RTICLE

MENSE

N MARKET.

JROPEAN

lature's own process it re-rmanently after the hair natural flu de, and thus moves all dandruff, itch-o, quiets and tones up the sous heedache, and may are all diseases of the scalp it from falling off; makes untiful, and it used by the sek, it will never fail or be-the following and Judge

New York, Jan 8, 1/58.

good deal about Professor my hair being quite grey, ite the prejudices which I y persons, had against all ad a short time ago I com-teit it for myseli satisfactory that I am very to you, as well as for the any beas grey as I was but out my reasons for setting your Restorative a trial till he best proof being occular this letter which you may set them to me for further then N. Wick killing

HENRY JENKINS.

your Hair Restorative has of the country. My hair reseveral years, caused I then I was quite an infant. Restorative for six weeks, head of hair now growing, medies known to no effect. Temerly now extant and adway to use your remedy, think proper.

S. W. MIDDLETON.

covering—was in fact all, ottles of your Restorative is well studded with a pro-if the front is also receiving preparations without any m my own personal recom g others to try it.

R THOMAS, M. D. No. 464 Vine Street.

ottles of 3 sizes, viz : large, holds i a pint, and retails medium holds at least 20

rietors, 441 Broadway, New ais, Mo. ggists and Fancy Goods Deal June 23.

lds, ghs, ama, arrh,

enza, chitis,

ness.

hroat

g Cough.

SECURED.

nsumption.

hial Troches.

act of Congress, in A

at and sudden changes

en in the early stage of aid at once he had ito

Froches," or Lozenges, on of the Throat be ever

chial Troches.

oarseness and Influenza

Soreness of the Throat. Cough in Consumption

hma and Catarrh

chial Troches.

ard Beecher, who ha

ears.] "I have never

ting them from the first

"In all my lecturing into my carpet bag as ares or linen. I do not o far as I have had an

son, your Troches are and the first, of the great

chial Troches.

apin, D. D , New York.]

ges an excellent article

chial Troches.

rdner, Principal of the

elief until I found your

chial Troches.

trom Cough, Whooping

ration, and preventing

125 cents per box.

WESLEYAN,

ree Office and Book-Room

Paper is published are en Shillings yearly

from its large, increasing an eligible and desirable

sons will find it to their

rth of the above rates. ted will be continued unti

- - 0- 6

T, HALIFAX, N. S.

dvance.

ais paper.

edingly. ORE.

EMENTS.

ERY THURSDAY,

warded off.

c Speakers.

caution a more serious

sources of Pulmonary

Experience having ns. Experience having ledies often act speedily

s., Brooklyn eros, Ala., Feb 14, 1858. our Hair Restorative

Published under the direction of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Eastern British America

Volume XI. No. 35.

HALIFAX, N. S., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1859.

Whole No. 529.

Religious Miscellany.

For the Provincial Wesleyan. The Home of Jesus.

"The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air nests, but the son of man hath not where to lay his h No Home for Jesus on our Earth! Who gave the universe its birth? No room for Jesus 'midst his own,-Upon the footstool of his Throne!

The little bird with tiny breast Can find a shelter'd place of rest, And beasts that roam the wilds around Have coverts for their offspring found.

But Jesus had no cottage here At labour's close his heart to cheer, But often through the hours of shade Upon the lonesome mountain prayed,

His home was in the lofty skies Where God's own royal city lies, Girt 'round by walls of heavenly gold, And filled with riches yet untold.

There God's loved presence makes the day To banish night and death away; And angel spirits, pure and bright

O what a home did Jesus leave On earth for sinful man to grieve; Shut out of hearts he loved so well He could not aye in glory dwell!

But came to Earth a work to do And find a home in hearts made new :-To contrite hearts the Lord will come, O make, our souls, for Jesus room!

And will our gracious Lord abide In hearts once ruled by sin and pride? Will he in glorious fulness rest Within a once polluted breast ?-

Oh! yes! the home of Jesus now Is where the soul of grace doth bow; Oh! how he loves the heart of prayer,-He will its griefs and burdens bear.

Come to thy Home thou Source of good And feed my soul with heavenly food ;-Come to thy Home so dearly bought, And be its source of life and thought.

Come to thy home and make it fair; Let purity and love be there,-The love that brought thee from thy Throt The pureness thou on earth hast shown.

Nova Scotia, 16th Aug, 1869.

For the Provincial Weslevan. Early Irish Methodism.

bright examples stimulate others :--

" Trinity College is pre-eminently the school of its prophets. There they are trained for the awful work of the Christian ministry. In what state did Mr. Averal find a student there? He says :- "I lived very on divine subjects. * I did not but with the rural districts. Previous to the know one in the college piously inclined. If public discussions from 1824 to 1829, during 9. Pope Paschal II., (1089—1118.) bethere were any, they were unknown to me." He became bimselt " filled with the spirit of the world; fond of pleasure, and eager in its pursuits. Pride and volatility were the distinguishing characteristics of his life," before his conversion. He went once to a charity ball, and danced down the first set. "But what a strange compound is man! While disengaged from the bustle of the dance, he entered on a religious conversation with the lady who was the partner. She stared at him, pretended she had a headache. and begged to be conducted to another part of the room. He perceived that she thought him deranged; and began himself to think she was not much astray. He saw that religion and dancing could not be made to accord together, and he danced no more. Much about the same time he abaudoned the card-table." He lived in one of the midland counties, and " the country around him, at the time, was in a state of awful depravity; and the people were enveloped in moral darkness; and nothing but the aboundings of iniquity were to be seen on every hand. On his own property, conve nient to his residence, but not then in his possession, was a common, which, from time immemorial, had been used as a hurlinggreen; and where, to his great aunovance. the Lord's-day was awfully desecrated. Here, every Sabbath during the summer, the ungodly and profane, from a distance of sometimes twenty miles, assembled, in vast numbers, to indulge in all manner of wickedness. While some would be employed in hurling (hockey) or at other games, several parties would all at once engage in dancing. At one time all would be noisy mirth; again they would divide into factions, become tumultuous, and fill the air with their horrid yells, in defiance of each other; and sometimes they have ended in a violent conflict."

His zeal was kindled against these abomi-Protestants were as sacep while the herd." He sometimes travelled a long jourherd." He sometimes travelled a long jouring all disputes.
"Unstable and uninformed minds are most
the

has," he says, " been a great influx to us of that of papal infallibility." all manner of ungodliness " These became popes :-

quite changed in conduct as well as profesbeing converted." Mr. Averall tried, and ted his fall bility. for a year endured the greatest persecution. of what other preachers were doing all over induced to adopt that heresy. the country, although Mr. Averall, being an

a great benefactor of Ireland, we must, in is a sain, in the Roman Calendar. justice, mention the fact, that from an early period in his ministry, he refused to receive a saint, after having, along with his clergy, only five years old, he expressed great asto- gius, pronounced them orthodox. the gospel without any pay." Many years after, when, as a clergyman, he visited a family of friends, he found them assembled, in silent waiting." After the meeting was over, while we were conversing together, he says, "a pious son of the venerable widow who was the head of the family, asked me—
'Dost thou preach for hire?'" This brought his childish resolution to his mind, he felt condemned, and resolved never more to preach for hire. But be it recollected that solemnly condemed by two of his successors the last he continued to devote that property as well as his time and labour, to the diffusion of pure religion in Ireland. Had all the bishops been like him, or even one of

the Church would have done!

The Rev. Gideon Ousley came somewhat

belonged to a respectable family. The latter was a native of Ulster, but Ouseley was a Connaught man, and had much of the genius peculiar to his countrymen; he was ardent. shrewd, ingenious, eloquent, and a man of In 1850 the Eclectic Review published an petent biographer, the Rev. Wm. Reilly, for power in exposing them,-his unbroken invested with an infallible judgment. resolution amid appalling dangers,-his unpublic discussions from 1824 to 1829, during which time Pope and others came upon the met them, and sometimes called on the priests | ror. themselves, and had friendly conferences them, in the kindest manner, gave him subscriptions for the building of Methodist chapels. He was instrumental in bringing great number of converts from the Church Rome, some of whom joined the Methodist societies, and some the Established Church. It was a circumstance favourable to the success of his work, if not necessary to it, that while he passed rapidly over the country, the local preachers and class-leaders as well as the circuit preachers, followed up

From the Christian Advocate & Journal. Romish Infallibility.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE POPES. If we enquire as to the motive which in uces so great a number to abandon the Protestant fold for that of Rome, it will be ound almost universally to consist in the pervert's sincere expectation of finding in he bosom of Romanism an authority which will end his doubts, and spare him the trou-

ble of mental effort.

"There is no attribute which men would more gladly recognize in the teacher to whom they resort for instruction, than that whom they resort for instruction, than that of infallibility; and in proportion to the truths sought for, and to the supposed difficulty of ascertaining them, would be the readiness in ordinary minds to recognize readiness in ordinary minds to recognize the papacy serves to show that not only were the popes subject to error, but that the result was that some were aroused and showed a desire of returning to the Church of their fathers. putting an end to them. " In the parish in in addition thereto, claimed the prerogative which he resided, there was no church, no which the supreme author and source of resident clergyman; and the few scattered truth has not seen fit to delegate to any mor-Protestants were as sheep without a shep- tal-that of finally and peremptorily decid-

Averall gives ample proofs of this:—" There ture his salvation upon so frail a bark as people, who were utter strangers to religion, We subjoin the following tabular view of and who were in the habit of indulging in a few of the numerous contradictions of

1. Tertullian (adv. Praxeam, c. 1) speaks sion. Mr. Averall was asked by the curate of a bishop of Rome who erred in sustainof Rathdowney to preach in that town. "I ing Montanus in his heretical views of have been preaching in it," said he, "twenty- Christ. He afterwards revoked the approfive years, and never saw nor heard of any val so bestowed, but by so doing admit-

2. Pope Liberius (A. D. 352, 366,) in but at last the place was reformed. Similar consequence of his vigorous resistance to effects were produced by his labours in many Arianism was banished to Berce, in Thrace, other towns, and these were but specimens but at the end of two years' exile, he was

3. Pope Innocent L (A. D. 402, 417), ordained minister, in the line of the succession, was more followed by the people and magnified by the connexion. For many years name. The pope subsequently said that he before the disruption, his brethren sent him | bad been mistaken, and revoked the sentence to represent them in the English Conference. of condemnation. He did not believe that Before we dismiss this valuable record of the papal decrees were infallible. Innocent 4. Pope Zozimus (A. D., 417, 418) also

any remuneration for his labours. When examined the heretical teachings of Pelanishment at a man being paid for preaching the gospel:—" Paid for it!" replied the child. " Is it possible that he is paid for zimus. Thus we see that Zozimus did tic by innocent I., the predecessor of Zochild. "Is it possible that he is paid for telling the good news? Well," continued he, with great emphasis, "when I am a man, I will be a minister, and I will preach Pope Felix; Damascus against Uriscens. 5. Pope Vigilius (A. D. 540) changed his opinion several times respecting the "Three Chapters." He first approved, and

finally condemned them. He did not believe in his cwn infallibility. In this century we find opposing pontiffs, Boniface against Eulalius, Symmachus against Lauagainst Eulalius, Symmachus against Lau-rentius.

6. Pope Honorious (A.D. 625-638) fell prayers of holy men have hindered God's judgments and hastened them. Prayer has quenched his wrath and inflamed it; it has into the heresy of Monothelites, and was

Adam Averell was a man of property. To and by no less than three General Council Neither his successors, Pope Leo II , nor Adrian II., nor the sixth, seventh, nor eighth General Councils were aware that infallibility belonged to the Pope. In this century, Boniface II. was opposed to Dioscorus; Sylverious against Vigilius. them in a century, what an amount of good

7. After the death of Pope Formoscue ater into the field. He, as well as Averall, (A. D. 896), his next successor but one, Stephen VII., assembled a Council and caused the body of Formosus to be disintered and thrown into the Tiber; he and his Council also decided that Formosus's ordinations were invalid, and re-ordained several. ndefatigable labour. He devoted himself Pope Theodorus II., who came after Steo the work of a missionary to Roman Ca. phen, annulled the decree of the latter, and tholics under the Weslevan Conference, and recognized as valid the orders of those preaching at the rate of ten or twenty times a week, and at the same time travelling immense distances, and finding leigure to price the same time travelling immense distances, and finding leigure to price the same time travelling immense distances, and finding leigure to price the same time travelling immense distances, and finding leigure to price the same time travelling immense distances, and finding leigure to price the same time travelling immense distances, and finding leigure to price the same time travelling immense distances, and finding leigure to price the same time travelling immense distances, and finding leigure to price the same time travelling immense distances. persevered in it for thirty or forty years, whom Stephen had declared not ordained. mense distances, and finding leisure to write numerous books, tracts, and letters, in refusitation of Romanism. His estimable, comnation of Formosus to be null and void.

Pope Sergius III. (A. D. 904) pronounced a tear, a cast of the eye, may each wrap the current of the curr

able article on this theme. I now forward many years his companion in labour, may rect opposition to each other. Sergius an abraiged extract from such part of it as well ask, "Shall not his intense love of against Theodore and Paschal, three popes country, the indelible impression on his mind at one time; also Paul against Theorefers to Revs. W. Averall and, G. Ouseley, - as to his special call, and his faithful, unreas shining lights of former days. May their mitting perseverance in it,—his deep and and Philip, three popes. It is perfectly solemn conviction as to the causes of Ire- plain that neither party in these memorable land's miseries, and his more than common disputes could have regarded the other as 8. Pope Gregory VII. (1073-85) be-

paralleled exertions and success in the lieved neither his own infallibility nor that ministry, afford demonstrative evidence that of his predecessors. In a letter to the he was under the divine influence?" For a Bishop of Autun he admits that he might the alumni of that institution when he was long time Gideon Ouseley was, perhaps, be surprised into error. A pope who ad the most popular man in Ireland, next to mits that he might be entrapped into a deretired, and, in the intervals of study, spent much of my time in prayer and meditation hold word, not only in the towns, but through-could have had but a faint notion, if any, of

ing suspected of heresy by the Council of stage, he was regarded as the Protestant Lateran, in 1112, made in full council a champion, his discourses being generally profession of his faith, in order to allay that controversial. He preached with great suspicion. This Roman Coucil, composed power in the Irish language, spoke freely on of more than one hundred bishops, did not of which is herewith enclosed*. In defer religion to Roman Catholics wherever he believe that the pope was incapable of er-

10. Pope Innocent III. (1198, 1216,) one with them; and, strange to say, some of of the ablest pontiffs who ever occupied the papal chair, has, in the clearest manner, condemned the Ultramontane notion of the pope's infallibility.

11. Pope Clement IV. 1264-68) confesses that his predecessors had to reproach

self propounded a dogma which he subsequently retracted as erroneous. 13. Pope Gregory X1I. solemly revoked in his last will and testament " all erroneous his labours by giving fuller instruction to

inquirers, and encouraging them to perse- opinions to which he might have given utterance in consistory or in council." his struggles against the Council of Basle, maintained he was superior to the Council, but he afterward humbly admitted his error. 15. Pope Pius II., when Æneas Sylvius,

> f Basle, namely that a pope may err. 16. If there be an important point in the ology, it certainly is that regarding the integrity of the text of the Holy Bible. Now incessant toil and privation, they have dragged Pope Sixtus V. published an edition of the out a miserable existence, giving them Vulgate which he declared "true, legitimate, suthentic and undoubted." After his death, immortal souls; unless they were visited by an

nations, and he manifested great courage in the existence of that attribute in one who, notion of papal infallibility is wholly of mo-

Sow by the Wayside.

Prayer.

Prayer is the key of the kingdom of heaven. It opens the celestial gates. It unlocks the storehouses of divine grace. Prayer is the keeper of the human heart. It admits the truth into the chambers of our imagery-into the secret things of the spirit

Prayer, like rest or music, brings an even-

ness and serenity over the mind. It calms the soul till it becomes like the countenance of the benign Saviour. It imparts a peace which the world cannot give nor take away. In prayer the spiritual part of a man ascends as on the wings of a dove to the sky, enters into the presence of God, and returns to earth with the radiance and tranquility of heaven about it. Prayer for ourselves is the entrance to every good gift, and elevates and purifies the suppliant. But when the saint prays for others, the bond of perfectness, the generous emotions of unbounded love, make him resemble the Divine Advocate with the Father, the interceding Spirit of God. The

good man thus goes abroad in his desire

ward the family of his great Parent, like an angel on his ministrations here below. What has prayer not done? nountains, what natural impossibility has it not removed? Has not God often spared a city or a people at the prayer of one hely person? Are not the children of God the salt of the earth which preserves from corruption? Do not the prayers of the saints prevent the Holy One from leaving it to dissolve by the force of its own emptiness and discord? Shall not the cries of the martyrs proceeding from beneath the altar arouse the Judge of the quick and the dead? The

repelled the mightiest temptations, and chasd away the evil one from his prey; it has procured the ministry of angels to supplant the attendance of devils. For sickness it has brought health; for drought, rain; for famine, plenty; for barrenness fruitfulness for death, life, Prayer has given nerve and constancy to the timid and weak virgin to resist the fire,

and the rack, and the cord of demoniac inquisitors; it has made torments however sharp, appear easy; afflictions, however pro-tracted, brief; dangers, however formidable, unseen and unheeded. What cannot prayer And then how suitable this work to our na ture, and how accommodated to our diversiged circumstances! It is not the cum-

this work. We need no eloquence but that Thus, then, we have several popes in dimighty river, and each thought may be a prayer. Oh, how niggardly the soul that annot spare a few drops! Faith is like the sun upon this river of the human soul It turns a certain portion of the stream of mind into celestial desires, which ascend to heaven and come down again in fertilizing showers of blessed influences upon this parched world, causing the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose. - Northwestern

Corresvondence.

Religion in Barrington.

BARRINGTON, August 16th, 1858. the Editor of the Provincial Weslevan. SIR,-I hesitated for some time whether o trouble you, the readers of the Wesleyan or myself by noticing the document, a copy

You are doubtless surprised at receiving this Circular from one altogether unknown to you;

the liberty.

I am a clergyman of the Church of England, and my field of labour is in the Township of Barrrington, County of Shelburne, Province of themselves with acts contrary to human and Divine law.

12. Pope John XXII. (1316-34) him-self propagated a dogma which he subservit includes Cape Sable Island—famous in the his tory of ship wrecks, and still the dread of mariners. Port la Tour was settled by the French A. D. 1620. There De la Tour defended the French fort against his father, who was in the English interest. There lived the celebrated Madame De la Tour, who atterwards so heroic-14—Pope Eugenius IV. (1431-47.) in the absence of her husband. And Wood's Harbor on the west-a large but scattered settle-

After the evacuation by the French, these 15. Pope Pius II., when Æneas Sylvius, places were only visited by the red man of openly taught the doctrine of the Council the forest, until about 1770, when they were resettled by refugee loyalists from the United States. These people came here poor, and the Clement VIII. published a new edition, dif-fering in thousands of places from that of Sixtus. Which of these two editions was ed, but there was no means of supporting him, supplied as circumstances would permit.

Last summer our good Bishop, in making a

ney through the country, without meeting any that feared God. "At Galway, the clegy are as richly endowed as elsewhere; but in the year 1795, its religious statistics were as follows:—Population, 20,009. Protestants. "300; prices, 300; As many priests of the factors, and follows:—Population, 20,009; Protestants!" Again, referring to this town, Mr. Averall says, "In Galway, population, and of course popery, are greatly on the increase; but Protestants, "in made of the factors, and follows:—Population, 20,009; protestants is a seed to extend the country of the master spell which crowns and gives potency to the increase; but Protestants, not amounting to more than one-everenticity of the Apostasy. Even here the Lord has a seed to every have gone over to the Church for the Apostasy. Even here the Lord has a seed to every have gone over to the Church of the Apostasy. Even here the Lord has a seed to every have gone over to the Church of the Apostasy. Even here the Lord has a seed to every have gone over to the Apostasy. Even here the Lord has a seed to every have gone over to the Church of the Apostasy. Even here the Lord has a seed to even him to the costs, determined to send a mission, and presented my-self their doubts.—So under these dictivate that the infinite of the name of their feature of the strong, and presented my-self the total and protein that the total strong the college, Window, and present the time to Barrisdon, and the time to Barrisdon and the time to Barrisdon and the time to Barrisdon. The total strong the college of the massing them to boppleas the total strong the college of the massing them to be pleased to give and to store at Kings College, Window, and present the total strong the college of the massing them to be constituted and severing the college of the massing them to be pleased to give and to the costs, determined to seed a mission. And in rich table the tenses the product of the sexual transfer them to Barrisdon and the time to Barrisdon and the college of the country and the college tour of the coast, determined to send a mission-ary here. About that time I finished my course of the Apostasy. Even here the Lord has a seed to serve him. We have fourteen pious, zealous, uniform members in society; but they are, in this Babylon of Ireland, like a spark isolated on an ocean of ice."

Sad change, the comfort which they longed they have obtained in the Jesus. What an encouragement to the interest they have taken in marvellous that any person who has even a spark isolated on an ocean of ice."

Sad change, the comfort which they longed to the feet of the formation and consultation of friends, I determined to make an appeal to Churchmen in Eng for, and imagined they have obtained in the Jesus. What an encouragement to the interest they have taken in on account of the interest they have taken in marvellous that any person who has even a side. In preparations for a journey, never to the first Episcopal clerk, was on account of the interest they have taken in marvellous that any person who has even a side. In preparations for a journey, never to the first Episcopal clerk, was on account of the interest they have taken in marvellous that any person who has even a side. In preparations for a journey, never to the first Episcopal clerk, was on account of the interest they have taken in foreign lands, among the poor and destitute in foreign lands, history should ever be persuaded to ven-that you may thus win souls to your Saviour.

Sal change, the comfort which they longed to Churchmen in Eng of the first plants, a sideration and consultation of friends, I determined to make an appeal to Churchmen in Eng of the latifus, N. S.,

Halifax, or to myself at Barrington. Any of the first plants a silent to the first plants a silent to the first plants a silent to the second of the second o

Circular."

the members of his own church, as from circumstances I infer, were uninformed of its the inhabitants but little raised above save printed copies came into the possesssion of deptorable state as to morals, "hardened and is this allusion? To the first settlers? ever, of its being thus brought to light appears to have induced considerable discomslight inaccuracy in the circular as to the sentence. But those "Freewill Baptists" fort to the supposed author and his friends, and to have elicited threats of prosecution should it be made public through the meuneasiness respecting its publicity, the parthis place is presented, the wider the information is circulated the greater the probability of enlisting public sympathy, and of bility of enlisting public sympathy, and of the property of the probability of enlisting public sympathy, and of the property of the probability of enlisting the course of the probability of enlisting public sympathy, and of the property of the probability of enlisting the course of the probability of enlisting public sympathy, and of obtaining the sought for aid in effecting such a disinterested and benevolent object as that the first settlers of this place were British ly upon, the first settlement of this place that of elevating in a religious and moral point colonists who removed from one portion of a large building was erected for purposes of of view a community so degraded and desti-

its religious and other interests from that time to the present, which in the course of the following remarks it will be necessary to make, and which may not be altogether with- in that year Shelburne was settled. The respect to religious means and ordinanout interest to the public, it may be further earliest date of its appropriate use could not ces as to justify anything approaching assigned in justification of taking some publie notice of the Circular, first, that it is high- date of the declaration of American inde- and yet it affirms that "this state of things public of the existence in our midst of parthat is authorized and efficient in promoting customed, when prosecuting their fishing spiritual interests? With regard to temthe instuction and religious weal of the community, and who indulge in such illiberal and uncharitable sentiments with regard to al! other sections of the Christian Church, and of all the efforts put forth by them to evangelize and improve the condition of the or, when not passed by in total silence, only more reckless" state than they were before. to from a distant home, induced the idea similar exclusiveness and illiberality in tive homes to this place. The proclamation others towards the offending parties, but of his Majesty, the then reigning monarch,

ment and conduct towards parties who was also doubtless an additional inducement seem disposed to avail themselves thereof to such removal. to promote their own undermining purposes. As to "the soil being barren and rocky." to the "Circular" arises out of the desir- apply, but as to its "barrenness"

resent state of this Township in respect to agriculture cannot be prosecuted present position of this settlement in such only or the main source of mainten of this Township at any and every period dence. As to their "poverty" so far as since its first settlement by the English, my information serves me I am induced to and religious point of view, with any other ately easy circumstances, having their own portion of the Province. Neither is it my intention in unqualified terms to defend their intended avocation of fishing; they in the judgment of charity to have been use- lials for constructing their dwelling houses ful, in preaching the essential doctrines of were brought with them. the gospel. Nor is it my purpose nor pro-

to my call on behalf of the spiritual wants of dragged out a miserable existence. the poor neglected, but warm hearted fishermen of the Township of Barrington, and induce them to give us a trifle out of their abundance that we may be enabled to giadden their hearts by procuring them teachers to instruct them in the principles of eternal truth, by preparing them places where they may solemnly worship God and providing for the prominent [should it not be permanent] residence of a clergyman

among them.

ence, however, to the judgment of persons vince to judge or condemn them. To their dance in the winter, and wild fowl of various whom I deem competent to give judicious own master they stand or fall.

Counsel, I am induced to forward it to you

The field of observation and remark produce in the very vicinity of their dwellings.

der to place in a just point of view the past general and comprehensive statement is that market for their fish and convenient facilities and present condition of this Township in "although historically one of the most inter- for supplying themselves with all such artirespect to the particulars referred to in the esting " it is nevertheless " the most neglect- cles as were needed for their families and It appears that this "Circular" was only Gulf of Mexico to the utmost limits of the to the descendants of the first settlers and nteaded for inspection by such persons in American continent no settlement, village, others comprising the population of the England as the writer of it may have township, so utterly uncared for and number- township similar observations will apply, thought proper to address it to. It would rested in the sympathies and attentions of extreme poverty has been rare, "dragging the Christian husbandman, so entirely negonate out a miserable existence" is a description intended to have been pretty extensive, inastended to have been pretty extensive. much as, if I am correctly informed, 2,000 tian Church as Barrington, and that from any portion of the community at any period printed copies had been prepared. It is evi-ent, however, that it was not intended for the jects of the British crown up to the auspic-especially at the present time which presents inspection of Nova Scotians, certainly not jour period of 1842. Surely the zealous gneral appearances of improvement and in for that of the people of Barrington. Even "missionary" who then commenced to culexistence, until some two or three of the ages, ignorant of gospel truth and in a most concerns of their immortal souls." To whom some person in this place. The fact, how- reckless " • But before remarking upon Such we must conclude to be the meaning dium of the newspapers. Why such un- probably that autumn or the spring or perties interested are most competent to explain. first settlers removed from Cape Cod and of his age was converted to God through the Surely if a correct view of the population of took up their abode in this place. The first instrumentality of Whitefield's preaching. tute as the population of Barrington is re-and were not "Refugee Loyalists" as stat-lasting and creditable memorial of the resented to be. "care" of the first settlers about their relig-Independently of some historical references ployed to designate those persons who at the time of the first settlement of this Township, and y proper, and indeed necessary, that the fact pendance. It was not upon political grounds continued until the year 1842 !" Was should ever stand out prominently before the at all that the first settlers of Barrington re- it up to that period that generation after ies assuming such exclusive claims to all to the British crown, but having been acvoyages on the Banks off this coast to seek salutary caution against the indulgence of encouraging and promising peculiar advanfalse and inconsiderate liberality of senti- tages to such immigrations to Nova Scotia

Another reason of calling public attention as a general characteristic "rocky" will ableness, and indeed the necessity, of dis- think will not justify the application of that abusing the minds of those upon whom it is term. When anything like proper attention calculated—it is hoped not designed—to has been paid to the cultivation of the soil make false impressions as to the moral and it has invariably rewarded the labour bereligious state of things in this country, and stowed, by good, in many instances by abunof affording them an opportunity of become dant crops of gass; potatoes of an excellent ing acquainted with the facts of the case, quality and frequently in abundant quanti and it is believed that, from the Wesleyan ties were produced until of late years, since having a circulation to some extent in Eng- the almost universal failure in the cultivaland, its columns may afford such oppor- tion of that useful article. I have known an acre of land, even without any extra culti-Whatever temptation to make remarks vaccon, produce forcy bushels of good wheat, calculated to be personally offensive may be supplied by the "Circular," it is my intenon to avoid taking advantage thereof, while to fifty five bushels of potatoes have been my aim shall be to state facts calculated to produced from one bushel of seed. True. rive a just representation of the past and from the rocky nature of the land, generally, he particulars referred to in the "Circular" advantage which would compensate the far-It would be unwise to represent the past and mer or admit of his depending upon it as the nanner as to elicit unqualified commenda- they were not agricultural advantages, printion. From the first up to the present time cipally, that induced the Cape Cod fisherhe population have, no doubt, exhibited that men to remove to this place. They were not various and diversified character which is no farmers, but in most cases fishermen, and incommon feature in any community, even the agricultural qualities of the soil was but in those favoured with the greatest advan- a secondary consideration, fishing was their tages; but this I am prepared to affirm with- principal object and main dependance, as it out fear of contradiction, that the inhabitants had been in the place of their former resiwould not untavourably compare, in a moral believe they were mostly persons in moderor justify all the proceedings and doings brought their cattle and other stock requisite of (we may hope) well-meaning, but ill- for the limited agricultural avocations to instructed and in some cases mistaken men, which as fishermen they had been accustomnor yet the character or conduct of all who ed, and which was necessary for the comfort manifested a zeal, and have ever appeared of their families; some, if not all the mater-We are informed by the "Circular" that

They have by incessant toil and privation To whom does this statement refer? Have these " Refugee Loyalist" been doomed to incessant toil" and to drag out a miserable existence" to the present day? It is scarcely necessary to say that but few of that generation, if any, with the exception of some f the minor members of the families, were living at the commencement of the present century, and not one who then came here. ble; but from what I have learnt of their glory, that of "seeking out the destitute

descriptions frequented the harbour in abunwith such animadversions as it is considered posed by the author of the "Circular" is The neighbouring colonies, now U. States the production imperatively demands, in ored in North America." Indeed! from the for the prosecution of their avocations. As British interests and about the year 1783 them, and from that time to the present, I have been previously to the year 1776 the to the description given in the circular; poral interests, in addition to what has been shelter in this and the neighbouring har said, there need be no hesitancy in affirming bours from the violence of storms and to re- that this community at any period of its such was not the fact with respect to other visited at an early period (probably about and by the Rev. Henry Attine and other Newlight preachers, the result of whose labours was not merely "frightening" the people into a revival, leaving them shortly afterwards " as base of more reckless that ever," but fruit, in some cases at least, which proved its gracious character by the pious and devoted lives of its subjects and evinced an origin more efficient than sudden and transient "fright." I speak from personal knowledge of the character and deportment of individuals who have lived and passed away from earth since my own recollection. and from the testimony of others whose

cruit their wood and water, they noticed the history would sustain a very favourable luxuriant growth of grass on the lands which comparison with any other community, in had been cleared and cultivated by the for- any county, composed of persons in a simicommunity, that everything not emanating from or the result of their own measures and had been lying unoccupied and had thus beNova Scotia was a good poor man's country, efforts is either entirely ignored by them, come highly manured and fertilized by the and the sentiment holds good in respect to decomposition of its annual produce, and thus presented an aspect highly tempting in an although Episcopal clergymen appear not to "trighten" men—not into a religiously agricultural point of view; this, together improved condition, but into a "revival," with the proximity of the "fishing grounds" which is to leave them in a "worse and they had been accustomed annually to resort denominations of christians. The place was Not that it is at all desirable to induce a and resulted in their removal from their na. 1780-'85) by Calvinist Bapust preachers. knowledge extended much farther back than m . own. I again say that I am not under taking to advocate all the opinions, sayings and doings of all who laboured in this field, nor do I intend passing an unqualified sulogium on the moral and religious character of the population of Barrington; my object being to show that, whatever of an objectionable or questionab e character may have at times taken place, on the whole the people were not left in a totally uncared for dition, and that lasting good results were effected by the moral cultivators of the soil above referred to ; men's immortal interesta were cared for by themselves and by others who, more from a love of souls than from the prospect of any earthly good, ministered to them the gospel of God our Saviour. On a careful review of the past history of the entire population of this township from the first up to the present time, in respect to the moral and religious bearing thereot, I have no besitation in saying that the result of a comparison thereof with any other community in the province, will not prove unfavourable to Barrington; nor am I by any means inclined, nor would facts justify it, to make an exception in favour of those localities which have been more exclusively under the induence of those religious instrumentalities which doubtless, in the estimation of the authors of the circular have pre-eminent claims upon the undivided favour and the sole regards of the community. It is true that until of late years no clergyman of the Episcopal Church has been stationed here. and in a few instances only, previously have religious services been conducted by ministers of that order in this place, and in those instances have Methodist Chapels and other places of worship been freely and cordially opened for their occupancy: so that whatever the aspect of society neither praise nor blame can attach to that church

But do we speak of a Methodist Chapel in Barrington. Surely a stranger to the history of the place, as must have been those benevolent gentlemen in England for whose especial benefit and information the "Cirular" was designed could have come to no such conclusion. And if, as most probably would be the case, they were acquainte with the energetic and aggressive character of Methodism and its peculiar boast and tion, would they not be induced to wonder and anxiously to enquire," What ? all this length of time and have not the followers of Wesley, whose motto it was " the world for a parish," and the declared and recognized business of whose preaahers it was, "to spread scriptural holiness through the land" -have they done nothing towards the cultivation of this religiously destitute and morally debased people. "And," might they not further enquire, "Is it possible of the British Protestant dominions so en-