

riously, yet, if God be true, does he now enjoy "the salvation of God?"

Dr. Coker published in his life time—1st. A Commentary on the Sacred Scriptures, in six quarto volumes, mostly a compilation. 2. A History of the West Indies. 3. Letters on the Godhead of Christ. 4. On the Witness of the Spirit.

The Wesleyan.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1811.

* UNPAID subscriptions to the *Wesleyan* are requested to be forwarded immediately.

WESLEYAN ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETING.

ON THURSDAY, May 20, 1811, the WESLEYAN MINISTERS in the CANADA EASTERN DISTRICT will assemble in MONTREAL, for the transaction of the usual business of their Annual Meeting. The sittings to commence at six, A.M. of the above date. The Missionaries are requested to pay in the remaining Centenary subscriptions of their several stations, at the above meeting; and also, the unpaid subscriptions to the *Wesleyan*.

In the copy of the Wesleyan Missionary Notices for April, received per last mail, it is announced that the Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was to be held on Monday, the 3d instant, in Exeter-Hall, London.

JAMES EMERSON TENNETT, Esq., M.P. for Belfast, had kindly promised to preside. The Committee had also the pleasure further to announce, that THE VERY REVEREND THE MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, would preach a sermon before the Society, in City-Road Chapel, on the following Tuesday evening. The preparatory sermons were to be preached by the Rev. ROBERT CANDLISH, A.M., of St. George's Church in Edinburgh—the Rev. JAMES B. GILLMAN, of Cork—and the Rev. W. L. BUNTING, of Manchester. The Rev. R. NEWTON, President of the Conference—the Rev. BARNABAS SHAW, late Missionary in South Africa—Rev. J. DIXON, Rev. JOHN BOWERS, and Rev. Dr. HANNAH, had also consented to preach on the occasion.

These interesting religious services were no doubt held according to appointment, and conducted by the eminent Ministers whose names are given above: and we hope soon to hear that they were attended with a special influence and blessing from on High—that they have tended to awaken a deeper feeling of interest in behalf of the great Missionary cause, and have resulted in a large increase of the funds and friends of the Institution.

It is refreshing to observe the growing spirit of Christian unity, charity, and liberality, as exhibited by many of the most eminent Ministers connected with various British Churches in the present day, in so cheerfully becoming co-workers together in the vocation of Christian philanthropy; and of this, the previous announcements furnish pleasing evidence. The ancient and truly Protestant Church of Scotland, as represented by the Very Reverend the Moderator of her General Assembly, has given exemplary proof of her readiness to extend her patronage and aid beyond her own pale, to an Institution and to efforts designed to diffuse the knowledge of the Common Saviour throughout the world, and so to promote the present happiness and eternal welfare of the human race. And why should not this be the case universally? Why should the churches of Christ in

either Europe or America, any of them, hesitate to rejoice in each other's success, or to patronise and assist each other's exertions, while one great object is before them all—the glory of God in the conversion of the world? A spirit of fraternal unity and affection among the Ministers and disciples of the Saviour, is the spirit of the Gospel; and we rejoice to believe, that at no former period since the Apostolic age, have the moral enterprises of the Church been conducted in, and characterised by this truly Catholic spirit, more than at the present day. May it continue to increase, until the Church, in one grand, combined, harmonious movement of holy zeal and love, shall go forth to the emancipation of a redeemed, but still enslaved world, and shall push her predicted conquests "conquering and to conquer."

Our object in inserting in another column "A Word to Tee-totalers," is not to discountenance the good cause of Temperance, in the progress of which we sincerely rejoice; but to furnish a salutary hint to those who, by the converting grace of God, or by adopting the principles of temperance or total abstinence, have been reclaimed from habits of intemperance and extravagance—that as they have, by such reformation, become possessed of the means and opportunity of doing good, of which they had previously deprived themselves; so they are laid under additional and weighty obligations to contribute a portion of their savings to the support of the institutions of benevolence and religion.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The deaths in the city of London during the past year, were 14,574, of which 7,269 were males, and 7,278 females. Only one is reported as murdered; there were 13 by suicides, 13 accidentally poisoned, 78 drowned, 119 accidentally killed, and 1,903 died of consumption.

There were, in the same time, 16,160 births, of which 8,090 were males, and 8,070 females. There were also buried 699 still-born children, not included in the foregoing.—*N. Y. Evan.*

The above statement exhibits two remarkable facts: the nearly equal number of births and deaths of males and females, the difference being only, in births twenty, in deaths nine; and that, in so immense a population, one case only is reported as murdered.

THE Hudson Bay Company's canoes left Lachine on Monday morning, the 3d inst., having a number of passengers on board; among whom are Sir GEORGE SIMPSON, Governor of the Company; Mr. HOPKINS, Secretary; Lord MULGRAVE, the Earl of CALEDON, Mr. VAN FREEMAN, connected with the Russian Fur Company; Dr. ROWAN, Mr. MANSON, and some clerks belonging to the establishment. We see it stated in the *Herald*, that it is the intention of Sir GEORGE to make a tour, accompanied by Mr. FREEMAN, Mr. HOPKINS, and Dr. ROWAN, which will occupy at least twenty-two months. After arriving at Red River settlement, the party will proceed on horseback across the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia River, where they will descend in canoes to Fort Vancouver, and go by steam to California, the Sandwich Islands and Kamschatka; by land to Siberia, and from thence to St. Petesburgh.—*Mess.*

THE Society of Christian Morals, in France, under the Presidency of the Marquis de la ROCHEFOUCAULT LIANCOURT, has lately established a committee for the promotion of peace,—which has entered with zeal upon its important duties, and has just issued proposals for a prize of one thousand francs for the best essay on the means of promoting universal and permanent peace.

SINCE our last, the cheering periodical event of the final departure of lingering winter, and the opening of the navigation between this port and the Atlantic to the eastward—the ports and towns of Canada to the westward, and the United States to the southward, has taken place; presenting, in striking and enlivening contrast to the dreary and monotonous scene of a frozen river and mountains of ice, on which we have to look for four long months;—the animating spectacle of the harbour filling with vessels of various kinds, which are daily arriving and departing—the noble wharves, covered with more than the usual activity and bustle of business,—and the majestic St. Lawrence, rolling its ancient tide, in accustomed silence and grandeur, past our city towards the ocean.

The scene and season remind us, that six short months are all that the merchant and the farmer have now before them, in which to make provision for the year. Soon they will find literally as to their worldly business, what all will find in reference to their everlasting concerns, whether prepared for it or not, that "the harvest is past, the summer is ended." There is probably no country in which greater attention, activity, and exertion in the transaction of business, whether in the office, the store, or the field, are required, than in Canada, from the comparative brevity of the summer season:—and few countries that more generously repay the attention and the toil of the merchant and the husbandman, when properly directed. Well would it be, if the thousands of emigrants who are said to be on their way from the "Father-land" to Canada, were fully aware of this, and while they are encouraged to seek an asylum in this extensive colony, were also taught to expect that their utmost exertions would be required in order to their success: as too many of them, from ignorance of the climate and country, are astonished and dispirited when called to encounter the hardships and toils of an incipient occupation of the forest, and to find that so much labour is to be accomplished in so short a time.

We make not these remarks with any wish to depreciate the climate or country of Canada, or to discourage emigration. On the contrary, we trust that the hopes which are indulged of a large immigration this season, will be realized; especially if the settlers shall be found characterised by religion, loyalty, and energy. Such an augmentation of our population would be a great blessing to this province; a country, which, from its various resources, we believe is, in the providence of God, designed to become the home of hundreds of thousands of our countrymen, who, on various accounts, will be obliged to leave their native land, and, in this distant part of the British Empire, seek, by their agricultural or mechanical skill and industry, to secure an honest and honourable maintenance for themselves and their families. Such persons, we trust, will ever meet, from all classes of society here, a cordial welcome, and receive from the Government such assistance as their circumstances may require.

CALCUTTA CATHEDRAL.—We learn that a site for the above object has been granted by government, and that towards the edifice and endowment, in addition to Bishop WILSON's munificent contribution of £20,000, the East India Company has granted £15,000, and two additional chaplains; the British residents at Calcutta, upwards of £5,000; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £5,000; and private subscriptions, £1,259: thus making a total already subscribed of £49,259. As the whole cost of the edifice and endowment was estimated at £60,000, it would thus appear that five-sixths of the whole has been,