The Provincial Wesleyan.

be, and one which furnished matter for devout gratitude to the God of his mercies.

A year rolled away, a handsome dividend was paid all were satisfied with the conduct of the excellent deacon, and he was by a legal document released from all future claims. Not so, however, did he consider himself. His labours were abundant, for he yet resolved to pay the whole, "and whatsoever he did, God made it to prosper." All his friends saw and felt that he was not "slothful in business, but fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

Time rolled on, and at the end of five years, by his own invitation, I again spent an evening with his family, and united in their devotions. This time the hymn-book was not laid aside; but, after the husband, the father, the merchant, had told the joyful news, that, by the kindness of his God, he was free from any embarassment; they united in singing Addison's hymn, beginning—

"When all thy mercies, O, my God,
My rising soul surveys;
Transported with the view I'm lost
In wonder, love, and praise."

Prayer and thanksgiving followed; and, as the family were retiring, the two old female domestics were recalled to receive their money in full, with interest. With tears of gratitude and joy, they returned the deposit, adding to it their later savings, which their friend had declined to take, and in his hands all remained till his death.—The following day his creditors met, and each received, with interest, the last farthing they could have ever claimed. Cheerfulness and an excellent spirit marked the evening, but an admirable regard was had to the delicacy of their friend's feeling.—They discovered, however, that, in order to be thus punctual to what he considered his former promise, he had disposed of the policy of a life insurance effected in favor of his family; this, with excellent tact, they regained the following day, and sent it, with an appropriate letter, to their common friend. The blessing of Heaven continued to smile upon him, and during the ten succeeding years he became comparatively rich. At seventy-five, 'like a shock of corn fully ripe,' he expired without a moment's warning, amid almost universal sorrow, from disease of the heart, with which he had long been afflicted.

The voice of duty speaks through this interesting narrative to all in misfortune, "Go thou and do likewise"—be governed by the same principles and law of Heaven. *National Magazine.*

Obituary Notices.

ABRAHAM S. JONES, OF GREENWICH, N. B.

The following is a brief account of Abraham S. Jones, who died in the parish of Greenwich, county of Kings, N. B., April 27th, in the 26th year of his age.

Under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Allen, he was led to remember his Creator in the days of his youth, and having sought the Lord, in his experience was verified the promise, those that seek Me early shall find Me. Shortly after he united with the Wesleyan Church of which he continued a steady member till his death. During the last years of his life the work of grace was evidently deepened in his heart, he became more fully devoted to God, and more deeply interested in the advancement of His cause. Nearly two years since symptoms appeared what tended to awaken suspicion that consumption had marked him as its victim. Slow, but steady was its progress, and a few months since so evidently was he sinking under its influence, that he as well as his friends could not but foresee its final result.

But to him whose hope is in Christ, the approach of death brings no fearful gloom, he appeared fully resigned to the will of God, and sought to be in readiness when the summons should come.

Having had frequent opportunities of visiting him during his illness, I always found him calmly waiting till his change should come.

During the last few days of his earthly career, he was favoured with special manifestations of the presence of God, at one time he was heard to say, "the angels are waiting and I long to be gone," at another time, shortly before his departure, being laid upon his bed in great pain, he exclaimed, "the best of all is, God is with us." Having faithfully warned his parents, together with each member of the family, to meet him in heaven; he calmly fell asleep in Jesus, thus leaving behind him a testimony that he has gone to be for ever with the Lord.

Yesterday, in presence of a large assembly, we committed his body to the silent tomb, in sure and certain hope of a resurrection to eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.

During the past year many in this community have been removed by death; a number of them in the bloom of youth.—While the hand of the Lord is thus abroad in the land, may the inhabitants thereof learn righteousness, and seek preparation for eternity, not knowing at what hour their Lord shall come. WILLIAM TWEEDY.

Greenwich, April 30, 1853.

MISS HANNAH VICKERS, OF SYDNEY MINES, CAPE BRETON.

Ah! it is a glorious hope in a world of bereavement, disease and death, that all is not lost at the grave, but that there cometh a bright resurrrection morning, when God's dear children "shall shine like the sun in the kingdom of their Father." And in the death of Hannah Vickers, the subject of this brief notice, this hope was displayed to an extent which should gladden the heart and strengthen the faith of every true believer. From childhood, she had been a studious and contemplative girl; gentle, retiring, affectionate—and during her long and severe illness of eighteen months, this disposition had been more and more displayed, by her patient and unrepining submission to the will of her heavenly Parent. Previous, however, to a period shortly prior to her death, she had not expressed herself on religion so as to induce the belief that she had experienced the remission of sins—although in her Sabbath school exercises she had given the utmost satisfaction to her teachers, and whenever spoken to on the subject of her soul by the Minister of the Circuit, would always weep and answer by tears. A few days previous to her death, however, she underwent a change, and became sensible, that the world was about to fade from her eyes forever. This change was evinced, by her increased resignation to the will of the Lord, and the fervent and confiding faith with which she looked to the atoning blood of the Lord Jesus. The day before her departure she asked a friend in the room, to pray with her; when asked if she felt her mind at peace with God and free from doubt, she answered in the affirmative, and added that she would much rather depart, and be with Christ, being filled with all serenity of soul and joy and faith. Subsequently she said, "when will the Lord come and take me home?" Immediately previous to her death she called her young brothers and sisters around her, and conversed with them earnestly on the vanities of time and earthly things, and solemnly charged them to seek after the Lord Jesus Christ in the days of their youth. She then called her mother to her, who was about leaving the room, and throwing her arms about her neck, affectionately kissed her, and said,—"Do not leave me any more—it will all be over very soon." Shortly after she said—"glory be to the Lord—praise the Lord!" These were about her last audible words, ere her happy spirit passed into the presence of her Father and her God, and sweetly she slept in Jesus. "And I heard a voice from Heaven saying, wr te, Blessed from henceforth are the dead, who die in the Lord—for they rest from their labours—and their works do follow them."

W. McK.

North Sydney, May 3, 1853.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1853.

Notice.

The Superintendents of Circuits in the N. B. District, who purpose presenting Candidates for the Wesleyan Ministry, at the ensuing Session, will have the kindness immediately to notify the Superintendent of the Fredericton Circuit to that effect. The District Committee will meet at the above named place on the first Thursday in June. The Ministers are affectionately requested to come with all necessary documents fully prepared, in order that the business of the Session may be despatched as soon as possible.

R. KNIGHT.

St. John, N. B., May 2, 1853.

Further Thoughts on Home Industry.

Young countries are not expected, as a general rule, to exhibit that extensive spirit of enterprise, pervading and influencing all classes of the population, as those of older growth. Even were such a spirit to animate the minds of the people, no inconsiderable degree of depression, or discouragement, it is thought, must be necessarily felt, owing to the want of large capital, or of that superabundance of wealth which is the accumulation of centuries. The effect of such views is doubtless to paralyze effort, and check those stirring emotions which as necessarily rise in some breasts, as the tide rises under the attracting influence of the queen of night. Because there is not all the amount of wealth in a young country which is deemed requisite to warrant engagement in extensive enterprises, not a few sink down into a state of supineness, and content themselves in creeping on with snail-like-pace, waiting in comparative indolence, until, by some miraculous interposition, the country shall wake up some fine morning and find itself at the pinnacle of prosperity.

It is readily conceded, that time, diligence, and perseverance in the ordinary pursuits of life, and frequent divergencies into previously untried regions of industrial art, are required to conduct a nation to the opulence and splendour possessed by our fatherland; yet, if history be not entirely a fable, there was a time when England was in possession of no greater wealth than the British North American Provinces have at this very day. The mode by which she has elevated herself to her present lofty position in the world, is a subject worthy of the close study of her Cis-Atlantic off-shoots. We shall confess ourselves mistaken indeed, if, on examination, it be not found, that her present advancement is chiefly owing to the energy, the industry, and enterprise of her own people. They used the means within their power, they put their hands to the work, exerted their intellects to discover and then to apply scientific principles to the practical business of arts, and by steady encouragement given to home-producers, they laid the foundation of their country's weal, deep, wide, and solid, and proceeded to build thereupon wisely and surely. The result of their wisdom, industry and enterprise, is the admiration of the world.

The lessons we would inculcate on our fellow Provincialists from this glance at England's career, are those of self-reliance, self-respect, home efforts, the diligent use of the means at present disposal, increased energy and activity in developing home resources, encouragement of home-productions, resolute determination to tax the prolific qualities of the soil to the utmost, and more earnestly to engage in those pursuits, by land and sea, which experience has shown to be likely to prove most remunerative,—with a calm yet fixed trust in Providence, which generally favours those nations most who most help themselves.

Use a little well, and that little will beget more. Constant accretions of the smallest grains of sand, will in time form a mound, a hill, a mountain. If we have not a million pounds at command, use a thousand; if not a thousand, use a hundred; if not a hundred, use fifty; if not fifty use ten; if not ten, use one; if not a pound, use a shilling; if not a shilling, use a penny; if not a penny, use a half-penny. Only do something, remain not idle, cultivate industry, as one of the most useful virtues. If you are above need yourselves, think, devise, and act for others. Set others at work, give them something to do. The charity is misapplied, that gives to those who squander their time in idleness. Better to lay out pounds in encouraging the industrious in their laudable efforts at self-support, than give one penny to the lazy, thriftless drone.

Our country only requires industry in all its inhabitants to render it the abode of plenty and contentment. Providence has favoured it above many portions of the earth. Our natural resources are such as, in some hands, would render it in the highest degree opulent.

There is a beginning to every created good.—Something has been gained. The past has been preparing us for the present, and qualifying us, as a people, to attempt greater things for the future.

Discouragement should be guarded against, as it will enervate and not strengthen. Cheerfulness and hope should be fostered, as these will nerve the arm, and elicit skill.

If we are not wanting to ourselves, a brighter day will dawn upon us, and these lands will bask in the brightening beams of a steadily increasing prosperity.

We wish our country well, not, however, to the detriment of others. The world is wide.—There is enough for each and every portion of the human family, scattered abroad, and diversified as are its members by extraneous circumstances. And yet we seek our country's good, not for the purposes of pride and self-laudation. We seek her good chiefly for the happiness of her people. We would solicit for her wealth, intelligence, and influence, also, that she may have and use these gifts of a benignant Providence in deeds of kindness and mercy towards those peoples less favoured, and in aiding the wise and good of every land in hastening on the final consummation—the universal establishment of a heavenly monarchy—the reign of holiness, and quietness, and peace.

☞ We regret to state, that W. B. Taylor, Esqr., of Liverpool, in this Province, came to his death on Saturday morning last, by his own hand. The tragic occurrence took place in a field of the Hon. Mr. Collins in the suburbs of the City. The following verdict was returned by the Coroner's inquest:—"Shot himself by a Pistol—being of unsound mind."

Baltimore Correspondence.

DEAR DOCTOR,—Since my last communication, nothing has occurred in any of our churches in this city, of an extraordinary character. The protracted meetings were necessarily suspended, by the session of the Conference, which was held in Hagerstown, in this State, the first week in April. Since the return of the preachers, they have not been resumed; and nothing has been attempted beyond the ordinary Sabbath and week night appointments. Our congregations are large, and attentive to the "*Word*" preached. And where the "*Word*" is declared in simplicity, and "*faithfully*" in accordance with the Divine command, this attention upon the part of those who "*hear*," must soon or late result in "*fruit*." Our faith is in *Him*, the "*Lord God of Hosts*," who has promised to be "*the God of Israel, even a God to Israel*." How consoling to his people to have from the lips of God himself, this heart comforting promise, viz., that he is not only "THE GOD" to his church, but that he intends to manifest himself as "A GOD," even "THE LORD GOD OF HOSTS," in her behalf. What then can harm us, so long as we continue faithful to *the trust*, reposed in us, and *the work*, committed unto us. ONWARD and UPWARD should be the watchword of every individual "*Soldier of Christ*," and inscribed in characters of living light, upon the banners of our Israel. The sober, pious, thinking part of mankind, have long since conceded both publicly and privately, that God has raised up the "*Wesleyans*" of every land, as special instrumentalities, in the accomplishment of his great plans and purposes. We must then take special care, in our individual and collective capacity, not to dishonour God, and his cause, by permitting our banner to trail in the dust. So sure as we thus ignobly do, so sure will God cast us off as the depositories of this trust, and raise up another, to take our place, and crown. Let our watchmen then, be more than ever, on the alert to live themselves in the personal experience and practice of holiness; and redouble their diligence in explaining *to* and enforcing *upon* all who hear them, *justification by faith, attested by the Divine Spirit: and sanctification "throughout soul, body, and spirit,"* as the ONLY, and ALL-SUFFICIENT pre-requisite of present and eternal safety.

We are fallen upon times, which demand this at our hands. Romanism, upon the one hand, and Puseyism (which is but another name for Romanism) upon the other, call loudly upon all sincere lovers of Protestantism, to remember their high callings glorious hope; and also emblazon in their memory, and the inmost recesses of their affections, the ever memorable words of Luther, viz., "If you cry to me *works, works*, I will cry FAITH, FAITH; If you cry *church, church*, I will cry CHRIST, CHRIST." It *cannot*, and *ought not*, to be concealed, that Romanism is making a powerful and desperate effort to regain what she lost by the Reformation, and also, lengthen her cords, and strengthen her stakes, in Protestant lands. If we do not awake, to our duty and responsibility by looking her boldly in the face, the time may not be far distant, when we shall be unable to do so. In *our country* she is showing her hands more clearly every year. At the present moment, a systematic effort is making upon her part, in several of our States, to overturn our system of public school instruction, by demanding *as her right* a share of the Taxes, raised for their support, that she may appropriate it to her private schools, in her own way. Thus far, she has been signally rebuked by overwhelming defeat, notwithstanding political influences have been openly brought to bear upon the question. How long she may continue the subject of defeat none of us can tell. Doubtless she does not intend to give o'er the struggle, for on whatever she fixes her eye, and wherever she plants her foot, there she maintains her position at all hazards. She is not among those who "*take a step backward*," unless compelled. Our only hope, lies in the purity of the ministry, and membership of the church, as the acknowledged instruments of spreading truth, and destroying error. Let us then "*have faith in God*."

* "GAVAZZI," the distinguished Italian reformer, who has been lecturing for some time past with great effect, to crowded audiences in New York, visited our city last week. He spent only two days with us, and lectured two nights in succession. The weather was unfavourable, and the time too limited to gather many together, although his audience was large, and made up of many of our most worthy and influential citizens. I send you a paper, (the *Clipper*), containing a pretty good report of his Lectures, which perhaps you may spread before the readers of the *Provincial Wesleyan*. No report however, can convey any idea of the man. His appearance and manner, give an effect to the truths he utters, of which no just conception can be formed, by those who have never heard him. We are doubtless upon the eve of great events. What they may be, and what their causes and results, time alone can develop.

May the Great Head of the Church preserve *our branch of it*, as well as every other branch of it, "*steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as*" we "*know that*" our "*labour is not in vain in the Lord*."

Yours, in the bonds of a peaceful Gospel,

G. C. M. ROBERTS.

125 *Hanover, St. Balt., Maryland, April* 25*th*.

* GAVAZZI was an Italian monk. He is descended from an old and highly respected family, and appears to be a man of genius, and withal a most consummate orator. He was eminently conspicuous as a friend of liberty, in the late struggles in Italy. On many occasions during the Revolution was known publicly to harangue the troops, in the streets of Rome, with tremendous power and effect; and subsequently even shouldered his musket in their ranks His well known liberal principles brought him into great disrepute and trouble with Pope Gregory Pius IX. When the late struggle for liberty commenced he was among the first to parade the streets of Rome, most fearlessly with emblems of his principles pinned to his bosom. When the French entered Rome, he was doomed, and would certainly have lost his life, had it not been for the friendly offices of the American Consul, who gave him a pass-port, by which he was enabled to pass out of the country safely. He went to England where for some time he officiated as a Priest His mind becoming gradually enlightened, he first renounced the temporal power of the Pope, and soon after his spiritual power. This was rapidly followed by other changes of opinion, as light broke more fully upon his mind, which lead to a decided renunciation of Popery and a hearty embrace of the great fundamental principles of Protestantism. Thus far, he has not attached himself to any branch of the Protestant church; but prefers to be esteemed, not as a Protestant, but as one who goes beyond what is embraced ordinarily in that term. He avows himself as an Independent man, whose "*mission is to destroy Popery, and annihilate the Pope.*" His personal appearance, is remarkable. He is tall, well and firmly built. Has black hair and strongly marked Italian features. In his public addresses, he wears the habit of a monk, and speaks the English language with considerable fluency and correctness.

At present he is labouring in the City of New York, where every Sabbath night he preaches to vast numbers of Italians, in their native tongue. Who can tell what is before this man personally? who can tell what God intends to do with and through him? None It is true however in these particulars as in others, that "*coming events cast their shadows before them.*"

THIBET.—This region, comparatively unknown to English travellers, has much of the picturesque and grand. If we conceive a vast tract of country, the lowest valley of which is as high as the summit of the Faulhorn in Switzerland, and many of whose habitable spots are nearly as lofty as the summit of Mount Blanc, composed of prodigious mountain chains from 17,000 to 19,000 feet above the sea, with occasional peaks exceeding 22,000 feet, winding and interlacing, intersected by deep and narrow valleys—ravines on an enormous scale—with too arid a climate to support forests, or any coniferous tree except alpine junipers—covered by a sky cloudy in winter, clear and bright in summer, and a powerful sun heating the bare black rocks, whilst the air is rent by winds of fearful violence—we can form a picture of Western Thibet.

Religious Items.

... WHAT OTHER CHURCHES SAY OF THEMSELVES.—The *Church Journal* (Episcopal) of N. York says: "Up to a certain point we made rapid progress in New York, Philadelphia, and many of the chief places in the Union. At present, we are comparatively at a stand; and the melancholy fact is becoming quite apparent, that for several years past we have gained hardly more ground, than for one cause or another has been abandoned. Few new churches have been built. The number of candidates for the ministry is lamentably small. The prospect of Church-schools, the only nurseries of a well-trained ministry—is more gloomy than ever. One after another, institutions of this kind, founded by the far-seeing liberality of individuals, have become involved in embarassments, and after a short conflict, have been forced to succumb. So that, on the whole, if we look to the present state of things, as it bears on the future, we have little to hope for—except, it may be, on the principle that the darkest hour of the night is the herald of the dawn, and the greatest human weakness is oftentimes the beginning of a new lease of strength from above."

... PIEDMONT.—A priest lately impressed on the minds of his *penitents*, that in order to get to Paradise without passing through purgatory, it was necessary to submit to a scourging at the hands of the priest. Several of them being received into his chamber and stripped, underwent the scourging he had recommended. The fathers and husbands of the persons scourged have complained to the magistrate, and the priest has been sued at law. This disgraceful fact has created a great sensation throughout Piedmont.—*L'Eco di Savonarola.*

... The *Watchman and Reflector* says, that of 190 *Baptist ministers in Massachusetts*, 170 changed places during the four years ending April 1, 1852; that during the same years 61 out of 71 ministers of the same denomination in *New Hampshire* changed their fields of labour; and that Vermont, Connecticut, Maine, and Rhode Island, would probably present a similar statement of facts. It would seem that the "settled" ministry of some Churches is almost as migratory as our professedly "itinerant" one.

... As a scrap of curious history connected with our city, we feel at liberty to mention that four years ago, Mr. Thomas Asbury offered to make a deed of lot No. 564, lying on the corner of Rich and Third streets, to the Methodists, on condition that the Church should pay an annual rent of $62.50—said rental to be given to the needy of that denomination—which offer was declined. The ground could not now be purchased for $10,000! It is now subdivided into nine lots of 20 feet front—the middle one being 27 1-2 feet—to be leased at $3 per foot.—*Swain's Elevator, Columbus Ohio.*

... Almost all the Protestant Missionaries have been obliged to remove from the Island of Tahiti, being driven away by the French Protectorate.—The French Governor, in his reckless course, is only the instrument of the Romish priesthood, which, true to the principles of its church, persecutes those who will not submit to their idolatrous worship.

... A writer in the *Southern Presbyterian* states, that since his connection with the Ppresbyterian Church, a period of thirty years, it has increased in numbers, in ministers, in candidates, in colleges and seminaries, in well organized systems of benevolent action, and in its general efficiency and power, more than a hundred per cent.

... The California Annual Conference, at its late session, reported an increase of seven hundred in the membership of its societies for the past year. This is a gratifying fact, and speaks loudly in praise of the zeal, energy, and piety of that young Conference.

... The income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, for the year 1852, was £105,370 19s. 6d., being an increase upon the regular income of last year, of £2,639 19s. 9d.

... During the last year one hundred and sixty-five persons have joined the Baptist Church from among the Cherokee Indians.

... An interesting religious movement, says the *Montreal Witness*, is going on in the Holy Land. The word of God has reached the hearts of the poor people, and produced the same results as elsewhere, namely—the abandonment of a religion of forms for the spiritual worship of God in a renewed heart. The same opposition, the same persecuting spirit which are met in papal countries, wherever the gospel has taken hold of the people, is to be found also in Palestine; but with a new feature particularly instructive. Armenian, Greek and Roman Catholic priests and monks, otherwise deadly foes to each other, unite in persecuting Evangelical christians. Nay, the very Turks lend their assistance to put down and chastise those who will follow the teachings of their divine Master, regardless of men. It is a new spectacle given to the world by the Holy Land, that of Moslem, Armenian, Greek and Papist engaged in the common work of contending against the Bible, and opposing its being read amongst the people. Wonderful priestly crusade! where the allies are a so worthy of each other, and vie in persecuting the disciples of Christ on the very spot where He was crucified by Jewish priests and Roman soldiers, uniting for the nefarious purpose.

... The Bishop of Durham has subscribed £5 5s. towards the Building Fund of the Fourth United Presbyterian Congregation, Newcastle. His lordship also sent the following reply to an application for assistance (to free the chapel from debt) from the congregation of Bethesda Chapel, Gateshead:—"Sir,—Although my principal care is employed, as it ought to be, in the relief and assistance of those who are more immediately under my superintendence yet I am happy in extending the right hand of fellowship to all who love the Lord Jesus. I have, therefore much pleasure in forwarding you £10 towards the hquidation of your debt, and can only regret that the urgent and continually increasing demands upon my purse do not allow me to send more. I am, sir, your obedient servant, E. DUNELM.

... Rev. Dr. Laurie, the patriarch of the city clergymen, was buried on Wednesday. He had been settled with his people near fifty-years, almost from the foundation of the city. He was from Scotland, and retained ever his Scottish brogue. He was the friend of Ryland, the eloquent Methodist preacher, who died some years ago, and in honor of whom Ryland Chapel, near the Smithsonian has its name. For many years the doctor's church was but a delicate and feeble plant, but he lived to see it acquire considerable strength. He requested to be buried in his usual garments, such as he wore in the pulpit. Not a few are now laying aside the sepulchral shroud, and in stead of wearing the winding sheet, that prison garment of the grave, which deepens the aspect of death, they prefer the dress which is associated with life, and recalls the pleasant things of the past. The body of a lady of one of the leading circles here was recently attired in a rich dress as in life.—*Washington Corr. Com. Adv., April 26th.*

... A letter from a well informed correspondent of the *Home and Foreign Record*, dated December 27th, after acknowledging a remittance in aid of the church in Turin, gives the following cheering statements:—Our chapel is filled with Roman Catholics three times on Sunday, and well attended every evening during the week; that there are always fifty or sixty adult catechumens, and a large and increasing number of communicants; that the Protestant weekly newspaper and Protestant books, are circulated freely; that the Bible is sold publicly; that there are few large towns that are not in communication with us; that even in the country the gospel makes progress, and that there is a rising church in Genoa.

Literary and Scientific.

THE AURORA BOREALIS AND THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—On the House, Morse, and other Magnetic Telegraphs, the effect produced by the aurora is generally to increase or diminish the electric current used in working the wires; sometimes it neutralizes it, so that in effect no fluid is discoverable on them. The Bain, or Chemical Telegraph is, however, much the best adapted for observing the precise effect produced by the Aurora. In this system, the main, orline wire, is brought into direct contact with the chemically-prepared paper, which lies on a metal disc, connected with the ground; any action of the atmospheric current is therefore immdiately recorded on paper.

During a thunder-storm, the atmospheric electricity attracted by the wires passes over them to the ground, and as it passes from the wire to the paper, it emits a bright spark, and produces a sound like the snapping of a pistol. Atmospheric electricity never remains for any length of time on the wires; it will, however, sometimes travel many miles before discharging itself, sometimes as much forty or fifty miles. The effect produced by the aurora borealis on the wires, and the record on paper is entirely different from that of the atmospheric current. Instead of discharging itself from the wires with a flash and report, and without the aid of a conductor, as is the case with the latter, it glides along the wires in a continuous stream, producing the same result on paper, as that produced by the galvanic battery. It is well known that only the positive pole of the battery produces the colored mark on the paper—the negative having the contrary effect of bleaching it; the same is also true of the two currents from the aurora—The current usually commences lightly, producing a blue line just perceptible on the paper, and gradually increasing in strength, making a dark blue, and then a black line, till finally it becomes so strong as to burn through several thicknesses of it, untill it gradually disappears, and is followed by the bleaching process, which entirely neutralizes the current from the batteries.

The aurora borealis seems to be composed of a vast mass of electric matter, resembling in every respect that generated by the electro-galvanic battery; the currents from it change, coming on the wires, and then disappearing—as the mass of the aurora rolls from the horizon to the zenith—sometimes so faintly as to be scarcely perceptible, and then so strongly as to emit one continuous blaze of fire—yet very different from what is termed atmospheric electricity, placing ground wire conductors in close proximity to the line wiers being of no avail in this instance.

NEW DISCOVERY OF ELECTRICAL INFLUENCE.—It is the general impression among scientific men, that only a small portion of the power and influence of electricity has yet been developed. One of its recent applications has been the lighting of cities.—As one of the results of this new application, we notice the following statement, which we copy from the Paris Correspondent of *The National Intelligencer.*

Science, particularly electrical science, seems to be making fresh triumphs every day. We have now to record a new application of electricity by Dr. Joseph Watson, which is exhibiting in the neighborhood of Wandsworth. The great feature of the invention is, that the materials consumed in the production of electrical light, are employed for a profitable purpose, independent of the illumination, and more than remunerating the entire expense; so that the light, which is rendered constant and brilliant, is produced for nothing. Thus, while the light is being produced by galvanic action, materials are introduced into the battery by which pigments of the finest quality are obtained; these are so valuable, that they considerably exceed the entire cost of the operation. Dr. Watson thus speaks of his invention in a pamphlet not yet published, "Our battery we have termed the chromatic battery and its produce is colors. It may seem difficult to imagine how any number of galvanic arrangements can be made to yield a great variety of colors; but when it is remembered that the real number of natural colors is small, and that a difference of tint and shade imparts to each seperate product a distinct commercial existence as a color, we may then be believed when we say, that by the use of not more then five substances introdnced into our batteries, we are able to produce no less than one hundred valuable pigments, exceeding in value, by a great percentage, the original value of the article contributed toward their production. Our mode of producing these colors consists, not in any subsequent mixing of the produes resulting from the working of our batteries, but is the result of the actual development of the electricity in the battery."

The exact process cannot be made intelligible by a short extract from the pamphlet, but the discovery is allowed to be the most valuable, and its perfect accomplishment undoubted.—*American Artizan.*

DISEASES OF THE BRAIN.—Dr. Junod, of Paris, is anxious to visit England, to introduce into practice his invention of the exhausted air-boot for diseases of the brain. He places a large metalic tube upon the leg, which is, says the Columbia Banner, exactly in the shape of a boot, and by an apparatus connected with it he gradually and completely exhausts it of air, the consequence of which is, the limb swells enormously, becoming three times the ordinary size; there is an immense quantity of blood thus determined to the lower extremity, whose capillary vessels become much distended and relief is thus given to the overloaded sanguineous system elsewhere, which is oftentimes permanent, as the limb only unloads itself from the humors driven into it; there is no re-action to be feared—the objection that first presents itself is the probability of its giving rise to varicose veins, but, continues the Banner, from the numerous experiments that have been tried, it would appear to offer a resource where there was great determination of arterial blood to the head, or where there is no venous retardation.

Petite Riviere Correspondence.

Though we cannot, at the present time, communicate the pleasing intelligence of an extensive revival, yet we are thankful to be able to report, that we have peace in our borders, and are enjoying some degree of spiritual prosperity. Our congregations continue good, and are characterized by deep seriousness, and attention to the word preached; and we are occasionally encouraged in seeing sinners enquiring, as in apostolic times, "what must we do to be saved"? It has been our privilege, to direct a few such to "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world." O! how many precious souls there are in all our congregations, who are still "afar off"—content to remain outside worshippers. These forget that it is now their privilege to enter heartily into the Divine service, and enjoy the blessedness of those, who being brought nigh, by the blood of Christ, commune with God from between the cherubim overshadowing the mercy seat.

But though many neglect, and others despise this holy privilege, and count the blood of the covenant that procured it for them, an unholy thing, yet it is cause of rejoicing that some are seen appreciating their blood-bought liberty,—entering the "holy place of the tabernacles of the most High"—the Church on earth—and seeking, through grace, to become "Israelites indeed," and spiritual worshippers of the true God. O! that in larger numbers, the "outside worshippers," may be found pressing into the *inner sanctuary*," until the children that shall be born unto us, shall say again in our ears, the place is to strait for us: give place to us that we may dwell." For the accomplishment of this object—the bringing in of these precious souls, the adorable Saviour intercedes on his mediatorial throne. For this the Spirit convinces the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment; and for this the gospel is preached; and prayer is offered night and day by the Church. May God more abundantly bless the means of his own appointment, and bring the world into his fold.

All the institutions of christianity continue to be sustained among us. Our wednesday evening prayer meetings during the past winter have proved well-springs of life to fainting souls. Our Class-meetings also, are well attended by the members generally; and are often felt to be seasons of holy influence, and spiritual profit. Connected with our Chapel of Petite Reviere, we have a little host of young recruits in the field,—mostly the result of Brother Morton's, and Brother Parson's labours, during the preceding year. A few evenings since I met upwards of forty of these in Class, to whom I renewed their Quarterly Tickets. I am thankful to say with but few if any exceptions, they continue steadfast, and most of them retain a delightful inward consciousness of acceptance with God, having "the witness of the Spirit, bearing witness with their spirit, that they are the children of God." It has never before been my privilege to meet so goodly a number of young persons for a similar purpose, namely as our rules say—"to pray together, to receive the word of exhortation, and to watch over one another in love: that they may help one another to work out their salvation." It is the writer's ardent desire, and prayer to God, that their pious Leader, with all these "Lambs of the flock" entrusted to him, may ever be led into the green pastures and beside the waters of freshness: that they may be "fat and flourishing to show that the Lord is upright."

We are also cheered by the growing attachment of our people to methodism; of which they are giving practical proof in the arrangements they are making for the permanent establishment of a Wesleyan Minister among them. Already is a Mission House in course of preparation, of sufficiently ample dimensions for the comfortable accommodation of a mission family. A subscription list has been handed round, respectably and liberally signed; and *what is best the people have done it themselves voluntarily, cheerfully, and heartily.* In this we have perfect unanimity; and all are desirous to do what they can for its completion. This is certainly encouraging to the Ministers stationed on the Circuit; and may be regarded as presaging future prosperity and enlargement, in this part of the Methodistic field. The work is going on under the direction of the Superintendent of the Circuit.

Allow me to say in conclusion: to leave my dear friends in Cornwallis, was the greatest trial to which my faith has been subjected since I have had the honour of being in the blessed work. But I trust a gleam of light has shone upon, what then was, *the palpable obscure*," The gracious providence of God has directed my way to as kind, and loving a people, as any Wesleyan Ministers, can desire to labour among; and when that providence shall direct elsewhere, many prayers will be offered for their future prosperity, and a happier meeting, and re-union, in the better Land.

Yours, &c.,

G. W. T.

Petite Riviere May, 1853.

JAPANESE RELIGION AND COSMOGONY.—An old Dutchman says, with the brevity and directness of a sailor, 'There are twelve several religions in Japan, and eleven of them are forbidden to eat meat.' If sects be counted, the number will greatly exceed twelve, or even twenty. Liberty of conscience, so far as it did not interfere with the interests of Government, or affect the peace and tranquillity of the Empire, was for a long time allowed in Japan, and (exception being had to Christianity) may be said still to obtain to a very remarkable degree. There were, no doubt, preceding and ruder forms of faith; but what is now considered the original national religion of Japan is called *Sin-syn*, from the words *Sin* (the gods) and *Syn* (faith); and its votaries are denominated *Sintoos*. All primitive mythologies are coupled with and made to rise out of cosmogony. The cosmogony of the Japanese is of the wildest sort. From primeval chaos there sprung a self-created supreme God, who fixed his abode in the highest heaven, and could not have his tranquillity disturbed by any cares. Next there arose two plastic creative gods, who framed the universe out of chaos. The universe was then governed for myriads of years by seven gods in succession. They are called celestial gods. The last of them was the only one that had a wife, and to him the earth we inhabit owes its existence.—*Macfarlane's Japan.*

THE ORIENTAL PROBLEM.—A mystical writer, who was, nevertheless, a very subtle philosopher, expressed himself, some thirty years ago, as follows:—

"The keys of Asia are laid up in CONSTANTINOPLE; and, in that city, the new Gordian knot is tied which assures the dominion of the East. There is no universal monarchy outside its walls; for, in it, Memphis, Mecca, Rome, and Jerusalem, have united the force of their destinies. Conquerors who have aspired to universal empire, and who have not known what I now state in plain words, have not known the history of the world; they have been entirely in the dark as respects the three great powers that rule the universe, and have attributed to chance, or to their star, that which flowed from a hidden origin."

The present aspect of the oriental question seems to shed some light upon the meaning of these mysterious sentences.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—We regard the "Westminster Review" as the most insidious advocate of modern infidelity now issuing from the press of Europe or America Almost every number is fraught with a liberalism in theology that seeks to sap the foundation of all religious sentiment based upon the absolute authenticity and inspiration of the sacred oracles. Its articles are written with singular ability, and are quite free from the Tom Paine vulgarity of undisguised infidelity; but there is scarcely a theological article to be found in it from the first to the last of any year's issue, of late, that is not replete with absolute antagonism to Divine inspiration of the Scriptures, and everything like experimental piety. And yet with every issue of this work we see notice after notice of its reception by religious editors, in which not a syllable is uttered about its shameless infidelity.—*Meth. Protestant.*

General Intelligence.

Per R. M. Steamer Cambria.

The principal news received is the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial statement proposing to continue the income tax on a diminishing scale for seven years, and extend to Ireland and all sums over £100; also to reduce advertisement duty upon stamps and some others; substitute 5 per cent. ad valorem duties; making 10 per cent. the maximum on manufactures; increasing the spirit duties; reducing the tea duty within the next four years to one shilling per lb. and immediately to 1s. 10½d.; all of which would supply a surplus of half a million sterling. Public opinion is divided respecting the statement; some approve of the scheme; others that it will overthrow the Ministry.

Returns of the revenue again shew an augmentation in the quarter.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the revenue for the finances of the year exceed the estimates by near £1,500,000. The expenditure had fallen short of the estimates £380,000, leaving with the surplus revenue an actual overplus of £2,426,000.

A Louth journal states that agricultural labour is now becoming so scarce in that part of the country that at this moment placards are posted at the cross-roads in several districts, offering employment, with diet and liberal wages, for farm labourers. This is an entirely new state of affairs in Ireland.

A motion in the House of Lords to inquire into the system of education pursued in the Maynooth College, Ireland, was negatived by 110 against 53.

It is proposed to remove the ashes of the Emperor Napoleon I. to the church of St. Denis, the burial place of the Sovereigns of France. Application is also made to the Austrian Government for the remains of Napoleon II., and it is said the request will be complied with.

The Pays says that the government is strong financially. "Trade in Paris moderately active.

There will be no fete at Paris on the 5th of May.

The new Spanish Ministry—Lersundi, minister of foreign affairs; Callantes, provisional justice; Egna, minister of interior; Bermudi, minister of finance; and Doval, of marine, are negotiating with Martinez Broza, and the *moderadoes.*

It transpires that the Cortez were dissolved to quash Conchi's exposures of the Cuban slave trade. The rumoured conspiracies are unfounded.

There is great distress in the manufacturing suburbs of Vienna, and the shawl and ribbon workers are almost at a stand still. An Austrian commission under Rechberg, is to proceed to Italy to examine into the state of affairs, and propose definite measures for the organization of Lombardy.

The Dutch government has protested against the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in Holland, and has withdrawn its minister from Rome.

The English and French ambassadors have arrived at Constantinople. The former has assured the merchants of a continuance of peace.

Russia is desirous of concluding with the Porte a treaty, offensive and defensive, which in certain cases would give it the right of entering the Dardanelles for the defence of its ally. The probable opposition of the other great powers to such a convention will be easily understood.

Menschikoff is said to have demanded the cession, for pecuniary indemnification, of certain portions of territory on the Georgian frontier, under the pretext of defining more precisely the Russian frontier in that quarter.

The Czar demands the protectorate over independent Montenegro, and a certain addition of territory to that small state.

Menschikoff is said to have demanded the absolute independence of all the Christians in the East, as regards everything connected with their religion. To these must be added the demand of a new occupation of the Danube provinces by Russian troops, to suppress the revolutionary spirit which Russia fancies she has discovered to exist there. Such is the object of the mission of Prince Menschik off, and the situation of affairs here is considered very serious. Russia is moreover reported to be continuing her armaments, with the intention, if necessary, of supporting her demands by force.

New Brunswick.

Licenes to keep Taverns in this city for the ensuing twelve months, have been granted by the Mayor, in whom the right is vested by Charter. The labourers employed in the Mills at the Straight Shore and Carleton struck for higher wages yesterday. There were some fears of a disturbance, and we understand the military in this garrison were in readiness to be called out. Not one of the mills are at work this morning. James Olive, Esq., Alderman of Guy's Ward, Carleton, was elected by the Common Council yesterday, Mayor of this City for the ensuing year.—*