

man can do against us. "Look upon Zion, the city of our solemnities: thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; not one of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the cords thereof be broken. But there the glorious Lord will be unto us a place of broad rivers and streams; wherein shall go no galley with oars, neither shall gallant ship pass thereby. For the Lord is our judge, the Lord is our lawgiver, the Lord is our king, he will save us."

"The Wesleyan."

It is gratifying to receive spontaneous commendations of our efforts to please and edify our readers. We have occasionally given extracts from letters we have received, expressive of the approbation of our Agents and others, not for our own personal advantage, but to show the estimation in which the paper is held by intelligent and disinterested persons, and as encouragement to our friends in their endeavours to extend its circulation.

A respected Correspondent from Aylesford, under date of March 12, writes:—

"I find the subscribers to *The Wesleyan* on this Circuit very much satisfied with its general management. It has a hold upon the good feelings of our people, which is not slight; and I am glad to add my own testimony of approval. It is well conducted, and will be a powerful agent in this country in spreading truth, counteracting error, and communicating general intelligence, where, in many instances, ignorance would generally prevail."

Another correspondent from Westmorland, N. B., under date of March 9, says:

"*The Wesleyan* is evidently increasing in popularity on my Circuit; and from the information which I have received, this appears to be the case generally through the Province. I hope the time is not distant, when the Methodists will take a deeper interest in such publications, and that the number of copies of *The Wesleyan* now circulated will be multiplied four-fold.—This might and should be, at least, the extent of its present circulation. All that is wanting for the accomplishment of so desirable a consummation, is, that our people have proper views of the subject, and suitable liberality."

We may say that a few hundred more subscribers, or what would be better, a doubling of our present list, would enable us to go to the expense of procuring such an increase and variety of books and periodicals, as would greatly assist us in giving still greater interest to our pages. As yet, our object has been, to keep out of debt; and to effect this, will still demand our constant care.

As the spring is opening, we reasonably hope to hear from every Circuit in the Lower Provinces. The numerous revivals of religion will surely result in increasing a taste and a desire for religious reading; and, among other subordinate means, we know of none better calculated to enlarge the mind, improve moral feeling, and promote stability of character, than the weekly visit and perusal of a well-conducted religious newspaper. For ourselves, we shall spare no pains to meet the reasonable expectations of our people.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

The London *Watchman*, of the 3rd inst., says, that he understands on good authority that the income of the *WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY*, for the year ending December, 1851, is likely to prove nearly equal to that of last year, even without the noble Legacy of the late Thos. Marriott, Esq. The total income is not yet exactly ascertained, in consequence of the non-receipts of some balances; but including Mr. Marriott's Legacy, when received, it cannot be less than £109,000—a result, truly cheering, considering the relentless opposition the Society has met with during the year.

Calvinism vs. Arminianism.

The *Presbyterian Witness* is about to revive the controversy on the disputed points between Calvinism and Arminianism. We ask him as a matter of justice, in dealing with Arminianism, to go beyond the views of "Whitby" and "Taylor," and have especial reference to the views and principles of Arminius himself, and to those of Wesley and Fletcher. If unacquainted with the writings of Arminius, Wesley, and

Fletcher, we hesitate not to say, he is unqualified to write on the subject, and will only prove himself to be as defective in his treatment of evangelical Arminianism as the late Dr. McCulloch's work shows him to have been.

Revivals.

In an article on "REVIVALS," the *Toronto Christian Guardian*, says:—"We conceive it to be a point of the highest importance, that the Missionary character of Methodist instrumentality be ever kept distinctly in view, and with a just appreciation of the objects to be accomplished, and the agencies by which the results of our ecclesiastical organization are to be secured, there need be no material difference respecting the proper means to be employed. The end to be accomplished is the progress of the work of salvation by the conversion of sinners, and the advancement of believers, as the immediate and continued results of the means which Christianity has ordained. We have adverted to the history of Methodism, and what is that history but an illustration of the fact, that wherever Methodism has fully proved its mission, it is the history of a great revival, by the continued addition to its numbers, of sinners 'turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God.' If our faith were in such lively exercise as to embrace the same objects, we see no reason why it should not be with us, as with our fathers, when every sermon was a revival sermon, attended with the awakening and converting power of the Holy Ghost—every prayer-meeting was crowned with the soul-saving answers to believing supplications, and every quarterly-meeting was a season of special refreshing from the manifestations of Divine power and grace to both saint and sinner."

Lunenburg Circuit.

We understand our respected Chairman has received intelligence, from Brother MORTON, that a very gracious revival is in progress in parts of the Lunenburg Circuit. At Ritey's Cove, about thirty persons professed to have found "peace in believing" and almost an equal number are earnestly seeking the same blessing. The special services held in that place have been signally owned of God. May the good work still extend.

Conversion of Two Romanist Families.

The Rev. John Garrett, in a letter dated September 9th, 1851, published in the *Wesleyan Missionary Notices*, gives the following cheering intelligence of the conversion of two Roman Catholic families in the Toomkoor Station, India:—

"Two Roman Catholic families, with whom we had previously had several interviews during the year, have been received on trial as members of our Society. They gave up several images of the Virgin Mary, &c., which they had been accustomed to worship. They are workers in metal in full employment, and seemed, in wishing to renounce Romanism, to be influenced only by a true conviction of the sinfulness and idolatry of many of its rites and ceremonies. They could all read Canarese, in which they had read the Gospel narratives, and a few other portions of Scripture."

Wesleyan Mission at Cape-Coast-Castle.

In the three Circuits under my more immediate supervision, namely, Cape-Coast, Anamabu, and Domonasi, I rejoice to say, that the great work of evangelization is steadily advancing. About the public services of the Lord's house there is an unusual freshness, enjoyed in common both by people and Preachers; and the attendance of the people at the week-evening services is almost as good as it is on the Sabbath day. We have recently established a system of quarterly gatherings together of the Societies in each Circuit, at the Circuit-town, on the last Sabbath of the quarter, at which time the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper are administered; and the hearts of the people are warmed while observing the growing strength and influence of that Divine religion with which they are associated.—*Rev. T. B. Freeman, July 19, 1851.*

Hayti—Singular Case of Superstition.

In October of 1849, the whole town of Port-au-Prince was wrought up to great excitement by an extraordinary case of superstition. A movement rather unexpectedly took place towards a sort of common, called the Parade, and, on inquiry, we found that all at once a palm-tree had become the seat of some spiritual being, which, by the mass of the people, was called a Virgin. This tree soon became a centre of attraction, and hundreds, yea, thousands, soon flocked to the place; and the excited imagination of this deluded people soon really recognised something extraordinary in the graceful branches of the palm. Some declared they distinctly recognised the Virgin; others, that they even recognised the Trinity; and each one, according to the weakness or wickedness of his brains, declared what he thought he saw: and thus the spot became a place of worship, and swarms of lighted candles and prostrate devotees were soon surrounding the remarkable tree; in fact, it became a place where hundreds of candles were wasted away night and day, and where those whom Popery had struck blind groped their way to the feet of imaginary beings, and offered a vague worship, which their darkened and foolish hearts dictated. At Port-au-Prince, it is satisfactory to record, that the Romish Priest was utterly ashamed of these proceedings, and refused to sanction them by his presence.—*Rev. M. B. Bird.*

The *Canada Journal of Education* says, "The *Westminster Review*, we regret to say, has become the bold champion of infidelity, having, in two or three of the latest numbers, ridiculed, assailed and denied the solemn verities of revelation and Christian faith."

The quarterly returns of the Toronto City West District exhibit a net increase to the classes for the third quarter of three hundred persons.

Her Majesty's sloop *Pantaloon*, recently arrived at Portsmouth, reports the death of the *Queen of Madagascar*, after the defeat and degradation of the flower of her army in a contest with a belligerent chief, in November last. Her persecuting days are over.

Erasmus York, the young Esquimaux, taken to England from the shores of Wolstenholme Sound, is an inmate of St. Augustine's Missionary College at Canterbury, and will probably return to his native country as a missionary of the Church of England.

THE JEWS IN PARIS.—The Jews in Paris, headed by M. M. de Rothschild, and other distinguished persons of the sect, have just established a society at Paris for the study and propagation of the sacred sciences. Rooms have been taken, in which religious instruction is given gratuitously to young men destined for the priesthood, and in which Jews of all classes assemble to pray and hear religious books read. A rabbi is attached to the establishment, and every Sunday M. Albert Cohn, a distinguished Oriental scholar, reads and explains passages from the Fathers of the Synagogue.

MOUNT ZAHARAH.—There exists on Mount Zaharah, an island of the Red Sea, an emerald mine, which the Pacha of Egypt has for a long time wished to work, and which had been abandoned during the latter part of Mehemet Ali's reign. A British company lately solicited and obtained permission to recommence the works. In executing some operations lately, Mr. Allan, the company's engineer, discovered at a great depth a gallery of the most remote antiquity. He succeeded in finding tools and utensils, and a stone on which were engraved hieroglyphic characters, in a great measure erased. The nature and form of the tools, utensils, and gallery, prove that the ancient Egyptians had made great progress in engineering. It would appear, on studying the stone, that the date of the mine goes back as far as about 1650 B. C.

Interesting Extracts.

SEEKING HOW IT OPERATED.—As the railroad train one day was approaching Southboro' with a huge plough attached to the engine, throwing the snow aside in clouds, an individual who was very anxious to witness the operation, advanced to the end of the platform, near the station, and took his stand near a large drift, through which the train must pass. Though told that he would be liberally besprinkled with the frosty material, he gave no heed to the warning, and on the approach of the train, firmly kept his position, from which, however, when the train had passed, he was found to be missing, having suddenly vanished from the view of the astonished spectators, beneath the immense cloud of snow which was dashed aside by the giant plough. Shovels being procured, the curious gentleman was dug out, having, with the exception of the crushing of a new hat and clean dickey, escaped uninjured. He professes to be entirely satisfied with his opportunity of seeing how it operated.

WALKING LIKE A FLY HEAD DOWNWARD.—A Mr. McCormick has been rather astonishing some of the New Yorkers, by walking on a polished marble slab, head downwards, in our amphitheatres. It is somewhat frightful to see a fellow-mortal, perched up in mid-air, with his head to the ground—but a long way above it—and his feet to the roof. It is the first feat of the kind ever performed so far as we are aware, and Mr. McCormick has been dubbed with the title of Professor, for his scientific performance.

The feat is performed upon well known principles of Science, by using air pumps, and working them step by step, to extract all the air under appendages on his feet, so that the outward pressure on one foot will exceed his whole weight. If he is 150 lbs. weight, it requires 10 square inches of atmospheric pressure to balance that, for the atmospheric pressure is 15 lbs. on every square inch of the earth's surface, therefore 10 times 15—150 lbs. This pressure must be on one foot, while the other is being moved forward. The courage required to perform the feat is not small, and the labour is very severe and tedious. It is needless to say, that although the polished marble slab is the greatest wonder to some, he could not perform the feat on rough porous boards.

THE YEAR 1852.—In January there were five Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

In February there are five Sundays.

In May there are five Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays.

In June there are five Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

In July there are five Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

In September there are five Wednesdays and Thursdays.

In October there are five Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

In November there are five Mondays and Tuesdays.

In December there are five Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Each month of the year commences with the day first named.

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—Mr. James Beaton of Airdrie, Scotland, says:—"Gum copal, when dissolved in chloroform, forms an excellent compound for stuffing the holes of decayed teeth. I have used it very frequently, and the benefit my patients have derived from it has been truly astonishing. The application is simple and easy. I clean out the hole, and moisten a little cotton with the solution; I introduce this into the decayed part, and in every instance the relief has been almost instantaneous. The chloroform removes the pain, and the gum copal resists the action of the saliva; and as the application is so agreeable, those who may labour under this dreadful malady would do well to make a trial of it.—*Medical Times and Jour. Dent. Science.*"

PROPOSED MUSEUM OF MANKIND.—Mr. Catlin, the great traveller amongst the North American Indians, is now engaged in a novel scheme for the purpose of forming a museum of mankind. In consequence of the march of civilization, and the clearing of the forests of America, several tribes of Indians are now nearly extinct. He proposes to engage a large steam vessel to visit the coasts of America, and there to collect individuals of those tribes that will in a few years entirely pass away, and with his own collection of American Indian curiosities, to visit the principal cities of America and Europe, affording thereby to the world a sight of those extraordinary people who will soon be lost forever. The scheme has received great favour from a number of scientific gentlemen of England, and exertions are being made to carry it into effect.

TO STOP BLEEDING OF THE JAW.—The American papers recently noticed the case of a Mrs. Locke, who bled to death in consequence of the extraction of a tooth. Whereupon Dr. Addington, of Richmond, Va., says he never fails to stop the bleeding by packing the alveolus from which the blood continues to trickle fully and firmly with cotton moistened in a strong solution of alum and water. He cured a brother physician in this way, whose jaw had bled for two weeks.

Some valuable mines of silver lead ore, it is said, have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Caerphilly, in Wales, and many tons have been procured almost at the surface. According to analysis, this ore contains 6 oz. of silver and 15 cwt. of lead to the ton. Several times seams of bituminous coal and iron ore have also been found in the immediate locality.