

ed first as a dean and then an elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church as the United States. In the autumn of 1840 he visited Canada, and on the 19th of July, 1841, he embarked at Halifax on board the steamer Britannia, which carried him safely to this country in the unusually short space of ten days. After a few days stay at Liverpool, he went to Manchester, where the Methodist Conference was sitting, and where he made the acquaintance—among others—of the Rev. Wm. Lord, at that time located in Hull, who strongly invited him to this town. Mr. Caughey, however had then determined on visiting Ireland, and accordingly proceeded to Dublin, where he landed early in August. In this city he made many friends, and remained there until the 7th of January, 1842, when he went to Limerick. After about two months' stay, he left Limerick, for Cork, where he remained to the end of July.

Mr. Caughey then visited Bandora, a short time after which he came over to England. Liverpool was the first town that he visited in this country as a preacher; and he pursued the work of revival there for five months. From Liverpool he went to Leeds, in accordance with the pressing invitation of the Rev. Wm. Lord, then stationed there. While in Leeds, the Rev. R. Thompson, Superintendent of the East Circuit in this town, invited Mr. Caughey to visit Hull. Accordingly, after a brief tour through Holland, Prussia, Germany, France, Switzerland, and Belgium, that gentleman, on the 20th of October last, arrived here for the first time. On the 22d he preached a sermon in the Wesleyan Chapel; he next preached for a month in Georgeyard Chapel; then preached for a month in Kingston Chapel; a week in Wesley Chapel; afterwards six weeks in Waltham street Chapel; and lastly, up to the 7th of April, in Great Thornton-street Chapel;—on the 14th and 21st ult. he preached again in Kingston Chapel; on the 28th ult. he preached at Leeds; next Sabbath he proposes preaching in Huddersfield, and after a short stay at Sheffield, and a second visit on the continent, we understand it is Mr. Caughey's intention to return to America. Mr. Caughey, we understand, has preached not less than one hundred and fifty times during his stay in this town.

During the last week the Rev. Mr. Caughey preached farewell sermons at the various Chapels in the town in which he had occupied the pulpit during his stay here.—On each occasion the greatest eagerness was manifested to get admission; several parties were known, on one or two evenings, to have gone to the chapel three hours before the commencement of the service, and long before six o'clock the chapels were so crowded as to render it impossible to obtain even standing room.

On Friday morning a breakfast—hastily got up—of the friends of the reverend gentleman, took place in the grand saloon of the Mechanics' Institute. Upwards of 200 persons were present.—It was announced that Mr. Caughey would deliver a lecture on the subject of education among the Wesleyans, and, accordingly, as soon as the cloth was withdrawn and a hymn sung and a prayer offered up, the Rev. Mr. Martin (Superintendent of the West Circuit) delivered a few observations upon the great importance of having an improved and general system of religious education established, and set on a sure footing, among the Wesleyan Methodists of this country.

The Rev. Superintendent was followed by the Revs. Hurt and West, after which

The Rev. J. Caughey offered some remarks upon this subject. He commenced by alluding to his first arrival—an entire stranger—in this town; the hard conflict and discouragements which he experienced at the commencement of his labours in this town; his subsequent great success and encouragement, so that Hull—with the exception of Dublin—stood first among the towns he had visited, and he should ever remember it with the most grateful feelings. He then alluded to the great pleasure which it gave him to take part in any measures having for their object the better and more general education of the Methodists; but he regretted that in Hull, so far as he had seen, the educational movement had not met with that general, that hearty support, which it merited. He thought the reason for this apparent lukewarmness was that the movement was not understood. There was, he thought, some general misunderstanding that it was a movement designed for the rich and wealthy of

the Methodists—that the poor had nothing to do with it. If this general impression was to prevail through the connexion, he felt sure that the Methodist education plan would never succeed. It must be removed. It must be shewn that it was a scheme for all classes; they must bring up the poor with their pence, sixpences, and shillings, as well as the rich with their £5, £10, £20, or £100. Without it was made a popular movement—unless the Methodists, through the length and breadth of the land, were got to understand it thoroughly and have an affection for it, it could never succeed. As soon as every poor man found that the scheme was for him as well as the rich, that instant would their meetings be crowded instead of thinly attended; then—and not before—would it succeed.

The reverend gentleman then alluded to the great efforts—the noble contributions—which had been made in America to secure a good general system of education among the Methodists of that country, the establishment of numerous colleges in the various sections, and of a university as the centre.

Mr. Caughey then alluded to the vast capabilities of the human mind.—He said—"Let the brute live for a thousand years, & it will know no more than in the first years of its existence. But the mind of man is, when properly cared for, constantly growing; it expands and goes on expanding so long as it hath life, and health, and vigor. None ever went to the full extent of the capability of mind; even in no one instance has man been able to say, 'thus far canst thou go, and no farther.' Man has the capability of knowing. God has not given that capability of knowledge to lie dormant. God has given man a mind capable of improvement, and has given subjects for its exercise and development—he is to acquire knowledge. He is to think; he is to know; and thus having the capability of knowing, he is to have subjects of knowledge presented to him, and thus may go forward to the highest scale of intellectual improvement. There is one important thought connected with the subject of education, and that is, that however much the human mind is capable of improving in after life, I believe it is generally admitted nothing can make up for the loss of education, at that early time of life when the mind can so easily receive it. It is at that proper time of life when intellectual acquirement will not injure the physical health—but when both go on harmoniously together, that our attention ought to be turned to it.

If I had time this morning, I think it would need but a very short argument on the physical and intellectual constitution of man to prove that there is a kind of physical disability in after life, both connected with the brain and other powers, which would throw a bar in the way of his intellectual advancement. Physical energy is combined with the intellectual, and at the proper time of life man can bear the strong excitement occasioned by the acquisition of knowledge;—he can take impressions more readily than in an advanced age: What is it that exalts the civilized man above the savage—above the brute? It is education connected with the immortality of the mind. Men may say what they will about the natural gifts of mind, but there is more in education than in the natural talents of most men."

The reverend speaker then adduced an instance from the ancient history of the Lacedæmonians offering as hostages to a conquering power fifty of their chief men—well-grounded in the laws, government, and principles of their nation, rather than send fifty of their children, whose characters and principles had not been formed, and whom they therefore feared would be imbued with the ideas and principles of a foreign nation rather than their own. If, then, he said, the heathens attached such importance to the proper education of their youth, how much more did it become the Christian parents of this land to see that the rising generation were properly and religiously educated. He did then hope that the measure now taken by the Methodists would succeed—would take hold of the sympathies and become a general movement throughout their society.

The reverend gentleman thus concluded: "During the time I have been here, I have had many friends, and much pleasure in their society. I see many faces well known to me here, and there are many who have my warm prayers, and who are not here. To those present I offer my heartfelt thanks for taking this opportunity of meeting me,

as it is probably the last meeting of the kind I shall ever attend in this town. I bless God for his kindness towards me in this town, and for any measure of success he has made me the instrument of, during my sojourn here. Believe me, it is my sincere, my earnest wish, to meet with you in a happy eternity. Farewell, and may God bless you all."

After a few words from Dr. S adwith, a hymn was sung, prayer again offered up, and the company separated.

On Friday evening Mr. Caughey delivered his last sermon in this town in Great Thornton-street Chapel. It is almost unnecessary to state that long before the commencement of the service, the chapel was crowded to excess. At the close of the sermon, the greatest excitement prevailed, and so earnest were great masses of the congregation to bid farewell and shake hands with the preacher, that it was with the utmost difficulty he could be got out of the chapel.

Mr. Caughey has, for the last two or three days, been paying a visit to Mr. William Field, grocer, in this town, having returned from Leeds on Monday last.

CIVIL INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BRITANNIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

(From the Morning Courier.)

Perhaps the most interesting item is the announcement that the appeal of Daniel O'Connell and the other Traversers against the judgment of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, was about to be heard in the House of Lords, and that in consequence of its being necessary to have the presence of the Judges in the House, to give their opinions on matters of law, they had been prevented from going on their usual circuits.

Deputations, bearing addresses of condolence to the imprisoned agitators had been refused admission to the Penitentiary.

The "rent" was largely increased during the first week after the sentence, amounting to £2,596, and it was expected that the second week's would be much larger, having already reached to the sum of £3,229.

There had been a pretty fierce debate in the House of Commons, on the Sugar Duties. The majority was 21st against the Ministry, being upwards of 20, in a very crowded House, but by dint of a threat of resignation, Sir Robert Peel contrived to carry his measure, by a majority of 22.

The great Czar left England, after the sojourn of a week; and it was generally believed that His Majesty the King of the French would pay a visit to the Queen, during the summer.

One of the greatest poets of the age, Thomas Campbell, died at Boulogne in France, on the 15th. He will be long remembered as one of the high intellects that did honour to the 19th century, and will be, in all human probability, one of the three or four poets of this age whose works are destined to immortality.

It is said that the Emperor of Morocco has declared war against France. This potentate has all along been rendering assistance to Abdel Kader and this had led to the embroilment.

The Commercial news is of very little importance. In consequence of the more favorable prospects of the harvest, occasioned by a fall of rain, the prices of grain, &c., had declined a little.

TAKEING THE VEIL.—Two young ladies, belonging to Newcastle, lately received "the veil" at the hands of Bishop Ridell, in the Roman Catholic Chapel at Sunderland, and have become inmates of the convent of our Lady of Mercy and St. Bede, in Greenstreet, Bishopwearmouth. The ceremony was attended by a large congregation, attracted by the novelty of the occurrence and the religious pomp and solemnity observed on the occasion. Two shillings each admission were charged to the gallery, and one shilling to the pave.

A few days since a sword fish was taken by a citizen of Savannah, near Tybee, measuring fifteen feet from the tail fin to the end of the sword, four feet in diameter, and about eight feet in circumference.