

obstinacy on both sides for nearly 35 minutes, when the rebels fled in every direction. The loss on the part of the loyalists was 3 killed and 2 slightly wounded. The rebels lost sixteen killed, and nine wounded, two of whom, it is affirmed, have died since. A six-pounder, the only field-piece they had, and about four hundred stand of arms, and a large quantity of ammunition, fell into the hands of the volunteers. Nine were taken prisoners, among whom was a Mr. Mott, of Alburgh, Vermont. The sympathiser brought over a cannon, and was a bombardier during the engagement. The skill and bravery of Serjeant Beatty, and a private of the 1st. Royals, materially contributed to the result of this battle. This defeat, inflicted by undisciplined militia men, covered the rebels with shame and confusion, and will, it is to be hoped, cool the ardour with which our neutral neighbours across the lines are espousing the virtuous cause of sedition, robbery and murder.

Friday, 9.—The rebels consisting of 1000 or 1100, all armed, and commanded by Dr. Nelson in person, assisted by one Ducoigne, now in custody, attacked 150 to 180 of the militia, concentrated at the Odelltown Wesleyan Chapel, under the command of Lieut. Col. Taylor. The piece of ordnance taken in the first action, was planted opposite the Chapel door, and effectively served by Serjeant Beatty, of the Royals, Lieut. Curren of the Militia, and a few men who had formerly been in the Artillery. The presence and example of Col. Taylor, imparted fresh vigour to the small band of Spartans, who were fighting against such unequal odds; and while Col. Odell and the main body were contending in the fields, Col. Taylor and a party threw themselves into the Chapel, two hours and a half kept up a very smart fire from the doors and windows, and successfully drove back the rebels in their repeated attempts to recover the cannon. The action lasted for nearly two hours, when the insurgents retreated in the utmost confusion. Considering the disparity of numbers, and that the men were almost worn out by watching and fatigue, it is not saying too much to assert, "*The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge.*"

In this engagement, 5 of the Militia, viz. Captain M'Allister and 4 privates were killed—and Lieut. Hiram Odell and 3 others wounded. According to the best accounts, from 60 to 70 of the rebels were killed, and a great number wounded. The leaders, Nelson &c., never exposed themselves, they always kept in the rear, driving on their infatuated adherents like sheep to the slaughter.

There are two incidents which I shall place in juxta position, and with them close this account, already longer than I intended. A large quantity of the Universalist Watchman, published at Montpelier, Vermont, and a liberal assortment of other newspapers, addressed J. Harding, Esq. Alburgh, and intended for cannon wadding, was found after the first action; and an Irishman named Ried, took off his coat, and made cannon wadding of it in the second action. Col. Taylor when he arrived at Odelltown, very opportunely brought with him a quantity of ammunition, and Ried, who was in the chapel during the battle, made the prisoners bite the cartridges, and thus reluctantly promote the destruction of their quondam friends. I take the liberty to send these particulars to the Courier, because it has more readers in this neighbourhood than any other paper.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Yours truly,

ROBERT COONEY, *Wes. Mis.*

WESLEYAN METHODISM.—It is nothing new, for the Methodists to endure reproach, and to be subject to misrepresentation. Perhaps something of an exclusive spirit may have grown up among us in consequence; but, if so, it has this palliation, that we are quite as expansive as the circumstances in which we have been placed, could lead any reasonable man to

anticipate. It might almost be said of us, 'Lo, the people shall dwell alone.' The high Churchman has persecuted us, because we are separated; the high Dissenter has often looked upon us with hostility, because we could not see that an Establishment necessarily, and *in se*, involved a sin against the supremacy of Christ; the rigid Calvinist has disliked us, because we hold the redemption of all men; the Pelagianized Arminian, because we contend for salvation by grace; the Antinomian, because we insist upon the perpetual obligation of the moral law; the Moralist, because we exalt faith; the disaffected, because we hold that loyalty and religion are inseparable; the political Tory, because he cannot think that separatists from the church can be loyal to the throne; the philosopher, because he deems us fanatics; whilst some infidel liberals generally exclude us from all share in their liberality, except it be in their liberality of abuse. In the meantime, we have occasionally been favoured with a smile, though somewhat of a condescending one, from the lofty Churchman; and often with a fraternal embrace from pious and liberal Dissenters; and if we act upon the principles left us by our great Founder, we shall make a meek and lowly temper an essential part of our religion; and, after his example, move onward in the path of doing good, 'through honour and dishonour, through evil report and good report,' remembering, that one fundamental principle of Wesleyan Methodism is, *Anti-sectarianism, and a Catholic Spirit.*—R. Watson.

THE WESLEYAN.

HALIFAX, DECEMBER 31, 1838.

REV. MR. WILLIAMS' NARRATIVE.—We have, in this number, brought our Review of this very interesting volume to a close; and though it has gone through several numbers, we feel confident, that, containing as it does extracts of the most important and interesting character on a variety of subjects connected with the establishment and progress of Missions in heathen lands, it will amply repay an attentive perusal. In presenting to our readers a condensed view of the several routes of Mr. Williams and his colleagues, we have not been put to a little trouble: but our toil has been cheerfully sustained by the conviction that we were preparing it for those who were capable of appreciating our motives and labour. Our desire is, that the reading of it may, in this part of the British Empire, excite to increased zeal and enlarged acts of benevolence, in the God-like cause of Christian Missions.

REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.

THE human mind is much affected by the recurrence of particular seasons. The day of one's birth,—the time of our first acquaintance with God,—the season, (gloomy and painful in the extreme) when we wept beside the bed of a dying friend, and thought of the coldness of the grave, and of the loss of affection, and counsel, and happiness we were about to experience; all these, and other similar periods, bring with them a class of emotions which soften the heart and render us thoughtful. The commencement of a New Year affects us in a somewhat similar way. It is a resting-place in the journey of life, where the human traveller stops for a moment and reviews the past, and anticipates the future. It is an elevated position from which we command an extensive view of the road