



# The Provincial Westman.

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WHOLE No. 629.

## Religious Miscellany.

### Resting in God.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

Since thy Father's arm sustains thee,  
Peaceful be;  
When a chastening hand restrains thee,  
It is He.

Know his love in full completeness  
Fills the measure of thy weakness;  
If he wound thy spirit sore,  
Trust him more.

Without murmur, uncomplaining,  
In his hand  
Lay whatever things thou canst not  
Understand.

Though thy faith in pity turneth,  
Peace thy inmost soul shall fill,  
Lying still.

Like an infant, if thou thinkest  
Thou canst stand;  
Childlike, proudly pushing back  
The offered hand,

Courage soon is changed to fear,  
Strength doth feebleness appear:  
In his love if thou abidest,  
He will guide.

Fearlest sometimes that thy Father,  
Hath forgot?  
When the clouds around thee gather,  
Doubt him not.

Always hath the daylight broken,  
Always hath he comfort spoken.  
Better hath he been for years  
Than thy fears.

Therefore, whatsoever be thy  
Night or day,  
Know his love for thee provided  
Good away.

Crown of sorrow gladly take,  
Gladly wear it for his sake,  
Sweetly yielding to his will,  
Lying still.

To his own Thy Saviour giveth  
Daily strength;  
To each Christian soul that liveth,  
Peace at length.

Weakest lambs have largest share  
Of this tender Shepherd's care;  
Ask him not, then, "When?" or "How?"  
Only bow.

—*Tract Journal.*

### David Stoner.

"Lord, what is it that I think if Mr. Bramwell were somewhere within fifty miles I would go to him that he might teach me and pray for me. But how foolish is this! Christ is here! I am with me, and in me! Why then do I not enter into the promised land? Lord, I beseech thee remove the hindrance out of the way!" So wrote a young man, two years after the famous Bramwell's death, while preaching, and struggling for entire purity of heart, on Bradford Circuit, England; he was to be a second Bramwell during a brief ministerial career. Two weeks later he writes: "Glory be to God! My soul is happy in his love. I feel that Christ has my heart. Whether this be sanctification or not, I have not the clear assurance; but my soul is full of love and joy." He obtained the "clear assurance," and the name of David Stoner has ever since been precious throughout the Methodist world. The history of his Christian life has stimulated his ministerial brethren at the frontiers of America, and neared the missionaries of Fiji and New Zealand to wrestle with the principles and powers of darkness amid the horrors of cannibal barbarism.

He was born at Barwick-in-Elmet, near Leeds, in 1794, of Methodist parents, who trained him early to a religious life. He was converted when about twelve years old. By diligence in study he qualified himself for the office of a teacher, which he credibly sustained during some years. As his youth advanced, his sensitive mind was troubled with the impression that it was his duty to preach the Gospel. About his eighteenth year, rising from a dangerous illness, he yielded to his conscience, and began to labor in the local ministry. In 1814 he was sent out to aid the "travelling preachers on the Leeds circuit, and the conference of that year received him on probation, appointing him to Holmhirth, near Huddersfield. Entirely devoted to his work, and seeking the perfect consecration of his soul to God, he could not fail of immediate usefulness. The recklessness were smitten under his word, and the Church was kept alive with zeal. From the beginning to the end of his ministerial course he was an evangelist in the fullest sense of the title, and "revivals" could hardly be called extraordinary, but rather ordinary results of his labors. Holiness, sanctification, was his theme, and from the time at which we have introduced him, when it became a distinct subject of his experience, he went through his course as a "flame of fire." Even before this period his usefulness was remarkable. His second circuit was Huddersfield, where he began his labors in 1816; during three years that he spent there four hundred and ten members were added to the Church, and the largest Methodist chapel in the world, except that at Leeds, was erected in the town at Huddersfield, the former scene of the faithful ministry of Yenn, the Calvinistic Methodist and friend of Wesley. In 1819 he was removed to the Bradford circuit, where also he had great success, reporting when he left an increase of more than one thousand communicants. Accompanied by three or four zealous leaders and local preachers, he held watch-nights in nearly every cottage appointment on the circuit. His word (writes his colleague) was indeed with power, producing an immediate and visible effect. He travelled on Bristol and York circuits with unusual success. His labors were excessive, for the York circuit included two or three of the present adjacent circuits. He preached in nearly fifty villages within a range of ten miles around York. At the conclusion of almost every evening service he held a prayer-meeting; it was often a scene of thrilling interest, but hardly ever of clamor and confusion, for he disliked noise "for his own sake," and never tolerated, never allowing stamping or violent gestu-

## Religious Intelligence.

### Progress of the Revival in Jamaica.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. William T. Whiston, dated Brown's Town, April 25, 1861.

As you are doubtless anxious to be furnished with full information as to the progress and prospects of the good work of God in this land, I will endeavour to furnish you with such a sketch of the present state of the revival in this circuit up to the end of the March quarter.

Our Quarterly Meeting was held at Brown's Town on Monday, the 15th inst. The schedules showed an increase in members at Brown's Town of 43, with 30 on trial; at Stewart-Town of 102, with 22 on trial; and at Tabernacle of 80, with 41 on trial. You will remember that our number of members at the end of December last was 418. The number since received, with those on trial, is 308, being an addition of about 214 to the original number. New inquirers are still coming in. On Sunday last I put down upon the class-books eight or ten at Tabernacle. And you will be glad to learn that the increase in Circuit income has more than kept pace with the increase of members.

Our chapels are still crowded every Sabbath-day when the weather is at all favourable; but much of the intense excitement has passed away, and we have had no prostrations for six or eight weeks past. At Brown's-Town we have had none (except the solitary case of a little boy) in our chapel, from the commencement of the movement; yet I was impressed with the fact, when renewing the quarterly tickets, that a larger proportion of the new-comers could give a satisfactory account of their conversion and present religious state at Brown's Town than at either of the other stations where there had been several cases of prostration, though the results at each place are truly encouraging.

Two of our chapels—that at Brown's-Town and that at Tabernacle—have become far too small, and must shortly be enlarged. I am sure that our people and friends here will do what they can towards meeting the needed outlet; but they will not be able to collect the whole amount required to make the enlargements without incurring or increasing debts; and I hope that the Committee will be prepared to help us with some portion of the amount allotted, or to be allotted, to this District for chapel purposes. But we cannot proceed without due authority; and when I have secured a more accurate account of the probable cost, you shall have from me a more specific application.

I need not trouble you with individual instances of awakening and conversion. The great majority of cases, though sufficiently interesting, have not been characterized by other than the ordinary features of conversion. One is to this effect:—A man on his way home on Saturday night, is seized with strong convictions of sin, and stricken down on a neighbouring house. Some persons got him removed to a neighbouring house. But they are not accustomed to public prayer, or who know what exactly to do in the case; and therefore send off to some distance for a young woman, a member of our Society, to afford them some help. She comes; she speaks a word of exhortation and encouragement to the struggling penitent; she prays with him; but he begins to feel that it is not right with herself; that she has not been living up to her privileges; that she does not enjoy a clear sense of acceptance; that her heart is not absorbed as it ought to be by heavenly and eternal things. She, in her turn, becomes distressed; she goes into a room and wrestles with God in private prayer, nor ceases till she has obtained a blessing; and now she can exhort and pray with a new fervour and power, and becomes useful to many.

Another is this:—When the people were so anxious to meet together, at any hour, and in any place, to hear the word and unite in prayer, I opened my house for services on nights on which I was not elsewhere engaged. Upon one of these occasions I gave a short and pointed address on the words, "Will a man rob God?" A few weeks afterwards, when I returned home from some Missionary and other services, I was told of a neighbouring young woman, formerly living with a man as concubine, that she had been awakened and found peace. That address had touched her conscience; she had carried about her grief, deeply hidden in her heart, for nearly a week; but it became at length too heavy to be borne. While engaged in the kitchen about cooking breakfast, she had begun to overcome, and, falling down, began shrieking aloud for mercy. The neighbours soon collected, some to help by singing and prayer, and some to look on with wondering curiosity. The poor woman's cries for mercy are said to have been truly heart-rending; but she soon obtained peace and joy through believing, and ever since has given proof of her attachment to her merciful Saviour.

I might relate many more instances, but the above will afford a true notion of the general character of the work. A little child, of ten years of age, came to me after service a few Sundays ago, at Tabernacle, to tell how she had been made happy in the Lord Jesus, requesting that her name should be entered upon a class-book, and insisting that a *quittance*, (a silver coin worth three half-pence), which she had brought with her, should be received as her class-money.

Yet, in connection with the movement, there have been many extravagancies, as I presume there always will be in connexion with any excitement, from whatever cause, which thoroughly pervades and moves to its very depths the general mind of the uneducated multitude, who are not habituated to watch over and control their emotional impulses. It may be said, and no doubt quite truly, that much of this excitement was produced by mere natural causes. The tidings of the wonderful movement went before the movement itself. The facts that one and another previously hardened transgressor was suddenly arrested and stricken down, that multitudes were simultaneously impelled to seek religious counsel and to unite in prayer, that profane persons were beginning to commend that religion which hitherto they had neglected, if not ridiculed and blasphemed, being reported from village to village, with expressions and looks of wonder, awe and joy,—sometimes with additions of the marvellous and supernatural, which had a very slender foundation in fact,—caused an

## Where was Tarshish?

Sir Emerson Tennent, in his recent work on Ceylon—a work by the way, of great value and interest, both to the scholar and to the general reader—addresses strong grounds for the belief that Tarshish was in Ceylon, and probably at or near Point de Galle. Malacca, it is well known, was the golden age of the late Greek geographers, and in the Malay language Ophir is the generic term for gold mine. We read in Chronicles that "King Solomon made a navy of ships in Ezion-geber, which is beside Elath," on the shore of the Red Sea—and that his ships traded with Tarshish and Ophir. "Once in three years came the navy of Tarshish, bringing gold and silver, ivory, apes and peacocks."

In a Persian poem of the tenth century, which describes an expedition from Jerusalem to Ceylon, the outward voyage is stated as occupying a year and a half—a coincidence which its regular occurrence of the monsoons, and their effect on the unscientific navigation of the East, renders important—Gold and silver have been for ages, and still are, produced in the island of Ceylon from the mines of Malacca, and ivory apes and peacocks are the most prominent articles of export from Ceylon, and are spoken of many times in the Tamilbooks, in the same order as in the Scripture narrative.—*Emment.*

## Suffering Wrongfully.

A young man, a professor of religion in a college, had given offence by the disapprobation he had expressed of the conduct of some of his fellow-students. In revenge, they formed and executed a plan which charged of theft to be brought against him, and to be supported in so plausible a manner, that it was believed by many even of those who had felt perfect confidence in his integrity. He contented himself with a simple denial of the charge. The tide of opinion set in so strongly against him that his friends advised him to leave the college. He humbly and in opposition to his own judgment, yielded to their advice. A cloud rested on his good name for several years. One of his protectors then confessed the deed.

"I deserved it all," said the wronged man, speaking of his sufferings, "I deserved it all at the hands of God, but not at the hands of man. But I don't think it ever does one any harm to suffer wrongfully. If God permits it, He will make it up to him in some way. I trust that, through grace, I am a much better man in consequence of the affair at C—".—*S. S. Magazine.*

## No Unnecessary Miracles.

When the angel brought St. Peter out of prison, the iron gate opened of its own accord; but coming to the house of Mary, the mother of John Mark, he was fain to stand before the door and knock! When iron gave entrance how can wood make opposition? The answer is easy: There was no man to open the iron gate; but a portress was provided, of course, to unlock the door. God would not, therefore, show his finger when men's hands are appointed to do the work. Heaven will not substitute a miracle, where ordinary means were formerly in peaceable possession. But if they either depart or resign, (ingeniously confessing their insufficiency,) then miracles succeed in their vacancy.—*Fuller.*

## What of the Day.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

A sound of tumult troubles all the air,  
Like the low thunders of a sultry sky,  
Far-ringing ere the downward lightning glare,  
His blaze red with warnings; flags draw  
their hills.

Treading the dark with challenge and reply,  
Behold the burden of the prophet's vision,  
The gathering hosts—the Valley of Decision,  
Dusk with the wings of eagles wheeling 'round,  
Day of the Lord, of darkness and no light!

It breaks in thunder and the whirlwind's roar!  
Even so, Father! Let thy will be done—  
Turn and return, end what thou hast begun  
In judgment or in mercy; as for me,  
If but the least and faintest, let me be  
Evermore numbered with the true free  
Who find thy service perfect liberty!

I fain would thank Thee that my mortal life  
Has reached the hour (albeit through care and pain)  
When Good and Evil, as for final strife,  
Close din and van on angelic plain;  
And Michael and his angels once again  
Drive hither back the spirits of the night.  
O! for the faith to read the signs aright,  
And, from the angle of thy perfect sight  
See Truth's white banner floating on before;  
And the good cause, despite of venal friends,  
And base expedients, move to noble ends,  
See Peace with Freedom make to Time amends,  
And, thro' its cloud of dust, the threshold floor,  
Flashed by the thunder heaped with chaffless grain.

## General Miscellany.

### The Empress and the Veteran.

A letter from Berlin relates the following interesting anecdote:—A few days ago a hale old man, in a peasant's costume, but decorated with several orders and crosses, was seen to ascend the flight of steps leading to the terrace of the palace of Sans Souci. A sentinel posted there stopped him, saying that he could not be allowed to go further, as the palace was inhabited by the Empress of Russia. "Why, that's the very reason why I must go on," replied the veteran, sturdily. An altercation ensued, which was interrupted by the arrival of Col. Count Von Alvensleben, first equester to the empress, who asked what was the matter. The old man replied that he had walked nine German miles to see the empress before his death, he having saved her in her youth from a watery grave. On learning this, the count bade him wait, and on informing the empress of the occurrence, was ordered to introduce him. The veteran approached the empress with a firm step, and said: "I recognize her well, though she is much changed." He then reminded her Majesty of an occurrence which took place in 1806, in the park of Charlottenburg, where the late king invited to pass the summer, living there in the style of a private gentleman. The Empress of Russia, then Princess Charlotte, and only seven years of age, was one day playing near the ornamental little stream, called the Carp basin, with her little sister, the Princess Alexandra, and her brother, Prince Charles, whom she was drawing along in a Bath chair, in which exercise she happened to go too near the water's edge. A young gardener on duty not far off, called to her, warning her of her danger, but in vain; the little princess laughed at her adviser, and continued to draw the Bath chair close to the brink. The soldier, on seeing this, stepped forward, held his sword before her, and cried, "Halt!" The princess, in a fright, stepped back, slipped, and fell into the water. The sentinel instantly plunged in after her, got her safely out, and dragging the Carp basin, with her little sister, Princess Alexandra, running by his side, and crying all the while, carried her, dripping wet, as she was to Queen Louise, who was sitting before her palace, reading. The queen, on learning what had happened, bent over her child, took from her neck a small medallion containing a lock of her (the queen's) hair, and gave it to the gardener. The same medallion the veteran now showed to the empress, who, immediately recollecting the occurrence, with deep emotion requested him to restore to her the medallion with her mother's hair; and turning to Princess Gagarine, her lady of honor, detached her own portrait, set in diamonds (an ornament which the ladies of the Russian court generally wear as a mark of special affection), from the bosom of that lady, and gave it to the old gardener, who went away delighted, and in passing by the sentinel who had stopped him, showed him the trinket, saying, "Do you see that, you stupid fellow?"

### Another Defeat for Rome.

The famous Roman Concordat was agreed to by the King of Wurtemberg in 1853, without consulting the Chamber. A change of ministers occurred in 1857, who again settled the relations between the state and the Roman Church according to it. As there had been no meeting of the Chamber for a year and a half, the people impatiently called for it, and they were convened February 28. The concordat question was immediately discussed, six hundred petitions being presented against it, and only twenty in its favour, several of which had only a single signature. After an earnest debate, a motion that the Chamber should reject the Concordat, and send a protest against it to the government, requesting that the ordinance of 1857 be declared null and void, was passed by a majority of, sixty-seven against twenty-seven.

### An Undesirable Residence.

There is no doubt about it—Fort Pickens is a dreary place. It has all the elements of discomfort, and not a solitary attraction. The island on which it is located is all sand, every bit of it. Not a grain of corn or "hand of grass" will grow on it—not a vegetable, not even a pistia. Not an animal could live on the native productions of the soil, excepting perhaps the hog, which they say eats rattlesnakes. Dig down into the earth as deep as you please, and you get sand. Let the wind blow, and your eyes and ears, your nostrils, and the vacuities of your teeth, are filled with sand. Take an evening promenade on the ramparts, or walk ten rods on the beach, and your boots and your stockings, even unto your toe-nails, are all filled with sand. You cannot escape from this into the water for a ten-minutes' sojourn without running the risk of being devoured by sharks. If it is calm, the air is impregnated with fever, and alive with ticks. To escape the burning hot sun, go into the damp casemates and acquire rheumatism. Whether it rains or shines, you have flies by day and mosquitoes by night.—Fear all the time. There is only one species of the omnivorous rodent which does not prey here, namely, bed-bugs; and this is a deficiency which can easily be provided for. The heat is intense and almost intolerable. It scorches the few tufts of grass that aspire to grow on the desert soil, and bakes the moistened sand as solid as a brick. It is steady and persistent. It continues all day long, and all night, and thereby gains accumulative force, and adds to its next day's intensity. If you put a musquito-bar over you, you roast—if you don't do it you are pestered by flies, bitten by musquitos, and become nervous and irritable. Beside all this, the water is bad. Its taste is indescribable, and its smell disgusting.—*Letter from Fort Pickens, in Tribune.*

### About Oil-Cloths.

Oil-cloths make an admirable Summer covering for kitchen floors, and for rooms of general household use. They are cool, neat, easily cleaned, and of good quality very durable. In selecting a cloth, give preference to those of plain pattern. High-wrought figures in glaring colors not only give a tawdry effect, but they will wear sooner than the surrounding park.—*Scientific American.*

### Electrical Spirit-Rappers—Interesting Development.

We have seen a spirit, "and such a spirit!" It was none of your airy, impalpable spirits; but a substantial spirit, seen with the eyes and handled with the hands. It consisted of a thin wooden box about six inches square, containing an armature and magnet, which had been connected with wires to a galvanic battery. When the electric circuit was broken and closed by a button key, the magnet produced a rap in the box, and, according to the formula of those who are skilled in the interpretation of spirit language, these raps were read off as a message from the spirit-world. A distinguished professor in New York was once a frequent visitor to the establishment where such spiritual manifestations occurred, and the box which we examined had been called the "professor's mother," as he communicated through it so frequently with his beloved and departed parent.

### The Syrian Massacre.

According to information supplied by the Turkish themselves, sixteen thousand Christians, including women and children, lost their lives in the massacre committed by the Druses in Syria; three thousand women and young girls were carried off and sold to the Turks; seventy thousand Christians of all sects were reduced to ruin; and one hundred and fifty towns and villages, with their churches, schools, and monasteries, not including the houses destroyed at Damascus, were pillaged, burnt, or destroyed. An American missionary in the midst of these horrors gratefully acknowledges that God fulfilled his promise to be with in trouble, to deliver and honor them. He says not a Protestant house on Lebanon was robbed during this fearful war, and with a single exception, the whole Protestant community kept aloof from those scenes of violence. The Druse governors treated them and all in their employ with kindness and cour-

## Oil-Cloths.

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## Cellar Walls and Floors.

Most cellars are built without adequate provision being made for keeping moisture from passing through the walls from the outside; and up through the eastern floors inside during rainy weather. The cellar of a house should be dry so as to render it comfortable and healthy, as moisture in the lower part of a dwelling generally makes the upper stories damp and chilly, and causes mildew in clothes, books, and all household articles made of cloth and leather.—*Cellars can be easily built so as to have dry walls, and hard dry floors; and the latter are invaluable to prevent rats from burrowing, as well as dampness from coming up from the soil beneath. To render the cellar wall dry they should be coated on the outside with hydraulic cement, mixed with sand. Houses in our cities have their cellar walls thus treated in many instances, but their floors are neglected. To make a cement floor, the surface should first be rammed down and levelled; then hydraulic cement, mixed with sand, of about the consistency of thick*

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morar, should be laid on to about one inch in thickness, and its surface levelled with a scraper made of a thick plank. In laying down such a floor, sections of eight feet square should be marked off, and finished one after another. Each coat of clean sand or gravel, one inch thick, should be laid on the top of the cement; and after it has stood about half an hour, the whole should be rammed down smooth with a pounder, when the work is completed, after the surplus sand has been swept off. In a few days such a floor becomes hard as a stone, and quite impervious to water.—*Scientific American.*

## Obituary Notices.

God's providence in various ways present most instructive lessons to the human race, and his unsearchable judgments—as the successful means of prompting to earnest enquiry, solemn reflection and profitable self-examination—often prove to be disguised mercies, fraught with the richest spiritual blessings from our sympathizing Redeemer. A few days before leaving for Conference we were permitted for the last time to visit Miss Louisa Bryant—daughter of the greatly esteemed and sainted Col. Bayard—who peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, on Friday the 21st day of June last, after several months of most severe suffering. Her name will long be held in grateful remembrance by a large circle of sorrowing friends, to whom she greatly endeared herself by her loving amiability, and numerous christian virtues.

In March last, PHOEBE DANIELS, daughter of Ephraim Daniels, of Pleasant Valley, yielding to the Holy Spirit's powerful operations, became the joyful partner of gospel salvation. For several years she had, in deep penitence, sought the pardoning mercy of God, and at length obtained grace to rest her stricken soul upon the Redeemer's merits. Immediately her heart was filled with heavenly peace, and with a countenance beaming with hallowed joy she clasped the minister's hand saying, "I have found Jesus! I have found Jesus!" Only about three months subsequent to this, by that dreadful disease, Diphtheria, she was summoned, on the 21st of June last, from the embrace of loving friends and weeping relatives to unite with the church above, at the early age of nineteen years. A short time before her death she asked those standing around her to sing the hymn commencing

"Oh happy day that fixed our choice,  
On thy dear Saviour and his God."

After it had been sung, addressing her mother, she said "How beautiful! Oh how lovely! As we saw her thus sweetly rejoicing in Christ while her agonised frame was quivering within the relentless grasp of death, we could not but thank God for the unspeakable blessings of the Christian religion. Only a fortnight had passed when the afflicted parents were required to give up another of their children, a promising lad of ten who was removed by the same disease.

On the 6th of the present month, LENLEY WILKINS, only son of Anthony Wilkins, in the 23rd year of his age, was hurried by Diphtheria, in one short week from strong and vigorous manhood down to an early grave. The high tone of his moral character from a child, was the subject of frequent remark by his associates. But more than two years ago, under the faithful ministry of the Rev. S. Avery he was prompted earnestly to seek the witness of the Spirit in his heart to his adoption, which, through Divine mercy he obtained, and immediately enrolled himself with the people of God. He had ever entertained doubts upon the scriptural mode of baptism, so that the last spring, when he became greatly awakened in the Divine life, he was fully convinced of his duty to receive the sign with water, of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in his cleansing energy upon his heart.

The day in which he received this outward sign was remembered with deep gratitude as one of the happiest days of his life. After his return from the church, where he had received baptism in company with several other willing converts, he said to his mother by whom, as one of the affectionate and dutiful of sons, he was greatly beloved, "To day my religious experience may be illustrated by a deep smooth current truly my peace does flow as a river." As his father was not a professed Christian, and he, therefore, not far from the kingdom, Lenley was induced to bear the cross of conducting family worship. The last Sabbath which he spent on earth, found him as usual, after travelling three miles at his post, in the class meeting. The church here has lost a promising member, but the hosts in glory embrace another trophy of redemption.

May we not hear the voice of Jehovah, speaking in thrilling and distinct accents through these providences, not only to parents and relatives but to all, "Be ye also ready for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."—*A. B. BLACK.*  
Middleton, July 23rd, 1861.

## Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1861.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Obiter, Revival, and other notices addressed to us from any of the Circuits within the bounds of the Conference, shall pass through the hands of the Superintendent Minister. Communications designed for this paper may be acknowledged by the name of the writer in confidence; we do not undertake to return rejected articles. We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of our correspondents.

## Would the subjugation of the Southern Confederacy by the Federal Government tend to the abolition of Slavery?

The whole civilized world watches with intense anxiety and grief the progress of the fraternal struggle in the neighbouring Republic. Known only to God are the issues of the strife. Meanwhile, the odds against the seceded States are tremendously great. In men and money, in credit and ships of war the superiority is vastly in favour of the United States. Yet the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. Many and precious are the interests involved. Would it be best for the well-being of the African race that Southern independence should be rendered impossible? Would the subjugation of the Southern States tend to the abolition of Slavery?

After much thought on this subject, candidly, conscientiously, we think not. On the contrary, we are of opinion that the conquest of the Southern States would tend, possibly to the extension of the same of slavery, certainly to its consolidation. We proceed to explicate the grounds of our belief.

The Federal Government is not waging war with the intention or expectation or purpose of abolishing slavery. President Lincoln pledges himself to protect the slaveholding interests of the South. The Northern Congress has declared the sole object of the war to be the reduction of the rebel States to their allegiance to the Federal Constitution. General Scott has issued stringent orders that no fugitive slaves on any pretence should be admitted within the lines of the United States armies. Thus the law-making and the law-executing powers of the Federal Government are alike solemnly and publicly

## Minutes of Conference for 1856.

Any Minister having on hand spare copies of the Minutes for 1856 will, by mailing them at once to this office, be enabled to obtain a supply of them. The number of copies to be sent in proportion to the number sent in answer to this notice.

Resolved, that the following be the text of the Minutes for 1856:—  
That the Convention assembled in regular session at the City of Philadelphia, on the 15th day of October, 1856, and adjourned to the 31st day of the same month. That the Convention was organized on the 16th day of October, 1856, and that the following be the members of the Convention:—  
Messrs. A. B. Black, J. W. Brown, C. G. Brown, F. G. Brown, H. G. Brown, I. G. Brown, J. G. Brown, K. G. Brown, L. G. Brown, M. G. Brown, N. G. Brown, O. G. Brown, P. G. Brown, Q. G. Brown, R. G. Brown, S. G. Brown, T. G. Brown, U. G. Brown, V. G. Brown, W. G. Brown, X. G. Brown, Y. G. Brown, Z. G. Brown.

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## Charles F. Allison Professorship of Theology Endowment Fund.

TREASURER'S LIST, NO. 2.	
The Treasurers of this Fund gratefully acknowledge the payment of additional subscriptions, as accounted for to them, as follows, viz:	
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Hon. J. H. Anderson, Esq.	\$125 0 0
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George L. Hatheway,	\$1 0 0
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Brown Harrison,	5 0 0
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Rev. J. B. Brownell,	\$2 10 0
Capt. Milleson,	1 0 0
Capt. Clarke,	1 0 0
Mrs. Graham,	5 0 0
	\$4 15 0

Two shells from which were fired without any... At about the same time the Second Brigade under Gen. Schenck, was formed at the left...

Another account says— A very important prisoner, who was brought in during the morning, told me that Jeff. Davis was commanding in person, with some 60,000 men...

Unusual Sabbath Desecration. We read the following from the Express— H. M. Steamship, from England, and the French War-Steamer Bellow from the West Indies, arrived here yesterday afternoon...

Commercial. Halifax Markets. Corrected for the 'Provincial Wesleyan' up to 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, July 31. Broad, Navy, per cwt. 17 6d & 2 3/4 9d...

Editorial Table. We would call attention to the advertisement in another column respecting a new Map of Nova Scotia just published by Messrs. A. & W. Mackinlay of this city...

Marriages. On July 21st, at Kempt Cottage, by the Rev. C. Churchill, A. M., Mr. Wm. Swales, to Miss Ellen Strahan, both of Halifax...

To Correspondents. We regret that a communication intended for the present number, arrived too late; our columns were filled—it will be inserted in our next...

Wesleyan Conference Office. LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST. Jas. Mosher, Newport (86 for P. W.) Rev. D. D. Hart (81 for P. W. for W. Steves) Rev. Thos. Dunan (89 for P. W., R. balance) credit 67c—\$13.83 for P. W., for Thos. Smith...

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Our Children's Corner

They Favor is Life. Fide, fide, each earthly joy... Thy favor is life.

Our Tea-Table

Sarah, said Fred, laying his hand gently on his sister's shoulder... Our tea-table.

It never felt so thankful as I did this afternoon... I hope your thankfulness will last till it has a chance of finding practical expression in the July collection which is coming on.

That you think of me is a great joy... I do not know whether it is the same with the present commander.

It is so interesting, Harry, to have two morning services for separate congregations... I cannot assent to that, said Fred.

They are all like that noble fellow, spoken of in the London meeting... I will be worth all I ever gave to the Home Mission collection if you get converted at Aldershot.

It is a fact very pleasing to me, and one that has attracted notice in the camp... I hope you know we have six ministers who may be considered Methodist army chaplains.

I think your picture is a true one, said Fred... Save a slight inaccuracy in Sarah's conception of the arrangements of a military hospital, remarked John.

schools of that district had in them 200,000 children—considerably more than were to be found in any other school.

How many men are there in the army? asked Miss B. 'I hardly think, said Henry, 'the number of looking to the religious welfare of soldiers is to be measured by numbers.'

'You remember,' said Fred, 'what our Hindoo friend with the unpronounceable name said, that the views of the English army were a great hindrance of the spread of the Gospel in India.'

There is, said Henry, 'a class of restless spirits constantly entering the army, to whom it might prove a kind of reformatory if the temptations were fewer and the religious influence stronger.'

And it is necessary, Harry, to have two morning services for separate congregations... I have not heard much about the number who have become members, John.

The soldiers are constantly being changed. Those who receive good and begin to meet in class are soon off to some other station—perhaps, as Harry says, to represent on the other side of the globe England and England's religion.

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BRITISH SHOE STORE

145 GRANVILLE STREET. R. R. R. HOUSEHOLD BLENDING. R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

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Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores, and Ulcers. Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Scarlet and other Fevers.

Indiscretions of Youth—Sores and Ulcers. Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

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JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Has been for thirty years the Standard Remedy. RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL.

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HAIR BRUSHES—Tortoise-shell back. Ivory Back, and large variety of Fancy Ivory Backs.

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NEAR MARKET SQUARE, HALIFAX, N. S. The cheapest and best place to buy Household Furniture.

AMERICAN SHOE STORE

Now opened next door to Messrs W. & C. Silver, George Street. BRANCH OF THE ENGLISH SHOE STORE.

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FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. AND FOR CURE OF THE FOLLOWING AFFECTIONS: Scrofula, Eruptions, Humors, Pimples, Freckles, etc.

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FOR CHILDREN TEething. Which really soothes the process of teething, by softening the gums.

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AYER'S PECTORAL. FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

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A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS.

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JUDSON'S Mountain Herb Pills. AYER'S PECTORAL.

GORDON'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY. THE PROVISIONAL WESLEYAN.

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JUDSON'S Mountain Herb Pills. AYER'S PECTORAL.

GORDON'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY. THE PROVISIONAL WESLEYAN.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

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GORDON'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY. THE PROVISIONAL WESLEYAN.

Radway's Ready Relief

It is highly important that every family keep a supply of Radway's Ready Relief in the house. It is used with great success upon all occasions of pain or sickness.

HOUSEHOLD BLENDING, NO. 2. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. A Cure for Sores.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEething.

JUDSON'S Mountain Herb Pills. AYER'S PECTORAL.

GORDON'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY. THE PROVISIONAL WESLEYAN.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

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