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and from that time till her  
children's death spirit took its departure from  
the tabernacle of clay—she was a patient  
flower of no ordinary character. Few  
ever suffered, for the same length of time,  
more excruciating pain, and none with more  
calm and resignation. Her last words were  
said, "Oh light affliction, which is but  
for a moment, worketh for us a far more ex-  
tending and eternal weight of glory." Dur-  
ing her illness she was visited by several  
Christian ministers of different evangelical  
denominations, and their unanimous testimony  
was that she was one of the most deeply  
and experienced Christians with whom  
they ever conversed. For a time she felt  
it to leave her dear children, without a  
parent's oversight, to be exposed to the con-  
stant influences of a sinful world; but  
a few months before she left "this  
valley of tears" she was enabled to resign  
to the care of Him without whose  
protection a sparrow cannot fall to the ground.  
The Word of God was inexhaustibly  
valuable to her, and she was enabled to  
read it herself, she would request others  
to read to her; and she would frequently  
say, "blessed word, what comfort it brings  
my soul." Her sufferings terminated on  
the 17th inst. and in the 44th year of her  
life, and she went to be with Christ which  
is better.

O may I triumph so,  
When all my warfare's past;  
And doing, like my latest foe,  
Under my feet at last!"

The scene, at the house, on the day of her  
funeral was one of the most solemn we ever  
witnessed. The friends and neighbors, who  
were gathered in agony, and eyes swimming  
in tears, weeping over the remains of their  
in-laborer, who had watched over them in in-  
firmity, and from whose lips they had received  
divine instruction as soft and wholesome  
as the dew of heaven, and who had a  
right to feel could be unmoved. A very  
appropriate and impressive sermon was de-  
livered on the occasion from 1 John iii. 2,  
the Rev. W. Allen, who had been inti-  
mately acquainted with the deceased sev-  
enty years ago. On the death of training  
the dear children in the ways of the Lord,  
they should go, devolve, principally, upon  
the eldest son and daughter; and from the  
inspiring manner in which they have attended  
the wants of an afflicted mother for two  
years, we have every reason to believe that  
the dear children will be able to stand up  
at, by the Divine blessing, by-and-by pa-  
rents and children will meet where " sorrow  
and sighing" shall flee away, and God shall  
wipe away all tears from their eyes."

W. BYAN

Poughkeepsie, Jan. 21.

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## Provincial Wesleyan

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1860.

In consequence of the official relation which this  
paper maintains to the Conference of the Wesleyan  
Methodist Church, we require that literary, political, and  
religious matter submitted to the consideration of the  
editors, should be sent to the Editors of the Conference, shall pass through the  
hands of the Editors of the Conference, and shall be subject to their  
discretion. We do not undertake to return rejected articles.  
We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of correspondents.

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### Christian Effort.

The truth has been often repeated, and is  
constant to every one, that this is an age of  
great activity. It is an age of great activity,  
all secular pursuits. It is an age of great  
activity, we refuse to see, in religious enter-  
prise. But its activity is far from being  
developed only among those who are the  
agents of truth. The agents and advocates  
of error are ceaselessly active; and this one  
fact must impress upon all those who desire  
to spread pure and undefiled religion the  
necessity of cultivating that spirit of activi-  
ty, which exists in the evangelical churches,  
and stimulating its growth.

Behold what need there is of constant,  
unintermitting exertion on the part of Chris-  
tians. The world is still emphatically lying  
under the arms of the wicked one. Throw out  
view two thirds of the human race who  
do not profess in any form the name of  
Christ, who have not been born within the  
shadow of the Gospel, or reached by the mes-  
sage of salvation. Confrontate only those  
who are nominally Christian, and how few  
are governed by the precepts of our reli-  
gion; how small the number of those who  
are by faith in Christ! Let each indi-  
vidual who is brought, in prosecuting the  
business of life, into contact with society  
remember him, consider for one moment the  
number of his acquaintances and think how  
many are the proportion of those who appear  
to love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity;  
how many are zealous for the Lord God of Sab-  
bath; who are constantly impelled to de-  
votion and charity. Alas! it is not the num-  
ber, small, even of such as have a name to  
live? Does not an obvious and boasted in-  
difference to the affairs of the soul charac-  
terize the vast majority of those whom we  
call Christians? Amongst whom we move, and  
in whose eternal state it is alike our duty to  
be concerned, and our privilege to manifest, a  
deep interest? And do we rise in the morning  
and lift our hearts to God in gratitude for  
his mercies to us, without imploring his mer-  
cy upon those poor perishing sinners? Do  
we struggle with them in the day—and day  
after day—without the solemn thought seiz-  
ing our minds that those with whom we thus  
hold congenial intercourse are on the high-  
way to ruin, and that, exposed to the casual-  
ties of human existence, they may suddenly  
be snatched away from earth and lodged  
eternally in He? Do we enjoy their so-  
ciety here and heed not what is to become  
of them hereafter?

These are solemn questions which need  
be seriously pondered. We are sure the  
result of meditation upon them must be self-  
condemnation, and a resolution by the grace  
of God to be more active in his cause, more  
determined in our efforts to win souls to Christ,  
to realize more fully in our experience what  
it is to "stand up for Jesus," and to main-  
tain in a spirit of constant devotion to his ser-  
vice and of obedience to his command,  
"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

It seems to be taken very generally for  
granted that the work of exhortation is the  
work of the ministry, and that for laymen to  
undertake seriously and sedulously to work to  
convert souls to flee from the wrath to come is an  
unauthorized usurpation upon its sphere, an invasion of its  
 prerogative. But the Scriptures are obvi-  
ously opposed to such a limitation, and he  
whose heart is really pervaded with love to  
Christ, will not fail to be impelled by love to  
endeavor to put forth his powers to rescue them  
from souls down to perdition.

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the receipts for common school purposes for the year 1858, is \$1,244.488. The total amount paid teachers was \$920.635—an increase of \$60,402. Raised and expended for books, stationery and incidentals, \$388—increased \$13.804. Average salary of teachers, \$12.95 per day, (one \$19.92) were schools partly free, 1,650; free schools (no fees paid by pupils), 1,936—increase, 229. School houses, 3,694,—increase of 224. Stone, 1,505; of frame, 1,573 of visits paid to schools by Superintendents, 1,000; by Agents, 1,000; by Inspectors, Judges and Members of Parliament, 58,941,—increase, 9,745; visits to school or Educational Lectures, 2,957,—increase, 417. Time of keeping open the schools, the average throughout Upper Canada, 1858, 214 days. The average of the daily exercises are opened and shut with prayer, 1,510 the Bible and the scriptures are read,—increase, 35. There are 14 separate schools,—decrease, 6. There are 75 Grammar Schools, with 4,459 scholars,—increase, 1,000. The average of the Normal School was never so efficient as the whole number of volumes sent to the Normal School Libraries up to 1858, including prize books, 178,367. In Sunday School Libraries there were 254,489 volumes,—increase, 20,141. This is but a small portion culled from a very interesting mass of statistics.

Education in Lower Canada I can say is improving. I see from a reliable paper there is in 1858, "2,985 institutes, 165,986 scholars, \$459,936 contributions." The English and French newspapers recorded an increase. The figures from which I make up a steady growth in five years are as a justification system it is shackled and retarded by Jesuitism.

There is a good deal of distress in Toronto, and I am sorry to hear that there is all over the country, and the humane bestir themselves,—the House of Industry is managed with a sectarianism; and is late R-port, under the Rr. Greer, Chairman, shows that average number in the House was 106 in January, 1858; admitted since, 118. The poor do not prosper, because increased labour power relieved, 1,200. Number of convales to out door pensioners, 21,401. Allowances to poor, 11,240. Soup given from charity to April, 60 gallons of a day. Total raised, exclusive of rents, \$6,045. Donations, 1,000. The poor are relieved £400. The Ward Visitors are among the most influential ministers and gentlemen; and a good work.

The morality of Toronto is not unlikely to deteriorate. Last year several decidedly bad men were in the Corporation, and the salacious and low houses were closed in the year the elections have displaced those gentlemen—and we shall see whether for better.

I observe that from July, 1858, to June, 1859, our Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics has sent some 123 Canadian Farmers, and I am just to say (though egotistically) we are ingenious people, with our new ploughs, reapers, cutters, and sowing machines, agricultural, and automaton gates, etc! Two inventions for addressing newspapers (the one by a printer too), just come to the market, intended to be attached to printing press, and to address the papers if they are thrown off. I wish some genius to invent a patent for giving the railroad a tone the world would like to hear.—Present we have a barbarous howl: we civilized harmony."

I informed you before that the American steamer from the North Western States was as through Canada for ocean transit by Canada steamers. Since then our Post Office and General Land Office have closed certain Nationalities there are going to or to honour our Canada Mail with passage.

I have everywhere in Canada capital roads, elevating without stint, and marvellous in their claims, and the Government, and make us recollective of a merciful Providence.

I ought to be pardoned of old Canadian for the animadversion on his "fury," in the *Illustrated* of the *Indians*. My apology is, that I am about writing the letter from the continent, and had not time to wait for particulars. The ancient Atlantic coast not to blame, but compasses, soundings, or used heads,—no body knows which yet—prevented the condemnation fully, lately published in the *Illustrated*, the Canadian Ocean Mail Ships, the Canadian Steamers, as to time, leave all competitors behind; and I should greatly enjoy the fact, if the best of our steamers were at the service of the Primos of Wales and all the world, when he comes to inaugurate to inaugurate the unrivalled railway Bridge.

I hope the Director-in-Chief of Posts at Ottawa will not make this letter—like one I have forwarded—perambulatory, and send you to the windland for dispatch!

ANGLIO SAXON.

The President of the Conference has, on the commencement of the year, been engaged in discharging the duties of his office in New-Brunswick. We are to hear from him that he is in labour and heart, and greatly rejoices in his work. His health continues to be very good. The following letter will be read with interest—the extract which we take from the *Central Sentinel*:—

R. EDITOR.—As it must always afford me great comfort to hear of the advancement and labours of the President of the Conference, I take this opportunity of stating that I have participated in the performance of a visit from Dr. Richey, that long be remembered.

The Doctor arrived at Sussex Vale on Saturday afternoon, in excellent health and spirits, (which is a great mercy, in view of the advanced labours of late.) On Sunday morning and afternoon he preached to large congregations, and on Monday morning he delivered that prince of pulpit orators many of the abstruse principles of our holy religion as simple and easy to the congregation as the alphabet is to the scholar, the congregations appeared to "glorify God in his word," and were surprised and delighted to hear that, notwithstanding the fatigue of the week and the labours of the Sabbath, on the following Monday—the day of the Christian world's Prayer Meeting for the outpouring of the Divine Spirit upon all the sinners of the earth—their esteemed President, Dr. Richey, presided over the devotional exercises of three congregations, and exhorted them with "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn."

Rev. J. Allison, A.B., accompanied Dr. Richey to Sussex Vale—preached on evening a very able discourse upon the "fulfillment of the law," and the *intertributings of the King*—and the people to exclaim, "There would be no fear, though the earth be removed, and the mountains be carried into the sea; though the waters thereof be dried up, yet will we be saved."

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