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Volume XI. No. 33. HALIFAX, N. S., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859. Whole No. 527.

The British Conference.

Missionary Committee of Review.

[From the London Watchman, July 28th.]

This Committee met at Oldham-street Chapel on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock; the President of the Conference in the Chair. The attendance of Ministers and lay friends of the Missionary cause was more than ordinarily numerous, the pews and aisles of the body of the Chapel being crowded, and even the gallery being partially occupied. The entrance of the venerable Dr. Dixon, soon after the commencement of business, elicited an enthusiastic expression of cordiality on the part of the audience, and when the President of the Conference rose from the Chair and shook Dr. Dixon by the hand, there was an expression of deep feeling

After the singing of the hymn "Head of thy Church, whose Spirit fills," the reading of Isaiah iv. by the Rev. Dr. Hannah, and prayer by the Rev. Wm. Shaw,

The Secretary of the Conference read over the names of the Committee and friends invited to be present.

The Revs. George Osborn and Dr. Hoole read the Minutes of several Committee Meetings, having reference to financial matters, held during the year; also other Minutes;—from which we gathered, that £500 had been granted by the Committee to the Canada Missionary Committee, to enable them to send four Missionaries to British Columbia; that, considering the necessities of Newfoundland, a grant of £200 had been made; that an offer of a free passage to Bombay had been made by Mr. What; that the British and Foreign School Society had made a grant of school materials for Fiji, that the baptism of Viziarangum had taken place at Madras; that a gracious revival of religion had arisen in Sweden, which was in a great measure to be traced to the past labors of the Rev. George Scott in that country; that Mr. Joseph Carne, of Penzance, had died during the year, after being for half a century a contributor to the funds of the Society, and, since 1835, Treasurer for the Cornwall District, in which office he succeeded his father, the late Mr. William Carne; that the Government grants had been withdrawn from the Schools in the Mysore District, and that the Committee had voted £350 to supply the consequent deficiency; that there had been pecuniary deficiencies in the St Vincent's Circuits; that the subject of a Mission to the army in India had been considered, that Mr. Broadley had been temporarily appointed as a Missionary to the troops in the Bombay Presidency; that the Committee, thinking it desirable to have a representative at the Evangelical Convention in Sweden, had, subject to approval, appointed the Rev. Mr. Scott as their delegate; that Mr. Farmer had received £1 000 to be entered, "in memoriam," the late Mr. Carne"; that the Bible Society had undertaken to bind 4 000 copies of the Gospels in the Fijian language; that Mr. Rowe had completed a valuable work on the Fijian Missions; that Miss Farmer had prepared an interesting handbook of Missionary pictures, exhibiting much taste; that the deputation to Germany, (the Revs. W. B. Pope and Boyce) had reported that, though the present state of the Mission was not very encouraging, yet they thought, if a suitable Missionary were appointed to labor at Wurtemburg, there was a prospect of a speedy revival of religion there; that Mr. Taylor, of Manchester, had presented a gross of slates and 1 000 slate-pencils for the Fiji Mission; that a memorial had been adopted to the Earl of Derby, expressing the views of the Committee in reference to the proceedings of the French in the Pacific; that considering the importance of Paris as a Missionary Station, and as a place of *rendezvous* for Englishmen, the Committee had resolved on the conditional purchase of the chapel be ouging to the English Embassy, (a resolution which was afterwards rendered invalid, the chapel having been purchased by the Bishop of London;) that a legacy had been announced of £10,000 pounds for the China and India Missions; that the income of the Society had amounted to not less than £129 000, which the Committee accounted a matter for devout thanksgiving to God, who had inclined his people to exercise so great a liberality; that communications with several Statesmen, and deputations to her Majesty's Ministers, had been made on the subject of the cession of Fiji to the British Crown; that a valuable Canarese Dictionary, printed in five kinds of type, had been compiled by Mr. Sanderson, within a period of nine months,—an abridged edition being also in course of preparation; that the Mission ship *John Wesley* had been vested in Trustees; that the Canada Committee had offered to contribute towards the establishment of a Mission in Japan; that reinforcements of thirty-six Missionaries were necessary, but that only fourteen men were available; that the Committee requested that the Conference would appoint the Rev. W. B. Boyce to be under their direction during the next year, in consideration of his very valuable services to the Missionary cause; &c. The reading of the Minutes occupied a very considerable time.

The President then called upon the Rev Dr Dixon to move the first Resolution, which was as follows:—

"That this meeting feels especially called upon at this time to record its deep and very devout acknowledgment to the Giver of all good for the Providential favor shown to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in the increase of its resources, in a year following a distressing commercial crisis, to a point never before reached."

Dr. Dixon, on rising, was very warmly greeted. He said—I am confounded, Sir, with the consideration of the magnitude of the operations of this Society; and in listening to the Report of the Secretaries, I could not help contrasting the position of our work at the present moment with its position when it pleased God to place me in connection with it. At that time, you had only the West India Islands, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia,—a Missionary at Gibraltar, another at Sierra Leone,—and in my second year, my Superintendent was a returned Missionary from Jamaica. He had, I recollect much correspondence with that Island, and I remember well that there was then but one Missionary in that great colony,—John Wiggins. Following from that time the course, the progress of the extension and triumphs of the Society, we may well adopt the language of the Resolution, and ascribe our successes to the Providence of God. I am impressed with the constant progress the Society is making, and I ask my brethren around me to endeavour to estimate the amount of spiritual, moral, social, yes, and even political influence which it is at present exerting on the theatres of human action, on the affairs of the peoples, on the field of the world. There are two or three things which impress my own mind. How encouraging it is that our Canadian brethren, as appears from the Report, are projecting a Mission to Japan. Who would have thought of that, a little while ago? Why Christianity is creative of genius, of enterprise, of great ideas and of glorious thoughts; and the men of the wildernesses of Canada have now arisen to the contemplation of a great Mission to Japan! And, as it appears, our excellent Secretaries yonder, in London, are receiving a stimulus from a voice from Canada What a delightful thought it is that those civilised gentlemen at Centenary Hall are to be called to their duty by the rough voices of the Canadian wilderness! Well, sir, we may see from this, I imagine, how creative and energising Christianity really is. As for the British Columbia Mission I expect it will turn out to be of transcendent consequence to our country as well as to Canada. I have said,—I said it soon after my return from America,—that the greatest and grandest hit that Jonathan ever made was in getting possession of San Francisco. Take your maps and just look at it, and at the islands of the Pacific; look at Australia, India China, and at the position of San Francisco, as a great port, and you will see that, of necessity, it must draw a very great deal of the commerce of the East to itself; and if they can ever get transit across the continent of America, San Francisco will draw to itself a vast amount of that commerce. Now we have got Victoria and that fine port in Vancouver's Island; we have got Fraser's River and the Gold Diggings, and shall find our way across the Continent, by the Rocky Mountains, into Western Canada, and we shall just antagonise our friends in the States in regard to the eastern trade of the world. The projected line from Vancouver's Island across the Continent by the Rocky Mountains into Canada will exactly correspond with the Great Northern line and the North Western line of railroad from our Manchester to London. The North Western has not all its own way, and our brethren of the States will not have it all their way; for there is a moral, social, and political influence connected with the matter, and we shall have one part in it, and I thank God, Americanised as you thought I was, I am not so Americanised as not to rejoice in the progress of Methodism, and in that of our own country. Now Sir, there is another circumstance, while I remember it,—this Fiji case. Our brethren the Secretaries won't tell us as to the exact position of the question at present,—whether Lord Palmerston, Lord John, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Cabinet are favorably disposed. Can't you fish out what they think?

The Rev. G. Osborn intimated a negative.

Dr Dixon—Well, then, my way is very, plain. We will tell them. I am quite satisfied that the question becomes a public question,—a question for public consideration, and especially for consideration by the religious public. Let me say this emphatically; for our Missionary friends and Committee to consider it, for as far as Fiji is Christian, (and it is Christian to an extent never witnessed before,) is it not so far also Methodist? Well, then, you have gained one of your most glorious victories on that Fiji soil; and my impression is that unquestionably that is of prodigious consequence that those Islands be placed under British protection. If you don't so place them, brothers Osborn and Hoole, you may be assured of this, that Louis Napoleon and his priests will be there before very long Why, they tell me that its situation is most interesting and invaluable,—I mean commercially,—and it possesses valuable ports, and to us Manchesterians it occurs that cotton is indigenous and grows there of itself;—and they also tell me that nature has produced in those islands the most beautiful cotton, which is a matter of great interest to us and to you. My resolution talks of "supplies." Well, if we could not get cotton, and manufactured fabrics, and markets, we could not get money; and if we could not get money, we could not supply your wants. There is, therefore, a connection between this question and securing those islands, in which I hope you will succeed. Perhaps it is a question of pressure,—and you tell us those gentry are your great leaders and guides, whilst I think we lead them rather than they us, and we even, I think, often drive them. Now I don't like coercion; but I should really like to do something to get the Duke of Newcastle and his colleagues to come to a decision on the Fiji question. Then there is the Indian question. I don't know how to approach that. What I am very profoundly convinced of is, its paramount importance and consequence, and I hope you will be able to do something worthy of yourselves. You are doing some thing,—I hope a great deal more,—and that you will keep your eyes steadily fixed upon that great field for Missionary enterprise, by God's blessing, with success Sir, I have many thoughts and meditations upon, I know not how many subjects,—as all sort of questions; and I have come to this conclusion, that, unless you can Christianise India, you will either lose it, or India will ruin you. There is a great alternative before you, namely, as to whether or not you will succeed in diffusing Christianity in that interesting country, or whether that great country, with its 200 000,000 of people, shall so rebound upon the policy, the resources, and moral characteristics of this country, as to produce something analogous to a paralysis. You don't think there is any danger from Louis Napoleon! Why, there is always danger. If we thought we were in some danger, I should have no fear; but because we are so very self-confident,—(and there is no such people as the English for self-conceit,)—there is danger, and therein lie danger lies. Now, there is such a difference between the Hindu character, intellect and morality and everything, that the two never can, from any natural principle, become one; they can never be blended; and I say this, that it is impossible for an Anglo-Saxon people to stand, distinct and separate, in the presence of 200 000 000 of Asiatic people arrayed against them in all these things, without great danger. That is the great melting element. Get these Asiatics made into Christians; fill their minds with the noble truths of our common Christianity; lead them to our common Saviour; fill their souls with divine love; and then, though the natural and physical difference may still remain, the moral ties will be indissoluble. I find I am making a speech. I did not mean to make one, but to offer a few words on the Resolution. You rightly attribute the progress of your monetary prosperity to the Providence of God. I don't see how you can account for the circumstance, that you were able to raise £130,000 in one year, without ascribing it to the Providence of God; and I would venture to go a little further,—the Providence of God gives us the idea of a gracious superintendence and blessing; and further still, I would say something to the heart, that there must really be the Spirit of God, the love of God, the faith in the salvation of Jesus Christ,—there must be religion, in this question; and our people must be influenced by a deep feeling of piety; or they will not continue to contribute so largely to this work. We ascribe it all to the Divine Providence. Everything of course is promising and hopeful. I know not how long I may be permitted to speak on this cause or any other, but, let me just say, in conclusion, do keep to the spiritual aspect of this great question. Cherish your religion. Cherish a spirit of devotedness, and that spirit of religion will bring its natural fruit, and you will have your coffers replenished, your Missionary stations supplied, good and godly young men will be raised up from generation to generation, and our blessed cause will grow more and more. It is delightful to think that in the course of one's life the radiations of truth, the widening of fields of mercy and Christian love, have been going on most gloriously; and I trust will be perpetuated by the divine Being who has created us from nothing; and it would indeed be inexpressible ingratitude and sin for us to forget the rock from whence we were hewn.

Mr. G. R. Chappell, of Manchester, (whom the President introduced as being "a very old, tried, and generous friend of all the institutions of Methodism,") seconded the resolution. He had felt for some time past an intense desire that God would pour out his Spirit upon these Islands as had never before been the case, and make them an instrument in his hands, as the little cloud was, of pouring blessing over the whole world. He believed if they diligently devoted themselves to prayer they would have a revival in this country, such as had never been experienced, and then, as the natural result, a spirit of liberality would be poured out on the people. He sincerely thanked God for the success which He had granted to them in the prosecution of their noble cause. He could not help referring to a period when, with his friend the late Mr. James Wood in the chair, at a meeting in Irwell street Chapel, it was proposed by the enemies of the cause to "stop the supplies," and Mr. Wood felt greatly discouraged He (Mr Chappell) told him not to be discouraged. The "Captain" was in the gallery, and there was a clamor raised; but beforehand he (Mr. C) had secured the services of a policeman, whom he directed to watch a certain person, and to obey whatever orders might be given. Mr. Wood began to speak; they began to clamor; and the order was given, "Take that man to the New Bailey;" and within fifteen minutes the ringleader was lodged in prison. The meeting went on, and an excellent meeting it was. At that time the income was £54 000; and he (Mr. Chappell) said he would for once become a prophet, and turning to Mr. Wood, he said, "Sir, you will live to see that sum doubled." Mr. Wood did live to see that sum doubled; and now he (Mr. Chappell) would say to the present meeting, "You must not stop even at £150,000" He should be ashamed of the man who would say "We have done enough." They were on the way, and the way was before them; let them look at the Providence of God which had opened channels that were closed for so many generations, and let them enter those doors. He had heard that the Chinese themselves had had inserted in some public documents that the Scriptures were to be circulated throughout that country. They had also Japan open, and, in fact the whole world was now ready for the Gospel, They, as Methodists, could not, it was true, evangelize the whole world, but they had their part to do. Let them therefore, unite, with their brethren of other denominations, wish them God speed, and help on their great work.

The Hon. Robert Godlonton, Member of the Provincial Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope, supported the resolution. He expressed the great pleasure with which he had listened to the Minutes. He was highly gratified by the system adopted as to the Missionary affairs of the Wesleyan Body, and the minuteness with which they were recorded by the Secretaries. They were entitled to the very best evidence they could get, and should not depend on mere hear-say evidence. He was glad to say he was present as being an eye-witness. He had lived on the margin of heathenism for forty years, and had witnessed the progress of the Methodist Missions in that quarter of the globe where he had dwelt. Forty years ago, they had no missionary in the eastern part of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. They had now there, one of their most flourishing Missionary establishments. When he went thither in 1820, the Kaffirs were plunged in profound darkness; no Missionary had penetrated to that part of the world; an effort, indeed, had been made by the London Missionary Society, and with some degree of success; but until his excellent friend on the left (the Rev. W. Shaw) went thither in 1820 there was no Methodist Missionary in that country They had now Missionary Stations, through the length and breadth of the country, as well as in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and thence their operations had widely extended. He was glad to say that, along the whole of the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, their Missionary establishments were in part assisted by the Government, which fostered them by giving small salaries to their agents. They had a chain of Stations from that Colony to Natal, which was one of the most promising Colonies in the British dominions. They were doing a great work. Something had been said, about a deficiency in the Albany District. He had just had a letter from the Steward of one of the Chapels in Graham's-town, who said, there had been a considerable increase in the funds of the Society during the year—that they had been every year increasing,—and that, before many more years were over it would be self-supporting. He was glad to meet the Committee on the present occasion, and he agreed with all that had been said by the venerable mover of the resolution, whom he had heard with great interest, and just adding that enough had been heard to lead them to thank God and take courage, he begged most cordially to support the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The Rev. R. Spence Hardy, to whose literary labours the Chairman paid a fitting tribute, moved the next resolution:—

"That this meeting would record its solemn conviction that as a nation professing the religion of Christ, we were solemnly called upon by the recent events in India, wherein severe chastisements and marked Providential deliverances were strikingly united, to reconsider our course as to the Christian faith and the honour of God, in that country, and put away whatever might appear unfaithful to our trust. And it must regard as subject of deep regret the fact that, since her Majesty's name and authority have been proclaimed in India, outrages have been permitted, upon the native Christians at Travancore, without any efficient protection being extended to them by the British authorities; and also that the authoritative exclusion of God's holy Word from all Government schools and colleges has been reaffirmed by the late Secretary of State for India, and is at this moment in unmitigated force. And that the meeting holds it to be the duty of all Christians steadfastly to protest against this state of things, as unworthy of a Christian nation, and to seek its speedy termination."

—He described the resolution as being a large one, large as to its writing and large as to its range. From the knowledge he had of India, he fully concurred in the sentiments expressed in it. He believed that the manner of the British rule in India had been entirely wrong. Our laws were founded upon Christianity, upon the Word of God, upon the Bible. In all our Courts, our laws were administered upon those principles. The natives could not understand them. They were punished for things which they (the natives) regarded as no crime, and put to death for things which they accounted as virtuous; and how was that? In India we legislated on Christian principles as to the laws promulgated; but we withheld from the people the Scriptures by which alone they could understand our moral principles of judicial procedure It they joined one with the other, Christian legislation and general Christian information among the people, scenes similar to those recorded in the Resolution would cease to occur. The natives of India appealed to them for protection in these matters. There was no public voice in India but the voice of blood; nor had there been any other for many centuries. That which we regarded as the voice of the people was to them entirely unknown, and in their weakness they appealed to us for protection, and should they not have it? As to the Bible in the schools connected with the Government, there was against Christianity a greater wrong in that respect, and against truth, inasmuch as there were many instances in which the Bible had been introduced into schools where it had been rightly and gratefully received, and no fault found with the people who had introduced it, and no evil consequences had arisen. Were there not many schools even supported by heathen kings of India in which the Bible was taught? In Ceylon, in the Government schools, was not the first hour of tuition devoted to the reading of the Scriptures? No child was forced to learn; and not an instance was known, whether among the Brahmins, Buddhists, Chinese, Mohammedans, or even the Roman Catholics, in which a child had objected, or its parents refused its permission to read the Bible. If so, then it was evident that it was utterly impossible that they could prevent the neophytes in those colleges from receiving the Scriptures. What had occurred to the Bible Society in Calcutta? Why, that some time ago, a number of young natives went to the depot to buy the Word, anxious to learn the English language; and they said, "We find that in all the literature of our land, there are so many allusions to the Bible that we cannot get to understand your language unless we understand your Scriptures." If then Christianity was a part of our law, was it not also a part and parcel of our language? Let them come forward, therefore, in a manner in which they were able, and the thing complained of would pass away. He hoped they would do their duty, and not rest until the Bible was seen to have free access to every part of India.

Mr. William Heap, of Halifax, seconded the resolution. He had been a member of the Wesleyan Society sixty years, and had laboured as far as he could, to support so noble an institution. It was his heart's desire that it might prosper; and agreeably with that desire, his dear and sainted wife had left £500 to it; and he proposed, additional to what he had done, on a small deduction being made, as he was in his 80 h year, if they would give him five per cent, he would give them £500 more, which would be ready in the course of a month or so. He was a child of God, and wished to be obedient as a child; and he was a Steward, and he wished to be faithful to his trust.—Mr. Heap referred to the late Dr. Bunting and his acquaintance with him in connection with the Missionary Society; but was unable to proceed, being overcome with deep emotion

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. Rule expressed his joy that the Missionary Committee had sent a Wesleyan Minister to a portion of the army in India In so doing, they had undertaken, and were rendering, a national service.

The President said—Some years ago, they had a prosperous Mission in Sweden, He needed not recall to memory the history of that Mission, nor remind them of the circumstances of its suspension. Recently that country has been visited by some very distinguished men belonging to Protestant Churches, who ascertained that the gracious work going on there was in a great measure due to a Methodist Missionary, the Revd. Geo. Scott. The Committee wisely deemed it expedient that Mr. Scott should revisit the scene of his former labours, and sent him forth; he had accomplished his mission, had returned, was now present, and he (the President) now called on him to give some account of the mission he had accomplished, the visit he had paid, and the results he had witnessed.

The Rev. George Scott rose amid much applause. He said—The leading feature of the Mission to Sweden was its great catholicity. The law of the land did not permit any separation from the National Lutheran Church. That law was not yet altered; and although the Baptists had thought it to be their duty to form churches, and other separations had taken place from the National Church, yet he (Mr. Scott) fully maintained the propriety of the ground assumed in submitting to the law as it existed, and spreading the leaven of piety without extending Methodism as a system. The Missionary Committee sustained him in that view It might, however be asked, "How was it that such persecution as you endured existed, and that you were driven away from the country?" The fact was, the bulk of the leading men of Sweden did not believe what the Methodists said. They professed not to proselytise; but the Swedes could not understand how a large religious body could spend a great sum of money without intending to proselytise. Seventeen years' inquiry into the proceedings had resulted in a common opinion in Sweden as to the honesty and disinterestedness of Methodism They had had seventeen years in which to trace any proselytism, if it existed; they could find none; and they now believed the professions of Methodism to be true. That was not the only result. They say kindly, "Your Baptist friends are not satisfied unless they make Baptists; but you are satisfied to make Christians,—and succeeding in that you have sought nothing further" He felt some hesitation in accepting the appointment of the Committee, lest some unkindly feeling should have been aroused in Sweden by his presence there again, and lest, from suspicions being aroused, God's work should be interfered with. He knew, too, that there was a prohibition, refusing him any liberty to preach in Swedish, and that that prohibition had been confirmed by the King in Council. But he now expressed his great thankfulness to those who suggested his visit, and especially to the Secretaries for the kind manner in which they obtained for him important documents, to further the object of his visit; and he looked at the matter also with thankfulness to God, who opened his way to visit the scenes of his former toils and sufferings, sustained him in 4 000 miles of journeyings, and that he was enabled to be so well understood in Swedish on his return to that country The whole visit he must say, was one of continued excitement; and, to use a Methodist phase, it was a continuous lovefeast from beginning to end. He called at Norway. There, there was a toleration law; there were three Methodist congregations, under the care of the Am Episcopal Church; and he was glad to say their position and prospects were very pleasing. The Rev. Mr Lunmas, who had been driven from the Norwegian Church, was likely to be very useful in his own country, and he (Mr. Scott) had great comfort in his intercourse with him. The reception he (Mr. Scott) met with in Sweden was a perfect contrast to that of twenty years ago. In Stockholm, he met with universal kindness, not only from his old friends, many hundreds of whom rejoiced to surround their former Pastor and acknowledge the spiritual benefits received from his ministrations, but also from a number who had been brought into the Church of Christ by the work of the Holy Ghost. He could not describe the feelings which pervaded his mind when he ascended the very pulpit from which he had been driven by the mob in 1842 A general burst of feeling escaped from the warm hearts of hundreds. He could not preach to them; he could but convey to them the Christian salutations of the Methodists of England, and promised them that he would preach to them on some subsequent occasion which he did. Many persons sought him in Stockholm, acknowledging that seventeen years ago they were his enemies, but that their eyes had been opened, and, with a humility that did great credit to them, requested his forgiveness of their former enmity. There was an instance, which proved that there was a God who ruleth in the earth In the last hour of his (Mr. Scott's residence in Stockholm, he was reminded that two men hired the ruffians who drove him away, and was informed that one of those men soon afterwards lost his property, his eye-sight, and betook himself to the workhouse, where he died, and the other, equally mysteriously, was deprived of all his worldly substance, and died in great misery. He (Mr. Scott) felt deeply solemnised by those facts. Before he left Stockholm, the only pulpit denied to him in the whole of Sweden or Norway was an English pulpit. For fifteen years, the Methodists supplied the only English pulpit in that capital, and persons high in authority gladly availed themselves of those services Since he (Mr. Scott) was driven away, an English chaplain had been obtained for that pulpit; he had had a successor, and though many of his English friends were anxious to hear him (Mr. S.) again, the chaplain thought it would be quite impossible for a Methodist to occupy his pulpit. It was not a pulpit of the Established Church; had it been, he (Mr. S) needed not to be much surprised; but it was a pulpit in a borrowed room, belonging to the Moravians His object in visiting the Swedes was to carry to them the salutations of the English Methodists, and to make himself acquainted with the extent of their religious awakenings. Those awakenings extended through the whole country There was scarcely a village in the whole land where there was not a company of pious souls Dr. Fredisteck had estimated the number of those who deserved the name of "Christian" at half a million. There were, however, but four millions of inhabitants in the whole country; and, therefore, it was a moderate but fair calculation, he (Mr. Scott) should say, to state that nearly a quarter of a million had been brought out of the darkness of sin and Satan into God's marvellous light. They embraced all ranks, from the poorest, even to the royal family itself He hardly dared to refer to his reception at Upsala, the seat of the largest University in Sweden. (A smile from the Missionary Secretaries; and "Go on," and "Tell us." Well, then, he would tell them; let them remember, however, that it was not to George Scott, but to their Representative, that so great an honour was shown. Two hundred clergymen were assembled under the presidency of the Archbishop. When he saw the venerable man occupy the chair, he could not but remember that his voice was the only one publicly raised in his (Mr. Scott's defence, seventeen years before,—and that he wrote a noble article, appending thereto his name, on his behalf He (Mr. Scott) thought it hardly proper to trouble him with a visit; but he wrote a line or two in English on a slip of paper, and forwarded it to him. He sent a reply to him that he would meet him at the hall of the Cathedral school. He received him (Mr Scott) very kindly; the bell rang, and he said "Now, gentlemen, we must go to Church in procession; I must take the lead; the Dean and Chapter will follow; and our respected guests:—and these are, his Excellency Count Hamilton, Minister of State for Pastoral Affairs, Bishop Hamerstett, and Pastor Scott, from England." And thus he (Mr. Scott) marched, supported by those dignitaries, and followed by the whole of the clergy. That was a specimen of the completely altered tone of feeling in the entire country as to the work of God there. He (Mr. Scott) might instance some of the distinguished persons brought to God and now labouring for him. There was a District Judge near Gefle, who had made extensive arrangements for out-of-doors worship in his locality; and a more interesting scene was never witnessed. The seasons that were usually set apart by the people for excursions, were now turned to seasons of religious worship and edification. On that hill, by the side of a birch forest, at half-past eleven o'clock in the morning, as many as 500 persons would assemble, and in the afternoon, not fewer than 3,000, many of them coming distances of twenty-five and thirty miles in order to be present. And it must be borne in mind that in that country where population was sparse and greatly scattered, it was a matter of great difficulty to assemble large masses of people, and the Judge must therefore have been at a vast amount of trouble to get them together and to arrange for those meetings. It displayed great earnestness and zeal. There was a nobleman of the highest rank,—Count Stackelberg,—who was perhaps the wealthiest man in the country,—woo was very anxious to have a visit from him (Mr. Scott) At length, he yielded to that nobleman's importunity. His carriage was sent fifty miles to meet him; and when he met him, he found him to be, though a young man, being only thirty-six years of age, (but he had been converted to God ten years,) a most devoted Local Preacher, going about in all directions preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ; and his sisters assured him (Mr Scott) that their brother scarcely ever conducted a public service without receiving souls for his hire. By some manœuvre, he (Mr. Scott) got an opportunity of listening to his preaching; and it was no wonder that souls were converted under his ministry, for he never heard from human lips such a torrent of burning love; and as soon as his sermon was over, he fell on his knees and prayed most fervently. His whole household was a most extraordinary one. Every one of his servants was converted to God Though all in and about his house became his great rank, yet everything marked the Christian. His household was the fruit of his own ministry; and there he was, at the head of his establishment, the father of those spiritual children. The two days he (Mr Scott) spent there were as much like heaven as anything he ever knew on earth. He never heard an utterance, nor witnessed an act, which was inconsistent with the highest order of Christianity. The same proof of the extension of the real work of God appeared in this,—that the converted in Sweden show the same decided coming out from the world and separation from it He had conversed with many high families, where dancing was previously a favourite amusement; many noble ladies had, since they were converted, given it up altogether The pious there had erected a number of houses as much like the primitive Methodist chapels of Mr. Wesley's day as could be imagined The whole movement was,—like the original movement of Methodism—a revival of God's work. They had services in those houses, in hours other than Church hours. They had a kind of Home Missionary Society, too, and not fewer than 200 pious men were employed, under the name of "colporteurs," but being really Home Missionaries, and who carried on the work of God wherever they went. The revival, too, had had a great influence on the literature of the country. One of the greatest publishers, who had made much money by cheap publication of English novels, found that they did not continue to "sell," and he had just issued a translation of D'Aubigne's "History of the Reformation," and the principal works of Dr. Hamilton. He showed the speaker a translation, ready for the press, of the "Successful Merchant." Finding that some 30 000 or 40 000 copies of the "Tongue of Fire" had been sold in England, he thought it was a book which would "sell" in Sweden. He (Mr. Scott) of course encouraged the idea; but, fearing it might be placed in the hands of some mere commercial translator, who would spoil it, he (Mr. S) arranged that by Christmas it should be translated into Swedish, without losing one spark of its brilliancy or power. There was one Society in that country,—the "Fatherland Evangelical Society,"—formed to revive a knowledge of Luther's writings, by publishing volumes of the Sermons. There might be many things in Luther's works which were good at the time when they were written, but which were now-a days hardly applicable; but he mentioned the fact to show that there was a thirst and demand for religious knowledge,—which was well proved by the prospectus, which had a list of not fewer than 36 000 subscribers. The Revival had even reached the royal family, as had already been intimated. The publisher already mentioned placed in his (Mr. Scott's) hands a book, "The Cottage Library," by Mrs. Winslow, stating at the same time, "I have a translation of this, ready for the press, by the Princess Eugenie. She had taition from a pious clergyman, and had sent her Court lady to hear Rossinius preach and to take copious notes of his sermons." The King called the lady into his presence and questioned her as to the fact. "Yes, your Majesty, I do go thither." "What?" said the King, "do you walk all that distance to attend that conventicle?" "Yes, I do," said she, and she was about to defend herself, when the King said, "You shall do so no longer, for I will order one of the Court carriages to convey you thither." Let it not be imagined that there was no piety in Sweden before the Methodists went thither, or that there had not been extensive awakenings previous to that time. Here and there a pious clergyman, or a converted peasant, had been instrumental in bringing souls to God; but the state of public opinion was such that those converted souls crept into their own nests. They became secluisive, and did nothing to extend piety thro' the land What the Methodists did was to bring those parties out of their nut-shells and make them acquainted with each other, and to direct their piety into an aggressive course upon the iniquity of the land. That was the work which God enabled them to do; and he (Mr. Scott) could not but believe that having so far accomplished that work, they were permitted to leave the country. The pious Swedes began to labour in various directions for the conversion of their neighbours, and the work had gone on most gloriously under the guidance of the great Head of the Church. One word about a young man whom God had placed at the disposal of the Methodists, shortly after his (Mr. Scott's) first arrival in that country,—Mr Rossinius When he (Mr. Scott) had to leave in 1842, that young man stepped into his place, in so far as it was possible for any Swede to do; and he had for seventeen years preached and laboured most faithfully and efficiently, not to divide the established Church of the land, but to increase the piety of the Church. Six months before he (Mr. S) was driven from the country, he began to issue a little serial, the "Pietist" which that young man took up and carried on; and it was now the most widely circulated periodical in the whole country; and wherever he (Mr. S) travelled, in Norway, Sweden, or Denmark, it was said, "We long to see its editor, for by reading it we have been awakened and converted, and stirred up to work for God" Mr Rossinius had carried on the work without receiving a penny from the Methodist Society, and occupied, he (Mr. S) ventured to say, the most influential position as a spiritual leader in the whole country of Sweden. Everywhere his advice was sought, his counsel adverted to, and thousands, wherever he went to expound the Gospel, were greatly encouraged. As to the chapel in the capital, he (Mr. Scott) received much aid from Manchester towards its erection. He held in his hand a document, which he was not in a position to read, inasmuch as it was an address to the Wesleyan Conference, signed by noblemen and gentlemen of high standing, presenting their most Christian thanks to the Methodist Conference, first of all, for the erection of the chapel, and then for the very Christian manner of its transference into their hands, and assuring the Conference that it was a centre of evangelistic effort for the whole land. He (Mr. S) hoped something like an annual address, or interchange of letters, might ensue between the Methodist Connexion of Britain and the pious Swedes. They had been the means of setting in motion in that land a movement to which they should now pay some attention. They expected a modification of the law. The present King had assented to it, and perhaps before Christmas such modification would take place. It was possible that then some large separation might take place. It was possible that then some large separation might take place from the Established Church,—though he (Mr. Scott) did not desire it. He thoroughly agreed with what a distinguished clergyman said once to him, "We don't want a Free Church, but we want our Church free" The Government imposed certain things in connection with the administration of the Lord's Supper, requiring every Swede to take it once a year, whatever his character might be; and were the Church free from such restrictions, its apparatus was the best which could exist for the Swedish people. He, (Mr. Scott,) old as he was, was strongly urged to ask the permission of the Conference to go out again to Sweden. He told them that, if such a thing was allowable, he would go there as a Methodist this time, and establish Methodism, especially if the law should be altered. He believed, however, that occasional visits to that country would be far more valuable in giving some of their English practical spirit to the piety of that land. A gracious work had also been going on in Lapland, which he had hoped to visit, but could not. The great apostle of the work there was a Methodist convert, and the aspect of things was so greatly changed that it was even noticed by the authorities in their annual official reports. Mr. Scott apologised for the length of his address and sat down amidst great applause

The President expressed the great pleasure he had had in listening to Mr. Scott's narrative, and said they must all say, "Unto thee, O God, do we give thanks," for the wondrous works of which they had that morning heard

The Rev W. B Pope, Representative of the German Mission, moved the next Resolution:—

"That the information regarding the fruit of the Society's former Mission to Sweden coming during the year, first, from respected brethren of another branch of the Church, and, more recently, through the Rev Geo. Scott himself, affords to this meeting an occasion for profound gratitude to Him who alone gives the increase. Remembering that this Mission was carried on without the prospect of denominational extension, and was terminated by popular tumult; and seeing that the seeds sown, have, through a long series of years, been steadily increased by the hand of the Lord, till now the fruit of them is found all over the country; the meeting thankfully owns the sanction of God to unsectarian efforts to revive pure religion; and congratulates our honoured brother, Mr. Scott, on his happy return,

the Lutheran denomination in other parts of Europe were equally shut against them as laboring to establish Methodism or any other stated form of religion. The time would never come in our generation when they would be able to go among those peoples and establish their own religious constitution in its entireness and integrity; and he perfectly agreed with Mr. Scott, that that was not necessary. They were doing a great and good, and "an acceptable work of the Lord," for they were carrying out the influence of their piety and infusing into that dead mass the life in which they themselves rejoiced. They needed not to carry their doctrine, for they already possessed sound doctrine; nor a religious constitution, for the principles of the Christian Church were as familiar to them as to us; but they must carry light and life, the influence of the divine spirit granted to themselves, but which was almost extinguished. He (Mr Rd) had been in the South of Germany and found there much real religion. In the cities of the little kingdom of Wurtemberg there was a healthy piety,—as healthy as that which prevailed in London. When they left the central city for the districts in the interior, they would find a lower state of Christian civilisation than any with which he was familiar in this land. The labours of the Missionary who had been in that country had been exceedingly blessed by God. He was quite sure of that; and it was, he was also sure, God's providence which sent him, a German, back to his own country. He raised up a body of about forty men, embued with a spirit of earnest zeal—not, indeed very much enlightened, for they had to grope their way by themselves; but, he ventured to say, whether the Committee frowned on him or not, that if twenty years ago an intelligent Christian brother like himself or some of his brethren had been sent to preside over that flock, there would have been a different state of things, and the German Mission would have occupied a very distinguished place in the Annual Report. It was not too late. They could repair all their evils; and the grace of God, which had watched over them so long and carefully, had given them an opportunity of repentance, which, he trusted, they would embrace; and that next year an accredited—a Methodistically accredited—Minister would be appointed, though in Germany credentials would be worth nothing, and he might go thither and be both President, Chairman of District, Circuit Superintendent, and Father of all the societies, and carry on, and establish and extend the good work which was not yet quite dead, and it would then soon revive. The people there anticipated such help, and would be glad to co operate with any agent who might be sent. He thought there was something in the dignified spirit of Methodism which was better suited to the work they proposed to themselves than any other in Christendom. It was not in their nature to go and rob pastors of their people, however unfaithful those pastors might have been; but it would be worthy of them to go, stripping themselves of their ecclesiastical vestment—to take off their white cravats and black coats, if necessary, and to do good. If they never should baptise a child or administer the Lord's Supper, and renounce what they considered to be the highest prerogative of a Christian Minister, but should awaken the parsons themselves, and infuse life into their preaching and literature, and raise the tone of their piety, they would be doing an acceptable work.

Mr. Nossey, of Bristol, seconded the Resolution.

Mr. Turner, introduced by the President as a "good specimen of good old Methodism," supported the Resolution which was carried.

Mr. Simpson, of Chester, moved the next Resolution:—

"That the meeting regards with especial solicitude the present position of the very important and encouraging Missions in the Fiji Islands; and records its hope that the choice of the King to become a subject of England rather than of other foreign states, whose bearing menaces his independence, may result in securing to the hopefnl churches and vigorous population of Fiji the blessings of British rule. But if not, the meeting would recognize the duty of speedily praying for those infant Christian communities, that a gracious providence may be pleased to preserve them from the disasters and moral evils which have fallen upon other Polynesian islands by foreign interference.

—He spoke of the importance of Fiji to this country. He expressed his thankfulness that Methodism had taken root in those islands, and his trust that no effort of the "Man of Sin" or his agents would be able to destroy it. He prayed that a divine hand might direct the decision of the Government in the matter.

The Hon. George Wood, from South Africa, seconded the Resolution.

The President said—Dr. Dixon thought we might have "fished out" from Lord Palmerston the intention of the Government. He knew the character of statesmen generally. They generally could keep their own secrets. He (the President) had had the honour of accompanying the deputation, and his impression was that Lord Palmerston was favourably inclined; but Lord John Russell would not allow them to know what he thought. Since the deputation had visited those statesmen, the subject had been introduced into the Legislature, and it was there stated that it was still under consideration.

Mr. Bunting—The Methodist Connexion should know its benefactors. One of the statesmen named had had an interview with Mr. Bright.

The President—In what way has Mr. Bright been a benefactor to Methodism?

The Resolution was put and carried.

The Rev. H. Dugmore from South Africa, moved:—

"That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to the Treasurers, Thomas Farmer, Esq, and the Rev. John Scott, and to the Deputy Treasurer, the Rev. Dr. Hoole, for their valuable services during the past year."

Mr. S. Smith, of Sheffield, seconded it. He wished it not to be forgotten, in their jubilant feelings, that God had remembered and had taken care of the men engaged in the mission work, and preserved the health and strength of all the Treasurers of the Society.

On the Resolution being carried, the President tendered the thanks it conveyed to the gentlemen named in it, whose names, he said, would be handed down, associated with the history of the Society and of Methodism as those of their most devoted and faithful servants.

Mr. Farmer, in responding, expressed his thankfulness as a Treasurer to the Ministers and laymen who had in their several capacities and relations supported the Society in the past year. Let them, however, never think that, because they had realized in a year £129,000 they had done enough. The openings had increased, and claims had increased with them. The world was now open and the openings would absorb all the money they could grant. It was gratifying that whilst in 1848, the amount of their borrowed money was £81,000, in 1854, £45 000—in 1858 it was £41,000; and he looked to the friends for further liberality, to extinguish the sum, for them to have no borrowed money, and to make them free to carry on the work on a more enlarged scale, thus leaving their successors no necessity for providing for debts. He recommended the example of Mr. Heap. He should be glad if the friends would widely circulate Mr Arthur's tract on "Proportionate Giving." He believed that there was a great and glorious future for Methodism. Everything was indicative of it. As to Fiji, he congratulated the Christian public on the labours of Lord Shaftesbury and other noble men to induce Government to take the protectorate of those islands, and to try the experiment of promoting their prosperity by the introduction of a British Christian rule.

The Rev. Thomas Jackson commenced an impressive speech, by remarking, "Once I was young, but now I am old." During a protracted life, the rise, character, and progress of Methodism had been the subjects of anxious study and investigation; and as the result of half a century's personal observation, he declared it to be his conviction that Methodism was never in a more prosperous state since the two Wesleys were converted, than at the present moment, religiously considered. It never presented so complete a fulfilment of our Lord's prayer, that the Church might be "all one." In that prosperity the Missionary work had largely shared, financially as well as spiritually; and he said, with emphasis, that, under God, so satisfactory a state of affairs was to be attributed to the sound judgment and wise discretion of the men to whose management it was entrusted. He moved:

"That the cordial thanks of the meeting be presented to the General Secretaries for their faithful services, and to the General Committee for its care and attention to the management of the Society's Missions during the year."

The Revd. Wallace McMullen, Irish Representative, seconded the Resolution, which was adopted.

Dr. Hoole responded; the Rev. Peter McOwan engaged in prayer.

Mr. Farmer suggested that the Rev. G. Scott would with advantage, if prevailed on, prepare an account of the Swedish revival; and the meeting separated.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859.

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 respondents

The Manchester Conference.

According to promise, we devote the columns of our paper this week to intelligence respecting the proceedings of the Conference now assembled at Manchester, deeming that to the majority of our readers this will be the most acceptable matter that we could furnish. Our English Correspondent gives in his own felicitous manner a complete summary up to the date of his letter, and his communication may therefore be regarded as affording sufficient information to the reader upon the general aspect of Connexional affairs as seen through the reports and action of Preparatory Committees; but the Meeting of the MISSIONARY COMMITTEE OF REVIEW, as reported in the *Watchman*, has appeared to us to be of so deeply interesting a character that in withholding it from our readers we should be without excuse. Let them not be deterred by its apparent length from addressing themselves at once to the perusal of the report. They will find a rich reward.—We assure them that we were unable to fasten upon any portion that we could with justice omit. The sage deliverances of the statesmanlike mind of Dr. Dixon, where the highest Christian principles blend with the highest philosophy; the intensely interesting account by the Rev. George Scott of his late visit to Sweden, the scene of his early toils and trials, now issuing in the triumph of the Gospel which he taught; and the address of the Rev. W. B. Pope on the state of religion in Germany, will each be found to possess attractions for all who sympathize to any extent with the Christian spirit and purposes of the age.

The article which we now append present the reflections awakened in the minds of British Methodists by the re-assembling of Conference at the present scene of its deliberations.

From the London Watchman.

CONFERENCE OF 1859—THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEES.

The Conference is once more, after the lapse of ten eventful years, sitting in Manchester. It is not possible for any Methodist, who took an interest in the public business or reputation of the Body, at the time, to forget the Manchester Conference of 1849. And it is equally impossible to avoid reflecting, without deep gratitude to God, upon the great contrast which the two dates suggest. The Conference of ten years ago was inaugurated under very different auspices from those of the present year. Then all was suspicion, doubt, and alarm. A treacherous and unscrupulous conspiracy had been formed within the Conference itself against the very principles on which its union was based, and this conspiracy met with an amount of sympathy among part of the laity greater by far than had been expected. The meetings of the Preparatory Committees were, if not disturbed by clamour, at least marked by a very unusual keenness of criticism on one side, and of indignant reply on the other. We remember but too well the muttered thunders that portended the coming storm; and who has not sighed and wept over the devastations which that storm produced?

With unfeigned gratitude to God, we have to speak this year of a very different state of things. Never, perhaps, in the history of Methodism,—certainly never within our time,—has there been so much to gratify and encourage as at present. On every side, and in every Committee, the note of progress and encouragement has been sounded; and a unity of feeling, and strength of mutual attachment and regard, have been manifested, which give promise of a peculiarly happy and successful Conference. For the details of proceedings, we must at present refer to the voluminous Reports and official documents contained in our columns; but there are certain general characteristics on which we desire to offer a few remarks.

These Committees have been unusually well attended, especially by the laity, evincing a deepening interest in the prosperity of the Body. Many of the "old familiar faces" were indeed wanting, and the mind was haunted with pensive memories as it recalled the forms of the great leaders who shone so conspicuously on similar occasions awhile ago, but are now no more on earth. But it was evident that they still live in the principles which they established and the sentiments which they infused into the leaders of the present generation. Nor were there wanting venerable men, both among Ministers and laymen, whose names have long been identified with the trials and successes of the Church which they adorn; while a goodly number of younger brethren showed themselves eager to accept the legacies of responsibility and service bequeathed to them, and to carry forward that great work which has been illustrated by the labours, sacrifices, and sufferings of departed worthies, and by the wonderful blessing of the Great Head of the Church.

We cannot but refer to the affectionate and Christian courtesy which has marked the proceedings of the past week. Of course in any meeting of gentlemen, discussion will be conducted with temper and politeness; but in the present instance there has been manifested a degree of consideration and hearty attachment which could only descend from the Giver of unity. It was especially delightful to observe the mutual confidence between Ministers and laymen. We were never so struck with the total absence of jealousy and mistrust, and the evident oneness of both classes in sentiment and affection. This was not in any degree attained by compromise or concealment of opinions. In nearly all the Committees there has been much freer and ampler discussion than usual; but in every case the collision of opinion was of the most friendly character, nor did anything occur to disturb the general harmony. The urbanity and impartiality of the President, no doubt, contributed to this result.

We may also congratulate our readers upon the intellectual vigour and thorough business earnestness which have distinguished the proceedings under review. It has been sometimes feared that the great men who have departed from us would leave no successors worthy of their fame. In some respects, perhaps, we shall not look upon their like again; but, judging by the present year, we need not apprehend that the existing or succeeding generation will be unequal to the consideration of the questions, or to the discharge of the duties, which the providence of God, and the need of His cause, may devolve upon them. Attentive readers of our Reports will be struck not only with the mastery of details, but with the comprehension of principles, displayed by several of the speakers; and will thank God that, under Him, the destinies of Methodism are in the hands of men who show themselves so capable and zealous.

Another signal feature of these meetings has been the fine religious feeling with which they have been pervaded. The old and genuine sentiment that Methodism is "the work of God," has received most gratifying expression, and has evidently been an all pervading element in the deliberations. And it is to be remarked that many devout and touching allusions were made to anticipated "times of refreshing." Both Ministers and laymen spoke as if on the verge of an unexampled revival of religion, and as if every measure, in addition to its general religious bearing, must be weighed and planned in its immediate relation to a great outpouring of the Spirit, which, it seemed to be assumed, was about to be vouchsafed to the churches of our land. This is a most delightful and encouraging future,—"the spirit of expectation" almost always containing the prophecy and germ of its own fulfilment.—Judging by what was said and felt on this subject, it surely cannot be long before God will "pour water on him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground."

Letter from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ENGLAND, July 29, 1859.

The preparatory Committees of the one hundred and sixteenth annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Ministers opened in Manchester on Wednesday morning, July 20th.

The first Committee which was very numerously attended, was that of the Home Mission and Contingent Fund. From the report of this Committee it appears that eight ministers have been appointed during the year to Home Mission Stations, and that all have laboured with most encouraging results. Among the minor results of their labours are the establishment of Sabbath schools,—Ragged and Evening schools in low districts, and the filling up of schools which have fallen through neglect. The congregations in the chapels which have been selected as centres of operation have largely increased, the Societies attached to them have received considerable accessions, and contrary to the very natural suspicions of well meaning friends, the subscriptions from Home Mission Stations towards the funds of the Foreign Missionary Society have been largely augmented. Though six of the missionaries did not commence their labours until October, they have made during the year ending June 30th, no less than 6574 domiciliary visits. The funds of the Home Mission Institutions are gradually rising,—the contributions in the classes showing an increase of £224, and the general income a proportionate ratio.

The report of the Aldershot mission was most encouraging. Our Church at the camp is filled twice over, every Sunday morning, with soldiers, civil engineers, town-folk and their families. Every regiment in the camp contributes its quota, larger or smaller,—and our Chaplain under sanction of the authorities, has opened another service within the camp on a Sunday morning. According to the report, the advance of our strength at Aldershot may be gathered from the following statement of numbers present at the Church on three Sundays in 1857, '58, and '59. On Sunday, July 19, 1857 there were marched to the Church 150 men. On Sunday, June 27, 1858, after a decrease in the winter, 155 were marched. On Sunday, June 26th, 1859, after a steady increase all the year, the number marched was 860; a noble increase truly. The voluntary service in the evening is well attended by officers and men. We have a school-room in the camp,—access to the hospitals, and a gradual growth of duly sanctioned privileges. Many soldiers have been converted to God, and begun to meet in class

The Committee of management propose a series of Regulations, &c., for the consideration of the Conference. They embrace several very important points: as, the object of the work, its independency of the regular work of a Circuit, the Status of the Missionary Ministers, their peculiar duties, their journals, their relation to Superintendents, their appointment, &c All these topics promise considerable discussion in the Conference. The usual votes of thanks were passed to the Treasurer and Secretaries of the Fund. It is very pleasing to learn that the health of Mr. Prest, the indefatigable Home Mission Secretary, is improving. His labours during the year have been most arduous.

The meeting of the Chapel Committee was deprived of the presence of its excellent Secretary the Rev. W. Kelk, whose health is seriously impaired. An elaborate report, prepared by him, was read by the Rev. John Bedford. It appears that during the year £143 000 have been raised for Chapel and School purposes, over and above the sum of £30,000 obtained by grants and loans, or left as a temporary debt. No less a sum than that of £99,339 has been devoted to the extinction of debt, while the remainder, or £73,449, has been expended in new erections and enlargements. The number of erections and enlargements completed during the year is 161. The number sanctioned for next year is 176. Of these, 72 are to be new chapels, 42 of which are guaranteed to be free from debt within twelve months from the opening, and the remainder within a fixed period, in no case exceeding ten years. A proposal was submitted and passed to the effect that the sum of ten thousand pounds should be at once raised as a Loan Fund, to assist in the erection of new chapels. Towards this sum Mr. Heald offered five hundred pounds.

The Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Schools Committee had a very encouraging report laid before it. For the first time for years the income has been equal to the expenditure, without disparagement to the comfort of the boys. Under the excellent governorship of Mr. Farrar and Mr. Woolmer both schools are prospering. The reports of the examiners were highly satisfactory. The health of the boys has been good. Their spiritual interests have been assiduously cared for, and at Woodhouse Grove there has been a very gracious revival Scores of the boys are meeting in class. One has but to visit the schools to learn how wise and happy has been the Conference selection of the Ministers who hold the office of Governor and Chaplain. Hearty thanks to them and to their wives for their most valuable services were voted by the Committee.

The Catechumen and Sabbath Committees offer no very special points of interest. The work of each is being steadily and encouragingly done. Some highly interesting facts were related by the Secretary of the latter Committee, as also by Ministers and gentlemen who took part in the session. The Education Committee, as usual, was largely attended, and full of interest. The Committee of the Theological Institution brought up a very cheering report.

The most attractive of the preparatory Committees is always that of our Foreign Missions. This year it was very largely attended,—the pews, aisles and galleries being filled. The report was read by the Revd. George Osborn, one of the General Secretaries. It was full of interest, and I can give but the veriest outline of its most striking points Among others, I may enumerate a grant of £500 to the Canada Missionary Society, to enable them to send four Missionaries to British Columbia; the announcement of a gracious revival in Sweden, to be traced in great part to the past labours of our missionary, the Rev. George Scott,—the temporary appointment of a missionary to the army in the Bombay Presidency, the appointment of the Rev. G. Scott as delegate to the Evangelical Convention in Sweden; the offer of the British and Foreign Bible Society to bind 4000 copies of the Gospels in the Fijian tongue; the visit of a deputation consisting of the Revs. W. B. Boyce, and W. B. Pope, to our Mission at Wurtemburg; the legacy of ten thousand pounds for the China and Indian Missions; the compilation by one of our Missionaries of a Canarese Dictionary, printed in five kinds of type; the deputation to her Majesty's Ministers on the question of the proposed cession of Fiji to the British Crown; and last, though not least, the truly noble income of the Society for the past year.

When the report was finished, no small matter either, the President called upon the venerable Dr. Dixon to speak. The noble old doctor is renewing his youth. Though nearly blind, and stricken in years, he spoke with rare vigour and fervor, to the great delight of all who were present. His speech happily blended majesty of thought, spiritual unction, playful humour, and honest John Bull bluntness. He was succeeded by Mr Chappell, a most princely man, the Revd. Spence Hardy, the Buddhist scholar, Dr. Rule and others. The Rev. Geo. Scott gave a most thrilling and interesting account of his recent deputation to Sweden. The details were of a character quite unprecedented, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Scott will, if possible, give them to the public in a permanent form. He was followed by the Rev. Wm. B. Pope, not unknown to Nova Scotian Methodists, and known to the wide world over as the masterly translator of Dr. Stier's Words of Jesus. He gave an interesting account of his mission to Germany Other speakers followed, and the Committee broke up after a mast interesting session of four hours and a half.

On Wednesday morning, July 27th, the one hundred and sixteenth Conference assembled in Oldham street chapel, a spot hallowed to memory by many endearing and sacred associations. Here have the giants of the Methodist pulpit from the beginning poured forth their soul-stirring and soul-saving truth as it is in Jesus. Within these walls have been planned some of the most magnificent schemes of Methodist evangelism, not among the least of which we may count the Educational movement, and the organization of the Centenary celebration. Here, too, some of the lights of our Church first gave their hearts to God, and Oldham St. Chapel is a place of profoundest interest to the glorified. The Manchester Conferences have been singularly special. That of 1765 was remarkable, according to Dr. Smith, in his History, as exhibiting Methodism for the first time, as a great ecclesiastical scheme and system. The first conference after the death of Mr. Wesley, when the preachers met as children without a father, but as children, too, upon whom the father's mantle had descended, was held in Manchester in 1791. At the Manchester Conference of 1795 the famous Plan of Pacification was confirmed. In 1799 the names of Jabez Bunting and Robert Newton were entered upon the Conference minutes, and in 1803, at the Manchester Conference again, these two noble men were received into full connection. Passing over many others of great importance we come to the Conference of 1849, held in this city, and only too notorious as being the Conference at which that faithful and conscientious decision was adopted which led to all the subsequent evils of the Reform agitation, and which cleared Methodism of some thousands of men who were totally unworthy of her communion.

Thoughts of the year 1849 naturally occupied the minds of the ministers who were assembled last Wednesday morning, under circumstances so auspicious as those in which Methodism is found to day. We could not but miss the faces of many venerable and sainted men who took part in that memorable struggle. We could not but thank God for the proved stability of the principles which were then laid down, and for the strength with which He endowed His servants in their battle for the right. We could not but feel how wise and sagacious was the policy of the Conference of 1849, and how richly God had blessed us in our painful but necessary excision from our communion of men who, wearing a brother's name, had no brother's heart. Without a spark of unholy triumph or vengeful remembrance, we could not but mark the contrast exhibited now between an unhallowed disruption, having hardly a name, and next to nothing of power, and an organization more extensive, more influential, and perhaps more successful than ever. To God be all the glory!

The platform of the Conference looked much as usual. None have been called from its ranks during the year. The venerable row of Ex-Presidents, all perhaps a little more venerable in appearance than last year, unless we except Messrs. Lomas and Farrar who seem determined not to exhibit signs of age, the Conference officials, the various Secretaries, all looked about the same. The only marked difference on the platform was the figure of Dr. Dixon, who rarely treats the Conference with his presence, but whose residence in Manchester, as well as his renewed youth, allow of his attendance this year. The doctor was President of the Manchester Conference in 1841.

The first business, at the conclusion of the devotional services, was to fill up the legal hundred. Four members of the Legal Conference were reported as dead, Messrs. Brandreth, Orchard, Raby, and John Smith. Three were superannuated:—Messrs Lewis, S. Jackson, and Dr. Andrews, the vacancies were to be filled up, in the usual proportion, by seniority and by nomination. The following Ministers were elected by seniority: John Brown, 2d, John W. Thomas, W. Piggott, Joseph Earnshaw, and Richard Felrus. Messrs. B. B. Waddy, George Turner, T. Dicken, G. Scott, and W. M. Punshon were nominated for the two remaining vacancies. The election fell upon the Rev. G. Scott, a well-tried and faithful man, who has long served the Connexion, and whose labours in Sweden alone entitle him to highest honour, and upon the Rev. W. M. Punshon, whose brilliant talents and indefatigable labours, combined with his hearty Methodist sympathies and unaffected Christian modesty, have won for him a position which in any ordinary case would not have been awarded to so young a man.

These elections took up a considerable portion of the forenoon. At a little before twelve o'clock was asked the important question, who shall be our President? When this was put Dr. Hannah rose, and gracefully alluding to an intimation on the part of some of his brethren to put him forward as a candidate for the chair of the Conference, begged that his name might not be proposed for that office, on the ground of increasing infirmities, and the pressing claim of his Theological Professorship He likewise prayed to be relieved from the onerous responsibilities of the Secretaryship.

The votes were then counted,—a certain reverend member of the Conference looking as cool as though his prospects of the chair were as remote as the antipodes. In solemn silence the various little piles of paper were stirred on one side or the other, until the ceremony being completed, the retiring President arose, and after reading a long list of *prospective* Presidents, realizing *now* but one or two votes, announced that the election had fallen on the Rev. Samuel Dunsland Waddy, Governor and Chaplain of Wesley College. The election was very unanimous,—Mr. Waddy having 311 votes out of 364. Mr. W. W. Stamp was nearest to Mr. Waddy—but he numbered only twenty.

When the election had been confirmed by the Legal Conference, Mr. Waddy was solemnly installed as President—Mr. Bowers presenting him with Mr. Wesley's pocket Bible, the Conference seal, the key of the Conference desk, and all other insignia of the office. Immediately on Mr. Waddy's taking the chair, the doors of the chapel were thrown open, and the public were admitted. The prayer-meeting was very rich. The intercessions offered were powerful and deeply fraught with evangelical sentiment, and the hallowed sanction of the Almighty spirit was sought and secured.

In the evening, on the re-assembling of the Conference, the Secretary was elected. Dr. Hannah has for many years most ably filled this post, but as he declined to hold it longer other names were presented among the votes. The election was not quite so unanimous as that of the President. Mr. West had 14 votes, Mr. Rattenbury 35, Mr. Bedford 91, and Mr. Farrar 134. Mr. Farrar, who has held the office before, as well as that of President, was consequently elected.

The opening address of Mr. President Waddy, whose person, &c. I shall more fully describe in my next letter, was very fine. Playfully hinting that he was not a stranger to governing functions, he added that it would be unnecessary for him to exhibit them in a deliberative assembly of Christian gentlemen.—The whole of his speech was worthy of Mr. Waddy and his high office.

The usual thanks were voted to the retiring President and Secretary, and to the minor Conference officials. The Representatives of the Irish and French Conferences were then introduced. The addresses of the various affiliated Conferences to the British Conference were read and unanimously accepted; and suitable replies were ordered to be prepared. So ended the first day of the Conference of 1859. I hope to send particulars of the further business of the Conference by the next mail.

The Manchester authorities have shown great respect to our annual gathering of ministers. They have had the stone pavement in front of Oldham Street Chapel taken up, and a pavement of asphalt laid down, so that the deliberations of the Conference may not be disturbed by the noise of vehicles. The Committee of the Manchester Athenæum have most kindly offered the use of their spacious news rooms to the ministers. These attentions are very gratifying.

Political news, though it happens to be very important, I must waive.

Letter from Canada.

From our own Correspondent.

CANADA, August 5th, 1859.

With a nervous and strong ligature of principle and affection uniting the Eastern and Canada Conferences, you have not held your Conference, and sent us clearly-written reports of it, without our eyes being upon you. Thank God for the harmony, and the restlessness of your zeal! The Minutes have been obligingly sent me, and soberly, I do not think their typographical neatness is surpassed in the Methodist world. Your increase of Members is encouraging, and funds promising in hard times. I do not know your Conference personally, but correct me, if I am wrong, in guessing from rumour, you know how to pick the ministerial body for Chairmen of Districts, and Financial Secretaries. As to the Chief Officers, everything is implied to us of love and judgment in your re-appointments:—Dr. Richey, President; Dr. Knight, Co-Delegate; Dr. Pickard, Secretary; Rev. C. Churchill, A M., Book Steward; and M. H. Richey, Esq., Editor. Your various connexional, missionary, educational, and miscellaneous Resolutions are too numerous for comment in a paragraph, and your Addresses and the Replies are admirable. Forgive my simplicity if, after all, I say, that they are not your eight Districts, nor your eighty three Circuits, in, I forget how many Colonies, that please me most, but your appended "*Missions of Conference*,"—among them Labrador, Petites, and Exploits. Old Methodism again, coing new things! May your exploits for Christ be irresistible! Your heart is as our heart, and we are sure that the hundred and fifty Missions of the Canada Conference are its glory. And do at your next Session pass a resolution, in our behalf, thanking the Ladies of your flourishing Mount Allison Academy in New Brunswick for a welcome voluntary donation, just sent with cordial well wishes by the Rev. John Allison, A.B, the popular Principal, to our General Superintendent in Toronto, for *Canada's* new and attractive Mission in British Columbia. Their old friend, and our valued Pacific Chairman, Dr. Evans, will have, as Wesley used to say, "a huge consolation." By the bye, my simplicity had better go a little farther while I add, though Dr. Evans was converted and trained by Wesleyanism in Canada, he was so long in your Eastern Connexion, we must and will share the happiness with you of his important and universally approved official appointment; and your prayers will go up with ours, that he and his very devoted colleagues may triumph by the Spirit in that British region!

I sent you an account of our Conference while it was yet in Session, and statistics were not finally adjusted. The number of Sabbath Schools is reported to be 529, Teachers, 4 769, Scholars, 32,216, Volumes in Libraries, 76,810—a calculation, I should say, under the facts of the case; and the increase of Schools is 57 for the year,—certainly, as the report states, "below what it might be." The great obstacle to, and depreciator of, our School system, is the Canadian penchant for what are called '*Union* Schools,' which, whether useful in some circumstances or not, are piebald in their construction, and, for the most part, unjust to the Churches, and jealous of Wesleyan Methodism. I state it unhesitatingly, a Wesleyan Sabbath School, at every established Wesleyan appointment, ought to be as fixed an appendage to the pulpit as a Methodist Society; and Union Schools opened or to be opened are not to be regarded. We have a duty to perform, without reference to the intentions of others; and other Churches have theirs; and there need be no uncharitableness and bickering. This just policy carried out for two years, and our five hundred would become fifteen hundred Wesleyan Sabbath Schools. We shall get wiser.

The General Wesleyan Missionary Committee of Canada has been much enlarged by an accession of Laymen from every part of the Connexion, and the number of members now is about 70. Minister's Children to be provided for are becoming very numerous, and amount this year to 487, which will require 33 cents a member towards their support. The friction in this matter is lessening. The Board of the Superannuated Minister's Fund expended last year £1722 19 2. The Board for Chapel Relief, £362 13 1½. These amounts are raised by subscriptions collections, and interests. The Contingent Fund Board's outlay was £1617 1 6, of which £733 6 8 currency was from the British Conference. The stated Connexional Collections for the Education of Teachers on Trial at the University of Victoria College are yearly more satisfactory and useful to us; and your own present efforts for a Theological department are very necessary and laudable.

The affairs of our Book Establishment, Church edifices, College, and Missions are assuming a somewhat collossal form. The Book Room has a travelling agent appointed. The College has one. The President of the Conference, the Rev. Dr. Stinson, besides his unremitted attentions to the duties of his important position, has kindly consented to give special assistance to the College this year. And the General Superintendent of Missions, the Rev. Enoch Wood, whose twelve years high official services for us will never be forgotten, is now on the Atlantic for England about our business, and before he returns will increase the gratitude owing him by the Canada Connexion.

When we think of the future, it is assuring to know that our Ministers are Whitfieldites,—not in the sense of John Calvin, but in the sense of out door christian effort, and there is scarcely any place out of place, or time out of time to them. They are men of all-work, and since Conference several delightful and beneficial Camp Meetings have been held. Of course there are irregularities which ought to be avoided and prevented, and rustic tastes soon wing the spirit into aerial regions by the use of Camp meeting ditties, which it would be no credit to name with Charles Wesley's lyrics, which are most suitable for all devotional terrestrial occasions, and will sound best in heaven itself, from whence they came. While under the auspices of our Missionary Society there has been a Camp Meeting on the bleak North shore of Lake Superior, and pagan Indians of several tongues were fed there by the flour and pork generously sent by Wesleyans of Canada, and idols, charms, and crosses were freely surrendered. Perhaps the most attractive and serviceable Camp Meeting has been held, as the Rev. G. Derey states, in Ebenezer Grove, near Kingston, where, with a multitude for high holiday, there were some eighteen or twenty Wesleyan Ministers, among whom were Mr. Chairman Pollard, the Rev W. English, lately from the West Indies, and your own good Rev J. H. Starr, and two from the United States, besides, who can tell how many, effective official lay-men, and, I was going to say, lay-sisters: for though St. Paul was an adept at keeping women, and men too, in their right places, he did not in his salutatory epistles forget the women who laboured with him in the Gospel! and when did Wesley forget them? "The interest," remarks Mr. Borey, "deepened with each succeeding service, and continued increasing to the last. Steadily and rapidly the work of salvation advanced, resulting, as far as can be ascertained, in *about three hundred persons* receiving the blessing either of justification or of entire sanctification,—more than half this number were cases of conversion." And then, like the magnificent Robert Newton on arriving in England from the United States, he shouts, "Hallelujah! To God be all the praise!"

Very naturally, in a wide and sensitive Connexion like ours, where there are many sanctified observatories for descrying special pentecosts, there is danger lest extraordinary means should derange and supplant ordinary means. It awakens the alarms of the judicious to hear, as I have done, of some Circuits having Protracted Meetings "half the year." It may be necessary in some circumstances,—and may no policy or philosophy stop God's victories; but two remarks must be made. The stated means constitute the palladium of Methodism, and they, believingly, steadily, and energetically used, special means are less necessary. Special means should be adopted, but be the production of Divine power, and be controlled by the previously known divinely instituted order and claims of the stated means! The pulpits, classes, pastoral visitations and discipline of Methodism can never be dispensed with! It will never do, either, to make God's work of soul-saving a mere periodical jocund pastime, nor degrade it into a Saratoga frolic, or a twelfth of July intoxicated celebration! The Wesleyans in Great Britain have this year some forty thousand new members and persons on trial, and it is said this great accession is mainly owing to the regular means. If we want to see a methodical Wesleyanism, we must look at Home.

We have quite a taking controversy here in College matters, and our Victoria College is the butt of editors and lurking Juniuses, and our diffident President Nelles has put on his majesty, and I do not think he is fourth, third, or second rate in sententious argumentation. I would let him alone; but it is a treat to look at him, with his christianity and manly sense, agile enough as a literary and Wesleyan gladiator; and there is no doubt of his winning the laurels, for he contends for religion, justice, catholicity, against the invidious, gorgeous, dishonest, Godless tactics of the Toronto University, and his superior Letters to the *Guardian* and the *Globe* have a permanent worth. I learn from the *Leader* of yesterday that Dr. Ryerson is coming—not to the rescue; for the President has conquered from the outset; but, I conjecture, to confirm what the President has affirmed, and, undesignedly, let us have the pleasure of witnessing the prowess of Canada's chief Educationist.

There is a good deal of bustle in Quebec with the Government buildings, and on the lake and cars, with the removal of the departments from Toronto; and for a brief time there are not a few houses empty, left by officials and dependents. The truth, however, is, Toronto can do with or without the Seat of Government: we have a back country, and are in the line of communication from the North West to the East, whether of British Colonies, States, or Europe, and I have within twenty-four hours gone through a splendid catalogue of new buildings in Toronto. That Charlatan and Jesuit, Napoleon, hast just audaciously told the world he would not overthrow Europe! You cannot overthrow Toronto.

I used all the caution I had when speaking of our crops in my last, and did not get beyond a "moderate" harvest. Now, I believe, the idea of moderation would be unjust to Providence and Canada. Hay and apples are scarce; and that said, other crops more than promise an abundant harvest. Day before yesterday new wheat sold in Toronto at little more than a dollar; for months it had ranged from six to nine shillings a bushel. There is universal reason for cheerfulness, and thanks to God.

The present postage system in Canada of prepayment, or a penalty, and payment on newspapers, is very offensive. The practice beginning to prevail, of deducting a cent on the British shilling, is offensive too. A Briton wonders why his sacred "pounds, shillings, and pence" should succumb to the Republican dollars and cents. Is it a modern scheme for stengthening loyalty?

Complaints are made of our Government's ill usage of the North West Transit Company, whether on proper grounds I cannot determine. One would have said, that the material advantages of Canada being concerned, it ought rather to have been patronized, even at some expense. Certain it is, the Mail has been transferred from the Company to a devotee of the State Executive as it is, and the Steamer *Rescue* has had to give place to the *Ploughboy*—an unsafe craft, if we are to judge by an accident which befel her on a late trip upon Lake Huron, when a large party of the aristocracy of Canada, official and otherwise, were put in peril of life on a Sunday. They ought to have demeaned themselves with more christian dignity, and they deserve a courteous—not vulgar and barbarous admonition.

I suppose you can hardly believe the reports of men's hurry in the North West. There has been an overland party from St Paul in the States to Fraser River. Another great party was to set off soon. By ingenuity and "go-aheadedness" a small steamer was got to the Red River, and the *Northup*—American—has sailed to Red River Settlement of Rupert's Land—British. This is one of those unceremonious and daring acts of our democratic neighbours which extorts our attention—not our respect, and reminds one of the excessively polite early paying visits of the Russians up the Chinese Amoor!

I am forgetting to say, that the speed of the Canadian Ocean Steam Mail Line is exceeding that of the Cunard, and all others, and of its safety, comfort, and cheapness I have to hear the first doubt. Then, the first vessel direct, from the City of Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontarino, lately sailed for Europe, full freighted. It is a busy rival of Toronto that Hamilton.

I shall not send you the details of a Frenchman's antics at Niagara Falls. I despise monkey tricks where God's power in nature is awful and sublime.

The best news I have seen is in an extract of a private letter in a Montreal paper, which says, "I have no doubt we shall see the Duke of Newcastle in Canada, with the Prince of Wales next year. The Government have offered the Governor-Generalship of Canada to Mr Cobden." There is too much of goodness in this short extract; and we shall be well satisfied if Sir Edmund Head should take his speedy departure, and the Prince brings us soon his Royal Mother's congratulations.

ANGLO-SAXON.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

New Brunswick.

PIC-NIC.—One of the largest Sabbath School Pic-Nics ever held in or around this city, came off yesterday under the auspices of the Wesleyan Church, Germain Street. The place of rendezvous was the nine mile house, and as it took sixteen or seventeen cars to accommodate the visitors, it is supposed the number could not have been less than 1200. The day was most agreeably spent. We hear that the St. David's Church Pic-Nic comes off to-day.—*Colonial Presbyterian.*

P. E. Island.

A sudden and very violent squall of wind from the north-west swept over this place on Friday afternoon last. From the direction of the wind, its violence was partly broken by the high land in the rear of the town, so that the vessels in the harbor did not feel its full force.—Several, however, dragged their anchors, and the brig Jane which was under sail coming up inside the light, was driven ashore on Fisher's Grant. No further injury was done, so far as we have heard.

In P. E. Island the same squall was felt very severely, and we regret to learn was attended with loss of life. A boat with two boys in it, off one of the wharfs of Charlottetown, was sunk, and both boys drowned. Another boat, in which T. R Goodman, Esq., late collector of Customs at Guysboro, and a lady whose name we have not learned, were out pleasuring, was also sunk, and sad to relate, both persons found a watery grave.

It is a so said that a small schooner or schooln which left Charlottetown for Flat River a short time before the squall came on, has not been heard of; but several articles known to have been in possession of persons on board have been picked up along the shore, and it is feared that the vessel has foundered, and all those on board, seven in number, have been lost. The squall did not continue longer than ten minutes, but from its suddenness, and its extreme fury while it lasted, it is feared that it has

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ANGLO-SAXON.

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—*N. Y. Times.*

States.

California news is of interest. A period of terrible heat is reported as having occurred in the latter part of June. Several deaths from sun-stroke had occurred in San Francisco and elsewhere, and a sirocco had passed over Santa Barbara, blasting vegetation, killing trees, and injuring vines in the vine district. A personal difficulty, which had occurred between Senator Broderick and Mr. D. A. Perley, led to a challenge of the latter, which was declined.

Reports from Lower California announce a scarcity of money and provisions, and many of the inhabitants were in want. The Fourth of July was celebrated with great spirit at San Francisco.

News from Humboldt Bay, received *via* San Francisco, reports a new gold excitement, but no results from the diggings mentioned. There is nothing later from the Sandwich Islands or Frazer's River.

Nicaragua advices give assurance of fair prospects of a satisfactory settlement of the transit difficulties, and speak in confident terms of the ability of Gen. Juarez to secure the rejection by Congress of the article in the Lamar-Zeledo treaty which is objected to by our government. —*N. W. Christian Advocate.*

THE CUNARD COMPANY AND MR. CHOATE—The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says:

"We take pleasure in chronicling an act of liberality of the Cunard Company, as munificent on their part as it was unexpected to the recipients. It is well known that the late Hon. Rufus Choate & his son had taken passage in the steamer Europa for Liverpool, and had, as is customary, paid their passage money in advance. A few days since the family of the late Mr. Choate received a very kind and sympathizing note from the agents of the Company, enclosing a check for the whole amount of the passage money, including that paid for the voyage to Halifax. Such thoughtfulness and liberality deserve notice, and we are pleased to be able to make mention of it."

INDIAN OUTRAGES.—A band of Cheyenne Indians in Nebraska Territory lately made a descent on a Pawnee village, and in the absence of the warriors, massacred the old men, women, and children, and laid waste their village. It appears the Pawnees are now in pursuit of their enemies, and in their march are proving a serious annoyance to the whites, thieving, robbing, and in some instances even attacking those through whose settlements they are passing. They attacked four white settlements near De Witt, Dodge county, but were repulsed with the loss of four killed.—*Philadelphia Presbyterian.*

TERRIBLE TORNADO.—On Sunday evening last, about 4 o'clock, a terrible storm occurred on the Tennessee river, at Decatur, which almost completely demolished the immense railroad bridge at that place. Mr. J. Larcombe, our telegraph operator, put us in possession of the particulars of the disaster. Eight spans, each one hundred feet long, were entirely blown down, and so much shattered that scarcely any of the timbers can be used again. The strongest bolts and fastenings were wrenched asunder.—The tornado is described as being most terrific, the wind striking the bridge and lifting it some distance into the air. The direction of the storm was from south to north. The loss is $150,000. Just as the storm was coming up, the watchman of the bridge and a man by the name of Casey were on the bridge. The watchman, apprehending danger, ran out, telling Casey to do the same, but he did not regard the warning, and in a moment more was dashed into the furious waters, mutilated and dead. His body was rescued from the river in about twenty minutes after the accident. He was a machinist, and formerly lived in Nashville.—*Huntsville Ind.*

The Peace.

The *Journal de Mayence* publishes what purports to be the original text of the preliminaries of peace decided on at Villafranca:—

"Between his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and his Majesty the Emperor of the French it has been agreed as follows:—The two sovereigns will favour the formation of an Italian confederation. This confederation shall be under the honorary presidentship of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of the French his rights over Lombardy, with the exception of the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, so that the frontier of the Austrian possessions will start from the extreme line of the fortress of Peschiera, and extend in a straight line long the Mincio, as far as Le Grazie, thence to Szarzarola, and Luzana to the Po, whence the present frontier will continue to form the limits of Austria. The Emperor of the French will hand over the territory so ceded to the King of Sardinia. Venetia shall form part of the Italian Confederation, while it remains under the crown of the Emperor of Austria. The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena return to their states on giving a general amnesty. The two Emperors will demand from the Pope to introduce indispensable reforms into his states and all and entire amnesty is granted on both sides to the persons compromised on the occasion of the late events in the territories of the belligerent parties.

"Done at Villafranca, July 11th."

The *Journal de Mayence* publishes the following as the original text of the mediatory proposals which have been imputed to the neutral Prince." The *Allgemeine Zeitung* says, in allusion to the subject, "We have every reason to believe that this sketch is thoroughly accurate." "Italy is to be given to her own care. Union of all the Italian States, without an exception—Aggrandisement of Sardinia by Lombardy and the Duchies are named. Establishment of an independent state, which shall include Venetia and Modena, under an Archduke. Tuscany to be given over to the Duchess of Parma. A lay government in the Legations. A congress for the reorganisation of Italy on the basis above described, and with a regard to established rights and the wishes of the people."

The Reception of the Emperor.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF HIS ADDRESS.

PARIS, July 19.—The Emperor received this evening the great bodies of the State at the Palace of St. Cloud. At 8 o'clock a great number of Senators, Deputies, and Councillors of State, had assembled in the saloons of the Palace. At 8½ o'clock the Emperor and the Empress entered the Saloon of Mars. A unanimous shout of *Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Imperatrice!* welcomed their Majesties. They were accompanied by the grand officers and ladies of the household. His Excellency, Mr. Troplong, President of the Senate, Count de Morny, President of the Legislative Body, and His Excellency M Baroche, President of the Council of State, severally addressed the Emperor in speeches which (says the Moniteur) were loudly applauded.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

"Gentlemen: Finding myself again in the midst of you, who, during my absence, have shown so much devotion to the Empress and to my son, I feel first of all the desire to thank you, and then to explain to you the motives of my conduct.

When, after a successful campaign of two months, the French and Sardinian armies pitched their camp before the walls of Verona, the struggle was evidently on the point of undergoing a change in a military as well as in a political point of view. I was fatally obliged to attack in front an enemy intrenched behind great fortresses, protected against any diversion on his flanks by the neutrality of the territories which surrounded him; and in commencing the long and sterile war of sieges I found in presence of me Europe in arms, ready either to dispute our success or aggravate our reverses.

Nevertheless the difficulty of the enterprise would neither have shaken my resolution nor stopped the enthusiasm of my army had not the means been out of proportion with the results to be expected. It was necessary to resolve boldly to break through the barriers raised by neutral territories, and then to accept the struggle on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It came to this: to accept everywhere the support of revolution. More precious blood must have been shed, and enough has been shed already; in a word, to succeed it was necessary to stake what no sovereign ought to stake, unless the independence of his country is in danger.

If, then, I stopped short, it was not from weariness or exhaustion, nor from abandonment of the noble cause I wished to serve, but because a louder voice spoke within my heart—'The interests of France.'

Do you imagine it cost me nothing to put a brake upon the ardor of my soldiers, who, excited by victory, wished to advance?

Do you suppose it cost me nothing publicly in the face of Europe to curtail from my programme the territory which extends from the Mincio to the Adriatic?

Do you imagine that it cost me nothing to behold noble illusions destroyed in honest hearts, patriotic hopes extinguished?

To serve Italian independence I waged war against the wish of Europe. As soon as the destinies of my country were imperilled I concluded peace.

And can it now be said that our efforts and our sacrifices are a pure loss? No! As I said in my farewell address to my soldiers, we have a right to be proud of this short campaign. In four combats and two battles, a powerful army, inferior to none in organization and bravery, has been defeated. The King of Piedmont, once styled the Guardian of the Alps, has seen his country delivered from invasion, and the frontier line of his states extended from the Ticino to the Mincio. The idea of Italian nationality is admitted by its warmest opponents. All the sovereigns of the Italian peninsula understand at last the imperious necessity for salutary reforms.

Thus, after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace which I have concluded will be fruitful of happy results; the future will reveal them daily more and more for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, the quiet of Europe."

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that this speech had quite lost for the Emperor the popularity which he won among the dangerous classes of the capital by his military success.

The Army of Italy and its Destination.

The Turin correspondent of the *Times* sends the following dated the 23rd:—

"Some changes have been made in the arrangements for the evacuation of Lombardy by the French troops. Early yesterday morning, or in the course of the night preceding a telegraphic despatch was received from Paris by Marshal Vaillant now commanding the French army of Italy, desiring him to accelerate the movements of that part of the army which is to return to France at once. Instead of marching, as it had been intended they should do, the troops are to be sent by railway. The French force in Northern Italy is now 120,000 strong. Some of the reinforcements that came from France in the course of the present month were sent back forthwith. Of the 120,000, 60,000 are to be forthwith despatched to Susa and Genoa by rail, at the rate of 3500 per day to each place. At Genoa they will at once be shipped to Marseilles, while from Susa they will march across the Mont Cenis. This passage has hitherto been made a four days' march (during the present war) by the French, but it might easily be done in three, even by soldiers so heavily laden as they are. The destination of these 60 000 men, or at least of the greater part of them, is Paris, where they are to be assembled in time for the Emperor's *fete* on the 15th August. The Zouaves are to be taken to Paris; and even the Turcos are to be treated to a sight of the capital. What Austrian shot and shell have spared of these ferocious African savages will shortly be displayed upon the Boulevards. It is presumable that they will there be kept in rather better order than they have been in Italy, where they made themselves remarkable for their disregard of the rights of property, and for their fierce menaces and prompt recourse to their arms when their habit of appropriation was opposed.

"To revert, however, to the intentions of the French Government with respect to the 60,000 men fresh from the battle-fields of Lombardy, whom the Parisians are soon to have an opportunity of greeting and applauding. When Paris and the 60 000 have been regaled with the sight of each other, the latter will be promptly conveyed to the Rhine—no farther, however, be it clearly understood, than to the French bank of that stream, in whose immediate vicinity it is proposed for a time to quarter them. That this last step is completely decided upon I will not assume the responsibility of positively affirming, but that it is in contemplation the information that has reached me scarcely allows me to doubt. On the other hand, although now certainly contemplated, there is time for change between this and the 16th of August. A twofold object is assigned to the movement; it is desired to show with what rapidity, were it necessary, a French army could be transported from the scene of victories in the south to fresh enterprises in the north; and, also, it is intended to give a hint to Prussia not to interfere overmuch in the diplomatic arrangements which will, perhaps, be in active progress three weeks hence."

Gossip about the interview of the Emperors.

A correspondent of the *Trieste Zeitung* gives some interesting information relative to the negociations at Villafranca. Up to the moment of the signature of the armistice by Marshal Vaillant and Baron von Hess, it had never been the question of peace, but almost immediately afterwards the Emperor Napoleon made direct propositions, in writing, to the Austrian monarch, and requested him to send a person who enjoyed his confidence to Vallegio. His Majesty's choice fell upon Prince Alexander of Hesse, who brought about the meeting between the Emperors Alexander and Francis Joseph, at Weimar, about thirteen or fourteen months ago, and so distinguished himself at Montebello, Magenta, and Solferino, that he got the Cross of Maria Theresa. The Prince, who was already acquainted with the Emperor Napoleon, was extremely well received by his Majesty, who candidly told him that he "ardently wished" for peace. In the course of conversation the French monarch expressed a desire to have an interview with his Imperial adversary, "whose personal acquaintance he was very desirous to make, as he felt assured he should have little difficulty in coming to an understanding with him." At first the Emperor Francis Joseph declined the proposed interview, on the plea that it would be painful to his feelings should he be obliged to meet as an enemy a monarch whose acquaintance he had just made, which would certainly be the case if more favourable conditions were not offered by France. The negociations were continued, the Emperor of the French displaying from beginning to end an extraordinary "pliability." On the 10th the Prince of Hesse received from the Emperor of the French a long letter (it is said to have covered two sheets of paper), in which the military and the political reasons why the Emperor of Austria ought to conclude peace were given with equal force and lucidity. After having communicated some curious information relative to the policy of the neutral powers, the Emperor declared that, if his propositions were refused, "he would wage war for life and death, and would not hesitate to have recourse to any means which would enable him to obtain his ends." At the same time his Majesty again expressed a wish to treat in person with his imperial adversary. The impression produced by the letter in question—which is said to bear date July the 10th, 3 a.m.—was such that the Emperor Francis Joseph at once agreed to the proposed interview.

NASH'S SUPERIOR HORSE AND CATTLE LINIMENT.—One of the most valuable articles ever offered to the public for Sprains, Windgalls, Ringbones, Spavins, Stiffness of the Joints, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c.

This truly valuable Liniment has been extensively used for upwards of seven years, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction. The Proprietors cheerfully recommend the above remedy to the public, under the full conviction of its efficacy in the above mentioned diseases, where an external application is required.

It reduces inflammation or swelling, or where the flesh has become callous, it softens and reduces it, and produces a full and free circulation to the parts previously affected.

Numerous certificates from highly respectable individuals might be offered, "testifying to its efficacy" but the proprietors deem it unnecessary. All that is requested is a fair trial of this Liniment, to convince the public of its value.

Sold in Halifax by appointment of the Proprietors at Morton's Medical Warehouse, north of the Province Building. All orders to be addressed to G. E. Morton & Co., or C. V. Poor & Co., Wholesale Druggists and sole proprietors, Boston, Mass.

February 10. 6m.

THE WAR NEWS. The publishers of the Illustrated News of the World have made arrangements for the pictorial illustration of the principal incidents and scenes of the war in Italy by artists on the spot. The engravings will be issued as soon after the events they illustrate as is compatible with correctness. New subscriptions to this paper may commence from the 1st of the current month, 5s. per quarter, exclusive of separate Portraits and Memoirs. A specimen paper with print will be sent free by mail on receipt of four postage stamps, by the Halifax Agents, G. E. Morton & Co.

☞ Army and Navy Lists received monthly may be had at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co.

N. B. Books of every kind imported to order.

*** CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER, new series, can now be supplied, in elegantly bound volumes, 5s stg each, at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co., Granville Street, Halifax.

*** THE LONDON JOURNAL, in volumes, lettered, with index complete, may be had at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co., 5s. stg each—annual subscription for weekly No. 6s stg.

*** THE WELCOME GUEST complete from No. 1, can at any time be supplied, in single numbers or volumes by G. E. Morton & Co., Agents for the publishers. Subscription 6s stg per annum.

April 5. 1

To our Subscribers and Agents.

We are this week commencing to send out Circulars respectfully addressed to such of our Subscribers as were in arrears for two years last July 1. It may as well be clearly understood that a paper like the Wesleyan cannot sustain itself on long credits. Paper and Ink are *Cash transactions*—Wages *must* be paid weekly—and yet a Newspaper with some is the last thing that is to be paid for.

We have sent out Circulars *of another kind*—to some whose names are on our books—to whom we furnish weekly an intellectual treat—but from whom we have heard nothing and received nothing for three and in some instances for four years. We must now speak plainly but respectfully—we must have their accounts settled or they must take the consequences.

Circuit accounts have been sent also to the different Agents—we shall be glad to receive early advice of any errors that may be detected therein.

Financial District Meeting.

The Financial District Meeting of the Annapolis District will be held at Bridgetown on Wednesday, 31st August, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Ministers and Circuit Stewards are respectfully requested to be in prompt attendance.

THOS. ANGWIN,
Chairman.

P. S. The day after the above meeting preparation will be made for a Tea Meeting on a large scale, to be held in Bridgetown, for the purpose of liquidating a Circuit debt which stands connected with the Wesleyan premises in that place. All the Preachers of the Annapolis District are most respectfully requested to be present on the occasion, and render their valuable assistance in order to secure the desirable object previously adverted to. The Committee would also most cordially solicit the patronage of their friends and the public on the occasion. The ladies will have the Tea on the table at 4 o'clock, P. M. If the weather should be favorable it will be in the open air or in tents prepared for the purpose. Come friends, come!

MINER TUPPER,
Circuit Steward.

Sackville District.

The Financial Meeting of the Sackville District is to be held (D V) at Point de Bute—beginning on Wednesday the 31st August, at 9 o'clock, A.M, Members of the Meeting, viz:—Ministers, Preachers on Trial, Circuit Stewards and District Treasurers of the Connexional Fund are urgently requested to be all in attendance at this appointed time.

H. PICKARD, *Chairman.*
Sackville, N B, August 10, 1859.

St. John District.

The Ministers and Circuit Stewards in the St. John District are hereby notified that the Financial Meeting for that District, will be held in the Vestry of Germain Street Church in this city, on Wednesday the 7th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

JOHN MCMURRAY, *Chairman.*
St John, N. B., August 15, 1859.

☞ Messrs. Hall & Beamish deserve well of the Public and also of the Press. Last week just as we were going to press we were handed by them a new Work on "Milch Cows and dairy farming" published by Phillips, Sampson & Co. of Boston. The author of the work is Chas. L Flint—Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.—We have looked over it with pleasure—and strongly recommend it to our Farming Friends—it takes in the whole subject of the management of the Dairy Farm—the culture of grasses—the production of Milk, Butter and Cheese—it is profusely illustrated, and is the best work of the kind we have seen.

☞ We have received a copy of an important pamphlet issued by the city authorities, containing their petition to her Majesty the Queen respecting the interference of the military with the Common of Halifax, and documents connected therewith. To assist the reader to a clear apprehension of the question, a plan of the Common, executed by Mr. Gossip, C. E., and lithographed by G. A. Stenzel, is prefixed. With this aid the able reports of J. A. Bell, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Common, and the legal opinions of the Hon. Wm. Young and the Recorder of the city will fully inform the minds of the citizens on a matter of interest and moment to them.

The *Journal* of yesterday reports the total destruction by fire on Saturday last of the Eastern Stage Company's stables at Salmon River, near Truro. Ten horses were burnt to death, and a large quantity of hay and oats consumed. The loss is estimated at £750. No insurance. "The fire originated in consequence of the man in charge of the premises setting fire to some brush in the vicinity, and before its progress could be stayed the flames communicated not only as above, but to his own dwelling hard by, his wife and family barely escaping with their lives."

Notice.

The new Wesleyan Chapel at Guysborough will be opened for the Public worship of God on Sabbath, 28th August, (D.V.) Preachers and lay friends are hereby invited to give us if possible their presence and liberal donations on the occasion. G. O. H.

Guysborough.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Crisp will preach the second of the course of sermons to young men, at the request of the Halifax Christian Association in St. Georges Church on Sabbath afternoon at the usual hour.

P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plasters.

They soothe pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. *Where these Plasters are, pain cannot exist.* Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any effected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK,
13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.
March 4, 6m.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No. 521 to 573.]

Ed. Genge (5s. for P.W.), J. C. Troop, Esq., Rev. D. Jennings (paper sent), Rev. J. Thurlow, Rev. J. Snowball (40s. for P. W.) J. L. Bishop, (new sub. 7s. 6d. in adv.) Rev. J. F. Bent, Rev. Jas. Taylor, Rev. T. M. Albrighton (new sub.—30s for P.W., for John Hea, 20s., W. H. Long 10s. in adv.) Rev. W. Smithson (20s. for P.W., for Thos, Newcomb—I have written a general request to *Watchman* office to alter the addresses according to Minutes sent; your paper is regularly mailed), Mr. R. W. Osterbridge (all safely received—thanks). Rev. W. T. Cardy, Rev. D. Chapman, Dr. Dickson, Rev. J. B. Likely (22s. 6d. for P.W., for J. Elderkin 10s., R. Cogswell 12s. 6d.), Rev. A. B. Black (14s. 2d. for P. W., for Solomon Lonas 5s., James Neill 9s. 2d.).) Rev. C. Dewolf (24s. 3d. for P. W., for John Smith 10s., Wm. Smith 10s., Geo. Y. Wadsworth 4s. 3d.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are now used every year in the United States, for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

As a means of removing pain from the body, no medicine has ever acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain Killer. The sale of this article has exceeded all belief. But it has real merit, and that is sufficient.—Newport & Covington News.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column to the following Testimonials: Further particulars given and orders received at the Wesleyan Book Room:—

From Geo. Washbourne Morgan, Organist of Grace Church and Middle Dutch Reformed Church.

UNIVERSITY BUILDING, N. Y. July 10, 1858.

Gentlemen,—The near approach to the *Pipe* or *Organ* tone attained by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, in the voicing of their Melodeons, united with their prompt and reliable action, entitles them to the *first rank* among this class of instruments. I cheerfully recommend them to purchasers either for *Parlor, Hall, or Chapel* use.

GEO. WASHBOURNE MORGAN

From B. F. Baker, Professor in the Boston Musica Institute, Author, &c., &c., and Director of Music at the South Congregational Church.

BOSTON, Nov. 19th, 1857.

Gentlemen,—I confess to have entertained prejudice against Melodeons before having heard your instruments. But, by your new method of voicing, the monotonous, droning, buzzing sound, has been entirely cured, and in place of it a pure organ-like tone substituted. The action is prompt, and the tuning is really perfect. If your Melodeons receive the patronage they merit, they must come into very general use.

With regard, truly yours,
B. F. BAKER.

Messrs. S D. & H. W. SMITH. 511 Washington Street, Boston.

From Rev. L. Smith.

HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, Aug. 25 1856

Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you the the Melodeon which you forwarded to my address remains "in good order and condition. We use it in our house of public worship, and every much pleased with it. The tones are very pleasant, much like those of an organ; and we do not regret the cost and charges of this conajutor to aid us in singing praise to the Lord in his sanctuary. I shall take much pleasure in advising clergymen, as well as my friends and neighbors, to forward their orders for Melodeons whether to be used in churches or private parlors o you. Believe me, gentlemen,

Most truly yours, L. SMITH

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, August 17.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 19s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d *a* 18s 9d
Beef, Prime Ca.	45s
" " Am.	5s 6d *a* 55s
Butter, Canada,	10d *a* 1s
" N. S. per lb.	10d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	35s
" Can. sfi. "	30s *a* 31s 9d
" State, "	30
" Rye "	25s
Cornmeal "	22s 6d
Indian Corn, per bush.	5s 6d
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 8d
" Clayed, "	1s 6d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$21
Sugar, Bright P. R.	45s
" Cuba	40s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings' No 1,	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	37s 6d
Firewood, per cord,	16s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, August 17.

Oats, per bushel	2s 9d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	16s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	30s *a* 45s
Bacon, per lb.	6½d *a* 7d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Calf-skins, "	7½d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	11d *a* 1s
Lamb, "	4d *a* 5d
Veal, "	3d *a* 4d
Turkey, "	none
Chickens, "	2s 6d *a* 2s 9d
Potatoes, per bushel	2s
Eggs, per dozen	9½d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d
Hay, per ton	£5 10s *a* £6

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market

Marriages.

On Tuesday morning last, at the Grafton St. Church, by the Rev. C. Churchill, A. M., Mr. George Robie DIMICK, to Miss Mary J. HERRIGAR, both of this city.

By the Rev. T. Angwin, on the 9th inst, Mr. Wm. KINSMAN, of Canning, to Harriet Ann ARMSTRONG, of Horton.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. E. Botterell, at the residence of the bride's father, Seth Wheaten, Esq, Mr. Samuel THEALL, to Miss Augusta WHEATEN, all of Carleton, St. John, N. B.

At Guysborough, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. G. O. Huestis, Mr. John A. MUNRO, to Miss Maria MUNRO, both of Whitehead.

By the same, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Manchester, on the 3rd inst, Mr. Archibald CALLINAN, to Miss Ann HALL, both of Manchester.

At Lake Thomas, on the 7th inst, by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. Thomas HALL, of Yarmouth, to EMMA ETHER, daughter of Mr. John Miller, Lake Thomas.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Richard Payne, Mr Charles M. CREED, to CATHERINE E, daughter of the late Capt. Martin Ernst, of Lunenburg.

On Tuesday, 16th inst., by Rev. S. W. Sprague, Mr. Alexander SMITH, to Miss Sarah MCMULLIN, both of Halifax.

At Noel, Hants County, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. John Currie, the Rev. Samuel F. JOHNSTONE, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Wm. O'Brien, of Noel.

On the 16th inst., at Dartmouth, by Rev. Mr Geary, Mr. Wm F. MEAGHER, to Miss MARY E., daughter of the late Richard Nugent.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. Richard P. NUGENT, to Miss Maria A. KEATING.

Deaths.

At the Nine Mile River, on the 27th ult., REBECCA CRANE, wife of Daniel McDougle, and daughter of Henry and Eliza Blois, in the 32nd year of her age.

At Brookfield, Queen's County, on the 27th ult., Hallet COLLINS, Esq, aged 60 years.

At Cambridgeport, Mass, on the 8th inst., Mr. Wm. A. STRATTON, aged 36 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, August 10.

Barque Elizabeth, Brown, Liverpool.
H M ship Petrel, from a cruise.
Schrs Villager, Watt, Miramichi.
Mary Jane, St George's Bay.
Bright Star, Ritcey, Labrador.
Sir C Campbell, Ross, Canso.
Isabella, Hadley, Guysborough.
Twin Brothers, Boudrot, Pictou.

THURSDAY, August 11.

Steamers Eastern State, Killam, Yarmouth & Boston.
Europa, Leitch, Boston.
Schrs Impressance, Rossa, St Pierre.
Lucknow, Beaton, Pugwash.
Susannah, Muggah, Sydney; Magnet, Sydney.
John Thomas, Lee, Sydney.
Primrose, Corkum, LaHave.
Fair Play, McKay, Annapolis.

FRIDAY August 12.

Brig Richard Brown, Young, Sydney.
Schrs Hemeon, St Pierre; Alliance, Cape Breton.

SATURDAY, August 13.

Schrs Two Sisters, Courtenay, Labrador.
Rose, Mitchell, Labrador.
Alma, Sullivan, Canso.
Persia, McDonald, Sydney.
Elizabeth, Boudrot, do; Harmony, Hays, do.

SUNDAY, August 14.

Barque Jos Dexter, Shaw, New York.
Brigt Golden Rule, McDougall, St John, P. R.
Schr Clara, Bay St George.

MONDAY, August 15.

Steamer Delta, Hunter, Bermuda & St Thomas.
Schrs Robert Kenny, Wilson, Bermuda.
Inkermann, Purney, Montreal.
Julia, Simpson, St John, N. B.
Superior, Messervey, Bay St George.
Harriet Newell, Parsons, Newfld.
Fame, Nickerson, Fortune Bay.
Louisa Ferrier, Clark, Richibucto.
Sylph, and Atalanta, Bay Chaleur.
Rapid, Lorway, Sydney.

TUESDAY, August 16.

Brigt Lady Sale Rondrot, Sydney.
Schrs A Parker, Lewis, Boston.
Beverley, Blanch, Fortune Bay.
Kate, Messervey, Bay, St George.
Investigator, Commodore, & Emerald, Bay Chaleur.
Virgin, and Union, Arichat.
Mary Ann, Giawson, White Head; Susan, Maisadieu
Camilla, Kennedy, Cape Breton; Lady, Pictou.
Integrity, McDonald, Cape Breton.
Onward, Spinney, Labrador.
Four Brothers, Spindler Labrador.
Wasp, and Merlin, Labrador.
Gazelle, Covey, North Bay.
Shooting Star, Levy, LaHave.

CLEARED.

August 10.—Steamer Arabia, Stone, Boston; brig Beauty, Creighton Gibraltar; brigts Velocipede, McDonald, Liverpool, G. B.; Emily Jane, Essex, Kingston, Jam; schrs Latour, Fevan, B W Indies; Anne, Remich, P E Island; Victory, Mabou; Emily, LeBlanc, Sydney.

August 11—Steamers, Europa, Leitch, Liverpool; Osprey, Guilliford, St Johns, Newfd; brigts Stanley, Davidson F W Indies; Maude, Marshall, Kingston, Ja; Jaff, Falkner, Maitland; schrs John Henry, Heckman, St Pierre; Resolute, Smith, Barrington; Placid, Nass, Labrador.

August 12—Brigt Boston, O'Brien, Boston; schrs Uncle Tom, Gills, Newfd; Stranger, Nickerson, do; Kossuth, Messervey, Bay St George; Atlantic, Rathburn, U States; Persia, Smith, Windsor.

August 13—Brig Gipsey, Griffin, Cuba; brigt Express, Doane, Jamaica.

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LATEST DRESS FABRICS
FOR SUMMER.
Extraordinarily Good and Cheap.
REDUCED THIS DAY.

PRINTED Organdie Muslins 4½ per yard, yard wide—any length cut
303 Printed Muslin Dresses, 1s 11d the dress, worth double
Printed French Barege Robes in two and three flounces, all off red from 15s the robe
Barege d'Ecosse in all colors from 10½d
Paris Printed Silk Tissue, very light and of great beauty.
A large variety in chaste as well as elaborate and costly designs—price reduced to 16s 6d and 20s the dress—only one half the original cost of production.
150 Muslin de Chine Robes, 6s. 9d each, brought out at 12s 6d
August 11. E. BILLING, Jr. & CO.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR to aid the funds for finishing the Wesleyan Church at New Germany, will be held (D. V.) at Chesley's Corner, on Wednesday the 7th of September next.

A liberal patronage is requested.

Donations of any kind will be thankfully received.

Lunenburg, Aug 8, 1859. 1m.

Free Church Academy!

THIS Institution will be re-opened (D. V.) on THURSDAY, 1st September.

Francis W George, A. M., Rector.
Alexander Stuart, } Assistants.
William Stuart, }
P. J. Borie, French Teacher.

BRANCHES TAUGHT:

English, Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Physical Science, Music and Drawing.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Junior Class,	0 15 0
Second Class,	0 17 6
Third Class,	1 0 0
French and Drawing, optional	0 12 6

August 11. 3w. F. W. GEORGE.

AMERICAN BOOK STORE.
(Established many years.)
33 HOLLIS STREET,
Opposite the Province Building,
HALIFAX.

THE Subscriber having succeeded Mr. E G Fuller, in the Bookselling, Stationery, and Book Binding business, connected with the American Book Store, begs to assure his friends and the public generally, that he intends to devote strict attention to every branch of his Trade, and feels confident that his long acquaintance with the most eminent London Publishers and Wholesale Stationers, will enable him to execute any orders for Books, Music or Paper which may be placed in his hands.

In addition to the above, the subscriber begs to announce that arrangements are nearly completed for establishing a

Subscription Library

On the plan so successfully adopted by the principal Librarians in England. He is desirous in this undertaking to merit the support of the ladies and gentlemen of the city, who, he hopes will assist him by enrolling their names as subscribers.

Catalogues in preparation.—a Prospectus of Library Terms may be had on application to the subscriber.

JOHN BENNETT STMONG.

Halifax, July 21, 1859

CARD.

MR. BENJAMIN CURREN, M. A., of King's College, Windsor, begs to inform the inhabitants of Halifax, that he intends opening in this City, about the first of September ensuing, a School for the instruction of Youth in the various branches of education hereinafter mentioned.

M

Anna Clayton;

—OR—

The Enquirer after Truth.

CHAPTER III.

"He is a freeman whom the truth makes free,
And all are slaves ben des."

"Oh, grant us grace, Almighty Lord,
To read and mark thy holy word;
Its truths with meekness to receive,
And by its holy precepts live!"

"Mr. Halley," said Anna, looking up from the book in which she had been absorbed the last two hours, "Mr. Halley, I have found a difficulty in the way which is utterly beyond my power to remove, and I shall be under the necessity of calling on my friends." This was a few days subsequent to the incidents related in the last chapter; during which time Father Longwind had returned with the promised theological works, one of which Anna was now perusing. "This argument," she continued, "which would seem candid and fair to the careless reader, assumes, to build on, a position which is a disputed one, not even intimating that it was ever questioned."

"It is not every one who looks so well after the foundation-stones," said Halley, "The world takes it for granted that what *seems* fair is fair. But what is your difficulty? If it is in my power to help you, I shall be happy to do so."

"It is this: here it is assumed that *baptizo*, which is the original Greek word that is rendered *baptize* in our translation, means, 'to dip,' 'to plunge,' to overwhelm,' and is never used in any of its forms to convey any other meaning. Reference is here made to Greek lexicons, in which it is traced from its root up, and shown in every instance to convey the idea of dipping—This point assumed, it then goes on to build the superstructure on this platform. Now my difficulty is here: no reference is made that would lead me to suppose that this was ever questioned; but I think I have heard that it was; and before I go on, I must have this point settled. For if this platform should be knocked from under, the beautiful superstructure would hang betwixt the heavens and the earth, belonging to neither."

"That's the idea, sis," said George; "but ain't it kinder scary business, digging round these old platforms? Seems to me there might be danger of being buried up in the rubbish."

"There is little to be feared from that quarter," said Halley. "If you had ever travelled over the Great Desert, you would probably have seen, rising from its arid sands, trees, fountains, walls, pillars, and domes, with all the real magnificence of a kingly palace—very lovely to gaze upon; but if you had attempted a closer view, the deceitful mirage would have vanished in the air. So it is with many a splendid structure of the human brain: seemingly perfect and complete when viewed in the distance superficially; but commence an investigation of its several parts, and you will find that spire, dome, roof, walls, pillars, and deep foundation-stones, are alike composed of air, reared in air, and ever ready to vanish before every rough breath which may be blown against them—like soap-bubbles which the younger children amuse themselves with. *Truth* harmonizes with all the words and works of God. It is an Eternal Rock, against which dash the ceaseless waves of falsehood and error, but without effect, save to recoil upon themselves. And the combined powers of the elements and forces of the world beating against it, and all the united efforts of the whole human race digging about it with the spade of thought, only reveal more clearly its comely proportions, and its strength and immutability."

"Just so," said Anna. "Now if this be the truth,"—holding up the volume she had been reading,—"it will bear investigation. And now just help me to dig about it, that we may be satisfied whether it be the spurious or the true."

"I will do so with the greatest of pleasure," said Halley, "provided it is agreeable to all. If you, George, and Elder Clayton, and mother Clayton, too," he said, with a smile and a bow to that good lady, in whose good graces he had most successfully worked himself, "if you will take hold of it with me, we will examine it as carefully as we can, and see if it will bear investigation, and the impress of truth, when placed along side of God's word—for his word is truth."

"O, of course we are willing," said Elder Clayton, "though I don't pretend to know much about these nice points."

"Yes, 'et's into it," said George; "I'm getting interested myself. I ain't sure but I shall come out a D. D. yet."

"I hope you will come out anything but that," said the mother, glancing with true maternal pride on her handsome boy, with his open-hearted ingenuous expression of countenance.

"Let us have a statement of the first position, then," said Halley.

"It is," Anna replied, "as I have already stated, that *baptize* which in the original is a Greek word, and in the Greek form is *baptizo*, invariably means *to dip, to plunge, to overwhelm*. The meaning of the word, as used by Christ and the Apostles, seems to me to be truly the starting-point. If we can determine what the idea was, which was conveyed, when he said, 'Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost;' then, I think, we shall have found an immutable truth, around which will cluster others."

"Or rather," said Elder Clayton, "what that act was, which was performed, when Christ was baptized of John in Jordan."

"Either one," said Anna, "though I prefer the command—the commission with which the disciples were empowered—as it is the only authority I can find in the teachings of Christ, which is at all satisfactory to me."

"What!" exclaimed Elder Clayton, "is not example better than precept?"

"What evidence would there have been," said Anna, "of its being for our example, if he had not said, 'Go ye into all the world, baptizing them'?"

"True," said Elder Clayton, "but I think the idea is easier to get at, in my text, than in yours."

"Well, then," said Anna, "let that be the trial text. I think it is found in Mark i. 9. Here it is, it reads, 'And it came to pass in those days, that Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee, and was baptized of John in Jordan.'"

"By one party it is understood," said said Halley, "that Jesus was dipped of John in Jordan. Is that not so, Mr. Clayton?"

"It is," replied the Elder.

"And by the other," Halley continued, "that John there administered to him the ordinance of baptism. Now for the testimony on the respective sides."

"What's that? the *rite* of baptism?" asked Elder Clayton. "I suppose you mean that it was administered by pouring or sprinkling?"

"I mean," said Halley, smiling, "that Mark records nothing about the *mode* by which it was administered; but simply states that it was administered by John to Jesus."

"Then you are not an advocate of sprinkling? I thought it could't be possible right in the face and eyes of such testimony!" said the old man with evident relief. "Just listen, 'Jesus was baptized of John in Jordan;' what could that mean, but that he was immersed in the river of Jordan?"

"We will look at it," said Halley, "and see what bearing the evidences have on the point in question. I never intend," he continued, "to advocate anything but what I have good reason for believing. Wherever there may be elsewhere for sprinkling, it certainly is not to be supported by anything found here; and it remains to be seen if there is anything in favor of dipping."

"I would suggest," said George, "as *baptize* is the disputed word, that we first examine the context wherever it occurs, with reference to the two ideas; that is, of dipping, and of the rite of baptism, before we take up the word itself."

"I was about to suggest the same idea," said Anna; "it seems that there must be sufficient evidence in the Bible alone. I always feel sure that what I can find there, there can be no mistake about."

"I am not particular, as it regards the process by which the investigation is to be made," said Halley, "provided we get the evidences where we can look at them as a *whole*. The one great cause of the divisions and strifes that are now, and ever have been, agitating the Christian world, arises simply from the false and circumscribed manner of studying the word of God. For example, take the different views on the Divinity of Christ. One reads, where it says, 'the *Man Christ Jesus*;' and forthwith he concludes that he *is* a mere man—a good man to be sure—but only a man, nevertheless, and boldly points to God's truth for his testimony. Another finds a passage where he is spoke of as Creator—as being with God, and as being God—and thereupon builds a theory on the other extreme, making him altogether Divinity; and to make that seem consistent and plausible, deifies his mother, too. But others with more extended and enlightened views, gather *all* the testimony, and viewing it as a *whole*, find truth—the truth—on the middle ground, the union of the human and divine, a God-man."

"Is not that the proper way to study anything?" asked Anna.

"Certainly it is," he replied. "It is a universal principle in obtaining correct knowledge of any subject who ever. And especially is this important, where there is involved a knowledge of spiritual; or perhaps a blending of the spiritual and material."

"But it seems to me," said Elder Clayton, "that we are wandering; I am anxious to get at the investigation."

"We are only discussing the principles on which to investigate," said Anna. "It is necessary that we should understand them, in order to rightly understand each other; and also to get them plainly in sight, or we may not get the right road."

"And it is equally necessary that we should keep them in sight," said Halley; "or we may lose the way even after starting right. In the first place, as has been suggested, we are to examine the context wherever the disputed word occurs, with reference to the two ideas, that is, of *dipping*, and the rite of baptism. In Matthew, third chapter, it is found. I will turn to it and read it, supplying the word *dipped* for baptized. 'In those days came John the Baptist, preaching in the wilderness of Judea, and saying, Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand. For this is he of whom it is spoken by the prophet Esaias, saying: The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight. And the same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins, and his meat was locusts and wild honey. There went out to him all Jerusalem and Judea, and all the region round about Jordan; and were *dipped* of him in Jordan, confessing their sins. But when he saw many of the Pharisees and Sadducees come to his *dipping*, he said unto them, O ye generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come? Bring forth, therefore, fruits meet for repentance, and think not to say within you—We have Abraham for our father; for I say unto you, that God is able of these stones to raise up children unto Abraham. And now also the axe is laid unto the root of the trees; therefore, every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit, is hewn down, and cast into the fire. I indeed *dip* you with water unto repentance; but he that cometh after me, is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear: he shall *dip you with* the Holy Ghost, and with fire. Whose fan is in his hand, and he will throughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner; but the chaff he will burn with unquenchable fire. Then cometh Jesus from Galilee to Jordan, unto John, to be *dipped* of him. But John forbade him, saying, I have need to be *dipped* of thee, and comest thou to me? And Jesus answering, said unto him, Suffer it to be so now; for thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness. And he suffered him. And Jesus, when he was *dipped*, went up straightway out of the water; and, lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon him; and, lo, a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased.'

"This is Matthew's testimony; and let me ask you if *dipping* fills the idea in connection with preaching repentance and the coming in of the kingdom of God? Was the *end* dipping? Imagine for a moment that John preached in the wilderness, calling the people a generation of vipers, and warning them to flee from the wrath to come, *for the sole purpose of dipping them in the river Jordan!* In a moment it assumes a ridiculous as well as an inconsistent aspect! And yet it is here and everywhere else enforced that baptism was the mission of John. We will call for his own testimony. John i. 31: 'I knew him not; but that he should be made manifest to Israel, *therefore am I come baptizing with water*.' And in the 33d verse, 'I knew him not; *but he that sent me to baptize with water*, the same said unto me, Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending, and remaining on him, the same is he which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost.' Here he has himself, defined the object of his own mission; and he probably understood as well as any one, except Him who gave it to him, what this mission was.

"Christ says, '*The baptism of John*, whence was it?' He was also said, *to preach baptism*.' Then who will affirm that it was not the *one* thing for which he was sent? His preaching was but the *means* to the *end* or *object* of baptism."

"But it seems to me," said George, "that *dipping* sounds as well as *sprinkling* or *pouring*; but *all* of them, in the passages you read, are simply ridiculous."

"So they are," said Halley; "that is what I have been showing, and that is just what we believe."

"Are you trying to make out," said Elder Clayton, "that there wa'nt anything done because it looks ridiculous?"

"Never; not at all. I simply make out that God always has in his ordinances, and in all his dealings with men, a deep spiritual *significance*, which is the *true* lesson to be enforced, or the *true* end to be gained. There is not an ordinance in the law of God as delivered unto Moses, or in the law of Christ—in the New Testament—but what has a spiritual signification; is simply a type of something spiritual. Hence if we lose sight of the *spiritual* import, it becomes a dead letter—a worse than useless thing."

"Then you would have us understand," said Anna, "that the *true* end of John's baptism was not the *act* performed by him, but the spiritual thing which it symbolized?"

"Precisely, Miss Anna; and the reason this is so hard to be understood, is because we are sensuous beings, and take sensuous views of things. Our senses are caught with the outward form; while the truth is—the spiritual is far more real than the material. 'Mind is more real than body, life more real than form, God more real than the tangible universe.' To teach us this lesson, God has instituted *material* ordinances as *shadows of spiritual substances*."

"O that is a beautiful thought!" exclaimed Anna. "It pours a flood of light on my mind with regard to God's dealings with men. I *know* it is the *truth*, for it immediately recommends itself to reason and understanding; and further, it has on it the impress of infinite Wisdom!"

"There is an abundance of evidence to prove it," said Halley; but we will not dwell upon it now, as it will come up as we proceed."

"I can't see," said Elder Clayton, "how this materially affects the question. It is reasonable to suppose, that the act was dipping, and that it may have a spiritual import too—it's likely it did."

"Then you concede," replied Halley, that John's mission was not the *act* performed with water, which could only be the 'purifying of the flesh,' as Paul has said; but as he warned them to flee from the wrath to come, which was to come in a spiritual state of existence, and preached the coming of the kingdom of God, which was a spiritual kingdom; for Jesus says, 'My kingdom is not of this world;' that the *essential* part of his baptism must have been, then, *spiritual* also; that is of a spiritual import? If not, it follows that he baptized solely for the purpose of putting off the filth of the flesh—for cleansing their bodies! Which of these two ideas is most consistent with a heavenly mission, no one can be at a loss to determine. How this bears upon the question now before us, will be more evident by and by. Now let us turn to Matt. iii 11, 'I indeed baptize you with water, unto repentance; but He that cometh after me, is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear; He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire.' We gather from this, that what John was doing with water, Christ would also do with the Holy Ghost."

"We can't suppose," said Elder Clayton, "that Christ would *literally* baptize with the Holy Ghost, that is, not in the form of baptism."

"Yes, *literally*" replied Hally. "John says, 'What I do with water, that shall He do with the Holy Ghost.' The only difference implied in the phraseology is this: in one case the agent and object are material; and in the other case, the agent and object are spiritual. That which John was doing with water to the bodies of his disciples, the same would Christ do to the spirits of his disciples. And it is to be inferred that John was doing this to material objects with material means, *because* Christ would therefore do the same to spiritual objects with spiritual means. Now things which are said to be alike, must resemble each other either in *form*, operation or effect: otherwise they cannot be said to be alike. Then John's baptism must be like Christ's in one of these points. Let us look again at this verse, and try to find out the point of resemblance which will justify John in saying, that he is doing with material substance, what Christ will do with spiritual substance. It reads, 'He that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear, He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire.' This shows that John considered Christ's mission far superior to his own, and that determines one point in this question. For it is an axiom in mathematics—a self-evident truth—that things which are equal to the same things, are equal to each other; and negatively, that those things which are not equal to each other, are not equal to the same things. Consequently, if John's mission was not equal to Christ's, as he testifies, then they could not be equal or alike in the effects produced. Now is there any resemblance in their operation? Elder Clayton, can you tell me what the office work of the Spirit is on the souls of men."

"It is generally considered," he answered, "a regenerator—a sanctifier."

"A sealer, too," said Anna. "Paul says, 'Grieve not the Holy Spirit by which ye are sealed unto the day of redemption."

"That is rather an effect," replied Halley; and so here we have before us in one view, the effect and the operation of the baptism of the Holy Ghost. Its operation is to purify and sanctify; and its effect to seal the soul unto the day of redemption. You can see at once there is, and can be, no parallel *here* between two baptisms. No enlightened Christian now-a-days claims for water baptism any sanctifying grace, or that it has the effect to save the soul. In Christ's chosen twelve, there was one Judas, and if the rest were baptized, so was he, but be that as it may, they were all sent out to preach, and had bestowed on them *all* miraculous powers of healing; and yet that did not make him one whit better or purer. I must quote again your text Anna, in the words of Jesus, 'It is the *Spirit* that quickeneth, the flesh profiteth nothing.'"

"I have found an example to this point," said Anna. "It is in Acts, 8th chapter, beginning with the 13th verse. I will read it: 'Then Simon himself believed also; and when he was baptized, he continued with Philip, and wondered, beholding the miracles and signs which were done. Now when the Apostles, which were at Jerusalem, heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John; who, when they came down, prayed for them, that they might receive the Holy Ghost (for as yet he was fallen on none of them, only they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus). Then they laid their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost. And when Simon saw that through the laying on of the Apostles' hands, the Holy Ghost was given, he offered them money. But Peter said unto him, Thy money perish with thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money. Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter, for thy heart is not right in the sight of God. Repent, therefore, of this thy wickedness, and pray God, if perhaps the thought of thy heart may be forgiven thee: for I perceive that thou art in the gall of bitterness, and bond of iniquity.'"

To be continued.

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May 26

WINDSOR.

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THANKFUL for the liberal support hitherto afforded me, and anxious to extend my business, I would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Windsor, Falmouth, &c., that I have now completed my stock for the present season, which will be found not only a large one but particularly well selected, and cut in this partly of

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May 19. 1y.

Wesleyan Bazaar

AT HANTSPORT.

THE ladies of the Wesleyan Society at Hantsport, N. S., intend holding a Bazaar for the sale of useful and fancy articles, towards the erection of a Methodist Church in that town, on the 22nd September, 1859.
Donations of any kind will be thankfully received, if addressed to
MRS. PELEG CARD, Hantsport,
" R. COGSWELL, do.
" T. FAULKNER, do.
" G. JOHNSTON, Mount Denson,
" L. LOCKHART, Lockhartville,
" T. CLARE, Horton Bluff,
Or to MRS. C. STEWART, Wesleyan Parsonage, Windsor.
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PEDAL BASS HARMONIUMS.

THE first premium over all other competitors at the Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, of the National Fair, Washington D. C., also at the Ohio State Fair, held at Columbus, O., was awarded to the Manufacturers
By means of a new method of Voicing, known only to themselves, they have succeeded in removing the harsh and buzzing sound which formerly characterized the instrument, and rendering the tones full, clear, and organ like. The action is prompt and reliable, enabling the performer to execute the most rapid music without burring the tones. The swell is arranged to give great expression.

The Pedal Bass Harmoniums

are designed particularly for Churches, Lodges, Halls, &c. It is arranged with two manuals or banks of keys, the lowest set running an octave higher than the other, and may be used separately, and thus get in one case two distinct instruments; or by the use of the coupler, two banks may be played at the same time by the use of the front set only. This connection with the Pedal Bass will produce the effect of a large organ, and sufficiently heavy to fill a house that seats from 1,000 to 1,500 persons.

The Organ Melodeon

is designed for parlors and private use. The construction is similar to the church instrument, being arranged with two banks of keys, and when used together, by means of the coupler, is capable of as great power as the church instrument, when used without the Pedals.

☞ *Also, every variety of Melodeons for Parlour use.* ☜

Purchasers may rely upon instruments from our manufactory being made in the most complete and thorough manner. Having removed to the spacious buildings 511 Washington Street, where we have every facility for manufacturing purposes, and employ none but the most experienced workmen. In short, we will promise our customers an instrument equal if not superior to any manufacturer, and guarantee entire and perfect satisfaction.
Music teachers, Leaders of Choirs, and others interested in musical matters, are respectfully invited to visit our salerooms at any time, and examine or test the instruments on exhibition for sale at their pleasure.

MELODEONS RENTED.

Persons who wish to hire Melodeons with a view of purchasing at the end of the year, can have the rent credited as part payment of the purchase money. This matter is worthy of special note as it enables those who desire a farther use of the instruments before purchasing to obtain it at the expense of the manufacturers, to the extent, at least of a year's rent.
Orders from any part of the country or world, sent direct to the manufactory in Boston, with cash or satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to, and as faithfully executed as if the parties were present or employed an agent to select, and on as reasonable terms.

PRICE LIST.

Scroll leg, 4½ octave,	$60
Scroll leg, 5 octave,	75
Piano Style, 5 octave,	100
Piano Style, extra finish, 5 octave,	115
Piano Style, curved leg,	125
Piano Style two sets of reeds	150
Piano Style 6 octave,	135
Organ Melodeon	200
Organ Melodeon, extra finish	250
Pedal Bass Harmoniums,	275

☞ Illustrated Catalogues, containing 32 pages, sent free on application.
S. D. & H. W. SMITH,
May 12 1y. 511 Washington Street.

JOHN DOUGALL,

Commission Merchant,

MONTREAL.

WILL attend to the sale of Consignments of Fish, Oils, Sugar, Molasses, Coal, Plaster, or any Lower Port or West India Produce, and Liquors. He will also fill orders for Flour, Pork, Butter and other Bread stuffs and Provisions. On account of his long standing, and extensive business he believes he can promise that any Commission confided to him, will be executed in a prompt and satisfactory manner, and at a very moderate rate of Commission. His Weekly circular will be sent to any parties who may signify their wish for it. Address
JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant,
May 26. 6m * Montreal, Lower Canada.

JOHN A. BELL,

GENERAL IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

British & American Dry Goods,

Wholesale and Retail.

31 and 32 UPPER WATER STREET,

HALIFAX N. S.

June 16. 1y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the undersigned are requested to render their accounts before the 1st day of January next, and all persons indebted to him are required to settle before that date, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection without further notice
GEORGE T. WINSOR.
Shelburne, 16th June, 1859.
June 23 6m.

Langley's Cordial Rhubarb.

PERHAPS Rhubarb in the various forms in which it is presented to the public is one of the most reliable medicines for Summer use known. Its peculiar action, first as an Aperient and then as an Astringent, conduces greatly to the popularity it has obtained; and when to this drug are added other ingredients of aromatic, antacid and carminative properties, as in the Cordial Rhubarb, a compound is formed, invaluable in all cases of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, &c. This preparation is not intended to produce the wonderful effects attributed to some of the Elixirs of the ancients and to many of those of modern invention but is designed to act as a corrector of acidity; as a promoter of those discoveries of the stomach most prevalent during the fruit season, and as a restorer of the tone of the digestive organs when relaxed through the heat of the weather or from any other cause.
Sold in bottles 2s 6d. by
LANGLEY & JOHNSON.
July 21. 1y. Hollis St, Halifax, N. S

A Beautiful Set of Teeth.

THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN so unfortunate as to lose their Teeth, can have any number, from one to an entire set of Artificial ones inserted on fine gold or silver plate, by the improved "Atmospheric Pressure" principle, or in any other style known to the Dental Profession. These Artificial Teeth not only enable persons to converse with ease, and to masticate their food, which is so necessary to health, but they restore the face to its original form and beauty, as illustrated in above right hand cut.
Teeth cleansed, regulated, filled, etc.
Also, Teeth extracted by *electricity*, without extra charge, by
DR. MACALLASTER & PAINE,
Surgeon Dentists,
At the Sign of the Golden Tooth,
February 17. 49 Granville Street

JOHN L. WHYTAL,

Manufacturer of & Dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES,

Wholesale and Retail.

ORDNANCE ROW,

HALIFAX, N. S.

A large and varied stock constantly for sale at very moderate Cash prices. The strictest personal attention paid to all orders
January 6. 1y.

R. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.

HAVE received their principal supply of Spring Good direct from Great Britain and the United States, which they now offer at the lowest market rates.
17 bags Jamaica COFFEE,
28 pockets do do
75 bags Costa Rica do
20 bags Singapore Java do
48 chests superior Black TEA,
10 do English Breakfast do.
89 boxes do do
20 half chests Green Tea, Hyson, Gunpowder and Young Hyson,
11 hhds choice Porto Rico SUGAR,
24 bbls Crushed do
2 Pierces Washing Soda,
5 cwt Colman's best starch,
1 do do Blue,
3 kegs Baking Soda,
1 do Cream Tartar,
12 do Saleratus,
1 case Raimes & Co's Celebrated Essences for flavouring,
30 kegs and 30 tins Mustard,
6 cases oils, best quality,
10 doz Pickles and Sauces,
12 cwt Soap, Crown, 30 bbls American do.
14 boxes Smyrna Figs,
5 cases Preserved GINGER,
24 doz Calfs Feet Jelly,
1 bags Nuts, various kinds,
14 cwt Rich mellow CHEESE,
21 doz Keiller and Sons celebrated Jams, Jellies and Marmalades
Together with a large variety Fancy Fruits, Confectionary, &c.
The above have been selected from the best markets Country customers will do well by purchasing at the
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
June 9. 37 Barrington Street.

Langley's Antibilious Aperient Pills.

THE great popularity acquired by these Pills during the twelve years they have been offered for sale in the Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to, by paid advertisements—no certificates published respecting them.
These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints caused by obstruction of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the digestive organs. Above a general family Aperient. They contain no Calomel nor any other mineral preparation, are effectual, yet so gentle in their operation, that they may be taken at any time, with perfect safety, by persons of both sexes; nor do they, as do many Pills, necessitate the constant use of Purgative medicine, the ingredients of which they are composed effectually obviating the common difficulty.
Sold in Boxes Price 1 Shilling, by
LANGLEY & JOHNSON, Chemists
February 24. 1y Hollis Street Halifax.

ALBERTINE.

40 CASKS just received
R. G. FRASER, Agent.

The New Brunswick Oil Works COMPANY,

Respectfully give notice that in consequence of various adulterated articles called Paraffine and Coal Oils, manufactured elsewhere, being now offered to the Public, and to protect their customers against imposition, the Illuminating agent manufactured and sold by them will be hereafter designated and known as ALBERTINE, instead of Paraffine as heretofore
All persons are cautioned against using the title or trademark
ALBERTINE,
as applied to any other article than that manufactured by the New Brunswick Oil Works Company
Albertine Oil and Lamps,
For Sale by
ROBERT G. FRASER, Chemist,
Agent,
Opposite the Province Building, Upper Side, Halifax, N. S.
February 17. Terms strictly Cash.

Falmouth Bazaar.

THE ladies connected with the Wesleyan congregation at Falmouth, N. S., intend holding a Bazaar about the beginning of September, to aid in the erection of the Methodist Church, now building there
They respectfully solicit the help of those who are friendly to this object, whose donations in money or articles will be thankfully received by
MRS. B. CURRY, Falmouth,
" WILSON, do.
" BURNHAM, do.
" C. CHURCH, do.
MISS ELLWOOD, do.
" H. CHURCH, do.
MRS STERLING, Newport,
" C. STEWART, Windsor
Falmouth, May 23, 1859.

BEEK'S BOOK STORE,

NO. 14 KING STREET,

St. John, N. B.

The Promise of the Father,	Showers of Blessing,
Economy of Salvation,	The Triumph of Truth,
Entire Devotion,	The True Woman,
The Way of Holiness,	Precious Lessons from the
Lent at Home of Christianity,	life of Jesus,
Faith and its Effects,	Sacred Lessons from the
Treatise of Divine Union,	Harp of David,
Things New and Old,	Living Streams from the
Life of Gregory Lopez,	Fountain of Life,
Witness of Perfect Love,	Lovest Thou Me,
Precious Promises,	The Gift of Power,
The Kitchen of Grace,	The Silver Locket,
Guide to the Saviour,	Life of Catherine Adoma,
Christian Perfection,	Life and Opinions of Madam
The Life of God,	Guyon,
Religious Maxims,	Upham's Letters,
Spiritual Progress,	Tongue of Fire,
Christian's Pattern,	Devout Exercises of the
Memoirs of Mrs. A. B. Sears,	Heart,
Village Blacksmith,	Life of Lady Maxwell, Carvosso,
Saints Everlasting Rest,	" Stoner Bramwell Hes.
Young Lady's Counsellor,	Ann Rogers,
Letters of Madam Guyon,	The Walks' End Miner,
The Last Words of Christ,	Young Man's Counsellor,
The Casket Library,	The Higher Christian Life.
Revival Miscellanies,	
Earnest Christianity,	

All of the above Books for sale at Publishers prices by
HENRY S. BEEK,
February 17. y 14 King Street, St. John, N. B.

W. WHYTAL & CO.

LEATHER & FINDING STORE,

No. 2 Cheapside, Market Square.

HALIFAX, N. S,

Dealers in Sole and Upper Leather, Bindings, Lings Shoemakers Tools, and other findings,
LEATHER SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Hides Skins, and Oil bought to order.
January 6. 1y

REDWOOD, REDWOOD.

A QUANTITY of Stock REDWOOD, just received and for sale by
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
Successors to John Naylor.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Compulsory Prepayment of Postage on Letters passing to and from the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia.

THE Government of Nova Scotia having some time since requested in the proposal made by his Lordship the Postmaster General, to extend to Letters between the United Kingdom and this Province the system of *Compulsory Prepayment* of Postage which has been applied with advantage to the Australian and some other Colonies, the Postmaster General has been waiting the concurrence of New Brunswick in this measure to fix a date for its commencement
Such concurrence having now been received coupled with a notice that it would be brought into operation on the 1st of August next, the Postmaster General has found it necessary for the convenience of the General Post Office to appoint the same day for extending the measure to Nova Scotia.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the system of Compulsory Prepayment of Postage on Letters passing to and from the United Kingdom and this Province will come into operation on the 1st day of August next accordingly.
To prevent inconvenience to the Public by the detention of their letters for non-payment of postage until the new arrangement shall become generally known, Letters addressed to the United Kingdom posted in this Province insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded charged with the deficiency of Postage, and a fine of sixpence in addition, until the 1st of November next
After the period all Letters dropped into the Letter Box *wholly unpaid, or paid less than a single rate of Postage*, will be detained and returned to the writer
Letters on Service addressed to any of the Imperial Public Departments posted in Nova Scotia, will be exempted from the regulation requiring prepayment
The Postmaster General begs to suggest that, in all cases where practicable, the Postage on letters for the United Kingdom be prepaid by stamp
A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.
General Post Office,
Halifax, July 18, 1859 1m.

An Act to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes "Of Townships and Township Officers."

(Passed the 15th day of April, A. D. 1859.)

BE it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly as follows:—
1. The Clerk of the Peace shall cause lists of all officers appointed at the sessions for several Townships or districts to be posted in at least three of the most public places therein, within one week from the close of such sessions.
2. All such officers, except overseers of poor shall enter upon their duties on the twentieth day from the first day of the sessions, and the old officers shall serve up to that time. Overseers of the poor shall take office at the time now by law provided for the holding of the first town meeting after their appointment, and their predecessors shall discharge their duties of office until then
3. Surveyors of highways shall be indemnified by the County in case where they may bring actions under the written authority of the two justices of the peace against persons neglecting or refusing to perform their statute labour.
4. All town officers shall be eligible for re-appointment annually, and may serve in one or more offices
5. Surveyors of highways shall make their return to the clerk of the peace at least twenty days before the meeting of the sessions, under penalty of ten shillings for each default
6. The justices in session may fix the rate of the County Treasurer's salary, not to exceed five per cent. on the amount of monies received by him, unless the grand jury grant an additional sum.
7. In cases where the duties of town officers are not now defined by law, the justices in session shall have power to determine the same
July 21. 1m.

Bedroom Sets, Mahogany

SOFAS, CHAIRS, &c.

FURNITURE HALL,

NEAR THE MARKET SQUARE.

OFFERS for Sale a few complete sets of Chamber Furniture, at a very low price, and a large assortment Mahogany Sofas, Couches and Lounges, Bureaus and Chiffoniers, Mahogany & common Rocking Chairs, and a large variety of cane and Wood Seat Chairs.
ALSO—Bedsteads, Stretchers, Tables, Washstands, Cradles, Feathers in Beds, Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Mattresses of every description always on hand and made to order at the lowest prices.
July 7. E. D. HEFFERNAN

NOTICE.

THE partnership existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of E. BILLING, JUN. & CO., is dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Robert McMurray
The liabilities of the firm are assumed by E. Billing Junr., who also is alone authorized to receive amounts due.
E. BILLING, JR.,
ROBERT McMURRAY,
Halifax, N. S, June 20th 1859
Referring to the above, the Subscriber beg to inform his friends and customers, that the business under some style or firm, will be continued by
E. BILLING, Jr.
June 23

Notice of Dissolution.

THE business heretofore carried on under the name and firm of Joel, Knight & Co is dissolved by the retirement of Thomas F Joel, who has transferred his interest to the late partner Thomas F Knight. The debts owing to the said business may be paid to either of the said partners, who will give receipts for the same.
THOMAS J. JOST
THOMAS F. KNIGHT
Halifax, N. S., June 30, 1859
Referring to the above the Subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of the support which has been rendered to the late firm.
THOMAS F. KNIGHT.
Albion House,
Halifax, June 30, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM in the Western part of Cornwallis, near the North Mountain, containing 5 A 1 0 cres A good HOUSE 25x32 feet A Barn and a Well of good and never failing water an Orchard of more than 40 Apple Trees this is the third year of bearing grafted Fruit, with a Plum, Cherry and Currant Garden The above will be sold with or without the present year's crop and possession given immediately.
Terms—£15 deposit, £25 on the delivery of the Deed the remainder with good security can remain on Interest for a few