COTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

From the Boston Zion's Herald. Methodist Chapels.

New York correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate, speaks as follows respecting e enterprise of our people in renovating their couses of worship. "The most prominent point of interest, at this time, among us, in church afthodists our churches have been very plain edifies the cour churches have been very plain edifies the control of the costly, with corresponding area to but our people begin to feel the spane and to manifest it upon feel the spine of the age, and to manifest it upon their churches in Boston they have lately pur-chased one the finest churches in the city—a piece of preservy that recently cost nearly a hundred thousand dollars. In New Haven the old factory-like brick building, that for more father than twenty years deformed the far-famed istry. "Green," has been replaced by the finest church edifice in that heautiful city-a church whose exterior, though really elegant, is more than equalled by the interior "fixings." In Bridgeport, too, where our people for many years occupied a most unsightly wooden building, and constantly protested their inability to build a better, a most opportune fire exchanged their old house for about \$2,000 insurance money, and now they are erecting a fine gothic edifice that will cast all its neighbours into the shade. With us t ungs have not yet gone so far, though there are plain evidences that the spirit of "improvement" has reached us, also. Most of our churches are being refitted in their interior arrangements, and the new ones that are built are generally considerably in advance of the older CB 4.

We consider the improvements of the Metho dist church in this respect as one of the most marked features of our later history. The amount of enterprise and expenditure put forth by our people in such efforts is incredible; within fifteen years there has been a change in our chapel accommodations, amounting almost to a revolution of our condition as a church. With-in that period the chapels of Methodism have been renovated in nearly all the principal localities of the nation, from Bangor to New Orleans; we have changed our policy respecting the sites of our places of worship, and come out from subu-ban obscurities into prominent localities; we have abandoned our old barn-like architecture. (if architecture it could be called) and adopted the best styles of the art, and so thoroughly has this spirit of improvement spread, that in the East, at least, scarcely a new chapel is put up among us without adopting the latest and best suggestions in regard both to convenience and elegance. The rural Methodist chapels of New England are now generally ornaments to the villages where they are located. We doubt whether they are surpassed in the aggregate by the ecclesiastical edifices of any other denomination. Being almost universally more recent than others, they have had the opportunity of excelling them in many respects.

As an individual Methodist, we feel graeful to God for this change, for we believe that all conveniences in respect to location and internal accommodations, and also all ornamental changes which are founded in a just taste are compatible with genuine Methodism, but at the same time there are not essential but adventitions liabilities in such sudden revolutions which we should guard against most carefully and prayerfully

Let us take good care that we do not change the primitive liveliness and spirituality of our worship with these external changes. We are frank to say, that we fear this danger. We shall be apt to feel in new and stately edifices that a more stately formality should characterize our exercises, and the preacher himself will be beset by the temptation to substitute a more fastidious

sect. It is our conviction that our assignment to his foot, (Ezek. vi. 11) while he warned men to January, 1° 49, I find the sum of forty-six thousands. this field has been providential, and a signal flee from the wrath to come." glory upon us in the midst of the churches. And we further believe that while there are large place ourselves on the brink of the eternal world, ed educational establishments, besides three thoucities on the earth, with their suburban masses of neglected population, we shall be called upon dark abyss beyond, that we shall come to reaby our Lord and Master to go out among these lize the unutterable woe of those who die out of mon School Teachers, to be founded on a Chrisdemoralized masses "and compel them to come worldly and godless churches by getting out of this lowly field; but all good men and all good fairs, is the erection and re-edifying of places of worship to be becoming the rage; and the summent of church architecture in then, as we throw up our costly citadels in the fear, pulling them out of the fire." our cities and tree towns is really remarkable, while those in a sountry follow at a respectful the redoubts in the outskirts. If in any case it distance. It is said we cannot occupy both positions, then in progress are let us keep to the redoubts and meet the enemy in the precincts. But we can occupy both positions, and by fortifying ourselves in the centres, ought really to be able to allow the greater force to the outskirts. Let us look well to the poor; let us erect cheap churches among them, and let us preach with that apostolic sim plicity and power which is adapted to their heads and their hearts, and which made our fathers the legio tonans of the modern min-

F. om the Christian Menenger

Revivals of Religion.

There are some sincere christians who though tealous for the advancement of the cause of God, are yet too fastidious as to the means which may lawfully be employed to promote this obect-who appear to be filled with alarm lest what are commonly called Revivals should be encouraged—lest some under excitement should as is frequently the case, accompany them. We certainly are not friends to disorder at revival meetings any more than on other occasions, nor are we friendly to the employment of means put in operation for the mere purpose of arousing the passions or of exciting feelings whether of joy or terror, in the unconvertedwe believe that any means employed merely for such purposes will generally fail of producing any permanent or saving effect. But still we are inclined to agree with the pious Mr. Cecil that anything in religion is better than a dead calm. When the spirit is stirred with deep feeling on the momentous subjects of eternity it ought not to be matter of surprise if such feeling should sometimes become so overpowering as to cause its possessor to throw off the restraints which under other circumstances might be considered proper, and give expression in words to the deep emotions which agreate the soul. We are of opinion that the objections often urged against modern Revivals would lie with equal force against the great Revival which took place on the day of Penticost, when three th usund of the assembled multitude on that o reasion, cried out under the conviction of their guilt and exposure to the wrath of heaven, "Men and brethren what shall we do?" The same objections would also lie against the circumstances which attended the preaching of Wesley and Whitfield when thousands, under the open canopy of heaven, as they hung with breathless attention on the words of the preacher, the tears streaming from their eyes - and life or death - beaven or hell as their destiny seeming to them as hanging on a moment of ture, were forced to give utterance to their emotions, as hope or fear preponderated in their breasts. The truth is that it will always be found both as regards ministers and people, that in the same degree as the value of the soul is viewed in the light of eternity, will the mere circumstances connected with the werns employed for its deliverance, be disregarded, and therone grand absorbing consideration of its danger engulph every other.

The Hou, and Rev Mr. Ca-logan, for many years after he entered the ministry of the Church of England, although very zealous and anxious te do good in his way, was yet opposed to plan, earnest, gospel preaching. The pious Mr. Ceil, who wrate his biography, relates the following anecdote in connection with his ministry :-

"Mr. B. a worthy and pieus man, who was and formal method of preaching, for that direct at this time his parish clerk, was in the habit of simplicity and home applied energy which have to casionally attending, when there was no serhather o't een alike the attraction and success of vice in his own church, the ministry of an Evanour ministry. May the God of our fathers save general minister in his neighbourhood. Mr. Ca- have been necessarily transferred to christian us from such an impolitic and disastrous change! dogan took offence at this, and one day thus ac-We call it impolitie, for we believe the simple is costed him - "Mr. B. if you expect to remain born, and short-lived. It existed just long enough t and energy of Methodism to be of the very Clerk in my charch, you must coise to make one to exhibit its incompetency to effect any real essence of the Gospel, the secret of our success of a mob who run after preaches of a certain good, and to confirm the previous sentiment that and the secret of our popularity. The people description like Mr. G." "Indeed, Sir," replied "godliness is profitable to all things," and that a like them, and will go where they are found; we like them, and will go where they are found; we like them, and will go where they are found; we like them, and will go where they are found; we like them, and will go where they are found; we like them, and the server of the human understandants are soberly of the opinion that our improved who have received benefit from Mr. G. are xlad ing forms the only base of asciulation and understandants. chapels will be resorted to in proportion as we o casionally to hear him preach when he comes ment for all the social purposes of life. retain the spiritual characteristics, which gave near us, and we had no apprehension by doing While irreligious Institutions have run with us success in the singleways and hodges. Let us serod giving you offence," "Mr. B. I utterly rail-road speed through a brief and implorious t'en adopt every just improvement; let us b in z disapprove of this step; if I mayed were to career, the continuous founded and conducted of constitutional liberty; and that, discarding and all possible ability into our penties, but let us throw about my arms and make a great moise. I on charles an principles have continued their secretaries in religion, the theology tought all possible ability into our pulpes, but let us throw an include my arms and increasing in use, i for each and produced an increasing in the retain our old Methodistic "school" could be popular to a." Mr. Culegan, however, (character for jubble milits). They stand now of preaching; never was there a better one, and soon afterwards experienced in his own soul the the nigher in prove estimation by being reviews written in letters of living light on the pages power will there be till the world burns up.

[Prove the Birle of the Birle never will there be till the world burns up.

Dower of Divine grace, and then it was not to be edite contrast will delive up to the first one of Divine grace, and then it was not to be edite contrast will delive up to the Universe.

One remark more. These new edifices and wondered at notwith-sanding all his former premore central sites are tending in our larger const judices against action and vocables con, if this largest income and support by the manufacture with the sub-hassif new crieffed cheefel and involve the manufacture and support by the meaning that the construction in involve the monwealth aways field an incorrect in the original manufacture and support by the monwealth aways field an incorrect in the original manufacture and any first original manufacture and support by the monwealth aways field an incorrect in the original manufacture and any first original manufacture and the first original manufacture

And so it will ever be, for it is only as we Christ, and only in this way shall we be able to tian basis. We may rank more respectably among enter into the feelings of the apostle when he disasted and maintain was ready to wish himself "accursed" for his ed an honourable pre-eminence in the character brethren-or understand the full force and of its educational ystem. The following article.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Original Matter is particularly requested for this Paper such as, Local Intelligence - Boographies - Notices of the Introduction, rise, and progress of Methicosin in Cir-cuits, Revisals, and remarkable Conversions - Articles on education, temperance interviore, science, and religion. Illustrations of Providence Sketches of Scripture Charteless, discourse statements, and more supposed particular experience of particular experience of particular experience of many prominent feature of Markodow.

Articles, as a general rule, should be short and piths : me a judicious variety in each number is the secret of news paper popularity and usefulness.

For the Weslevan.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

be called on ere long to express an influential, aid of an enlightened public. &c." opinion on the momentons question whether secular education is to be imparted in their public Interacy Institutions in connexion with the re- tain a thorough and well proportioned system of ligion of the Eible, or whether the exclusion of common-school, academical, and collegate irthe Holy volume and of all religious instruction struction, adapted to the wants and circumstance is to be regarded as a practical acquir scence in of the population, founded upon a sound, moral public sentiment, and to be established as the and christian basis, and fostered by the united condition upon which Legislative aid is to be energies of the people and the government. To given to Academies and Colleges. A question make public education subordinate to questions the fu ure social weifare of the Province at would be difficult to propose, and its grave consideration is imperatively demanded. That there exthe Province would tolerate such proscription few public men have had the temerity to assume, and on such assumption to stake their popularity. Yet there are some such bold spirits, and it is extremely desirable that they be held in check, and given distinctly to understand that, while the march of religious education is onward in almost every country possessing free institutions neither open nor insidious attempts to neutralize the religions element of public instruction shall be here permitted to succeed. The question must be fairly met and decided

It is to be unented, though net to be wonder d at, that some of the opponents of religious education have resorted to very unworthy at- to Dr. Jured Sparks, in presenting to him, actempts to mislead the public mind upon this cording to law, the seal and keys of Harvard question. One favourite method is, to refer to University, as President of that Institution, we the neighbouring republic as far in advance of us in educational progress, and to assume that as have the following remarks on the subject of rethere exists no recognition of an established ligious instruction in the University.- U. C. church by the constitution of the United States, so Jour. If Ed. education, as fostered by the State Legislatures is dissociated from religion, and that thereto its advancement is to be as vibed

Nothing can be more talkacious than this mode ly conducted educational establishments by no means involves the union of Church and State, in the ordinarily understood sense of that phrase. It evinces a consciousness of weakness when an opponent of religious education recorts to such a subterfage, while the appeal founded on it is not very complimentary to the d'scrimination and good sense of those to whom it is addressed.

Equally unfounded is the assumption that pub lie sentiment in the United States is favourable to a "godless" system of education. The principles involved have been there fully discussed, and for some time practically tested, and the verdict has been almost unanimously delivered against the secular-education plan. By reference to the statistics of the various States in the Union it will be seen that Legislative grants are made to the Academic and Colleges conducted on Christian principles, and that the majority of Institutions ere ded on the unreligious system management. The "godless" scheme was late-"godliness is profitable to ail things," and that a

sand and four hundred dollars appropriated for the corrent year as grants to rein onsly conduc-

meaning of the injunction, "Some save with from the Novemb r number of the dominal of Education, exhibits the public sentiment of the people of that State on this important subject, and ought to lead to reconsideration these who in Nova Spotia would dissociate what Collain the very constitution of the human mind, and in the social frame work of society, has j and together, The distinct recognition of the "hopes, prit-

es and precents of Christianity," as indisperble "leading topics in the duly instruction of one in " is creatable to the judgement of one ing so responsible and elevated a position as e troverner of that State, and its open avowal a correct index to the state of public opinion. ext in ingortance to this is the concurrent contion expressed by His Excellency and the President of a University so celebrated as Har-- I word, that " the interests of Volleges and Comnon-Schools are identical, and that "they are both necessary to a well-ordered, prosperous community, -column, of the same temple, at ministering mutual and needful support," both The Legislature of Nova Scotia will doubtless deserving of the fostering care and substantial

Every intelligent friend of Youn Scotin should unite to bring into existence and liberally to sumore momentons than this, in its bearings upon of political party were to be in the highest sense recreant to public welfare. However men may differ upon other branches of political economy. it should be regarded as a sine qua non to the ists in the community a class who would proscribe enjoyment of public confidence and the exercise the Bible is an admitted fact. That the voice of of public influence, that the moral and intellertual advancement of the rising race be suitably cared for and promoted. It this communication shall be deemed contributory to the extension of correct views and principles, it is respectfully presented for a place in your columns.

Halifax, Dec. 21st, 1849.

Religious Instruction in the Chief State Luiversity College of Massachusetts.

In the Address which the Governor (Briggs) of Massachusetts, on the 20th of last June, made

" An opinion exists to some extent in the community, that, in the various departments of education in this country, the moral training of the of putting the case. Legislative aid to religious- pupil is too much neglected. If such an error prevails, it ought to be corrected. The imporlance of moral instruction cannot be over-stated. The heart is the fountain of motive, and the wise man enjoins that it should be "kept with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of fe." Christianity is the only rock on which the haracter of man can be built with safety. am sure. Sir. that its hopes and its priniples, that its beautiful and sublime preepts, as illustrated in the wise teachings and in the spotless life of its Divine Author, will be leading topics of the instructions which the youth committed to your charge will daily recive from your lips.

For more than two hundred years the people of Massachusetts have respected and cherished this first-born literary institution of the New World. In the constitution of the Common wealch, they say it was founded by wise and pious men, and ratify its legal existence.

The truth of your character is to them a pledge that all the powers of your mind and heart will be devoted to a faithful and impartial administration of its affairs, and to the advancement of good learning and science; that you, as the exeutive officer of the College, will maintain a displine that will win the affections of these young gentlemen and their successors, and that will sepre obelience to its lawer that all party je; nes will be avoided, and the only governmental doctrines included will be the great post inc.

are receiving 1 " Not dealting that the college of the Comhitherto been more exceptiful than any other even and with his head, and stonged much a grant of the Annalysis of the same of the form of

, enlyancement, in all sulvation try ten I to promote the property ential reports of the attent. The torse of our children and youth m the most tried the collection in the . I educate. There the children of the regions with the children of the rich in tograms of knowledge. Our sp 1 - sands one of the richest fruits of i with any a are introduction into the vertex had to the poor. They are the

DECEMBER 20.

to a useries of the colleges. Let the tree seems in an our towns the theory pas for college, and to partitude as me i lentical. Poth sh county loved and cherished by all w 1 of socialty, hearty, and their race.

Part of Spain, in roply, cleary

What your lovellene speaks of the of a mode and rebal us educate onest most with a cooled respon any triend of youth, may, from every the land the principles, the vital tr traine on the mass of the Savior , soon hosven to illumine, cheer, at lax relears, world, sloub! be made stantate of learning the cardinal or, which all other inscruction should wheeled and a teath in the Gospel of t a destone to civil and mine it exhicorrespond to her and obey his laws. the first and he nest hearts, and to tracci tion; it enjoin . will it teaches me in an to think for the maat the the exchainters, to avoid a est Escario addicative for peaand and it one to the the certainty and world, where the arts and more as re- and be unto done by a just Later. Mrs this religion by the specific that y, hit dike be t . And the authoriern privit be t eyeler . To the traples of the the ere of near and in the quiet freside, till the whole hours to is a of one common Tabler, shall lead and above sall for e, and jill as with Lean of paise and a tracion ! "Your Liestency has nontioned cat s and s, and the incanate relation

may my childhood and youth in the als of New England, and for six tabler of a common chool. I have re sateful for the lane its derived from torte or both my milet and circulate of to much to say, that for such of the Imay possess for water or and in grand we of the most responsant distles of the vill a la novp' ny Li have be maso the sels plane b., the common sel comprising which strengthened th the probabilities institution and dis-But they are both necessary c is a L prosperains community.-co'at. They lead class the fost ing strength of a chan ealightered cornest good wishes of every cit perfect, who would see the glory are

e., net a readle ... Here, permit sa have touched a chool, whose vi

would neither resist nor disgaise. No

I the W TREM CRS MEETING.

word to Some As it is Bare Cheat. Person. Reve S. S. F. HILLS TALL! ORD i de la compania del compania del compania de la compania del compania de la compania del compania de la compania de la compania de la compania de la compania del compania V teaming your your teministration

a. country resting on the curable

the week of he knowledge, high

..ture, and a wide-spread intelligen

a continued or policy or special section of the sec in . was de a hittalis feit, a that Master, it . . . 1 I for everyone the Rev. W.

15 to 2 f or, v. 15, 15; ; n to see the Assilt on Time

: T : .