arrest of the criminal fleeing from the
is crime, thus subserving the ends of
e justice, and showing how all things
ade to array themselves against the evil-
few years since geology was regarded
amusement of the curious, or as the
eistical sophists; now its applications
numerous and important. The engi-
coal-viewer, and iron-master, are all
ligation to it, and without some practical
ge of its laws will often err. By it the
for the sinking of Artesian wells—throw
g districts in which there are no surface
and bringing up from great depths of
pid, or almost boiling, by subterraneous
s indicated, and thus the diving-rod of
entury for the discovery of minerals is
o more. Chemical discovery, in the
men like Liebig and Johnston, is appli-
ioulture, reducing to certain fixed laws
tion of crops, the species of manure,
invigoration of exhausted soils; while,
nds of others, chemistry is made to min-
medicine and surgical skill, and substan-
which no use could be found by their de-
are applied either for assuagement of
the alleviation of disease, or the preser-
f life. The present age is so strictly util-
hat a use is discovered or demanded for
ng animate or inanimate, and we can al-
icy that above its portals are traced the
o appalling to idlers —'*No admission ex-
business here.*'

TO FIND TIME.—A professional gentle-
rare attainments, and one who added to
rious duties of his calling, a great va-
learning, much scientific research, and
legant accomplishments, was asked by a
ady how he found time for all he did. He
"There is one rule which I have found
use, and therefore recommend it to you;
t is, always do small things, such as writ-
etter, copying out some short piece, mak-
etch, reading a review, &c., in small por-
time, and to reserve a whole day of lei-
some long and important affair.—Never
a rainy morning in doing a variety of lit-
, and think because you dispatch a great
that you have well bestowed your time;
mall affairs for odd half hours, use your
rupted morning for something that can
done in half-hours. You have sometimes
ed at my having time to correspond with
y absent friends, but all my letters of
hip are written in odd minutes, while I
iting for people who are not as punctual
appointments as I am."—*Young People's*

oic PERSEVERANCE.—An accident which
ed to two hundred of my original draw-
ays Audubon, nearly put a stop to my re-
es in ornithology. I shall relate it, merely
how how far enthusiasm—for by no other
can I call the persevering zeal with which
ired—may enable the observer of nature to
unt the most disheartening obstacles. I left
lage of Henderson, in Kentucky, situated
banks of the Ohio, where I resided for
l years, to proceed to Philadelphia on bus-
I looked to all my drawings before my
ure, placed them carefully in a wooden box,
ive them in charge to a relative, with in-
ons to see that no accident should happen
n. My absence was for several months;
hen I returned, after having enjoyed the
res of home for a few days, I inquired af-
box, and what I was pleased to call my
re. The box was produced, and opened;
ader feel for me—a pair of Norway rats had
possession of the whole, and had reared a
family among the gnawed bits of paper,
, but a month before, represented nearly a
and inhabitants of the air! The burning
which instantly rushed through my brain
o great to be endured, without affecting the
of my nervous system. I slept not for sev-
ights, and the days passed like days of ob-
—until the animal powers being recalled
action, through the strength of my consti-
, I took up my gun, my note-book, and my
l, and went forth to the wood as gaily as if
ng had happened. I felt pleased that I might
make better drawings than before. And ere
od not exceeding three years had elapsed, I
y port-folio filled again.

EMISTRY OF THE STARS.—This singular
on forms the subject of an article in the
h Quarterly. The design of it is to show
he forms of life existing in this world are
epeated in the other planets and heavenly
s. The article is destined to be read with
ual interest. The data from which it rea-
are the *variety* in weight, superficial pheno-

mena, forms and color of the heavenly bodies. It is shown to be impossible that a system of animal and vegetable life, resembling that of our globe, can exist on many of them. The dry and rugged surface of the moon, volcanic, yet without water and without atmosphere, the varying quality of reflected light, and the chemical poverty of meteorolites or aerolites, as far as their component substances have been discovered by analysis, are among the data on which it is argued that the stars are not *telluric*, that they do not resemble the earth in their composition, and, therefore, that life must be otherwise associated and sustained on the surface of those orbs, if it exist at all, than on ours. The chemistry of the stars, it is inferred, must differ from the chemistry of the earth; the grandeur of the universe and the grandeur of Omnipotence are not obscured, but vastly illustrated by this general fact of diversity, a diversity that is already seen to surpass all previous thought and all possible conception. Yet there may be as wide a range of vital as of chemical diversity, and the reasons of analogy urged in behalf of the hypothesis that the stars are inhabited, are in no way invalidated by the discovery that they are not—or that many of them are not—adapted to the sustentation of such living beings as dwell on the surface of our earth.

Obituary Notice.

For the Wesleyan.

MR. EDITOR,—The Wesleyan Church in this Circuit has lately sustained a heavy loss in the demise of one, who, had he been spared, must soon have ranked among its brightest ornaments. The remains of our deceased brother were deposited in a brick grave, a week ago from yesterday, and the funeral was attended by a large number of our church members. The mournful event was improved last evening in the presence of a large and attentive congregation, and, at the close of the sermon, I read the following paper, which, if it accords with your judgment, you can place it in your highly useful and *increasingly* interesting Paper, and, by so doing you will oblige many of our friends in this community.

Yours affectionately,

F. SMALLWOOD.

Charlotte Town, P. E. I., Aug. 12, 1850

HENRY BRADY JOHNSON, whose removal from among us we deeply deplore, was born at Bassingham, near Lincoln, England. In the year 1825 his friends were in highly respectable circumstances, and his father, as a properly authorized Surgeon, practiced on an extensive scale the duties of his profession in that place and neighbourhood until he retired from business about the beginning of the present year.

Henry had three brothers all younger than himself, and five sisters some of whom were his seniors. As his parents were members of the Wesleyan Church, and both filled the office of Class Leader in the town of Louth, to which place they removed in the year 1829, they sought both by example and counsel to impress their son with the necessity of religion in general, and especially with its desirableness in him in *particular* while he was yet young. But no indications of the inward operations of the Spirit were observed in his case, more than are generally found in the children of godly parents, until he had attained his 14th year. About this time, in company with some other members of the family, he was visiting a pious household in the neighbourhood of his father's residence. Here, while the master of the habitation was conducting the ordinary domestic worship, Henry saw as he had never seen before the depravity of his heart, and the necessity of its being cleansed from its pollution by the blood of Christ.—At this early age he sought the Lord with a fixity of purpose which was remarkable for his years; and on one occasion, while engaged in private prayer, he was enabled to believe with his heart unto righteousness, and was immediately favoured with the comforts of the Holy Ghost.

Soon after this he began to meet in his father's Class, and up to the time of his leaving home, he continued to show by an outward consistency the genuine character of the change which had passed upon him.

As he had been designed for the medical profession [illegible] Grammar school of the Town, and then in the year 1844 he left home for King's College, London, where he prosecuted his studies with honour to himself and with satisfaction to his Tutors and friends. While at the London University he competed for, and won, various honours which are annually sought by the more advanced of the medical students; and, as an evidence of his versatile mind, he also took a prize of books, to the amount of twenty guineas, which had been offered by the Donor of the Warneford Endowment for the best Essay on Christian Theology.

While in London he generally attended the Wesleyan Ministry, and soon felt himself moved by the Holy Ghost to call his fellow men to the ways of righteousness.—This yearning of soul for the salvation of others, he at length made known to judicious friends, who encouraged him to embark at once in the glorious enterprise —His first attempt to preach Christ was approved of by those who heard him; and now a career of usefulness in the Church appeared to open to this ardent disciple of the Lord Jesus.

Having remained in London for three years, he removed to the University of Edinburgh to complete his studies and obtain his Degree of M. D. This course was chosen for him by his friends, but it is believed, that had he been left uncontrolled, he would at this stage have abandoned his medical studies for the purpose of preparing himself for the discharge of the duties of the Christian Ministry.

While in Scotland he frequently preached in the Metropolis of the Country, and not in places of Wesleyan Worship exclusively, but in those held by several of the other denominations of Christ's flock. His pulpit abilities were of such a respectable character, that he was frequently invited to visit some of the other Towns of the land, and so far as he could without infringing upon the time necessary to complete his Collegiate course, he was always ready to publish the Gospel of God.

As he was still living under the impression that it was his duty to devote himself to the Christian Ministry, he was proposed as a Candidate for the work in the Quarterly Meeting of the Circuit; but before the arrival of the District Meeting in the month of May of the same year, the Uvula of his throat became so diseased by a painful inflammatory action, that its removal was judged necessary to his restoration to former health and efficiency—but instead of the surgical operation conferring any lasting benefit upon him, it rendered it more difficult for him to address congregations of Christian Worshippers as he had previously done. And so painful and embarrassing were the circumstances in which he sometimes found himself when in the Pulpit, that he now seriously entertained the idea of turning his attention to the almost exclusive discharge of the duties of his profession. About this time he had been invited to preach in the Free Church in Edinburgh. The occasion was the Sabbath-day, and he was expected to occupy the pulpit both morning and evening; the duties of the earlier service had been discharged in a satisfactory manner,—and he had gone through the preliminaries of the one in the evening—when having just announced his text, his voice suddenly failed, and he had to dismiss his hearers by pronouncing the Benediction, being unable to deliver the sermon which he had prepared for the occasion.

This and other circumstances of an equally painful nature led him to a determination of relinquishing all thoughts of the regular Ministry, though he still hoped to be able to preach occasionally in whatever locality Providence should in future cast his lot. Hence having remained in Edinburgh about a year, during which time he attained the object of his studies, he returned to Louth, and continued with his Father for about two months.

Mr. Johnson, Senr. had now resolved to emigrate with his family, to the United States of America, and Henry, with one of his brothers, was sent out to New York, having been directed by his father to visit different parts of the Union to look out for the family an eligible situation. In a letter addressed to the M[illegible] Church, New York, which the Rev. Alexr. Strachan, then upon the Louth Circuit, gave the two young gentlemen upon their leaving home, it is said—"Mr. Henry Johnson has studied Medicine at the Universities of London and Edinburgh with a view to follow the profession of his father. He has long had an impression upon his mind that he is called of God to preach the Gospel. I believe he has considerable qualifications for the Ministerial office."

Having arrived in the United States, Mr. Johnson travelled for fifteen months, partly for the benefit of his health, and also to see the country, and make a suitable selection of lands for the expected family. Texas at length was fixed upon as the future home of the Johnsons; but the father, who is still in England, wrote his two sons about this time and directed them to proceed to this (P. E.) Island, as he had, from information received of its healthfulness and fertility, resolved to come out here in the fall of the present year.

Having travelled the United States, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, Mr. Henry Johnson returned to New York, and there took ship for this Island; but soon after the vessel had left port, they were assailed by a violent storm, the sea appeared to be whipped into fury by the winds of heaven, and after contending against the elements for several days, the ship was dashed upon a rock off Rhode Island. All the cargo was lost and the baggage of our lamented brother shared the same fate. The sailors and passengers now took to the boats and remained during a dark night upon the open sea, finding it impossible to land because of the breakers. They continued for ten hours in the most imminent danger, but were at length providentially delivered from the perils of the deep.

Having tried another ship, and again exchanging it at a mid-port for a third one, he arrived at Murray Harbour, on this Island, about the 12th of June last, and thence proceeded to Little York, where he joined two of his brothers, the one had preceded him from the U. S., and the other in the mean time had arrived from England.—Waiting for the arrival of his father and family, Mr. Johnson remained comparatively unemployed during his brief residence among us, but fully intended to commence the practice of his profession in this Town as soon as possible.

He had preached but once on this Island, and the friends at Little York were his privileged hearers. Our senior Local preacher bro. Beer was present on the occasion, and he describes the sermon which was delivered as one of uncommon merit. The text was 1 John iii. 1. This discourse he has left in manuscript, and several of the passages in it would bear comparison with many which have been published as specimens of Pulpit Eloquence. He had engaged to preach once a month in a distant and destitute part of the Circuit, in addition to the appointments which might fall to his lot as a Local preacher; and had consented to occupy this pulpit on the evening of Sunday the 21st of last month. But towards the end of the previous week, he was taken unwell with rheumatic pains in his limbs and back. I saw him on the Friday evening at a friend's house near Little York, and thence we walked together to the Chapel in that settlement, and though then quite unwell, yet he hoped to be able to fulfil his appointment in Town on the following Sunday. He was in Charlottetown on Saturday the 20th of July, but more indisposed than the day before; and on the Sabbath morning he [illegible] at one word, that his affliction would prevent him taking the Pulpit in the evening of the day. I saw him in the afternoon of the Sabbath as he was lying in bed, when he expressed some disappointment in not being able to preach. "If," said he, "I could stand but upon one leg I should be in my place to night in town." But he was suffering extreme pain in his joints, and having made some remarks to the effect, that it is frequently the case opposed to our inclination to [illegible] the will of God, I felt [illegible] he would soon be able to preach in [illegible] which he had expressly prepared for this congregation. But for twelve [illegible] congregation. [illegible]

Church, New York, which the Rev. Alexr. Strachan, then upon the Louth Circuit, gave the two young gentlemen upon their leaving home, it is said—"Mr. Henry Johnson has studied Medicine at the Universities of London and Edinburgh with a view to follow the profession of his father. He has long had an impression upon his mind that he is called of God to preach the Gospel. I believe he has considerable qualifications for the Ministerial office."

Having arrived in the United States, Mr. Johnson travelled for fifteen months, partly for the benefit of his health, and also to see the country, and make a suitable selection of lands for the expected family. Texas at length was fixed upon as the future home of the Johnsons; but the father, who is still in England, wrote his two sons about this time and directed them to proceed to this (P. E.) Island, as he had, from information received of its healthfulness and fertility, resolved to come out here in the fall of the present year.

Having travelled the United States, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, Mr. Henry Johnson returned to New York, and there took ship for this Island; but soon after the vessel had left port, they were assailed by a violent storm, the sea appeared to be whipped into fury by the winds of heaven, and after contending against the elements for several days, the ship was dashed upon a rock off Rhode Island. All the cargo was lost and the baggage of our lamented brother shared the same fate. The sailors and passengers now took to the boats and remained during a dark night upon the open sea, finding it impossible to land because of the breakers. They continued for ten hours in the most imminent danger, but were at length providentially delivered from the perils of the deep.

Having tried another ship, and again exchanging it at a mid-port for a third one, he arrived at Murray Harbour, on this Island, about the 12th of June last, and thence proceeded to Little York, where he joined two of his brothers, the one had preceded him from the U. S., and the other in the mean time had arrived from England.—Waiting for the arrival of his father and family, Mr. Johnson remained comparatively unemployed during his brief residence among us, but fully intended to commence the practice of his profession in this Town as soon as possible.

He had preached but once on this Island, and the friends at Little York were his privileged hearers. Our senior Local preacher bro. Beer was present on the occasion, and he describes the sermon which was delivered as one of uncommon merit. The text was 1 John iii. 1. This discourse he has left in manuscript, and several of the passages in it would bear comparison with many which have been published as specimens of Pulpit Eloquence. He had engaged to preach once a month in a distant and destitute part of the Circuit, in addition to the appointments which might fall to his lot as a Local preacher; and had consented to occupy this pulpit on the evening of Sunday the 21st of last month. But towards the end of the previous week, he was taken unwell with rheumatic pains in his limbs and back. I saw him on the Friday evening at a friend's house near Little York, and thence we walked together to the Chapel in that settlement, and though then quite unwell, yet he hoped to be able to fulfil his appointment in Town on the following Sunday. He was in Charlottetown on Saturday the 20th of July, but more indisposed than the day before; and on the Sabbath morning he [illegible] at one word, that his affliction would prevent him taking the Pulpit in the evening of the day. I saw him in the afternoon of the Sabbath as he was lying in bed, when he expressed some disappointment in not being able to preach. "If," said he, "I could stand but upon one leg I should be in my place to night in town." But he was suffering extreme pain in his joints, and having made some remarks to the effect, that it is frequently the case opposed to our inclination to [illegible] the will of God, I felt [illegible] he would soon be able to preach in [illegible] which he had expressly prepared for this congregation. But for twelve [illegible] congregation. [illegible]

several previous instances, his brothers hoped that he would recover as formerly, but the impression upon his own mind appeared to be that his affliction was unto death.

Having been but a few weeks in the Island he had not on account, we presume, of his unsettled position, joined the Church of his choice by meeting in class; and this circumstance, together with the absence of his Journal which was lost in the shipwreck, prevents us saying any thing in reference to the state of his mind while in the United States, or while upon this Island previous to his affliction. But one of our Local brethren called to see him a few days before his death, and happily found him able to converse, though but briefly, upon the all important subject of personal religion.—What he said was satisfactory to the mind of the visitor, and, in the prayer which followed the conversation, he heartily joined with his audible responses. A pious sister, also, who was by his bed-side, as the last enemy was approaching, asked him about the state of his mind in prospect of speedy dissolution; his answer was quick and to the point—"I am," said he, "going to Heaven, and I hope that you and your husband will come also—"the Angels," he cried, "are here,"—and then raising his voice to an unwonted pitch, he exclaimed several times in rapid succession, "Alleluiah—Glory—Glory—Glory!" and then having exhorted those around him to live unto God, he became much exhausted in consequence of the effort. He now lay still for a time and then again was racked with strong pain. For a few minutes before his removal he tossed about in great bodily anguish, until the Lord, whom he had served with the vigour of his early manhood, responded to his imploring cries and took him to Himself.

He died at Little York, P. E. I., of rheumatic fever, on the 1st day of August, 1850, aged 25 years.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Yarmouth Circuit.

MR. EDITOR,—I returned a few days since from Yarmouth, where I had been to give a portion of ministerial labour in consequence of the non-arrival of the Rev. R. Williams. On the Sabbath both our Chapels were well filled and our congregations profoundly attentive. On the week-days there was evidently enjoyed a reciprocity of pleasure and profit, during a number of pastoral visits, which I was enabled to make amongst the families of our friends in that interesting town. One prominent feeling is obvious in the minds of many of our people which cannot be too much admired, that is a desire to make the mission respectable, and to provide for the personal comfort of those ministers and their families who may hereafter be appointed to the Yarmouth station. Of the existence of this feeling the following satisfactory and *practical* evidence has recently been given.

Since Brother Weddall left, and now while they are without a preacher, the stewards have repaired, papered, and painted the mission house. The ladies of "The Mission House Aid Society," who now number thirty members, meet once a fortnight every alternate week, and labour with great assiduity in order to procure a number of useful and ornamental articles, some of which are designed for the use of the mission family, but the greater part are intended to furnish a Bazaar to be held as soon as convenient, the proceeds to be appropriated to the purchase of furniture. Besides this, within the last fortnight the friends have [illegible] the handsome sum of [illegible] which has been vested with the trustees [illegible] towards the payment of the debt on the mission house. Of this sum one lady collected [illegible] pounds. I am not at liberty to give the name of the lady, but will say she is [illegible] of the first magnitude.

Such noble exertions deserve not only to be highly noticed and commended, but to be imitated in other Circuits, where we practicable.

I will close this communication by the relation of the following most singular fact, which has [illegible] a large portion of this community. [illegible] was placed in my [illegible] to Mr. Obadiah Wilson of B[illegible] on much engaged in [illegible] On Friday last, [illegible] was paid into his hand, to the great [illegible] well, at before [illegible] Prospect he was [illegible] with [illegible] and while one person was [illegible] Dr. B[illegible] H