

of the chief of them—Myriads, as declared by Ministers of religion, kept away from public worship, and the other means of grace;—large proportions,—in some instances, as many as *two thirds*, and in others *three fourths*, and even more, of the children instructed in Sabbath Schools, subsequently becoming drunkards;—in one recorded instance, 91 out of 100, on a Sabbath School register;—of 120 criminal offenders, confined at a time in one prison, who had been instructed in such Schools, 108 having committed the crimes for which they were convicted, through the use of strong drinks;—of members of churches, *five sixths*, or 84 in every 100 cases of expulsion from church fellowship, from the same cause, in one Church, every case of expulsion for 50 years, successively, from that cause; and about *thirty thousand*, as reasonably estimated, so expelled, every year, in the United Kingdom, for the same reason;—of Ministers of religion also, in the various denominations, even large proportionate numbers, during several ages, having fallen, and been degraded and expelled; and that instances of the same description are still rather frequently occurring, from the same ensnaring and ruinous cause. This is only a very brief, or general compendium of the more direct injuries to the church, from this fatal source. In very many places which I visited in the United Kingdom, I received information, and chiefly from Ministers, or other religious professors, regarding not merely a few, but rather numerous instances of the intemperance of members and office bearers in churches, and even of Ministers, in several of the principal denominations. For further, and more detailed particulars on the subject, the reader may turn to the pages regarding the injuries to religion from intoxicating liquors, contained in a former letter, expressly on the sale and use of those liquors. A few brief and pointed authorities may here be appropriately cited, in confirmation of the statements already made, as to the extensiveness of the injuries to the interests of religion, from this same cause; and, also, as to the present low and defective state of religion, generally, in the United Kingdom. The Sabbath Alliance, in one of its tracts, makes this declaration—"It would not be difficult to show, that the Sabbath, in this christian land, is the day, of all others, in which drunkenness, and the crimes which accompany it, most abound." A report of the Glasgow City Mission, in 1848, states—"See how long, and for how many years, the monster of drunkenness has continued to triumph over the temporal and spiritual interests of the poor—driving them, in multitudes, first from the fellowship of the church; then from the house of God; and latterly, from the society of common decency, to trample them in the mire and to hurl them to perdition. Oh! how little prayer do we hear, for its removal, how little effort is put forth for its suppression." At a meeting of the Edinburgh United Presbytery, in 1849, one of the Ministers present, declared, that he himself knew personally, of 27 shops open on Sabbath evening, kept by 23 parties, who claimed connection with their churches." One English writer, in 1850, in treating of the intemperance of the Kingdom, says—"We can go now where but we trace the pollution and the stain, Court, Parliament, Church, Mart, Market, Press, Pulpit,—

'The trail of the serpent is over them all.'

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, July 12, 1851.

INFLUENCE OF EXAMPLE.

"Actions speak louder than words"—is a saying, which has acquired all the force of a moral axiom. Professions, however loud and frequently iterated, have but little influence when palpably contradicted by conduct. The most obtuse in understanding—the most unskilful in dialectics—intuitively perceive the incongruity of such a course, and fail not to mark it with just reprehension. On the other hand, when professions of piety are upheld by consistency of deportment, and by all that is "lovely and of good report" in morality, they command the respect of all whose good opinion is of any appreciable value, and effectually silence the criminations or

innuendoes of foolish and ignorant men. The influence of example, then, is good or evil, beneficial or injurious, a blessing or a curse, in strict conformity with its own moral or immoral character.

A man is known by the company he keeps.—Why? Because his principles and habits are moulded by those of his associates. Because he is impressed and influenced by example; and the predominant tastes, habitudes, and tendencies of his companions, are readily imbibed and reproduced by himself. It would outrage all the known constitutional laws of moral beings, could the good, as the result of preference, delight in the society of the vicious, and the profane take pleasure in the fellowship of the godly.

The Sacred Scriptures, on this point, as well as others, are the embodiment of sound philosophy. In accordancy with the established rudimentary principle of the impressibility of human nature, they abound with admonitions against forming undue and unnecessary associations with the wicked, and with authoritative directions to seek intimate companionship only with the wise—that is, the good. The influence of example is thus divinely recognized, in its practical bearing on present character, and on future destiny. "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise: but a companion of fools shall be destroyed." "Make no friendship with an angry man; and with a furious man thou shalt not go: lest thou learn his ways, and get a snare to thy soul."

According to these generally admitted principles, it behoves parents to set an example to their children which will be perfectly safe for them to imitate. Nor is it less a duty on youth to consort with those whose spirit and deportment are calculated, under the blessing of a higher Power, to restrain from the indulgence of vicious propensities, elevate the tone of morals, and lead to the formation of religious character. Nor should it be overlooked, that the influence of example is one potent instrumentality, which, among others, the God of wisdom has appointed to uphold his claims, win the wandering feet of the erring to paths of peace and safety, and confirm in the way of holiness and usefulness the footsteps of those who have returned to Him as the shepherd and bishop of their souls.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME.

With this number we commence a new Volume of *The Wesleyan*, and, under a due sense of the responsibility of our position, we continue the duties assigned us. *The Wesleyan* is now one of the well-established periodicals of the Provinces, with a large list of paying subscribers, read by thousands, and exercising a salutary influence within its allotted sphere of operation. In looking back on our career, as Journalists, we express hearty thanks to our PATRONS and CORRESPONDENTS; both the one and the other have nobly sustained us amid our arduous and continuous toil. For the future, we may say, that arrangements are in progress, which, when perfected, will afford the EDITOR more time to devote to his appropriate work; and the hope is confidently indulged, that he will be able, with the assistance of *Correspondents*,—of whose promises of aid he begs here respectfully to remind them,—to maintain and increase the interest of this journal, so as to render *The Wesleyan* a welcome weekly visitor to the numerous FAMILIES of our people, and of others, whose names are at present, and shall be during the year, enrolled on our subscription-list. We would bespeak the zealous efforts of respected AGENTS in behalf of *The Wesleyan*. A greatly increased circulation is, on many accounts, desirable; it will enlarge our circle of usefulness, and both directly and indirectly tend to promote the work of God among the people. Give us, at least, *Two hundred* additional subscribers during the first quarter, and as many more afterwards as possible. We have struck off about that number of extra copies the present week, and shall continue to do so for a few weeks to come, in order that new subscribers may obtain the volume from the commencement.

On Sabbath last, a child was saved from drowning near Noble's wharf, by the praiseworthy efforts of a person who jumped from the wharf into the water, and brought it safe to the shore.

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT.

The Treasurers of the Wesleyan Supernumeraries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund have received and invested the following sums, during the year ending June, 1851, viz:

Halifax City Circuit	£21 6 1½
County	3 1 5
Lunenburg	3 9 0
Liverpool	3 6 2
Shelburne	2 4 5½
Barrington	0 0 0
Yarmouth	0 0 0
Windsor	2 15 9
Horton and Cornwallis	6 12 0
Newport and Maitland	4 17 3½
Truro and River John	1 0 3
Amherst and Parrsboro	3 4 3
Wallace	1 3 6
Guysboro	6 11 8
Sydney	1 2 9½
Charlottetown	11 0 4
Pownal	0 3 6
Bedeque	0 19 6
	£72 18 0
Ministers' Entrance Fees and Annual Subscription	120 0 0
Special Donations, viz:	
Rev. E. Evans	5 0 0
Il. Pope, Sen'r.	1 0 0
	£18 18 0
Less Printing Circulars, Postages, and Account Books	6 18 1
	£191 19 11

A misapprehension having existed as to the time of commencing the Circuit Subscriptions and collections, they were omitted on some of the Circuits, and only partially made on others during the year. It is confidently anticipated that in future the applications will be systematically and regularly made, and that by the liberality of the members of the Wesleyan Church and Congregations throughout the entire District, the Annual Income will be on a scale commensurate with the requirements of the Fund.—It is hoped that every member of our congregations will contribute something to this benevolent object, and Special Donations of any amount will be thankfully received by the Treasurers, or by the Wesleyan Ministers on their respective Circuits.

Early remittances of sums received are earnestly requested that they may be immediately invested for the benefit of the Fund.

WESLEYAN CHURCH BAZAAR.

The Bazaar in aid of the erection of the Wesleyan Church in this City, will commence on Thursday the 28th of August; and on the evening of that day, a Tea Meeting will be held for the same purpose.

We can promise the friends who may choose to visit Fredericton on the occasion referred to, that every attention will be paid to their comfort, and that the spot selected for the exhibition cannot be outvalled in any part of the Province.

The gardens of the Hon. Judge Wilmot which are to be appropriated to this "charity fair" are beautiful beyond description; and will, at the period appointed for the Bazaar, display such a profusion of evergreens shrubs and flowers as can only be produced by the finest taste and the highest degree of cultivation. A number of STALLS (a Model of which (beautifully decorated) we have seen,—will be erected by the Judge for the accommodation of the fair Merchants and their customers; and we have reason to believe that the wares to be disposed of, will neither be few nor unimportant.

It is expected that persons from the State of Maine, as well as from Canada and Nova Scotia, will be present; and upon the whole, those who wish to do good and be highly gratified at the same time, may never have a better opportunity of being "blest in what they give" as well as what they receive.

Editors of papers who are friendly to the object of the contemplated Bazaar, will please to give it a notice.—*Fredericton Reporter*.

We have much pleasure in complying with the above request; and accompany the insertion of the notice of this Bazaar, projected for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a commodious place of worship for our Fredericton brethren, with our earnest recommendation of its claims on the practical liberality of the christian public in NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK. We hope a sum commensurate with the emergency of the case will be realized on the occasion.

The Frederictonians have always been forward to assist those of other places who have been suffering from providential calamities. May they, in return, have gratifying proof of the existence of christian and fraternal sympathy, in their noble effort to rebuild the "House of the Lord."

The *Chronicle* of Tuesday last, states that Mr. Arthur Sleigh, who, as Deputy Chairman of the Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railway Company, Charing Cross, London, lately addressed a communication to the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, condemning Mr. Howe's interference with the rights of the Company, has denounced the Company as a bubble.

A boat laden with laths and bricks, and having three men on board, was upset in our harbour on Monday last. Through the humane and energetic assistance afforded by the Ferry Steamer, H. M. S. *Apollo*, and boats from the shore, the men were rescued from a watery grave.

The only link now wanting in the British Provincial Line of Telegraph from Hamilton, Canada West, to Halifax, is the short distance between Woodstock and Rivere du Loup, and there is a prospect that this will be finished within two months.

Mr. Stephens has discovered an inexhaustible quarry of slate of excellent quality in the neighbourhood of Woodstock, N. B.

Upwards of 2300 emigrant passengers have arrived at St. John, N. B. this season, all from Ireland.

The late rains have been very seasonable, and will have a very beneficial influence on vegetation.

CHEAP PIANO FORTES.—See Mr. Nordbeck's advertisement on our 8th page.

Canadian Missions.

The attempts made by Christian missionaries to introduce a system of civilisation amongst barbarous tribes, founded upon the spiritual renovation and improvement of personal character, have, perhaps, been in no instances more successfully prosecuted than by the Wesleyan missionaries in North America. All the elements of personal and social progress in knowledge and piety are in a state of active operation amongst the Indian race in that country, and are producing the happiest results. In this good work, successive representatives of the Crown, in Canada, have manifested a lively interest, and have afforded valuable aid to the Wesleyan Missionary Society and its agents in this benevolent enterprise. The present Governor-General of British North America, his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, and the Hon. Colonel Bruce, the present head of the Indian government, during the year 1847, and on several subsequent occasions, have entered cordially into the views and wishes of the friends of the Indian race for extending and perpetuating amongst them the saving influence of the gospel of Christ. It will be seen by the following extract of a letter from the Rev. Enoch Wood, general superintendent of missions in Western Canada, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Alder, that these distinguished individuals have recently furnished a most gratifying proof of the high estimation in which they hold the society and its labours, and of their earnest desire for the welfare and happiness of the aborigines under their care. Mr. Wood, under the date of the 9th of the last month, thus writes from Toronto:—

"I yesterday concluded an agreement with Colonel Bruce, at the Head of the Indian department, with the approbation of his Lordship the Governor-General, to receive £800 per annum for two years, on condition of maintaining fifty Indian youths at Alderville Industrial School. At the end of this period we are to make another arrangement, founded upon what our experience may teach us. The documents shall be forwarded. In this business I have been very cordially sustained by the Rev. John Rycerson, co-delegate, and the board of management. By unremitting perseverance, I have at length accomplished what I have for so long a time had in view—the entire control of that institution by the Missionary Society. The buildings, (which cost about £1,800,) and the new farm of 200 acres, are all placed in our hands, with the £800 per year, for the benefit of the Indian tribes.—His Lordship and Colonel Bruce have acted in the most generous and confiding spirit. I am certain you will be delighted to know that the persons occupying so eminent a position, whose observations upon the society have been made in different parts of the world, express their respect and confidence both in its agents and managers."—*London Watchman*, June 18th.

The Missionary Exhibition.

We have seldom witnessed any sight which affected us more deeply than the Exhibition now open at the Centenary Hall and Mission House. The wealth of the islanders of the South Seas