The Provincial Wesleyan.

sooner does she know her high prerogative —that she may "view the Eternal face to face"—than she "bows and adores." Faith soars above the turmoil and strife of earth, to bathe in the sunshine of heaven; she seeks the mercy-seat, and long does she linger there: sweet are the words and sincere the petitions which she pours into the ear of "Him that heareth prayer."

How sweet and guileless is the prayer of childhood! The heart is not stained and blackened by long years of crime, but is fresh and new from the hands of God. How appropriate an altar for the offering of heavenly incense! Say not that the prayer of childhood is an unmeaning prayer. The simple words of infancy! where will you find sincerer words? When the bright-eyed prattler at his mother's knee bows and says,

"Father, hear a little child,"

surely He stops to listen. When he goes to rest at night, and softly whispers,

"Now I lay me down to sleep,"

bright-winged angels haste from heaven to guard the little sleeping one!

The prayer of youth is earnest and hopeful, welling up from a full heart.—The future is bright with hope,—brighter than the reality ever was. Youth asks much and expects much,

The man has travelled more than half the way of life; he has reached the summit of the mountain, whence he can look backward and forward. He looks off upon futurity with an eye undazzled by inordinate hope, and undimmed by the darkness of despair, and says sincerely, "Thy will be done!" —The cares, and duties, and struggles of life crowd around him, and he asks for strength to do manfully.

The prayer of age is not a prayer for earthly things; the eye is fixed on heaven. The spirit has long been fettered to earth, and longs to fly away and be at rest.

Who can tell how much prayer has done for the world? Who can tell how often the "dear absent ones," have been blessed in answer to prayer made at the home altar? Who can tell how often mother's prayers have called back erring ones to the paths of virtue?

Prayer is the hope of the world. It has raised the dead, and made life happy; it has turned sorrow to joy, and given the smile of hope for the dark lines of despair; it has staid the march of armies and the spirit-trend of the pestilence; it has stopped the plough-share of ruin, and worked mighty changes; it has guided the footsteps of individual man, and marked out the 'path of empire;' and, more than all, it opens a future to the view fraught with immortality!

"Prayer is the Christian's vital breath,
The Christian's native air,
His watchword at the gate of death—
He enters Heaven by prayer!"

—*West. Chris. Adv.*

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1853.

New Brunswick District.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan,

Sir,—I am directed to send you a brief report of the N. B. District Meeting which has just terminated its sittings.

On Thursday, June 2nd, eighteen Methodist Ministers assembled at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the basement of the beautiful Methodist Church in Fredericton, for the purpose of transacting the important business of the District. Many of the Preachers had been praying that it might be a special time of spiritual refreshment to themselves, their brethren, and the Church; and that it might be so, prayer, united, fervent, and mighty, was now presented to Jehovah by several of the senior Ministers.

When business was entered upon, it soon became evident that there were many considerations to call forth our gratitude to the great Head of the Church. No brother had been removed by death—their families in general had also been spared, and, with one exception, brethren had not personally been visited by any serious affliction. Another subject of gratitude is, that the brethren had been preserved by the grace of God, from bringing a reproach upon the cause of Christ, so that when the solemn question was proposed,—"Are there any objections to any of the Preachers in this District?" with very slight exceptions there were none.

Some young men were recommended by their several Quarterly Meetings, and by their respective Superintendants, as fit persons for the work of the Ministry, if in the judgment of the assembled Brethren, it should be thought proper to recommend them to the home Conference.—After an examination, which lasted nearly a day, five of the six were accepted, and are to be immediately employed.

From the reports on "the Religious State of the Societies," it appeared that in many places the Lord had been pleased to pour out his Spirit upon our Churches and Congregations, and that while many believers had been going on to perfection, a considerable number of souls had been added to the Lord during the past year.

The Sabbath Schools were reported to be in a flourishing condition, and on some of these Institutions especially, the Lord had sent a gracious rain. It was also reported that in all probability before another year shall have expired, we shall have a good Day School in the City of St. John, in immediate connexion with the Wesleyan Body.

On nearly every circuit there has been an increase in every department of Finance, and the contributions towards the Mission cause are considerably in advance of last year.

There was service every morning and every evening during the stay of the Brethren in Fredericton, and they were well attended. The services of the Sabbath were interesting and profitable. The Chairman preached in the morning, addressing himself particularly to the Ministers present, from—"Be ye clean that bear the vessels of the Lord." A love-feast, well attended and very edifying, was held in the afternoon, and in the evening the Rev. R. Cooney, A. M., preached to a large congregation from Psalms xlvi. 4, 5, "There is a river, &c.," after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, when all retired feeling "it is good to be here."

On Tuesday evening, the 7th of June, an interesting Missionary Meeting was held, when among others the venerable Richard Williams entertained the audience with an appropriate speech. On Thursday evening, R. A. Temple, son of the Rev. Wm. Temple, was solemnly set apart to the great work of the ministry, by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery. Several of the Ministers took part in this important work, the Rev. Chairman gave the young Brother a solemn and affectionate "Charge."—On Friday, at 8 A. M., the District terminated its Session, one of the most agreeable, and most spiritually profitable ever yet held in this Province, according to the opinion of those who have known these things from the beginning. Before terminating, however, a vote of thanks was passed to the kind, and hospitable friends of Fredericton, who had made the Ministers of Christ so comfortable since their arrival. It was also decided that sermons on the sanctity of the holy Sabbath should be preached on the *last Sunday in August*; also, that a Camp Meeting be held in Sussex Vale, in July, and that the "first Friday after the 25th September be observed throughout the District as a day of fasting and prayer."

The following are the present appointments of the Ministers in this District:

St. John South.—James G. Hennigar, W. T. Cardy, James Taylor.
St. John North.—William Smithson.
" *West.*—Richard Knight, Wm. Tweedy.
Fredericton.—Charles Churchill, Robert Tweedy.
Sheffield.—George Johnson.
Milltown.—Robert Cooney, M. A.
St. Stephen's.—Ingham Sutcliffe, Charles Gaskin.
St. Andrew's.—William Temple.
Sackville.—John Allison, Duncan D. Currie.
Point de Bute.—William Smith.
Peticodiac.—William Allen.
Hopewell.—Joseph F. Bent.
Sussex Vale.—John Prince.
Woodstock.—Arthur McNutt, R. Duncan.
Andover.—J. S. Phinney.
Annapolis.—Geo. M. Barratt.
Bridgetown.—Michael Pickles.
Aylesford.—Christopher Lockhart.
Digby.—Robt. A. Chesley.
Miramichi.—John Snowball.
Richibucto.—Gorge B. Payson.
Bathurst.—R. A. Temple.
Sackville Academy, Mount Allison.—Humphrey Pickard, A.M. Principal; Albert DesBrisay, Sup. Chaplain.

Rich'd. Knight, *Chairman & Genl. Sup't.*
W. T. Cardy.

Carleton, St. John, N. B., June 15th, 1853.

The Newfoundland District Meeting, 1853.

The Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers of the Newfoundland District commenced in St. John's, on the 18th ult. All the Missionaries were present but two, whose absence was occasioned by the want of regular communication between the capital, and the distant parts of the colony. They arrived before the ensuing Sabbath, and with all their brethren, they were in good health. The Rev'd. S. Sprague was elected Secretary, and the Rev'd. J. England, Journal Secretary.

In the evening of the first day of the Meeting, the quarterly love-feast of the St. John's Society was held. It had been deferred in order to afford the Ministers an opportunity of uniting with the Wesleyans of St. John's, in that characteristic ordinance. The usual sign, and means of charity, eating bread and drinking water, were followed by a liberal collection for the poor. The speaking of Christian experience, both by the Ministers and people, was prompt, scriptural, edifying, and very encouraging. The blessing of the God of all grace sanctified the occasion. For several days following the members of the Church, with much reason congratulated each other on their having had "*so* good a love-feast."

Missionary Sermons were preached on Sunday, May 22nd, by the Rev'ds. Messrs. Shenstone, Sprague and Brettle. These Sermons were marked by the zealous wisdom of the preachers, and by eminent adaptation. At the Anniversary held on the Tuesday following, N. Stabb, Esq., presided with distinguished ability, and gave great pleasure by his neat and judicious address. This Meeting was favoured with the presence and aid of the Rev'd. G. Schofield, and R. Job, Esqr., who are Congregationalists; the Rev'd. M. Harvey, of the Free Church of Scotland; and R. Prowse, Esqr., of the Church of England. But few Missionary Anniversaries have been more remote from a failure than this, or so entirely satisfactory to the occupiers of the platform, and the pews. The collections amounted to £42 1s. 1d.

The annual meeting of the Committee of the Newfoundland Wesleyan Methodist School Society, was held on Monday, May 23rd. This Committee consists of an equal number of Ministers and laymen. Those of the latter who reside in St. Johns, Messrs. J. Rogerson, J. Bulley, and Jos. Woods, sat with the Committee from the commencement of its business until it was completed. A pattern and a pledge of what our friends will do in matters affecting the interests of our Church. The object of this Society is sufficiently indicated by its title.—During the last year it raised £76 13s. 8d., and expended that amount in the support in part, of eight Wesleyan Schools. The other portion of the Teachers' stipend is derived from School fees, and a public grant. Assistance was also afforded towards the improvement of four School-houses. The Teachers aided by this District Institution, are employed in those places where there is no Minister, and with their duties on the week days, they combine the services of a Local Preacher on the Sabbath.—This kind of agency is greatly needed in Newfoundland. The continued prosperity of this Society will result in the Agency being extended, and rendered more useful. A Wesleyan Training School has been commenced in St. Johns during the year. The report of that School is given entire, it will be found next to the stations of the Newfoundland District, at the close of this article.

By request of the clerical Secretary of the St. Johns and Newfoundland Auxiliary Bible Society, he was admitted to the District Meeting to converse with its members on the subject of that Society's Jubilee services, and the circulation of the Scriptures in the country generally. The interview was mutually agreeable. When the Rev. Secretary gave his report to the Bible Auxiliary's Committee, they passed a series of resolutions of which the first is—

"That this Meeting has heard with great satisfaction, that the Wesleyan Ministers in the various outports are willing and desirous to form Branch Societies to this Auxiliary; and that they will kindly undertake to superintend the sale of Bibles, in their various spheres of labour."

To be assisting in the great work of the British and Foreign Bible Society is no less congenial to the feelings of the Ministers, than their harmonious co-operation with other evangelizing bodies is honourable to our common Protestantism.

The Chairman of the District having obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor, for all the Missionaries to pay their respects to His Excellency in person, and through him to express their affectionate loyalty to the Queen on her Majesty's birth-day, they went together to Government House. His Excellency received them very courteously, and remarked that they were 'quite a regiment!'

The Rev'd. E. Brettle, having been admitted into full connexion with the Conference, was ordained to the work of the Ministry on Wednesday, May 25th. The Congregation was very numerous and devout. The General Superintendent was assisted in the imposition of hands by the Rev'ds. Messrs. Nightingale, Shenstone and Norris. Mr. Brettle impressively related his conversion to God, and his subsequent religious history. His address was with great unction. The administration of the Lord's Supper immediately followed the ordination. The communicants were, all the Ministers of the District, and a large number of private Christians. This communion service will long be remembered, as the most solemn, spiritual, and profitable of all the means of grace, during the District Meeting.

The number of Church members in Newfoundland is 2,274, and 63 persons are on trial for Church membership. There are 12 Day Schools, containing 734 scholars; and 24 Sabbath Schools, with 1,604 scholars.

There being no grave questions for consideration in addition to those of yearly recurrence, the Session of the District was not very protracted.—The Ministers manifestly possess great mutual confidence, and a large share of the spirit of their holy and divine vocation. The meeting terminated, after an evening sitting, on Thursday, May 26th. The last act was to adopt the subjoined resolution, which clearly evinces the apostolic aims, which the Wesleyan Missionaries in Newfoundland, will pursue on their respective Circuits.

"After serious conversation on the religious state and prospects of our Societies throughout the District, in which the Brethren generally and cordially took part, they unanimously agree, that the Friday after Michælmas-day next, shall be observed in all our Circuits as a day of *special* fasting and prayer to Almighty God, for a more abundant effusion of the Holy Spirit on ourselves, our societies, and congregations; and that in as many places as possible, there shall be a meeting for prayer, at seven o'clock, on the evening of that day."

St. John's, June 10th, 1853.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISTRICT.

St. John's.—Edmund Botterell, John S. Addy.
Harbour Grace.—Samuel W. Sprague.
Carbonear.—Thomas Angwin.
Blackhead.—James Norris.
Perlican.—Adam Nightingale.
Island Cove.—John Brewster.
Port de Grave.—Thomas Smith.
Brigus.—William E. Shenstone.
Trinity Bay.—Vacant for the present.
Bonavista.—James England.
Green Bay.—Vacant.
Burin.—John S. Peach.
Grand Bank.—Elias Brettle.
Hants Harbour,—Paul Prestwood.

Edmund Botterell,
Chairman of the District and General Superintendent.

Report of the Wesleyan Day School, St. John's.

The Wesleyan Training School in St. John's was opened on the 18th October 1852. The teachers, *Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton* were themselves trained in the Glasgow Normal Seminary. Our cordial gratitude is due to the Missionary Secretaries, for selecting and despatching to this district teachers, who are so professionally competent, and so truly and consistently pious. At the end of the year the number of scholars was 32. During the first quarter of the present year 54 other pupils were entered—the number of scholars at present is 90. The daily average attendance is about 80, one half are writing on slates, and the other half are writing in copy books. The School is divided into three Sections, in the highest of which there are 31 children, in the next 17, and in the lowest 42. The number of female scholars is 40, several of whom are taught needlework by Mrs. Hamilton, in addition to the other lessons which are common to the School. Thirteen who were scholars have ceased to attend. The total number entered is 103.

The School has given the utmost satisfaction to all that have visited it, so that applications for the admission of pupils have been more numerous than it was thought proper to grant *at present*. This is the first instance in which a Trained Master and Mistress have been placed at the head of a Moral *Training* School on the Glasgow system, in Newfoundland. If through the blessing of God, its progress shall correspond to its commencement, the most sanguine hopes which have been entertained respecting its usefulness will be fully realized. E. Botterell.

Nova Scotia East and Prince Edward Island District.

Dear Doctor,—At this season of the year, when the Wesleyan Ministers have assembled in their Annual District Meetings, your numerous readers are expecting to hear through the columns of the *Provincial Wesleyan* of the state of the good work in which we are engaged.

The members of the Nova Scotia East and Prince Edward Island District met according to appointment at Charlotte-Town, on Thursday, 26th ult. On landing at the wharf they received a cordial welcome from the Rev. Dr. Evans and his Colleagues, with a large party of the friends. All the Ministers of the District were present with one exception, caused by family affliction, but although not present in the meeting, yet he and his family also participated largely in the prayers and sympathy of his brethren. It was cause of devout thanksgiving to the Father of all mercies that the brethren were permitted to meet again after the toils of another year, more especially when we [illegible] in mind, how many labourers in the M[illegible] had have been called suddenly away durin[illegible] last twelve months.

On inquiring into the spiritual state of the members of our Societies, it was found that on several of the Circuits the brethren had had considerable prosperity,—gracious influences having been vouchsafed in answer to prayer, which resulted in the conversion of souls, reclaiming of backsliders, and the encouragement of the people of God to go on to christian perfection.—Where these blessed effects are produced, are not unmistakeable evidences thereby afforded that those men, whose ministry has been thus signally owned, are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon them the office of the Ministry?

The Sabbath Schools throughout the District were found to be in an efficient state, and highly useful in the moral and spiritual improvement of the young.

The financial statements received from the different Circuits, shewed that in addition to what had been done to send the Gospel to the heathen, our friends had also contributed to some extent to the support of this work among themselves. We readily admit, that on our Circuits there are always found a few at least, who are disposed to give liberally to sustain the cause of God, yet there are others, who are deficient in this important duty. This is the reason why the sustentation of this department of our economy has been kept so long depending upon the kindness and liberality of the Missionary Committee; but such measures are now in course of adoption, as will place our Circuits in a self-dependant position, and then greater local exertion will be necessary, and may be reasonably expected to be made.

The receipts of our Missionary Auxiliary were found to be in a very improved state—we are enabled with gratitude to God, to report a respectable increase in the Foreign Mission Fund, thereby showing that our people still retain an increasing attachment to the mission cause, and their determination not to stop the supplies, but increase them. The example of the Charlotte-Town friends in this respect, is worthy of imitation by all our Circuits. They have surpassed their former liberality; not only are they self-sustaining in their home work, but have raised a munificent sum for missions. In this department they stand, perhaps, second to none of the Circuits in these Lower Provinces.

Earnest requests were made from several of our Circuits for additional labourers, but the appeals could not, in every instance, be complied with for want of men and the means to sustain them. Two young brethren, Messrs. James Burns and Wm. McKinnon, were unanimously recommended to the Committee, to be received on trial as probationers for our ministry. It was deemed best, in the judgment of the District meeting, to send two additional labourers to P. E. Island, in order to reinforce our stations in that interesting portion of our work.

The religious services held during the District Meeting were well attended, and spiritually profitable to us all. On Sabbath the brethren were all more or less employed, both in town and country, in their divine work of preaching the word. A new Chapel was publicly dedicated to God in one of the country places. In the evening the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to a very large body of Communicants. It was a truly memorable time, never to be forgotten. The Lord was in the midst of His people, and many a tear was shed as they bowed before Him. A very affectionate and appropriate address was given by our beloved Chairman, and a closing one from our venerable brother, the Rev. J. B. Strong, whose closing prayer produced such a gracious influence that the people could not refrain from praising God.

On Wednesday afternoon, 1st inst., the District closed a most harmonious and happy meeting. The religious services were terminated with a love-feast in the Vestry, when the Spirit from on High was poured out and the Lord's people abundantly rejoiced.

On Friday morning most of the brethren left Charlotte-Town for their Circuits, to labour for the ensuing year. They were attended to the Steamer Rose by a large party of the kind friends of the town, in whose generous hospitality we have so largely participated during our stay. As we separated from each other, we thought of the probability, that all would not meet again in this transitory world, but there is a bright prospect of meeting in the haven of eternal repose.—*Communicated.*

June 16, 1853.

Baltimore Correspondence.

Dear Doctor,—Baltimore is renowned for her many public as well as private edifices. Edifices for the most part of chaste and beautiful design, as well as convenience of internal arrangement. In one class of buildings particularly, it may with truth be said, that no city in our Union presents anything that can be compared with them. I allude to those put up for the special accomodation of the working class of our people. Our capitalists, who are disposed to use their funds in this way, almost universally put up very neat and comfortable dwellings, no larger than necessary to accomodate a single family. In this way, is avoided the custom rife in other large cities of herding together in one large house, several families. A custom so deleterious to the morals of their inmates, as well as their domestic privacy. These dwellings are invariably built of brick. All frame buildings being prohibited by stringent ordinances of our city council.

This arrangement also is highly favourable to increased cleanliness, and thus in a great measure contributes to the health, as well as comfort of all. With reference to health, Baltimore compares very favourably with any city in our wide extended country. Our bills of mortality frequently are as low as sixty and seventy per week, and sometimes much below this standard. And this too, in a population of over 200,000, and rapidly increasing. Improvements are in process of accomplishment, which will not only add to the beauty of the city, and comfort of its inhabitants, but also contribute largely toward maintaining and perhaps even increasing the healthfulness of our situation. Initiatory steps have been taken to carry out a scheme of great utility as well as magnitude. That is, to surround the city in every direction with wide avenues from 250 to 300 feet wide. The central portion to be planted with ornamental trees,—on each side of which will be paved carriage ways of great width, in addition to wide footways for pedestrians, paved with brick, and edged with continuous rows of trees. When completed either in whole, or only in part, these avenues will form most beautiful and agreeable drives, and being accessible from all the large streets of the city, will be of ready access from every point. Their whole length will be about twelve miles.

The most ample provision has been made and is still making, not only for the health and comfort of the living,—the protection and aid of the indigent and lowly,—but, likewise, for the quiet, undisturbed repose of the remains of the dead, after their spirits have vanished from among the living.

Numerous Cemeteries, well ordained, and tastefully ornamented exist, in and beyond the limits of the city, in several directions. The first and most complete, possibly because of the length of time it has been in operation, is what is termed "*Green Mount.*" This was projected by a private company in 1837, and was located upon the country seat of the late Robert Oliver. It is enclosed with a substantial stone Wall 8½ feet high, and, beautified by a very tasteful Gate way at its entrance. The whole cost of the Grounds was $65,750; of the Stone Wall $27,000; of the Gate Way $10,500, and of the Mausoleum, built of Stone and in the Egytian order, $3,400. It has been laid off in Avenues and Serpentine Walks affording ready access to the Lots, which are mostly 16 by 20 ft. The whole grounds, will afford about 5,000 Lots. Extensive and costly improvements have been made by Lot Holders, for the purpose of protecting and adorning their Lots, which renders this a most attractive, and lovely spot; well calculated to impress those who visit it, with lessons fraught with instruction of the utmost moment.

In addition to Green Mount, a large cemetery has been opened in the North Eastern Section of the city, partly within its limits, called the "*Baltimore Cemetery.*" This is also in the hands of a private company and is destined to be a beautiful spot.

In the neighbourhood of this a Cemetery for Coloured people has been opened, and another for this class in the North Western part of the city is also in process of completion. On Madison Street extended a large lot has been enclosed for a Cemetery, which as yet has not been completed.

Still another to the South West of this has been opened, under the care of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church of the Fayette Street Station, and is called the "*Western Cemetery.*" This is of much smaller dimensions than either of the others.

Within a few weeks, a private company has purchased of Isaac Cole an extensive farm, on the Frederick Road, some distance from the city, and have commenced a large Cemetery on an extended Scale, to be denominated "*Louden Park.*"

Last, but, by no means inferior to any, I name still another, this is also located on the Frederick Road a little over two miles from the centre of the city, and entirely beyond its most extended limits, yet accessible by several excellent roads and conveyances. This spot beautiful in its location, and already hallowed for the sainted dead which sleep within its enclosure is called "*Mount Olivet,*" and is wholly under the control of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in what is commonly known, as the Baltimore City Station. Its protection from all future disturbance has been fully secured by Legislative enactments of the most ample character. It has been thoroughly enclosed, in every direction with substantial neat stone wall and fences. Internally it has been beautified by carriage ways and walks, which diversify the general aspect, and afford easy access to every lot. There is perhaps no spot, in or near the city, which is both by nature and art, better adapted to the purposes of sepulture. The lots are laid off 16 by 20 feet, and the terms made so liberal, that our poorest members are able if they desire it, to obtain a resting place for their dead. Extended accomodations for the families of Travelling Preachers have been furnished. Where very soon, in addition to those already deposited therein, will be placed the remains of Bishops Asbury, George and Emory. Here the bodies of these co-labourers, in the blessed work of evangelizing this land, will repose in undisturbed quiet until the morning of the Rusurection, when

"Waked by the trumpet's sound,
They from their graves shall rise,
To see the Judge in glory crowned,
And see the flaming skies."

There too I expect, with my loved ones to lie; and from thence with them to be caught up on high, at the coming of the Lord of Life and Glory. What a thought? To "*have part in the first Resurrection,*" and rise, at the sound of the trumpet, with *Asbury, George, Emory,* and at least fifty acres of Methodists, to hear him say, in the presence of His holy angels:—

"Well, and faithfully done,
Enter into My joy and sit down on My throne."

Provision has been made for the embellishment of this beautiful rural spot, as well as its continued order, with the hope, that coming generations of Methodists, as they rise up, may have the opportunity, in their rambles through this city of the dead, to call up such reminiscences of the lives and times of their fathers in the Gospel, as may rouse them to seek after, and live in the enjoyment of that life and power of christian holiness, that will enable them to meet the responsibilities of their station, and "*adorn the doctrine of God, their Saviour, in all things.*"—

We are far from being among those who sacrilegiously estimate the bones and other mementoes of men or saints. God forbid that we, or our people should ever overlook the "*God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who has begotten us again to a lively hope,*" by fixing our eyes or our hearts, *primarily*, upon those who have been but mere instruments in His hands, and to them accord that worship, esteem and honour, which belongs alone to the "*Head of the Church.*"—Nevertheless, we believe it proper and right, and perfectly compatible with the enjoyment of the clearest assurance of "*Purity of heart,*" to "*honour those,* as God's instruments, *to whom honour is due.*" And in memory of their virtues, and their deeds of noble sacrifice and daring in the cause of God and souls, to have our hearts "*fired up,*" to go forth in the strength which God supplies—

"Through His eternal Son,"

to press the battle to the gate.

Our fathers lived in the enjoyment of Justification by Faith in the blood of Christ, and they lived and suffered to *preach it.* Our fathers lived in the enjoyment of "*Sanctification throughout soul, body, and spirit,* and they lived and suffered to *preach it.* Shall we, their sons and their successors in the Gospel, forget our

"High calling's glorious hope?"

Shall the *fine gold* in our hands become tarnished? Shall the *finest of the wheat* under our care and supervision be withheld, or adulterated? God forbid! O, for a trumpet voice, on all the world of Wesleyans to call, for the purpose of successfully bidding them to arise and go up and possess the land before them, that the "Lord God of *their fathers,*" *may make them a thousand times so many more as they are, as he has promised.*" Yours truly,

Geo. C. M. Roberts.
Rev. A. W. McLeod, D. D.,
Halifax, N. S.

125, *Hanover St., Baltimore, Maryland, U. S., May 25th,* 1853.

Present to the Rev. W. Wilson, Yarmouth.

Mr. Editor,—I returned from District Meeting on Saturday the 11th inst., and received a kind welcome from all our people, and particularly from the youth of the Bible Class, to the prosperous state of which reference has been frequently made in your columns. On Monday evening when about to go to the class, one of the members, Mr. Ralph Butler, took me by surprize. He entered the Mission House, and very politely addressed me to the following effect:—

"I have the honour on behalf of the members of the Bible Class, to present you with a *Writing Desk*, and beg your acceptance of the same."—He then laid a parcel and a note on the table and retired.

On opening the parcel, there was a most elegantly finished mahogany Writing Desk; with the words, "Rev. W. Wilson," engraved on the centre brass plate.

On opening the desk it was found to be completely furnished with every article of stationary; viz., a gold pen, and silver pencil case; a gilt seal, engraved with "W," and surmounted by an eagle with closed wings; a silver-mounted penhandle, inscribed with the sentence "*Dinna forget*"; an ivory paper knife, and an excellent penknife; also, 17 quires of paper, of different sizes; and 20 dozen envelopes, with a box of pens, and several sticks of sealing wax.

The following is a copy of the note:—

Dear Sir,—The members of the Wesleyan Catechumen Class, feeling grateful for the information received from attending the Class, hope that you will accept this desk as a small token of their gratitude."

Rev. W. Wilson.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, through your columns you will allow me to return to the above, the following reply:—

To the Members of the Yarmouth Wesleyan Catechumen Class.

My dear young Friends,—The handsome Writing Desk, with its valuable contents, was duly presented in your name by Mr. Ralph Butler, on the evening of June the 13th. Your present was to me altogether unexpected and as I think unmerited, and was therefore the more acceptable. I receive it with feelings of gratitude and thankfulness; and will retain it as a memento of your affection and regard, to the latest moment of my life.

When I commenced the Bible Class, my object was to diffuse among our youth, a knowledge of the Bible,—but had no idea the Class would ever arrive at its present number and importance. The knowledge of your having derived benefit or information from attending the Class, is to me highly gratifying, and a full compensation for any extra labour it may have given me; and it will gratify you to know, that it has also been beneficial to myself.

As in the order of Divine Providence, and in accordance with a request preferred to our late District Meeting, I have been re-appointed to the Yarmouth Circuit; you may fully calculate on having as large a share of my attention as I can possibly give.

In our future reading of God's Holy Word, it shall be my study to give as much historical information, accompanied with such philological remarks and doctrinal exposition, as I conceive necessary for the correct understanding, and orthodox view of the sacred text. Your own views and opinions shall be heard with respect and attention, inquiries as to the meaning of difficult passages taken into consideration, and such answers given as my humble abilities will enable me to return.

I would take this opportunity of pressing upon your attention the importance of a sanctified use of all the knowledge you acquire. The Apostle Paul says,—"And though I have *the gift* of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge, and have not charity, I am nothing."

Allow me in conclusion to say, that while I have been always pleased with the regularity of your attendance, your desire to obtain information, the respect and affection you have shewn to me, particularly in the present instance;—it has been, it is, and it ever will be, my one desire and constant prayer, that God in his great mercy would bring you all to a saving acquaintance with the truth, and that we may all thus be one in Christ Jesus.

You are engraven on my heart's best affections. That God may be the guide of your youth, your support amidst the cares of meridian life, your solace in declining years, and your everlasting home, is, my dear young friends, the fervent and constant prayer of

Yours, very respectfully and affectionately,
William Wilson.

Yarmouth, June 15, 1853.

The Canada Eastern District of Wesleyan Ministers closed their Annual Meeting on the 26th ult., in Montreal, having been in session eight days. It appears from the reports, which we understand were laid before the meeting, that the whole work under their charge is in a prosperous condition. Numerically and financially, the societies have increased. Very important propositions were brought under the consideration of the assembled ministers relating to the change in the ecclesiastical relations of the District. Ever since 1820 Lower Canada has been an integral part of the British Conference of Wesleyan Methodists, but now that the country is in every respect greatly advanced as compared with that period, it seemed necessary to relieve the Home authorities of responsibility, and place the district in a more independent position. It has been recommended as the opinion of the district meeting that an incorporation with the Wesleyan Conference in Western Canada be carried into effect as soon as practicable. A deputation has been appointed to attend the annual meeting in Hamilton shortly to assemble, and there to make the necessary preliminary arrangements. After which the British Conference will be expected to ratify the agreements that may be made and the union go into operation some time in 1854. It may be proper to state that on these important measures a united meeting of ministers and laymen was held in the basement of Great St. James Street Church, and the lay gentlemen cordially concurred in the propositions adopted by the district meeting, as in their opinion the time had arrived when the changes suggested should take place.—*Gazette.*

We see by the Toronto *Guardian* of the 8th inst., that the deputation, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Jenkins, Borland, and Brock, had been introduced to the Canada Conference, and had addressed the Conference on the subject of their mission, and that a large Committee had been appointed to confer with the Representatives of the Canada East District, and report to the Conference for a final adjustment.

The Wesleyan Ministers recently assembled together in their respective District Meetings, have now generally returned to their former or repaired to new scenes of ministerial labour.—In either case we heartily wish them a happy and prosperous year in their efforts to promote the spiritual welfare of their fellow men, and the consequent extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. Not unfrequently have the servants of Christ been called to labour in their Master's vineyard in faith, without being permitted to see immediate fruit. We rejoice to know, that such has not been the case with the brethren of the Lower Provinces during the year now closed. We refer our readers to the interesting District documents we publish to-day, to make room for which and correspondence, we have deterred some editorial articles.

On Sunday evening last the Rev. R. E. Crane, Wesleyan Minister, preached a farewell sermon in the Wesleyan chapel in this place, on the eve of his removal from Sydney to Parrsboro', N. S.

This Rev. gentleman has, in a sojourn of two years amongst us, as the officiating Missionary to the Wesleyan Methodists in the district, by his amiable manners, frank and friendly intercourse, and christian character, gained from all classes and from every denomination of christians, the fullest measures of their regard and respect; and he will carry with him the best wishes of all for the continued health and happiness of himself and family.—*C. B. News.*

Literary and Scientific.

Useful Scientific Discovery.—A discovery has been made which will diminish the cost and facilitate the construction of bridges across rivers. It is said to have been successfully adopted in England, and efforts are being made to introduce it in this country. It is thus described in an exchange paper:

"The process in question is at once certain and cheap, and is founded upon natural laws which are easily explained. Instead of the ordinary wooden pile, hollow iron tubes or cylinders, open at each end, and of any shape, are used. This tube being sunk perpendicularly, in any depth of water, a movable cover is fitted to the upper end having a hole in the centre, to which is attached the suction pipe of an exhausting air pump. It is obvious, that as soon as the air is exhausted in the tube, there must be a corresponding pressure upon the surrounding sand, mud or other materials, which are thereby forced into the tube or cylinder, to supply the vacuum caused by the withdrawl of the air. As a consequence, the tube itself is rapidly buried, and as the operation is continued, will sink to depths, and through obstacles almost incredible, until we consider to what an enormous force and pressue of the atmosphere, on the large external surface around the tube, it is subjected. The cylinder may be sunk in sections. As soon as one section is sunk and filled by the displaced material, it is emptied; a second is screwed and bolted on to its top, and the air being pumped out as before, the same sinking effect is produced."

Is is stated, that, after the tube has been sunk and emptied, it may be filled with cement and concrete, which will form a solid interior column of itself, sufficient to sustain any weight. We presume that the corporations and bridge builders of Maryland will examine this new discovery, and, if found as described, apply it in the future construction of bridges. It is said that Mr. Sickles is about to construct a light-house for government upon this plan.—*Balt. Clipper.*

New and Extraordinary Species of Wheat.—We were lately shown by Mr. G. C. Dayfoot, of Georgetown, a new and extraordinary species of wheat, in many respects quite unlike any of which we have ever heard or read a description. The grains are nearly twice the ordinary size. The average length is within a shade of half an inch, and the thickness in proportion. Each grain encased in three distinct layers of chaff; of which the outside is *black*, and of which the appearence does not at all resemble that of any description of wheat we have ever seen; being more like hunks than any thing else to which it could be compared. From the secure way in which the grain is enfolded, we should judge it capable of enduring any climate, where cereal grains can be grown, and would appear to be secure from many accidents of climate to which less hardly kinds are exposed. Two grains grow side by side on either side of the stem, and the chaff or husk near the top of the ear are bearded with every strong bristle-like beards. Large as the grains are they are by no means coarse; the skin being as fine as that of almost any other description of wheat. The grains are white. Where this peculiar wheat came from, no one can tell. Three grains were taken out of the crop of a wild goose shot at Lake Simcoe. The grower is in possession, of about a peck of it, which will doubtless be carefully preserved for seed, in order that its qualities and value may be fully tested.—*Toronto Leader.*

Ear-Wax.—Most persons are familiar with the fact that the wax occasionally accumulates in the external auditory passage to such an extent as to produce partial deafness. I was under the impression that the pellet usually found was actually ceruminous, until very recently, when an opportunity was afforded me of examining a small accumulation microscopically. I found it to be composed entirely of a *mucedinous fungus* and a minute portion of epithelium. On maceration in other and subsequent evaporation, I could find no evidence whatever of the existence of wax. I shall be glad to know whether other observers have noticed the same fact. If so, it is interesting in explaining the comparative rarity of the accumulation, and in general its small liability to return.

Infusoria in Morbid Discharges.—At one of the weekly meetings of the London Medical Society, Mr. Weedon Cooke exhibited some purulent discharge from a cancerous tongue, which presented a large number of Infusoria.—They were of two kinds, apparently belonging to the families of Monadinæ and Vibriones. Mr Cooke stated he had not seen animaculæ in cancerous discharges from other parts. Infusoria are not uncommon in diseased secretions from the mouth and in the discomposed food that collects about the teeth, and it is probable these animalculæ were not specially connected with the diseased products in which they were found.

Paint for Brick Houses.—A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer has issued a cheap and durable paint for the exterior of brick dwellings, which has already stood several years, and is now quite as fresh as when first applied. It consists simply of lime-wash, with sulphate of zinc as a fixing ingredient. Any requisite shade is given by adding the colours used by house-painters. A clear and rich cream colour may be obtained by applying yellow ochre to the common new brick. A livelier and warmer shade will be added by a little Venetian red. Burnt senna may likewise be used. This paint is far cheaper than oil-paint, and costs but little more than common whitewash.

Bite of Mad Dogs.—An English journal says that an old Saxon has been using for 50 years and with perfect success, a remedy for the bite of mad dogs, by the agency of which "he has rescued many fellow beings and cattle from the fearful death by hydrophobia." The remedy is to wash the wound *immediately* with warm vinegar or tepid water, dry it, and then apply a few drops of *muriatic acid*, which will destroy the poison of the saliva, or neutralize it, and the cure is effected. The above is unquestionably a very easy and simple remedy, and if effectual it should be made public.

Danger of Taking Things for Granted.—It was objected to the system of Copernicus, when first brought forward, that if the earth turned on its axis, as he represented, a stone dropped from the summit of a tower would not fall at the foot of it, but a great distance to the west; in the same manner as a stone dropped from the masthead of a ship in full sail does not fall at the foot of the mast, but at the stern of the ship. To this it was answered that a stone, being a part of the earth, obeys the same laws and moves with it; whereas it is no part of the ship, of which consequently its motion is independent. This solution was admitted by some, but opposed by others; and the controversy went on with spirit; nor was it till one hundred years after the death of Copernicus, that the experiment being tried, it was ascertained that the stone, thus dropped from the head of the mast, *does* fall at the foot of it.—*Archbishop Whately.*

Silver Mine.—A silver mine has lately been discovered on the bank of the Slipperyrock creek, in this county, between Carother's and Kennedy's mills. We understand that a gentleman from Ohio made the discovery and has since purchased the property where it lies. A number of persons are now engaged in working the mine, and it is presumed it will yield a profitable investment to the enterprising proprietor. The hills adjacent to that creek are filled with rich minerals, and only need to be developed to become useful and profitable to landholders in that section.—*Lawrence Journal.*

Hats off.—A friend of ours passing through Massillon the other day, noticed that the entire male population were bare-headed; supposing a funeral was the cause, he uncovered his own head and enquired the name of the distinguished dead, to whose remains such respect was shown. It turned out that all the hats in town were put in requisition to stop up the windows which the late hail storm had riddled. Our friend gave his head a scratch and replacing his hat, left down.—*Cl