The Provincial Wesleyan.

the remission of her sins, and an assurance of the same, by the direct testimony of this Spirit. And soon after her conversion, in 1829, she joined the Wesleyan Church,—to which Church she continued united, until she was called from the Church militant to the Church triumphant.

Sister S. was united in marriage to Mr. Joseph Smith, of Fort Lawrence, March 22, 1821. Thus after the elapse of thirty-two years, this union was dissolved by death.—And now the mourning and disconsolate widower, the children, and a large circle of connexions and friends, have to lament this unexpected removal.

For years she continued a consistent member of the Wesleyan Church, walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost. Her place, in the house of God, was regularly occupied; and the means of grace, connected with that branch of the Church of God, with which she was identified, were to her seasons of joy and spiritual edification. At class meeting, she not unfrequently expressed, to the writer of this article, the peace and consolation which the religion of Jesus imparted to her mind, and the pleasing prospects of future happiness which, through it, she enjoyed.

After a life of fifty-six years, the greater part of which she had been blessed with good health, it pleased the Lord to call her suddenly from this land of shadows, to a region of momentous realities; but death did not find her unprepared. The day previous to her death, I conversed with her respecting her religious enjoyments, and her prospects of a future state of blessedness. During this conversation she expressed herself in a very satisfactory manner. Her confidence was in Christ, and her salvation she felt secured by a scriptural appropriation of the merits of Jesus, through a living faith in Him. And finally, when the last moments of her earthly existence arrived, she gave her friends unmistakeable signs, that she was passing from a world of temptation, sorrow, and suffering, to be forever with Christ. She departed this life, March 2nd, 1853, in hope of eternal life.

The following Wednesday her mortal remains were conveyed to their silent resting place, there to continue, under the empire of death, until the resurrection of the just. A large concourse of people accompanied the mourning friends to the Grave Yard, and the sanctuary of the Most High, to express their respect to the dead, their sympathy with the living, and, many of them, to improve the solemn dispensation of Divine providence, to their spiritual edification.—May the living lay it to heart; and remember, that "it is appointed unto men once to die!"

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Point de Bute, Westmorland, N. B., April 20, 1853.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1853.

Home Industry.

The *New York Spectator*, in an article on the "Sources of National Wealth," properly observes, that "very few persons despise gold. Too many worship it. Still more place far too high a value upon it. All who possess it find it a very convenient commodity. Nevertheless, for a nation there are truer and more abiding sources of wealth and prosperity than mines of gold; meaning no disrespect to our golden-haired sister on the Pacific. Iron, and coal, a fertile soil and ever-flowing streams and rivers, are greater riches for a country than auriferous 'placers.' They constitute its stamina. They are the springs of its commercial life, the motive power of national energy. Gold is but the stimulant which, administered medicinally or used temperately, gives a fillip to the national system and keeps up its warmth, vitality and activity. A country could do without it. It is but a luxury, or a convenience, which from being long accustomed to, we deem a necessity. Paper is sometimes worth ten thousand times 'its weight in gold.'—Among some nations little shells possess all the commercial value of gold coin; and in others, pieces of soap represent the yellow metal. Men are often placed in circumstances when, did they possess 'nuggets' of gold of greater value than any yet discovered, they would willingly give them all for a bar of iron, a ton of coal, a cord of wood, or access to a stream of water, twelve inches wide and half as deep—all of which is very pleasant philosophy to all goldless wights.—But badinage aside, and cordially admitting that gold is not a possession to be despised, we must depend upon other resources for our stable and permanent prosperity. It is held, we believe, by all sound political economists—and the history of nations demonstrates its truth—that the possession of gold alone among the metals is rather fatal than otherwise to national prosperity, progress and elevation. Were beds of coal and mines of iron now to be discovered in California to an equal extent with the auriferous yield, the well-informed people of that state, and their fellow citizens throughout the Union who could comprehend the benefits that would accrue, would rejoice even more than they have gloried in its fruitfulness of gold."

With these judicious and enlightened remarks we perfectly agree; and in reference to our own country the great *desideratum*, is domestic manufactures with a systematic improvement of its resources. Excepting perhaps the precious metals, it may be truthfully affirmed, that, according to size, a territory richer in coal and iron mines, cannot be pointed out in the world, than that embraced within the bounds of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In many parts, also, of these Provinces, the soil is fertile, or of that kind and quality, suitable, under proper and judicious culture, for the growth and maturity of the essential products of the earth,—those necessary for the sustenance of man and beast. Our streams, lakes, bays, and rivers are numerous, adapted to propel machinery, and well stocked with a variety of fish. The surrounding seas teem likewise with the finny tribes; and, if it is true, which we believe it is, that "iron and coal, a fertile soil and ever-flowing streams and rivers, are greater riches for a country than auriferous 'placers,'—then highly favoured by Providence are these Provinces, containing within their bosom and their waters, everything requisite to make a rich and prosperous country. But abundant resources may be at hand, yet if these are not practically and efficiently developed, what will they avail? Amid latent wealth we shall remain poor—amid abounding materials for independence we shall continue dependent on others—our energies will be crippled, and instead of arriving speedily at a state of manhood among our fellows, we shall abide in leading strings, and manifest all the weakness and infirmities of children.

Our countrymen naturally lack no element of vigorous intellect or physical ability. They belong to the great and energetic Anglo-Saxon race, which is destined to obtain the mastery of the world. *From* home they give full proof of their lineage in all the departments of science, art, and industrious handiwork. On the tented field, in the Cabinet, in the laboratory, in the counting-room, in nautical, agricultural, and manufacturing skill, they stand side by side with the intelligent and famed of other lands. They have the ability, as far as that is concerned, to elevate their country, to enrich and render it prosperous.

We have now to speak more especially of Nova Scotia. Canada and New Brunswick are active—and advancing in a career of gratifying prosperity. By this reference, we intend no disparagement to Nova Scotia. Her sons are not behind those of the other Provinces, in talent, or any manly qualification. Remove the division lines which now conventionally separate these territories from each other, and unite them as one Province, and is there any thing in climate, or soil, to render those now known as Nova Scotians *inferior* to their brethren? To describe them as being *equal*, would not be received as a compliment. That position they claim as a matter of justice and of right.

Why then should not Nova Scotia manifest equal energy and activity in industrial and productive pursuits? Or, in few words, why should not Nova Scotia become, and that without delay, a manufacturing country? Why should she not become an Agricultural country to the full extent of her natural ability? Why should she not embark more energetically in the fisheries, and gather the untold wealth abounding in her waters? Why should she not aim at producing all she requires for home-consumption, as far as natural resources extend, and then *export* the surplus of her commodities to other markets? Why should she not *put her shoulder to the wheel*, and call into active requisition those powers which slumber in the minds and sinews of her sons? She could, if she would, help herself. She could, if she would, commence the manufacturing of those articles which are in daily demand, to the supply of which her resources are as well adapted as those of any other country. She could, if she would, make a beginning, even on a small scale, if she cannot at once occupy the position to which she will ultimately attain. Let her men of capital devise and execute schemes of profitable employment for those who have skill, and disposition, and hands, to labour. Let the reigning government, permanent or temporaneous as the case may be, foster and encourage home manufactures and domestic industry, in such ways and by such means, as wisdom and an enlightened policy shall dictate. Let all of every class unite in the great, grand work of advancing the common weal of the country, and the oldest among us may live long enough to witness the long cherished dreams and visions of prosperity turned into matter-of-fact realities.

We design to keep this subject before the people, and lend our aid to stimulate Provincialists to engage in those undertakings, without which, no country, situated as ours is, can arrive at wealth, influence, and independence. The most casual observer must perceive that we are doing nothing in comparison with what we might do to attain these objects. It is surely time now for us to shake off past lethargy, and, in the spirit of men, through whose veins the Anglo-Saxon blood is vigorously coursing, and in whose hearts an honourable ambition is throbbing, to address ourselves heartily to the work of preparing for and hastening onward our ultimate position in the world.

Popery and Free Education.

The assault by Romanists on the system of Free Education in the United States, is justly producing quite a sensation, and calling forth strong remonstrances and well-merited rebukes, throughout the Union. Shortly after an ecclesiastical conclave held not long ago, we believe, in Baltimore, Roman Catholic priests, bishops, and arch-bishops began to manifest hostility to the free schools of the Republic. The attack began at Cincinnati, where the more extreme partizans of Rome mustered in strong force, but sustained a marked and humiliating defeat. A bill was lately introduced into the Maryland House of Delegates, having for its object the destruction of the free-school system; a meeting attended by thousands of the friends of that system was thereupon held in Baltimore to protest against the passage of the Bill, and it is confidently believed that the designs of Romanists in that State will be defeated. Successful resistance to this species of Popish aggression has also been witnessed at Detroit. Influential papers, not under priestly influence, are taking up and discussing the subject with a freedom and pungency of remark which will show, if anything will, the adherents of the Pope, that they never placed themselves in a more injudicious and dangerous position, for respectability and influence, than they have done by their recent hostility to the free-schools of the Union. There is no prospect of their succeeding in this crusade, and the result cannot fail to exhibit the weakness of popery in the United States, even when supported and egged on by the whole weight of pontifical and priestly influence, and, by contrast, the real strength of Protestant denominations when united in the sustentation of a common cause. The *New York Spectator* concludes an excellent article on this subject thus:—

"A people that have once known the benefits of a free and universal education will steadfastly adhere to the system. But we regret this interference by a foreign potentate, through his agents, with our customs and privileges, because we foresee a result, if such interference is persisted in, most calamitous on all sides. There can be no peace as between Protestants and Romanists, as between the majority and the minority, if the latter continue thus to disturb and annoy the former. We know that our system of free, popular, general education retards the spread of Popery. But the fault is with Popery, and not with education; and that cannot be a genial, beneficent, humanizing and elevating system which cannot bear contact with education. Protestantism profits by such contact, and thereby vindicates its truth and its adaptation to man's best and highest capacities; and it is presumption of the worst kind to demand that because Romanist errors cannot bear the light of education and the atmosphere of the common school, that therefore education shall be extinguished and the school-house be demolished."

The Work not Done.

Evangelical Christendom, speaking of the rescue of the Maidai from the fangs of intolerance, observes, that the duty of British Christians is not therefore concluded. Guarducci is yet in prison, and many more. Arrests are still taking place. The friends of religious liberty—all who love the Bible, and value the inestimable privilege of reading it privately, and publicly, without the dread of molestation—must take encouragement from the success with which God has graciously answered their prayers in this case to renewed and extended efforts.—They must not quit the vantage ground on which they now stand, till they have taught all Roman Catholic Governments that they will no longer be permitted to trample on the souls and consciences of men; and all Protestant Governments, that intolerance is inimical to the peace and strength of nations, and opposed to the spirit and precepts of the gospel. Much is yet to be done in this direction among the Protestant kingdoms of the continent. It is impossible that things can go on much longer in the course they are now taking, without leading to general and combined measures to discountenance religious persecution, and to protect the persecuted, whatever their denomination, or wherever they are found.

We may here state, in the event of the Maidai arriving in England, it has been proposed, that no public demonstration, or platform reception of them shall be attempted.

Home-Methodistic Intelligence.

We are glad to perceive by late numbers of the *Watchman*, that returning prosperity is visiting the Societies in the *Home-work*. Numerous Quarterly Meetings are able to report an increase to the membership.

In *Durham* Circuit there is an encouraging revival of religion in progress, as the result of special efforts. The number of conversions has varied in the different places from about ten to forty. The Quarterly schedule reports 166 on trial, with the work steadily advancing. More than forty have professed to receive the spirit of adoption since the quarterly aggregate was taken, not included in the figures given above. Within the last three months there have been on the Durham Circuit, at least, 230 declared conversions. The special services are still going on, and it is proposed to extend them to all the villages on the plan.—The Durham correspondent of the *Watchman* states, that "those who have been declaring that Methodism has lost its soul-converting power, find themselves mistaken; our congregations are increased; and, above all, and best of all, God is glorified." We cordially agree with the writer, when he says: "The great want of the day is, less of talk and more of action, less of feeble enervating wishing and more of bracing assiduous faith. Then would Wesleyan Methodism, in a brief space, win greater conquests and diffuse a mightier influence than it has yet done; and those who shall live to note the proceedings of coming Conferences will see that important assembly, returning to its ancient, annual custom of reporting its added thousands."

The *Hull West* Circuit reports the spiritual state of the Societies as "highly encouraging, and tending to excite the confident hope of a speedy visitation from on high.' Peace, thank God, is in all our borders; whilst a gradual increase is witnessed in our principal congregations, and the ministrations of the pulpit are in many instances eminently owned of God."—The work of God is progressing in the *Hungerford* Circuit. The Missionary income is more than £20 in advance of that of the year previous. The Chapels are well attended. The special services held in February last have been followed with good. Sinners have been converted, and the churches encouraged.

In the *Market Rasen* Circuit, which had greatly suffered "by a ruthless anti-Christian system of ecclesiastical Chartism," a change for the better is happily taking place. The congregations, in several parts of the Circuit are gradually improving. There have been several pleasing instances of conversion to God. A few of the misled have found their way back to the sanctuaries from which they had been decoyed; and the members are manifestly becoming more spiritually minded, following the example of their Master who 'when he was reviled, reviled not again.'

The *Ripley* Circuit reports a steady increase in numbers, and an evident growth in piety of the members generally, with the prevalence of peace and encouraging signs of prosperity.

On the *Salisbury* Circuit there has been an increase of thirty-seven members during the year, notwithstanding many removals,—which is an encouraging fact, and an indication that the good will of Him who dwelt in the bush is still with his people.

The state and prospects of the *York* Circuit, as reported at the March Quarterly Meeting, were cheering in a high degree. A considerable degree of prosperity is enjoyed. Mutual confidence is restored, and York, which has hitherto occupied no unworthy position in the annals of Methodistic fame, has every prospect of long sustaining its wonted rank.

This intelligence will be hailed with delight, and with gratitude to God, by every sincere lover of Methodism at home and abroad.

Methodism in the United States

The work of revival and Christian enlargement is going on apace in the United States. We select a few items from the many with which our exchanges abound.

The following are taken from the *Christian Advocate and Journal* of April, 21., and refer to circuits in the New York and Troy Conferences:—

The Lord has refreshed his people in *Peekskill* during the three months past. A good number have professed conversion, and seventy have joined on probation.

At *Davenport Centre*, during a protracted meeting which continued eight weeks, about one hundred persons professed religion, most of whom have united with us on probation. In this meeting we have seen the good results of Sabbath-school instruction. Through this agency the good seed has been sown, which has now sprung up, with a fair prospect of bearing fruit unto eternal life.

In *Coeyman's Hollow*, we have had what may be very properly called a protracted meeting, for it has been in progress nine weeks. Since its commencement, about eighty profess to have 'found Him of whom Moses in the Law and the prophets did write.'

At *Bakersfield*, God has graciously revived his work among the students of our seminary, forty of whom have shared in the converting grace of God. The awakening influence is moving upon the inhabitants of the place, and we are looking and praying for still greater things.

As the result of our united extra efforts, in *Sand Lake*, more than fifty souls profess to have passed from death unto life, and joined the M. E. Church. More than half the number are heads of families.

At *Gallupville*, within the last three months, seventy have professed the religion of Jesus, fifty of whom have united with the M. E. Church.

Since the last notice, in the Seward and Cobleskill Circuit, over one hundred and fifty souls have been converted. We have received about one hundred and sixty on probation since October.

The Lord has of late revived his work most gloriously in *Schuylerville*. Last October thirty youths and children of the Sunday-School passed from death unto life, and were added to the Church. The last of Feburary we commenced a protracted meeting, and as the fruit of these efforts, eighty more have been hopefully converted. During the year more than one hundred have been received on probation. The work is still going on. Glory to God in the highest.

The Jesuits.

In one of his lectures on Popery, delivered in the Tabernacle at New York, father Gavazzi says:—

"Of all denominations, the Jesuits are the worst. Under the mask of pretended sanctity, they have found the means of deceiving the world. Is the world prone to be deluded? Is the world pleased at being deceived with outward appearances? The Jesuits, who are most cunning, have discovered that the world likes to be dazzled; they have humoured the foibles of man, while they perpetrate their massacres.

Woe to the people in the midst of whom the Jesuits flourish and found Churches and Colleges—that people cannot but perish. I want no theories; I have facts more than enough to convince any one who will open his eyes and look. The Jesuits have ruined Spain, Portugal, Mexico, France, Italy—and they will ruin America if the Americans suffer them to get a footing in the land.

Woe to the nation in which the Jesuits prosper, for the people must soon become their slaves. Neither science, nor *belles lettres*, nor commerce, nor nationality, can exist under the withering shade of Jesuitism."

Religious Items.

...An attempt is being made in certain quarters in England, to revive the use of Service-books anterior to the Reformation. A new "Companion to Confession and Communion, translated and arranged from the ancient English Offices of Sarum Use," has been published, and it has been laid down that it is "the duty" of Clergymen who receive formal confessions, to adhere to the Sarum Manual, "till some further order to be taken in the matter."

...The *Bombay Telegraph* announces that the Rev. D. O. Allen, of the American Mission, owing to the failure of his health, is shortly to leave India, where he has resided for a quarter of a century. By his withdrawal, the Missionary cause in India, will be deprived of the wise experience, the mature judgment, and effective co-operation of one of its most tried and faithful advocates.

...The Scottish Reformation Society is beginning a campaign against Popery in earnest. The Rev. Dr. Dill, of Ireland, is engaged as acting secretary, and has commenced a series of visits to the large towns of Scotland, to organise associations, and instruct them in attacking Popery in their own vicinity. Anti-popish tracts are being distributed; and in connection with the Young Men's Protestant Association, many measures of a defensive and offensive character are being put in motion.

...One of the Wesleyan Ministers, engaged in the French work, in giving to the *Watchman* an account of a recent tour in the South of France, says,—The general impression I have received from my short stay in this hill country, (in the Drome Department,) is exceedingly pleasing. A gracious work of no ordinary character is taking place. In many cases whole families have been brought to God; and in some parts of the country, there are few houses in which there are not one or more persons enjoying religion.

...The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Irish Society for promoting the Scriptural education and religious instruction of the native Irish through the medium of their own language, was held in Dublin, on Wednesday, April 6th, in the great room of the Rotundo. It was stated that the subscriptions for the past year exceeded by £900 those of any former year since the establishment of this excellent society. The labours of the society are admitted to have been eminently successful.

...The Rev. T. B. Freeman, Wesleyan Missionary, on December 11th, admitted the Fetishman and ten others natives and residents of Akrodu, a village of Western Africa, as members of Society on trial,—being the first formation of a Wesleyan Class in that vicinity. He also baptized at Anamabu, on Sabbath, Jan. 8th, eighty-two adults and eight infants. At the Missionary Meeting held at the latter place, on the 10th, the collection amounted to upwards of £80, which, it is expected, will be increased to £100,—"a gratifying earnest," says Mr. Freeman, "of extensive pecuniary means to be in due time realized in this country for the support of the Christian ministry.

...The Committee of the Parent Wesleyan Missionary Society, announce, with unfeigned gratitude to the God of all grace, that the amount of the Society's income for 1852, though not yet exactly ascertained, presents an increase,—caused by augmented receipts from the home Districts. This is very gratifying intelligence.

...Father Manning, the pervert, is expected to be the successful competitor amongst the three candidates whose names have been submitted to the Pope for appointment to the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Nottingham.

...The Rev. A. B. Black, of Pounal, P. E. I., under date of April 9th, communicates the interesting interesting intelligence, that during the winter God has favoured our church there with a gracious revival of religion, and, as the result, between forty and fifty additions have been made to the classes.

Literary and Scientific.

...One of our English papers, says the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, states that the Rev. J. W. Koelle, of the Church Missionary Society, who has just returned from Sierra Leone, has made extensive investigations into the *African languages*. There are a great number of liberated negroes there, from whom he has collected a comparative vocabulary of the languages of no less than one hundred and ninety different countries, from almost every part of Africa, which will contain upward of one hundred distinct languages. Besides that, he has written a grammar of the Vei language, and one of the highly developed and most interesting Bornu language, which, with the Fellah, constitute the most important languages of Central Africa. The Bornu Grammar, it is believed, will throw a new light on the character of the African languages. It is expected that these results which constitute the most comprehensive fund of philological information of that continent as yet collected, are to be forthwith published, with a new ethnological map, showing the localities of the various countries, a great proportion of which have hitherto been unknown even by name. These researches will prove of considerable importance, especially at the present moment, when Central Africa is exciting so much attention.

...The munificent bequest of £18,000 has been recently distributed amongst London charities by the trustees of the will of Miss Hardwick, late of Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

...John Hartley, Esq., of the Oaks, Wolverhampton, a Wesleyan Methodist, has given half an acre of land at Wheaton Aston, in Staffordshire, as a site for Church of England parochial schools.

...The Emperor of Austria has granted the golden medal for literary and artistic merits to Mr. Leone Levi for his work on the Commercial Law of the World.

...Dr. Rae who has been actively engaged in preparing for his new Arctic journey, will take out with him a a set of magnetical instruments for observation in the vicinity of the magnetic pole.

...The Earl of Carlisle has been installed Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen.

..."Newspaporial" is the last new adjective. The Western Editors are going to hold a "newspaporial convention" this summer.

...When Charles Lamb visited the Litchfield cathedral his guide told him that three men once dined upon the top of the steeple. "They must have been very sharp set," said Lamb.

...The Missouri Legislature has appropriated ten thousand dollars for a geological and mineralogical survey of that State.

...Intellectual progress resembles physical.—Those who climb heights move slower than those who cross the plain.

...Coleridge could never write a thing that was immediately required of him. The thought of compulsion disarmed him.

...The Legislature of Ohio, at its late session, so amended the School Bill as to allow for the education of the coloured children of that State. It establishes schools for them in every township were fifteen children live who can attend.

...A minute and exact *Map of France*, upon which thirty-five years of incessant labour and an outlay of nearly two millions of dollars have been expended, is now nearly completed. It is said to be the grandest work of the kind ever undertaken.

Newport Correspondence.

As very many lovers of Zion's prosperity peruse, from week to week, your valuable paper, I beg leave to present the following notices of the spiritual prosperity of a part of my extensive Circuit, for their perusal. With the concurrence of our members, I commenced a series of meetings, for the revival of religion at Kennetcook, on Wednesday, the 6th April. No special services for this purpose had been held here for several years, but our Ministers had laboured constantly, and we believe faithfully, on this ground, in the ordinary means of promoting religious influence. A number of young persons accustomed to hear Methodist doctrines had grown up, and were undecided in reference to the great choice of religion; the cause of God was in a low state; prayer meetings were but thinly attended; there was much apparent to the religious philanthropist of a disheartening nature—much to excite urgent prayer on his part for a better state of things;—and something amidst his discouragements to minister to hope;—the Sabbath congregations were generally good—the Minister often felt much liberty, in preaching—a hearing ear for the truth was apparent—the Providence of God was from time to time working to produce conviction of the necessity of preparedness for eternity,—sudden deaths took place; two aged persons died very suddenly, one while attending the funeral of the other;—three young men in the settlement adjacent were recently drowned in the Atlantic Ocean;—one young married man was found drowned at the commencement of our meetings;—these things, in connexion with faith in the willingness of God to pour out His Spirit on all flesh and save souls from death, encouraged the friends of religion to believe that the set time to favour Zion had come;—nor were their expectations delusive;—a gracious feeling was felt from the first of our services. We had little ministerial help. Bro. Pope, of Windsor, was invited but could not attend. Mr. Isaac Smith, the respected and excellent agent of the Bible Society, gave us two appropriate sermons, but the duties of his agency would allow of his stopping with us only part of two days. But, glory be to God, the weak instrumentality we had was not in vain. From the time in which the penitents were invited to the altar, to the time of the last invitation, there were souls blest with the tokens of the Divine favour. Each meeting was solemn and effective;—no noise, no undue, or improper excitement, no confusion;—the truth of God descended in heavenly influence, like whole days' rains on the prepared earth, or distilled its benign influence on troubled souls like the gentle dew on the tender herb. Eighty persons have professed the attainment of pardoning grace. Sixty-six have been received on trial for church membership. The converts are chiefly young persons. Several married people, husbands and wives, have been blest at the altar together. A delightful religious influence prevails in the settlement. The voice of joy and praise is heard in their tabernacles; the right hand of the Lord has brought mighty things to pass. Our special services closed on Saturday, the 17th April. We held three meetings in the succeeding week, for the edification of believers, in which several souls were blessed with pardoning mercy. I preached here yesterday—Sabbath afternoon. I made another invitation to penitents to come to the altar—three responded to the call and found peace. Several of our religious friends and influential members attended at times from other parts of the Circuit, and helped us by their presence, their exhortations, and their prayers; among these we were much pleased and edified in having Brother John Allison, and Brother Allan Mosher, of Newport, a few days with us. O that the influence of this very delightful revival of religion, may never cease to operate for the spiritual benefit of this community,—but be associated with a continued sanctifying influence upon the church in this place! May the good Lord grant it for His mercy's sake, Amen.

THOMAS H. DAVIES.

Kennetcook, Newport Circuit, April 25th, 1853.

Sackville Correspondence.

It is sometime since I had the opportunity of addressing a few lines, to your widely circulated and increasingly useful paper. I rejoice to find, that many of the brethren, are more practically alive, to the importance of contributing to the columns of the *Provincial Wesleyan*, more of that sort of local information, most commonly interesting to your readers. There are incidents continually gathering around a Wesleyan Missionary pathway, replete with interest, and profit. Sackville has been during the past winter, the scene of more than ordinary activity and bustle In addition to the fresh impetus given to the ship building interests,—the preliminaries for the erection, of our "*Female Academy*," have created no small stir, both in the woods, along the roads, as well as in the Mechanics' shops. And now only awaiting His Majesty Jack Frost's pleasure, stand our excavators, quite ready to define beyond all contradiction, the location of the sister Institution. At a respectful distance from the now interesting spot, stands the Mount Allison Academy, as if gazing upon the preparatory, and increasing contributions almost every day, for the erection of the new edifice! and with crowded halls, significantly exclaims,—WE SHALL SUCCEED YET MORE ABUNDANTLY.

Let our numerous friends exercise a little patience, and in a short time, their daughters as well as sons, shall receive a hearty welcome, to our educational *establishments* in Sackville.

During the latter part of the winter, we have had several stirring Temperance Meetings.—The report, that an attempt was being made to arrest the operation of the Liquor Law, has in some measure, aroused the friends of this Great Reform. A County convention has been organized at the Bend, and the first sectional or Parish Meeting has been held in Sackville. We trust that our Representatives in the Provincial Assembly, will not attempt to repeal, or render less stringent the present law. In case however the people are disappointed in this respect, they will be *driven* to such combination, as will save them from like mortification, in the future.

Some time ago, I assisted Brother Allen in holding several Missionary Meetings. It is not my intention to forestall our good brother, in attempting to report his meetings, but to one of them, I must briefly refer. At the thriving and now stirring Village of Shediac, we held our first meeting. Our neat little chapel was well attended, and the chair was taken by Brother Rowe, who has but recently, removed with his family from Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The deeply interesting, and warm hearted opening speech, from the Chair, amply proved that Brother Rowe, had retained the Missionary spirit long characteristic of Charlottetown,—whose princely offerings to the Missionary cause, are known far and wide. Suffice it to say, we had an excellent meeting, and of course a *noble subscription* list. May the God of Missions, bless the people.

In Dorchester we have been turning attention to the dead, as well as to the living. Recently, we had a very interesting tea-meeting for the purpose of securing funds, to erect a new, and substantial fence, around the Grave Yard.—Through the persevering, and truly praiseworthy efforts of the ladies of Dorchester, a most sumptuous repast was furnished, for from three, to four hundred persons. After the removal of the tables—the Chair was taken by the Superintendent of the Circuit, and the Revds. Messrs. Newton, (Congregationalist) and Beals, Joseph Moor, T. Pickard, and A. Palmer, Esqrs., cheerfully responded to the call from the Chair, and addressed the audience in eloquent and appropriate speeches. It was in fact, one of the best conducted, and in all respects interesting meetings I ever attended. I understand that in addition to the sum realized at the Tea Meeting, a sufficient amount has been subscribed, to beautify the ground and repair the chapel.

For some time past, I have had regular preaching in a very interesting settlement on the Shediac road. We have in this place, a number of warm hearted people, who are much attached to our cause, and I trust more ample provision will soon be made for the wants of the destitute settlers.

The messenger of death, has been doing his work on this Circuit; we have lately committed to the grave, not merely the aged and the infirm; but also the father, and the mother, as well as the sprightly youth, and infant of days. O that we may recognise the "Voice of God," in all these painful dispensations. "God speaketh once, yea twice."

The time is drawing near for our District Meeting, and in accordance with our usages, I must leave my beloved people on this Circuit for another sphere of labour. Four years have passed rapidly away, since I took charge of this Circuit, and I rejoice to say, they have been years of uninterrupted harmony, and I trust, of spiritual prosperity. The Head of the Church has during that time, visited us with a blessed revival of his work, both in Sackville, and Dorchester, and many of the Children of our beloved people, are now united to Christ and his Church, who I trust will "continue to hold fast the beginning of their confidence, steadfast unto the end." I am now in the midst of our Quarterly visitation of the classes, and thus far our meetings have been seasons of much profit and delight. Our leaders are all devoted men of God who untiringly labour for spiritual prosperity—and our people bear many cheering testimonies, of the hallowing influences of grace. We have succeeded in the erection and completion of a neat and commodious Mission House, and I trust, that my venerable successor, the Chairman of the District, may prove as successful on this station, as he has been in other sections of our Lord's Vineyard. J. G. HENNIGAR.

Sackville, N. B., April 20th 1853.

Carleton, St. John, Correspondence.

While your numerous readers are learning from the interesting reports published in the *Provincial Wesleyan* that the work of the Lord is reviving on every side in connexion with the Wesleyan body in this Province, they will be gratified to learn that God has been pleased to pour out His Holy Spirit upon us here. Early in January our ordinary prayer meetings began to be of a most interesting character, the Divine presence was often powerfully felt. Friday, March 4, was set apart as a day of fasting and prayer—and the three services were well attended by our people. Monday, March 7, we began a series of protracted meetings which were held every evening for five weeks, the spacious basement of our Chapel being generally filled, or nearly so. A gracious season of visitation has been granted—and much good has resulted. First of all, to the Church itself. Several of our oldest and most consistent members have been enabled to consecrate themselves unreservedly to God,—to present their bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable, which is their reasonable service—and now feel that the "very God of peace has sanctified them wholly," and is now preserving them blameless—and enabling them to perfect holiness in the fear of the Lord. Of this we have nearly a score of witnesses. Many who had wandered from God, and from his people, have been reclaimed, and we are rejoicing over these brethren and sisters who were lost, but are found, who were dead and are alive again. A considerable number who never knew anything of religion have been pricked in the heart, and have sought and found redemption in the blood of Christ, even the forgiveness of sin, and are now happy in God their Saviour. Many of these are interesting young men and women. A gracious work has also been begun among our Sunday School children, several of *them* have found peace with God, and give proof of the genuineness of the work wrought in them, by "keeping his commandments." About 70 young and old have professed to be converted. To God be all the praise. Perhaps it never fell to the lot of any Minister to find a more ready and willing people to help forward the work of the Lord, than I have found in this Society. We have been all united—preacher, leaders and members, united in faith, prayer, object, and aim, and God has smiled upon us.

On all the earth, thy spirit shower,
The Earth in righteousness renew;
Thy kingdom come, and hell's o'erpower,
And to thy sceptre all subdue.

Amen. Come, Lord Jesus!

W. T. CARDY.

Carleton, St. John, N.B., April 26, 1853.

Interesting Discovery.

A NEW QUESTION FOR HISTORICAL SOCIETIES CONCERNING THE ANTIQUITIES OF AMERICA.

The following letter, dated Nestor Gap, Franklin Co., March 27th, 1853, which we copy from the Boston Herald, will claim attention. The writer of it, Mr. C. G. Proctor, is attached to a party who are engaged in making a survey for the location of a railroad through New Hampshire and the Northwestern part of New England. The facts stated by him must excite curiosity and study, and if they be fully established, may well demand the fullest investigation:

We are in the small hamlet which bears the name of Nestor Gap. We have been groping about, for the last two weeks, under the most discouraging circumstances. We have had snow, hail, sleet, ice, rain, floods, mud and all other unbearable things to contend with. Yesterday, freezing; to-day, thawing. But I must forego the account of my personal experience and sufferings, and hasten to give you a sketch of a most extraordinary discovery made by us.

Yesterday, we were surveying near the brow of the range of hills which makes up from this gap. The air was piercing and chilly, and filled with driving snow. Suddenly the sun closed in and rain mingled with hail, drove us to seek a shelter. There was no house or sign of human habitation within eight miles of us. Capt. Edwards, who leads our party, had met with a severe sprain in the early part of the day, and was incapable of exerting himself; from this cause he suffered severely. While painfully tracing our way in quest of shelter, Mr. Samuel Emerson, my companion and chum, discovered a cleft in the side of the mountain, which could be approached very easily, and would afford a sufficient retreat for our party. We reached the spot, and bestowed ourselves as cosily as possibly. We were protrected, both from the wind and storm. The reaction of our feelings, and the sudden rush of blood to the surface, which always follows exposure like that to which we had been subjected, caused us, in a short time, to be very comfortable.

Emerson, who never can be long quiet, began to explore every side and corner of our retreat. He noticed a large flat stone which sounded hollow as he struck it. It appeared to be laying upon ground, disconnected with ony other rock. Besides, his quick eye detected that the stone was of a different character from the natural formation of the mountain. This was enough to excite his curiosity. With the help of myself and another, the stone, which was lying at an angle, was removed, and we found an aperture beneath, lined with rude steps. This was a spur to further explorations. After half an hour's rather hard work, we succeeded in making an opening sufficiently large to afford an entrance.

Before us lay a cave. Emerson would have entered it at once, but Capt. Edwards restrained him until such times as ventilation would render it safe. Emerson went in first; I followed, and the rest came after us. After descending seven steps, the aperture widening all the way, we found ourselves in a spacious cave with the roof ascending until it reached a height of nearly forty feet. The size of the chamber was by actual measurement ninety-four feet long, and sixty-three feet at its widest part. Beyond this, another flight of steps, seemingly deeper than the first, extended to another chamber, but we have not yet explored it. What lay beyond the first room, to what extent the cave reaches, or what it contains, remains to be seen. But, judging from what we have already discovered, the investigations that are to be made will possess the most overpowering interest. When we had been in the cave long enough to accommodate our eyes to the dim light furnished by the opening we had made, we began to make our observations. We were filled with astonishment at what lay before us. The cave or grotto had evidently been used as a hiding place for treasure and a place for concealment by those who had used it. Implements of defence lay in groups upon one side. They were of an exceedingly antique form. Hoar antiquity rested upon every article before us. The dust of ages had settled down upon all things in the cave.

In one corner we found three earthen vessels of singular construction and shape. These were filled with coin, of silver, brass and iron,—but mostly of brass—of various shapes. The coin bore no image, were coarsely, but most curiously wrought, and Capt. Edwards, who boasts some knowledge of coins, declares them to be entirely unlike anything which he had ever seen or read of,—and of a very ancient date.

But the most singular and interesting discovery of all, consists in our having found, in a niche, several rolls and packets, composed of a material entirely unknown to us, upon which was inscribed figures and characters, the meaning of which, as yet, we have not been able to determine upon, or make out the nation or date to which they may have belonged.

We go to-morrow to the cave, having made ample preparations for exploring its utmost extent. We take with us provisions for a week and bedding for our accommodation. We shall occupy the chamber already discovered. Capt. Edwards is so deeply interested in the investigation before him, he has abandoned for a week at least, his surveying expedition. He is filled with the highest hopes, and, although a cold and unimpressive man in the ordinary concerns of life, he is now animated with the greatest enthusiasm.

Conversing on the topic of this afternoon, he declares his belief that both the coin and the scrolls have a date anterior to the Christian era. If this be so, we certainly have a clue, that will conduct us to an inquiry that has hitherto been clouded in mystery and the silence of the grave,—"What was the condition of this country centuries ago, and who inhabited it." It cannot be supposed that this vast continent has been permitted to be a howling wilderness for so many thousand years; or that our mighty rivers have flowed through rich and fertile valleys since the creation, without the intelligence of man to sound the praises of the Lord and Maker of them all.

Capt. Edwards has forwarded a small quantity of the coin and a scroll of the manuscript, to his brother, Cornelius R. Edwards, Esq., of the Exchange Coffee House, with a request that he would lay them before the learned and scientific men of Boston, and also before the faculty of Harvard University. His letter and package will doubtless reach the city by the same conveyance that brings you this, and I recommend you to call upon him and view the curiosities of our cave.—Besides he may have other and more minute descriptions from Capt. Edwards himself, than I am able in this hurried letter to give.

General Intelligence.

Later from Europe.

The R. M. Steamer Canada from Liverpool, arrived on Thursday last with a full freight—the decks crowded with packages for Halifax—and 150 passengers, 40 of whom are for Halifax.

The news by this arrival is interesting rather than important.

Lord John Russell has introduced his Bill for the advancement of National Education.

The plan propounded by him is based upon Religious Education which, it is held by him "should form a main ingredient in the teaching of *all* Schools."

The Jewish Disabilities Bill was read a third time.

The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is looked for with much interest. The House has decided to abolish the duty on advertisements. The British Funds keep above par, without much fluctuation. Foreign stocks had given way. Railway market heavy. The money market well supplied, transactions at 1½ a 2 per cent. Capital abundant, undertakings ranging from millions to a few thousands. Fore-