

Correspondence.

The late Rev. W. Bennett.

MR. EDITOR, DEAR SIR.—In your paper of this week you will have to record the death of my late venerable friend, the Rev. Wm. Bennett, whose name I call to my memory many delightful seasons of my life...

My next four years were spent at St. John, N.B., and Liverpool. In consequence thereof, our opportunities of personal intercourse were very few and far between...

In the Spring of the year 1816, he was sent by the Committee with the late Rev. W. Black to Canada upon Missionary business. While at Montreal he had a severe fit of illness, so that his life was despaired of...

His time and attention were directed in a great measure to secular concerns for a number of years; but he assured me when I returned to this country in 1823 that no change whatever had taken place in his mind relative to his love to the work of the ministry...

In the beginning of 1840 we held a series of most delightful revival meetings at Newport, at which a great number of young persons were brought to God, and among them two or three of Mr. Bennett's children.

In 1851 I had to follow him to the same place, and hence our intercourse became more frequent and profitable. Here we often united in the ordinary means of grace, and at the table of our blessed Lord.

Mr. Bennett was always of the most friendly and profitable description; and I could not but regret when I was compelled by circumstances to bid him a last farewell. Mr. Bennett was naturally reserved in his intercourse generally...

I should delight to dwell on the many excellencies of his Christian character, if it were meet; but the above must suffice as a small tribute of gratitude to the memory of one whom I so highly esteemed.

Obituary Notices.

Died, at St. David's, last October, Mr. JOHN KELSO, aged upwards of 50 years. Mr. Kelso had indeed earned his "bread with the sweat of his brow," in supporting a family—a wife and ten children. He and many were the struggles he endured...

much injured by the flames that in nineteen days of extreme suffering he died—his days respected and beloved by all his numerous friends for honesty, industry, sociability, and for his good disposition and kind and sympathizing heart in the day of trouble.

His love to Methodism was evinced in opening his house cheerfully for preaching. On the very afternoon of the day his house was destroyed we had preached in it, and after taking tea with the family, and a hearty welcome to come soon and preach again, we separated, promising to do so as soon as possible.

During his short illness he regretted that he had not been more concerned about his own salvation, and that of his dear family, and appeared to be truly penitent and earnestly seeking the mercy of God, which we have reason to believe he obtained.

A word to the children. Remember when you all stood at the foot of his dying couch weeping burning tears, you beheld that face blackened and charred with fire, those hands lifted up all muffled, those eyes melting and beaming with love piercing to the very quick, and above all that low tremulous voice beseeching you to love one another, to fear God and keep His commandments in the days of your youth.

Let that which John Kelso regretted not seeking in due time, be sought now by all parents—their own and their children's salvation, and let us all be ready, for we know not when or how the Master shall call for us.

We take this opportunity of thanking the friends and neighbors of the family for their prompt, generous aid to the widow and children, through whose exertions a house is being erected into which they expect to move shortly.

Died, in the Mill Town Circuit, on the 17th of October last, Mr. STEPHEN HILL, in the 73rd year of his age. Mr. Hill was converted to God about 45 years ago, under the preaching of the late venerable Duncan McColl, for whom he always cherished the warmest affection.

He was a large and deeply solemn disinterested man, and he was made happy in a sin pardoning God; he could then truly say, "The Spirit itself beareth witness with my spirit that I am a child of God." Soon after, he joined the Methodist Society, and continued a consistent member until his decease.

He was a true Methodist at heart; he fully believed in the doctrines, and highly approved of the discipline of the Wesleyan Church, but at the same time he was catholic in spirit, and a lover of all Christian people.

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of Christian love. However faulty Frederick William may be in his kingly capacity, however weakness and irresolution may characterize his conduct in political affairs, it cannot fail to be regarded as a redeeming trait, of the largest significance, that in religious matters he bends not to the will of other powers, nor heeds the opposition of those high in church and state in his own dominions, but pursues with unalterable consistency the conscientious convictions of his own truth-loving mind.

The subject of religious toleration was fully considered. We borrow here the statement of our contemporary, Zion's Herald, who says:—"It was agreed to divide European Christendom into five districts—east, west, north, south, and central; the east to include Turkey and Greece; the west, France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, and Belgium; the north, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the south, Italy; and the centre, Switzerland, and the Austrian dominion."

To each of these a separate committee was assigned to report upon the best mode of giving effect to the resolution. In France, there was the question of the ordination, prohibiting persons above the number of twenty to assemble for religious worship without the license of the Prefect.

These Committees were appointed, and earnest efforts were made to press rivalries and bring about perfect harmony. A committee of ministers and lay gentlemen connected with the then forthcoming meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, several of whom were Wesleyans and Dissenters, and having called on the Rev. Wm. M. Bunting to engage in extemporaneous prayer.

From the facts which we have above presented to our readers, they will probably draw the conclusion that the charge of intemperance against the Evangelical Alliance can spring only from sheer ignorance or settled hostility.

It has hitherto been under the guidance of men of great judgment, and its operations have been most beneficial to the cause of religious liberty and the growth of Christian catholicity. We long for the day when its principles shall universally prevail.

There is, we are told, no need of enthusiasm in such a cause; and all that is aimed at might just as well be accomplished by exertions from home. These objections, if sincerely urged, surely indicate a very meagre knowledge of human nature. Why, it is enthusiasm that has won more than half the great victories of mankind.

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anxiety the struggles of Christianity in the land of the Reformation, will join in the pious wish of the King of Prussia, addressed to the assembled brethren in Potsdam, that the sons of Germany (as of other lands) may go forth as the disciples from Jerusalem after Pentecost, and subdue their whole nation to the gospel of Christ."

The addresses to which this correspondent alludes, constituted a chief feature of the Conference. The Assembly seemed to be one rather for discussion than for business; yet committees were appointed and reported on various matters of deep concern.

Many of the evangelical clergymen of the Church of England have availed themselves to the utmost of the restricted latitude which the discipline of the Establishment allows them, and sought to emulate Wesleyan pastors and other Nonconforming ministers in the work of eliciting the power of the people's faith in united prayer in relation to the present crisis.

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With such an impending fate no public body can keep up its vitality; disagreements and dissensions must on it; this has been the growing fact in respect to popery for the last twenty years. It put forth exaggerated pretensions at first; the growing prospects of immigration inspired it. It taxed the people enormously, and projected great edifices; it stipulated with politicians, it controverted our common school laws, and exalted debasing concessions from our municipal school systems.

The following statement is from the English correspondent of the New York Christian Advocate and Journal:—"Many of the evangelical clergymen of the Church of England have availed themselves to the utmost of the restricted latitude which the discipline of the Establishment allows them, and sought to emulate Wesleyan pastors and other Nonconforming ministers in the work of eliciting the power of the people's faith in united prayer in relation to the present crisis."

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Protestantism in Spain. Although the present Spanish government, in concert with the bishops, makes the greatest efforts to put down every sign of Protestantism, and to prevent even the circulation of any Protestant book, Protestantism maintains itself, and makes progress. La Cruz, an ultra Catholic paper of Seville, makes on this subject the following remarks:—"It is long since that the Protestant propaganda has chosen Andalusia as a field for its conquests, and Seville as the privileged place for its attempts."

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Mr. Andrew W. Selton, late of this community, who, with his family, had gone to Boston, Brig. Volant, which sailed from the port on the 5th ult., to reside in Halifax, Nova Scotia, ten days after their arrival in Boston. It is reported that after a while and family of young people are left in a strange place, to be taken care of by an excellent husband and pious wife, Mr. Selton was one of our most respectable mechanics, and enjoyed an unusual reputation. He was a member of the Wesleyan Home Missionary Society, and he is believed to have been very helpful in his time of their visit to New Brunswick.

The church members say that the members of Mr. Kenzie and his family have been greatly benefited, namely, Mrs. Kenzie and her children. The trial of the young Selton commenced yesterday, and is not yet concluded. Both Selton and Slaven deny being the instigators of this horrible outrage, the particulars of which are given in the Morning News.

It appears, from Mrs. Selton's statement, that Slaven had been contemplating the murder of Mr. Kenzie for some years, but he never could get the right man to assist him, until Mrs. Selton came in his way, when they agreed to commit the deed and divide the booty. They had put the evil day off from time to time, and Wednesday evening, the 21st ult., when they proceeded to the residence of Mr. Kenzie, there to imbue their hands in the blood of their intended victims. On entering the house, it being dark at the time, they found Mr. Kenzie and his old assistant, Leat, together, in conversation. Breen by way of exclaiming his visit at such a time, stated that he had come to see his wife and family would be down next evening to take possession of the house.

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Quebec and Montreal. The vessel, which was on her way to Market yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when she was seized by a man and stopped at the foot of a steep hill; the horses taking fright dashed over him. Wishing to arrest the man he got out of his wagon, and in the act of doing so he was set upon by eight or ten ruthless villains with sticks and stones, who abused and beat him shamefully. Having nothing to defend himself, he was of course retreated into the woods, the whole crew pursuing him, and being smarter than they, he got clear without further injury, leaving his property at the mercy of the mob; not knowing what to do and being confounded he got completely lost in the woods, and travelled some miles before he found out where he was.

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