

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1854.

This Paper is published weekly, and may be seen free of charge at HOLLWAY'S PUBLICATIONS ESTABLISHMENT, 241, Strand, London, W.C. It is published for the Proprietor by J. H. COLLIER, at No. 10, Old Bailey, London, E.C. It is published for the Proprietor by J. H. COLLIER, at No. 10, Old Bailey, London, E.C. It is published for the Proprietor by J. H. COLLIER, at No. 10, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

of those who really know anything of her history and condition, and who judge of the standard of the New Testament and of apostolic times. These efforts can produce no other effect than to convince the community more thoroughly of the radical unchristianity and the extreme danger of the views of those who make them, of their thorough ignorance of the nature of the Christian religion, and of the principles by which the Christian Church ought to be regulated; yet, even of their being well prepared to join the Church of Rome, whenever external circumstances may seem to favour this step.

It is true that the Eastern Church, which these Tractarians admire and would imitate, remains now very much in the same condition with respect to doctrine and worship, as the Church in general exhibited in the fifth and sixth centuries. But it is likewise true, that the Church, even of that comparatively early period, had departed very far from the purity and simplicity of the apostolic age. It had already embraced the whole substance of those erroneous and dangerous principles, which need only to be somewhat more fully and distinctly developed, in order to produce full-blown Popery. And it is also true, that even since the sixth century, the Eastern Church has made some advances to her corruptions of the worship of God, though not so many as the Western. She has since that time given more prominence to the worship of Mary, and she has formally adopted the doctrine of images and idols, and has involved herself in the guilt of open idolatry.

When the Tractarians so lightly commend the Eastern Church, and manifest such a desire to tread in her footsteps, we are entitled to look to the moral and religious condition of the Eastern Church, as exhibiting what we may justly expect, if it were allowed to develop itself and to gain the ascendancy amongst us, would tend to produce. Now, there can be no doubt that the body of the people, under the authority and instruction of the Holy Eastern Church, are generally in the most gross ignorance of all religion, and in the most degrading idolatry and superstition. It is certain that their moral and religious condition is no better than that of Italy and Spain. And we are fully warranted in saying, that this is the condition in which Popery, if it were allowed to prevail, would tend to reduce this highly favoured Protestant country.

Obituary Notices.

Mrs. MARY DIXON, the beloved wife of Edward Dixon Esq., of Sackville, N. B., was awakened by her now bereaved husband, under the ministry of the late Rev. Stephen Bamford, in the year 1806. Earnestly seeking the Lord through Him who is "The way, the truth, and the life," she obtained "peace through believing." She immediately united herself to our Church, whose doctrines she intelligently received as spiritually the doctrines of Inspiration, and whose peculiar dogmas she esteemed as most profitably presential. For nearly fifty years she gave animating and cheering assistance to all the means of grace which were permitted on all the responsibilities which she especially appreciated the privilege of waiting with her fellow members of the Church in class, where the humble followers of Jesus enjoyed so much of spiritual fellowship. Mrs. Dixon loved her Saviour, and her prayer was her delight; consequently in the hour of trial she shared in the refreshing, and enjoyed the habiting influences of the Divine Spirit, by which she was animated, and encouraged in the pursuit of that rest, which in a better world remains for the people of God.

During the last two or three years of her pilgrimage she generally expressed earnestly at her class meetings, as seeking earnestly a full preparation for death and Heaven; and it was evident to those around her that she attained a higher state of grace, and became more fully conformed to the likeness of her Lord. All the powers of her soul appeared to be under the salutary influence of the Spirit. She feared not the approach of death; for his sting was destroyed, her hope was in heaven whence she looked for a coming Saviour.

Living beyond the allotted period of human existence her mental powers became, a short time before her death, exceedingly enervated; and on the morning of the 25th ult. she yielded, without sigh or groan, her redeemed soul to Him who loved her, and gave Himself for her; in the 73 year of her age. Thus the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, which she so earnestly sought to save them that believe. W. T. Sackville, N. B. July 31, 1854.

Died, at Rigged Island, on 9th July, aged 43 years, Mrs. MARY LYDIA, a consistent and worthy member of the Wesleyan Church.

She dated her religious experience from a very early period in life, but she was particularly distinguished, she afterwards lost the evidence of her acceptance with God, and continued in this unhappy condition until after her union with Mr. James Lloyd. She then returned from Liverpool to Port Le Beau, where she was a member of the Wesleyan Church, under the Rev. J. V. Dix, both she and her husband were made partakers of saving grace. They then united with the Methodist Church, and continued while there to enjoy the various means of grace.

Being now sensible that unless she advanced in the Divine life, a declension must soon be inevitable, she resolved to devote herself fully to the service of the Lord, and in doing so her strength and consolation were soon renewed. At different seasons, she had to pass through deep affliction, especially in the loss of two promising children, which, however, proved unavailing, and she was advised of the near approach of death. This produced, in her mind, no alarm; for she sought and found life in the arms of the Lord, and enjoyed uninterrupted communion with Him, until the period of her dissolution. On only she seemed to bind her still to earth, a very young babe; but on learning that the kindness of a friend had made provision for her comfort, she adapted the language,—"I will leave thee, my dear Lord, and I will go to my Father."

She sweetly breathed out her soul to God, leaving a husband and eight children, with a large circle of attached friends, to mourn her loss. The occasion of her funeral was improved by a writer, to a deeply serious exhortation, from Mat. vi. 18.

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beyond the faculties of man; while a deficiency in any one of these elements would spread barrenness through the globe.

But the support of man and the quadruped races, is but a portion of this wondrous provision. The millions of the insect tribes, and the millions of the insect tribes, are all to be fed from the ground.

Another race, those of a lowly, equally fell from land and ocean, the world of the air—No grass of nomenclature can calculate their multitude. The migration of a single tribe—the woodpecker of the North American forests—has covered the sky with a column of flight. In some instances, the migration is said to have lasted for days, continually darkening the sky. Such numbers defy all counting; yet they are all fed from the produce of the ground. Even the birds of prey, and the sea birds, are fed from the ground.

It is computed, that the land of the globe would be equal to the support of fifteen times the number of its present inhabitants, or might sustain a population of fifteen thousand millions. But the ocean, three times the extent of the land, probably contains a much larger proportion of life, from its being penetrable through all its depths; and from our knowledge, not merely of its surface, but the strong probability, amounting almost to certainty, that the mountains and valleys of its bed are filled with vegetation, fed by those monstrous animals whose skeletons we constantly find embedded, and that preserved in situ once covered by the sea.

There probably exist millions of those huge creatures, no more capable of ascending to the surface of the ocean, than man to the surface of the atmosphere; yet enjoying their existence, grazing in their submarine forests and prairies, ranging through an extent of pasture to which the broadest regions of the land are tame and narrow; and, undisturbed by the hostility or the enmity of man, giving in their provision and enjoyment, to higher than mortal eyes, of the spontaneous and boundless beneficence of the Creator.

By order of the Executive Committee, H. PICKARD, Secretary.

Sackville Academy.

(CIRCULAR.)

In consequence of the excitement occasioned in various parts of the country by the prevalence of Asiatic Cholera in Sackville and neighbourhood, it appears to the Executive Committee of this institution inexpedient to attempt to have just now the general gathering of its friends, which had been contemplated to celebrate the opening of the branch institution for females, all the proposed public exercises to postpone all the proposed public exercises to a more favourable time, our friends are requested particularly to observe that the public exercises only are postponed.

Camp Meeting in New Brunswick.

(FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.)

DEAR SIR,—The "Camp Meeting" announced in your paper to take place at Smith's Creek, N. B., on the 14th of July and following days, "came off" (as our American brethren would say) at the appointed time. The writer was there with some others from a distance, and as he believes many are interested to know the results of the meeting, he says to you to publish the following, which he will give in the form of a journal kept by him while there.

Arrived at the Camp Ground, Friday, July 14, about 9 A.M., found every preparation had been made. The tents, 12 in number, besides a commodious provision tent for the accommodation of strangers, were all prepared; and most of them occupied by their owners with their friends. It was a lovely morning—many were already present—and the people of God seemed in the midst of expectation for a "good time."

At 11 A.M. the bell was rung from the Preacher's stand, and the people present (about 150) quietly taking their seats, the Rev. Mr. McNutt, in a commanding tone and voice read a number of rules which were to be observed by all that should attend the meetings. They were few in number, and well adapted to promote peace and order. This done the Rev. Mr. Smithson began the service and preached on "The power of prayer," which was well received, and they ended the first service.

During the morning and afternoon service a prayer meeting was held in one of the tents, when the Rev. Mr. Beals preached on "Behold I stand at the door and knock, &c." and the word was with power. And after an exhortation from one of the Ministers, an invitation was presented to the people to be present at the second service, and several deeply affected.

I observed among the rest a man 73 years of age, beside of whom knelt a little girl of about 10 years old—both seeking the same Saviour. The night was affecting; and the contrast suggested many serious thoughts to my mind. The congregation had increased to about 200. The evening service began at half-past six, and the Rev. Mr. Tregan preached from Matt. vi. 10. After sermon, Mr. Beals gave the exhortation, and invited the penitents forward for instruction and prayer, when about a dozen persons presented themselves, some of whom appeared to be in great distress of mind. At the close of the public service, these retired with Mr. Allen to one of the tents, and several professed to be comforted. The Camp Ground resounded with the voice of praise and prayer until 9 o'clock, when all retired to rest.

in the morning and the latter in the afternoon. The day was beautifully fine—the number of hearers was said to be at least 2,000—the largest perhaps ever seen in New Brunswick for purposes of religious instruction. Perfect order was observed, and the good people seemed just as anxious to preserve order as did the Committee appointed for the purpose. The Sabbath was a brilliant one; and after the morning service, and a large percentage meeting after the afternoon service, the evening was devoted to exhortation, in which the Brethren, J. H. Culling, W. Chapman, Gifford, Woolf, Coyle, and others, took a part. Many stood up to request an interest in the prayers of God's people. The day closed with prayer-meetings in several of the tents.

Similar services were held on Monday; but at this afternoon service we witnessed the great breaking up of the meeting—about 70 or 80 came forward to the tent by ones—some of them made great professions, and all appeared deeply affected. Resolutions were then made which I will not forget. Mr. Carly directed the minds of penitents to it on the evening from "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ," &c. Prayer and praise were heard on the grounds nearly the whole of the night.

Tuesday—Rev. D. Currie, from St. John West preached this morning; and the tents were filled with those who were anxious before breakfast to come and sing to God, and to the word of his grace.

In the afternoon, a *Love-feast* was held, and the people separated—well satisfied, and thankful for what had come together. Before parting, however, those present passed a unanimous resolution to request the next District Meeting to appoint a similar meeting, in the same place, next year. Meetings in the neighboring churches were appointed to be held on the Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. These I could not attend, as business called me home. No doubt they were well attended, and owned of God. M. S. Y.

Rev. John Allison.

We have received from the Rev. C. Churchill an intimation that, in the account of the meeting of the N. B. District lately furnished to this paper, the name of the Rev. John Allison was inadvertently omitted. This excellent and devoted Minister, whose health has become seriously impaired, is for the present year a Supernumerary with permission to travel. Mr. Allison's home will be the St. John (South) Circuit. We earnestly hope that this temporary cessation from the active duties of his sacred calling may have the desired effect in the complete restoration of his bodily strength, and that his useful life may long be preserved to the Church of which he is a Minister universally and worthily beloved.

New Brunswick.

Under date August 1st, the Rev. R. Knight writes: "The Cholera is among us, and rather on the increase, especially in Portland. We have had two cases in Carlton, but both persons came from the former place. We are holding additional meetings. May God sanctify, and soon remove the visitation."

National Magazine.

The thrilling story of "The Returned" published last week, and which we doubt not has been read with interest by our numerous subscribers, is from the pen of the Rev. George Peck, an eminent Minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Credit should have been given to the National Magazine, whence it was transferred to our columns, but this was inadvertently omitted. The National Magazine holds a high rank among the periodical publications of the neighbouring States. It is not inferior to any in the excellence of its general arrangement and the beauty of its embellishments and typography—while the religious tone and tendency of its articles stamp it with a character of high superiority.—Patrons desirous of securing a copy should be quick to send their subscription, which is only two dollars per annum, should leave their names with the Rev. W. Crocombe, at the Wesleyan Book Room.

Missionary Notices.

(BY A MISSIONARY.)

Do we carefully read our Missionary periodicals? We were greatly edified in a Missionary Prayer-meeting last evening, with extracts from the number of the "Notices" published anticipatively, as usual, for the month of August. Letters from France, Ceylon, China, the Cape, Java, &c., &c., after which the Ministers engaged in prayer, when the benediction was pronounced, and they ended the first service.

During the morning and afternoon service a prayer meeting was held in one of the tents, when the Rev. Mr. Beals preached on "Behold I stand at the door and knock, &c." and the word was with power. And after an exhortation from one of the Ministers, an invitation was presented to the people to be present at the second service, and several deeply affected.

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The Bible in the Field.

Human sagacity cannot foretell what is to be the progress and the end of the conflict that is now going on in the East. Every thing portends that it is to be a mighty one—more mighty, more extensive in its sweep, more far-reaching in its influence, more important in its results, perhaps, than what the world of late has seen. The East of Europe is already engaged in it; and the rest, even now tossing on the eddying tide, finds it next to impossible to stay itself from being drawn in.

Three-fourths of Asia, as the seat of the hostile powers of tributary to them, all offer their aid in the strife. Africa also, under the Medietarian States, and far up the Nile, will send troops. The efforts that are making, as is demanded in such circumstances, are prodigious. There is no end to the hosts that are mustering for the battle. There is an amazing expenditure of money to carry on these operations. It is no marvel that the eyes of the world are drawn to them.

But there is another force in the field of which little attention is made. It is more important, however, than the armies of the East, and has been for some time fixed in the Turkish Empire. It has been making its conquest, and establishing its fortifications. It citadels are numbered by hundreds. They are impregnable; for they are the human heart, and the garrison which have received into them never surrenders to mortal power, and cannot be expelled by mortal weapons. This is a force, too, which its enemies know not how to meet. When they think it vanquished, it may only be preparing to show itself, in greater power. When they may be about their song of triumph, as if it were annihilated, it may be just ready to appear in another form. It is very apt, to gain its friends from the ranks of its enemies; and such become its fiercest enemies, and its most resolute defenders.

Let it not be thought, however, that while its works have excited so little attention in general, all have been unobtrusive of, or unobtrusive spectators of its progress. One, at least, of the great diplomatists of the age, has recognized the grandeur and importance of the movement. One of England's statesmen, perhaps foremost among the very few who are thoroughly informed in respect to the East, declared in his place in the British parliament, that Russia is

Cox sensibly remarks,—The fact that they are printing and circulating the Scriptures, is a superior sign of hope; but the hold of idolatrous superstitions on the minds of the people, and the influences that will be brought to oppose any great change, make one pause before cherishing the anticipations that some are raising from the success of the revolutionists." If the rebellion turn out a failure, all the financial barbarism and unchristianity of the present age will be blithely attributed to our holy religion; and the teachers of genuine Christianity may be rejected as unchristian as their blasphemous professors will have been trampled upon and perished.

We do not at all object to the provision of Bibles and Missionaries for the Celestial Empire. We only hope that suitable and sufficient agents will be found judiciously to distribute the Bible to be provided, and that evangelists may be employed in number somewhat proportionate to the copies of the Scriptures about to be spread through the country. The question addressed by PHILIP to the Eunuch of Mecca, "Understand thou that thou art a heathen," may be many less promising student who has mounted his chariot and is reading the sacred writings aloud in China. Some of those mongrel Christians are indeed travelling from Jerusalem to Egypt, from the religion of revelation to the temples of worldly ambition and the altars of pagan pride. We are far, we are saying, from objecting to the zeal that would evangelize the Chinese. But let us beware of taking possession of new ground to the injury of old and successful Missionaries. If we adopt the child of another, we are not to turn our own child out of doors. In speaking seriously of sending more Bibles and Missionaries to the middle Kingdom, we surely possess reasons for our language that are not in that confusion of tongues. Men will be there whose hearts are filled with Christian love, to offer it to all who will accept it. It will be put as far as possible into the hands of those who come as the blind and begot slaves of him, who is impelled to this warfare by his hatred of the truth and his love of the open Bible. It is as mighty as ever for the pulling down of strongholds. It may secure any trophy from its new banner enemies.

Let this manner of warfare be kept up to the end. Its results will be glorious; its victories will be celebrated in heaven. Let every follower of Christ help in carrying it forward. All can help. All can help. Nothing is so efficacious in this strife as prayer. Let prayer be offered without ceasing, that the door may be opened widely for circulating the Bible, that there may be a general disposition to receive it, and that whoever receives it may also receive the Spirit of God to make him wise unto salvation.—Journal of Missions.

This number of the *Notices* must prove peculiarly interesting to those who are impatient for the creation of an efficient Native Ministry. In Free-town we find the Rev. Joseph WRIGHT a swarthy African, who was educated at our own Religious and Theological Institution, worthily preaching at one of the opening services of the beautiful Buxton Chapel. We have a letter from another Native Minister, the Rev. CHARLES KNIGHT, describing in interesting style his services from Wellington, his reception at the Secretary's Island, and the beginning of his labours on his new station. And there is presented to us a delightful account of the ordination, at Jaffna, of a Hindu, named RICHARD WATSON. The Rev. R. D. GREEN, Chairman of the District, the Rev. J. KLEBER, and three venerable African Ministers, having acted as sponsors, and preaching at the Rev. Messrs. POPE, MARSH, and SPALDING, conducted the important service. The chapel was crowded with "swarthy blacks and snappy robes." Mr. WATSON gave a most satisfactory statement as to his conversion, call, and creed. And Mr. GREEN'S charge was "wise and weighty." The Rev. RICHARD WATSON is a young, intelligent, devoted man, trained by our own Missionaries, highly educated in our own schools, and well married to a young woman from our Native Female Institution. His character was formed in great measure, and his soul instrumentally converted, by the Rev. RALPH STOTT. Like most of our Native Ministers, he belongs to a low and despised caste. But what of that? The Apostles and first preachers were "unclean and ignorant" or "plebeian" men; and in every country in which Christianity has prevailed, its fountain in this relation has been obscure. "Ye see your calling, brethren, how that not many wise men are the called; but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty, and things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen, yea, and he hath called, not to bring to nothing things that are called, but that they should glory in His presence." Let us remember the old and other Native Missionaries at the throne of Grace, and pray that many more such labourers may be thrust into the harvest.

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Religious Summary.

The Wesleyan Society at a Village called "New Bunting" in the Lancashire Circuit, (Ireland) have recently received and read a new chapel and school house. It is built on the spot where, seventy-two years ago, Adam Clarke preached his first sermon, (see page 126, p. 126) and is designed to serve the double purpose of a house of worship, and an appropriate memorial of that great and good man. The congregations have been large ever since the opening of the chapel, and the school presents a very encouraging aspect.

The number of Wesleyan Ministers, itinerant preachers in Great Britain, a while ago 100, and of local preachers, between 13,000 and 14,000. The Methodists in Newark, N. J., are erecting a church which will surpass all others in that place. It is Gothic, and the chapel alone has already cost them \$17,000, the church to be finished in one year. This church is to be conducted on the free system.

A grant of \$10,000 has been made to the Wesleyan University by the Legislature of Connecticut, on condition that \$20,000 shall be raised by the friends of the institution. When the first missionaries went to India, there were no Christian tracts written to give a summary of the Christian faith; the Bible was unknown, and preachers might proclaim the great truths of religion, but they had no book of authority to whom they referred. At the present time every nation in India has a translation of the word of God, and every part of the country is filled with tracts, disseminated by missionaries and their agents.

The Journal of Missions state that Genesis had been printed by the Chinese, in English, Spanish, and French, and the Gospel of Matthew have since been added to this list, all having the express sanction of their local, Tsingtau-king. Dr. Jones King, the missionary at Athens, has received an order from the king, amounting to that he is no longer to be considered an exile from Greece.

The Archbishop of Mexico has directed all the clergy a circular, in which he commends to them the greatest vigilance in preventing the circulation and reading of Protestant Bibles, which are being introduced by the Bible Society from the United States in Tampanqui across the Texas frontier.

Mrs. Abigail Martin, a member of the First Congregational Church in Rockville, Conn., is about to enter on her labours as a missionary to the fugitive slaves of Canada, under a commission from the American Missionary Association. Thousands of nominal Catholics in New Orleans, said to be cultivated, intelligent, and influential, who of course language is the country dialect of Paris, have no confidence in the whole Bible, and do not encourage their children to visit the confessional, but yet there is no provision of Protestant worship for them.

Stationed there, would lead a hell which he had vowed to enter that field. The Lord of the harvest has many harvesters.

In 1850 the number of Protestant missionaries in India was four hundred and three, of whom twenty-two were ordained natives, and were assisted by five hundred and fifty-one native unordained preachers. The number of native churches was three hundred and nine, with 17,356 communicants. The missionaries had established twenty-five printing-presses, and had translated twenty-two into ten languages, while the New Testament had been retranslated into five more.

The New York correspondent of the *Christian Times* writes, "It may not surprise your readers to know that, although Dr. Duff came out to us as a missionary for his missionary work in India, and even dedicated himself and family all appeals of the sort on the part of friends, even in a private way, yet he carried away with him some four thousand pounds sterling, and nearly a thousand more are ready to follow him—the spontaneous gifts of some of God's people, who were determined to have some share in the good work which is going forward in India in connection with Dr. Duff's labours, and under his supervision." May his valuable life be long spared through the abounding mercy and goodness of that adorable God and Saviour who has made him what he is.

Rev. Mr. Church, who for twenty years has been a missionary in Trinidad, says that the natives, when removed with him to the inhospitable provinces, point to the persecutions of the French Papists in the islands as their triumphant vindication.

The Dutch Reformed Church in Southern Africa has 21 pastors, 43 ministers, and 6 presbyteries. A theological Seminary has also been established in the colony, on account of the difficulty of obtaining ministers, and the necessity of sending the young men to a European university.

In 1849, there were in China, 41 European R. C. missionaries, 135 native priests, 14 colleges and seminaries, 326 churches and chapels, and 315,000 professed Christians.

The African.

The Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, who has spent twenty years of his life in Africa as a missionary, and who is now in this country, in a recent publication addressed the following interesting incident: A missionary, who had just arrived in Africa, and was anxious to make an inspection of the ground, visited one of the native towns, in company with Mr. Wilson, who acted as an interpreter. It was the first time that a Christian minister had visited the place, and the people being collected, the missionary addressed them, endeavouring to point out to them their sad condition, and their need of Christian instruction. Referring to their spiritual situation, he told them they were naked, and starving and

incited to her attack on Turkey, at the present time, because of the progress which the truth is making in the Empire, by a mass of the efforts of the American mission aries.

The Bible is the great instrumentality by which this unseen but mighty force operates. It is through this—sometimes carried to a distant place, one scarcely knows how, and almost by the hands of a man who involuntarily without explain it, but more often carried and explained by one who has turned to be the witness and the power of God unto salvation, that it has gained its conquest. The Bible is spreading more and more widely. It is penetrating into all the towns and villages of Europe. It is many of them one, at least, who have loved its truths, and it is ready to seal his love with them with his blood. In many an organized community, with its teacher and its place of prayer, and daily attracting others to its fellowship. In the capital itself are hundreds who meet in their respective houses of worship, and who talk of the things of the kingdom in the mans and other places of converse, and no one molests them or takes their breath.

This force, that has been acting so irresistibly, places its force on the armies that have been taken into the field. It does not ask the aid of brute force. It cannot be made to advance by victories gained in blood. It must make its own conquest in its own way, and then they are permanent. Yet God, as his witness, is again making the wrath of man to praise him. A door is opening wide for the diffusion of his truth. It is opened in connexion with armies taking the field for deadly conflict. God's children are not fighting for the great ocean. They are sending copies of his Word by thousands to the seat of war. There are in every language that is spoken in that confusion of tongues. Men will be there whose hearts are filled with Christian love, to offer it to all who will accept it. It will be put as far as possible into the hands of those who come as the blind and begot slaves of him, who is impelled to this warfare by his hatred of the truth and his love of the open Bible. It is as mighty as ever for the pulling down of strongholds. It may secure any trophy from its new banner enemies.

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The College of Physicians on Cholera.

Royal College of Physicians, Oct. 15. "The Cholera Committee of the Royal College of Physicians have received from various quarters applications for some plain directions calculated to be of service to the public during the epidemic cholera, when medical advice may not be immediately at hand, and before such advice can possibly be obtained.

"For this reason the committee deem it right to offer to the public some instructions, which, on account of an extended notification" having been issued by the General Board of Health on the 20 of September, 1853, may be brief and are in no case intended either to supersede the necessity of having recourse as speedily as possible to further medical assistance, or to impose any authoritative restriction on medical practitioners.

"DURING THE PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA, 1. No degree of looseness of the bowels should be neglected for a single hour. Medical advice should be at once sought when the looseness begins; and, previous to the arrival of a medical attendant, some of the medicines at other times used for checking diarrhoea should be taken—for example, the chalk mixture; the compound camomile powder; or the compound chalk powder with opium, in doses of from 20 to 40 grains for an adult.

"2. No saline aperients or drastic purgatives should be taken without the advice of a medical man.

"3. Intemperance in eating or drinking is highly dangerous; but the moderate use of vegetables as well as Animal food may be recommended; and, in general, such a plain diet as each individual has found by experience to be most conducive to his health; for any considerable change in the diet of a person has been accustomed to see, is inadvisable during the prevalence of an epidemic.

"4. Debility, exhaustion, and exposure to damp render the poor especially subject to the violence of the disease. The committee urge upon the rich the necessity of supplying those in need with food, fuel, and clothing.

"5. The extreme importance of refreshing or counteracting all impurities, whether in the air, water, or soil, as by ventilation, and cleanliness, and the free use of the chloride of lime or chloride of zinc, cannot be too strongly insisted upon.

"Lastly, since the reports made to the College of Physicians show that of the persons who were engaged about the sick in the last epidemic the number of those who were attacked by the disease was, in proportion, exceedingly small, the fear of infection must be practically discarded.

"The Committee forbear to dwell upon the extreme importance of providing medical attendants at dispensaries for the treatment of the diarrhoea among the poor; of organizing every district attended by cholera what is called the system of household-visitations; and of establishing temporary hospitals for the reception of patients who cannot be properly treated at their own homes; because these measures have been strongly and properly enforced in the notification" published by the General Board of Health.

CHOLERA.—Where cramps and sickness of the stomach occur, also diarrhoea, take 6 or 7 drops of oil of peppermint (not essence), and 15 drops of laudanum, in half a wineglass of cold water; and if not relieved in two hours repeat the dose.

We can vouch for the efficacy of the above from our own experience. William Moore, Esq., of Julianstown, in this neighbourhood, has saved very many valuable lives from the use of this recipe.—Ed. Argus.

The Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, who has spent twenty years of his life in Africa as a missionary, and who is now in this country, in a recent publication addressed the following interesting incident: A missionary, who had just arrived in Africa, and was anxious to make an inspection of the ground, visited one of the native towns, in company with Mr. Wilson, who acted as an interpreter. It was the first time that a Christian minister had visited the place, and the people being collected, the missionary addressed them, endeavouring to point out to them their sad condition, and their need of Christian instruction. Referring to their spiritual situation, he told them they were naked, and starving and

incited to her attack on Turkey, at the present time, because of the progress which the truth is making in the Empire, by a mass of the efforts of the American mission aries.

The Bible is the great instrumentality by which this unseen but mighty force operates. It is through this—sometimes carried to a distant place, one scarcely knows how, and almost by the hands of a man who involuntarily without explain it, but more often carried and explained by one who has turned to be the witness and the power of God unto salvation, that it has gained its conquest. The Bible is spreading more and more widely. It is penetrating into all the towns and villages of Europe. It is many of them one, at least, who have loved its truths, and it is ready to seal his love with them with his blood. In many an organized community, with its teacher and its place of prayer, and daily attracting others to its fellowship. In the capital itself are hundreds who meet in their respective houses of worship, and who talk of the things of the kingdom in the mans and other places of converse, and no one molests them or takes their breath.