[illegible] which the most important and the [illegible] of all employments. Important [illegible] proper discharge of the Christian [illegible] souls redeemed by the mercy and [illegible] God,—and honourable, because the Minister of Jesus Christ is none other than an Ambassador from the Court of Heaven, invested with full power and authority to beseech sinners to be reconciled to God. The more frequently we look at this subject under the above aspect, the more convinced we become that a faithful, affectionate and indefatigable discharge of the duties of our high calling, is not only indispensable, but that all possible means should be used for the accomplishment of so glorious an object. In order to a proper discharge of the duties of the ministerial office no extraordinary power of genius or depth of penetration—though both may find ample employment—appears to be absolutely necessary. The soul must be influenced by the love of Christ, and a burning zeal for the promotion of God's glory in the salvation of souls. St. Paul says "the love of Christ constraineth us;" and so says every genuine successor of the Apostle; and the same Apostle who said, "By grace are ye saved through faith, and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God," also said, "I am made all things to all men that I might by all means save some." The means to be used to save souls are plainly made known to us in the Volume where our commission is found. Nor is it necessary, in the changes which are constantly occurring in the national, political, and moral world, to introduce any essential changes in the methods, which God has, from the first promulgation of the gospel, required his ministers to use, in order to bring sinners to himself.

The present has been termed emphatically the age of invention. The genius of mankind is taxed to the highest possible degree in the works of literature and art, but to the Christian Minister no new invention or discovery in connexion with his great work is either expected or required. The path for him to tread was marked out centuries ago, and his duty is to walk with steadfastness and faithfulness in it. In looking at the comparatively small degree of success with which the preaching of the gospel is attended, the lamentation of the Prophet is often taken up, "Who hath believed our report," &c., and in endeavouring to ascertain the cause of this want of success, the greatly is it attributed to the people being gospel hardened; and supposing that as they are faithfully and affectionately warned, until some special manifestation of Divine power is made in their behalf things must remain as they are,—we continue to weep between the porch and the altar. It is indeed an awful truth that the Minister of Christ is too often the savour of death to those who might be saved: that many have been, and many at this moment are [illegible] over to hardness of heart and to a [illegible] [illegible] and it is not [illegible] without [illegible] of God all human efforts to save [illegible] hopelessly lost.

[illegible] heaven upon it. To go no further back than the last century, we say look at the effects produced through these means by the ministry of WESLEY and WHITEFIELD. We may confidently assert that the little cloud resembling a man's hand seen by those reformers, would never have overspread our moral hemisphere, as it has done, had they not in this way sought after souls.

So desirous was Mr. Wesley that this practice should be continued, that he strongly recommended it to all his fellow-labourers. In the 1st Volume of the large Minutes we have the following,—pages 10 and 73—

"Q. Is field preaching unlawful?

A. We conceive not. We do not know that it is contrary to any law either of God or man.

Q. Have we not used it too sparingly?

A. It seems we have.—1st. Because our call is to save the lost. Now—we cannot expect such to seek us; therefore we should go and seek them. 2nd. Because we are particularly called by going into the highway and hedges (which none else will) to compel them to come in. 3rd. Because that reason against it is not good.—"The house will hold all that will come." The house may hold all that come to the house but not all that *would* come to the field.

"The greatest hindrances to this you are to expect from the rich, or cowardly, or lazy Methodists: But regard them not, neither Stewards, Leaders nor people. Whenever the weather will permit go out in the name of the Lord into the most public places, and call all to repent and believe the gospel. Every Assistant at least in every Circuit should endeavour to preach abroad every Sunday, especially in the old Societies, lest they settle upon their lees. The want of preaching abroad and of preaching in new places has greatly cramped the work of God."

In Vol. 5, page 148, is the following—

"In order to promote an increase of the congregations, and a revival of the work of God, let us have recourse, even in our old established Circuits to the practice of preaching out of doors; seeking in order to save that which is lost."

Some of our Brethren in this country do occasionally attend to this duty, but so seldom, that it would appear as though it were regarded as a work of supererogation. The testimony borne to the good effects of out door preaching in a St. John, N. B., Love-feast I have frequently heard. On such occasions my spirit has been stirred within me, and my soul greatly cheered on hearing individuals testify of their having found mercy through this means. In that City, while desecrating the Sabbath, they were arrested in the public street by the sound of salvation from some Herald of the Cross. It is highly gratifying to find that in England much more attention is paid to this work than formerly. Even in the established Church an attempt is made in this way to promote a reformation among the lower Classes. I lately met with an article on this subject in the English *Wesleyan Magazine* for Sept., 1847, which will be published shortly, worthy of extensive circulation. I should much like to see it in the "*Wesleyan*." It will furnish a powerful stimulus to duty, and [illegible] the publication of our regular work [illegible] the season when the weather will admit, shall we not hope to see many of our Brethren, especially those whose physical energies may be adequate to the work, proceeding to the outskirts—in the streets and lanes of our Cities and Towns, the accepted year of the Lord?

P

Nov. 1st, 1849.

[illegible]

will enlarge our borders and cause his work to appear unto our children.

Fredericton, (N. B.) Circuit.

We give the following extract from a letter, dated *Fredericton, N. B.*, Novr. 29th, received from a valued friend,—who, we know, can use his pen well,—for the purpose of showing how matters are progressing in that important Circuit.

"Through mercy there is improvement among us here. I have re-added to the Society some five or six backsliders, and received eight new members on trial. Our public and private means are honoured indeed of the Lord. To-morrow week we contemplate having a Society Fast. Our District Fast was a good time, and some of our people think we are going to have a revival of religion." W. T.

Short—sweet—encouraging. May the expectation be realized!

A Salutary Hint.

My dear Brother,—I am happy to inform you that I have succeeded in procuring two additional subscribers to the *Wesleyan*. It is gratifying to find that the *Wesleyan* is highly appreciated by our people and I have no doubt but it will receive a much wider circulation in this and other Circuits of the two Districts. But if Subscribers would be procured, *the Brethren must bestir themselves*, ever bearing in mind that *it is giving an untold influence to our beloved cause—Methodism*. I wish the whole world could read the thrilling speech delivered by the Rev. W. Arthur at the Leeds Missionary Meeting. Do, if possible, give us as extensive extracts of it as your space will admit, as I am sure it cannot fail to do good. I was personally acquainted with the man, and boarded the ship that carried him to India before she left the London Dock. Yours, &c. RICHD. WEDDALL.

Yarmouth, December 7th, 1849.

Our Correspondent will see that his wish is in a fair way of being gratified. We publish part of Mr. Arthur's speech to-day, and shall conclude it in our next. We had intended to offer some remarks upon it in this number, but want of space has compelled us to reserve them for a future opportunity. The hint thrown out by our brother, is salutary and valuable. We hope it will be practically acted upon.

CHOICE SAYINGS.

In proportion to the visitations of the Holy Spirit, will be the purity of our lives, the spirituality of our worship, the ardour of our zeal and charity, and the extent of our usefulness to the cause of Christ.—Christ is the appointed medium of our intercourse with God, and the Spirit helps us to avail ourselves of that unspeakable privilege.—The Spirit never acts without us. True repentance and faith are his gifts, but they are also our exercises. He draws us to Christ, but we must yield to his attractions. He inspires us to pray, but the act of prayer is our own.—Grasp firmly the shield of faith. Whatever be the aspect of the fight, hold it to the end. You will need it the most at the critical moment—[illegible] from the Second Right [illegible]

A light cross from the cross of Calvary, which turned the black cloud into a pillar of glory.—The world is [illegible] of work. [illegible] the [illegible] parents [illegible] to destruction while the song of [illegible] Hope up [illegible] pursue its victim [illegible] is imperious—[illegible] with [illegible]—What God [illegible]—The [illegible]

as native vessels has been officially published [illegible] the Congregationalists of those countries in London.

The health of the Rev. Thomas McGill, curate of Clapham, Eng., requiring that he should abstain [illegible] his clerical duties and have the advantage of a warmer climate during the winter, some [illegible] of the congregation at the parish Church [illegible] presented him a purse of fifty guineas, as an expression of their high respect and esteem.

The Rev. Dr. Scoresby delivered a sermon at Whitby lately, in which he states very confidently his hopes for the safety of Sir John Franklin, grounding them upon the consideration that it was not likely some little band of 140 scientific and hardy men should not have made their way. Had there been a catastrophe, within the range of some fishing stations; and that had the vessels been destroyed in the interior ices the very bodies of ice would afford platforms for escape, and because supposing no catastrophe, they might, just as easily as Sir J. Ross, remain sealed up and unheard of for a like period, and yet be as safe.

The Right Hon. Mr. Macaulay, by an unanimous vote of the students, has been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, so that he will remain in office another year.

The late Mr. Thos. Lewis, of Liverpool, (Eng.) has left ten thousand pounds to the National Gallery, on condition that a portrait of his father, the celebrated actor, be hung within its walls.

The Austrian "Lloyd" states that 200,000 Russian troops are to be kept on a footing of war in Poland throughout the winter. A Russian Consulate has been established at Cracow.

A gold coin of the emperor Flavius Jovianus has lately been discovered by a poor boy at Scotter, Lincolnshire. It is rare, few coins having been struck in the emperor's brief reign of eight months, in the year 363.

Mr James Montgomery recently completed his seventy-eighth year, on which occasion his friends and neighbours joined in congratulating the venerable poet.

The result of an interview which lately took place between Mr. Rives, the U. S. Minister in France, and Lord Palmerston is said to leave little doubt of such an adjustment of the matter, as will throw the Nicaragua route open to all nations on an equal footing.

The *Tablet* is, on the 1st of next January, to be published in Dublin, instead of London. It was understood to receive little or no countenance from the English Roman Catholics.

Intrigues are deeply laid, says the *Church Gazette*, at several colleges at Oxford, for securing the headships of those societies, on the next vacancies to leaders of the Tractarian party among its fellows. Magdalen, Trinity, Queen's, Oriel, and other colleges, have been especially named to us.

A small collection of unpublished autograph letters by the poet Shelly are now in the market.

[illegible] ago a poor man named Wynne, residing in Lower Bridge Street, Chester, received intelligence of a long absent brother being at the point of death, and whose will Wynne was constituted heir to an estate in Buenos Ayres, valued at £[illegible],000.

There are now on the British navy list 564 [illegible], 554 post captains, [illegible] commanders, and [illegible] lieutenants.

[illegible] of [illegible] children in Indianapolis, there are [illegible] who do not attend some Sabbath school. Where then, [illegible] can show a result equally favorable?

The Turkish Government has published [illegible] regulations under which [illegible] through all the provinces are appointed, with [illegible] and at the seek, and prohibited to [illegible] the road. They are to report [illegible] officially. They are [illegible]

[illegible]

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rorld for years but [illegible] prevent us from [illegible] (Hear.) We should never have thought of making these comparisons with kindred Missionary societies, but we are now compelled. (Hear.) And it is well that we have been compelled. It is well that our friends should see those men who are assailed before the public have been doing for many years. (Hear, hear.) I appeal to you, whether your agers have not made the cloth—whether don't get the work done. (Cheers.) They talk about Chance shoes, jeans, and everything until they puzzle me, but I look at the g before me—I see a large number of hands loyed, all the hands well paid, the cloth well e, and the work done. (Cheers.) But as gh this plain statement is an answer sufficient to any reasonable man, don't imagine it is e with any desire to divert your attention the important consideration of our Missionary management. Fix attention on anything like, and the best thing you can do is to , and bore, and bore until you can get right it. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) The best g that any supporter of this Society can do, make himself thoroughly acquainted with When I say this, I never suppose for a moment that a man is trying to make himself acinted with anything, if he listens only to one , and does not listen to what is said on the er. (Hear, hear.) If you listen to what is l against me, and do not take the trouble to en to what my friend may say for me, I should think that you were informing yourself. I ght call you very zealous partizans, but not sons of much candour. Persons who adopt plan must give up all idea of being supposed be looking for information, or of wishing to get t. (Hear, hear.) Now, I have heard one he items of our expenditure—the printing—ected to. I admit that there is an immense n spent for printing every year.

I find, on looking over the charges for printing tained in this year's report, the amount is 78*l.*, but, as presently will be seen, nearly one usand pounds of this belongs to a different egory. However, I look into the general laws the Society, and I find that they pledge it to e back to its supporters a certain per centage their money in the form of printed books. very subscriber of a guinea, (and at the day en those laws were made a larger subscription s rare.) is entitled to a copy of the printed port—that is, say five per cent. of his money. lear, hear.) Every party collecting a shilling a ck is entitled to a copy of the yearly report d of the monthly notices then sold at 2d. per mber—in other words, it is a stipulation that ey shall have back six per cent. of their money in the form of printed books. Then, if you ke this charge, we have 889*l.* for actual stock, we may call it, for addresses, Christmas collecg papers, circulars, posting bills, annual kets, secretaries,' treasures,' and collectors' oks, and other things which must be provided r, and which do not come within the two general laws which bind the circulation of books nong the subscribers. (Hear, hear.) Deducting at sum, our charge for printing is 4,889*l.*, and at is a less per centage on our entire income an would be supposed by these two general ws that I have pointed out, as lying at the foundation of the society. It is competent for the ciety to revise its laws. It is competent for any an to say that it is not necessary to print so uch; but the general laws are there, and the reat item of printing does not amount to more an the sum there contemplated: and as to the atement that you can save £500 a year in inting the report, it is quite out of the queon. Every body understands how work is done London, and if any person who does understand the matter will take this book into his hands e will see whether any respectable printer can o it less by £500 a year than the cost at present curred. The thing is perfectly monstrous. But upposing it were true. Supposing a few hundreds a year may have gone that way more than as prudent, is that a reason for which a rational uman being would get up and say—"Withhold our contributions from this society?" (Shouts f "No, no, no.") Is that a reason for which a Christian man would stay the work of God among he heathen? Surely not.

To be continued.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Original Matter is particularly requested for this Paper, such as, Local Intelligence—Biographies—Notices of the introduction, rise, and progress of Methodism in Towns, Revivals, and remarkable Conversions—Articles on education, temperance, literature, science, and religion—Illustrations of Providence—Sketches of Scripture characters—interesting anecdotes—descriptions of Local scenery—Papers on any prominent feature of Methodism, &c. &c.

Articles, as a general rule, should be short and pithy—a judicious variety in each number is the secret of newspaper popularity and usefulness.

For the Wesleyan.

OUT-DOOR PREACHING.

The work of preaching the gospel of the grace of God is in the estimation of every truly