

For the Wesleyan.

## Wallace Circuit.

MR. EDITOR.—We commenced holding our Missionary Meetings in this Circuit at Pugwash, on Monday evening the 13th inst. The Rev. E. EVANS, Chairman of the District, and General Superintendent of Missions in Nova Scotia, &c., &c., and the Rev. Wm. CROSCOMBE, of Amherst, and several of our Lay friends, rendered us their most valuable and important services. The Chair was taken at this our first meeting at 7 o'clock, by Mr. R. D. De Wolfe. The speeches delivered displayed sound judgment and well-cultivated minds, and were fraught with an holy influence and a burning charity for mankind. The effects were as pleasing as they were profitable. The collection and subscription amounted to about £6.

On Tuesday evening, the 14th inst., we held our Missionary Meeting at Wallace Harbour.—The Chair was taken at 7 o'clock by J. Huestis, Esq. The congregation was large and attentive, thereby evincing their deep interest for the moral, spiritual, and eternal welfare of the heathen world. The speakers rose in sublimity with their subjects, giving evidence of a deep and growing zeal for the salvation of their fellow-perishing men, and the effect produced on the audience was most delightful. A Christian feeling and a holy influence pervaded the assembly during the whole of the services. The collection and subscriptions amounted to the handsome sum of £15 14s. 0d.

On Wednesday evening, the 15th, we held our Missionary Meeting at the Head of Wallace Bay. The Chair was taken at 7 o'clock by Mr. Elijah Tuttle. Here, as at the former Meetings, the speakers entered into the subject of Christian Missions with a holy zeal, fluency of speech, and sublimity of thought, that would do credit to the most ardent and able advocates of our growing Missions. "It does one's heart good" to take part in meetings of this nature. Hard and unfeeling must that heart be that could listen to such stirring appeals and not sympathise with his fellow perishing men, and uncharitable must he be that could refuse to aid in sending the Gospel to them. The Rev. Mr. Crocombe proceeded on his way home at the close of this service. The Collection and Subscription amounted to £8 12s. 4d. The interest taken by our friends in the cause of Missions was well sustained at this meeting.

Thursday morning, the 16th inst., we held our Missionary Meeting at Wentworth. The Chair was taken by Mr. Lemuel Bigney. This Meeting was characterised by the same hallowed feeling that had attended all the former meetings. There was no disposition either on the part of the speakers or people to "stop the supplies." S. Fulton, Esq., M. P. P., gave a just and merited rebuke to all that would do so, and showed how utterly impossible it would be for the Committee to misappropriate the funds of the Society if they were disposed to do so. The Chairman in his eloquent and effective manner, also, referred to this subject, and showed that the cry of "stop the supplies" did not lie so much against the Wesleyan Missionary Society as against all other Missionary Institutions. The Wesleyan Missionary Society in some cases employed three agents to one of some other Societies, and in others two to one with the same amount of money. He thought all were doing the very best they could; but if the Wesleyans could do more than others, it was all owing to their *conneccional* principles. The subscriptions at this meeting amounted to £3 18s. 0d. Having so far proceeded with our Missionary Meetings, we have to report a large increase in our receipts over last year. This is mainly to be attributed to the very efficient services of our respected Chairman; indeed our friends were delighted as well as profited by his kind visit to this Circuit, and will long bear it in grateful recollection.

Yours truly,

WESLEY C. BEALS.

Wallace, January 20th, 1851.

## THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, February 1, 1851.

## SUNSHINE THROUGH THE CLOUD.

A dark and portentous cloud has been spreading over the religious sky, threatening to obscure the native brightness of divine truth, and pour a desolating torrent on the fair garden of the Lord. To speak without metaphor: popery has been these years past making special efforts to reconvert England to the faith of Rome, and bring the population again under its burdensome and tyrannous yoke. Recent movements have indicated a determination to force onward the object of its ardent and long cherished aspirations: these have startled the protestant mind by their daring—inspired confidence by their rashness. An over anxiety to extend its dominion has induced a precipitancy of action which can result only in ultimate defeat. Though appear-

ances seemed to invite the invasion of error, yet realities have shown decided preference for truth. Traitors to protestant principles lurked in the land and filled high and influential places in the Church—the principles themselves were dearer to the population at large than all external organizations or ecclesiastical ties. Apostates have been stripped of their sophistical garbs—the true friends of the one Christ, Zion's sole foundation, have stood forth, sublime in their loyalty to Jesus their King, nerved with dauntless courage, clothed with the whole armour of God, ready to show prowess, and do battle, for the Lord of hosts, for the cause of Truth, for religious liberty, for rights and privileges dearer than life, in strong combined repulse of the advancing foe and ambitious alien. It needed but such invasion to evoke the latent spirit of unconquerable opposition to the Roman Antichrist, which dwelt in the hearts of millions of England's bravest sons, and cause it to take substantial form, and, under the auspices of high heaven, to put on zeal as a garment, and, surrounding itself with the concordant elements of righteousness and truth, to form an impregnable fortress around the ark of the Lord. Occasion, undesigned on the part of the foe, has been given for the manifestation of protestant principle—England has placed herself in a becoming posture of defence—her vales and hills have resounded with watch-words of fidelity—her nobles and yeomanry have alike responded to the calls of duty—and, at present, hearts and hands are united against the inroads of the common foe. Light from the clear cerulean beyond shines through the dark and threatening cloud, at once a token of good, and pledge of divine faithfulness, given, like the beautiful bow of promise which spans the distant arch, to cheer and animate the minds of those who trust in the love and fidelity of Him who sitteth on the circle of the heavens.

No counsel against the Lord and against his Anointed can prosper. The time of the destruction of Antichrist may not yet have come. He may be permitted to rage and fret against the servants of Christ, threaten and attack the armies of the living God, and, blinded by the spirit of delusion, attempt to invade the territories given to Immanuel, but his doom is fixed—his time draweth nigh—the "man of sin, the son of perdition" shall "the Lord consume with the spirit of his mouth, and destroy with the brightness of his coming." Rest we, then, with confidence, on this prophetic assurance—its accomplishment is certain—its failure impossible.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Members of the upper and lower House, as these branches of the Legislature are called, have been in Session for more than a week past. Some business has been done, and many speeches have been made. The Address of His Excellency at the opening of the Session has occasioned the expression of some diversity of opinion among the members of the House of Assembly, especially that part of it which referred to the executive appointment of the Hon. Provincial Secretary as a Delegate to England on the affairs of the Railway. To this matter we only give a passing notice, fearing lest we should be thought by the over sensitive to be trespassing on the forbidden ground of party politics. And yet we are not sure but that we are as capable of giving as dispassionate an opinion on this subject, as those who are mixed up with the turmoil and swayed by the counter-influences of party, and one which, from its disinterestedness, would be likely to commend itself to the sound sense and sober judgment of the country at large. Our readers, and the country generally, are in great danger of sustaining a grievous loss, which perhaps can never be made up to them, by the restraints which we have *voluntarily* imposed on ourselves! By refraining from expressing our judicious opinions on this all important, all absorbing subject, when there are so many strong and urgent solicitations to the contrary, we afford them the best pledge, which it is in our power to give, of our ability to resist temptations, and the solid foundation on which they may repose the utmost confidence respecting the fidelity, with which we shall steer our self-determined course in avoiding the dangerous rocks and shoals or *saltows* of politics! We shall, however, give as full a synopsis of the business trans-

actions of the Legislature as our limits will permit, which we have no doubt will be expected, and which we hope will prove satisfactory to our numerous patrons.

## NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

We are pleased that our Agents are not forgetful of the interests of *The Wesleyan*, but are sending in orders for papers for new subscribers. This is right, and we hope their continued efforts in the same direction will prove successful. These practical instances of remembrance greatly encourage us amid our ceaseless toil to furnish a good family paper. We may here state, that the numerous and spontaneous testimonies, which we are constantly receiving, of the spiritual benefits resulting from the perusal of *The Wesleyan*, afford us still more abundant encouragement in the prosecution of our work; nor shall we fail to keep this higher object ever in view, whilst catering for the public taste. Let our friends proceed in their highly appreciated efforts to increase the circulation of *The Wesleyan*. The introduction of a weekly paper, containing such a variety of good and useful reading, into the family circles of our people, cannot, with the divine blessing, but result in spiritual profit, and general improvement. We have a few numbers on hand from the commencement of the last half-year of this volume, which, with those extending back to the first series, we should be glad to supply to new subscribers. Perhaps some may wish to obtain Volume I, with the preceding seven fortnightly numbers: if so, they can be supplied. First series 1s. 9d.—Vol. I, 10s.

## Altars.

The *Church Witness* has an excellent leading article on the subject of "Altars" and cites numerous authorities to show that the Anglican Church has excluded them. We give an extract or two:—

"But of what consequence, it may be asked, is it whether you style the surface that sustains the consecrated elements, an altar, or a table—whether it is built of stone, or of wood—whether it be a fixture, or a movable? It is just of this consequence, and nothing less, that the name, and the form, and the mode of erection, imply, and are intended to convey, by that sure but silent process which emblems carry on, true or false ideas of the Christian priesthood and rites. It is a favourite theory with some minds, that the whole internal arrangement of our churches should be emblematical. If so, let us take heed that they are emblematical of truth, not of falsehood; that they are adapted to the Christian, not to the Jewish dispensation; the temple of Christ, not of Solomon. If these things were not connected with a *new system of doctrine*, as foreign to the genuine principles of the Church of England as those of the New Testament, men of Romish tendencies would not be so fond of them; and, if they were not calculated to effect some alteration in public sentiment, and prepare the way for the reception of this new system of doctrine, such men would not cleave to them so pertinaciously. If they are not designed to teach, why adopt them? If that teaching is of no moment, why contend for them? Why make innovations upon established usages for the sake of them? Why violate the laws of the Church to introduce them? If, on the other hand, they are emblems, and those emblems do teach, and that teaching be deemed important by men who wish to innovate, but is at the same time false, directly contravening that of our Protestant Church and Bible, then it behoves those who wish to be faithful to the truth, by every lawful means, to protest against their introduction."

"If our readers examine the above testimonies, they will see, that whereas an Altar supposes a sacrifice, and a sacrifice a *sacrificing priest* to mediate between God and the people; our Church has carefully and peremptorily excluded Altars from her churches, in order that her people may understand, that we have no longer a *literal sacrifice*, or *sacrificing priests*, within them; that the one Great Sacrifice on Calvary has superseded every other *literal sacrifice*, and that He who offered it there has, in his Priestly character, no successor in the earthly church."

## The United States Cheap Postage Bill.

The Postage Bill has passed the House. The following are its principal features. Postage on each letter weighing under half an ounce, 3 cents. No post office or route shall be discontinued, or compensation to postmasters be diminished in consequence of the passage of this act. On printed matter, of no greater weight than two ounces, 1 cent; bound books, weighing not over 30 ounces, to be deemed mailable matter. Newspapers delivered in the State where printed,

chargeable only with half the foregoing rates. No postage on newspapers sent to actual subscribers in the county where printed or within 30 miles; 50 per cent. to be deducted from postage of magazines when prepaid. Three cent-pieces, three fourths silver and one fourth copper, to be coined. Stamps, as now, to be provided and sold at post-offices. Forgery of stamps to be punished by fine and imprisonment. A million and a half to be appropriated to meet deficiencies in the revenue. Letters uncollected in the period of two weeks, to be published once only. The Postmaster General to establish suitable places of deposit for cities and towns, to be collected and delivered by carriers at 1 or 2 cents each.—*Zion's Herald*.

## New York Educational Funds.

The capital of the Literature Fund is \$272,880.12—its revenue \$57,948.12, and its expenditure \$43,369.59. These are applied to the support of academies. This fund by the Constitution of the State is inviolable. Next is the Common School Fund, which now amounts to \$2,290,673.23—the revenue \$463,553.13—the expenditures \$326,030.06. The capital of this fund too, which has been increasing for many years, is inviolate, and its income must be applied to the support of common schools.—Then there is the United States Deposit Fund, \$4,014,520.73—its revenue \$269,141.68—its expenditures \$260,228.04. This capital is also inviolate; and \$25,000 of its income, by law, is added annually to the capital of the Common School Fund, and the balance is distributed to colleges and academies.

## Morals of the Sandwich Islanders.

In 1847 there had been among them but five executions, and these for three murders, for ten years. No one since that time has been convicted of murder. Rarely is a native seen intoxicated. As a nation, they observe the Sabbath, and attend upon the means of grace, read the Bible, and seek God with their families.

Dr. Junius Smith, who is paying great attention to the culture of tea in South Carolina, says that the heat of summer is far more to be feared for the tea-plant than the cold of winter, and requires more watchful care. He adds, that he should not be surprised if the cultivation of the tea-plant should be vastly extended in New England, while comparatively it stands still in the South.

Mr. Croelman, Member for Colchester, has been appointed Financial Secretary. He has to appeal to his constituents, and his appointment to office can only be confirmed by his re-election.

Charles W. Fairbanks Esq. is agitating the resuscitation of the Sturtevanadic Canal.

J. S. Thompson Esq. delivered a superior Essay on the Geography of the British Empire before the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening, the 22nd ult.

Judge Marshall continues his Lectures on Temperance Hall.

The Bishop of Exeter, it is said, has lately ordained a Wesleyan Minister: some *Local Preacher* we imagine.

The Branch Wesleyan Missionary Meetings, for Nova Scotia District, so far as they have been held, and notices have been received, have been more than usually interesting and productive.

The question of Education will come up again this Session for discussion. We hope the subject will be viewed calmly and dispassionately, and that some comprehensive measures will be adopted to include the ACADEMIES, under denominational management, which have been receiving for some years past the fostering care of our Legislature. These have been on the whole, perhaps, among the most efficient educational institutions of the country.

James F. Forbes, Esq., M. D., has been appointed by His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, to be Health Officer for the Port and District of Liverpool, in Queen's County; also James McKegney, Esq., M. P. P., to be provisionally, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Province, and was sworn into office on the 29th ult.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE of Wednesday, contains the Royal assent to Acts No. 2970 and 3020—the former to continue and amend certain Acts relating to the Colonial Revenue—the other entitled an Act for establishing Free Trade in certain articles between the United States and the British North American Provinces.

In the second line, No. 3, *Horn Walesian*, published in our last, for "eternal," read "external" economy.

*Galignani's Messenger* states, in the authority of letters from St Petersburg, that on the 3rd of October a terrible tempest broke out at Kergis, where the horde of Korin generally establishes its camps, and 168 persons were killed, as also were 205,600 sheep, 1,202 horses, 490 camels, and 360 oxen. During eight days the soil was covered with snow to the depth of 64 yards.

The celebrated Cicerochlo has been sentenced by the Consulta of Rome to fifteen years hard labour for having fought for the Republic.