of the rich in this world, for upholding the dignity of human life, and the protection of social order. The first degree of instruction is enough to make a man of him who will receive it, and, at the same time sufficiently limited to the most rigorous demands of the government. In testimony of its teaching, obedience to the sovereign, and laws, however despotic, and the doctrine of the divine right of kings, are thoroughly instilled into the mind of every child in the kingdom; for it is undenied, that in Prussia, every child is required by law to attend school until fourteen years of age, except in special cases which are otherwise provided for. It is thus, that the best conceived, and most efficiently executed system of public education in the world, is made the strong arm of monarchical government."

Less than fifty years ago, the condition of the Prussian school system, according to the testimony of Dr. Julius before a committee of the British House of Commons, anything but flattering. In reply to the inquiry, "Do you know from your own knowledge what the character and attainments of the school-masters were, previous to the year 1819?" he says: "I do not recollect; but I know the Prussian school system was composed of commissioned officers, organists, and half-drunken people! Since 1770, there has been much done in Prussia and throughout Germany for promoting a proper education of teachers, and by them of children."

This signifies that the present efficiency and perfection of the Prussian system, are mainly due to the energizing and life-giving power of their unequalled Normal Schools. The kingdom of Saxony had nine Normal Schools in operation in 1848, with three hundred and sixty-two pupil teachers. The annual graduates of these institutions, are now sufficient to supply all vacancies that occur in the schools. The prescribed course of instruction occupies four years, and no one can now receive a certificate of qualification as a teacher, without having gone through this course, or showing on examination, an amount of attainment and practical skill which shall be deemed its equivalent. The first Normal School, for the training of teachers, in this country was opened at Lexington, Massachusetts, on the third of July, 1839. A second was opened at Barre on the fourth of September of the same year. Massachusetts, ever alive to the paramount interests of education, now supports four of these institutions, in which there are at the present time, about three hundred pupils qualifying for the responsible office of teachers in her common schools. The State appropriates the sum of seventeen thousand dollars annually for their support, four thousand of which are devoted to the assistance of such pupils as are unable to defray the expenses of their own education. In addition to the above, these schools receive the income of a fund of ten thousand dollars, placed at the disposal of the Board of Education for that purpose by a citizen of Boston, and also five hundred dollars per year, being the income of another fund from a private source.

The State of New York has established a Normal School "for the instruction and practice of its pupils in the Science of Education and the Art of Teaching," in May, 1844. Her annual appropriation for this support, is now twelve thousand dollars. The total cost of buildings, is about \$25,000, and the number of pupils is one hundred and eighty-one. From the last annual report of the Trustees, it appears that the "applications for Normal pupils as teachers in the public schools of the State, has continued to multiply far beyond the ability of supply—a fact which demonstrates both the utility of the institution, and the necessity of its support. From the report of the Hon. John D. Philbrick, State Superintendent for the past year, it also appears that "the opposition from ignorance and prejudice which it had to encounter in the first stages of its history, has gradually given place to public confidence and earnest cooperation from all classes in the community." Mr. Philbrick further remarks, that "wherever public opinion has become enlightened on the subject of education, it is admitted that teaching is an art to be learned by apprenticeship, like any other art, and that special training for the instruction of children, is essential to success for any other profession; and the time, it is believed, is not very distant, when intelligent parents would think it no less absurd to place their children in charge of a teacher who had not been trained to the principles and methods of instruction, than to employ a surgeon who has never meddled with the science of human anatomy. Rhode Island provides for the special training of her teachers, by the endowment of a Normal Department in Brown University. The underruled has not had access to the reports and other documents of the State, but it is reported as being situated in a very flourishing condition."

The states of Wisconsin and Iowa have recognized the necessity of providing for the special training of their teachers, by endowing a department similar to that named above in the State of New York. Indeed it is believed to have proved a failure there. Whether success will attend the experiment here, remains to be seen. The State Normal School of Michigan,

was established by an Act of the Legislature, passed March 28th, 1849, and was opened in March, 1853. The School was established for "all times and not as an experiment. The cost of building, &c. was twenty-seven thousand dollars. It is partly supported from the income of a fund derived from the sale of certain salt-spring lands, and partly by direct appropriations from the State Treasury. The fund is now about sixty thousand dollars. It will eventually reach, it is estimated, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The whole number of pupils instructed, to the present time is about six hundred; and the number now in the school, two hundred."

The Provincial Normal School at Toronto, Canada West, is one of the most liberally endowed and successful on this continent. It was established by an Act of Parliament, in 1846, and was opened in the old government house, in 1847. In 1852, buildings were erected for the school and for the offices of the Department of Public Instruction, at a cost, including ground, furniture, and apparatus, of one hundred thousand dollars.

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An Act to amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Jurors." (Passed the 18th day of April, 1856.) ENACTED BY THE GOVERNOR, COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY, as follows: 1. Every petit juror, for the trial of civil cases, and every grand juror, for the trial of criminal cases, shall be sworn before he enters upon his duty, and shall take the following oath: "I swear that I will faithfully and impartially discharge my duty, according to the best of my knowledge and conscience, without fear, favor, or partiality, and without any sinister motive or consideration."

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. WHY ARE WE SICK? It has been the lot of the human race to be troubled with various ailments, and to suffer from the effects of a diseased system. The most common of these ailments are Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints. These ailments are the result of a diseased system, and are the most common of all ailments. They are the result of a diseased system, and are the most common of all ailments.

General Debility.—Ill Health. Many of the most desperate Governments have resorted to the use of Holloway's Pills, and have found them to be the most effective remedy for all ailments. They are the result of a diseased system, and are the most common of all ailments. They are the result of a diseased system, and are the most common of all ailments.

Female Complaints. No female, young or old, should be without this most valuable medicine. It is the result of a diseased system, and is the most common of all ailments. It is the result of a diseased system, and is the most common of all ailments.

Notice to the Public. The Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance Company request attention to the close of the Books for the present year on 25th MAY, with reference to the SECOND DIVISION OF PROFITS IN 1859.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STG. Established 1846. GOVERNOR The Hon. Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. HEAD OFFICE, Edinburgh, No. 5, George Street.

"Vieille Montagne Zinc PAINTS." JUST received from Havre, via Boston, and per Steamer JUST direct.

Spring Importations. WHITE STAR. MIC MAC. T. J. WOLF. J. B. BENNETT & CO. Have received per the above vessels, from London, a Part of their Spring Supply of British and Foreign DRY GOODS.

New Spring Goods. Per Steamer Arabia. AT THE ALBION HOUSE, TWO CASE BONNETS, 10 Gaities Street, Toronto, Canada West.

THE MODERN CRUSADE, OR THE PRESENT WAR WITH RUSSIA; Its Cause, Its Termination, and its Results. Viewed in the Light of prophecy. By Rev. Wm. Wilson, Wesleyan M. Mstr., Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

WESLEYAN BOOK-ROOM. A SUPPLY of Wesleyan BIBLE BOOKS, from A. H. FIELD, will be sold at the lowest prices. January 10.

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