

WES. MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting. CONTINUED.

The Rev. E. HOOLE then came forward to announce a number of contributions, already received, in connexion with the present anniversary. The principal amounts are subjoined: T. E. E., £596 3s. 3d. (Cheers.) A. B., (at Smith, Payne, and Co.) an old Subscriber, annually, since 1822, £150. (Cheers.) T. Farmer, Esq., annual, £100. T. Farmer, Esq., 5th annual contribution for China, £100. (Cheers.) Friend to Missions in the Bradford West Circuit, £40. Dr. P. Wood, Manchester, £50. William Shippey, Esq., £50. Mr. and Mrs. John Corderoy, £50. Mr. and Mrs. E. Corderoy, £50. S. H., by Rev. Dr. Alder, annual, £50. John S. Elliott, Esq.—a tribute of cordial and unwavering esteem for Dr. Bunting—(great cheering, with slight dissent)—and his Co-Secretaries, and of Confidence in their Management, £50. (Cheers.) In memory of the late C. Chubb, Esq., by his Son, John Chubb, £20. Dr. Ellis, Sudbrook Park, £20. H. G. Walker, Esq., by Rev. John Scott, £10 10s. M. E., by the same, £10. Messrs. Meek & Co., Manchester, £10 10s. In Memory of a beloved Parent, by Mrs. Kirk, £10 10s. Several other donations were announced, of from five guineas and under, and also several legacies, including one from the late Wm. Ravenscroft, Esq., of Sutton, near Frodsham, of £90.

The Rev. Dr. ALDER announced that several distinguished individuals, whose attendance had been expected, were prevented by duties of a public nature from being present. Sir Emerson Tennent,—who had rendered most valuable services to this Society during his residence in the island of Ceylon, (hear, hear,) where he had filled a high office in connection with the government of that colony,—had authorised him to state that, although unable to be present on this occasion, he hoped to attend the anniversary of the London District Society, at Great Queen-street Chapel, on the 15th May, when he would be happy to bear his testimony in favour of the Society's Mission to Ceylon. (Hear, and cheers.) From the Earl of Mountcashell he (Dr. A.) had received the following note:—"I can assure you most sincerely that few things would have afforded me greater satisfaction than to have had it in my power to be present at the anniversary meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society this year. It, however, unfortunately happens that I am engaged on a select committee in the House of Lords, which I ought not to absent myself from, and this will render it impossible for me to attend your meeting. On some other occasion I hope that no impediment will offer to prevent my taking part in the Christian and philanthropic labours of your Society. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)—Mr. Charles Buxton also desired to express his regret that pressing business prevented him from being present; and for the same reason they were deprived of the presence and assistance of their valued friend, Mr. James P. Brown Westhead, M. P. for Knarborough.

Mr. HEALD, M. P., who was loudly cheered, said,—Mr. President—Ladies and Gentlemen—I can scarcely justify to myself, and, therefore, I think it will be very difficult to justify to you, my acceptance of the first resolution, which I have been called upon to submit for your consideration and for your adoption. In submitting my own judgment and feeling to the judgment of men, whom I have from my youth up been taught to respect, I am giving what I consider a personal illustration of that submission which is due to authority. (Hear, hear.) I have not had one moment's personal communication with any gentleman on this subject. I have not asked for their reasons to be assigned which have induced the Secretaries or Committee to place me in this highly honourable position. I received, late on Saturday evening, a request that I would undertake this duty; and being perfectly satisfied that no such request would have been preferred to me, or any other gentleman, but under the influence of reasons convincing to the minds of the officers of the Society,—but one so sincerely attached to it as any of its most honoured members—to accept this office, and to render the best service in my power on an occasion which I regard to be one of the most interesting in its nature, and the most important in its results to our section of the Christian Church, and to the common interests of that world which our Saviour Christ has given to us to bring under the saving power of Gospel truth. (Hear, hear.) Having, therefore, accepted this post, I should feel it a violation of all propriety if I were to presume to occupy much of your attention; and as a reason to justify my craving your indulgence, I will promise not to abuse it. I will at once proceed, therefore, without wasting your time in making anything like an apology or useless preface. I am satisfied that I shall fully express your sentiments and feelings when I convey to our right hon. Chairman the sense of obligation under which he has placed us, as your cordial and

hearty cheers have testified, by the honour and service he has done us in accepting the office of our President on this occasion. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I trust I may also venture to express on your behalf, as well as on my own, that I think it a matter of no small importance that we are favoured with the presence of a member of the Free Church of Scotland in our chair to-day. (Renewed cheers.) I can most cordially reciprocate the sentiments which he has so kindly and generously uttered in reference to the Wesleyan Body, with sentiments of regard and affection for that most interesting section of the Christian Church, of which our Chairman is so worthy a member. I have always considered, from the first separation of the Free Church from the Mother Church, that there was a peculiar similarity and analogy between the circumstances of that Church and the rise, progress, and present position of the section of the Christian Church to which it is my privilege and honour to be attached; (hear, hear;) and I may venture to say, that if it shall please a gracious Providence to swell the amount of success and prosperity by which hitherto the first efforts of that Church have been distinguished—to swell the stream into a full flood-tide of success—we shall not be vexed on that account. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) We trust, also, that if similar distinguishing tokens of the favour of our Heavenly Father continue to be vouchsafed towards our section of the church, our friends of the Free Church of Scotland will retain towards us all those feelings of common and Christian brotherhood which we now so cordially reciprocate. (Hear, hear.) I am always anxious when I attend meetings of this nature, and in the country it is frequently my privilege to occupy one post or another; I am always anxious that they should in the very outset be marked by an earnest and clearly expressed desire to supplicate and obtain the blessing of God on every part of their proceedings. But, Sir, you have justly called our attention to the fact, as I ventured to do two years ago, when I had the honour of occupying that chair on a similar occasion, that it is most important in this great metropolis, and at the first of a series of meetings which follow in rapid succession every day—yea, at night as well as day—of the present month, that the first key-note sounded in this hall should be eminently one of profound homage to Almighty God, (hear, hear,) that our proceedings should begin under a simple and supreme conviction that we are his servants, in his presence, engaged in his work,—that there is no influencing that is adequate to sustain, to control, to guide, and to succeed us, but that which the baptism of his own Spirit supplies. I conceive that on an occasion of this kind we should meet in that spirit which actuated the disciples in the city of Jerusalem, when they came together looking out for, and waiting for, and earnestly supplicating, in all the strength and confidence of faith, for the influence of the Spirit which alone can give life, power, and success to our efforts. I trust that such have been our convictions and feelings on this occasion; and I congratulate you, Sir, I congratulate this Society, and I congratulate all those great interests of our common race which are so much depending upon the result, that the deliberations and discussions of such assemblies as this are characterised by so much earnest and devout attention as we have witnessed hitherto to-day. (Hear, hear.) The resolution I am called upon to move is—

That the Report, of which an Abstract has been read, be received and published; and that this Meeting offers its grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God for his continued sanction and blessing vouchsafed to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and other similar Protestant and Evangelical Institutions. Any man is safe who commits himself to such a resolution. I never felt a moment's hesitation, after perusing the abstract of the report which has been read, and a copy of which one of the Secretaries did me the honour of sending down to me on Saturday night. I never felt a moment's hesitation in undertaking to submit to you this resolution. Sir, our Society is not receding; (cheers) its influence is not diminishing; (cheers) its friends are not withdrawing. (Renewed cheering.) The evidence of that is to be found in the fact that its funds are increasing. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and cheers.) But, more than that, Sir,—survey the entire Missionary map, proceed from Europe to the East; take a circuit embracing Australia, Polynesia, and the Friendly Islands; visit the continent of Africa, and examine the state of the Missions in the south and west of that continent, take into view, too, those important and growingly interesting Missions in the British North American colonies,—and in all you find symptoms of life, of power, and of growth. (Hear, hear.) You see Missionary Stations the centre of a sanctifying and regenerating influence, and the circles over which that influence extends are widening in every direction. But to us it must be a matter of extreme interest to examine what is the Missionary progress reported in all our great colonial possessions. It strikes me as a very singular indication of the guidance and over-ruling providence of Almighty God, that our Missions are just now striking their roots the most widely wherever the great tide of emigration is set-

ting in. Australasia and Polynesia,—the districts of Southern and Western Africa,—that interesting colony especially which is springing up at Natal, which possesses such abundant resources, and from whence specimens of cotton have already been received in Lancashire,—all have been brought under the influence of Missionary operations. We may also look with interest and hope at the Missions at Cape Coast, in Western Africa. I travelled last week with the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and in talking about the Gold Coast Mission, that gentleman informed me that the first bale of cotton had been received in Lancashire from the kingdom of Dominasi, and he said, "I think we are now learning the secret how the slave trade is to be effectually put down. (Hear, hear.) Teach the rulers of these African kingdoms, that the mechanism of their subjects' hands, and the power and energy of their minds, may be appropriated to useful industrial labour; and conduct that labour in the right direction, and the kings of these countries will then learn that their subjects are more valuable when retained on African soil, producing a raw material, saleable to the manufacturers of Great Britain than sold to slavers." (Hear, hear.)—This may, then, be a part of that instrumentality which, by the blessing and providence of Almighty God, will ultimately lead to the destruction of the slave trade. (Cheers) I wish before I sit down to give expression to another sentiment which has fastened upon my mind, and I have no doubt upon the feelings of the meeting. I have, Sir, endeavoured feebly to express our sense of obligation to you for coming among us and presiding here this day; but I wish to add that you have greatly increased that obligation, by the key-note which you struck in your opening observations. Sir, the time has come when we must make up our minds to this great principle—that it is revelation, and not reason, that is the sufficient and safe guide for the government of the world. (Hear, hear.) I see that a contrary hypothesis is agitating the minds of men. Now, I do not fear the minds of men being agitated, if the moral influence and power which we possess is only made to bear upon the awakened mind of the world, but it would be an awful state of things if the first seed thrown into the opened furrow were anything contrary to the clear and incontrovertible testimony of the Word of God. It is the characteristic of this day, as it has been of all former days, for unsanctified human nature to resist authority. [Cheers, and some hisses from the body of the hall, met by renewed cheers; the interruption preventing Mr. Heald from proceeding for some moments.] Allow me to say that although others may have something in their minds that does not bear upon the direct subject of our Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary, I entertain no feeling of the kind. I have no reference whatever in my mind to any matter that is in dispute. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It is a fact that you cannot controvert, and I am quite certain, if you will hear me, you will admit it, for there is not an individual present who would think for a moment of attempting to controvert it,—that the unsanctified nature of man is *per se* opposed to divine authority. (Loud cries of "Hear.") The Bible is the book which contains the law, and if you attempt to substitute reason for revelation you attempt the subversion of that law, and as far as you lies, the benevolent and gracious purposes of Almighty God. That is my position. (Hear, hear.) That principle ought to be carried out by societies, and by corporate bodies, as well as by individuals, and in domestic life; and we should be jealous of everything that would prevent its right, proper, and successful maintenance. Our Chairman has indicated that the world is awakening to this conviction,—that governments can never expect to find any permanent basis that does not rest its authority on the Book of God, (hear, hear, my more than churches can, (loud cheers,) or our Societies can, or that individuals can in any relation of life. (Renewed cheers.) I am glad to see such a conviction arising, especially after the examples which have been lately set before us on the continent of Europe. You, Sir, have referred to the state of France. A fortnight ago, in the House of Commons, a nobleman known to most of you, and whose name would honour were I to mention it, read an extract from the last report of the Minister of Education in France, and what is the testimony borne by that minister on this subject? It is that all experience proves this,—and the history of France especially illustrates the principle,—that if knowledge is to benefit the people, if it is not to be merely worthless but dangerous, education must not only be based upon religion, but religion must be the keystone of duration. (Hear and cheers.) Now this and other similar protestant and evangelical societies, wherever they move, are proclaiming this principle. Do you object to it? (Loud cries "No, no," and cheers.) I am certain it is the principle we all acknowledge by our presence in this hall; and it is one which, in every station in which it may please God in his providence to place me, I will endeavour to maintain as faithfully as I trust I have so far shown myself attached member of the Wes-

leyan Missionary Society. (Hear, and cheers.) I beg, Sir, to move the resolution. The Rev. Dr. HANNAH said: The impression, my mind, and I doubt not on the minds of many others, is that the Wesleyan Missionary Society never enjoyed a larger amount of prosperity than it does at the present moment. (Cheers) To God be ascribed all the glory of this and every good, and if his servants have, on some former occasions, presented their Ebenezer of so on the present occasion. I heartily concur in the observations advanced by my excellent friend and neighbour, Mr. Heald, and I cannot but think that this is a truly jubilant occasion,—an occasion on which we ought especially to rejoice in the prosperity which the Lord our God has given us. When were the agencies and operations of the Society more multiplied, more matured, more sustained? Survey the entire Mission field; let the eye fall on Southern and Western Africa, on the Friendly Islands and Feejee, on New Zealand and Australia, on Sierra Leone, and on other stations mentioned in the report which we have listened to. Do we not see our agencies increased,—do we not see our agencies in active and successful operation? Schools are arranged, Christian institutions promulgated, light diffused far and wide, and every motto, every token, given as to the extent and activity of the mighty machinery of this Society. (Cheers.) It is true there are some discouragements, but there is no abandonment of stations, no contraction of the work. There is indeed an earnest endeavour to maintain what is gained, to mature what is already in progress; but there is no relinquishment of anything which the servants of the Lord have been pursuing. Never was such mighty machinery in operation as now, and for this we should "thank God and take courage." When was there such a large amount of truly evangelical success? It is here we most thankfully take our stand. We see the machinery itself is large, and its effects are already most cheering. (Cheers.) You are indeed aware, Sir, that Christianity, as administered by our Missionaries, and by other Protestant Missionaries, in different parts of the earth, has found vice in its most appalling forms. It would be impossible to describe the atrocities which have existed, particularly in some parts of the earth, where God has favoured us with the greatest success. But Christianity, accompanied by divine assistance, has reached those notorious examples of iniquity, and they have yielded evidence of true and scriptural conversion; it has turned darkness into light; it has supplied from "the dark places of the earth, full of the habitations of cruelty," some of the brightest and most beautiful examples that now exist in the earth, of a simple, fervent, and pure Christianity. (Cheers.) I have great satisfaction in learning, by a note just put into my hands, that the increase in the foreign Missionary stations amounts to more than 5,000.—(Cheers.) We thank God that there is no want of a sign of prosperity in this respect,—in the large increase of numbers. But we do not calculate our Christian success by statistics; we are aware of the value of statistics; they assist us in estimating and ascertaining the progress the Society is making, but do we not know that there is a diffusion of light and truth, beyond all that the most carefully prepared statistics can reach. We know that truth is planted in many hearts, and a living feeling awakened in many minds, or perhaps no report at all. We can rejoice in taking up these statistics, and estimating the success which presents itself to us in different forms and degrees; we can rejoice that in this, the very thing which we covet, the very thing for which we pray and labour, God, even our own God, is with us. (Cheers.) Sir, we are not convened on this occasion for the purpose of planning or executing anything merely temporal; we have not met to maintain the defence of personal character; for we merge all those things in maintaining the great cause of our Saviour and the triumphs of his cross; (cheers) utterly forgetting self while we think of the apparatus already prepared, and the manifold success which presents itself to our contemplation everywhere, we should shrink from every feeling which would lead us to impede, or even attempt to impede, that great work which is blessing so many thousands with the light, and life, and power of salvation. (Hear, hear.) It is a consolation to know that this work cannot be checked. (Cheers.) The truth and power of Christianity have gone forth and are achieving their own victories. It shall, it must prevail, (cheers) until the entire world is subjected to the dominion of the Lord's sceptre. (Cheers) When were we favoured with a more encouraging measure of prevailing liberality than at this moment. I have had some little opportunity, in the northern part of the country, of marking the spirit of different Missionary anniversaries, the promptitude with which people in comparatively humble life came forward, the noble and truly generous contributions of the more wealthy, and various other details which taken altogether, summed up and combined, present us the encouraging results of this day,—results greater than have ever been reached in any one year since

this Society existed. (Applause.) reason, also, we should rejoice and each other to prosecute our labours. nothing waiting in the completeness of chinery as far as it goes, and we see an to see, that friends in different parts of are more willing to co-operate with heart and hand, that the great design template may be fully accomplished, the kingdoms of this world may become shall become, the kingdoms of our Lord Christ. (Applause.) I was delighted Sir, in the course of your valuable observations that you referred to the spirit of hum in the spirit of humility that we wisecute the work that lies before us; spirit of humility which prostrates man to God, which holds man's wisdom to be efforts to be weakness, man's success unless it please God to assist by his that spirit of humility which is still to wards beyond all the instrumentalities, and owning the hand and agency of high God. I concur most cordially in marks which Mr. Heald so impresses upon this subject. We came to-day our prayers to Almighty God, and to judge our dependence upon him; n say, but to feel, that it is not by any power we can command, but by the the Lord of Hosts, and by him alone can hope to be successful. (Hear, h spirit of faith will also, I trust, sustain spirit of faith which reposes upon th and everlasting truth which we have perishable Book of God. We admit competition or comparison with it. I ture stands alone, the fountain and w—that on which we repose with e dence, because we know that it s truth which is forever settled in H cannot but prevail. Faith reposes in propitiation which Holy Scripture exhibits. We look to the cross, at the cross to triumph. We point t Scripture, which everywhere exhibi sed sign of healing in this wide w the dying and the dead. We dep faith, and we desire this day to ree in the promises which Holy Scrip freely and so fully given of the mo vitation of the Heavenly Spirit, permitted to add that I trust we are of renewing and prosecuting our en; the spirit of charity,—that charity, f faith, which beareth all things, t things, hopeth all things, and, if e self shall expire, endureth all thi hear.) Charity allied to truth, and to charity; truth and charity—char blended harmoniously into one,— which leads us to love all, in hum of the charity which our Lord and effected,—a charity which leads us who first loved us, and in the poss cease of his love to love all others and to proceed in our course, in th ward love, looking for his blessing, ing ourselves and all our come hands. Ephraim shall not envy J shall Judah vex Ephraim in such: It is gratifying to find that, in t in my hand, other Protestant an institutions are connected with (hear, hear.) Peace and prospere all. (Cheers.) What we want is not sectarianism but Chris tianity. That was the spirit of the the (hear, hear,) and that is th by the grace of God we will conti—Christianity in its own free and rit, by whatever agency it may l To all other Protestant and evar tions that are labouring for the of mankind we wish all success. our God grant that the results o in future may be a thousand-fold been in the past. May he be p us also, and grant that amidst t of another year we may pursue c biding in him, and always looki ed aid. (Hear, and cheers.) (To be Continued)

FAMILY CIRC

A Piece of Legal Ad

Kennes, the ancient capital o famous place of law. People c the extremities of the country t and ask advice. To visit Ren ting advice appears impossible t was true at the latter end of t just as it is at present, and espe country people. Now it happened one day th ed Bernard, having come to Re brough himself that as he h ght, I would be well to emp the advice of a good lawyer. Bernard, Mons. our Portier de who was a such high repute d a lawyer, inquired what the case. The countryman inquir and proceeded to his house in

evan Missionary Society. (Hear, and cheer.)
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 others, is that the Wesleyan Missionary Society
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 template may be fully accomplished, and that the
 kingdoms of this world may become, as they
 shall become, the kingdoms of our Lord and his
 Christ. (Applause.) I was delighted to hear,
 Sir, in the course of your valuable observations,
 that you referred to the spirit of humility. It
 is in the spirit of humility that we wish to pro-
 secute the work that lies before us,—that spirit
 of humility which prostrates man and exalts
 God, which holds man's wisdom to be folly, man's
 efforts to be weakness, man's success impossible,
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 freely and so fully given of the more plentiful
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 permitted to add that I trust we are all desirous
 of renewing and presenting our engagements in
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 faileth, which beareth all things, believeth all
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 It is gratifying to find that, in the resolution now
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 (Hear, hear.) Peace and prosperity be to them
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 our God grant that the results of their labours
 in future may be a thousand-fold what they have
 been in the past. May he be pleased to bless
 us also, and grant that amidst the proceedings
 of another year we may pursue our course con-
 fiding in him, and always looking for his prom-
 ised aid. (Hear, and cheers.)
 (To be Continued.)

FAMILY CIRCLE.
A Piece of Legal Advice.
 Rennes, the ancient capital of Brittany, is a
 famous place of law. People come there from
 the extremities of the country to get information
 and ask advice. To visit Rennes without get-
 ting advice appears impossible to a Breton. This
 was true at the latter end of the last century,
 but as it is at present, and especially among the
 country people.
 Now it happened one day that a farmer named
 Bernard, having come to Rennes on business,
 sought himself that he had a few hours to
 spare, would be well to employ them in get-
 ting the advice of a good lawyer. He had often
 heard of Monsieur Portier de la Germondaie,
 who was such high repute that people believ-
 ed a lawsuit gained when he undertook their
 cause. The countryman inquired for his address,
 and proceeded to his house in Rue St. Georges.

The clients were numerous, and Bernard had to
 wait some time. At length his turn arrived, and
 he was introduced. M. Portier de la Germon-
 daie signed to him to be seated, then taking off
 his spectacles, and placing them on his desk, re-
 quested to know his business.
 "Why, Mr. Lawyer," said the farmer, twirl-
 ing his hat, "I have heard so much about you,
 that, as I have come to Rennes, I wish to
 take the opportunity of consulting you."
 "I thank you for your confidence, my friend;
 you wish to bring an action, perhaps?"
 "An action! Oh, I hold that in abhorrence!
 Never has Pierre Bernard had a word with any
 one."
 "Then it is a settlement,—a division of prop-
 erty?"
 "Excuse me, Mr. Lawyer; my family and I
 have never made a division, seeing that we all
 draw from the same well, as they say."
 "Well, is it to negotiate a purchase or a sale?"
 "Oh, no, I am neither rich enough to pur-
 chase, nor poor enough to sell."
 "Will you tell me then, what you do want of
 me?" said the lawyer in surprise.
 "Why, I have already told you, Mr. Law-
 yer," replied Bernard. "I want your advice—
 for payment, of course, as I am well able to give
 it to you—and I don't wish to lose this opportu-
 nity."
 M. Potier took a pen and paper, and asked
 the countryman his name.
 "Pierre Bernard," replied the latter, quite
 happy that he was at length understood.
 "Your age?"
 "Thirty years, or very near it."
 "Your vocation?"
 "My vocation! Oh, that means what I do.
 I am a farmer."
 The lawyer wrote two lines, folded the paper,
 and handed it to his strange client.
 "Is it finished already? Well and good.
 What is the price of that advice, Mr. Lawyer?"
 "Three francs."
 Bernard paid the money and took his leave
 delighted that he had taken advantage of this
 opportunity.
 When he reached home it was four o'clock;
 the journey had fatigued him, and he deter-
 mined to rest himself the remainder of the day.
 In the meantime, the hay had been two days cut,
 and was completely saved. One of the working
 men came to ask if it should be drawn in.
 "What, this evening?" exclaimed the farmer's
 wife, who had come in to meet her husband;
 "It would be a pity to commence the work so
 late, since it can be done to-morrow without any
 inconvenience."
 The man objected that the weather might
 change; that the horses were all ready, and men-
 die. But the farmer's wife replied that the
 wind was in a good quarter, and that night
 would set in before their work could be com-
 pleted. Bernard, who had been listening to the
 argument, was uncertain which way to decide,
 when he suddenly recollected that he had the
 lawyer's advice in his pocket.
 "Wait a minute," he exclaimed; "I have an
 advice, and a famous one too; that I paid three
 francs for; it ought to tell us what to do. Here,
 Theresa, see what it says; you can read written
 hand better than I."
 The woman took the paper and read this line:
 "Never put off till to-morrow what may be
 done to-day."
 "That's it!" exclaimed Bernard, struck with
 a sudden ray of light. "Come, be quick; get
 the carts and away; boys and girls, all to the
 hay-field!"
 His wife ventured a few more objections, but
 he declared that he had not bought a three franc
 opinion to make no use of it, and he would fol-
 low the lawyer's advice. He himself set the ex-
 ample by taking the lead in the work, and not
 returning till all the hay was brought in. The
 event seemed to prove the wisdom of his con-
 duct—for the weather changed during the night;
 an unexpected storm burst over the valley, and
 the next morning it was found that the river had
 overflowed and carried away all the hay that
 had been left in the fields. The crops of the
 neighbouring farms were completely destroyed.
 Bernard alone had not suffered. The success of
 this first experience gave him such great faith in
 the advice of a lawyer, that from that day forth
 he adopted it as a rule of his conduct, and be-
 came, by his order and diligence, one of the
 richest farmers in the county. He never for-
 got the service done him by M. Potier de la
 Germondaie, to whom he ever afterwards carried
 a couple of his finest fowls every year, as a
 token of gratitude.

The Tree that Never Fades.
 "Mary," said George, "next summer I
 will not have a garden. Our pretty tree is
 dying, and I won't love another tree so long
 as I live. I will have a bird next summer,
 and that will stay all winter."
 "George, don't you remember my beautiful
 canary bird? It died in the middle of the
 summer, and we planted bright flowers in the
 ground where we buried it. My bird did not
 live as long as the tree."
 "Well, I don't see we can love anything
 dear little brother died before the bird, and I

loved him better than any bird, or tree or
 flower. O! I wish we could have something
 to love that wouldn't die."
 The day passed. During the school hours,
 George and Mary had almost forgotten that
 their tree was dying; but at evening as they
 drew their chairs to the table where their moth-
 er was sitting, and began to arrange the
 seeds they had been gathering, the remem-
 brance of the tree came upon them.
 "Mother," said Mary, "you may give
 these seeds to cousin John; I never want
 another garden."
 "Yes," added George, pushing the papers
 in which he had carefully folded them, to-
 wards his mother, "you may give them all
 away. If I could find some seeds of a tree
 that would never fade, I should like them to
 have a garden. I wonder, mother, if there
 was such a garden?"
 "Yes, George, I have read of a garden
 where the trees never die."
 "A real garden, mother?"
 "Yes, my son. In the middle of the gar-
 den, I have been told, there runs a pure river
 of water, clear as crystal, and on each side of
 the river is the tree of life,—a tree that never
 fades. That garden is Heaven. There you
 may love and love for ever. There will be
 no death—no fading there. Let your treasure
 be in the tree of life, and you will have
 something to which your young hearts can
 cling, without fear, and without disappoint-
 ment. Love the Saviour here, and he will
 prepare you to dwell in those green pastures,
 and beside those still waters."

Wall.
 A Young man, (says Sir R. Kane,) want-
 ing to sell spectacles in London, petitions the
 corporation to allow him to open a little shop,
 without paying the fees of freedom, and he is
 refused. He goes to Glasgow, and the corpo-
 ration refuse him there. He makes acquaint-
 ance with some members of the university,
 who find him very intelligent, and permit him
 to open his shop within their walls. He does
 not sell spectacles and magic lanterns enough
 to occupy all his time; he occupies himself at
 intervals in taking sound and re-making all
 the machines he can come at. He finds there
 are books on mechanics written in different
 languages; he borrows a dictionary, and
 learns those languages to read those books.
 The university people wonder at him, and are
 fond of dropping into his little room in the
 evenings, to tell him what they are doing, and
 to look at the queer instruments he con-
 structs. A machine in the university collec-
 tion wants repairing, and he is employed.
 He makes it a new machine. The steam-
 engine is constructed; and the giant mind of
 Watt stands out before the world—the author
 of the industrial supremacy of this country,
 the herald of a new force of civilization. But
 was Watt educated? Where was he edu-
 cated? At his own work-shop, and in the
 best manner. Watt learned Latin when he
 wanted it for his business. He learned
 French and German; but these things were
 tools, not ends. He used them to promote
 his engineering plans, as he used lathes and
 levers.

Domestic Economy.
 "Men talk in raptures," says Withers-
 poon, "of youth and beauty, wit and
 sprightliness; but after seven years union,
 not one of them is to be compared to good
 family management, which is seen at every
 meal, and felt every hour in the husband's
 purse."

CORRESPONDENCE.
 Original Matter is particularly requested for the Paper
 such as, Local Intelligence—Biographies—Notices of the
 Introduction, rise, and progress of Methodism in the
 West Indies, and remarkable conversions. Articles
 on education, temperance, literature, science, and
 religion—Illustrations of Providence—Sketches of Scrip-
 ture characters—Interesting anecdotes—Descriptions of
 natural scenery—Poetry on any prominent feature of
 Methodism, &c. &c.
 Articles, as a general rule, should be short and pithy, as
 a judicious variety in each number is the secret of news-
 paper popularity and usefulness.

To the New-England Readers of the Wesleyan.
 No. 5.
 DEAR FRIENDS,—I have just returned to
 this City, after a tour through the States of
 New Hampshire and Maine. I have visited New-
 buryport, where I saw the remains of the cele-
 brated George Whitefield. It is deposited in
 the ex-Protbyterian Church. I descended to
 the vault with the sexton who carried a lamp.
 I cannot describe to you my feelings when I
 laid my hand upon the matted skull of the man
 my mind and devoted servant of God. The bones
 are very little decayed. The coffin is made of
 hard wood and is perfectly sound. It has and is
 at the head about seven or eight inches square,
 as have all the coffins of this country. There
 is a painted inscription on the coffin stating the
 time of his death and age. Immediately be-

neath the pulpit of the Church is a marble
 tablet with the following inscription:—
 Under this Pulpit
 are deposited
 The Remains
 of
 THE REV. GEO. WHITEFIELD,
 and
 THE REV. JONATHAN PARSONS,
 The first Pastor of this Church
 who died July 19th, 1776;
 also
 OF THE REV. JOSEPH PRINCE
 who died 1791.
 On the Right of the Pulpit is a beautiful
 marble Cenotaph with the following inscription:
 "This Cenotaph
 is erected with affectionate veneration
 to the memory of
 THE REV. GEORGE WHITEFIELD
 born at Gloucester, Eng., Decr., 16th, 1714;
 educated at Oxford University; ordained 1736.
 In a ministry of 24 years
 he crossed the Atlantic 13 times,
 and preached more than 18,000 sermons.
 As a soldier of the cross, humble, devout, ardent
 he put on the whole armour of God, preferring the
 honor of Christ to his own interest, repose,
 reputation or life. As a Christian orator, his deep
 piety, disinterested zeal, and vivid imagination,
 gave unexampled energy to his look, action and
 utterance,—bold, fervent, pungent, and popular
 in his eloquence; no other uninspired man ever
 preached to so large assemblies, or enforced the
 simple truths of the Gospel by motives so
 persuasive and awful, and with an influence so
 powerful on the hearts of his hearers."

"He died of Asthma, Sept. 30th, 1770;
 suddenly exchanging his life of unparalleled
 labors, for his eternal rest."
 There are two other coffins in the same vault
 with Mr. Whitefield's, one the Rev. Jonathan
 Parsons and the other a poor blind man, who
 had a strong desire to be buried with Mr.
 Whitefield. I have visited the house where Mr.
 Whitefield died, and while I trod the very floor
 of the room in which he breathed his last, I ac-
 cused to be walking on holy ground. The house
 has undergone some considerable repairs, but
 the old room is still preserved—the chair in
 which Mr. Whitefield died is in the Boston Li-
 brary. One of the principal bones of White-
 field's right arm had been missing from among
 the remains for a number of years—no body
 could tell what had become of it, until last sum-
 mer, (1842), when the minister of the Church,
 the Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, received a letter
 from a gentleman in England, from which the
 following is an extract:—
 "Some years ago a brother clergyman was
 requested to obtain an original letter of the
 dear and honoured Whitefield for me, which he
 thought he could easily do. He failed however
 in the attempt, but to my great surprise and
 mortification sent me what he called a precious
 relic of the holy man of God, one of his bones!
 and precious it is, but it was of too sacred a
 nature to expose to the public eye, and I have
 preserved it, hoping to restore it to its proper
 place with my own hands. This I must now
 intrust to you, and shall be happy to learn from
 you that it has been done."

Mr. Stearns had the memorable relic convey-
 ed to the vault where its kindred remains lie—
 on the 27th Sept., 1842, after having twice
 crossed the Atlantic, and performed a pilgrim-
 age of at least a quarter of a century.
 You all know that the Rev. George White-
 field was one of the earliest and latest friends of
 the Wesleyans. One of that little band of faith-
 ful men who were called Methodist at Oxford,
 more than a hundred years ago, whose names
 will live through all generations. Whitefield
 first arrived in this country in the year 1738.—
 He landed in Savannah, Georgia, and laid the
 foundation of an orphan house a few miles from
 Savannah, and afterwards finished it at great
 expense. He returned to England the same
 year. While preaching in aid of the Orphan
 House Charity, one of his hearers had gone re-
 solved that he would give nothing, but after
 hearing the preacher a little, he determined to
 give what copper money he had, another stroke
 of the preacher's eloquence made him ashamed
 of that intention, and he determined to give his
 silver, but so completely was he won over by
 the admirable conclusion of the sermon, that
 when the collector's plate came round he emp-
 tied his pockets of copper, silver, gold and all.
 In 1739 Whitefield visited America again, he
 landed at Philadelphia and began to preach in
 different churches. In this and his subsequent
 visits to America, he visited most of the prin-
 cipal places. Immense numbers flocked to hear
 him, wherever he preached. Such was the ex-
 cess of the multitude in Philadelphia to listen
 to spiritual instruction, that there was public
 worship regularly twice a day for a year; and
 on the Lord's day it was celebrated three or four
 times. During his visit to Philadelphia, he
 preached to a great assembly after night, from the gal-
 lery of the Court House. So loud was his voice
 at that time that it was distinctly heard on the
 tops of houses a mile distant. Whitefield was
 devoted of the spirit of sectarianism, his only ob-
 ject being to "preach Christ, and him crucified."

One day while preaching from the balcony of the Court-house, in Philadelphia, he cried out, "Father Abraham, who have you got in Heaven; any Episcopalians?" "No." "Any Presbyterians?" "No." "Any Baptists?" "No." "Have you any Methodists there?" "No." "Have you any Independents or Seceders?" "No." "Why who have you then?" "We don't know those names here; all that are here are Christians—believers in Christ—men who have overcome by the blood of the Lamb, and the word of his testimony." "O, is this the case? then God help me—God help us all to forget party names, and become Christians in deed and in truth." P. Tocque.

Boston, U. S., May 7th, 1850.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and, unless they contain the names of new subscribers, or remittance, free of postage; and extract as in confidence, with their proper names and address. The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents—claims the privilege of modifying or rejecting 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 Morning—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, June 15, 1850.

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Wesleyan Ministers comprising the Nova Scotia District commenced their annual sittings in Horton on Thursday morning, 6th inst., and concluded them on Wednesday morning last. Twenty Ministers were present; three were absent. The meeting was one of great unanimity and of christian, brotherly feeling. Besides the usual business, various Resolutions of a miscellaneous character affecting our work, were passed, the substance of some of which we shall at another opportunity place on record in our columns. The religious state of our Societies was generally satisfactory, and we are happy to say, that after filling up all vacancies occasioned by deaths, removals, &c., an increase of members was reported. We intend to give in a future number a more extended notice of particulars than we can do at present.

Stations of Wesleyan Ministers in the Nova Scotia District for the current year.

- Halifax, Ephraim Evans, Chairman of the District, and General Superintendent, John McMurray; William Bennett, Supernumerary.
- Halifax County, Alexander W. McLeod, George O. Huestis.
- Lunenburg, Roland Morton.
- Liverpool and Mill's Village, Richard Weddall.
- Barrington, William Wilson.
- Shelburne and Little Harbour, Robert E. Crane.
- Yarmouth, Richard Williams.
- Horton and Cornwallis, Thomas H. Davies, Secretary of the District, James R. Narraway.
- Windsor, John Marshall.
- Newport and Shubenacadie, Henry Pope, 1st., William McCarty.
- Truro and River John, One to be sent.
- Amherst, William Crocombe.
- Meccan and Parrsborough, One to be sent.
- Wallace, Wesley C. Beals.
- River Philip, One wanted.
- Guy'sborough, Richard Smith.
- Cape Breton.
- Sydney, Jeremiah V. Jost.
- Stip Harbour, One wanted.

- Prince Edward Island.
- Charlotte-Town, Frederick Smallwood; John B. Strong, Supernumerary.
- Pownall, Henry Pope, 2d.
- Bedeque, James Buckley.
- Tryon and Crapaud, One wanted.
- Murray Harbour, One wanted.

The Rev. EDMUND BOTTERELL, late Superintendent of the Charlottetown Circuit, has been appointed Chairman and General Superintendent of the Newfoundland District; who, with his Lady and family, sailed on Thursday evening last in the R. M. Steamer *Falcon*, for his new and important scene of ministerial labour. The Rev. Gentleman carries with him the good wishes and earnest prayers of his brethren here and of many christian friends, who have been pleased and profited by their acquaintance and intercourse with him during the last two years. We sincerely hope many years of future and increasing usefulness await him in the responsible and honourable sphere on which he is about to enter. The Rev. J. BREWSTER and Lady also sailed in the same Steamer for Newfoundland.

English District Returns.

Increase of Members in 20 Districts,	12,661
Decrease of Members in 6 Districts,	3,213
Net Increase on Home Districts,	9,448
Increase on Missionary Stations,	5,163
Total Increase during the last year,	14,611

The number of members received "on trial" is about 20,000. This result is highly satisfactory, proving that God is still employing the agency of Wesleyan Methodism as an instrument of spiritual good to vast numbers of our fellow men. We cheerfully yield space for the following article from the *Watchman* of May 29th., with the confident expectation that its perusal will greatly encourage our friends on this side of the Atlantic to continue faithful in their attachment to our Church, and zealous in promoting the spiritual objects of our ecclesiastical organization:—

When speaking of our connexional prospects, just after we had begun to see the full fury of the storm that has been, of late, beating upon us, we expressed our tranquil confidence, that whatever harm to individual souls, whatever wreck to some agitated Societies, and whatever condemnation to the movers of discord might issue from the agitation, it would neither uproot nor seethe the tree of the Lord's planting, under the shade of which we have been wont to find repose and nurture. The Connexion has now reached the point where, district by district, our whole condition is annually placed under review. When the balls were hailing from a certain barricade in Paris, General Lamorieiere saw a young Lieutenant of the guard mobile, who, by fits, ran into danger, and into shelter. He took him by the arm, and coolly walked with him across the street, which the fire of the insurgents was sweeping. Safe on the other side, he said, "I only wanted to show you how harmless balls are to a soldier that does not fear them."—Now, as we see our Connexion appear at the annual review, after sustaining such a fire from "riflemen in invisible green," aided by a plentiful discharge of bombs, blunderbusses, and small arms, our feeling is, how harmless balls are when aimed at those whom Providence shelters. "If the Lord had not been on our side," where would have been to-day the respect of the Ministry, the multitudes of the people, the vigour of discipline, or the resources of enterprise? Had hostile combination, activity, and perseverance not been counterworked by a mightier power, the Ministry of Methodism would have sunk into degradation, as a corrupt and tyrannous priesthood,—the people have shrunk from our enclosure, as from the abode of slavery and oppression,—our laws have fallen to the earth as unavailing for a full grown community,—and our funds have been left

void, as watched by faithless stewards. That none of these results are come upon us, is matter for humble gratitude, and cheerful hope. It assures us that the mightiest hand of all has not been fighting against us. It will also assure many that soundness, and worth, and the help of God must yet be with Methodism, or it would not gather and grow amid such a storm. Some 9,000 members of increase at home, and 5,000 on our foreign stations, offer a token we ought humbly to accept, that still our heritage is blessed by the good will of him that dwelt in the bush. We cannot pretend to estimate the numbers who have been lost to our Societies during the year by deaths, backslidings, emigrations, secessions, and all other causes. But, in stating these at 20,000 we are certainly well within the mark. It will, then, follow that, during the year, the Lord of the harvest: has so blessed His labourers that through their toil, above 30,000 new members have been gathered out of the world. A result giving no man ground to boast,—a result with which, contemplating the vast multitudes of the ignorant and the wicked, we ought not to rest content; but a result which ought to inspire us with a brave resolution to go on doing our work, and confiding in God. If in the face of such opposition, if with every attempt to persuade our members that they are under a system,—and to persuade those that are without that by joining us they would come under a system,—which requires that "when one becomes a Methodist, he ceases to be a man;" if with two or three agitated Circuits in London showing a decrease which more than balances the total increase on the district; if with Norfolk scattering our flocks by agitations, till there are 500 less there than 12 months ago; if with the Nottingham and Derby District giving to the genius of agitation a holocaust of 1,600 members; if with the certainty on the minds of our sober people that a restless few were resolved the many should not have rest unless their own notions were indulged,—if, with all this, the yearly review finds our ranks swelling, and our movement swifter, vain must be he who would boast as if "by our own hand" we had gotten this victory, and cold must be he who would not "own His power, and accept the sign."

We know not with what feelings those who have sought to persuade us that all Methodism is an intolerable bondage, will look on these returns. Those who have withdrawn their benevolence from our Missionary funds, which have swelled the more notwithstanding, will they rejoice over the 5000 souls gathered in abroad? Those who have said that we lean only on wealth, will they be glad of the 9,000, principally of the poor, who have been added to us at home? Which will give them most pleasure,—that fruit of peaceful labour which Cornwall presents in her 4,000 additional members, or that triumph of agitation in the terrible decrease in Nottingham, and Derby and Norfolk? Will they ascribe to their own efforts the success in the Districts where "Methodism as it is" steadily operates? Will they charge upon the faithful and tyrannical Ministry the decline in Districts where "Methodism as it ought to be" is popular? Will they sigh that they are not aided by a generally sinking cause? Will they repine that, in spite of their eloquence, fresh thousands are found who deem our pasture fit to feed in; or will they have grace to see that the fruit of their part and labour has neither been peace nor prosperity; and seeing it begin to learn what spirit they are of? We earnestly hope the latter may be the case with some; at all events, we pray that upon their heads may never light the curse of those who have been turned out of the way.

Confidence in our God, and confidence in our internal vitality, are the great lessons of the year. Realising these, let us move on. Our work is before us; the world needs us; a little outcry must not disturb our march; on; on; on; to boasting, no clamour, no halting; keep in the ranks, let stragglers break loose, let laggards drop out of line, but "steady, ten, steady!" The hard words of kindred churches need neither discouragement nor irritate us. We see that Methodism is now strong enough to bear a hearty assault at once from without, and from within. Let Church and Dissent frown or smile, here we are, and our hope is not in them; their

smile we ever welcome; but if they frown, we will say, "Though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not, O Lord, our Father, our Redeemer: thy name is from everlasting."

Oregon.

Oregon City, situated on the right bank of the Wallamette, the lower south branch of the Columbia, is the most populous settlement in the territory. It contains about 2000 persons, mostly from different parts of the United States, who have struggled with the difficulties of their tedious journey, and the "mountain pass," in their emigration to this country. The remainder are mostly descendants of the Aborigines, who remain here for the purpose of procuring employment from the whites, and catching salmon at the falls of the river. The Catholics have a large church and a nunnery in the city, but I think they are not numerous comparatively in the territory. The Baptists and Methodists have each a place of worship. Also, the Congregationalists contemplate building a church soon. Would there could be so much piety and Protestant influence, as to chase away every system of error that finds support in our community. There are two Protestant, and two Catholic schools in the place; but the demand for Protestant teachers is so great, that many children of Protestant parents are sent to Catholic schools.

There is one phenomenon here which I have observed in no other country. While the snow and frost are seen on the ground, the grass grows green on the hills, the trees are budding, and the buds open into green leaves. This I observed the first day of entering the territory, under the South bank of the Columbia, where the sun did not shine upon the earth more than two hours in the twenty-four. While I now write, the snow lies upon the ground, but I see the growing grass nearly two inches high under my window. The uniformity and agreeableness of our climate are easily accounted for in the fact, that, in the winter, the wind almost constantly blows from the South; while in the summer, the current of air constantly draws from the North. But it may be more difficult to account for the prevalence of the wind from the South during the winter, and from the North during the summer. The most plausible theory which I have heard is, that, during the winter, in North latitude, the upper current in the atmosphere descends to the earth, in this region; while in the summer, the upper current communicates with the earth in a more Northern latitude, in which case we should receive the under current from the North. —Correspondent of Zion's Herald.

Meeting of Open Convocation.

On Thursday last, the Convocation of the Toronto University was held in the City Hall, for the purpose of installing the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere as Chancellor of the University. The Hall was densely thronged, the upper end being reserved for His Excellency as Visitor, with his suite, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, President, Professors, and other Members of the Convocation. The Chancellor was introduced and conducted to his place by Dr. Bovell. An address was delivered in Latin by the President, and responded to in the same language by his Excellency. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor in resigning his trust into the hands of the Chancellor, delivered a short but excellent address. The Chancellor addressed the House for some time on a variety of topics connected with the University. Occasionally the Chancellor was happy; but as a whole, his address fell below what we anticipated.

His Excellency the Governor-General followed in an address replete with beautiful imagery and lofty sentiment. We never listened to a superior oration. It was in the highest sense an eloquent one; and repeatedly elicited the warmest expressions of approbation from the intelligent audience. Pure as was the diction, and eloquent as was the delivery, these were not in advance of the noble Christian sentiments pervading the whole address. With an earnestness and power that would do honour to any Christian orator, His Excellency declared that any system of Education not to be utterly use-

less—may, not to be worse than... be based upon religious principles... than that religion must be the... well as the base, and pervade... must be the Alpha and the Omega... and the last—the beginning and... He stated also that by religion... mean that misty, undefinable... might be warped into pantheistic... hand, or into semi-infidelity on... By religion, he meant the religion... ble—the religion of the Word of... At the close of His Excellency... the Hall resounded to the rapture... of the admiring audience, who... their cordial adhesion to those... ples so boldly and clearly enunc... Representative of Her Gracious... Toronto Christian Guardian.

Nova Scotia Sabbath Alliance.

It affords us no ordinary... be able to state that, at a large... tial meeting of the representative... rious Protestant bodies in this... the Mechanics Institute, on M... ing last, it was unanimously re... an Association for the purpos... ting the due observance of the... to be designated "The Nova... bath Alliance." The objects of... ciation are the diffusion of Scri... on the subject of the Lord's day... ing and circulating of all stati... tion in reference to the prevail... Sabbath desecration, and the... consequences, and the using of... ble effort for their suppressi... committee, consisting of twelve... isters of the city, and thirty... pointed for the purpose of carr... objects, and it is to be hoped, d... duality manifested by these... Monday night, that they will... actively and perseveringly... are to be admitted members... of the principles and objects... and subscribe a quarter of a... num to its funds, and with th... cing the young to take an... movement, they are to be ad... that sum. This movement is... tended to supersede the labo... cieties, or of ecclesiastical... own spheres, in the further... object. It is intended rather... and encourage the efforts of... by a hearty co-operation, an... ery exertion for the establish... or Auxiliary Associations... various districts, and more... ments of the Province.—P... ness, 8th inst.

Gold Drops.

Refuse not to pardon of... need no pardon yourself. The art of pleasing is no... art of deceiving. Those who know most, s... of knowledge; and the most... most anxious for improving... Let no man complain of... life, but he who can say h... spent an hour. Let scandal alone, and... itself; oppose it, and it will... Fretfulness, like a man... consumes our spirits. Youth never rideth we... holdeth the bridle. Prayer is the rest of... calm of our tempers. Truth should never stri... compliment to ignorance d...

SUMMARY OF

BY THE R. M.

The R. M. Steamship Can... arrived about 9 o'clock on M... following extracts, from the... other sources, comprise the

COMMER

The commercial operatio... been more active, and a hea... Cotton a more valuable busin... at a higher quotation, and w... and foreign Produce... tery steady prices. Our

we ever welcome; but if they frown, will say, "Though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not, O Lord, art our Father, our Redeemer, thy name is from everlasting."

Oregon.

Oregon City, situated on the right bank the Wallamette, the lower south branch the Columbia, is the most populous settlement in the territory. It contains about 90 persons, mostly from different parts of the United States, who have struggled with the difficulties of their tedious journey, and a "mountain pass," in their emigration to this country. The remainder are mostly dependants of the Aborigines, who remain for the purpose of procuring employment from the whites, and catching salmon the falls of the river. The Catholics have a large church and a nunnery in the city, but think they are not numerous comparative in the territory. The Baptists and Methodists have each a place of worship. Also, the Congregationalists contemplate building church soon. Would there could be so much piety and Protestant influence, as to use away every system of error that find support in our community. There are two "rotentant," and two Catholic schools in the place; but the demand for Protestant teachers is so great, that many children of Protestant parents are sent to Catholic schools.

There is one phenomenon here which I have observed in no other country. While the snow and frost are seen on the ground, the grass grows green on the hills, the bees are budding, and the buds open into green leaves. This I observed the first day of entering the territory, under the bank of the Columbia, where the sun did not shine upon the earth more than two hours in the twenty-four. While I now write, the snow lies upon the ground, but I see the growing grass nearly two inches high under my window. The uniformity and agreeableness of our climate are easily accounted for in the fact, that, in the winter, the wind almost constantly blows from the South; while in the summer, the current of air constantly draws from the North. But it may be more difficult to account for the prevalence of the wind from the South during the winter, and from the North during the summer. The most plausible theory which I have heard is, that, during the winter, in North latitude, the upper current in the atmosphere descends to the earth, in this region; while in the summer, the upper current communicates with the earth in a more Northern latitude, in which case we should receive the under current from the North.

Meeting of Open Convocation.

On Thursday last, the Convocation of the Toronto University was held in the City Hall, for the purpose of installing the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere as Chancellor of the University. The Hall was densely thronged, the upper end being reserved for His Excellency as Visitor, with his suite, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, President, Professors, and other Members of the Convocation. The Chancellor was introduced and conducted to his place by Dr. Bovell. An address was delivered in Latin by the President, and responded in the same language by his Excellency. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor in resigning his trust into the hands of the Chancellor, delivered a short but excellent address. The Chancellor addressed the House for some time on a variety of topics connected with the University. Occasionally the Chancellor was happy; but as a whole, his address fell below what we anticipated.

His Excellency the Governor-General followed in an address replete with beautiful imagery and lofty sentiment. We never listened to a superior oration. It was in the highest sense an eloquent one; and repeatedly elicited the warmest expressions of approbation from the intelligent audience. Pure as was the diction, and eloquent as was the delivery, these were not in advance of the noble Christian sentiments pervading the whole address. With an earnestness and power that would do honour to any Christian orator, His Excellency declared that any system of Education not to be utterly use-

less—may, not to be worse than useless, must be based upon religious principles. More than that, religion must be the summit as well as the base, and pervade the whole; it must be the Alpha and the Omega—the first and the last—the beginning and the end. He stated also that by religion, he did not mean that misty, undefinable thing which might be warped into pantheism on the one hand, or into semi-infidelity on the other. By religion, he meant the religion of the Bible—the religion of the Word of God.

At the close of His Excellency's speech, the Hall resounded to the rapturous applause of the admiring audience, who thus gave in their cordial adhesion to those noble principles so boldly and clearly enunciated by the Representative of Her Gracious Majesty.—Toronto Christian Guardian, May 20th.

Nova Scotia Sabbath Alliance.

It affords us no ordinary satisfaction to be able to state that, at a large and influential meeting of the representatives of the various Protestant bodies in this city, held in the Mechanics Institute, on Monday evening last, it was unanimously resolved to form an Association for the purpose of promoting the due observance of the Lord's-day, to be designated "The Nova Scotia Sabbath Alliance." The objects of this Association are the diffusion of Scriptural views on the subject of the Lord's day, the procuring and circulating of all statistical information in reference to the prevalent forms of Sabbath desecration, and their pernicious consequences, and the using of every suitable effort for their suppression. A large committee, consisting of twelve of the Ministers of the city, and thirty laymen, was appointed for the purpose of carrying out these objects, and it is to be hoped, from the cordiality manifested by these Gentlemen on Monday night, that they will set themselves actively and perseveringly to work. All are to be admitted members, who approve of the principles and objects of the Alliance, and subscribe a quarter of a dollar per annum to its funds, and with the view of inducing the young to take an interest in the movement, they are to be admitted at half that sum. This movement is not at all intended to supersede the labours of other societies, or of ecclesiastical bodies, in their own spheres, in the furtherance of the same object. It is intended rather to strengthen and encourage the efforts of these parties, by a hearty co-operation, and to make every exertion for the establishment of Branch or Auxiliary Associations throughout the various districts, and more populous settlements of the Province.—Presbyterian Witness, 8th inst.

Gold Drops.

Refuse not to pardon others, unless you need no pardon yourself. The art of pleasing is not necessarily the art of deceiving. Those who know most, are most desirous of knowledge; and the most virtuous are the most anxious for improving in virtue. Let no man complain of the shortness of life, but he who can say he has never mispent an hour. Let scandal alone, and it will die away of itself; oppose it, and it will spread the faster. Fretfulness, like a moth in a garment, consumes our spirits. Youth never rideth well, but when age holdeth the bridle. Prayer is the rest of our cares, and the calm of our tempers. Truth should never strike her topsails in compliment to ignorance or sophistry.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamship Canada, from Liverpool, arrived about 9 o'clock on Monday morning. The following extracts, from the European Times and other sources, comprise the latest intelligence.

COMMERCIAL.

The commercial operations of the week have been more active, and a healthier tone prevails. Cotton and sugar, and other commodities, have been transferred at a higher quotation, and with a firm market. Cotton and sugar produce is in fair demand, at generally steady prices. Our accounts from the mar-

ket of the various districts are of a favourable character. There have been a few increased arrivals of goods, but the market has generally been steady. The market for Liverpool cotton was quiet, and prices were in favour of the buyers, but business was restricted.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, is reported to be in a state of comparative quietness. The market for Nova Scotia and British Columbia is reported to be in a state of comparative quietness.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Liverpool dock wharves are now crowded with emigrants, who are waiting for the arrival of the various steamships. The Liverpool dock wharves are now crowded with emigrants, who are waiting for the arrival of the various steamships.

Lord Ashley was to bring on his motion in the House of Commons for the total abolition of Sunday labour in the Post Office on the 30th ult. Upwards of 570,000 signatures had been some time previously affixed, to which a considerable addition was expected. The number of signatures to the petitions adverse to the abolition did not amount to 2,000.

The culture of flax is receiving a large measure of attention in all parts of the United Kingdom. A Scotch paper says, it has been warmly urged that the Luncheon, vacant by the lamented death of Wordsworth, should be conferred on our distinguished countryman, Professor Wilson.

The enormous mass of 3700 tons of rock were recently raised at one blast at the silver mine lime works, Linnithgowshire. The Arctic expedition, gutta percha boat, presented to Sir John Ross, was burned while being conveyed by rail from Glasgow to Ayr. It was supposed that a spark from the engine ignited the boat, as when the train approached a tunnel, it was discovered to be on fire and the greater part consumed.

An eel a foot and a half long, and two and a half inches thick, cut off the supply of water to the Glasgow police-office last week. It was found tightly wedged in the service pipe, which had to be broken to pieces in order to extricate it. The subject of Emigration has been before Parliament.

The Bishop of Exeter, not tired with litigation, contemplated going into the Court of Exchequer, and seeing disposed to postpone the induction of Mr. Goreham a few weeks longer.

FOREIGN.

By the latest news from Paris, the third clause of the Electoral Bill was rapidly progressing, the amendments proposed being all rejected, and the original motion being carried without even a division. The alarm of outbreak is dying away as well in Paris as in the departments and the new combination, with General Cavagnar at the head, is now looked to as the last refuge of the Republicans.

The King of Prussia has suffered a good deal from the wound inflicted by the assassin Seteloge, but is not in any danger. A report has reached Paris, that the Emperor of Russia had sent through that city, a reactionary order to withdraw his ambassador from London, on account of the Greek question.

Two Turkish frigates and a brig of war are fitting out a cruise to all the Italian and French ports in the Mediterranean, and thence to be directed, with a view to practice the Ottoman sea-men in a long voyage.

The King of Spain will give a dinner to all the members of parliament on the day of the Queen's coronation.

The British Government has ordered that in future there shall be no postal service on Sunday.

and religious motives. These letters amount to about forty days in the year.

PARIS, Thursday Evening, May 30.

On the Greek question matters remain as before stated. It is rumoured that the French Government declines to accept any other proposition than the execution of the London convention. On the contrary, a leading radicalist, who made large promises on the Bourse, said to have departed on the basis of a settlement, has been arrested by the English and French governments. A report prevails that the Russian ambassador will leave London on Monday. The answer to the government is not satisfactory. Forty-seven Sociants were arrested on Wednesday night, they belonged to a secret association. A large quantity of arms and ammunition, papers, and correspondence, was also seized. Rumours of some industrial changes are still afloat. The accounts from the provinces are satisfactory. Much curiosity prevails as to who the Lord North will be presented as the President's successor, on Friday.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The House of Assembly having been dissolved, a new election ordered, the writs for which are returnable on Friday morning, the numbers of cards have been issued, calling upon the several constituencies to elect their members.

The New Brunswick Steam Navigation Company, by a private letter from Chatham, that a fire had broken out on board the steamer, on the night of Tuesday last, which destroyed the steamer, and the loss of the cargo, valued at \$100,000, was estimated at \$100,000. The loss of the cargo, valued at \$100,000, was estimated at \$100,000.

We understand that to-day, at noon, an address was presented to the Lieut. Col. Brown and the gallant Regiment which he commands, on behalf of the inhabitants of the County, who regretted the departure of the Royals from this garrison. At one o'clock the City Council presented an address of a similar nature on behalf of themselves and their constituents, to both of which Col. Brown returned very appropriate answers.

CANADA.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—The management of the post office department will very shortly be placed in the hands of our local authorities, and there is scarcely any subject which needs more immediate legislation and improvement. A uniform low rate of postage should be established for the province at the earliest possible period. Postage under the present system, is really a serious burden, and much injury is done to the masses of the inhabitants by the exceeding high rates which now prevail. A uniform rate is found to answer very well in the United States, and there can be little doubt that the same would succeed in Canada.

The subject of exchange papers should also be considered, and a reduction made in favour of the press. This would be conferring a benefit upon the whole province, and promote the circulation and diffusion of useful knowledge. Every letter should be removed from the press, as far as the obtaining of necessary information and intelligence are concerned, and all obstacles taken away which would interfere with a mutual and general exchange of newspapers.—Montreal Times.

EMIGRATION.—We are indebted to Dr. Naull, the Medical Boarding Officer of the port, for the following return of passengers landed within the last four days:

Emigrants arrived in Quebec since Sunday morning, the 10th, to Thursday, 23d May, 1877. Died during the passage. Left in Hospital at Grand Isle. Only one vessel remained at the Quarantine Station, when the steamer left on Tuesday.—Quebec Chronicle.

UNITED STATES.

Governor Briggs on behalf of Massachusetts has invited the President to visit New England.

The Slavery question has again been debated in Congress. The aspect of affairs between Spain and the United States continues to lower, for while the Americans do not dispute the right of the former to incorporate and if needs be punish the citizens of the latter who were actually taken in arms on Spanish territory, yet it becomes a different affair when American citizens are threatened with capture on the high seas.

The Pilgrim Society is about to erect a monument on Plymouth Rock where their ancestors landed.

A large body of men at New Orleans, about to embark for Cuba, immediately disbanded when they heard of the flight of Lopez.—A severe thunder storm has been experienced at Savannah, and a young lady was killed by lightning.

Father Matthew was at Natchez 23rd ult., where he is to remain for ten days as guest of Bishop Choisy.—15,000 passengers arrived at New York during the past month.

The Delaware State Agricultural Society has protested against Canadian Reciprocity.

It is said that the robbers of the Dorchester Bank have been arrested in Boston.

DOMESTIC.

Arrival of the Admiral.

H. M. Ship *Wesley*, Capt. George G. ... arrived at the R. M. Earl Darnley, arrived

after a passage of 9 days from Bermuda. The noble ship presented a beautiful spectacle as she sailed at the city upon the anchorage of the Dock yard. Most of the vessels in the port set their colours, and draped them as the "Bill Admiral" sailed past—the compliment being graciously acknowledged on board the *Wesley* by dipping her flag, which floated from the peak.

The *Plumper 12*, (sic) Commander Nolloth, also arrived yesterday morning. She is a very beautiful and, we believe, a very efficient screw steam vessel.—Chron.

ARRIVAL OF THE VENERY.—The beautiful iron steamship *Veneray*, Capt. Ewing, arrived in our harbour on Friday last, at 5 o'clock, P. M. The *Veneray* left Glasgow on the 11th June, at about 10 o'clock, A. M. She has thus again finished the distance in little more than ten days. Messrs. Archibald, Dickson & Co., are agents for the Ship. She came to the Long wharf. It was needless to say, that this pioneer of an entirely new era in Ocean Steam Navigation, was received with a hearty welcome. She came into port amid the cheers of a multitude, and the firing of cannon—thousands of persons visited her on the evening of her arrival and during yesterday.

The *Veneray* belongs to the Messrs. Glasgow, and is a very fine vessel. She is a very efficient screw steam vessel.—Chron.

BAIRD BELLER.—The new Brig *Belle* arrived on Monday in 39 hours from Toronto. The passengers have addressed a complimentary letter to the Captain.

The Steamer *Western Miller*, Purdy, hence arrived at Quebec, en route for Toronto, on the 9th instant.

MILITARY.—The Head Quarter Division of the 97th Regt., comprising three companies, the Band and Colours, embarked on board the *Merlin* steamer, on Saturday last at 2 P. M., and left in an hour after for St. John, N. B. The troops were escorted to the Queen's wharf by the Bands of the 36th and 58th Regiments. The steamer started amid the cheers of those on board and the spectators on shore—the fine Band of the 97th playing *Auld Lang Syne*. This portion of the Regiment was, on leaving, under the command of Major Wellsford, we believe a Nova Scotian, who we are glad to observe is making his way to the top of the ladder.

The *Merlin* arrived at St. John, N. B. on Monday last, at 3 A. M. 33 hours from Halifax.—Chron.

MACKEREL FISHERY.—It affords us infinite gratification to learn that on all parts of the coast of the Province, the run of Spring Mackerel has set in in unusual quantity, and of very superior quality. The most cheering accounts have been received from the Eastern coast, and the Yarmouth papers mention that at Lunenburg and vicinity the Mackerel Fishery was being prosecuted with great success. A gentleman from Margrave's Bay informs us that the fishery there presents the same cheering prospects.—D.

LOWDOWNERY MINES.—We are glad to find, says the *Chronicle*, that our enterprising countryman, C. D. Archibald, Esq. who came passenger in the *Merlin*, has since engaged a party of workmen in the United States, to commence vigorous operations at the Lowdownery Mines. This party passed through St. John on the 5th inst. and is thus noticed by the *Courier*—

"We understand that Mr. Archibald intends erecting furnaces on the German plan, which are simple but not expensive; by one operation (with charcoal) they reduce the ore to what are technically called 'blooms,' and these being placed under the trip-hammer at once produce bar iron. A variety of experiments have been made upon the Lowdownery ores in furnaces on this principle, and the results have been highly satisfactory. We of course rejoice at every endeavour to develop the resources of these Colonies; and if our iron ores can be reduced to bar iron, with charcoal, in the cheap and expeditious manner stated, it will be an event of great importance to the general prosperity."

A pair of oxen, estimated to weigh over four thousand one hundred and eight pounds, were paraded through the principal street of the city on Thursday afternoon, decorated with ribbons, and preceded by a Highland Piper. These animals, bred we are informed in Cornwallis, are noble specimens of what may be accomplished by attention on the part of our farmers to the improvement of their live stock.—Col.

The Right Wing of the 1st Royals arrived in the Steamer *Merlin*, from St. John, N. B., and landed yesterday morning.

LEWIS & CLARK.—At River John, the Brigantine *Louis* owned by Messrs James Lauder and Alex. McDonald, 100 tons.

At the same place, Barque *Lord Gough*, owned by Mr. John Mocker, 312 tons. At New Glasgow on the 10th inst. the ship *Montgomery*, owned by Messrs Charnichael and McKenzie 553 tons. The latter vessel is of a beautiful model and very superior class, being built principally of Juniper and Pitch-Pine.—Eas. Chronicle.

SNOW IN JUNE.—The "oldest inhabitant" can scarcely remember a spring with more variable weather than the present, from cold to warm and from warm to cold. The thermometer on one occasion varied to the extent of 50 degrees in 24 hours. On the night of Wednesday the 22d ult., the snow fell on the hills and back settlements of the county, in some places to the depth of 16 and 18 inches. After some days of beautiful spring weather we have again had a touch of old winter, and on Tuesday afternoon some of our hills were again white with snow.—D.

