

disease which terminated her earthly life, and, as she was very young, yet she graciously supported her mind, and was enabled to express her unshaken confidence in the Saviour; and, after faithfully and affectionately exhorting the members of the family to meet her in the heavenly world, she quietly fell asleep in the 59th year of her age. Her funeral was attended by a very large number of connections and friends; and the discourse was preached by the Rev. A. M. P. in the absence of the resident Minister, May 13, 1850.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Readers must send their communications to the Editor, and, unless they contain the names of subscribers, or remittances, free of postage, and at the same confidence, with their proper initials and no. The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions expressed in the articles, and those intended for publication, when contained in the same letter, should, if they may be separated when they reach us, be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Editor and Exchanges, as should be addressed to the Editor, N. B. weekly, on Saturday Morning—Terms Ten Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage—half yearly in advance—Single Copies three pence each. Correspondents of the North, South, and New York Districts are our Agents; who will receive and make remittances.

THE WESLEYAN.

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DURABILITY OF SPIRITUAL GOOD.

Permanency gives value to acquisitions. Transient possessions lose much of their value from the fact of their being evanescent. Earthly good is fleeting. Than this, truth is more certain. Yet with strange truth the generality of men occupy their thoughts, tax their talents, exert their powers, to obtain that only which perishes in the using; whilst the immortal signs and languishes, and suffers the pangs of disappointment, amid possessions so unsatisfactory, so incommensurate with ardent, infinite desires, and its limited capacity. Though millions have, with almost intensity, pursued this adventurous course of extreme folly; and though blighted hopes, like wrecks of costly richly-freighted ships, lie scattered in sections on the shores of time, a warning to the thoughtless and deluded; yet millions more, as they succeed to the activities of, with heedless steps, and with equal vanity, follow the ruinous example of predecessors—their failures, in turn, wishing to others an impressive comment on the wise man's experience of earth—“Vanity of vanities; all is vanity, at profit hath a man of all his labour, when he taketh under the sun?”—This perishing laboriousness ends in defeat, not use there is no permanent good to be gained, but because a wrong object has been aimed at—a wrong direction has been taken to exertion—and the things of sense have been falsely invested with qualities which inhere only in a higher order of reality. “The things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal.” Seeking their good from sourness, whence God never designed it to be derived, their labour “satisfieth not”—their visitations are both unsatisfactory and transient, like “the grass upon the housetops, which withereth afore it groweth up; where the mower filleth not his hand; nor the bindeth sheaves his bosom.” In this life, men walk in a vain show, and expend strength, and strength, and toil, for that which, in the end, will prove like a dream in one awaketh. We would that we could impress this stubborn truth, to some

good purpose, in the minds of the votaries of the world!

The treasures of the renewed and sanctified heart are imperishable, more enduring than gold, more lasting than the granite mountain, or the *basas* of the “everlasting hills.” These shall be destroyed—those shall abide for ever. The final consummation of christian virtue is expressed in the all-comprehensive phrase—“eternal life.” Substantial and permanent good is matter of present enjoyment by all truly christian persons. They have in possession a foretaste, a pledge of celestial joy. The grapes, and pomegranates, and figs of Eschol, were not more an assurance, to the Israelites, of the fruitful soil of Canaan, than the present satisfactions of the indwelling Spirit, are an earnest to the meek and faithful followers of the Lamb of their future blessedness, their heavenly inheritance, which is “incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away.” “Blessed”—truly happy—even now, “are they that do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city.” Amid the agitations of life, they have “rest for their souls.” Amid all the losses incident to the present fluctuating scene, they, like Mary, have “chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from them.” Built upon Christ, the corner-stone, the habitation of their happiness and hopes shall stand secure “when earth's foundations melt away!” Hearing and following the voice of Christ, the good Shepherd, he gives unto them “eternal life, and none shall pluck them out of his hand.” Having “suffered with him” here, they shall be also “glorified together” with him hereafter.—Victorious over all their enemies, their brows shall be encircled with the fadeless chaplet of immortal glory, and they shall wave the palms of triumph before the throne. Their happiness, commenced on earth in the subjugation of their souls to the grace and authority of their Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, shall be matured in his presence, where no evil can annoy, no enemy disturb, the smooth surface of their hallowed peace, glowing and flashing with the radiance of heaven's glory.

“O ye blest scenes of permanent delight!
Full above measure! lasting, beyond bound!
A perpetuity of bliss, is bliss!”

Here, then, is an object worthy of the ambition of earth's most favoured sons—one which will give full play to their most vigorous energies—one which will amply reward the greatest sacrifice, the most unwearied effort. But who are willing to secure it? To place their souls at the feet of Christ? To take upon them his yoke—to bear his burden? To become his disciple, and follow the Lamb whithersoever he may direct?—This blessedness cannot be purchased—“It cannot be gotten for gold, neither shall silver be weighed for the price thereof.” But in seeking it, there are both direction and encouragement in the fact, that a broken and a contrite heart, God will not despise. “Blessed are the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of God.” The way of humility is the way to honour. The path of piety will conduct to glory. “Riches and honour are with me,” says Christ, the personification of divine wisdom; “yea, durable riches and righteousness.” “Blessed is the man that heareth me, watching daily at my gates, waiting at the posts of my doors. For whoso findeth me findeth life, and shall obtain favour of the Lord. But he that sinneth against me, wrought his own soul; all they that hate me love death.” Let us, then, turn our hearts from the vanities of

life, and choose God for our enduring portion, and lay up our treasure in heaven, where neither moth corrupteth nor thieves break through and steal.

“A fountain of Life and of Grace
In Christ, our Redeemer we see:
For us, who his offers embrace,
For all, it is open and free:
Jehovah himself doth invite
To drink of his pleasures unknown;
The streams of immortal delight,
That flow from his heavenly throne.”

HON. JUDGE MARSHALL.

We note that our old friend the Hon. JUDGE MARSHALL “ably presided” at a Wesleyan Missionary Meeting held at Whitehaven on the 24th of April last. The Hon. Gentleman appears unwearied in doing good, whether at home or abroad.

The Church in China.

The following is an extract from a letter from an Episcopal missionary clergyman at Shanghai:—“but the great event to us was the opening of our large new church, in the very midst of the Chinese city. It was on Sunday last—the first Sunday in 1850. For hours before the appointed time numbers of people were waiting about the gateways, and when the doors were open the crowd was such that there was great difficulty in getting them seated. Many of our English and American friends were there also, and took their places in one of the side galleries. When three o'clock came, the Bishop, Mr. McClatchie, and myself, he in his robes and we two in our surplices, went and took our seats in the chancel. The Bishop began with the consecration service adapted to the circumstances, and then a young Chinese convert (who is also a candidate for the ministry) came forward and read aloud a petition, stating that one Mr. Appleton, of America, who honoured God, and had heard that the people of Shanghai worshipped idols, had sent 5,000 dollars to build this house, and the house being now built, he begged that the Bishop would set it apart from all common uses, and consecrate it to the service of the true God. The Bishop then offered the prayers of consecration, and handed me the deed, which I read aloud to all the people to let them know that their building was now dedicated for ever to the service of the one true God, whose name is Jehovah. The people seemed to be very much struck with the whole of this service, and if you consider that this was done in the midst of a city of 200,000 inhabitants, all hitherto given to idolatry, and that one of the most frequented shrines or temples was actually within hearing of our voices, you may judge of the striking novelty of the scene.”

Churches in San Francisco.

A Correspondent of the New York Christian Advocate and Journal, says—“In common with others who have not visited California, I supposed that about the whole of its inhabitants were emulous to excel in rendering supreme homage to gold. Judge of my agreeable surprise, then, on arriving here, at finding that during the period occupied in making the voyage around Cape Horn, five Protestant Churches had been organized in this city alone, besides a number more in other parts of this State. It was, indeed, cheering and delightful to find that even in California there were many who loved God supremely, and were putting forth vigorous efforts to extend the Messiah's kingdom over this portion of the globe.

During the first Sabbath of my residence here, I was permitted thrice to go up to the house of the Lord, and engage in the delightful services of the sanctuary. Not only did I feel grateful to a beneficent Father for kindly bringing me here, but also in spreading for me, in this supposed wilderness, so rich a spiritual feast. Rev. Brother Taylor, in his most pleasing manner, portrayed the pleasure and benefit of being an Israelite in deed and in truth, in whom there is no guile, and the listening countenance of that crowded audience gave plain indications that the seed of the Gospel was falling into a soil which the Holy Spirit had rendered generous, and would ere long produce more abundantly the fruits of righteousness. The evangelical Churches here seem to be

devoted and faithful, and are evidently exerting a powerful influence for good upon this community. There have not, as yet, been many conversions; but these Church organizations enable Christians to operate systematically, and hence gambling and the desecrating of the Sabbath are on the decrease. The churches are filled with attentive hearers, and religion is everywhere treated, at least, with apparent respect.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The splendid R. M. Steamer *Asia*, Captain Judkins, arrived at this port on Monday morning last at 6 o'clock. She was detained off the harbour by fog during the preceding night. We give our usual synopsis of News, which on the whole will be found interesting.

RETROSPECT OF THE WEEK.

THE PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords the Duke of ARGYLL successfully advocated the claim of Mr. Ryland, late clerk of the Executive Council of Lower Canada, for compensation from the Imperial Government for the loss of the emoluments of that office. His case was brought forward last year, and it was hoped that the Colonial legislature would make due compensation. This not having been done, the House of Lords has now by a majority of five, and in opposition to government, asserted its opinion that his claims ought no longer to be avoided or overlooked.

The Duke of WALLINGFORD, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, took occasion to say that this university, though anxious to introduce every useful improvement, would not repeal the statutes by which the different colleges were governed: the Duke hoped it would not be compelled to submit to an enquiry tending to the repeal of those statutes.

Mr. AWREY's Bill for the regulation of the river-fisheries in Ireland was lost on the second reading, owing to an almost general impression that its machinery was ineligible, and that it would interfere with private rights, and be injurious to the mill interest.

Instead of the Factories Bill being proceeded with by Lord ASHLEY, there appeared in all the journals a letter from the noble lord advising the operators to accept the compromise offered by Government. Sir GEORGE GAYNE brought in a bill to repeal an Act of Edward VI., which permits the holding of fairs on Sundays. We know, from our own observation, that these fairs are now gratuitous nuisances, desecrating, in many a country spot, the usual Sabbath quiet of the village, without any advantage except to the tavern keeper.

The Manchester Rectory Division Bill was brought up for consideration; Mr. GOULBURN proposed to increase the salary of the Canons from £200 to £250. This called up Sir B. HALL, who gave such a description of the Collegiate church and its Charity school, as it may be hoped will be useful. Mr. GOULBURN's amendment being negatived, the other clauses were agreed to. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced that he had re-constructed his Stamp Duties Bill, so as to include the clauses proposed by Mr. MULLINGS; the stamp on conveyances and transfers is to be a uniform one per cent., and on mortgages and bonds an eighth. The third reading of the Irish Parliamentary Voters Bill was met by a compact opposition, Sir J. WALSH moving that it be read a third time that day six months. The debate was an animated one, and Mr. STURT's brilliant speech put far into the shade the subsequent carrying of Mr. DISRAELI, who spoke more against Sir J. GRAHAM than against the measure. Lord J. RUSSELL rose, labouring under indisposition, but his short speech in favour of the Bill was full of weight and dignity. The party of Sir ROBERT PEEL voted with the majority for the third reading; the numbers were 254 for, and 186 against, the Bill. The opposition cheered the announcement as the majority was only 68; and they rely confidently on being able to raise the qualification, or defeat the measure in the House of Lords.

The Australian Colonies Government Bill was read a third time. Mr. GLADSTONE moved, and Mr. ROXBURGH supported, an amendment to defer the Bill until the Governors, Legislatures, and people of those Colonies, should have had an opportunity of considering its provisions. Some of these provisions, Mr. GLADSTONE remarked, had been met with objection by the Governors and Councils of South Australia and New South Wales—the latter colony being especially opposed to a constitution with a single chamber. Mr. HAZELI replied that to refer the Bill to the local Legislatures, would be a proceeding unprecedented; he contended that it was generally acceptable as it stood, while the Colonies would themselves have a power of modification, subject only to the veto of the Crown. The amendment was lost by a majority of 95. Mr. ROXBURGH then moved a clause to enable the several Legislatures of British North America to establish a General Federative Assembly. This was withdrawn; as was likewise one, moved by Mr. AGNEW, respecting New Zealand. The state of that colony is so satisfactory that its representative constitution will be restored with some amendments, which are to be introduced next session. Another motion, placing the waste lands of the Australian Colonies at the disposal of the several local Legislatures, was rejected on a division.

A variety of practical difficulties having been suggested regarding the minor details of the projected Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, Her MAJESTY's Commissioners for the Promotion of that object, have issued a statement explanatory

of the principles by which they will be guided on the points in question. Amongst the regulations they have resolved to adopt concerning the articles furnished by foreign exhibitors, it has been decided that the productions of all nations shall be exhibited together, according to the nature of the articles produced, and not according to the place of their origin. The same principle will be applied to articles of British manufacture; as the harmony of the entire exhibition will be the leading consideration, which no local or individual arrangements will be permitted to disturb. Manufacturers exhibiting articles which can properly be placed together under the same classification, will be permitted to arrange them in their own way; the cost of glass cases, frames, and similar contrivances which any individual may choose to employ for the display or protection of his goods, being, of course, defrayed by himself. The general security and police of the Exhibition will be provided for by the Commissioners; but exhibitors desirous to employ their own servants to preserve, or keep in order, their goods, or to explain them to visitors, will have permission to effect them to do so. Such persons, however, will be strictly prohibited from inviting visitors to purchase the goods of their employers, as the Exhibition is intended for purposes of display only, and not for those of sale. On the same ground, prices will not be permitted to be affixed to articles exhibited. The cost at which articles can be produced will obviously, in some cases, enter into the question of the distribution of rewards, but the prices must be stated only in the invoice furnished to the Commissioners by the exhibitor.

In Paris—and Paris is France—the absorbing topic is the fate of the Electoral Reform Bill. There can be little doubt that the bill will become law, but it is not by any means likely that the majority in its favour will be at all so great as that which carried the question of its immediate urgency last week, in preference to the previous orders of the day. The hostility of the extreme Republican and Communist party to the measure is as inveterate as ever, but the Government appear to be taking all possible precautions to repress any insurrectionary movement. Paris is at this moment little else than one vast garrison. Besides police and National Guards, there are quartered in the various barracks and fortresses of the city and its environs, 135,000 of the regular troops of the line, which immense army will be increased in the course of the week to 150,000 men. The obvious determination of the Government is, should an outbreak take place, by the most summary and decided measures to crush it on the spot and at the moment of its appearance, and thus to prevent its extension to the departments. The extent of the preparations made for this purpose has visibly cooled the martial ardour of many of those who, a few weeks ago, were most ready to engage a descent on the streets, and an invasion of the genius of bonaparte. Such a step, they plainly see, would be an act of downright and sheer insanity, in the face of the overwhelming force at the disposal of the authorities.

The rival conferences at Berlin and Frankfort are still deliberating. The Plenipotentiaries to the Austrian Congress represent not only that empire, but Saxony, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Denmark, and several of the Rhenish principalities. Baden and Hanover have each despatched the party of its immediate neighbours, the latter going over to the south, while Baden as for the present committed to Prussia.

As a pendant to our notice of Sardinian affairs last week, we have now to add that Archbishop FARNONI, having advised his clergy to resist the enforcement of the law, and given in his own person the example of refusing to appear before a lay tribunal, has been, for that contempt, as respectfully as possible, imprisoned in the citadel of Turin; where he is said to enjoy comfortable lodgings, a promenade within the precincts of the fortress, and leisure to reflect upon the acts which have conducted him to that destination.

The failure of the good offices of Baron GROS in the matter of the British claims on Greece, and the consequent renewal of the blockade of the Piræus by the squadron under Vice-Admiral PAKER, have been followed by the unconditional concession, on the part of the Greek government, of all the points at issue, and the delivery of a Treasury note payable at sight, in liquidation of the pecuniary demands of the British Minister at Athens.

It is evident however, that the relations of England with France and Russia are not of the most peaceful nature. The French ambassador has left London, by order of his Government. And the Russian Minister's relations with Lord Palmerston are anything but satisfactory. The whole difficulty has grown out of the Greek question. The reason assigned for the withdrawal of the French ambassador is that England, by her cavalier treatment of Baron de Gros, in the negotiations on the Greek question has insulted the French nation. It is a bad feature in the case that, when the announcement of the minister's recall was made in the National Assembly, it was received with applause from all sides of the Chamber.

British relations with France have been freely discussed in both houses of Parliament, but nothing was elicited to clear up the apparent mystery hanging over the question. The premier declared that if the Baron de Gros had remained three days longer at Athens, the misunderstanding would not have occurred. Lord Palmerston in reply to questions on the subject said, “I trust that nothing can arise out of these circumstances likely to disturb the friendly relations between England and France.” Lord Lansdowne, in the Upper House, admitted the recall of the French Ambassador was an affair of importance, but he denied that it was of great importance, and intimated that the French Government required his presence in the National Assembly to give such explanations as the case required.