

The Freeman & Wesleyan

Published under the direction of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Eastern British America.

VOLUME XIII. No. 47.

HALIFAX, N. S., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1861.

WHOLE No. 645.

Religious Miscellany.

When thou sleepest.

When thou sleepest, lull'd in slumber,
Art thou lost in vacancy?
Does no silent inward light,
Softly breaking, fall on thee?
Does no dream on quiet wing
Float a moment mid that ray,
Touch some answering mental string,
Wake a note and pass away?

When thou wakest, as the hours
Mute and blind are speeding on,
O'er that rayless path, where lovers
Muffled midnight, black and lone;
Comes there nothing hovering near,
Thought of half reality,
Whispering marvels in thine ear,
Every word a mystery?

Chanting low an ancient lay,
Every plaintive note a spell,
Clearing memory's clouds away,
Showing scenes thy heart loves well?

Songs forgot, in childhood sung,
Airs in youth beloved and known,
Whispered by that airy tongue,
Once again are made thine own.

Be it dream in haunted sleep,
Be it thought in vigils lone,
Driest thou not a rapture deep
From the feeling, 'tis thine own?
All thine own; thus need'st not tell
What bright form thy slumber blest;
All thine own; remember well
Night and shade were round thy rest.

Nothing looked upon thy bed,
Save the lonely watch-light's gleam;
Not a whisper, not a tread
Scared thy spirit's glorious dream,
Sometimes, when the midnight gale,
Breathed a moan and then was still,
Seemed the spell of thought to fail,
Checked by one ecstatic thrill;

Felt as all external things,
Robed in moonlight, smote thine eye;
Then thy spirit's waiting wings,
Quivered, trembled, swayed to fly;
Then th' aspirer, wildly aching,
Looked where, mid transcendence,
Star to star was mutely telling
Heaven's resolve and fate's decree.

O! it longed for holier fire
Than this spark in earthly sphere;
O! it soared, and higher, higher,
Sought to reach the throne above,
Hopeless quest! soon weak and weary
Flagged the spirit, drooped the plume,
And again in sadness dreary
Came the baffled wanderer home.

And again it turned for soothing
To th' unfinished, broken dream;
While, the ruffled current smoothening,
Thought rolled on her startled stream.
I have felt this cherished feeling,
Sweet and known to none but me;
Still I felt it nightly heaving
Each dark day's dependency.

The Rev. Frederic J. Jobson, D.D.

Since the days of William Dawson, there has been no better specimen of an English Methodist preacher than the subject of our present sketch. He has by his diligence, perseverance, and earnestness worked his way into as good a position in the ministry as the best of his predecessors. He entered the ministry at the age of twenty-two; after eighteen years' labour he was appointed superintendent of a London circuit, and the financial secretary of the first London district. Soon afterwards he had the distinguishing honour of representing the English Conference in America, and of earning for himself high honours and a doctor's degree. He has since had the additional privilege of being appointed the English representative at the Australian Conference, from which country he has by recently returned, to meet with a still further mark of the distinguishing honour of his brethren, in being appointed for the third time in his ministerial career of twenty-seven years, to the first London Circuit.

The Rev. Frederic James Jobson was born in the famous city of Lincoln, June 6, 1812. In addition to the advantages of a religious education and a Methodist training, he was specially designed for professional life, and was articled to Edward James Wilson, F.S.A., as an architect. So thoroughly was his mind taken up with his profession, that all his energies were directed to it, and, with his employer, was associated with Augustus Pugin, Esq., in the revival of Gothic architecture in this kingdom. When of age he still felt great attachment to his profession, and sought to combine that with the occasional exercise of his mind in preaching the everlasting Gospel. Religion had early taken full possession of his heart, and he felt its claims upon him to be strong, and ultimately, stronger than those of his worldly profession, which at that time was opening out to him the most tempting advantages.

He made his choice—finding it to be impossible to "make the best of both worlds," he elected for himself to devote his best and undivided energies to the service of God and his church. He offered himself to the Conference of Wesleyan Methodists, to which body he had previously belonged, and, with 70 other young men, he was received on trial at the London Conference, in August, 1834, receiving for his first appointment the office of third preacher to the Paternoster Circuit in the East Riding of Yorkshire, having Michael Cousins and John Rogers for his colleagues. Mr. Jobson resided at Holderness. During that year his abilities as a preacher were discovered, and after one year's labor in the world of Yorkshire, he was, at the following Conference, the celebrated Sheffield Conference, in 1835, appointed the fourth preacher in the Third Manchester Circuit, with Robert Wood for his superintendent. Here his stay was for two years only; but it was long enough in the highest ranks of the connection. In 1837 he was taken from Manchester to be the President's Ass't in the First London Circuit, with the venerable Richard Treffry as his superintendent.

In the following year, in August, 1838, he was received into full connexion, as mentioned in the First London Circuit, with Edward Underhill as his superintendent. Before the expiry of this three years at City Road, he had frequent opportunity of hearing him preach, and remember attending a service in the First London Circuit, on "Christ's Lamentation over Jerusalem." The favourable impression made upon our minds by that sermon has never died away. The service was in the old chapel of St. Luke's, Newington, with Miss Trooth's Young Ladies' School as part of the audience. Miss Trooth herself being considered, at that time, an important personage in Methodism.

In 1840, Mr. Jobson was removed to the Third London Circuit as third preacher, under Thomas Martin. After a six years' residence in London, he was stationed as the third preacher in the First Leeds Circuit, under W. Keil and F. A. West. In the year 1845 he was made the second preacher in the same circuit. At the Conference of 1846 he was appointed second preacher in the Fifth Manchester Circuit, under the Rev. F. A. West, making, in reality, a second appointment to the same circuit. Three years later he came back to London; and in 1849, at the Manchester Conference, he was again stationed in London First Circuit as fourth preacher, under the Rev. J. Fowler. This was the Conference celebrated for the expulsion of several ministers from the Connection. After a few years' stay at City-road, his stay in the metropolis will still further prolonged, for in 1852 he was raised to a higher position, and appointed Financial Secretary of the London District, and Superintendent of the Fourth London Circuit, and took up his abode at Chester-place, where we frequently met and heard him preach a large, influential, and delighted audience. A three years' residence in Lambeth made his removal necessary, according to usage; at the Conference of 1855, when he was appointed the superintendent of the Bradford Second, or Eastbrook Circuit, in Yorkshire, from which Dr. Alder had been removed a short time previously. Soon afterwards he was selected as the English representative of the Conference to the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, in which country he greatly increased his high reputation as an earnest, intelligent, and useful Christian minister; and as an acknowledgment of his services in that country the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him. He remained three years at Bradford, he was at the Conference of 1858 stationed as the Superintendent of the Huddersfield First Circuit. Shortly before this Conference he lost his best friend in the Methodist Connection, by the death of Dr. Huntington. None felt his removal more amongst the preachers than did Dr. Jobson; and that he should be removed in him at the age of 40, was less conspicuous at the ensuing Conference, when the Doctor spoke with so much warmth, and with such deep feeling, of his departed friend. His attachment was further shown by the funeral service which he preached in Eastbrook Chapel, Bradford, on July 18, 1858, which has since been published under the title of "The Servant of his Generation: a Tribute to the Memory of James Huntington, D.D., with a sketch of his character and services." It extends to 134 pages, and is dedicated to Dr. Huntington's eldest son, the Rev. W. M. Huntington.

During the third and last year of his stay in the Huddersfield Circuit—he seems to have resolved to enjoy all his circuit appointments to the full term allowed by the Conference, and to leave each place with an invitation to return as soon as possible—he was selected for the distinguished service of representing the English Conference in Australia. The British Conference, in its official address to the Australian Conference, thus introduces Dr. Jobson to their notice and regard:—"We take the opportunity of speaking of this signal token of the care and goodness of the Great Head of the Church, to observe to the reference in your address, to the subject of a more adequate supply of ministers for the work in Australia. This communication, and various other questions connected with the future working of Methodism in the southern hemisphere, have received the careful attention of the Conference; and you will see how fully the varied bearings of your evangelistic labours, in laying the foundation of a great Protestant empire, are appreciated, when we inform you that it is determined to send a deputation from England to attend the next Australian Conference, and visit some of the principal societies in connection therewith. It is our happiness to state to you that the Rev. Frederic J. Jobson, D.D., has kindly acceded to the cordial and unanimous request of his brethren to undertake this service. To multiply commendatory words concerning the fitness of this appointment were superfluous. The varied services which Dr. Jobson has rendered to this Connection have given him a thorough acquaintance with our laws and usages; his successful discharge of the duties assigned to him in connexion with the last Deputation to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America proved his genial spirit and able ministry will commend him, we are assured, to the love of his brethren and of our Churches in Australia."

Dr. Jobson sailed from England with Mrs. Jobson, immediately after the Conference, and a pleasant voyage to the other side of the globe. They met with a most cordial and hearty reception, both in Australia and New Zealand, and at every station they visited. The following extract from an Australian paper, dated January, 1861, will show the estimation in which the doctor was held:—"The Rev. S. Rabone then read the address to the Rev. F. J. Jobson, D.D., representative of the British Wesleyan Methodist Conference, the subject of which is contained in the following words:—"We cherish towards the British Conference a filial reverence and confidence, and we highly appreciate that paternal solicitude and wisdom which induced the appointment of a representative to encourage and help us in the great work which God has given us to perform in these lands. It is our desire and prayer that the Methodist Church may be one throughout the whole earth, and especially that the Australian section of it, though invested with separate government, may continue to maintain the most intimate and cordial relations with the parent Conference. We therefore hail your presence amongst us in your official capacity with the most lively and grateful satisfaction, believing

in which we rejoice." Dr. Jobson, in reply, said he was thankful to them for the hearty welcome which they had given him and his dear wife on their arrival in this colony, and for the very generous sentiments which they had expressed towards him, towards the British Conference, and towards the churches in the old country, from which he had come here specially. After an hour of great length, extending over an hour's delivery, Dr. Jobson resumed his seat amid great applause.

The Rev. Mr. Draper, as Chairman of the Victorian district, apologised for the absence of any demonstration in that colony, on the arrival of Dr. Jobson.

The Rev. Mr. Butters, as Chairman of the South Australian district, welcomed Dr. Jobson, and spoke in glowing terms of the prosperous state of the Church in South Australia.

We much regret that our space prevents our giving any extracts from the interesting, animating, and most valuable speech, which Dr. Jobson delivered at the recent Conference, in giving an account of his journey out, his sojourn in Australia and New Zealand, and his return. Our regret is lessened by the report, in accordance with the desire expressed at the Conference, that Dr. Jobson has nearly ready for press an account of his visit to Australia, and of the churches and societies he there visited. Such a work from such a pen cannot fail to be of great interest and of great value.

Besides the two works we have named, Dr. Jobson is the author of an octavo volume on "Chapel and school architecture as appropriate to the buildings of Nonconformists, particularly those of the Wesleyan Methodists;" also "A Mother's Portrait, being a memoir of filial affection, with sketches of Wesleyan Life," &c., a memoir of his excellent mother, elegantly written, elegantly printed, elegantly illustrated, and altogether a charming book, also "America, and American Methodism, illustrated from original sketches from the author," giving an account of his visit to that country as the deputation from the British Conference in 1856.

We have not exhausted half the material which might be used in preparing a biographic sketch of the amiable, earnest, genial, and intelligent gentleman whose portrait we this day present to our readers. He must be heard to be appreciated when he is heard.

Dr. Jobson married Miss Colson, daughter of James Colson, Esq., of Beverley, Yorkshire, a lady eminently qualified to be the wife of an earnest Methodist preacher, and who accompanied him in his recent long and perilous travels to Australia.—*Christian Cabinet.*

"Man the Life Boat."

How often has the hurried utterance of these words caused every pulse in the bosom of manhood to vibrate with quickened motion. The following incident from a late number of *Sharp's Magazine*, is but one of many of the same kind. The affecting case of the dear little cabin boy reminds us forcibly of the moral lessons in our daily life, amid which scores of the young and friendless sink to ruin. True, their faces are not like his, covered with gore, but they are sadly marred by the spoiler, and a gulf yawns before them, more fearful than that of old ocean when lashed by the storming. Moral life-boats are pushing out, but not in force adequate to the emergency. Who will come to the rescue, or work by proxy, here and now?—*Ed.*

"Man the life-boat!" voices are planging.
Mid the striding waters of sin;
Mid the waves, the moral life-boat,
Group the hand and take them in.

The year of grace 1861 came in on our English north-eastern coast in storm and fury. For the last two days of the dying year a tempest had been brewing; and on New Year's day, when we quiet city folks were exchanging "compliments of the season," many anxious eyes were turned seaward, and many an anxious heart was throbbing at the wind rose, and rose, and still rose. Many vessels outward bound put ashore, and had to run as far as Leith Roads for shelter. Soon after daybreak, on the first day of January, the coast-guard man on Yennemuth Point, looking out seaward, saw a vessel deeply laden, with a flag of distress flying. She was struggling to the northward, but struggling in vain, and rapidly driving in upon the shore. The coast-guard men followed her along the shore, and, as they went on, the people of the villages turned out to join them; so that ere long, each headland had its anxious crowd, looking, pitying, trembling. It was a very sad sight to see. The vessel's sails had mostly been blown away, and she grew more unmanageable amid the terrible seas that broke around and over her. At length, abandoning the desperate chance of getting to the northward, she crew, at the last chance of life, ran on Whiteley Sands. She was so close of land, her crew, when she struck, were still three-quarters of a mile from the shore. It was impossible to reach her with rockets. Only one hope remained—the life-boat! As fast as they could run through the driving wind and rain, coast-guard men and fishermen made off for Callerocks, where was stationed the Ferry Life-boat. Six horses were fastened to her carriage, and down they came with a gallop to the sands. She was speedily manned—thank God, no life-boat is ever useless for want of brave men to form her crew! The men pulled out as for their own lives, and not a moment too soon did they reach the ship, which was now broadside on to the sea, her crew in the rigging, and the waves breaking over her as if they were a wall of iron. The vessel was a life-boat laid alongside; the vessel was a grapple, and the boat held to her by a strong rope. Instantly the crew had to man their respective deliverers; but even as they left the rigging three of them were swept into the sea. The life-boat was handled with a glorious skill. The crew were at once picked up, and the third went down to his death in a strong hand, and with a grasp of iron, by the hair, and dragged him up to life. Two other men were got into the boat; did any remain on board the ship? Yes! how overlooked, how so left to die we know not—but the little cabin boy remained. The boy's cry for help grew very pitiful; he had got wounded in the head and was covered with blood. One of the life-boat's crew has since said that every face round him grew white and sick, and tears came from rough eyes, and he shed them. "They clenched their teeth, and with their own lives in their hands, dashed in their boat to save him. The sea beat

her back. They dashed in again to be swept back once more. Again and again they tried; the life-boat, crying terribly in his great loneliness and despair. He was so young, and the coast was so near! But in another minute the vessel would part and the fall of her masts would crush the life-boat. Then, sacrificing one life to save many, a brave man gave the order in a hoarse, broken voice, "cut the rope." In an instant she was swept away under the vessel's stern—not a second too soon, for at once the mainmast fell with an awful crash, on the very spot she had just left, and the vessel parted in two. The boy—his face was covered with blood!—fell into the sea. Clenched in agony or clasped in prayer, his little hands were seen once—twice, lifted over the waves; the tempest swept away his boyish cry before the roar and tumult of the winds. He did not rise again. The life-boat was pulled back.

Drawing Nearer.

"For now is your salvation nearer than when ye believed."
Nearer! yes! we feel it not
Mid the rushing of the strife,
As we mourned our wretched life,
Tossed beneath our shadowed lid,
By each step our worn feet tread,
We were drawing near to God.

When the day was all withdrawn,
And we walked in twilight dim;
When we waited for the dawn
Of the ever blessed Light;
When those hours of darkness dim,
We were drawing near to Him.

When, beneath the sudden stroke,
All our joys of life went down—
When our best beloved broke
Earthly bonds, to take their crown,
By the upward path they trod,
Nearer drew to our God.

In those days of bitter woe,
When we saw their smile no more,
When our hearts were bleeding slow,
Stricken—stricken—O! how sore!
While we lay beneath the rod,
We were near to our God.

When upon our lifted eye
Gleamed a vision of our Home,
When we saw the glory high,
Flooding all that spotless dome;
In that hour of rapturous sight,
Pressed we nearer to our delight.

Through the long and vanished years,
Doubting, struggling, and depressed,
Shrouded with their mists of tears,
We were passing to our rest;
Tempted, and current-driven,
Ever drawing nearer heaven.

Religious Intelligence.

Speech of Rev. W. Arthur at the Leeds Missionary Anniversary.

The Rev. William Arthur, one of the General Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, said a friend had asked him if there was any danger of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on. Perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of Christian people, than to any other source of income whatever. At the same time he did not dislike year by year paying their bankers interest for borrowed money, as they were obliged to do, because the expenses began when the year began, and the income began when the year was about half ended. However, if calculated in the way of the Society becoming bankrupt, and so on, perhaps, if they went to the Directors of the Bank of England, and told them that they were a body spending upwards of £100,000 a year, but having no assured income, the Directors would conclude that the establishment was in great danger of becoming bankrupt. And yet he (Mr. Arthur) did not believe it was. Although they had not one sort of assured income, he would rather trust to the influence of the grace of God, and the loving affection of