ing, and saving power: and persons of all ages, from the youth up to the man of gray hairs, have become the subjects of saving grace, and all now walking in the comforts of the Holy Ghost.

The Church in this place being for some time in a languishing state, and vital religion at a low ebb, it was thought advisable to hold a series of Meetings, hoping thereby that a more benign and heavenly feeling might be produced, and that brighter and happier days might dawn upon us. Our expectations have been realized.

The services commenced on Friday evening the 9th inst., and have been kept up with intermissions to the present time. About one hundred and twenty persons have found "peace with God" and the work is still going on. It has been a blessed season to many souls. To God be all glory, both now and forever. And may the whole earth praise His wondrous name.

W. C. B.

Barrington.

I am happy in being able to inform you that we are being graciously visited at the head of the Circuit with reviving showers. On Sunday morning last there was evidently a great movement in the congregation under the preaching of the word, and at Tuesday evening prayer meeting, upon an invitation being given, nine persons came forward to be prayed for, and at a subsequent meeting some others. R. M.

Lower Horton.

The Lord has commenced a great work at Lower Horton. About fifteen of our members have obtained the blessing of perfect love. Glory be to God. R. W.

Amherst.

"We have had an extensive revival of religion at Maccan Mountains, a part of my Circuit, where I preach every third Sabbath. Fifty persons during ten days professed the attainment of pardoning mercy. Several aged persons, and nearly all the young people in the settlement, have been blessed with the peace and joy of faith in the Redeemer. I admitted twenty nine on trial the last Sabbath. The settlement is, indeed, highly favoured; only a few individuals remaining without a profession of experimental religion. Two men, upwards of sixty years of age, have since the revival commenced family prayer, who had been neglecters of this duty all their days. It is truly delightful to visit this part of my Circuit, and to preach to a people so generally under the influence of the faith and hope of the gospel. Brother Crane assisted me four or five days at these special meetings. The services of religion are well attended on all parts of my extensive Circuit, and the prospects are encouraging. To the Lord be the praise."

T. H. D.

Western Canada. Toronto.

We are happy to say that the Rev. Dr. Richey and the Rev. E. Wood have returned to the City, after having visited the different parts of the work. During the greater part of the last three months these devoted and highly esteemed brethren have been constantly engaged attending Missionary Meetings, and through a kind Providence, and by indomitable energy on their own part, not a single appointment, during the whole period was omitted. Whilst they have, by their visits to these several Circuits, advanced the cause, they have increased the number of their friends and claimers. May they long be spared to usefulness in the work of God with which they are honoured and to which all their powers are consecrated. *Christian Guardian.*

The Work in this City to which we referred two or three weeks ago, is still going on. Upwards of one hundred souls have been converted. Cheering accounts continue to reach us from different parts of the Province. Prosperity is graciously vouchsafed to our Zion.—*Ib.*

Hollowell Circuit.

The Great Head of the Church has been graciously pleased to visit us with a revival of the work. We have had a series of religious exercises for about three weeks, and during the last week about thirty persons have been bowed to cry for mercy; twenty of them have been enabled to rely upon the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, and to rejoice in God their Saviour. The old members have been quickened, and greatly encouraged to see the work of the Lord. The prospect is still very encouraging. May the work go on until every heart shall feel his power.—*Ib.*

Hempstville Circuit.

In the Town Hall of Napanee, between forty and fifty persons have joyfully connected themselves with the Church. Upwards of forty-five in the place have joined the Wesleyan Church. There is a glorious work of grace which is spreading greatly in power and depth and extensiveness. We trust that a valuable and [illegible] has been made to the cause of God in this place. We expect, in the course of the ensuing season, to erect a Chapel in the aggregate town of the neighbourhood. We have received a few in each in other places. We "thank God and take courage."—*Ib.*

Oakville.

We have been holding extra services in this place for the last four weeks, and have been favoured with the tokens of the Divine presence in the awakening and conversion of souls. Several have already been received on trial, and others will doubtless avail themselves of the privileges of our Church. We are praying and hoping to see greater things before this day of gracious visitation to this place shall have passed away.—*Ib.*

Revival in West Africa.

The Rev. Thomas Boston, Wesleyan missionary, in a letter dated Sierra-Leone, September 22, 1848, says: "The work of God is prospering gloriously. I never witnessed such a work here: five hundred members increase in the half year ending in June."—*Ib.*

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The Montreal Religious Anniversaries.

The Montreal *Witness* of Feb'y. 5th, contains an interesting account of the Anniversaries of the Religious Tract, Sunday School Union, Bible, and Temperance Societies, held in that City. The tone of the meetings was high, and the liberality manifested very commendable. We notice, with pleasure, extracts from the speeches of our friend and former colleague, the Rev. Charles DeWolfe, delivered with his usual eloquence.

"This Society," (Religious Tract) said he, "was cradled amid storms—when Bonaparte's power was at its height,—and it has gone on increasing in strength. * * * Bishop McIlvaine had at one time been appointed Chaplain of an American Military Academy, he was informed that most of the officers and cadets were infidels, but a tract of the American Tract Society presented to a cadet, awakened a deep interest, and was the commencement of a revival which extended until nearly every student was brought under the power of the Gospel." * * In seconding a resolution at the Bible Society Meeting, the "Rev. Gentleman" said, "on this platform he was rejoiced to see Doctors of Divinity, Professors, Ministers of all Denominations, and Honourable Councillors not a few, all met to honour the Bible; and in an eloquent address, showed the necessity of churches and ministers abiding by the only rule of faith, and in proportion as they left it darkness came upon them. So it was manifested in the Eastern and Western Churches of Europe, no matter what beautiful ceremonies and music they had, they were compelled to turn to the protestant churches and say, 'give us of your oil for our lamps are gone out.' Darkness must ever rest where the Bible is excluded." The speaker made some interesting and eloquent allusions to the place which the Bible seems about to take in France and other nations of Europe, and the effect which it is admitted to have in the formation of national character, particularly, he said, "that of Scotchmen, whose custom of 'cramming' their homes, schools, and places of worship, with the Bible," he highly lauded.

Colonial Church Society.

A public meeting of the Prince Edward Island Branch of the Colonial Church Society, was held on the 8th of February, in the Infant School Room. The Hon. the Chief Justice presided.

The Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has now forty-nine Missionaries employed in Oregon, Africa, and South America, and three hundred and fifty-eight labouring among the Germans, Indians, Swedes, and Norwegians, in the United States. The total number of Church members under the missionaries' charge is 31,699. There are 72 missionaries among the Germans, of whom 6000 have become church members.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Independent Church in France.

Messrs. Monod, Gasparin, and others who have withdrawn from the National Protestant Church in France, have taken the steps for organizing an independent church. The projectors of the movement express the hope that all faithful independent churches will unite with them in forming in France a church [illegible] Confession of Faith and the [illegible]

Scriptures in Rome.

Well [illegible] with a [illegible] morning, in relation to the circulation of the Scriptures in Italy. He informed us that he received a letter [illegible] from Rome, which says "The New Testament is now freely circulated in Rome, although [illegible] is often quoted."—*N. Y. Spectator, of the 14th.*

Church Missionary Society Jubilee.

The receipts on collection on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Church Missionary Society amount, so far as is ascertained up to the present time, to £23,952 19s.

THE MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

Appointments for our Great Missionary Anniversary are now to be very satisfactorily arranged, [illegible] Notices for April [illegible]. The Annual Meeting will be held, in Exeter Hall, on Monday, the 30th of next month, Sir E. N. Buxton presiding. In the announcement of the preliminary Services it is gratifying to see that the Rev. Thomas Mortimer again throws open the Episcopal Chapel in Gray's Inn Lane, for the advocacy of Wesleyan Missions; and that the Rev. John Jordan, Vicar of Eastone, will preach in their support, on Thursday Evening, April 26th. The Rev. Norman Mcleod, of Dalkeith, will preach the following morning, in Great Queen Street Chapel. In the list of names which especially belong to Methodism, we see those of Dr. Newton, the President of the Wesleyan Conference, Dr. Dixon, Rev. W. Burton, Rev. M. Gallienne, from Switzerland, Dr. Hannah, Rev. F. J. Jobson, and many other equally honoured Ministers.

"The Committee hope to be favoured and encouraged by the presence of many of the *Country* Members of the Society, who, they are sure, will not fail to derive much spiritual pleasure and benefit from meeting their friends in London, in the sanctuaries of God, on an occasion of such universal interest, and from uniting with them in those sacred ordinances by which it may be most effectually hallowed, and rendered permanently advantageous to the great Cause of Missions."

They ask also—why should not every Auxiliary or Branch be represented at this Anniversary by some one or more of its officers or Members? Such an Assemblage would encourage and invigorate the Society at Home, and reading the account of it would refresh the spirit of many a toiling Missionary in foreign fields; while the friends themselves would return to their own appropriate spheres of labour, resuming "with increased information and zeal" their advocacy and exertions in behalf of so noble a cause.—*Watchman.*

Italy open to Missionaries

The following letter, written by Signor Ferretti, formerly rector of a Florentine church, but for some years a zealous Protestant, has just been received:—"The Rev. Signor di Menna (formerly head of one of the colleges of Rome) has established himself at Nizza, where he is preaching the Gospel with God's blessing in the midst of the people. The Government of Turin has ordered the Holy Scriptures to be read in the University, though with the annotations of the Popish Church. The Canon Meyei is on the point of starting for Florence. He has addressed a letter to his brethern in Abruzzi, stating why he left the pale of Rome. All the priests of his acquintance have replied to him, approving of what he has done, and expressing a hope of one day following his example."—*Christian Times.*

Methodism in Rouen.

We regret that circumstances have forced the Wesleyans to discontinue the missions at this ancient and populous city. Mr. Toresay, we had two classes in English, and one in French. During the revolution, the English workmen were driven away by hundreds, by an infuriated mob, as they were in several of our places, and we were left without a congregation. And then as to the French, I am bound to say that when families or individuals began to attend our ministry they were visited by persons from whom better things might have been expected, and told that our doctrines were erroneous, and our system a bad one, and that it was dangerous to have any connection with us. Thus, what we built up on the Sabbath, was taken down on the following week. Under these circumstances, we did not feel ourselves justified in continuing the station.

ITEMS.

The French National Assembly have decreed unanimously, that "No employers shall be allowed to compel their men to work on Sunday." A move in the right direction.

Prince Louis Napoleon is related to Queen Victoria, through the Queen of Westphalia. Her Majesty and the late Queen of Westphalia were second Cousins. The Prince ranks high on the roll of those, who by virtue of the Act of Settlement, would in default of more immediate heirs, [illegible] under no religious disability be entitled to the [illegible]

[illegible] Confirming and widening the [illegible] to supply the world with [illegible]—*Punch.*

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, K. C. B., recently our ambassador in Spain, has been appointed to succeed Lord Ashburton as British Minister in the United States.

The projectors of the "aerial ship" advertised to sail from New York for California on the 15th of April, through in 5 days. Fare $50 and Board. What next!

The annual cost of maintaining criminals in the gaols of England, is upwards of £400,000.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE PROBABILITIES OF WAR.

Sitting in the sunshine and [illegible] beneath the [illegible] of [illegible], it is a most unpleasant interruption of domestic enjoyment to be assailed with the noise of [illegible] and appalling strife. The army, notwithstanding be[illegible] too [illegible] to approach too near to be disregarded. Let us permit our ears to attend to some mutterings of the storm that darkens around, and threatens to overt[illegible] even our own happy position. There is a rumour that Russia has demanded a passage for [illegible] fleet, now idly navigating the closed lake of the Euxine, into the waters of the Mediterranean. Of course the Porte will not consent; and any attempt at compulsion is to be considered by France and England what is called a *casus belli*—that is, a rational justification of war and slaughter.

The Czar has likewise 50,000 men in Hungary, and France regards such an intervention in favour of Austria as a sufficient reason why she should counterpoise the scale by sending an equal number if necessary to aid the King of Sardinia in his second swoop upon Lombardy. On those devoted plains the first burst of the tempest will probably discharge itself. Marshal Radetzky received with studied politeness the herald of war, made kind enquiries respecting the Royal family of Sardinia, and dismissed the envoy with a grim civility hoping before long for his better acquaintance. In the same hour, the old Marshal summoned the Podesta of Milan, showed him his perfect ability and readiness, if need were, to lay the queen-city of Northern Italy in ashes, seized upon some principal inhabitants as hostages, and sent off orders for similar measures to be enforced throughout Lombardy! Such are,—not the consequences, but the mere precautions of modern war. In the North of Europe, 80,000 men are marching upon the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein: and our Minister for Foreign Affairs has given notice that any injury inflicted by Denmark upon our shipping and mercantile interests—and such injury in the blockade of important ports can scarcely fail to occur—will be instantly resented. There is another *casus belli.*

How far the complication may extend, the succession of events will show. Prussia seems as ready to fight her colossal neighbour as Italy is to rush into a war with Austria. There is no great European Power that is not at this moment, more or less, in a state of fretful irritation, threatening outrageously, or being menaced itself; and the most sincere and authoritative attempts at mediation have proved—as in Denmark, Sardinia, and Sicily—in the end ineffectual. We have our own Indian wars also. Yesterday Sir C. Napier departed to supersede Lord Gough in the command upon the Punjab. Unfeignedly we pray that there may be no more victories or defeats, and no more engagements which can hardly be classed with either, upon those blood-stained sands. The campaign will be over before Sir Charles reaches the scene of action, and we trust the veteran will arrive to mature and reap the harvest of peace, instead of to gather any more barren laurels.

In the midst of these collecting clouds, there are here and there a few patches of clear sky yet to be discerned, that seem to promise more serene weather. France is to reduce her navy by about 5,000 seamen and marines. Our own estimates, this week submitted, contemplate a reduction of 6,000 in the navy and 10,000 in the army. It would seem, therefore, that the two great nations of Western Europe, now in cordial alliance, are unwilling to engage in any wholesale war. Mr. Cobden's proposition for an arbitration clause to be inserted in treaties, for the peaceful adjustment of international disputes, is to be discussed next week. The example of America, on a small scale, lends it some character of hopefulness,—some tangible ground for expecting that we shall not be compelled to go to war in order to enforce the stipulated peaceful adjudication. But we acknowledge that we have less confidence in the compacts of statesmen than in the fortunate tendencies of commercial self-interest; and both will be found a feeble barrier against national rivalries and animosities, until the gradual ameliorating influences of Christianity have more generally softened men's hearts as well as refined their intercourse.—*London Watchman.*

Let prudence be exercised in discovering and embracing that opportunity in which our words are likely to prove most efficacious. The best advice sometimes fails of success, and may be productive of bad consequences, owing to its not being well-timed. But "a word spoken in season, how good is it! it is like apples of gold in pictures of silver."