

each of these receives the sum due to his particular class : should the individuals of which this is composed be very numerous, he in his turn subdivides, till at length the various claimants receive their due. The transaction is not, therefore, simply that of a proprietor paying his men, but it involves itself into a much more complicated form, and the men must necessarily have a common place of rendezvous to adjust their various accounts.

That this difficulty may be obviated, and that it is in fact nearly as easy to pay on the premises as to adjourn to another house, we happen to be furnished with a practical proof. The proprietor of a large concern, not residing on the spot where it is carried on, had recently occasion to proceed to that place, in order to examine more particularly how the works were conducted. He immediately perceived the bad effects arising from the system of paying the workmen at a drinking-house, and determined at once to abolish the practice. This intention was strongly combated by the superintendent, who assured him that it was an impossibility to pay all the men at the works, for if the few to whom he delivered the money, for their respective divisions, were to receive it on the premises, they would, of their own accord, repair to the usual pay-house with those to whom the money was due, in order to make a settlement among themselves.

The gentleman persevered, however, in his intention ; and on the day of payment, he himself, without any assistance, paid into the hands of each workman, before he left the premises, the wages due to him. He thus proved the practicability of the alteration, and acquired the right of insisting that henceforth the plan should always be pursued. By a little method, and by the aid of a few assistants, this work would of course be comparatively easy to one understanding its practical details ; if in the absence of those advantages, it was accomplished without any difficulty in the manner we have described, by one quite new to the business, in an establishment where numerous work-people are employed, it follows that this objection is of no weight in any respect whatsoever.

Correspondence

HORTON, 11th Dec.

Extract of a Letter from Cornwallis.

It gives us great pleasure to inform you that we have had a very delightful *Protracted Meeting* at Cornwallis. We continued it twelve days, during the whole of which time the Lord was pleased to favour us with the most gracious tokens of his presence. About the middle of the meeting Mr. Sloop came to our assistance, and though after two days he was obliged to return to his Circuit, he, by great exertion, came again to our help on the two last days. Our services generally continued till about 8 or 9 o'clock, P. M. I never before witnessed such a glorious display of the power of saving grace. The altar, the aisles, and many of the pews nearest to the altar, were often crowded with mourning penitents, imploring

mercy and redemption through the great atonement. About 90 persons have given us their names on trial for membership, and I think from 40 to 50 obtained peace from God at the meetings. The congregations were very large, solemn and devout. It is readily acknowledged by all that HABITANT was never before favoured with such a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Oh, may this precious fruit of redeeming love remain, and abound, until our God shall be glorified in the salvation of all the people of this favoured country. I would also remark, as a circumstance not a little cheering to my mind, that this revival commenced the *very next day* after we had gratefully and solemnly celebrated the centenary of Methodism. We are therefore constrained to hail this gracious visit of the Holy Spirit as an *encouraging pledge* that Methodism, in its second Century, shall not be less distinguished than in the *first*, by the peculiar favour and presence of the Great Head of the Church, and its mighty moral influence throughout the length and breadth of our fallen world. Three of our own children, Eliza, Selina, and Henry, after much distress of mind, and much prayer, were enabled thankfully to magnify God for his mercy to them through the love of his love. Praise the Lord.

I remain, Dear Brother,

Yours affectionately,

HENRY POPE.

Theology.

ON THE NATURE, SUBJECTS, AND MODE OF CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.

(Continued from page 350.)

THE next instance is that of Lydia. The words of the acts are, "who when she was baptized, and her house." The great difficulty with the Baptists is to make a house for Lydia without any children at all, young or old. This, however, cannot be proved from the term itself, since the same word is *commonly* used in the Scripture to include children residing at home with their parents : "One that ruleth well his own house, having his children in subjection with all gravity." It is however conjectured, *first*, that she had come a trading voyage from Thyatira to Philippi, to sell purple ; as if a woman of Thyatira might not be settled in business at Philippi as a seller of this article. Then, as if to mark more strikingly the hopelessness of the attempt to torture this passage to favour an opinion, "her house" is made to consist of journeymen dyers, "employed in preparing the purple she sold ;" which, however, is a notion at variance with the former ; for if she was on a mere trading voyage, if she had brought her purple goods from Thyatira to Philippi to sell, she most probably have brought them ready dyed, and would have no need of a dying establishment. To complete the whole, these journeymen dyers, although not a word is said of their conversion, nor even of their existence, in the whole story, are "raised into the brethren," (a term which manifestly denotes the members of the Philippian church,) whom Paul and Silus are said to have seen and comforted in the house of Lydia, before they departed !

All, however, that the history states is, that "the Lord opened Lydia's heart, and she attended unto