

Our congregations throughout the Circuit continue to be large, and our chapels are well filled. It is pleasing, on a Sabbath morning, to witness hundreds from all quarters flocking to the houses of God, "adores to their win-lows," numbers of whom we have no doubt, worship God in spirit and in truth, and are refreshed and strengthened by waiting upon Him. I am frequently thankful to witness the devout exterior, and the smiling countenances, of those who attend our place of worship; and while the usual salutation of "Morning Mass," has been uttered as they passed, I have often exclaimed, "What has God wrought!" Surely God has done great things for the inhabitants of this island, whereof we are glad. To Him be all the glory!

A divine influence continues to pervade our means of grace, both social and public, and at various times our meetings have been so fraught with spiritual blessings, and God has been so eminently present among us, that we have been constrained to exclaim, "It is good for us to be here!" "This is none other than the house of God; this is the gate of heaven."

You will be glad to learn, that our most sanguine expectations have been realized at Colonore and the Marriqua Valley, the places at which we commenced preaching last quarter: at Colonore, the Attorney and Manager of the estate, Esq., has fitted up a large room for us, as a chapel, capable of holding about three hundred persons, which is generally filled on an afternoon. The attendance has been so good, that we intend preaching every Sunday afternoon, instead of every alternate one. At this place a number of persons assemble, who seldom or never appeared in any place of worship previously; whilst others, old and sickly members of our society, who cannot attend our ministry either at Union or George-Town, have the bread of life taken to them. O that the seed sown here may be productive of much good; and in due time, may an abundant harvest be reaped!

In the Marriqua Valley our congregations are not so large as at Colonore; but this is owing to the want of proper accommodations.—the room we preach in is far too small to accommodate those who attend, and many are obliged to remain outside. A piece of land has been offered to us by G. Griffin, Esq., which we shall accept if we can raise the necessary funds for the erection of a chapel, if it be only a temporary one. The people in this Valley are very poor; and, as it respects their spiritual condition, many of them in a most destitute and ignorant state.

During the renewal of the tickets the last quarter, we met as many of the classes as practicable on the different Estates, on the week evenings: this has considerably lessened our Sabbath-labours, and given us an opportunity of speaking to nearly the whole of our members. We anticipate much spiritual benefit resulting to the Society from this plan.

Our Sunday and week day schools are in much the same state as when I wrote last: we have great encouragement to persevere in this work of faith and labour of love, and every reason to expect that the care and expense which are now bestowed upon the rising generation, will be amply repaid by an abundant harvest at a future period.

By the blessing of God, my health continues very good, and I am endeavouring

"To labour on at His command,
And offer all my works to Him."

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE ISLAND OF ST. LUCIA.

Extract of a letter from the Island of St. Lucia, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Bunting, dated July 21st, 1832.

I have now to crave the liberty of visiting your attention to the following imperfectly-detailed account of the moral and religious state of this island. From all that I have been able to learn, it appears that this British colony has had very little of the pastoral care of Protestant Ministers. In one or two instances it has been favoured with the ministry of exemplary Clergymen of the church of England, but these gentlemen, after a very short sojourn, have either been removed to some other more highly-favoured place, or (as in a late melancholy instance) have been called to their reward by the great Head of the church. It does not appear that it was ever visited by any Missionary of our body, except the Rev. Wm. Squire, who came

from Grenada about 18 years ago, but returned immediately on account of the failure of his health. The only Protestant church (which is even now in an unfinished state) in the island, was built in 1832. There is not an English school here, except the schools in connexion with the Mico Charity, and which are professedly connected with no body of Christians; but even these are, in consequence of the Scriptures being read in them, obnoxious to the Romish Priests. Sensible as you are of the accommodating and indulging spirit of the Romish Church to her votaries, you will not be surprised to hear that the Sabbath is emphatically a day of pleasure and amusement. On this day the fiddle and drum are heard at all hours; the billiard-table is well attended; men, and even boys, are engaged in fighting cocks, in open violation of the laws of the land; yea, on this day, gentlemen set the laudable example to the lower classes of enjoying themselves, by having their fishing and Maroon parties. Truth obliges me to say, that in this work of Sabbath-desecration, many Protestants take a part. I sincerely wish that I could stop here; but it, through you, the sympathy of Christians is to be engaged on the behalf of this British West-Indian colony, which shared in the twenty millions paid for the emancipation of her peasantry from slavery, if the object which I contemplate (namely, the emancipation from the slavery of sin) is to be accomplished,—the whole truth, however delicate the task, must be told. And I would also bring under your notice the awfully degraded state of the women. Concubinage (the curse of every country, but especially of the West Indies, where, until very lately, it had the countenance of the most influential) unblushingly holds up its indecent head in every street, and bids defiance to virtue. Polygamy and prostitution are common; and to show you in what light the latter vice is viewed by the unfortunate women, I have only to assure you, that application is frequently made by them to the Magistrates to recover the price of their infamy. Of course these applications are not entertained. These wretched creatures are also the subjects of the grossest superstitions.

But enough has been said on these subjects to excite your pity. I now turn to a relieving feature of my account. On my arrival here six months ago, I found the Protestants had been without divine service for many months previously. In conjunction with Mr. Simpson, a young man from Antigua, who is one of the Mico Teachers, we commenced holding meetings at his house on the morning and evening of the Lord's day, which were well attended. We also began a class-meeting on the Wednesday evening, which then consisted of five members, our wives and ourselves included. Shortly after, we had the pleasure of receiving among us five females, who expressed an earnest desire to flee from the wrath to come. We are now fourteen in number, and we expect two more will join our little band on Wednesday next. Hence we have abundant cause to thank God for his blessing on our humble endeavours to be useful to our fellow-creatures. Between three and four months ago, the Rev. Mr. Sims, who was in Deacon's orders, arrived here; at which time we gave up our morning meeting, and attended divine service in the church. Mr. Sims was a most zealous and indefatigable Minister. He distributed tracts, and the New Testament in the French language; visited Roman Catholics and Protestants from house to house, travelled to distant parts of the island to preach the word, and married several who were living in sin. He was indeed "in labours more abundant." But it pleased the great Head of the Church to call him home. On the 28th ult., being the very day which numbered the third month of his sojourn amongst us, he departed this life. We have since then resumed our morning meeting; but the whole of the work now devolves on me, as for the last six weeks Mr. Simpson has been very ill. I fear he is labouring under pulmonary consumption. He coughs, and is never free from fever. And now, my Rev. and dear brother, will you not take up our cause? Will you not plead our cause? Shall we be left destitute and unassisted? Has not God opened a way for the introduction of the Wesleyan ministry in the island? Let me beseech the Committee, through you, to send a Missionary to St. Lucia: her morally-degraded state claims the sympathy of Christians. She has long been neglected; but it seems that the time has arrived when some-

thing must be done for her. God has been silently preparing the way; the rising generation are being taught to read the Scriptures; many of them, through the instrumentality of the Mico Teachers, in various parts of the island, can read them fluently.

Civil Intelligence.

NEW FIELDS FOR COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.—From a letter in the Standard of Thursday, we copy the following, and recommend it to public attention:—"Asia, Australia, New Zealand, &c. have the means of giving employment to our manufacturers, ships, and sailors. These are conquests without powder or shot! Send your missionaries and support handsomely the means of Christianising these people, and you will create in them habits of civilization, and consequently wants, for which they have abundant means of repaying you by the productions of the soil. Our last session was the first in which Parliament has taken a right view of our Colonies. Make them part of ourselves. The policy adopted towards Canada is wise, and has completely baffled the American tariff. You are a little mistaken in supposing the Americans cannot send flour and wheat to almost any extent through Canada, an excellent policy it should be so. It makes the Catholics and Americans both desirous of keeping the former a separate government, and will establish an interest in the colonies so blended with this country that separation would be madness. I have, in the course of service, visited all these countries, from Canton to the Red Sea, and from Timor to New Zealand, have twice circumnavigated the great islands of New Holland and Van Dieman's Land, and visited the American continent from the St. Lawrence to New Orleans, and from Canada to Panama southward; including of course Brazil, Chili, and Peru. What Canning said in 1827, that he would open a new world to our commerce, as the old was making tariffs hostile to us, was done to the full extent anticipated as respects these countries, but they are now joining a league against us. Sir Robert Peel, however, with India and China properly managed, may say, 'I will open a country to your commerce, gentlemen, that will increase for ages, in defiance of all foreign influence.'"—Manchester Correspondent of the STANDARD.

The great and all-absorbing topic is the news from China and India. All political and religious parties unite in considering these events of the most momentous and advantageous character. The philanthropist rejoices that war is at an end;—the patriot that the fair fame of his own beloved land is amply vindicated from recent disasters and defeats;—the merchant and manufacturer see before them a prospect of once more carrying on successful and greatly extended operations in the vast continent of Asia;—host of British families, having connections and relatives in India, thank God on bended knees that those whom they dearly love, and who have not fallen in the mountain passes, will no longer be exposed to the fierce and deadly attacks of the Affghans and other tribes;—the whole army rejoices at the honour which has been reflected upon it by the deeds of valour performed by a portion of its forces in India; whilst the navy is proud to feel that "Britannia still rules the waves." The lover of his species hopes that from these events will proceed the advance of civilization, and the breaking down of those barriers which still separate man from man and community from community;—whilst the Christian will not fail to thank Him, in whose hands is the event of the battle, for the success with which our arms have been favoured, and the prospects of peace, and of augmented facilities for the introduction of Christianity which are now opened up.—Atlas.

It is beyond the range of present calculation to say what advantages may arise to the cause of religion and civilization, of commerce and science, out of the Treaty just concluded by the British Plenipotentiary with the Celestial Empire. By this treaty, Britain secures free access for trade with that empire through four great ports hitherto closed to us, in addition to that of Canton, at each of which there will be a resident British Consul; and the island of Hongkong is ceded to the English Crown in perpetuity. It cannot be doubted that sufficient precautions will be taken to prevent these terms from being evaded or re-

dered ineffective through the habitual treachery of the Chinese; and but a few years will be required to cement the relations thus established so strongly, and to render them so obviously beneficial to the Chinese themselves, that they will cease to wish any disruption of the connexion. They are a people more prone to the arts of peace than the progress of war, and more disposed to avail themselves of the advantages of commerce than to aim at the triumph of conquest; and bigoted and selfish though they be, and living under a narrow-minded and despotic sway which is averse from admitting free intercourse with other nations, these seemingly intractable characteristics must gradually but rapidly yield to the influence of circumstances which, though forced upon them against their inclination in the first instance, must soon develop to their unwilling minds great and important benefits. Our trading relations then being thus extended and freed, the better civilization of Europe will speedily follow in the track, creating new wants and demands of our manufactured products, and opening a way for that which, in the largest and most philanthropic view, is most important of all, the dissemination of true and pure religion among a benighted and heathen population, counting its hundred millions of souls. Here is a work worthy of the noblest energies of man, which the Christian people of this country will not be slow to enter upon. Let the people of the British Islands assure themselves that the God of Armies has not put this great conquest into their hands for the mere purpose of enhancing their temporal renown and extending their commerce. The desire of these advantages, and the eagerness with which they are pursued are but the instruments in His hands of working out His mighty and eternal purposes; and should England fail of fulfilling those high destinies which now seem marked out for her accomplishment, be deeply impressed in every mind that the sceptre will be taken out of her hand. But this we humbly yet hopefully believe will not be the case. This country has been equally distinguished among the nations of the earth for its Christianizing spirit as for the vast extension of its empire; and it is impossible to regard the conquests, whether by arms or the milder instruments of commercial enterprise and negotiation, which have been given to us, and by which we have spread our influence to the furthest regions of the globe, otherwise than as the handmaids of that Gospel which is to be carried to all the nations of the earth.—Leeds Intelligencer.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The Packet Ship *Iowa* from Havre 8th Dec., arrived at New York on the 9th inst., and brings six days later intelligence from the Old World. The principal news is comprized in further tidings from India and China, the particulars of which will be found below. The political state of Spain continues troubled. France is tranquil, the only subject attracting public attention being the trial arising out of the awful railroad accident, May last, at Versailles—several officers of the Railway Company, the chief Engineer, and inspector have been arraigned as guilty of homicide through imprudence. A protest has been made by the British and French authorities to the Greek government against the present high scale of Custom-duties they assert our prohibitory to commercial relations. Trade and the Markets continued same as when the *Britannia* sailed, although in the manufacturing districts symptoms of increased activity were apparent. In grain, the sales were moderate at former quotations.

India.—Quetta has been abandoned, and the English had now no longer any troops in Afghanistan westward of Cabool. The last detachment of General England's force left on the 1st, and reached Ladur on the 9th October, the rear guard having been attacked in the Bolan Pass, and some lives lost—Dr. Brickwell, who was sick, fell into the enemy's hands and was cut to pieces. The first detachment, under the command of Major Reid, reached Sukkur on the 12th, and the second, under Colonel Marshall, was expected at Shikarpore on the 16th. The whole of the Cabool prisoners have now been restored. Captain Bygrave, the last of them who remained with Akbar Khan having returned, under escort from the Sardar, to Cabool on the 27th September. On the 26th General McCook, and Brigadiers Tulloch and Stey pre-