

ed. That for this purpose a Subscription immediately opened, and as soon as possible for signature to absent friends. One amount that shall be subscribed to be or before Sept. 15 next, and the remainder before Dec. 31, 1849.

Other Resolutions were also most cordial. In one of them the Hon. E. Young, united to take charge of the List, and additional contributions; in the other C. Young, R. Brecken, Esq., and Mr. J. Young, with the Board of Trustees were to act as a Building Committee, to execute Plan above referred to, with the least delay. By these arrangements it is expected that a great inconvenience to the interests of the Society in this Town, will be removed before the ensuing winter. Lord the Spirit vouchsafe his awakening, and sanctifying grace, that the signs of his servants may be crowned with instant success; so will his name be glorified through the thanksgiving of many. *littetown, Aug. 7, 1849.*

Biographies.

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

EDITOR.—Art of your valuable paper excites most interest in the minds of your pious readers; the brief, but excellent Memoirs of the saints, with which you favour us from time to time, it is gratifying to survivors to not only how our members live, but in inner they die. By the perusal of these lives, many are moved afresh to the combat their spiritual enemies, induced to put a full courage on in prosecuting their course of godly living amid a "wicked and perverse generation," and are inspired with hope that they themselves also will in the hour, when nature is dissolving, escape the succours of that grace which has supported and carried them safely through the vale of death to the Canaan of eternal life. I design at present to not write an eulogium to the Church and to the well written memoirs of those who have lived in the Lord; but to suggest to your min- Correspondents the propriety of keeping all furnished with such articles. They opportunities, above all others, of witnessing and consistent living of our people, and apply and triumph death. A little on their part would rescue from oblivion the remembrance of many "righteous" persons, example, if recorded, would prove an incalculable benefit to those who are "yet in the land and engaged in the same warfare." It is my hope that the "WESLEYAN," so far as done what it could, in this particular always be supplied with such interesting lives, and be made a medium of perpetuating the remembrance of the just. Wishing you great and much comfort in your arduous task, I am, Sir, Yours, &c., W. P. *Aug. 21, 1849.*

entirely coincide with the views expressed above, and again solicit the kind attention of our Brethren in the ministry to object. Truly have we been pleased many memorials of the pious dead been placed at our disposal, and ex- hope that in this department there be no falling off for the future. Our should practically sympathize with an anxious desire to make the "Wes- interesting, and welcome to all the s who take it.

FOR THE WESLEYAN.

Matrimony.

government of the Principality of Wal- Germany, have given public notice, that se to marry will be hereafter granted to ividual addicted to drunkenness; or, if been so, he must exhibit full proofs that longer a slave to this vice. The same ment has also directed that, in every re- by the ecclesiastical, municipal, and authorities, upon petition for a license to the report shall distinctly state whether of the parties desirous of entering into nial connection, are given to intemper- otherwise. Please insert the above in ery valuable Paper, the "Wesleyan," I will much oblige your friend, CLARA.

fax, August, 1849.

article was handed to us without the any name of the writer, but, judg- in the handwriting, which is certainly etty, that it came from a young Lady, s a matter of course, must feel a loud- interest in the subject of matrimony,—

we could not be so ungallant 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 Mac- can." T. H. D.

July 7.

Wallace.

With very great pleasure I inform you that a gracious revival of religion has taken place at *Barraswa* near Tatamagouche. I visited this place last week for the first time. God was pleased to bless a preached Gospel in the conviction and conversion of a goodly number of precious souls. Thirty persons gave in their names as candidates for membership before I left. I have just heard that the work still goes on, and that a number of persons have received the pardoning mercy of God since I was there. I intend to spend the most of this week with this people.

August 13, 1849.

W. C. B.

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 have indications of a revival of religion. Our members attend all our means of grace with a punctuality very gratifying to me; and we often rejoice in being able to say in the language of the dying Wesley, "The best of all is, God is with us." July 31st, 1849. J. P.

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; It is exceedingly desirable, that, the Brethren, in sending in lists of Subscribers, should embrace the opportunity of giving us a statement, however brief, of the state of the work on their respective Circuits; or at all events, whether subscribers' names are forwarded or not, should let us hear as frequently as possible from them on this important subject.

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. It is expected she will be ready to leave England on the 26th inst. for Tangier, to embark the Princes of Morocco, and after she has conveyed them to Mecca, and back again to Morocco, will join Sir W. Parker's squadron for permanent service in the Mediterranean.—*United Service Gaz.*

A PROSECUTION.—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. The mob took him at his word, or rather resolved, to test it, and some prussic acid having been produced, he was strongly pressed to swallow a little. A policeman rescued the disconcerted boaster from his persecutors.

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. He will visit the principal cities in the United States, and then proceed to Canada and the Eastern Provinces on business connected with the interest of the Society he represents.

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. Others are preparing; and, notwithstanding the persecution, which is as violent as ever, and perhaps on account of the persecution, the churches already founded are extended and fortified. Sixteen pastors and two ministers of the Gospel have been sent by the magistrates to the parishes of their families, but notwithstanding, the churches have subsisted and gone forward. The circumstances in which these churches are placed led to the examination of the question: What is their duty with respect to their rulers? and after prayer they decided by a solemn vote, passed unanimously, that "their duty is to confess their divine Master, and in all that relates to conscience and to faith, obey God rather than man!" They resolved also, that the members of the churches should be invited to consecrate, every week, the hour of from 8 to 9 on Saturday evenings, to prayer for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and for the establishment of their churches in faith and in the truth.

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. Almost a Sabbath stillness pervaded the city, and many of those who are wont to make the Sabbath a gala day, seemed to share the general sadness, and to feel that, while a nation was humbling itself before God under the pressure of his chastening hand, frivolity and vice might not display themselves with impunity. We believe that many a fervent prayer was mingled with the oral intercessions of the ministry, and confidently trust that He who heareth his people when they call upon him, will in his own good time, when the moral purpose of the dispensation is fully accomplished, remove the sore affliction with which He hath chastised us.

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 Audélez, George Fisch, and Henri Laharpe, represented the Evangelical Church at Lyons, and the Evangelical Society of France, of Lyons, and of Geneva, before the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. The respective deputations were received with that cordiality, that fraternal affection, which can only be found among the disciples of Him whose law is the law of love.

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 why 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 in vain.
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 Thess, 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 at 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 re-proof had the desired effect.