

ed. That for this purpose a Subscription immediately opened, and as soon as possible...

other Resolutions were also most cordial. In one of them the Hon. E. Young...

Biographies.

ighteous shall be in everlasting remembrance. Ps. cxiii. 6.

entirely coincide with the views above, and again solicit the kind attention of our Brethren in the ministry to object.

FOR THE WESLEYAN.

Matrimony. Government of the Principality of Waldeck-Germans, have given public notice, that...

CLARA.

article was handed to us without the saying name of the writer, but, judging from the handwriting, which is certainly pretty, that it came from a young Lady...

we could not be so ungrateful as to refuse its insertion. Yet we must remind our fair, and other correspondents of the necessity of complying with our "Standing Regulations," in order to make an appearance in our columns.

WESLEYAN INTELLIGENCE.

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT.

Amherst. "The cause of religion still prospers in various places on this Circuit. The fields seem progressing to a goodly harvest. I received fifteen new members since my return, at a place called Spring Hill. These make forty-five received into Society during my two last visits to Macan."

Wallace. With very great pleasure I inform you that a gracious revival of religion has taken place at Barrasva near Tatamagouche.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to state, that our congregations are large and solemn; and many appear to feel the necessity of a personal interest in our Lord Jesus Christ.

NEW BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.

Richibucto. It gives me great pleasure to be able to state, that our congregations are large and solemn; and many appear to feel the necessity of a personal interest in our Lord Jesus Christ.

We are pleased in receiving these Circuit notices from these esteemed brethren, and hope the good work of the Lord will more abundantly prosper in their hands.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

RELIGIOUS EXPEDITION!—The Emperor of Morocco having solicited from the English Government the means of conveying two of his sons and suite to Mecca, on pilgrimage to the shrine of the Musliman's prophet, the Admiralty have acceded to this request, and have commissioned the Growler steam-sloop, at Devonport, for the purpose.

A PUNISHMENT.—A Mormon Orator, while haranguing a crowd at Montrose, alleged that the blessings of his creed were so great, that a true believer might swallow poison with impunity.

PROPAGATION SOCIETY.—The Rev. Ernest Hawkins, of London, Secretary of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, arrived in Boston in the English Steamer week before last.

DONATION.—One Thousand dollars have been given by W. Chairnes, an elder in Newcastle Church, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, to educate coloured men for missionaries for Africa.

DISTRIBUTION OF BIBLES IN ROME.—It is said, since the flight of the Pope from Rome, 70,000 copies of the Bible have been sold in this City.

COLOURED BAPTISTS.—A southern paper estimates the coloured members of Baptist Churches in the Southern South-western States at 125,595—55,000 in North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky; 37,500 in Virginia; 1,500 in Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, and 300 in Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

THE FREE CHURCH OF THE CANTON DE VAUD held its Synod last month, and much of the Divine presence and blessing was experienced in their meeting. There were ninety-six members present. Three new churches formed since last year were represented and acknowledged by the Synod.

Many of the pious inhabitants of this canton have emigrated, that they may enjoy in another hemisphere that liberty to worship God according to their conscience, which is denied them in their father-land; and the adoption by the "Grand Council" of the Canton of a law of persecution lately, will doubtless cause many more to follow them.

*This is one of the punishments for preaching the Gospel. The persons who are accused of this crime are sent to the parish of which they are burgesses by birth, though perhaps they never have been there.

FAST DAY AT NEW YORK.—The morning services in the churches of all denominations, we believe, were well attended, and the services, so far as we have heard, were impressive and salutary. Business was universally suspended, and families turned their steps and their thoughts to the sanctuary.

DEPUTATIONS.—At the General Assembly of the National Presbyterian Church of Scotland lately, Dr. Grand-pierre, late director of the "Mission de Missions" at Paris, and the Rev. Philip Boucher appeared as a deputation from the Central Christian Protestant Society of France, to speak the Christian sympathies of the members of that church, and the help of their prayers and liberality in favour of the work of evangelization carried on by that society; and at the same time the Rev. Frederick Monod, Armand Delille, Joel Audebez, George Fisch, and Henri Laharpe, represented the Evangelical Church at Lyons, and the Evangelical Societies of France, of Lyons, and of Geneva, before the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

A CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—A farmer in one of the western counties in England was met by a man whom he had formerly employed, and who again asked for work. The farmer (rather with a view to be relieved from his importunity than with any intention of assisting him), told him he would think of it, and send word to the place where the man told him he should be found. Time passed on and the farmer entirely forgot his promise. One night, however, he suddenly started from sleep, and awakening his wife, said he felt a strong impulse to set off immediately to the county town, some thirty or forty miles, but only he had not the least idea. He endeavoured to shake off the impression, and went to sleep again, but woke again with such a strong conviction that he must start that instant, that he directly rose, and saddled his horse and set off. On his way he had to cross a ferry, which he could only do at one hour of the night when the mail was carried over. He was almost certain he should be too late, but nevertheless rode on, and when he came to the ferry, greatly to his surprise found, that though the mail was carried over a short time previously the ferryman was still waiting. On his expressing his astonishment, the boatman replied, "oh, when I was on the other side I heard you shouting, and so came back again." The farmer said he had not shouted, but the other repeated his assertion that he had distinctly heard him call. Having crossed over, the farmer pursued his journey and arrived at the town the next morning. But now that he came there, he had not the slightest notion of any business to be transacted, and so amused himself by sauntering about the place, and at length entered the court where the assizes were being held. The prisoner at the bar had just been to all appearance, proved clearly guilty, by circumstantial evidence, of murder; and he was then asked if he had any witnesses to call on his behalf. He replied that he had no friends there, but looking about the Court amongst the spectators, he recognized, the farmer, who almost immediately recognized in him the man who had applied to him for work. The farmer was instantly summoned to the witness box, and his evidence proved beyond the possibility of doubt, that at the very hour the prisoner was accused of committing murder in one part of the country, he was applying for work in another. The prisoner was of course acquitted, and the farmer found that urged by an uncontrollable impulse, which he could neither explain nor account for, he had indeed taken his midnight journey to some purpose, notwithstanding it had appeared so unreasonable and causeless. "This is the Lord's doing and it is marvellous in our eyes."—Churchman's Companion.

OLD PSALM TUNES.—There is to us, more of touching pathos, heart-thrilling expression, in some of the old psalm tunes, feelingly displayed, than in a whole batch of modernism. The strains go home, and the "fountains of the great deep are broken up"—the great deep of unfathomable feeling, that lies far, far below the surface of the world-hardened heart; and as the unwonted, yet unchecked tear starts in the eye, the softened spirit yields to their influence, and shakes off the load of earthly care, rising purified and spiritualized into a clearer atmosphere. Strange, inexplicable associations brood over the mind, like the far-off dreams of paradise, mingling the chaste melancholy with musings of a still, subdued, though more cheerful character. How many glad hearts in the olden time have rejoiced in these songs of praise; how many sorrowful ones sighed out their complaints in those plaintive notes, that steal sadly yet sweetly on the ear, hearts that now cold in death are laid to rest, around that sacred church within whose walls they had so often swelled with emotion!—Blackwood's Magazine.

CAUSE OF BAD TEETH.—Dr. Redfield says, that the principal cause of bad teeth is the use of hot food and drink. He referred to the dislike which little children showed to taking food of a higher temperature than milk-warm, and to the attempts of nurses to satisfy them, and said, that by habitually taking food of too high a temperature, the mouth becomes insensible to what would scald an infant. If the membrane of the mouth, which is a comparatively poor conductor of caloric, suffered from this cause, the teeth suffered much more, for they were excellent conductors, and the heat being conveyed to the nerves of the teeth, caused debility and loss of vitality, and of course rottenness of the teeth. Food that was so hot as to burn the tongue, was the worst betw...

teeth and held there, till it had parted with its excessive caloric, and this rendered the destruction of the teeth inevitable; and as the grinders were most subject to this influence, they were the greatest sufferers. By a total reform in society, in respect to this simple law, Dr. Redfield believed that man would be exempt from the toothache, and from the necessity of substituting artificial teeth for natural ones.

RE-VACCINATION.—The following is given in Little's Living Age as the substance of a paper in the Boston Medical and Surgical Review on a subject just now of especial interest to most of our readers.

- 1. Every individual is susceptible of vaccination.
2. Re-vaccination is not necessary before puberty.
3. The system undergoes a change at puberty, and re-vaccination is then necessary. [A very natural and sensible conclusion.]
4. Vaccination is a sure prevention of small pox.
5. Re-vaccination is a sure prevention of varioloid.
6. The third vaccination is inert.
7. The system is susceptible of varioloid after puberty, whenever the individual is exposed to small pox, without re-vaccination.
8. Re-vaccination is not necessary if the first operation was performed since puberty.
9. Those who disregard vaccination are always liable to small pox, whenever exposed to the influence of that dreadful disease.
10. If every individual were vaccinated before puberty, and re-vaccinated at that revolution of the system, there would be no such disease existing as small pox.

EFFECTS OF CULTURE.—The Almond, with its coriaceous husk has been changed by long culture into the peach, with its beautiful, soft, and delicious pulp; the acrid, also into the luscious plum; and harsh, bitter crab, into the golden pippin. Attention to nutrition has produced quite as marked changes in the pear, cherry, and other fruit trees; many of which have not only been altered in their qualities and appearance, but even in their habits. Celery, so agreeable to most palates, is a modification of the asium graveolens, the taste of which is so acrid and bitter that it cannot be eaten. Our cauliflowers and cabbage which weigh many pounds, are largely developed coleworts, that grow wild on the sea-shore. Many plants may be modified with advantage, by suppressing the growth of one part, which causes increased development of other parts.

ENVY.—When a statue had been erected to Theogenes, a celebrated victor in one of the public games of Greece, by his fellow citizens of Theos, we are told that it excited so strongly the envious hatred of one of his rivals, that he went to it every night, and endeavoured to throw it down by repeated blows, till at last unfortunately successful, he was crushed to death beneath its fall. This, if we consider the self-consuming misery of envy, is truly what happens to every envious man. He may, perhaps, throw down his rival's glory, but he is crushed in his soul beneath the glory which he overturns.

GOON.—At a recent mesmeric lecture in Exeter, by Mr. Hicke, one of the experiments most signally failed, to the chagrin of the lecturer. Having, as he fancied, mesmerized a table and a man's hand, and by some means held the two so effectually together that it all depended on his single will whether they should ever again be parted, he placed a shilling in tempting proximity, to the hand "in a fix," and exclaimed, "There now, my man, if you can take up that shilling, you may have it."—"Thank you," said the honest fellow, as he very coolly dropped the coin into his waistcoat pocket.

FRIENDSHIP.—Friendship is a vase which when it is flawed by heat, or violence, or accident, may as well be broken of once; it can never be trusted after. The more graceful and ornamental it was, the more clearly do we discern the hopelessness of restoring it to its former state. Coarse stones, if they are fractured, may be cemented again; precious ones never.

THE CHAFF OF A CONGREGATION.—When the celebrated Dr. Irving had exceeded, in the length of his sermon, the patience of a modern congregation, seeing persons quietly stealing out of the chapel, he sat down in the pulpit, saying, "I shall now wait until the chaff has blown off." This reproof had the desired effect.