The Provincial Wesleyan.

My Mother.

Years have passed since we laid her down to rest on the quiet hill-side, beneath the branches of an aged oak which had seen, like her, the storms of many winters. With aching hearts we turned from the grave so cruelly closing upon the bosom which pillowed our infant heads, and beat so fondly with a mother's love. Calmly she answered death's summons, and joyfully yielded up her spirit. Not for her we wept, but for ourselves who were left to battle life's fearful sorrows without the cheering love which all our lives had shed its holy radiance around our paths. With her gentle hand upon our young heads we said our infant prayers; she was the solace of our childhood's griefs, and the guide of our unwary feet through the slippery paths of youth; and she had been the companion and counsellor of our riper years. We missed her tender care and kindly greeting. We should meet her no more as we were wont by the cheerful fireside, and she had watched over and ministered to us in sickness for the last time. O, the bitterness of that hour, only the heart thus riven can tell. And now as we visit her grass-grown grave, the last of that family circle, we long to lay our head upon her bosom as in early days, and sleep "the sleep that knows no waking." We yearn vainly for the love that has gone from earth, and found its home in heaven. There the lost ones wait to welcome us to its peaceful rest. With bitter tears, but uncomplaining heart, we "bide our time." — *Corr. Zion's Herald.*

This Life.

Life is beautifully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perish if one be dried. It is a silver cord, twisted with a thousand strings, that part asunder if it be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers which make it much more strange that they escape so long, than that they sometimes perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day, to crush the mouldering tenement which we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitution by nature. The earth and atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life are impregnated with death—health is made to operate in its own destruction.

Obituary of Charlotte A. Hussy.

BY THE REV. R. COONEY, M. A.

One of our members has been recently removed from "The Church militant," to "the Church Triumphant"; and, as you are always disposed to afford sufficient space for the obituary of the saints, I shall avail myself of your kindness. The office I assume, generally induces the conflicting emotions of reminiscence and anticipation—of regret and joy. In this instance, however, it is relieved of a good deal of sadness, that appertains to Necrology, so that in the midst of chastening we are comforted by Him, "who comforteth us in all our tribulations"; and say—

"Why do we mourn departing friends,
Or shake at death's alarms,
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,
To call them to his arms."

CHARLOTTE ANNE HUSSY, the subject of the memorial this is intended to furnish, fell asleep in JESUS, at Milltown, on Friday, the 30th ultimo, and in the 20th year of her age. She was an orphan, her widowed mother having died about — — —(no date given.)—From that time until her death she resided in the family of Mr. James Bowes, of this place, by whom, as well as by his excellent wife, she was thenceforth regarded and treated in all respects, as their own. She felt the comforts and privileges of her domestic position; and was deeply grateful to the kind friends, from whom, under God she experienced this kindness.

This young disciple of Christ experienced religion about eleven months, or so previous to her happy death. The Rev. Mr. Sutcliffe, my estecmed predecessor, was the instrument whom God was pleased to use in her conversion; and from the time that she entered in at the strait gate, until she had finished the race God had set before her, she never turned aside to the right hand or to the left, but held on her way, walking by faith,—leaving the things that are behind, "and reaching forth unto those things which are before"; and pressing "toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Jesus Christ."

During the three days immediately preceding her entrance into "the liberty of the gospel," our departed sister suffered great disquietude. She saw and felt herself to be a sinner in the sight of God. She "was alive without the law; but when the commandment came, sin revived, and she died." During *this* time her only and constant plea was—

"I the chief of sinners am,
But Jesus died for me."

Blessed be God, this plea at length prevailed, for while she was pressing home her claims to a personal interest in Christ, she received "the end of her faith," even the salvation of her soul"; and was able to say:

"My God is reconciled,
His pardoning voice I hear,
He owns me for his child,
I can no longer fear.
With confidence I now draw nigh,
And, Father, Abba, Father, cry."

In her last illness, the subject of these remarks suffered a good deal from frequent, and subtle temptations. The adversary tried to disturb her peace, and fill her mind with doubts and fears; but the Lord stood by her, and with every temptation made a way for escape. Every conflict was invariably followed by special consolation; and a still stronger assurance, that he who "hath suffered being tempted, was able to succour them that are tempted."

As this young sister in Christ, approached the entrance of the valley of the shadow of death, her peace and joy increased, and abounded yet more, and more. She often exclaimed—"I AM IN EXTACY"—once, addressing the writer, she said—"JESUS IS UNSPEAKABLY PRECIOUS TO ME." "I really did not imagine, I could enjoy so much happiness this side of the grave." A short time before her death, she requested a pious female, who was a good deal with her, to smooth her pillow, as she felt sleepy—while this friend was performing this little office—she observed "you'll soon fall asleep on the bosom of Jesus"—yes—she replied, faintly reciting these words—

"Precious—precious sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep."

I NEVER WITNESSED A MORE HAPPY DEATH BED; her last words were Prayer and Praise; and amongst the outpourings of her redeemed soul—these passages were often and fervently uttered.

"Safe into the haven guide,
O receive my soul at last";

JESUS—JESUS; I'll soon be with him—I'll see him as he is. O the love of God—how great—my soul is full.

"With faith I plunge me in this sea,
Here is my hope, my joy, my rest."

In one of these raptures, the earthen vessel broke, and angels picked up the hidden treasure and laid it at the feet of Christ.

A funeral sermon, founded on Philippians i. 21. was preached on Monday, the 2nd inst., in the Wesleyan Chapel, whence, were borne to their early tomb, the remains of Charlotte Anne Hussy.

Milltown, St. Stephen, N.B., Aug. 9, 1852.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1852.

We commence to-day giving more in detail the Conference intelligence. The voluminous reports contained in the *Watchman* cannot, we regret, be transferred entire to our columns; we shall however furnish our readers with such extracts as will be interesting to them. The Stations for the Missions have not been yet received; we are glad to see that among a large number of candidates from the Foreign Missions received on trial, are the names of GEORGE F. DIXON and JOHN S. FINNEY of New Brunswick, and ALEXANDER M. DESBRISAY, of Nova Scotia.

Opening of the Conference.

Yesterday Morning, Wednesday, July 28th, the One Hundred and Ninth Annual Assembly of the Wesleyan Ministers was formally opened in Carver Street Chapel, Sheffield.

At nine o'clock precisely, the Retiring President, (the Rev. Dr. Hannah,) commenced the devotional services, by giving out the Hymn beginning "And are we yet alive?" &c. The Rev. John Farrar, (Secretary,) read the Sixth Chapter of the Second Epistle to the Corinthians. Two of the oldest Ministers of the Connexion,—the Revs. George Marsden and John Hickling—then fervently engaged in prayer.

The first business of the Conference is to fill up the vacancies in the legal Hundred, which may have occurred during the year, from death or superannuation. It appeared that there were seven such vacancies,—only one of which was from death. They were supplied as follows:—

Henry V. Olver, by seniority, in the place of Bernard Slater, deceased.

James Methley, by nomination, in the place of William Beal, superannuated.

James Jones, 1st, by seniority, in the place of Michael Cousin, superannuated.

Charles Hawthorn, by seniority, in the place of John Hanwell, superannuated.

Henry Ranson, by seniority, in the place of Edward Jones, superannuated.

Henry Davies, by nomination, in the place of Joseph Pretty, superannuated.

James Rosser, by seniority, in the place of William Toase, superannuated.

The appointment of the newly-chosen members of the Legal Hundred having been duly announced from the Chair, and acknowledged by the Parties, the Conference next proceeded to the election of its principal Officer—the President. The votes, omitting units, were

The Rev. John Scott	161
" Dr. Alder,	62
" John Lomas	36
" S. D. Waddy	9
" Isaac Keeling	4
" William Naylor	3
" F. A. West	3
" John Farrar	3
" J. P. Haswell.	2

The choice was unanimously confirmed by the Legal Hundred.

Dr. Hannah having congratulated Mr. Scott on his election, requested permission to return to his seat (*pro forma*) until the appointment of the Secretary. The numbers for that office, leaving out single and informal votes, were

The Rev. John Farrar	230
" Dr. Alder	10
" S. D. Waddy	5

This election also received unanimous confirmation from the Legal Hundred.

Dr. Hannah then formally inducted Mr. Scott, addressed him nearly as follows:—It gives me great pleasure to see you in that position. I have enjoyed your friendship for many years, and have known the soundness of your attachment to Methodism, your safe and excellent judgment, and your calm and christian temper. I, therefore, with unreserved confidence resign the office from which I am retiring, into your hands. May it please Almighty God to pour upon your head and heart, and upon the heads and hearts of your brethren, his blessing, during your presidential year!..... I have the honour of presenting to you the Conference Seal. It has passed through my hands, during a season of great agitation, and I hope I deliver it to you unstained. I present you, also, with the copy of the Word of God used by the venerable founder of Methodism, when he preached in the open air: the Bible and the Bible only, is the great foundation of Protestantism.

The President requested permission to defer any observations which he might have to offer till the evening sitting.

The doors were then thrown open, and a large number of lay members and others were admitted to the Conference Prayer Meeting. The Ministers called upon to engage in this devotional service were the Revs. Dr. Hannah, Dr. Newton, James Methley, and Robert Young.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The President (the Rev. John Scott) addressed the Conference, returning thanks for his election to the Presidential Chair, as follows:—My beloved and honoured brethren, in the course of years you have afforded me such repeated proof of your good opinion and kind regard that I did not require further evidence to convince me that I have the honour to hold a place in your esteem; by the election of this morning, however, you have given me new proof of your affection and confidence, which I beg most gratefully to acknowledge. My knowledge of your wisdom and integrity assures me that you would not place any one in this honourable position, and entrust to him this responsible office, through mere personal regard, if you did not believe that the credit of the position would be maintained, and the duties of the office faithfully fulfilled. The knowledge of what you have a right to expect, creates in me great anxiety lest I should fail to meet your just expectation. I can assure the Conference that my failure in this respect will be unintentional. My principles remain unchanged; indeed, years of inquiry and observation have deepened and made stronger my conviction of the Scriptural soundness of this system of Wesleyan Methodism, both in its doctrines and discipline, so that any departure from it on my part in word or act, you will kindly impute to mistake and not to intention. Indeed, if I could not assure you that my principles are those which this Conference holds, and has hitherto firmly maintained, and which it has put forth year by year in its final documents, and that I am prepared to maintain them, I would not accept the honour which you have this morning conferred upon me; but, with you, I am prepared to assist, and, if necessary, to contend for, those principles, in whatever position I may be placed. I think I may congratulate the Conference upon the very favourable circumstances under which we to-day meet. If, some time ago, any one doubted whether the attachment of the great body of our people to Wesleyan Methodism was firm and unaltered, the occurrences of the last year must have removed the doubt. The large meeting of leading friends held during the year in London, in pursuance of the direction of the Conference, representing, as they did, every part of the Connexion, by the expression of unchanged regard to the system, and determination to maintain it in all its essential principles, must have assured every one that the Wesleyan heart is yet sound, and that Wesleyan Methodism, by the blessing of God, is yet safe. This conviction must have been strengthened in the minds of all who have attentively observed the proceedings of the Committees prior to the Conference. The meetings were of one heart; not a question implying suspicion was put, not a jar in any one of the meetings was heard, but on the contrary, we witnessed in the members of our Committee a lively interest in our Connexional affairs, a willingness to look our Connexional difficulties in the face, and a readiness to meet and overcome them. The proceedings of the Committee appointed last year to consider the Memorials will be officially laid before the Conference, with the proposals to which the Committee agreed. The Conference will carefully consider those proposals, and, I trust, in the spirit of a true conservatism, with a firm determination to preserve unchanged all the principles of Methodism. If in anything you think the Committee have gone too far, you will frankly tell us so: and I feel assured that, on such a matter, the junior brethren will be heard by the Conference with attention so long as all is addressed, as it will be, in meekness of wisdom.—We know that Methodism has hitherto worked most beneficially to the interests of religion and mankind:—it is easier to surrender sound principles than to recall them,—to give up what is important than to recover it when in has passed away. In conclusion, I can assure the Conference most sincerely, that I did not covet to be placed a second time in this responsible office—I know too well its duties and its solicitude; but since the Conference has been pleased to confer upon me this high distinction, I will do all that I can faithfully to perform the duties of my office. Permit me earnestly to request you, my honoured brethren, to remember me earnestly in your prayers to Almighty God. I trust that, by his blessing, we shall have a happy Conference and a prosperous year. Again, I most gratefully thank the Conference for the honour conferred upon me.

THANKS TO THE EX-PRESIDENT.—Dr. Newton had a resolution to submit, which would meet with the unanimous consent of the Conference; he felt it an honour to move it, for he had known the honoured individual to whom it referred, in various Circuits and in various circumstances, for a long period, and on a review of the whole, that individual commanded his hearty approbation and regard. He had seen him repeatedly, during the last year, in circumstances of great difficulty; he had admired his christian temper and foresight, and the manner in which he had conserved the interests of Methodism on every occasion. He referred to their beloved friend and brother, the Ex-President, the Rev. Dr. Hannah. (Hear,) He (Dr. Newton) had witnessed his conduct, not only at the last Conference and during the year, but also in the Irish Conference. He had taken knowledge also of the faithful Wesleyan doctrine which he had held forth in public; the ardent petitions which he had offered; and the influence for good which had rested upon the congregations. He implored his brethren to cultivate this devout spirit, that all who heard them might be convinced that they were men of God. He had observed the heavenly influence which had pervaded the preparatory committees of this Conference; and believed "the winter was passed and gone," that "the time of the singing of the birds was come, and the voice of the turtle" would soon be heard; and that they would yet see days of increasing prosperity. He moved the thanks of the Conference to Dr. Hannah, for the eminently faithful manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office, during a season of extraordinary trial.

Mr. T. Jackson rose to second the resolution. He had known the Ex-President as a personal friend for many years;—but, rising above all such feelings, Wesleyan Methodism was dearer to him than any personal considerations, and he admired the distinguished ability, the unvaried kindness, and the unflinching fidelity with which the Ex-President had performed his duties. He (Mr. Jackson) had attended the sittings of the Conference for nearly fifty years, but had never seen the chair more ably or better occupied.

Mr. James Loutit rose to support the resolution. The Ex-President's ability and fidelity had raised him in general estimation; and he had shown the utmost patience and kindness in answering communications.

The vote of thanks was put and carried unanimously, and was formally communicated to Dr. Hannah by the President.

Dr. Hannah then, in reply, said—He felt deeply indebted for this expression of confidence. It cheered and solaced his heart, to know that he had been enabled to discharge his duties satisfactorily. He thanked God for the assistance which had been vouchsafed to him, and for the way in which he had been directed during the year. He loved to maintain the Methodism of their fathers; and he had done this through good and through evil report. He had endeavoured to treat his fathers and his brethren with the respect which was due to their position; he had not sought to take their place, but to help them to maintain that position; he had endeavoured to maintain truth in charity, and charity in truth. (Hear, hear.) It might be necessary to refer to a subject which had been just-touched upon, and he could truly affirm that he had not been partial; he had designedly, and from principle, abstained from giving invitations to certain parties who had signed the Birmingham Declaration, because it contained principles opposed to Methodism. (Hear.) He came to this decision with much sacrifice of feeling, as his family and friends well knew, but he felt he could not falter; and he was prepared to abide by it under any circumstances. There were some, however, uninvited, whom he would willingly and most cordially have asked, but he was prevented from want of proper information and time. He should not do right, if he did not express the debt of gratitude which he felt to his predecessor,—to the Secretary of the Conference, and his colleagues,—also, to the fathers and brethren, for the way in which they had supported him in the different transactions which had occurred during the year of his presidency; and he requested them to accept his thanks. For what he had been enabled to do, he was indebted to the goodness of God. He anticipated that "showers of blessings" would descend upon their beloved Connexion. He would exercise charity to all; days of peace would soon recur, and he prayed God that they might come quickly and be multiplied. (Hear.)

The usual vote of thanks was given to the Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, and Official Letter Writers.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVES.—The Ex-President then introduced the Revs. T. Waugh, H. Price, and J. Tobias, as the representatives of the Irish Conference, and briefly addressed them.

Mr. Waugh said he felt himself quite at home in the English Conference; and was delighted to witness their oneness. On behalf of the Irish Conference he begged to present the Address. He had not taken any part in the business of the morning, but he felt justified in then expressing the high estimation in which Dr. Hannah was held by the Irish brethren.

The address from the Irish Conference was then received, and read by the Secretary, and a Committee was appointed to prepare a reply.

THE CIRCUIT MEMORIALS.—The Secretary announced that, according to the standing regulations, any memorials must be presented to the Conference on that day or on the day following.

BUSINESS OF THE CONFERENCE.—The first question, as usual, was,—"*Who are now to be admitted as Ministers into full connection with the Conference?*"

This inquiry occupied a considerable portion of the evening

The second question,—"*What preachers remain on trial?*" was then entered upon, and occupied the Conference till the close of the sitting.

Cincinnati Correspondence.

Dear Sir,—I have been waiting several days—like the hopeful Mr. Micawber, still looking for something to turn up, that would interest yourself or your readers, but the public generally, having remained in an obstinate state of placidity, I can find no local items that you would care to hear. Only one procession has stretched its slow length along our thoroughfare, and that was the *coloured* brethren celebrating West India emancipation, on the first of August. They made a very fine appearance with their beautiful ensigns and banners, and showed among them some as fine looking men as we are apt to see on such occasions, even though they were of darker hue. The *weather* with its usual love of variety has been hot, cold, and cloudy by turns but *one* thing it positively refuses to do—it will not rain. Heavy clouds throw throw their black banners over the sky and sends messengers before them to cause a flutter of expectation among the leaves—even a few stray drops come pattering down as if the chalice was brim full and running over and would all be down in a minute—but that is all. Weary fields raise their sunburnt faces imploringly toward heaven—parched leaves breathe a mournful song of entreaty—but in vain. Our broad Miami valley with its fertile fields of corn lies parched and dried, and farmers estimate the loss in this valley alone, as not less than one millions of dollars. The wheat has just been harvested and is a better crop than usual owing to the lateness of the spring.

It may be that the *poetical* harvest comes with the fruits in the Autumn, but never did the Queen of Night smile on a lovelier scene than that which opened on us in a drive out of the city a few evenings since. The full moon was sailing majestically through a cloudless sky, and its dreamy light rested like a glory on the sheaves of golden grain stacked together over the brown hill-side. Fields covered with long waving grass stretched far away in the dim, uncertain light, and groups of trees left in patches by some woodman who was no: *all* practical, bent their long graceful branches together, whispering low music. How holy seemed that night, in its quiet beauty! and how sweetly its dreamy light fell upon the farm-house, where the tired labourers joined in the chorus of "Harvest Home."

I must give you a part of the thoughts suggested by that scene of enchantment, even at the risk of being considered *moon-struck*, for it brought up a host of olden memories.

Where are the faces that smiled as of yore?
The hearts so learned in thy mystical lore?
Where the sweet music that stole on the air,
From bowers thy smile made passing fair?
Does the vine still cling to the mouldering wall,
And the open lattice thy smile recall?

Where rove the wanderers, where sleep the dead?
Where have the dreamer's gay fantasies sped?
Do any yet treasure a lingering ray,
From the glory that circled youth's glad way,
Or have all those olden memories passed,
Like the leaves of Autumn before the blast?

Still sang the maiden, still shone the pale beam,
Slowly the branches waved in that still gleam,
But her sorrowing heart found answer there,
In that scene so tranquil, so calmly fair,
For lessons of patience and hope I ween,
Were softly whispered by Night's gentle queen.

I have just returned from a visit to our Art Union, the only *lion* of which we can boast, and which contains some paintings quite creditable to our young city—though a few would certainly haunt the dreams of a visitor with anything but agreeable recollections. There is one picture purporting to be a portrait of Queen Victoria, painted by Lentze—*now* one of our most distinguished artists, which would certainly awake feelings of vengeance in the breasts of her loyal subjects could they look upon it, for her face neither expresses the intellect or amiability which has won so devoted a love from her people. It is a gorgeous picture however, glittering with all the regalia of royalty—crown, sceptre, ermine and all.

Another which particularly attracted my attention for its exquisite beauty, was a portrait of his daughter, painted by an English artist by the name of Falkner. It is a fair young girl, with a gentle, lovely expression, leaning on the base of a column which indicates a mansion beyond, and the spirit of art and poetry breathes in every lineament of the face—as in each graceful fold of her snowy drapery. I know not how great a reputation he achieved, but he certainly was one whose name the world should not "willingly let die." There are many specimens from native artists which promise much for their future, and which are a surety that the name which Cincinnati has already gained as the mother of artists in this country, will be yet more renowned in years to come. Politics are raging furiously here, and we learn that even our Canada friends are catching the fever, and "hurrahing" for Gen. Scott. It will not do for us women *seriously* to discuss national questions, else "the Lords of Creation," will wisely *put us down* with their grave patronizing air, and tell us not to rack our little brains with such weighty questions, but, take instead—"Bloomerism or spiritual rappings." But though no "womat's rights" pleader, and with no desire to exchange the *stump* for the Piano stool, or forensic eloquence for the privilege of giving *home lectures*, I must let them in very stubbornness express their opinion, that as the *handsomest* man in the country—Scott certainly will be supported by the "fair sex." How splendidly would his majestic form and noble face show in the Reception Room at the White House! and how very proper it is, that the Chief of the nation should tower head and shoulders above the rest of the people! Verily he *looks* the President, therefore adding this to all his noble qualifications for the office, the President he must certainly be! There is also a rumour afloat of speculations in the *Fish* market, and an advance in prices, in anticipation of the supply being cut off from the north. If this indicated that the poor fishes were to go on *swimmingly*, I should not be sorry, but I fear they will be very much in the condition of the one in the fable, who by being thrown back by the angler, only postponed till another day being caught by one of more rapacious appetite.

I must congratulate you on the beautiful appearance of your paper in its new dress, as well as the great amount of useful and excellent knowledge which its columns contain. The type and paper make the printing of many of ours show sadly in comparison; you will doubtless have the blessings of many a martyred author, who has suffered in the cause of bad type and stupid printers, for the clear and correct manner in which you copy their articles. I was especially pleased to see the piece on cruelty to animals, for there seems to be a general and wicked indifference on this subject. Had I a tongue of eloquence, I would leave the sufferings of humanity to the many voices already raised in its behalf, and plead the cause of the helpless, sadly-abused animal creation. I never travel in public conveyances, drawn by emaciated, forlorn horses, and see the cruelties practised upon them with the whip and by overloading, as well as starvation—but with tears of pity for their sad fate, I pray for their millenium day soon to come, when tired horses shall rest from their labours, and the iron steed which never faints or grows weary, will do their work. God speed the right, in all things—and may man and beast soon rejoice together.

Yours truly,

MOLLY BAWN.

Cincinnati, August 10th, 1852.

Charlottetown Trade & Markets

MR. EDITOR,—If the following few remarks on the state of the Trade and Markets here will be acceptable to your numerous readers, and pleasing to yourself, to find a place for it, I shall be pleased also.

As regards the prospect of a good Grain Crop, the kind Giver bestows a bountiful hand on the Island this summer. Never did the country exhibit a greater luxuriance than now, more especially in Barley and Oats, (the wheat being reported injured by woevil, and which I fear is too well founded); some new Barley has already been brought to Town and sold to the Distillers in good order and fair sample. Shipments in Barley may be expected in a fornights time—and Oats will soon follow. Some old Oats yet remain in a few farmers hands, for which 1s. 9d. is asked: the quantity however is small. The Hay harvest fast progresses to a close—it was feared some little time since that this crop would be a failure, but some copious and late frequent rains have raised it to the expectation of a "too third crop," and what has been saved is in good order generally. Potatoes never looked better—some two or three cart-loads of the kidney sort and "governor's whites" have appeared at market of fair size and prime condition, fit for present table use.

The shear of wool has been as good, if not better, than former years—but the great demand for sheep, to export, must cause a deficiency in wool this autumn.

Horses have been in good demand, and a goodly number of fine animals have been exported this summer. Our Royal Agricultural Society here being very anxious to make every further improvement yet in the various breeds, and which will assuredly raise a further demand.

The Turnip, Carrot, and Parsnip crop, will be nearly equal to last year, if not fully so.

Butter has been in good demand, the principal part of what has been brought to town having been bought up rapidly for exportation, and not much more can be expected from the interior until late in autumn, or during winter.

The outfit for the Fisheries has been more extensive than heretofore, and some good trips have already been made, while the shore fishery produces its usual catch, and especially in Mackarel, the finest fish for the season, has lately been brought in town for sale, both fresh and cured good, No. 2.—Codfish, Haddock, and Hake, are said to be caught at the extremities of the Island in large lots.

Of imports, an unusual and superabundant supply was thrown into the market in the spring from the United States, which being forced for sale brought exceeding low prices, and it was feared a great deal would remain on hands—the wonderment is now where it has all gone. Trade is not very brisk at present, but we look forward to have shortly a general stir up, aided by the enterprize of Capt. Sleigh, and his auxiliary the Steamer Albatross.

IMPORTS, PRESENT PRICES.

		DUTY
Tea, good Congou,	1s. 8½d. to 2s.	0s. 4d.
Sugar, Muscovado,	40s. to 42s. 6d.	6s. 0d.
Molasses, Porto Rico,	1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.	0s. 2d.
Flour, Canada,	32s. 6d. to 35s.	free.
" States,	33s. to 35s.	5s. 0d.
Soap, 4d. to 5d.		6 per ct.
Candles, States,	9d.	ditto.
Leather, Sole,	1s. 3d.	0s. 1d.
Tobacco, Man.,	1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d.	0s. 4d.
Salt, Liverpool,	1s. 1d. per bushel.	free
" Turk Island,	1s. 3d.	free.
Shingles, N. B. Cedar,	8s. to 8s. 6d.	free.
Boards, Pine,	6s. to 8s.	2s. 6d.
" Spruce,	3s. 3d. to 4s.	2s. 6d.

EXPORTS.

Pork,	none.
Beef,	none.
Butter,	8d. to 9d.
Wool,	1s. to 1s. 4d.
Barley,	3s. to 3s. 3d.
Oats,	1s. 9d.
Hay,	45s. to 55s.
Codfish,	12s.
Mackarel, No. 2,	30s. to 31s.
Oatmeal, per lb.	2d.
Pearl Barley,	2d. to 2½d.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES N. HARRIS.
Com'n. Agent and Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., August 13, 1852.

Religious Denomination called "Morisonians."

A reference, in our last, to this Body of Christians, in whom we, as Arminian Wesleyan Methodists, certainly ought to feel an interest, may be fitly followed by the annexed brief account, written in answer to a private friend, by one of their Ministers in the east of Scotland:

I may mention in the outset, that there is not, as yet, any book, the object of which is, to "give a full account of the origin and progress of our Connexion to the present time,"—the sole aim of the works hitherto published by us, being, the revival of religion and the conviction of sinners,—still, however, I shall subsequently mention a few pamphlets, &c., which will assist you in obtaining the information you desire.

As to the origin of our movement, I may state, that its ministers belonged to two different bodies,—the "United Secession Church" and the "Congregational Churches." In the beginning of 1841, there arose a controversy in the Secession Church, regarding *the extent of the Atonement*. Mr. James Morison, having taught that CHRIST DIED FOR ALL MEN, was dealt with by the Synod, and suspended from the ministry in the church to which he belonged.—J. Guthrie, of Kendal, A. C. Rutherford, of Falkirk, and R. Morison, of Bathgate, objected in due form to the decision of the court, and openly avowed their sympathy and agreement with their deposed brother. Consequently, they were subsequently dealt with and also deposed.

About the same time a controversy arose among some of the *Congregational Churches* in Glasgow, and its neighbourhood, regarding the WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

On this important subject it was held and taught by the ministers generally, that the Holy Spirit *withholds* converting influence from all except the elect, whose salvation He secures by special irresistible power.

A few brethren were led to regard these as unscriptural and dishonouring views of the Holy Spirit's work in conversion, and fitted to furnish the sinner with the most powerful plea for his indecision, and hence they began to teach that the Holy Spirit as sincerely desires and *seeks the salvation of all men*, as the Father and the Son. It is his office to convince *the world* of sin, and He strives with, and points all to, the blood of the cross. He withholds converting influence from no man; but sinners resist his winning persuasive influences, and the guilt of their continued unbelief rests with themselves,—which solemn fact, according to the view in question, can be consistently and most powerfully charged home upon the sinner's conscience.

Such was the origin and nature of the controversy in the Congregational Churches, and the result of it was, *that four churches in Glasgow cut off five sister churches*, and appealed to all the churches of the Congregational Union of Scotland, to signify their approval of the step they had taken.

This, however, in many instances was not done. Subsequently, *nine students were expelled* from the Theological Academy of Scotland for holding and teaching the same views of the Spirit's work.

Such, then, is a brief sketch of the origin of the religious movement in question, which has excited so much interest in Scotland, as well as in various parts of England, during the last ten years, and which has been most signally blessed by God in the salvation of great numbers of perishing sinners.

I may also state, that the ministers and students referred to, commenced their labours by holding protracted meetings for preaching the gospel in various towns and villages, which efforts were crowned with the most encouraging success, so that now our Churches in Scotland alone amount to about fifty, and new fields of usefulness are being opened up in various quarters from time to time.

For several years we have had a printing establishment, which has given a powerful and extensive influence to the movement. *The Christian News* has a wide circulation, and so also have the two monthly periodicals, the *Day Star* and the *Dew Drop*. The publishers have a great number of religious books and pamphlets, and gospel tracts, as well as furnish supplies for church, and Sabbath-school libraries.

As to the pamphlets which relate to the rights of our cause, I may refer you to the—

"Charges brought against the Rev. James Morison, with an abstract of his defence."

"The new views, not new, but old and sound, comprehending a statement of doctrine held by brethren charged with error by certain Presbyterians of the United Secession Church. By the Rev. A. C. Rutherford, Minister of the gospel, Falkirk."

"Correspondence between the four Congregational Churches in Glasgow, and the five Sister Churches in the West," &c.

"The Expulsion of nine Students from the Glasgow Theological Academy, with the facts and circumstances connected therewith. Addressed to the Congregational Churches in Scotland by the expelled Students."

Without referring to more, I shall enclose a Catalogue of Works published at the office. I would especially recommend to your notice Mr. J. Morison's Exposition of the Ninth Chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans. It is considered by competent Scholars to be a work of great research and merit, and altogether the best and most satisfactory comment that has yet appeared upon that much perverted, but interesting portion of Scripture.

Our views on the work of the Holy Spirit you will find substantially in Dr. Jinkyn's work on "The Union of the Holy Spirit and the Church in the Conversion of the World." And also in "The Work of the Holy Spirit in Conversion, &c. By A. C. Ruthford." As well as in other books and pamphlets which need not be mentioned at present.

We have a Theological Academy for the training of young men for the ministry. Professors Rev. J. Morison, and J. Guthrie.—*Com. to Watchman.*

Religious Items.

The following Church statistics of New Jersy, are given by the *Newark Advertiser:*—There are 807 churches in this State, with accomodations for 344,933 people, and valued at $3,539,436. In Middlesex County there are 47 churches; accomodations, 19,782; valuation, $205,100. Burlington has more churches (83) than any other County; Essex 80, Hunterdon 62, Monmouth 60, Warren 48, Mercer 38, Somerset 33, &c. In Essex the churches are the largest accomodating 48,675 people, being a greater number than any other county. The church property in Essex is valued at $908,150; Burlington, $323,559; Mercer, $251,000; Monmouth, $198,100; Somerset, $161,665; Ocean, $17,150, &c. The Methodists have 312 places of worship, valued at $683,850; Presbyterians 146 churches, $1,175,250 valuation; Baptists 103 churches $319,000 valuation; Reformed Dutch 66 churches, $460,430 valuation; Quakers, 52 churches, $207,100 valuation; Episcopal 56 churches $463,405 valuation; Roman Catholic 20 churches, $93,885 valuation.

A correspondent of our English papers, writing from Naples, July 29th., says: I am enabled to give you a new programme of the Jesuits for the persecution of protestants in Italy. It is intended to press for the removal of all protestant places of worship beyond the gates of the Italian cities. They are not to be allowed, as at present, to be attracted to British missions, to prevent Italians from associating with foreigners, especially English, (this move has began in Naples)—to enrol no more Swiss protestants in the legions which support Italian princes. To allow no education to protestant youth throughout the peninsula; to prohibit all books which even indirectly refer to the Reformation. The events now taking place convince me that my information is correct, and nothing but the most firm attitude of Her Majesty's Ministers abroad, as well as decision at home, will prevent such intolerant proceedings.

The Archbishop of Friburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, has condemned 140 priests to retire to convents for a given time, as a punishment for having refused to execute certain orders given by him on the occasion of the Death of the Grand Duke Leopold. This condemnation was, it appears, published in violation of some legal formalities and the Government intend to proceed against the Archbishop in consequence. On the other hand most of the priests refuse to obey the prelate's orders, and it is not known what he will do against them.

The *Watchman* announces the pleasing fact, that the late Mr. John Rougier, of Guernsey, who for a great number of years was missionary Treasurer for the Channel Islands, has bequeathed to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, £800, Guernsey currency, which is worth about £750, British Sterling.

On Tuesday evening, August 3d., seven persons, four males and three females, renounced the errors of popery in St. John's Church, Liverpool, and were received as members of the Church of England, after the usual form. The church was densely crowded.

Another Methodist Church, of considerable dimensions, and built of stone, is now being erected in Galt, Canada West. This is the third Church erected by the Methodist body in this Village, within two years.

A very important controversy is going on between the Roman Catholic journals in the United States, as to whether tallow candles may be used instead of wax in the Church ritual!

Extraordinary preparations are being made, by the High Church party in England, for what, it is hoped, may be a real meeting of Convocation, in October next.

Miss Boudette Coutts has given the munificient sum of £5,000 toward the cost of the erection of a new church and schools in Limehouse.

The Rev. Alexander Johnstone Ross, was recently expelled from the Presbyterian Church by the Presbytery of London, for Heresy.

Temperance Items.

HUNG IN EFFIGY.—The Editor of the American Republic says: "Gov. Boutwell was hung in effigy, on Barre common on Tuesday night last, over an empty rum barrel, with bottles, &c. And then adds what we think and say: "Quite an honor. A great deal better be hung by *empty* barrels than by *full* ones, for the one don't harm the victim at all, while the other kills him dead—dead—dead; dead in body, dead in virtue, dead in reputation. Hang away, boys, with your empty bottles!"—*Cadiz Herald.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—The friends of Temperance in this State are consulting on the best mode of securing Maine Liquor Law candidates at the coming election. At a meeting of the county and city convention, held a few days since in Philadelphia, it was resolved (seeing it was impracticable to run candidates of the crowd) to select from the political candidates on either side, those known to be in favor of Temperance, and concentrate all their votes on that person.—*Christadel.*

LIQUOR DEALERS IN BRISTOL, R. I.—We are happy in being able to state that the dealers in liquor in this town have entirely abandoned the traffic, and thus far the law works well. The watchmen report that there has been less noise and confusion in the streets, than ever before known, and that the good effect of the law is very evident.—*Bristol Phenix.*

A DODGE.—A man on the New Hampshire line of this State, in Pelham, has erected a bar so that the counter is in New Hampshire, and the man who is tippling the whiskey, standing in Massachusetts. Should any of the Maine-men call upon the *spirits*, they could not beat this.—*Advertiser.*

Two young Men, of Moyamensing, Philadelphia, named William Gallagher and Anthony McCull, drank off more than a pint of liquor each for a wager, on Saturday and Gallagher died on Monday morning from the effects.

A State Temperance Convention is to be held in New Jersey, on the 14th of September, its object being to recommend candidates on the platform of the Maine Liquor Law.

One person having asked another if he believed in the appearance of spirits, 'No,' was the reply; 'but I believe in their disappearance, for I have missed a bottle of gin since last night.'

☞ The effects of cheap justice in the County Courts are not more remarkable in the diminution of the number of cases in Westminster Hall than in the diminution of the number of prisoners in the Queen's Bench prison. Till the operation of the County Courts Act, the average number of prisoners was considerably upwards of three hundred: at present there is scarcely a third of that number, and a full half of these have been in confinement from a period antecedent to the passing of the Act referred to. One man has been in prison forty years. He entered a hale and strong man of thirty-five—he is now in his dotage. Two have been there thirty-one years, four for twenty years, and a considerable number for upwards of ten years.

☞ The Royal College of Physicians has received a new charter, by the provisions of which some important changes are introduced into its constitution. Its designation is changed, from that of "Royal College of Physicians of London" to that of "England," and its "licentiates," no longer so termed, but "members." All medical practitioners will be eligible to membership who possess the degree of "M. D." from any University in the United Kingdom, or have received license to practise from the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, Dublin or Edinburgh; and under certain conditions, medical practitioners who exceed forty years of age, and are in practice.

☞ In every-day life, how many things there are which we use, break, disable, and destroy, without regret or even thought; and amongst these, what more so than the needle, yet the needle which we thus cast away has required for its production no less than sixty-seven distinct processes, one of which, that of pointing it, is of so dangerous and deadly a character that workmen live not more than six or seven years when they continue at it.

☞ A Norwegian vessel, not long since, came to anchor in the Straits of Dover. On getting under weigh, she brought up the cable of the submarine telegraph, which the captain was about to cut with a hatchet, when a French pilot, remonstrated with him, and, not without much difficulty, induced him to retrain, and clear the c