

have influence set themselves, not to meet Methodism, either on the high side or the low side, but to work it.

And as to present storms, who think you will do most for Methodism at this crisis? They who plan most, or they who work most; must be altered, or they who pay most visit to the dying and the poor; they who have no Conference-man, or they who lose no chance of bringing a sinner, or they who have no inquirer to chase; they that get up a new memorial, or they that get up a new chapel; they that study hard speeches and hard letters, or they that study the Bible; they that plead most for them at a throne of grace? He that works Methodism with most heart, is the best friend of Methodism, and his strength in mending Methodism, is not wine either for Methodism, for religion, or for his own soul.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Original Matter in particular is requested for this paper such as: Local Intelligence—Biographies—Notes of the week, Reviews, and remarkable Conversations—Articles on education, temperance, literature, science, and religion—Illustrations of Providence—Sketches of interesting characters—Interesting anecdotes—Descriptions of natural scenery—Lapses on any prominent form of Methodism, &c. &c.

To the Newfoundland Readers of the Wesleyan.

DEAR FRIENDS,—I AM NOW in the great City of Boston, "the city of notions," the literary emporium of the western world, the metropolis of New England. It is situated on a peninsula about three miles in length, and one in breadth. Its surface is quite uneven, and swells into three eminences. Its Indian name was Sheswumut, afterwards called Tri-Mountain, from which originates the name Tremont. It received its present name in honor of the Rev. John Cotton, who fled from persecution in his own land, and braved the storms of the Atlantic ocean, that amidst the "rocking pines of the forest," they might find for themselves a burial, but for their children, and principles, a home. The landing of the Pilgrim fathers, from the Mayflower, on Plymouth rock, took place Dec. 22nd, 1620, in the depth of winter, with no place of abode, amid frost and snow, and surrounded with savages, and wild beasts. The first settlers of this State must have had great courage and perseverance, they used to carry the bow in one hand, and a musket in the other, to protect themselves from the Indians. The landing of the Pilgrims is annually celebrated throughout the New England States. It is called "Thanksgiving Day," service is kept in all the churches, and a business of every kind suspended. The State of Massachusetts is the greatest manufacturing State in the Union. The city of Lowell, twenty-five miles from this, is called the Manchester of America. It contains a population of about 35,000. It has 18 mills at work, managed by 12 corporations, whose capital is \$21,000,000 dollars. The mills employ 3,541 males, and 3,329 females, who manufacture per week 1,704,290 yards of cotton, 21,291 of woolen, and 6,300 of carpets; 280,000 yards of cotton are printed weekly; 2,000,000 lbs. wool are used yearly, also 25,000,000 lbs. cotton, 25,000 tons of anthracite coal, &c. The average wages of females is 2 dollars per week; of males, 3 dollars. Machinery of every kind, and Mills are scattered through all the towns and villages of this State, a great number of which I have visited.

I must now give you some account of places which I have visited in and around Boston. I shall commence first with the Navy Yard. It is about one mile in length, and contains some sixty acres. In this Yard is a Ropewalk, said to be the longest and most perfect in the world. It is 1500 feet in length. All the cordage used in the U. S. Navy is made here, it is all manufactured by machinery. In this Yard is the Ship Virginia, a man of war of the largest size, nearly finished, she was built during the last war. The whole Navy Yard is surrounded by a beautiful stone wall, within are machine shops, carpenter shops, and buildings of every kind. In the Engine House are the Pumps for pumping out the Dry-dock. These pumps are so capacious, that twelve hog-heads of water are said to be thrown off at one stroke; and the time occupied in pumping out the Dock is about six hours. The Dock will contain a ship of the largest size, and is constructed entirely of heavy granite. The State House is where the Legislature meets, which is now in Session. It is the most prominent office in Boston, it crowns the city—its dome is two hundred and thirty feet above the level of the sea. I have visited numerous institutions, but the most interesting was the Institution for the Blind at South Boston. On the elevation where this

are divided into nine Judicial Circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held semi-annually by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the district Judge of the State or district in which the Court sits. The United States are also divided into 23 districts, in which Courts are held by 34 Judges.

The state of the Finances of the United States for the year ending 30th June, 1849.—The Expenditures were for War, 17,368,328 dollars; Civil, &c. 14,018,073 dollars; Naval, 9,792,497 dollars; Interest on Debt, 3,624,364 dollars; Debts due, 12,883,531 dollars; total—57,686,793 dollars; Receipts—Borrowed Money, 26,465,700 dollars; Customs, 28,342,689 dollars; Land Sales, 1,648,458 dollars; Sundries, 3,513,150 dollars; total—59,767,997 dollars. Treasury promises to pay, afloat, 4,023,789 dollars. I have thus endeavored in as brief a manner as possible to give you the statistics of the Trade of this great country.

The population of the United States is estimated over 20,000,000. The principal Denominations of Christians, according to the latest returns, are as follows:—Methodist, 1,176,213, viz: Episcopal North, 629,660; do. South, 465,553; Protestant Methodist, &c., 81,000; Baptists, 931,101, viz: regular, 667,750; Campbellites, 127,000; anti-mission, 69,328; Freewill, 53,323; others, 27,700; Roman Catholic, 1,231,300; Presbyterians, 491,473—viz: Old School, 192,033; New School, 155,000; Pres. Cumberland, 50,000; Associate Ref. raised, 26,340; Associate Presbyterian, 18,800; Reformed Presbyterian, 5,300; others, 44,000; Christian connection, 325,000; Congregational, evangelical, 197,196; Lutheran, 163,000; German Reformed, 67,750; Protestant Episcopal, 67,550; Unitarian, 27,532; Universalists—Quakers—Unitarian Brethren, 67,000; Mennonites, 60,000; Church of God, 10,000; Jews,—Mormons.—The above are all Church members. The Protestant Episcopal or Church of England, have 1,497 ministers, or one to every 46 members, and are the most wealthy; the Roman Catholics have but one minister to every 1,274 members, and are probably the least wealthy. The Bishops, Ministers, Priests, or Clergy of the above Churches, exceed in number 30,000.

One cannot visit Boston without being reminded that he is in the home of the Pilgrim Fathers, who fled from persecution in their own land, and braved the storms of the Atlantic ocean, that amidst the "rocking pines of the forest," they might find for themselves a burial, but for their children, and principles, a home. The landing of the Pilgrim fathers, from the Mayflower, on Plymouth rock, took place Dec. 22nd, 1620, in the depth of winter, with no place of abode, amid frost and snow, and surrounded with savages, and wild beasts. The first settlers of this State must have had great courage and perseverance, they used to carry the bow in one hand, and a musket in the other, to protect themselves from the Indians. The landing of the Pilgrims is annually celebrated throughout the New England States. It is called "Thanksgiving Day," service is kept in all the churches, and a business of every kind suspended.

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building stands, General Washington stationed his troops immediately preceding the evacuation of Boston by the British, some of the fortifications are still seen near the asylum. I was quite delighted by what I saw and heard in this Institution. It was truly astonishing to see and hear girls and boys, perfectly blind, reading, writing, cyphering, playing musical instruments, and accurately describing the most wonderful discoveries of science. In this Institution I saw Laura Bridgman, who is deaf, dumb, and blind. Her sensibilities were deeply moved when the account of the Irish famine in 1847 was communicated to her—she set to work immediately and plied her fingers night and day, until she finished a piece of beautiful embroidery, which was sold for a barrel of flour, and that barrel of flour was shipped on board the Jamestown to assist the famishing Irish in 1847. I have visited the Bunker Hill Monument, which is two hundred and twenty-one feet high, and is ascended by two hundred and ninety-five steps. The hill on which the monument stands is called Breed's Hill. The hill a little beyond is Bunker Hill. Orders were given to fortify Bunker Hill, but by mistake, whether intentional or otherwise remains unknown.—Breed's Hill was fortified, and the battle fought thereon. The battle was fought on the 17th of June, 1775. The rebels and entrenchments, which sheltered the men of that bloody day, are nearly level with the earth; yet in some places portions of them are still visible. The forces employed by the British numbered about 4,000 regulars, besides a battery on Copp's Hill in Boston, and seven vessels of war, lying in different directions from the hill. Their loss, in killed and wounded, was about one thousand one hundred. The number of American forces was about one thousand eight hundred, and their loss in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, was about four hundred and fifty. The Monument is composed of granite, and has been erected to point out the spot where was fought the most memorable battle during the whole struggle for independence. On the 17th June, 1825, the corner-stone of this obelisk was laid by the illustrious Frenchman Lafayette, in the presence of a vast concourse of citizens; far want of funds, however, this building was not completed until 1842. On the 17th June, 1843, a celebration in honour of its completion was held, upon which occasion, the President of the United States (John Tyler), and all his Secretaries were present, and a vast concourse assembled to share in and witness the celebration. Hon. Daniel Webster delivered an eloquent and appropriate address to the assembled thousands.—The following is the inscription upon the two Guns in the top of the monument—the "Hancock" and "Adams"—

Sacred to Liberty. This is one of four cannons which constituted the whole train of field Artillery Possessed by the British Colonies of North America, At the commencement of the War, On the 19th of April, 1775. This cannon And its fellow Belonging to a number of citizens of Boston, Were used in many engagements During the War. The other two, the property of the Government of Massachusetts, Were taken by the enemy. By order of the United States, In Congress assembled, May 19th, 1788.

At present the greatest excitement prevails from one end of the Union to the other on the slavery question. Many members enter the halls of Congress armed with weapons, in expectation that blood will be spilt on the floor of the Senate House. Whatever the upshot of this important matter might be, there seems, however, to be a pretty general determination to preserve the Union. One party are for the admission of all new territory to the U. States, free of slavery—these are called "free soilers." The southern States are opposed to this. Another party are for the immediate and total abolition of slavery throughout the Union, while another party are for making a compromise. The oppressed of every kind has heard of America as the land of the free. But they have never listened to the wailings of the pair of those wretched human beings, who are beat, bound, bought and sold, in this land of boasted freedom, the very motto of whose Constitution is, "All men are born free and equal."

You now want to know something of myself as to my prospects, &c. Twenty fields of employment at this moment lay open to me—I could be employed as a minister with almost any denomination of Christians in the country. At present, however, I am employed at a fixed salary of 600 dollars per annum in the advocacy of the peace convention, in connection with the celebrated Edith Barry of Worcester, the wife of the author of "Christian Citizen." Newspapers and the author of several works. He understands all languages, he is the son of the literary circle of this country, and the philanthropist of America. I am personally acquainted

with all the leading literary, commercial, and political men of this city. I have resolved to make this country my home, for at least some years to come.

In regard to any persons wishing to come to this country, I would say, there is plenty to do here for those who are willing to work, and there is work adapted for every level, if he has no merit, he will as certainly go down as the sun sets, but to the man of moderate talent, perseverance, and energy, a boundless field lies before him, his march is onward, and still onward to the highest position. Day labourers get one dollar per day and find themselves. Servant girls get from two to four dollars per week.— Tradesmen get from one to two dollars per day.— Clerks from 150 to 300 dollars per annum.— Book-keepers from 300 to 800 dollars per annum. Ministers of every denomination are paid by their respective congregations from 200 to 2,500 dollars per annum. To a man of family, this is the best country I know of, whether male or female there is plenty of work for all his children. The Educational Institutions of this place are the most perfect in the world. A classical Education will be given free of charge, there are schools for every age and capacity. Shop goods of every kind are to be had for a lower price than either in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick. Many merchants in this country give a vessel to fishermen to clear, by his merely giving the merchant the government bounty every year, until paid for. Every encouragement is given to the fishermen of this country. The West is everything an agriculturist could desire. An extensive revival of religion is going on in all the Evangelical Churches of this country. P. Tocque.

Boston, February 28, 1850.

For the Wesleyans. BARRINGTON BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of this Society, was held in the Town House, on Tuesday evening, February 26, 1850. The Chair was taken by the President, and the services were opened by singing two verses of the 59th hymn, Wesley's Collection, and by reading the 6th and 100th Psalms, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wilson. A short address was delivered by the President, and the Report of the proceedings of the past two years was read—the Anniversary meeting last year having been omitted. The Report stated the issues of Bibles and Testaments for that period to have been—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. 87 Bibles, 116 Testaments, £11 1 0. Grat. Dist. 10 " 1 " 1 9 6. Whole amount issued from commencement of Society, in 1841: Sales, 339 Bibles, 581 Testaments, £10 16 7. Gratuitous, " " " " 5 0 7. Issues by private agency previous to the formation of Society: Sales, 240 Bibles, 371 Testaments, £13 7 8. Grat. 5-215 " 8-282 " 2 5 0. Whole amount of Subscriptions from the first (the last two years amounting only) to £7 13 6. And previously to formation of this Society, through private agency, £113 0 5.

Suma remitted for purchase of Bibles, £51 13 2. Ass. Eree grant to N. S. Auxly, 35 0 0. £126 13 2.

The following reference was made in the Report to the appointment of an Agent to travel through the country. It would be unjust to all concerned, to pass over in silence in this Report the important and cheering fact, that there is now employed by the Committee of the Nova Scotia Auxiliary Bible Society, aided in part by a grant from the funds of the British and Foreign Bible Society, an Agent who is actively and industriously employed in travelling through the interior and breadth of our native land, Nova Scotia—seasonably, and we trust successfully, advocating the cause of the Bible Society, and endeavoured to promote the dissemination of the pure word of God without any pecuniary aid, and at the same time, by using and circulating all the means in his power, and his own study of, and attention to, his sacred trust, will be able to make his way, wise unto salvation through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. The members of the Committee of this Society on this subject are especially desirous to adopt it at their future meetings, and meet with the other members of their respective Churches, it is as follows:—Resolved, that the Committee be a duty to report the names of all persons who have been converted to the Christian faith, and to send them to the following places:—

public generally for having employed and sent forth so useful and indelible an agent as Mr. Isaac Smith; by whose able advocacy and judicious counsels and encouragement, it is believed the interests of the Bible Society in this place have been promoted, and its friends renewedly excited to zeal and diligence in the good work of disseminating the Holy Scriptures, and it is trusted and believed that similar results will attend his labours throughout the Province.

Resolutions were moved, seconded and supported by the following gentlemen:—Rev. D. Messrs. W. Wilson, W. Ashley, McKeown, and Reynolds, Doctor J. K. Wilson, and Messrs. Henry Doane, Thomas West, R. Hogg, Benj. Doane, and S. K. West. Appropriate and interesting addresses were delivered by the gentlemen having charge of Resolutions. A kindly feeling of unanimity and christian affection was manifest, and the audience, which was pretty large, appeared to be pleased, and it is hoped, profited by the services; which were closed by singing the Doxology, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Reynolds. We have, however, to regret, that a more general and practical interest is not taken in the proceedings of this Institution.

Another Public Meeting was held on Tuesday evening, March 2nd, at the Wea. M. Chapel, at the "Passage," in connection with the Bible Society. The religious services, and other proceedings, were similar to those at the Anniversary meeting. The Rev. D. Messrs. Wilson and Reynolds, and Messrs. Hitchens and S. K. West, moved and seconded Resolutions, and delivered suitable and interesting addresses. The attendance was not large, but a fair collection in aid of the funds of the Society was taken up.

It was a subject of regret, that several of the gentlemen, Ministers and others, who had been invited to take a part in the proceedings, were not present, and that there was not that general attendance which it was hoped there would have been, particularly as this meeting was held with the special object of affording the friends, comprising the several denominations of christians in that vicinity, an opportunity which they had but once before been favoured with, of uniting with each other on this common ground, so peculiarly supplied by Bible Society Meetings, in promoting the interests of their common christianity, by aiding in the universal dissemination of the uncorrupted Word of God without note or comment.

For the Wesleyans. GUYSBORO CIRCUIT.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I WAS MUCH pleased to see through your valuable paper the interest taken by our friends in Barrington in the affairs of their Mission-House. The time has fully come for the people of this Province to make themselves acquainted with Wesleyan Methodism in all its parts,—with the agencies it employs, and the duties it enjoins. It is a plant that has long been nourished and watered by the liberality of our friends at home, and by the supervision of the Missionary Committee; but it is time the Church in this province should bestow the necessary care and labour upon it to secure its growth and fruitfulness, and enable the Missionary Committee to operate more successfully upon the remote and benighted nations of the earth.

During the time we have been on this Circuit, (the third year is hastening to a close) we have had two Bazaars and two tea meetings;—by these we have raised the amount of £24, which was appropriated in the following manner:—£23 were given to help in the erection of a new Church in Manchester, which was opened in January 1848, £30 were spent in improving the Mission premises in Guysboro, and £17 15s. in painting and providing furniture for the Mission house, and £3 5s. for the purchase of a saddle for the circuit horse. A few things were also given by our friends which were both seasonable and serviceable.

As regards the spiritual or religious state of the Circuit, we have much to be thankful for.—During the first year we added 23 to the Church—in the second 24—and so far this year we have added about 15. The Lord this year has been carrying on a glorious work in the Church, such has not been seen in Guysboro before. Our people especially in the town are unitedly rising after-inward and outward holiness. The Lord is with us in all our services, and a powerful & hallowing influence rests upon the people when assembled in the means of grace. All our services are well attended; we have great peace in all our borders and much christian affection. Some have lately been converted to God, and several are penitently seeking mercy and salvation. We are looking for and expecting greater things. Yours truly, J. B. Guysboro, 9th March, 1850.

For the Wesleyans. TEA MEETING, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Mr. ETTORRE. In my last communication I gave you an account of the series of Missionary Meetings held in this City and Portland. You will be glad to see that they were held by the