





Obituary Notices.

DEAR Mr. Editor, Although it has not fallen within our province heretofore to forward to you any communication for publication in your very valuable periodical, the organ of our Church...

AMANDA VAN BUKKIK. Departed this life, February 27th, in the 19th year of her age. AMANDA, eldest daughter of Eric and Henrietta VanBukkik. Her end was peaceful. She lived beloved, and died lamented.

She was naturally of a quiet and reserved disposition, freely communicating her thoughts and feelings only to a few, but they were of the most satisfactory character. She declared her firm and confident reliance on Jesus Christ as her Saviour, and her desire to be His in time and eternity.

Our loved ones fade away and die, But what remains a rest on high. When parents will with children And live with Christ eternally. No separation then takes place. While Jesus shows his smiling face, He bids us stand—no suffering place.

DEAD, at Bequete, Prince Edward Island, in March last, Sarah, third daughter of Stephen Wright, Esq., in the eightieth year of her age.

This young sister was lovely, and much esteemed in her lifetime, and peaceful and happy in death. The disease of which she died, was protracted and painful, which frequently caused her mind to be clouded, but as she closing scene drew near, her faith seemed to increase, and her last words were, "Jesus! Jesus!"

HE was the father of a large family, and it was here that he was most highly prized, and it is here that the greatest loss is to be felt, even those who have long since left the parental roof...

THE writer enjoyed the privilege of meeting him in the class-meeting several times some months previously, and there received the impression that he was already losing the language of earth, and was beginning to lip the eloquence of angels, it was here that the avenges of his soul were filled to overflowing with the love of God, for his soul appeared to be kindled by the spirit of inspiration, and his lips touched with the holy fire from the altar, when he would pour forth words suitable to the loftiness of the throne upon which he delighted to dwell.

NEWFOUNDLAND. The prospect of ensuing comfort to the inhabitants of the above-named island, most at present gloomy. Firms of high standing, which have for many years extended their traffic while augmenting their capital, are necessarily compelled to curtail their efforts, and disavow from each main trunk many offshoots which were exacting without being remunerative.

amount of Ten Pounds; each vessel's total, seven hundred and fifty pounds; and the aggregate of each year's voyage would render the Colony richer by three hundred thousand pounds—currency always understood. These estimates reveal at a glance the distress which must inevitably be entailed by the failure of a source of gain and revenue so essential to a colony by no means affluent. The season just passed has been one of the very few exceptions to the general rule at least an opportunity for attempt in this direction; and the consequences will affect directly the comfort of at least fifteen hundred families, while the entire island will sympathize to a greater or lesser degree.

THE convocation of bishops and clergy of the Church of England, in their judgment upon these essays, (see Evangelical Christendom, July 1861), issued in condemning them as directly opposed to the teachings of Revelation. In their opinion: 1. The doctrine of Holy Scriptures are denied, called in question, or disparaged: as the reality of miracles—creation—prophecy—descent of man from Adam—the fall of man—original sin—the inspiration of the Holy Spirit—historical facts of the Old Testament.

THE shore fishery has also exhibited within a few years past the same descending gradation in point of financial estimate. Various causes have contributed to this lamentable result, the first and most important being a partial failure in that especial department of business. Foreign markets have occasionally fluctuated to such an extent as to deter speculation; and, as a consequence, the supply of fish has been generally less than the demand, so that the fisherman has been forced to sell his fish at a reduced price.

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Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1862.

IN consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Ordinary, Regular, 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 must be accompanied by the name of the writer in confidence. We do not undertake to return rejected articles. We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of our correspondents.

Essays and Reviews.

NO. II.

THE reviewer of "Stances Historiques de Geneve" and "National Church," asserts oscularly that "individualism is the true life of the Church; and that the connection of Church and State, by fostering individualism, enervates her, and neutralizes her aggressive power. From the fact that in Great Britain five millions of persons neglect public worship which is provided for them, he infers that there is some alarming defect in the presentation of Christian truth. He is opposed to "creeds" as being antagonistic to heart religion; principally objects to Calvinism as essentially hostile to every other creed; and is equally opposed to the dogmas of the "Apostolical Succession." He contends that Calvinism and Arminianism are both of them tenable under the 17th Article. He disapproves of the conveyance of endowments, considering them to be trusts. He laments the continuance of dissent, at the same time considering comprehension hopeless; and an advocate of toleration free of all disabilities. He dilkily disbelieves in hell, because it consigns myriads of our race to perdition; and conducted by his sentiments of philanthropy to the opposite extreme, seems to have embraced the unscriptural view which have in a few instances been held by the doctors of the Church, of which Kingsley is the exponent of the present day; that in the future life there will be provided opportunities of amendment, and that, even the fallen spirits, shall eventually be brought back to the bosom of the "Universal Father."

THE essay on the Mosaic Cosmogony advocates the popular geological theory of "periods" of creation instead of days, as given in the Hebrew records; with the necessary doctrine of geological developments culminating in the animal man.

OUR free men in Hamilton, also, in these matters have done beyond our most sanguine expectations. The enlargement of our Chapel and School House costing £215 sterling has been paid for, and in addition £125 sterling has been paid for account of the old debt, which is now reduced to £125. To effect this our Ladies in Hamilton held a Bazaar last month which realised over £100, and in connection with the re-opening service which gave us £250 more. A noble band of pioneers officers attached to the Royal Artillery and Engineer corps stationed here, responded to

upper "strata," and counter organizations of matter, as exhibited in the rocks and other minerals. 3. The Deluge. In the absence, then, of any Divine revelation touching the supposed antiquity of our globe, so contrary to the unambiguous account of Scripture, we would rather embrace the contempt of philosophers than indulge the credulity and presumption of Naturalists.

The writer of the sixth essay on "Tendencies of Religious Thought, refers to the important agencies which have formed our theological opinions—Toleration, Methodism out of the Establishment, Evangelicalism within the Establishment, and Rationalism. He is an opponent of dogmatic theological teaching, from its being necessarily parti-coloured, according to the denomination by which it is taught. He arrays the idea of "the inward light" against the intellectualism of evidences.

THE seventh and last essay on the Interpretation of Scripture, comprehends the main principle of the series. It considers that the mode of interpretation changes with the progress of the mind—objects to textual preaching as tending to wrest the sense of Scripture—considers the mere letter of Scripture the same as any other book: the inspiration is in the sense—urges the necessity of ridding the mind from the prejudices of tradition—conceives that the example and precepts of Christ and his Apostles are not wholly applicable to the present state of the world—denies the doctrine of original sin—considers that the observance of the Sabbath is not to evidence in the list of speculators; the latter slides quietly off the stage of business, and pursues for the future the pathway of toil and social oblivion. In view of such facts as these, men have argued that the evils of the system more than counterbalance the good. But still, the sum total of three hundred thousand pounds per annum, when deducted from the receipts of a Colony numbering in population but a fraction over one hundred and twenty thousand persons, must be regarded as an item of rather formidable importance.

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our invitation and gave their assistance in a series of Lectures on aid of the Trust funds. Col. Turner, Commanding Royal Artillery, delivered a Lecture on "God in Creation." Lieut. Walker, R. E. on "Climate, its causes and its effects." Capt. Kerr, R. E. on the "Reveries in Ireland." Lieut. Moleworth, R. A. on "Capt. Hammonds." Lieut. Vioth, R. E. on "Hugh Miller." James Macleod, Esq., St. George, on "On the pleasures of the Sciences." Myself on "John Hunt the Fugian Missionary." And my Colleague, on "The Ligonier traffic." The interest produced by these Lectures will not soon be forgotten by the people.

THE chapel at Somerset, an account of laying the foundation stone of which you copied from the Bermuda Royal Gazette, has made good progress during the summer, and is now waiting for the roof. The Trustees petitioned the House of Assembly last year for help, a grant of £80 was allowed by the House, but as the Council is composed mainly of gentlemen who would rather in those islands, the matter could not be entertained by their Honors. At the same time that £1200 of the public money had been given to an Episcopal church in Hamilton, and £200 to another at St. George. May I ask what this should be designated? Would intolerance be considered too harsh a term?

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forth more labourers into thy vineyard for the harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few. Sympathising with you, dear Mr. Churchill, in your own severe affliction, I remain, yours very truly, F. W. MOORE. Hamilton, Bermuda, 4th May, 1862.

Letter from Margate, P. E. I.

DEAR BROTHER, The great family of Christians in heaven and earth is one. Surely, then, when precious souls are brought to Jesus, it is meet that our hearts should beat responsive to the joy of our brethren who, beyond the flood, around the throne of God, rejoice over even one sinner that repenteth.

Gratefully would we acknowledge the "showers of blessing" which the Head of the Church has, within the past few weeks, poured forth upon us in such rich effusions. Convinced, by many encouraging indications which we had received, that God was only awaiting a special exhibition of earnestness on the part of His people, in order to meet them with a special outpouring of His Spirit, accordingly, on the 18th of "Happy Day," there our eyes rested upon another, his silvery locks giving notice of speedily approaching dissolution, who—in obedience to the heavenly call, mercifully withheld, even amid the waning light of his day of life—has gone to work in the vineyard of his Master. Here is one who, but a short time ago, gave fearful evidence of being "past feeling; but who now penitently bows, with a broken and contrite heart, before the power of Him who is able to save to the uttermost: there is another, who has sought, but vainly sought, for peace of conscience, through penance, through intercession of angel, and abolition of priest; but who now has learned, by heartfelt and joyous experience, the doctrine of justification by faith in Jesus. Neither may we pass by unnoticed the dear children, about twenty of whom have given their young hearts to that Saviour who hath said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not."

IT is truly refreshing to listen to the testimonies of these new-born souls, as, in all the simplicity and fervour of their first love, they "stand up before Jesus Christ." Longing after them all, in the bowels of Jesus Christ, we earnestly pray that they may ever "grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour; and that, however we may be scattered in life, our diverging paths may, at last, all meet in the rest remaining to the people of God. J. S. C. Margate, P. E. I., May 19th, 1862.

For the Provincial Wesleyan.

Informations is wanted as to where those parties, who believe that immersion is the Scriptural mode of baptism, find their respective churches, and if they differ from them in their views of baptism, is there any Scripture, warranting them to say: "We, who have been immersed, are the only true and perfect Church." Any Scripture declaring an immersed man better than one baptized by affusion? It is true, we are told baptism is immersion, and that unless we are immersed we cannot be saved to have been baptized. But that is a disputed point, and where one says so, six deny it. Are those who teach this view of baptism, and believe that immersion is the Scriptural mode of baptism, find their respective churches, and if they differ from them in their views of baptism, is there any Scripture, warranting them to say: "We, who have been immersed, are the only true and perfect Church." Any Scripture declaring an immersed man better than one baptized by affusion? It is true, we are told baptism is immersion, and that unless we are immersed we cannot be saved to have been baptized.

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thirteen removed to Stamford, Delaware county, in the state of New York. At twenty-one he was removed to Upper Canada, where he was employed for three years as surveyor and teacher. In 1800 he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1801 he entered the ministry, and for six years labored in Canada, from the river Thames region, nearly opposite to Detroit, to Quebec, a distance of eight hundred miles, through a country at that time almost a wilderness.

In 1808 he attended the General Conference, and sat in every subsequent General Conference except those of 1848 and 1856. In 1810 he was first appointed in the city of New York, then one circuit, with five preaching places; and it is somewhat remarkable fact in the life of an itinerant Methodist clergyman that, with the exception of one year, during which he was president of the Wesleyan University, in New York, and five years of his life were spent in the last and Brooklyn.

In 1820 Dr. Bangs was elected book agent. At that time the entire business of a concern that now exists with any book establishment in the world was carried on in a room in the dwelling-house No. 41 John-street. Dr. Bangs soon infused new life into the Concern, and on his own responsibility purchased new premises in Crosby-street, which proved to be the beginning of a new and prosperous era in that important branch of the Church organization.

In 1828 he was appointed editor of the Ad. rocate. In 1829 he published the "Life of the Rev. Freeman Garrettson." In 1832 his "Authentic History of the Missions under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church." In 1830 he was appointed editor of the "Methodist Quarterly," in which department he experienced great lack of assistance, and worked indeed almost single-handed. He published also an "Essay on Emancipation," treating briefly of the history of slavery and its introduction into this country, and proposing a plan for its removal, the substance of which was that "Congress make a proposition to the several slave states that so much per head shall be allowed for every slave who shall be emancipated, leaving it to the state legislatures respectively to adopt their own measures for effecting the object."

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With the exception of the Rev. Dr. Spring, the Rev. Dr. Bangs has been longer in this city than any other clergyman. He had a wondrous faculty of winning the affections of men. In Canada his memory is cherished with singular fondness, and almost to this day the Indian tribes talk of their "good father, missionary Bangs." And the white residents of those colonies as has been said, never fail to remember him with tender regard. In his own man's name stood in higher repute. "His unspotted life, his simplicity of character, his earnest devotion to goodness and truth, and his no less earnest hatred of wrong, gained him the love and esteem of all denominations of Christians in New York, while his intellectual force and energy have left their mark upon the minds of all the people of the city." In two parts Dr. Bangs always set an example which some of his juniors might follow with advantage. The one was his punctuality in official duty. Whatever office he held, whether principal or subordinate, neither personal convenience nor stress of weather prevented his being at his post at the hour appointed. The other was a disregard to public favor when it threatened to interfere with his sense of duty. This excellent trait of character manifested at a very early day in his ministry. Almost to this day the Indian tribes in this city there was a remarkable revival of religion, and a tendency to considerable excess. He promptly called the society together and checked the disorder. Soon after the establishment of Sunday-schools in this city it became the practice to teach in the afternoon of the Sabbath, continuing it during divine service. To this Dr. Bangs objected, and several meetings were held to consult on the propriety of its continuance. Dr. Bangs, being present in charge at the time, put a stop to the practice by sending the following notification:

You are hereby requested to desist from the disorderly practice of teaching your school during divine service. N. BANGS.

This gave offense to many of the teachers, but it was soon found that the course he had adopted was a correct one.

Dr. Bangs was an able presiding officer, and especially in cases of ecclesiastical trials. He ever tempered mercy with justice, and his decisions upon the common law were uniformly of human nature. The warmth of esteem felt toward him by his brethren and friends was shown about two years ago, when a number of them presented him with a case, inclosed within which were two thousand dollars in gold. And again also on the occasion of his "golden wedding," April 23, 1856. He was, in truth, held in universal esteem, and the Church he so long and so faithfully served may well mourn over his decease "as when a standard-bearer fainteth."

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

GAPY NORTH, 14th May, 1862.—Number of American vessels arrived yesterday from Magdalen Islands report abundant there. Also considerable ice north coast here, being jostled by the ice for the past few days; on night of the 8th six inches of snow fell; large quantity now on the ground, preventing sailing operations; great security of hay; mild weather to-day, wind West — C. B. News.

By the upsetting of a canoe on the Muskegoda boat river, on Sunday last, a colored man named John Forrest, and William Harrington, a boy of four years of age were drowned. The boat was a one of the late William Harrington, of this city, Hospital Sergeant, Rifle Brigade.

Mr. Ebenezer Moseley, shipbuilder of this city, in a communication to the Star, says he made a raft of draft iron, to be armed with the Monitor, fourteen years ago. Mr. Moseley states:—

The plan exhibits sharp ends, with a long projecting ram, under water, for the purpose of running through an opposing vessel, with a tower of 36 feet diameter, 8 feet in depth, constructed of wood and plated with iron, to be armed with four guns of the largest size, and to be propelled with the screw. The dimensions of the design are as follows: Length, 156 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth, 8 feet; all to be constructed of wood.

Death of Dr. Bangs.

On Saturday, the 3d inst., about ten o'clock A. M., this venerable servant of God breathed his last, we need not say, in peace and holy triumph. He had been failing for months past, lingering upon the borders of the better land, waiting for an entrance to be ministered unto him. Although our readers must be familiar with his long, remarkable, and honorable career, we give an outline of it which we find prepared to our hands in the Commercial Advertiser:

For upwards of sixty years Dr. Bangs has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, as remarked some years ago, a full biography of him would be a history of Methodism in the United States. He was born May 2, 1778, at Stratford, Ct., and at the age of

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