[illegible]

[illegible] Fax, December 5th [illegible]

Rev. Richard Watson [illegible] life of Wes-

[illegible] Methodism now [illegible] Establishment in [illegible] Mr. Wesley, dissent [illegible] the body; [illegible] that the [illegible] the society from [illegible] result from [illegible] Dissenters [illegible] prominent in [illegible] Establishment [illegible] number [illegible] in the communion of the Church of England to this day; [illegible] that to [illegible] communion, is [illegible] membership [illegible] Church, and [illegible] any person [illegible] Wesleyans [illegible] who chooses it; and are [illegible] that there is a warmer regard to the Church among the believer Methodists than there was in the days of Mr. Wesley, [illegible] that he has given evidence with the [illegible] prosperity [illegible] the no[illegible] late with[illegible] army of [illegible] train [illegible] whose works have been, and [illegible], the light of Christendom."

[illegible] Rev. Thomas Jackson, D. D., President [illegible] Conference of 1849, and Governor of the [illegible] Theological Institution, Didsbury, formerly edi[illegible] the Methodist Magazine, writes:—

"The Wesleyan Methodists are not Dissenters, [illegible] sense now usually understood by that term [illegible] Controversialists. They do not adopt a [illegible] worship and [illegible] for the reasons [illegible] Dissenters. They do [illegible] general of joc[illegible] principle of an Establishment, or to a national recognition and support [illegible] system of religion. It was not opposed to the [illegible] government of the [illegible] which led them to act as they do; nor [illegible] the toleration of prayer. The Liturgy of the Church, or Mr. Wesley's abridgment [illegible] is used in many of our places of worship at home and abroad; and the substance of [illegible] for the administration of the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper and for burial of the dead, is regularly used by the Wesleyan Ministers.

"The followers of Mr. Wesley, comparing the [illegible] of what the Dissenters and themselves [illegible] with what yet remains to be done in the kingdom, [illegible] called that [illegible] so needs [illegible] made by the established Church [illegible] overthrown, [illegible] must [illegible] in utter destitution, even of the outward [illegible] of religion."

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

[illegible] Wesleyan Missionary Notices, Newspaper, [illegible] 2[illegible], 1849.)

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

KWAGUBANI.—*Extract of a letter from the Rev. W. J. Davis, dated Pietermaritzberg, January 5th, 1849.*

"My dear Address you from this town, yet [illegible] at Kwagubani. At the present [illegible] and the [illegible] of both this Circuit [illegible] in consequence [illegible] to supply the place of [illegible], who left here for Cape-Town [illegible] on account of the alarmingly [illegible] Richards, there being no [illegible] was eloquent to the [illegible] circumstances of her case. My hav[illegible] me [illegible] and my la[illegible] Kwa[illegible] but

[illegible] to the 4th of December [illegible] Kwagubani, [illegible] operations by now [illegible] to spread its [illegible] any one else, must prove [illegible] We cannot supply our Stations without more [illegible] them. You tell us you have not funds wherewith to send the men required; and so we are necessitated to see the work but inefficiently performed, the cause of Christ injured, and to see our strength and energies in this almost tropical climate, that, if the present system be continued, the inevitable decay of that strength and of those energies must be the result.

The Kwagubani Mission was commenced on the 4th of November, 1847. We found it, in the most literal sense, we had to commence a Mission. The earth had to be "subdued" from a state of nature, and the people sat in darkness, and had no light. We commenced to till the ground, to build an habitation, and to preach the word with all diligence. In each of these departments success has crowned our efforts. The earth begins to yield her increase, we have erected a house of five rooms, and the congregations are both numerous and attentive. But what, above all other things, cheers our hearts, is the fact that six individuals have joined the church, and witnessed a good confession before the Heathen. I will ere long, furnish you with a detailed account of their conversion; which in one case especially, is of the most interesting and encouraging character. The mission, too, is respected and loved by the people among which it is established. This has been manifested, on one or two occasions, in a remarkable manner. At one time, when I was from home, the grass, which was then high, and very dry, was fired at a distance from the Station; and, in consequence of the strong wind which blew at the time, the fire soon spread over the neighbourhood. In the night it approached the Mission-house and buildings; and it appeared, from the rapidity of its progress, that the whole must soon be levelled with the ground; for it is with great personal risk that the fire can be extinguished upon such occasions, and then only by a large number of people joining together in the attempt. Suddenly, however, the Chief, at the head of all his men, whom he had assembled as soon as he saw the fire approaching the Mission-Station, made his appearance, and, by great exertion, extinguished the fire and saved the premises. We rejoiced not only on account of the saving of the premises, but also that in this act we saw manifested the good-will of the people towards the Mission itself.

The manual labour connected with the commencement of a Mission-Station can only be fully known to the Missionary himself, who has to perform that labour. When he arrives on the spot selected for his future residence, with nought but his waggon for a habitation, and finds himself entirely destitute of such articles as are to be found in studded communities, it is then he begins to feel how great are the labours which are before him. He then feels his to shoulder the axe, to fell the tree, to assist in investing the clay into brick, and to raise an humble cottage for the shelter of those he loves. Invariably are his anticipations as to the size and accommodation of his first house very moderate; for where a man is to do all himself, that is, must not be much out of the reach of other and more pressing duties, he will never succeed. Roads too, have to be constructed, and in the [illegible] and castle of Hospitality, ere he can have time to consider of a fearful character. At Kwagubani we have already accomplished much of this nature, considering that we [illegible] there but little more than a year. Land has been cleared and dug for a garden; land has been ploughed for forage for horses; a road has been constructed, on which three streams have been built over small streams; a house has been erected, containing five rooms, for the Mission family,—and another of two rooms, for the Native Teachers; the above have been planted, some of vegetable and [illegible] and we have saw the rise of [illegible] peach, apricot, the nectarine, the vine, the fig, the apple, and the wheat, and yields the potatoes, cabbages, beans, and maize in abundance. One advantage we have, as compared with our Missions in the Cape Colony,—the land is much more productive. We have no droughts. The climate is delightful and healthy, and the land yields all other crops. Two years in a country where heaven's showers visited by the mysterious energy, than the cold roof North. Right glad should I be to see thousands of Wesleyans emigrating to these parts. Land is both abundant and cheap, and many are struggling with difficulties in England, and will never realize a competency there.

I must now bring my letter to a close. Our [illegible] are asked; we cannot clothe them [illegible] Satisfies, disease, [illegible] or [illegible] and [illegible] in Christ Jesus our Lord.

LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC.

Life of Literary Drudgery.—Isocrates, it is said, was employed ten years on one of his works, and to appear natural stole, with the most polished art. Virgil, after a labour of eleven years, produced his Georgics in perfect. Dio Cassius devoted twelve years to the composition of his history, and Diodorus Siculus, thirty. Paschal applied himself with incredible labour to the composition of his "Provincial Letters." He was frequently twenty days occupied on a single letter. By this means he obtained that perfection which has made his work one of the best books ever published in France. The celebrated Madame Dacier never could satisfy herself in translating Homer: continually retouching the version, even in its happiest passages. It is worth recording that the great Milton was anxious for correct punctuation, and that Addison was solicitous after the minutæ of the press. Savage, Armstrong, and others felt tortures on similar objects.

Atmospheric Pressure.—Animals living upon mountains are found to have much larger lungs than those of valleys. In the City of Mexico, which is several thousand feet above the level of the sea, consumption and pulmonary complaints are never found unless taken there: the air being much lighter, requires larger and better developed lungs in such places than in valleys, where they are contracted by the weight of atmosphere. We are not apt to notice the weight of the atmosphere, which is equal to fifteen pounds to every square inch of the body, because it is equal in all directions. This pressure also enables some animals and insects to walk up smooth surfaces; thus the fly has power to make a vacuum under his feet, when the outward pressure holds it to the substance which it ascends, which is not the case with other insects. The cat and the lion have this property to a limited extent.

Pressure of the Sea.—If a piece of wood which floats on the water be forced down to a great depth in the sea, the pressure of the surrounding liquid will force it into the pores of the wood and so increase its weight that it will no longer be capable of floating or rising to the surface. Hence the timbers of ships which have been [illegible] the deep part of the ocean, never [illegible] to the surface. Bodies which have sunk near to the shore. A diver may, with [illegible] plunge to a certain depth [illegible] a limit [illegible] feel how great are the labours which are before him. He then feels has to shoulder the axe, to fell the tree, to assist in investing the clay into brick, and to raise an humble cottage for the shelter of those he loves. Invariably are his anticipations as to the size and accommodation of his first house very moderate; for where a man is to do all himself, that is, must not be much out of the reach of other and more pressing duties, he will never succeed. Roads too, have to be constructed, and in the [illegible] and castle of Hospitality, ere he can have time to consider of a fearful character. At Kwagubani we have already accomplished much of this nature, considering that we [illegible] there but little more than a year. Land has been cleared and dug for a garden; land has been ploughed for forage for horses; a road has been constructed, on which three streams have been built over small streams; a house has been erected, containing five rooms, for the Mission family,—and another of two rooms, for the Native Teachers; the above have been planted, some of vegetable and [illegible] and we have saw the rise of [illegible] peach, apricot, the nectarine, the vine, the fig, the apple, and the wheat, and yields the potatoes, cabbages, beans, and maize in abundance. One advantage we have, as compared with our Missions in the Cape Colony,—the land is much more productive. We have no droughts. The climate is delightful and healthy, and the land yields all other crops. Two years in a country where heaven's showers visited by the mysterious energy, than the cold roof North. Right glad should I be to see thousands of Wesleyans emigrating to these parts. Land is both abundant and cheap, and many are struggling with difficulties in England, and will never realize a competency there.

I must now bring my letter to a close. Our [illegible] are asked; we cannot clothe them [illegible] gives way to the brutal propensities, and exchanges total distance all hopes of [illegible] them in [illegible] are lost.

"It is now more than a quarter of a century since I left the dressing of all instead spirits, and more than half that period since I relinquished the use of wine but as its use is prescribed in the Lord's Supper. In this [illegible] I have been the butt of derision of many, who have sunk into the drunkard's grave, or have been cut off from the stage of usefulness for sins induced solely by intemperance. I have laboured in the wilderness, and been refreshed by the pure stream of Nature's beverage only, while I have seen the scarcely me famishing for want of distilled and brewed liquors. I have lived, and they are now, alas! mostly dead.

"Institutions not observing temperance I have seen flourish and go down again, through the misconduct of trustees and the insubordination of the pupils, like grass before the Prairie-fires. We look for them but they can no longer be found. Wine was a mocker, and strong drink was their ruin. I have been entertained at the houses and cabins of many who professed Christianity; yet who, because they would not allow their liberty of drinking whiskey to be infringed on, are disgraced in their persons or mouldering in an untimely grave.

"I have seen many a family flourishing in its members; and the same I have seen withered by reason of a worm in the stem. Intoxication in the father has ruined the mother and all her blooming children. This, all this, it has been my lot to see—yea, and twice a thousand times more of wretchedness and woe have I seen during my pilgrimage through this fallen world; and now that I am about to leave it, my most fervent prayer is that God will bless all means for the suppression of intemperance. And in relation to the Church, I would utter my heart's devotions in her own impressive words: 'O most merciful God, by whose spirit the whole body of the church is governed and sanctified, raise up thy power and come among us; that whereas we are sore let and hindered in running the race that is set before us thy bounteous grace may speedily help and deliver us, through Jesus Christ our Lord.'

"If in any respect more than another this prayer has reference to the hindrance of the work of salvation occasioned by intemperance, can Christians say it with a good conscience while in the use of spirituous liquors?

"I am your most faithful servant,

"PHILANDER CHASE, Bishop of Illinois.

"To the Rev. W. Curry Wilson, M. A., Casterton Hall, England."

Beware of Strong Drink.

We recorded lately the death of the poet Poe by delirium tremens. The papers report that Hoffman, another of our promising writers, is now in the Bellevue hospital, suffering under the same disease. He was latelyappointed to a clerkship at Washington, but has fallen victim to the hideous affection. Dram-drinking has fearfully increased of late; brandy, used as a *preventive* of cholera, has become a general indulgence, and its devastating effects may be seen everywhere. Dr. Bell of Boston, has published a letter on the subject, recommending the method men who recommended it as a preventive of cholera, and [illegible] opinion.—*Zion's Herald.*

Dry Food, not Rum.

Jeremy Taylor [illegible] "Let vestal [illegible] water and recourse [illegible] they could not [illegible] and old [illegible] pence [illegible] done. Nor could [illegible] hold and have [illegible] the people of England [illegible] two West Indian [illegible] then, they loved drunkenness [illegible] they might all be transformed."

Drunkards [illegible]

At a late temperance meeting in Boston [illegible] the drunkards [illegible] the [illegible] Sal[illegible] young [illegible] go to drinking [illegible] Arch[illegible] sell the rum [illegible]

[illegible] tell you [illegible] young man [illegible] drunkard's grave [illegible] "Me—where [illegible]? He [illegible] took its place, [illegible] Nature [illegible] with floods [illegible] their weather-beaten faces—the mourning, the mourning over such remembrances."

OBITUARY NOTICE.

Died at Tignish, Westmoreland, N. B. on the 5th of October, 1849, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON. Thirty three years ago he was brought to God under a sermon preached from Ps. xl: 2, 3, by the Rev. JAMES DESBAR, Wesleyan Minister, who then was labouring in the Westmoreland Circuit. Mr. Atkinson immediately joined the Methodist Society and continued a steady member of it until the day of his death. For twenty years he was a faithful and affectionate Class Leader, and was much beloved and respected by those placed under his care. In April, 1847, he shared largely in the blessings of a gracious revival of religion which took place in the neighbourhood where he resided. In his last affliction, he was in a very happy state of mind. Shortly before he died, he said, "I am almost over Jordan, without a shadow of a doubt. Come Lord Jesus—come away." He has left an aged widow, who has long known the Lord; also, two kind and affectionate sons, who were residing with him at the time of his death, both members of our Society, besides several other children who are settled in different sections of the County. May they all know and serve the God of their father!

WILLIAM SMITHSON.

Our respected correspondent has sent us also an Obituary Notice of the late Mr. Valentine Wood. But is he aware that such a notice has already appeared in the *Wesleyan?*

CHOICE SAYINGS.

Faith doth not, as the mariners, cast its anchor downwards, but upwards; it trusts in the mercy and blood of God, and trusting in God, engageth him to be our God; other graces make us like God, faith makes us one with him.—The vine grows by pruning; God's pruning-knife is to make us grow more in grace.—The oil of joy makes the wheel of obedience move faster.—Praise is the quickest way to the crown of heaven.

Presumption is a peculiar thing, it hath no scripture to show for its warrant,—it is like a will without seal and witnesses, which is void in law,—presumption wants the witnesses of the word and the seal of the Spirit.—Men have convictions wrought upon them, but they break loose from them [illegible] the door, which, before shut, [illegible] which, take [illegible] to [illegible] away the spirit of [illegible] to all [illegible] to nothing.—It must be a [illegible] that see a bright object; only a [illegible] God in his glory.

[illegible] not only believe [illegible] God.—The [illegible] and [illegible] The [illegible] is a [illegible] to all [illegible] they [illegible] they [illegible] great [illegible] the [illegible] of God [illegible] they come, [illegible] God [illegible] they [illegible]