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warlike instruments are made by them of ore so pure, that, when heated, it becomes at once sufficiently malleable to admit of being wrought into any shape or form. They make knives, bill-hooks, war cutlasses, axes, spears, hoes, &c., out of this ore, without the process of smelting.—*Liberia Advocate.*

Enormous Distances of the Stars.

The only mode we have of conceiving such intervals at all is by the time which it would require for light to traverse them. Now light, as we know, travels at the rate of 192,000 miles per second. It would therefore occupy 100,000,000 seconds, or upwards of three years, in such a journey, at the very lowest estimate. What, then, are we to allow for the distance of those innumerable stars of the smaller magnitudes, which the telescope discloses to us! If we admit the light of a star of each magnitude to be half that of the magnitude next above it, it will follow that a star of the first magnitude will require to be removed to 362 times its distance to appear no larger than one of the sixteenth. It follows, therefore, that among the countless multitude of such stars, visible in telescopes, there must be many whose light has taken at least a thousand years to reach us; and that when we observe their places, and note their changes, we are, in fact, reading only their history of a thousand years' date, thus wonderfully recorded.—*Sir J. Herschel.*

The Heaviest Taxes.

The taxes are indeed heavy, said Dr. Franklin on one occasion, and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us, by allowing any abatement!

Thirst.

Labouring people should be informed that they might preserve their health by abstaining from drink during the heat of the day; and if they drink copiously of water or whey in the evening, thirst will not assail them in their working hours.

Literary.

Mental Science.

This grand and important Science teaches us to correct error, prejudice, and false self-love. Error is fearfully insidious, and exerts a baneful influence over us in various ways. The sources of error, according to logicians, are,—1. The want of diligence in investigation. 2. Judging of things by their external appearance only. 3. Comparing things with our own situation in life, or as they happen to affect us. 4. The associating an idea with something disagreeable, or the contrary. 5. Prejudices formed in our infancy. 6. Giving credit to the assertions of others, without inquiring into their motives; and 7. the influence of custom and fashion. These sources of false judgment can only be corrected by diligent investigation; by judging not only from the external appearances of things, which are often very deceptive, but as they really are; by comparing things, not with our own position in society, or the immediate impression they may happen to exert upon us, but by learning to distinguish things well, and not to judge in the lump or mass; to separate the good from the evil, and judge of them apart. The best relief against false association, is to consider whether there be any natural and necessary connection between the ideas which fancy, custom or chance has joined together; and if nature has not joined them, or they are not necessarily united, let us by that simple mental process termed judgment, correct the folly of our imagination and custom, and thus separate these ideas again. To correct the errors of infancy is to distinguish, as far as we can, the opinions formed in perfect childhood, at the time our reason was incapable of forming a right judgment; and again to examine these propositions at the bar of mature reason. And we should ever guard against giving perfect credence to the exertions of others without examining their motives and the criterion of their testimony. To accomplish this great work mind is necessary, &c.: to bring it to a satisfactory con-

clusion, the mind must not only be instructed, but the mental powers rightly applied.

By the study of this Science we correct prejudices. Prejudices assume various forms, arise from several sources, and require a vast amount of mental application, in order to detect, correct, and overcome them. A great variety of these prejudices attend mankind in every age and condition of life; and lay the foundation of many errors, and many unhappy practices, both in the affairs of religion, and in civil concerns, as well as in matters of learning. There are prejudices arising from things; prejudices arising from words; prejudices arising from ourselves; and prejudices arising from other persons. These general sources of prejudices may be divided into a vast variety of particular classes; and each class is exerting a baneful influence over the mind, and has a tendency to lead it into labyrinths of error. To assist us to correct these,—to rise above prejudices, however diversified, and detect their springs of false judgment, is the design of mental science; but here we must confess its impotency to perfectly accomplish this momentous work. Such are the swarms of prejudices which attend us both within and without; such the weakness of our reason, the frailty of our natures, and our insufficiency to guard ourselves from error, that it is our duty, in searching after truth, to offer up our addresses to Heaven, and implore the God of Truth to lead us in to all truth, and to ask wisdom of Him who giveth liberally and without upbraiding.

To adopt the language of the great Dr. Watts:—"There is no way to cure these evils in such a degenerate world as we live in, but by learning to distinguish well between the substance of any doctrine, and the manner of address either in proposing, attacking, or defending it; and then, by setting a just and severe guard of reason and conscience over all the exercises of the judgment, resolving to yield to nothing but the convincing evidence of truth, religiously obeying the light of reason in matters of pure reason, and the dictates of revelation in things that relate to our faith." G. J.

Point de Bute, August 3, 1851.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Sabbath School Festival.

MR. EDITOR.—The usual annual Tea Meeting at Kensington, held for the purpose of affording to the children of our Sunday School a day of innocent recreation, took place on the 15th inst., and was admitted by all the parties concerned to be about the best affair of the kind which ever took place on this Island. With the dawn of day there were to be seen indications of rain,—and some feared that it would be found impossible to hold the meeting according to previous announcement,—several of the youngsters perambulated the streets at early dawn, looking out for the weather-seers, to whom they frequently proposed the question, "Do you think, sir, it is going to be fine to day?" But others sat down to the family breakfast fully satisfied that all would be well, because they had heard prayer offered to God in several instances for propitious weather, and they were sure the sun would be out at noon, and that the Lord would be present with his servants in the proposed services; and, as though to gratify the anxious wishes of hundreds in the community incorporating some of all classes and stages in life, when noon approached the descending rain was stayed, the wind veered to the West, and "old Sol" appeared in his paradise of clouds." The little ones of the flock, with the Superintendents and Teachers, soon got to the Chapel which was the place of meeting; the ranks were formed, and the flags and banners were unfurled to the breeze, and in the best of humour off they started to the ground singing as they went "We'll never part again."

The beauties of Kensington had been somewhat increased by the labours of some of the Sunday School Teachers. A spacious tent about 120 feet long, formed of ever-green walls and canvas roof, had been prepared for the occasion; and the row of pillars, which ran down the centre, were nicely studded with the flowers of the season. After the juveniles had indulged in the various pastimes, the tables were spread and the school in its corporate capacity, sat down to the hospitalities of the occasion. The children having satisfied themselves with cake, tea, &c., the tables were re-set, the visitors were introduced, all of whom appeared anxious to testify their approval of Sabbath Schools in general, and of the manner in which the treat is given to the children of this institution. Thanks having been given to God for the food of which we had partaken, our excellent choir struck up, upon the brow of the hill, one of our Hymns, which tended to collect upon one spot a large share of the thousand persons then present. The Superintendent of the Circuit having made a few remarks upon Sabbath Schools in general, called upon the Rev. A. DE-BRISAVY, who was then upon a visit to his native Island, to address the assembly, and who in his happy mode gave us a sensible and pious speech. The speaking of my

excellent colleagues was attentively listened to by the numerous auditory, who appreciated the appropriate imagery with which it was interspersed. The choir did nobly and alternated with the speakers for the entertainment of the company. About seven o'clock in the evening we left the ground, each scholar carrying a large fruit bun, which acceptable presents were distributed as the school formed into procession; and upon arriving in town they mustered in front of the Chapel, and after a Hymn of praise, were dismissed to their respective homes.

At eight o'clock the same evening, a few of the pew-holders assembled in the body of the Chapel to raise funds to meet the expenses incurred for an additional school-room now in course of erection; about £115 were subscribed, which will be supplemented by other sums so as to cover the entire outlay.

On Thursday last we had our Sunday School Tea meeting in Pownal; the friends from town were there as usual—the tea was well served—and after much good singing in the bush and several speeches were delivered, we returned to our homes thankful to God for all His mercies. F. SMALLWOOD.

Charlottetown P. E. I., July 30.

For the Wesleyan.

About California.

The following extract is from the pen of Mr. George Moore, a Class Leader in the Wesleyan Connexion, who sailed with a company in the brig "Fanny," from Charlottetown P. E. Island for California, in Oct. 1849.

Gratifying must it be to souls animated by the love of God, to learn of the existence and onward course of Christianity even amidst the wild scenery of the mountain and other mining districts of California.

Elastic forms—stout hearts,—and buoyant hopes carried our brethren out to the land of gold,—and trusting in divine grace they have been in a measure successful in their laborious effort. May the God whom they serve speed them, and while from amongst the broken heights of "Fort John" their hearts leap away toward the lov'd Homes of their youth, make the place of their habitation to be the washing place of guilty souls in the blood of the covenant—and the finding place to many of the "Pearl of Price."

Those Sabbath Services! How sweet to commune with God amidst such scenes! Holy Spirit, descend upon that region and let thy truth prevail.

\* Fort John, California, 6th June, 1851.

"MY DEAR FATHER,—I was much pleased at receiving a note from you per McGee Owen on Saturday last. It afforded much cause for gratitude to the giver of all our mercies. I thank Him that all our dear friends are well—and I do rejoice that you still continue to be visited from on high. At times I feel disposed to envy you the enjoyment of your exalted privileges, and can hardly repress a murmur at the great disparity of our circumstances; but I strive to console myself with the fondly cherished hope that "there's a letter day coming." Yet after all we have much, very much, to be thankful for. Here in the wilds of California we have a comfortable little Chapel—preaching Sunday mornings, prayer-meeting Sunday and Thursday evenings, and in future shall have class meeting at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. We commenced last Sunday, and had a refreshing time from the divine presence. I am in hopes good will be long indeed I do not doubt it. At our last Sunday evening meeting a young man stood up and expressed his determination to live for God, and as we were coming out another young man called me aside and stated that on leaving for California he enjoyed peace with God; but that since being here he had fallen into sin—and was now earnestly desirous of returning to his Saviour—and requested me to advise and pray with him. I took him home with me, and he gladly availed himself of the opportunity of joining in our usual Sabbath evening's exercises. I trust he is not far from the Kingdom of God.

"We lately had a visit from the Rev. Mr. Briggs of Sacramento, one of the very best preachers I ever heard. Our little chapel was crowded with a serious and attentive congregation. His subject was the great privileges of the Christian—"All things are yours," &c.; and such bursts of eloquence as proceeded from his lips I have rarely ever listened to. We, that is, Edward Love, William, Edward and myself, had been requested to conduct the singing, and the next morning were informed that Mr. B. was highly pleased. He did not know, that they could have such excellent singing in any part of the mines—there was more real heartiness than in all his Sacramento choir."

"Honor to Prince Edward Island! I am happy to say there are are some of her sons at least who will not disgrace her. We strive to merit the respect of our fellow men, and I believe I am not guilty of egotism, in saying we enjoy it.

"A young man from New York said the other day, that he felt much interested in our little company, and the account we gave him of P. E. Island, and that if he lived to return home he would certainly pay us a visit."—*Communicated.*

For the Wesleyan.

New Brunswick District.

List of MISSIONARY DEPUTATIONS, and time of holding the Branch Missionary Anniversaries, &c., &c., for 1851-52.

- Saint John, South ) Rev. Messrs. Daniel & Pick-ard—about the middle of January, 1852.
" " North )
" " West )
Fredericton ) Rev. Messrs. Sutcliffe & Allison—Some time in February, 1852.
and
Sheffield )
Mill Town, ) Rev. Messrs. Smithson and Carly,— Commencing October 2, 1851.
St. Stephen's, )
St. Andrew's, &c. )
Sackville, ) Rev. Messrs. McNutt and Carly—Commencing in Sackville, 3d Sabbath in September. 4th do. in Petitecodiac, 1851.
Petitecodiac, &c. )
Hopewell, &c. ) Rev. Messrs. Hennigar & Allen, Commencing 1st Sabbath in October, 1851.
Woodstock and ) Rev. Messrs. Daniel & Cooney, Commencing October 8th, 1851.
Andover, )
Tobique, &c. )
Annapolis ) Rev. Messrs. Smith and Chesley— Commencing 1st Sab. in Sept. 1851.
and
Digby. )
Bridgetown ) Rev. Messrs. Hennigar & Allison, Commencing in Aylesford 1st Sabbath in Sept. Bridgetown, 2d do. 1851.
and
Aylesford. )
Miramichi, ) Rev. R. Knight, Gen. Superintendent, &c.—Commencing in Miramichi, 1st Sabbath in Sept.; Bathurst, 2d do. 1851.
Bathurst )
and
Richibucto. ) R. COONEY, Sec'y Auxiliary Society.

Resolutions respecting the Sabbath.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—At the late annual meeting of the New Brunswick District, when the solemn annual question was under serious consideration, "What measures can be adopted to promote the work of God in this District?" a committee consisting of three of the Ministers was appointed to report on the subject of the sanctification of the Christian Sabbath; which Committee presented the resolutions which are transmitted herewith. Whereupon it was Resolved, That the Journal Secretary shall transmit the same to *The Wesleyan* Newspaper for publication as soon after District Meeting as possible.

I regret that I have delayed to send them until the present time, owing, among other things to numerous calls on my time incident to a removal from one Circuit to another. You will please insert them, and oblige the Board as well as myself.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the commandment of God to keep holy the Sabbath day is explicit and comprehensive, forbidding all secular employments and conversation, except works of absolute necessity; and requiring that its sacred hours be devoted to religious duty, and whereas we believe that the Christian Sabbath is the proper day to be kept as "the Sabbath of the Lord our God;" and that the tendencies of the present age require an explicit and public expression of our personal principles and determinations as a Body of Christian Ministers— Therefore Resolved,

I. That on our own behalf we will carefully avoid all needless travelling on the Lord's Day when discharging our Ministerial duties; and that in our journeyings on other occasions, we will patronize those Steamers and other public conveyances that do not run on that sacred day.

II. That each of the Brethren be required to preach a sermon in each Chapel and other preaching place in his Circuit as early in the present year as practicable, on the obligations and advantages of keeping holy the Sabbath day.

III. That we are deeply grieved with instances frequently occurring under our notice, of professing Christians, making use of Steamers, and other conveyances which leave their places of embarkation on Saturday evening, and arrive at their destination on Sabbath morning, by which the Sabbath is broken, and their minds utterly unfitted for the holy duties and privileges of the day—a practice against which we feel constrained to warn our beloved members and hearers in the most solemn manner.

IV. That we believe the ordinary conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on the Sabbath is needless, and highly injurious in its influence on society, and we hereby appoint a Committee, consisting of the Chairman and Secretary, together with our Ministers stationed in the St. John and Fredericton Circuits, to draw up a memorial embodying the views of this District, to be by them presented to the Provincial Government so soon as the management of the Post Office affairs devolves thereon; and to take such further action on this subject as may to them seem necessary.

Signed on behalf of N. B. Dist. Meeting, R. A. CHESLEY, Jour. Sec.