

Happy! happy! Christmas! around
sweetly, indelibly entwined, some
most delightful associations! But a
her mood befits us.

SIMAS, as a religious festival, like
attractions; commemorative, as is
e of the most astonishing events con-
with the history of the world—the
of the incarnate Son of God. The
calculated to inspire our hearts with
ed joy. His advent had reference
for purposes high and glorious, and
city interests involved, infinitely tran-
the utmost grasp of human or an-
inds. This we know—because it is
d—that “in all things it behoved
be made like unto his brethren, that
it be a merciful and faithful High
n things pertaining to God, to make
iation for the sins of the people.”
ore “He took not on him the nature
ls; but he took on him the seed of
un.”

e designs in flesh to appear,
widest extremes to join;
o bring our villainies near,
And make us all divine.”

not been born, he could neither, in
ure, have suffered nor died, nor dis-
l the functions of those high Offices,
ie, as the sole Mediator between God
e, now sustains. The sublime and
s purposes of his incarnation should
festival be kept specially in view, and
th grateful and pious emotions of
When this commemorative day is
n whole or in part, in worldly merr-
mere sensual pleasures, as alas! it
any even in christian countries, it is
l from its original and exalted design,
de to contribute to an increase of vi-
indulgences instead of prompting to
dly devotional exercises. Strange
tion! To connect the birth of CHRIST,
whose mediatorial work our present
ess and deliverance from the intermi-
iseries of the future, and our prepara-
an eternity of bliss are suspended,—
ilt and crime! O let this great wick-
cease—for ever cease—and no more
d staining with crimson hue a chris-
nd!

ord or two more. The return of this
season should prompt to cheerful, ca-
liberality. If the Son of God has so
ied toward us the riches of his grace,
ould manifest our gratitude to him by
contributing of our abundance to those
re destitute. If one circumstance,
han another, is calculated to suspend,
or destroy the selfishness of our na-
nd open wide the hand of benevolence,
reumstance is the voluntary poverty
sted by the Son of God in his incar-
nation.

Many are waiting to receive our
ity. The poor we have always with
rding constant opportunity, but espe-
at this season, of showing our love to
who, though rich yet for our sakes be-
oor, that we through his poverty might
de rich. By no very great sacrifice
y mingle sweets in the cup of hu-
bitterness, and ease the heart of the
and the orphan to sing for joy.

MR. ARTHUR'S MISSIONARY SPEECH.

n concluding part of Mr. Arthur's ad-
le and telling speech, delivered at the
s Missionary Meeting, appears as
s page; and we advise our readers to
use the entire address from the be-
gin, that the impression of the whole
can flash upon the mind. To us
been in the highest sense satisfactory,
not by facts and figures the unfound-
edness—the in certain quarters—

against the integrity and administrative acts
of the Executive of the parent Missionary
Society, and triumphantly vindicates the
character of the venerable Dr. BAXTER,
and the other Secretaries—against whom
the poisoned shafts of calumny have been
specially directed—from the foul aspersions
which malice itself seems to have invented.
The effect produced upon the audience was
overwhelming, at one time convincing by
its arguments, at another, thrilling by its
eloquence, and throughout, exciting the no-
blest feelings of sympathy for the defamed,
and of generosity for the sacred cause of
Wesleyan Missions. The peroration is ex-
ceedingly fine, and must have caused the
chord of many a heart in that vast assembly
to vibrate with pulsations of self-denying be-
nevolence. The response was noble. The
Collection in aid of the Funds, at that one
meeting, amounted to the munificent sum of
£622. The aggregate sum realized at the
Anniversary of Leeds, was upwards of *Thir-*
teen Hundred and forty pounds, British
Sterling, equal to sixteen hundred and seven-
ty five pounds of Nova Scotia Currency. A
most effective way of “stopping the sup-
plies”!

It had been very widely predicted by the
partisans of the expelled Ministers, that the
Missionary Meetings would “test” the un-
popularity of the proceedings of Conference.
The result of these Meetings, but especially
of Leeds, shows most clearly, that, notwith-
standing the insidious and unwearied efforts
made to induce persons to believe to the
contrary, the Methodist people, in the mass,
have neither lost confidence in the Confer-
ence, nor the President of whom occupied the
Chair at Leeds, nor in the conductors of
the Missionary Society. The note of tri-
umph has been struck—and its sound will
be heard in many lands. Methodism will
more than survive the agitation of reckless
men. Gathering renewed strength, inspir-
ed with fresh courage, she will prepare her-
self for more noble achievements in the di-
vine and holy enterprise of the world's con-
version. The sound-hearted will rally
around her standard, and by their prayers
and augmented pecuniary aid, bear her up-
ward and onward in her blessed career of
Christian usefulness; and when the names
of the “Triumvirate” shall have sunk into
oblivion, or be remembered only with feel-
ings of pain and sorrow, Methodism, the ob-
ject of their hostility, will remain, in all her
moral and religious grandeur, a blessing to
the world,—enlarging her sphere of bene-
cent operation from century to century. We
speak not thus through any feeling of vain
glory, but because it is our firm conviction
that Methodism has been raised up and sup-
ported by God, as a mighty instrument in his
own hand, to accomplish his redeeming pur-
poses towards our sinful race; and whilst
she stands true to Him and His cause, no
weapon formed against her can prosper.
She may, because of her fidelity to evan-
gelical principles, and unflinching regard to the
right and just, in her economy, have to pass
through seasons of trial; but these, like
fire on gold, will not consume, but only ren-
der her more pure, and increase her reli-
gious worth.

SACKVILLE ACADEMY.

The next Term in this Institution will
commence on *Thursday the Third day of*
January, 1850.

The merits of *Sackville Academy* as a Li-
terary Institution have been so generally ac-
knowledged as to produce the necessity of
our making any length by remarks on the sub-

ject. From an intimate and extensive
knowledge of the management, practical
working, and government of this Academy,
we can most confidently recommend its
claims on public support, to those Parents
and Guardians, who are desirous for obtain-
ing for their children and ward a thorough,
efficient, and yet cheap, education with due
regard to the cultivation of their morals. We
subjoin a few extracts from the “REMARKS”
at the end of the Yearly CATALOGUE for the
information of all concerned.

“Every effort will be made to secure cheerful
diligence in application to study. The object will
be not only to instruct, but to educate—not only to
impart useful knowledge, but to fix good habits.
No reasonable exertions will be spared in giving a
thorough and systematic training to all the mental
and moral powers, and in securing the free ex-
pression of cultivating the intellect at the expense
of the heart. The course of training will be direct-
ed, as far as possible, to the formation of an in-
tellect, efficient, and manly character, suited to
the duties and responsibilities of active life.”
“Sackville is a retired country village, pleas-
ant and healthy, and easy of access from all parts
of the Lower Province.”
“The Academic building is elegant, spacious,
and comfortable, and delightfully situated.”

THANKSGIVING.

Thursday last was observed by the *Wes-*
leyans of this city as a day of Thanksgiving.
The weather being unfavourable, the Con-
gregations were not as large as they other-
wise would have been. By how many other
Churches in the city the day was religiously
kept we have at present no means of know-
ing; but we hope by all. The people of God
should always be forward in every good
word and work, showing an example wor-
thy of being imitated by the world. We
hope that the good results of this day of
Thanksgiving will be seen in the future pros-
perity of the Province. Our dependence on
the good Providence of God is absolute.
Without his blessing we cannot as a people
succeed, either religiously, commercially, ag-
riculturally, or in any other relation. May
the *Divine Being* accept the praises of his
creatures, and deal with us not in wrath but
in mercy!

Missionary Proceedings.

(NEWFOUNDLAND.)

In conformity to a programme of operat-
ions which we have already published, the
Anniversary Meetings of the Wesleyan
Ministers in this Circuit were held in vari-
ous parts of this and the adjacent Day, dur-
ing the week just terminated.

We rejoice to learn that the zeal of the
people for the extension of missionary lab-
our throughout the globe is in no-wise abated,
and that in every settlement where those
interesting meetings were held there was
not only an overflowing attendance, but a
marked improvement in the finances of the
Society as compared with the collections of
the previous year.

The meeting which took place here (Har-
bour Grace), on Wednesday last, was large-
ly and most respectfully attended. The chair
was taken at 7 o'clock by John Mann, Esq.,
the platform being occupied by the Revs.
Messrs. Snowball, Norris, Angwin, Eng-
land, Shenstone, and Brettie. The Chair-
man having in a very forcible address, stat-
ed the object of the meeting, the Rev. Thos.
Angwin read the Report, which contained
much information of a painful as well as an
encouraging character. Several impressive
and eloquent addresses were subsequently
delivered, and in more than one instance en-
cited the warm applause of the entire audi-
ence. In closing the proceedings of the
evening and prior to the taking up of the
collections, the chairman rose and expressed
his gratification at witness-
ing the proceedings, and said that he had no doubt
the contributions would be commensurate
with the numbers then present.

The contributions having been taken up,
and the proceeds of the lady's dinner sold,
having been stated forth, which were pro-
duced a highly satisfactory result, the meeting
was concluded in the usual manner.

On the following day (Thursday, 22), the
Anniversary was held at Carboncar, where,
in addition to the Rev. gentlemen before-
named, several lay gentlemen (we under-
stand) appeared on the platform. John
Rorke, Esq., was unanimously called to the
chair, who warmly and energetically com-
mended the monotonous subject which had
drawn them together as with one heart, and
one soul—to the solemn attention of his au-
ditory. Some excellent speeches were de-
livered, and the fervent appeals of one or
two of the reverend gentlemen in behalf of
the heathen world, “that lieth in the arms
of the wicked one” will never be forgotten
by those who heard them. The collection
headed that of last year, and the meeting
broke up about ten o'clock, with the custom-
ary religious services.—*Harbour Grace*
Herald, Nov. 28th.

THE REV. JOSEPH FLOWER'S OPINION

OF THE

Decisions of the Recent Wesleyan Conference
in Expelling some of its Members.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HULL PACKET.

SIR.—Observing an intimation in your last num-
ber that the expelled Wesleyan Ministers are ex-
pected to attend a public meeting in Hull, I con-
sider it due to the Wesleyan Conference, and to the
Wesleyans of Hull, to send, for publication in your
columns, the following opinion concerning the
matters in dispute, of a highly respectable Minister
well known and deservedly admired in Hull for
his able ministry, devoted service as a pastor, and
whose impartiality no man can successfully dis-
pute. Yours, &c.,

MR. FLOWER'S CORRESPONDENT.

Leeds, Sept. 1, 1849.

I entirely agree with you in reference to the
decisions of the recent Conference. If there had
been any doubt in any mind, the wicked conduct
(not to use a worse description) of the party since
their expulsion, must have removed it. How man-
y souls will they be the instruments of misleading,
and perhaps ruining for ever? And, really, if any
unbiased person will honestly look at the question
what will be his conclusion? What is the liberty
claimed by the expelled? Clearly this—if I can
print and propagate slander and falsehood against
my brethren, without any legal evidence being ob-
tainable of my having done so, I claim the right to
do it. No matter how strong the suspicion, I will
not criminate nor clear myself; and yet I demand
all the privileges of a fellow minister. The vile
document is without the name of printer or pub-
lisher, [so it was at first] but I decline to say
whether I am any party to the publication or have
any knowledge of it! Can any person defend this
conduct? It seems to me not UNTIL THEY
HAVE LOST SIGHT OF REASON AND RELI-
GION!

[We have seen and compared the original letters
with the above extracts.—Ed. H. P.]

Burial of Dissenters in Consecrated Ground.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has recently been
applied to by a Dissenter, who complained of the
conduct of a clergyman, the Rev. J. M. Randall,
curate of Rowestoft, for refusing to bury the chil-
dren of Dissenters, on the ground of their being
unbaptized. The following is his Grace's answer:
“In reply to your letter, I write to say that the
curate of your parish is obliged to bury with the
usual forms the corpse of a Dissenter, provided the
church service be not objected to. The only ex-
ception is in the case of persons dying unbaptized.
These the Rubric expressly excludes; and the Ru-
bric differs from the canon in being established
by act of Parliament, so that a clergyman is under
the necessity of conforming to it. I agree with you
in the opinion that, even in the case of baptiz-
ed persons and infants, as it is in the case of baptiz-
ed children, no burial ceremony should be made. A
clergyman may be indicted for violation of the ca-
non; but the other ones to which you allude are
superseded by the Statute Act.”

Liberia.

A letter has been received from Mr. Roberts, the
President of the Republic of Liberia, who writes
that the Government are desirous of extending
the limits of the Republic, and of establishing
a permanent settlement for the freed blacks of
the United States, on the coast of Africa, in the
vicinity of the mouth of the River St. Paul, in
the State of Liberia.

Donations of Mr. Bromfield.

We understand that Mr. Bromfield, who
recently died in Boston, has left in his will
the following very munificent and judicious
donations: to the Free Beds of the McLean
Asylum \$20,000; to the Boston Female
Dispensary \$10,000; to the Eye and Ear In-
firmity \$10,000; to the Farm School \$10,-
000; to the Asylum for the Blind \$10,000;
to the town of Newburyport for charitable
purposes \$10,000; making, in addition to
his gift to the Boston Athenæum, the sum
of \$135,000. We learn that in addition to
these amounts, Mr. Bromfield left upwards
of \$100,000 to relatives and friends. Our
city is becoming renowned for the benefic-
ence of its wealthy citizens.—*Zions Herald.*

Buried Alive.

During the sanitary discussion which the
Cholera has created, Dr. Lynch, of London,
stated that twelve-thirtieths of the dead human
body is dissipated in the air we breathe, and
that malignant and fatal diseases were every
day the result. It has been ascertained lately
that the formation of gas in the dead body is re-
markably rapid; and this explains the supposed
cases of premature burial, where the corpse is
found to be changed in its position, or its robes
rent. At the Paris Morgue, where dead bodies
are kept for recognition, it is not uncommon for
them to be violently raised by the gas from the
tables and thrown on to the floor, and local ex-
plosions of the flesh on the arms, &c. occur—an
explanation of the supposed fact that the buried
alive have in given cases gnawed their flesh in
anguish. Our readers will find a remarkably
interesting article on this subject in the last
London Quarterly Review, copied into the Liv-
ing Age of last week. It proves that uninten-
tional burial alive is next to impossible, and will
remove much of the anxiety which not a few
persons entertain on the subject.—*Jb.*

Munificent Bequest for a Working Man's Hall.

On Monday evening, Thomas Cooper, Esq.,
author of the “Purgatory of Suicides,” announ-
ced, at the Literary Institute, John Street, Fitz-
roy-square, that a bequest of £10,000 for the
erection of a working man's hall in the metropo-
lis had just been made by a Mr. Jenkins. The
building is to be for the free use of working men
of all denominations, under the control of twelve
directors, who have been nominated; and also
that Mr. Hall, the celebrated geologist, had ex-
pressed his intention, on the completion of the
building, to present his magnificent museum to
it; and further, that a gentleman, whose name
did not transpire, would furnish a library of 1000
volumes.—*London Watchman, Nov. 28th.*

The Day of Thanksgiving in London.

We cannot permit the following paragraph to be
overlooked, as it might be in the part of our
columns where it first appeared:—“Mansion House
—Friday, Alderman Carden observed upon look-
ing over the list of charges, that not any of them
had been entered on the police-sheet as having
occurred on the Day of Thanksgiving. Mr.
Hodgson (the superintendent of the City police)
said he had to report a circumstance unparalleled
in the history of the force. From nine o'clock
on Thursday morning until nine at night there
had not taken place in the streets a single case
which called for the interference of the police.
There did not appear within the whole compass of
their jurisdiction a solitary instance of disorder
or intemperance of any kind; and even in Pettit-
coat Lane and its neighbourhood, which certainly
comprehended the most riotous and trou-
blesome persons in the City, there was not the
slightest disposition to break through the solemn
engagement to pay due observance to the Day of
Thanksgiving.” It is not only as a topic for con-
gratulation that we place this paragraph so pro-
minently before our readers, but as a useful les-
son for the future. What ministry will dare
again to refuse to appoint a day of special ob-
servance on the ground that a day so appointed
would be improperly and irreverently spent?—
Standard.

Forfeiture of Charitable Estates.

The Lord Chancellor last week confirmed a de-
cision of the Vice-Chancellor of England, which de-
clared that certain charitable estates belonging to
the Corporation of Reading in 1824, have been for-
feited to the Crown, in consequence of the failure of
the Corporation to comply with the terms of a
statute of Reading in 1824, which required them to
reconstitute the Corporation.