

expectation of a union with the heavenly family, in joyful strains he exclaims "For me to die is Christ, to die is gain."

Br. Hennigar labours indefatigably throughout his Circuit. The numbers who attend his ministry are considerably augmented, and a spirit of hearing is apparent. At a late administration of the Lord's Supper in this village, we were favoured with a time of refreshing and rejoicing. The promise, "Lo, I am with you," was felt to be fulfilled in a very special manner; many on that occasion, ate the flesh and drank the blood of the Son of Man, with the glorious prospect of drinking the new wine of the kingdom of God before the Throne of God; again did we renew our engagement with God, and with each other—"this people shall be my people, and their God my God." May we be faithful!

Intelligence has lately reached us, that on a part of Bro. Smithson's Circuit, the Word of God is proving mighty in the pulling down of strong holds. Bro. Edward Wood, who is in labours more abundant, a few days ago at the South shore, met a class of sixty persons, just brought under the influence of grace. What a vast amount of satanic power is now being exerted, may naturally conclude, against those who have thus been awakened from the sleep of sin, and who are resolved to flee from the wrath to come!

"Satan his thousand arts essays,  
His agents all their powers employ,  
To blast the blooming work of grace,  
The heavenly offspring to destroy."

Most fervently do we pray that these precious souls, with all such as are similarly situated, may "early see, that the name of Jesus is their strong tower, and that into this name they may run and be safe beyond the reach of every foe."

Yours most sincerely,  
ALBERT DESBRISAY.

Beckettville, N. B., Feb'y 20, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.

Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary, St. Andrews, N. B.

DEAR SIR,—The Anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, on the evening of the 22d inst. A large and respectable congregation assembled at the hour appointed, consisting not only of the members and congregation of our own Church, but of all other Christian denominations. Rev. I. Sutcliffe commenced the meeting by a brief and very impressive sermon from 2 Corinthians, vi. 1—"Behold now is the day of salvation." This text was divided into two parts—namely—The period of time announced—a day—and Secondly—The properties of this day—It is designated a day of Salvation. In this discourse, the "Glorious Gospel" was displayed in all its perfection and beauty. The advantages the people enjoy, who live in the light of the Gospel in this day, were also exhibited, and we were reminded that as we are favoured with so many blessed privileges, we should be anxious to send this Gospel to those who are living and dying in superstition and heathen darkness. He continued to impress—that as this salvation is of such great importance, what can be so good to put into the hands of the Missionary to go forth to heathen lands as this salvation? But there must be requisite means raised to send this Gospel—The meeting was called forth to this important subject—as deserving their most serious attention—and to aid by their contributions to assist in carrying out the grand object of Christian Missions in connection with the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

At the conclusion of this sermon the Missionary services were continued—and on motion of the Rev. G. Miller, seconded by Mr. F. A. Babcock, Resolved, That David W. Jack, Esq. be requested to take the Chair to preside over the Meeting, which was responded to unanimously. The worthy Chairman, who has so long felt such a warm interest in the Wesleyan Missionary Society, stated the object of the meeting. Some extracts were read from the Report by the Rev. G. Miller—afterward the meeting was addressed in a very pleasing manner by Rev. G. Miller, Minister of this Circuit, Rev. G. Barret from the St. Stephen's Circuit, and Rev. I. Sutcliffe from the Milltown Circuit. Afterward the collection was made in behalf of the Parent Society, which exceeded the amount raised last year. The thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman for his kindness in presiding over the meeting.

Missionary Meetings are to be held at St. Stephens and Milltown at the commencement of the following week. I trust the blessing of the Lord will go with his Ministers and prosper them in their labour of love, and that they may find the different Assemblies in a true Christian spirit, anxious to give what they can according to their means, to give willingly, as unto the Lord. When all Christians are willing to do so, then shall the cause of Christ prosper,—then shall the Missionary go forth with the glad tidings of salvation, and by this means the Kingdom of Christ shall be extended from sea to sea and from shore to shore, until all nations shall know the Lord and look unto Christ as the Rock whence they obtain a free and full salvation.

Yours, truly,  
THOMAS TURNER ODELL.

St. Andrew's, N. B., Feb'y 25, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.  
Maitland Circuit.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

The Missionary Meetings for the North Eastern Section of the Newport and Maitland Circuit have been held recently. We were favoured with the presence and assistance of the Rev. Messrs. POPE and HUMSTON, and it is gratifying to be enabled to state that this department of our work has financially improved since last year. Among our friends in general upon the part of the Circuit, with which I am more immediately connected, there is not wanting a disposition to aid the cause of Christian Missions, but some of them have told me that the extreme pressure in monetary affairs has necessarily restrained their liberality, in a measure. The Wesleyan Church in Upper Newdon has been much improved during the present season by the judicious expenditure of a sum of money which was collected through the commendable zeal of our excellent friend Mrs. CUSTANCE. The Missionary Meeting held there was in many respects truly interesting. The different denominations of Christians in the neighbourhood attended, more or less. The Meeting was crowded. The young people, especially, listened with deep and unwearied attention to the statements made by the different speakers in reference to the spiritual condition of the Heathen. The collection was said to be the largest ever made among us in that place for foreign Missions. In this substantial way they have demonstrated their respect for, and confidence in, the Missionary department of the Work of God as prosecuted by the Wesleyan Church.

Spiritual tokens of the Divine favour are attending us in the reclaiming of some backsliders, and others are manifesting a disposition "to flee from the wrath to come" by meeting in class. Our members generally are alive to God, and one of sound experience in the work of holiness observed, that there has not been a better feeling in the Society since the last protracted meeting than there is at present. May the good Lord send us "showers of blessings!"

The Wesleyan is very useful among us. As a well conducted periodical, it is highly valued, and none the less so for the correct position it has taken in reference to the important subject of Provincial Education.

Yours, truly,  
WILLIAM McCARTY,  
Maitland, Hants Co., March 7, 1850.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and, unless they contain the names of new subscribers, or remittances, free of postage; and entrust us in confidence, with their proper names and addresses. The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents, relative to the privilege of modification or rejection of articles offered for publication;—and cannot pledge himself to return those not inserted. Communications on business, and those intended for publication, when contained in the same letter, should, if practicable, be written on different parts of the sheet, so that they may be separated when they reach us. Communications and exchanges should be addressed to the Editor, Halifax, N. S. Issued weekly, on Saturday Mornings—Terms Ten Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage—half yearly in advance—Single Copies three pence each. The Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Districts are our Agents; who will receive orders and make remittances.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, March 16, 1850.

MORE INFORMATION.

We advert again to the subject of education under denominational direction, not to excite or keep alive irritable feelings in the minds of any persons, but to place before our readers and the public generally the real, undeniable facts of the case. These facts, as far as it regards the United States, are briefly related in the valuable extracts given below from a competent authority—from one, whose position in the literary world and whose personal knowledge of the subject, qualify him to bear a decisive testimony, and likewise afford the strongest guarantee of the trust-worthiness of his statements. It is not surely too much to request even the conscientious opponents of educational Institutions of a denominational character, to give this testimony of a disinterested party a candid examination, and to allow themselves to receive the favourable impression which it is calculated to make. The more the subject is investigated, apart from preconceived opinions, perhaps adopted without sufficient care, the more clearly will appear the soundness of the position we have taken. Truth, we know, has nothing to fear from

the most searching enquiry, and to bring out the truth and exhibit it in meridian brightness, is the sole object which we have proposed to ourselves in this discussion. The moment we are persuaded that our representations cannot claim a reliable foundation, we shall make the required emendation with all readiness and earnestness; but with the body of evidence already given, before us, and the additional testimony of an eye-witness now submitted, we have the utmost confidence in claiming the example of the States of the American Union in favour of Academic and Collegiate Education on a religious basis and under the supervision of various sections of the Christian Church.—Read, then, what follows:—

Extracts from a Letter from the Acting President of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, U. S.

Just received by a Gentleman of this City.

"I can affirm what I know to be true in regard to a great number of the Colleges and other Literary Institutions in different States of this Union that though there are a few State Institutions, as they are called, in which the different denominations are represented, yet generally each Institution is under the control of some one denomination, and that State patronage is often, indeed usually, extended to them, notwithstanding."

"THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY has received one grant of ten thousand dollars directly from the Connecticut State Treasury, and one grant of five thousand dollars as a bonus from a Bank as a condition of its obtaining its charter from the State. It is well known to be under the control of our own denomination, but it is provided in our charter that all denominations of christians shall have an equal right to send their children here to be educated. In other Institutions, under other denominations, the same system almost universally prevails, in all the States."

"In the State of New York, all, or nearly all, the incorporated Colleges and Academies are under the supervision of a Board, called 'The Regents of the University,' who make a Report annually to the Legislature. A file of these Reports for the last ten years is in our library, and that for 1849 is now before me, prepared by T. R. Beck, M. D., Secretary of the Regents, at Albany. From this it appears (page 83) that during the year preceding there was distributed from the public funds the sum of Forty thousand dollars, among 156 Academies, in all parts of the State;—nearly every one of them being under the control of some particular denomination of christians. For instance, the Genessee Wesleyan Seminary received \$872 16; Amenia Seminary, \$611 57; Oneida Conference Seminary, \$646 14; all of which are controlled by the Methodist Church. The Grammar School of Columbia College, New York City, which is controlled exclusively by the Episcopalians, received \$529 15,—and so of various other denominations. This, it is to be observed, is an annual appropriation, and several of these Institutions have received special appropriations from the Legislature, in addition. The division of the money each year is in proportion to the number of classical scholars who have attended a prescribed time during the preceding year.—All these Academies are managed by separate Boards of Trustees, and the control of the Regents is chiefly visitatorial."

LITERARY NOTICE.

Improved Bridge from Starvation to Plenty. Annexation of Great Britain to her Colonies, by means of the Halifax & Quebec Railway, combined with Ocean Omnibuses. London: Trelawney Saunders, 6, Charing Cross, 1850. pp. 28.

A copy of a pamphlet bearing this title has been laid on our Table by Messrs FAIRBANKS & ALLISONS, Merchants of this City, to whom a number of copies has been sent for gratuitous distribution. The object of the author is to promote the construction

of the long talked of Railway from Halifax to Quebec, and, through that enterprise, immigration on a large scale, not only of the poorer but of the better conditioned classes of the home population, to the British Provinces. He advocates the necessity of constructing "a steam transport, colonization yacht, or ocean omnibus, suitable for the service," to run from the West of Ireland to Halifax, on a scale to afford a cheap and speedy transit for a much larger number of passengers than can be possibly accommodated at one time by any of the present modes of conveyance. Such "facilities of crossing and re-crossing" the Atlantic "both as regards time and expense," he argues, would induce multitudes to pass to and fro, and lead to "that degree of intimate intercourse which is essential to the development of these countries, by enabling people who might contemplate settling here, to visit and reconnoitre them," and so become more extensively and accurately acquainted with their resources. Another great advantage, he thinks, would result from the execution of this project,—that is,—that the poorer class of emigrants could be "conveyed from the United Kingdom to British North America for under 28s. each, exclusive of provisions, which may be considered 7s. extra," and that they might be "landed at their destination in the Western Hemisphere in six days, instead of about forty days as at present by inferior sail vessels." "It is," however, "absolutely essential," he adds, "that simultaneously with the production of the proposed steam transport, the Halifax and Quebec Railway should be commenced," to open up the country, and, in the meantime, to afford means of subsistence to emigrants and others, whose labour would be required on the undertaking. The cost of the Railway—by whom it should be undertaken—its feasibility—its advantages direct and collateral, with other kindred topics, are severally treated of by the author, accompanied by valuable statistical information. We shall take another opportunity of referring to the contents of this pamphlet. At present, we think the inhabitants of British North America should regard the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway as the grand scheme of the day, which should call forth their mightiest efforts, and lead them promptly and vigorously to co-operate with the English Government, or with well certified voluntary Associations in the Mother Country, to secure as early as possible the consummation of this great enterprise, which as yet has floated across the mind as a beautiful vision, but which, we hope, is destined ere long to become a magnificent reality.

REV. MR. BREWSTER'S LETTER.

The friends of Sabbath Schools will doubtless be much gratified by reading the excellent letter of the Rev. Mr. Brewster which appears on a preceding page. During his recent visits to our City the Rev. Gentleman delivered interesting addresses to our Sabbath-School children, which we trust made good and lasting impressions on their minds. Affected by the relation of an incident, to which reference is made in the letter, they made up a parcel of books which they presented to Mr. Brewster for the children under his care. After his return to his sphere of labour, remembering the kindness of our children, he wrote them the letter in question as a token of his affection and of his continued interest in their eternal welfare, and among other things has narrated in a most touching manner the happy death of a little lame girl, which took place during his absence. This letter was read lately to the

children of the Argyle St. School, and was listened to with interest and feeling. It is printed in small pamphlet form, in covers, with title, &c., for a price of one penny each copy of which, after deducting expenses voted to the purchasing of the children on the destitute parish Circuit. We wish this to do good great success, and assist in giving the work a w

INCORPORATION OF THE EDU

We cannot but regret the grant of £1200 for the Academic and Collegiate Education Bill for the withdrawal of permanent grant to King's College, have been amalgamated of Assembly, and in this Legislative Council. It was far more satisfactory had it kept separate, and been sent for its action on their independence. As the subject itself, it places the member House in a singular position that they will dispose of it in a manner which will justify the friends of Denominations.

THE CHRONIC

We have no doubt but that referred to by the Chronic discussion in due time. Your own course in regard to the treatment.

Early Closing

At a public Meeting held at the Tabernacle, New York, to Goods Clerks in asking a hours of labour, his Honor who presided, made the following remarks, which we condense of all concerned:—

The Retail Dry Goods Store open at an early hour in the time open till late in the evening are through the day, if the closing of the stores, being some days upwards of 16 hours average more than 14 through a kind of servitude which which can be properly regarded, no time for recreation, any intellectual improvement propose as a remedy, closing evening and the discontinuing, except on Saturday the proposition in no hostilities their employers or the public of cultivating a more friendly and in the full belief that the injury or inconvenience after a short experiment, satisfactory to all parties than

There are about 200000 in this city, a considerable number are young men between whose education is necessary who have no opportunity of the existing practice of evening. Under such a system it are they to fit themselves and what will be the charity and intelligence of our it will be remembered that are now clerks, will in a leading men of business; have a class of intelligent low those who are now to qualify and elevate the sition. Show me who are in this city, and I will show you what will be for what the other, and such will control the future destiny of our growing commercial mar

I think this subject is to our citizens, and among their favour. I will not that as you regard the improvement of these