

As in the estimation of the Executive Committee it is very important that there should be a full "Board" at the ensuing meeting, I take the liberty on their behalf, of earnestly requesting a punctual attendance from each of the members.

The next Term will commence (D. V.) on Thursday, the 7th August next. We hope to be allowed to welcome then a large number of new students.

I am, Mr. Editor, Yours very truly,
H. PICKARD.
Sackville, N. B., May 26th, 1851.

The Rev. Charles Churchill.

We notice, with a high degree of gratification, that our old friend and brother, the Rev. CHARLES CHURCHILL, in prospect of his removal from Quebec, where he has been labouring during the last two or three years, has been presented with an ADDRESS, and a "service of Plate," by the Trustees, members and congregation of our Church in that City, in token of their appreciation of his services, and as an acknowledgment of "his abilities as an earnest preacher of the gospel." Mr. Churchill made a suitable reply—valuing the accompaniment, as he stated, solely on account of the "kind feelings" by which it was prompted. The *Quebec Morning Chronicle* says:—

"It gives us pleasure to find the many excellent qualities of Mr. Churchill so well acknowledged. Since his stay among us, he has been always ready to assist, even beyond the sphere of his clerical duties, and by every means in his power, in any enterprise which seemed to be for the welfare of Quebec. At a railway meeting or in the lecture room, he felt himself equally at home. He has excellent taste and much energy of character, the effects of which we see in the testimonial and address."

The President of the British Conference has issued a Circular requesting the Connexion at large to observe a monthly day of especial humiliation and prayer, up to the time of the meeting of Conference. It would be only the duty of the Wesleyans in these Provinces to engage in similar acts. The state of the Christian world at the present time requires all truly God-fearing and God-honouring people to humble themselves beneath the mighty hand of God, and by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, to seek more earnestly than they have been wont to do, the universal revival and extension of pure Christianity. This, more than any other mere instrumentality, would check the rampancy of papal aggression, and compel the hosts of Rome to lower their lofty tone of defiance, and instead of attacking the citadels of Protestantism, to concentrate their forces to defend their own towers.

The Treasurers of The Wesleyan Supernumeraries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—

Windsor Circuit,	£2 4 9
Halifax,	5 17 8½

TELEGRAPH MEETING AT YARMOUTH.—A public Meeting, called by Mr. Hyde, was held in the Court House yesterday. Joseph Shaw, Esq., High Sheriff, presided, and Mr. Samuel Brown was appointed Secretary. Mr. Hyde addressed the meeting at considerable length, and was followed by Hon S. Brown and Thomas Killan, Esq. A resolution was passed pledging the construction of a line of Telegraph from Yarmouth to Digby or Shelburne, immediately on its being rendered certain that the remaining portion of the line to Halifax would be completed. It is intended that the whole line hence to Canis should be in operation next fall.—*Herald*.

Dr. RICHES took passage in the R. M. Steamer *Cambria*, which sailed from this port yesterday morning for England. He will extend his visit, we believe, sufficiently long, to be present at the approaching Conference. We wish him a safe and speedy passage across the Atlantic.

We shall be glad to receive for publication an early account of the proceedings of the New Brunswick District Meeting, now in session.

The Anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Since our Missionary Society has assembled in Exeter Hall, the interior of that edifice has considerably changed its aspect. A new and elevated ceiling, a greatly extended platform, and other minor changes have better adapted the building to conduct sound. Within this improved Hall, and surrounded by all the excitement of the great Exhibition, the friends of our Missions assembled on Monday, May 5th. It was the first day on which admission to the Crystal Palace could be obtained for the moderate sum of five shillings, and doubtless the temptation would be strong to many. Yet the attendance testified that neither the inducements of the time, nor the efforts of the detractors had deprived the Missions of their friends. Some were not free from apprehension that the same spirit which had disturbed the meeting of last year would not be quite mute

even now. But from beginning to end not a breath of dissent was heard. All seemed hale and hearty feeling, loyalty to the great cause of Missions, and loyalty to the particular society whose proceedings were under review. Few will forget the feeling, when Dr. Duff, in the midst of his enflaming appeal, protested against venting any party rancour on the Missions, and cried out, "What have the poor heathen done?" Alas for any heart there, that had allowed itself to be seduced by the most gigantic scheme of "doing evil that [supposed] good might come," which has, perhaps, ever been propounded under guise of religion. Such a heart must have felt in those simple words, the sting of a tremendous reproach, "What have the heathen done?" The heart of the meeting was equally shown, when the same eloquent lips spoke, in worthy tones, of the sage like men at the head of the Society. When Dr. Ryerson, in reading the vote of thanks to the Secretaries, pronounced the name of Dr. Bunting, it was received with one of those bursts of high enthusiasm which belong to great struggles, and express great emotions. The appearance of Dr. Newton and Mr. Jackson was each an occasion to display its sympathies, of which this meeting availed itself most heartily. That day, once more our Missionary Society seemed anew to feel that peace was within her walls. But amid the gratitude with which one regarded the sight, it was natural to wonder at the heart of man, when we remembered that, to some, even those tokens of peace and prosperity would be unwelcome, and signs of confusion and paralysis would have been acceptable. Who, that rejoices in the progress of the Mission cause, but would shudder to think of his falling to a state in which its halting could give him pleasure? But let who will slacken in his support of the Mission cause, an amount of God's sovereign blessing rests upon it, by which it will unfailingly be secured "troops of friends."

A feature of the meeting, which all seemed to hail with true pleasure, was the presidency of Mr. Farmer, the Society's munificent benefactor and unwearied servant. While the annals of Wesleyan Missions survive, the name of Thomas Farmer will be embalmed. As to the Report, we have perhaps never heard it read with greater effect, than it was read by Dr. Alder, and never received with tokens of greater favour. The speaking was of a truly Missionary character. The Exhibition, and other events, seemed to present unwonted temptations to the speakers to forget the matter in hand; but one and all were borne along by the great theme of Missions much more exclusively than has often been the case, when the temptations to digress were by no means so strong. Dr. Duff did all that plain, powerful, and eloquent speaking could do, to convince us that we are only setting out on our great errand of evangelizing the world. The past yields us glorious first fruits, but the harvest as yet is great, and the labourers as yet are few. Over the first fruits we may rejoice and ought to rejoice; but it is no time to sit down and be satisfied, while yet the bulk of the work remains to be done. The statements and appeals of Dr. Duff, worthily followed up by Mr. Griffith, will surely convince our whole Connexion, that the time has arrived when we ought, as a Body, to take up the cause of the East in earnest. In China we have nothing; in India little. These two countries contain half the population of the globe. An effort to send thither a Mission of a strength worthy at once of a work so great, and of a Society so large, is called for by every consideration that affects the glory of Christ, the conversion of the world, or our own future position among evangelizing bodies.

Ireland was fitly represented by Dr. Appelbe, our Colonial missions by Dr. Ryerson, Polynesia by Mr. Lawry, and Peter Jacobs afforded the Meeting a striking example of the efficacy of the gospel to save and to civilize. From all sides we gather that the effect of the Meeting has been highly encouraging. Many take it as a token of better days. As such it may be taken. The invincible cause of Christ will uphold those who make it their own. Let all the friends of missions embrace that great enterprise with new affection, and set forth in its service with new spirit and strength. Feeling that the work is but begun, but feeling also that Almighty strength is with us in it, let us have all the earnestness of those who have much to do, and all the courage of those who know that, much as it is, it shall be done.—*London Watchman*, 7th.

Baptist Missionary Society.

The fifty-ninth annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday morning, at Exeter Hall, Mr. S. Goodman, Mayor of Leeds, in the chair. The attendance was very full, the large hall being crammed. The report of the committee gave a history of the society's operations in Madras, Jamaica, the Bahamas, Trinidad, Hayti, Brittany, and Central America. The Mission to the negro race consisted at present of 10 clergymen, and even with this small number the most marked success has been obtained. In the Bahamas 135 persons have been baptized during the year, and there were now 2,753 converts. In India and Ceylon 35 Missionaries with their wives, 90 native preachers, and 90 schoolmasters, and catechists, were pursuing their labours. These persons were distributed over 39 stations, and besides this there were 24 preaching places

or chapels in different villages. The utmost success attended their efforts for the conversion of the benighted people of these countries. The translating and printing of the Scriptures was carried on with all possible speed. An edition of 2,000 copies of the Hindu Testament had left the press, and the edition of the Gospels and Acts in Hindostanee had been completed. 15,500 copies of portions of the New Testament in the Persian language had also been furnished. The distribution of the Scriptures in the chief languages of Hindostan had amounted to 32,000 copies. The foreign schools of the society were also prospering. The financial statement announced the receipts for the year to be £19,064 18s. 5d., and the expenditure £18,459, leaving a balance of £605 18s. 5d. Notwithstanding this there was still a balance due to the treasurers of 5,751 11s. 4d. In addition to this there was a special balance sheet referring to the collection and distribution of a West India cholera fund; £2,151 6s. 1d. had been raised for this purpose, but a small portion only has as yet been distributed, but with the most satisfactory results. The report was adopted, and the meeting separated.

Romish Missions.

Many Protestant communities might receive a lesson from the efforts of a missionary nature, made by the Romanists, to extend the reign of darkness and delusion. The income raised last year for this purpose, by the Romish Church, amounts to £140,000, of which France is said to have supplied £72,000. Nor, in estimating the aggressive efforts of Popery, should it be forgotten, that its agents proceeded single and unencumbered, while they are ready to submit to any privations called for in the cause of their Church. Many of their number are, besides, insinuating and unscrupulous, and can employ money and influence with great effect. We extract the following details relative to this subject, from the *Christian Journal*:—

"There are at present 806 Catholic priests in Great Britain. They have 10 bishops, and 1,411 priests in China. They are actively engaged in America. Lower Canada, long the stronghold of Popery in the north, is pouring her well-trained missionaries into the Hudson's Bay territory. The valley of the Mississippi has become particularly the sphere of Jesuit operations. There are no fewer than 20 theological seminaries for training young men for the priesthood; there are 12 Roman Catholic colleges, and from 1,000 to 2,000 religious houses. There are now in Oregon about 39 missionaries, under the direction of 10 fathers of the Jesuits, and others are soon to join them; 1,500 Romanists have gone from Lower Canada to co-operate with them. 14 churches have already been furnished and dedicated according to the principles and forms of the Popish ritual; 6,000 Indians have been baptized; 15,000 Indians have passed the proper course of training for the same rite. Immense sums of money have been sent out from France during the past year, both to the Archbishop of Oregon, and the Jesuits in the rocky mountains. A diocese subject to the Pope of Rome, has been created in Texas, and 10,000 dollars were sent them by the same French society. . . . The Jesuits are busy in India. Catholic priests are busy in the South Seas. Lately, when some extraordinary conversion took place in Lakemba, they tried every effort to dissuade the king from becoming a Protestant; and when they could not succeed, they afterwards attempted to win him over to them, or turn him back to heathenism. And when they cannot succeed, they use intimidation. They tell the people that a French man-of-war will soon be at the island, and then they shall be punished for rejecting the Romish religion, and that the whole of their books, including the Bible, (their great enemy,) shall be collected together and burned."

Scientific.

We saw, some weeks ago, in a Pennsylvania paper, an announcement that a motive power had been discovered which would supersede the use of steam. It is said that some facts have recently come to light which entitle the statement to credit. Professor Salomah, of Harrodsburg, Ky., has successfully applied the power of carbonic acid gas, as a substitute for steam, in propelling machinery for every purpose. The power of this gas has long been known to chemists; but their inability to regulate and govern it has prevented its use as a propelling agent. Professor Salomah claims to be able to control it with perfect safety, and asserts that it will afford a power equal to steam in one-fiftieth of the space, and one-hundredth part of the expense, with both furnace and boilers. Experiments have recently been made in Cincinnati which are said to be entirely satisfactory.

The Washington Union states that among the many valuable discoveries of late years, none is entitled to more notice, and should be more generally adopted, than that made by the late Dr. J. H. Johnson, of New Orleans. By chemical combinations, the inventor has found a method whereby cordage, sheeting, and, in short every vegetable fibre, can be rendered completely fire-proof. The magnitude of this discovery is so startling, that we almost at once pronounce it impossible, and nothing short of actual experience

could convince us of its reality; but we understand, from very respectable authority, that the test has been made, and, if true, its general adoption as one of the great means of saving life and property to an incalculable amount, must follow. So general is the operation of this agent, combined, it is said, of well-known chemical properties, that it is hardly possible to calculate the uses to which it may be applied.

Presbyterian Board of Missions, U. S.

Within fifty years 3,000 schools have been established, which have been attended by 250,000 scholars. The Scriptures have been rendered into 200 languages, and may be read by six hundred millions of people. The probable number of native converts who have died in the faith is between 150,000 and 200,000. Four thousand churches have been built; and 2,000 ordained ministers, with more than 7,000 lay preachers and catechists have been sent forth among the heathen. The conversions have averaged between three and four hundred to each minister.

Summary of News.

The R. M. Steamer *Canada* arrived at this port from Liverpool on Monday evening last. The following are the principal items of intelligence.

In the House of Lords, on the 6th inst., the Duke of Argyll presented nearly 100 petitions, amongst which was one from Glasgow, signed by 56,000 persons against the Papal aggression. The Exhibition continues the great subject of interest, which is visited by 8500 persons daily; and the daily receipts amount to over £2000.

The spectacle on the 1st of May was one to delight the heart of an income tax commissioner. It is calculated that there were ten thousand private carriages in the streets leading to Hyde Park on that eventful morning. It was further calculated that these carriages represented, on the whole, an income of £50,000,000.

It is said that the honour of knighthood is to be conferred on Mr. Joseph Paxton, the designer of the Crystal Palace, as well as on several of the commissioners of the Great Exhibition.

It is said that the census, nearly completed shows a diminution of two millions of inhabitants in Ireland since 1851.

The oak has burst into leaf before the ash this season, a most unusual occurrence, and looked upon as the harbinger of a plentiful season.

The Arctic expedition from the Mackenzie river has proved a complete failure, commander Pullen not having been able to reach even Cape Bathurst.

The Prince Albert was yesterday to sail for the polar regions, in search of Sir John Franklin and party. Lady Franklin is at Aberdeen, where the little vessel has been fitted out.

Thirty-two passenger vessels, with 3,546 emigrants for Canada and the United States, sailed between 1st January and 1st May, being a period of five months.

In the Criminal Court of Appeal, London, on Saturday, the judges decided that a person who was a lunatic, or, more properly speaking, a monomaniac, was eligible to give evidence in a criminal prosecution.

Harvest prospects in Ireland are favourable:—"A finer appearance of the crop in general at this early period of the season than is visible at present throughout this country, is rarely seen."—From other places the reports are to the same effect; and it is stated that the young wheat are looking forward and healthy. Early potatoes, excellent in quality, are coming into market, in abundance.

Parties in France seem at odds and ends. The Legitimists being the weakest, are the most divided; but the Bonapartists being in power, are anxious to maintain office by all means. Republicans gather strength from opposite sources in favour of General Cavaignac, who is announced as a candidate for the Presidency. The General has enlisted on his side the advocacy of the *Presse*, although M. Emile de Girardin vigorously opposed his election three years ago.

A French squadron, consisting of six sail of the line, left Brest on the 6th for Cadix where it is expected to remain for some time in consequence of the late events in Portugal.

The Diet at Frankfort will, it is said, be convened formally.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.—The Roman correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, thus describes the state of affairs in the Eternal City:—"The unsettled state of France and Germany, the uncertain fate of the Ecclesiastical Bill in England, and the deep rooted hatred of the Romans to Papal temporal dominion, have spread a heavy gloom over the ministers of Pio IX., who now well know their dangerous position, and which they might have averted by substituting clemency for vengeance: in the meanwhile the Mazzini party openly avows its intentions, and prepares for the shock with men, arms and money; but their hope of subverting the government rests upon the chaos now reigning in France and Germany. I have learned from authority, in which I have some confidence, that Cardinal Farnari, who was nuncio at Paris, has spoken his mind very freely and warned Pio IX. of the consequences of dogged perseverance in the present system. These divisions between the French and Roman soldiers are now more frequent than ever, the people of Trastevere often joining the Roman soldiers with knives and stones."