## THE WESLEYAN.



## poctro.

## THE SONG OF THE YEAR

come with my voice 'mid the sultry hours,
Whilkt the sun shoots adown his hot mys Whists the sun shoots adown his hot myss;
And the parched earth now is all thisty and Ally the parchien earth the extent of the dars:
Thronghout The wearied hinds hie to some Imiely retrent, To seseape from the heatel earth's tren'l;
Where the songsters and insects o'ercome with the
For a comol shady coreet have fell.
I come with a wrice, the tirod mower to cheer, And the dank heavy spires promisecounsly tay In a beenutiful tangled green mase;
Whilt the sun now his bighest Whilst the sun now his highest necent will have Anil the ntmoephere teeming with fire; And the lireds and the beasts and the low creepin To the covert and shande now retire.

## How serinus and thongitioul yonder ox now appear

 Av he hembly low to crop the green blade:Anul tionty and saintering away see him hie, To the cond and deliphtitic chose shade:
Oer burthend with heat see the weary worn herv, Anl 'iill the neght's shollows nguin shall appear
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Thio heals dowly beating and cow ring their pride Aul manght of, perfime or of scent issue fu
Oi er the garden the field or the monud.

## The brooks and the rivulets shorn of then

## Lay dugrosh and torpid and foul;

Are cen round their margin to prowl:
Whilst the ofchard's rich treas ares are bending o
Frman the brinch of yon tall stately tree;
Heary laten with fruit of such delicate kind
Heavy laten with fruit of such delicate kind
Which the summer nows scatters ao frec.
$\qquad$ grain,
As it's finnd be the Zephyr's low breath;
Ain the wild fruit in pientenn's sores by the walk

$\qquad$
Thit whal the wincer-ctad scene

## Christian $\mathfrak{E i t i s c}$ cllany.

## We need a hetrer acquainance with the thuybhis a

The Oberlin of Prussia
One Jatenike, pastor of the Bohemian church in Berlin, met four military officer who followed him with scoffis and jeers, "Ah! there is Jaenike! Jaenike the bigot who would convert as all to his superstitions!" Instead of complaining, the pastor and weut them whit and went away praying for them. Some
time after one of these officers went to ask from this madman spirituel advice. Jaenike received him cordially, explained to him the work of Christ for the salvation of sinners, and concluded by praying fervently for the livine blessing on his soule The young officer retired, much affectel; ; and the next Sunday he went to hear the pastor, conceal ing himself behind a pillar in the building for he dared not appear openly in a con soon became however, one of the most faith ful members of his church, and used his in Huence over his three companions with such effect that they too sought the peace which made him so happy; and Jaenike had at lat

Saviour all the four officers who had so grossly insulted him-a new proof that patience and charity are all-powerful to soften even the hardest heart.
Jaenike was a man of prayer. He passed hours together before the Lord, presenting to him his own wants and the wants of his brethren. Germany was then in a state of war and desolation. Prussia had been
invaded by the armis. pious pastor assembled his flock three time very Sabbath, and almost every day in the veek. in order to invoke the blessings of the Most High in behalf of his country. A litVe after the Prussians gained the victory of Gross-Beeren ; and some officers who had met at a national festival having tried again to turn Jaenike into ridicule, a general said ride has contribut "The man whom you dehas prayed day and no gain the battle. He has prayed day and night, with his flock, to
the God of battles. Who such a man? Is he not worthy on the contrary, to receive all honour for his piety, his fidelity to the Lord, to the king, and to the country? May God long preserve such a devoted servant.
Jaenike was also familiar with the Bible. After having read the Scriptures many time he re-read them continually with new delight, passed parts of his nights in treasures. He passed parts of his nights in these excellen life, a pastor of Berlin passing before his house at a late hour perceived still a light at his window, and wished to see what he wa doing. IIe found him sitting with a IIebrew Bible in his hand, and his face beaming with heavenly joy. "Ah, dear brother," said Jaenike to him, after the first salutations, "what an unfathomable depth each word of upon the rich and sublime meaning of the upon the rich and sublime meaning of th ing it. What other occupation should have-I, a poor and feeble old man-lut to converse with my good Saviour, who has
borne with me so meckly through all my cinful life, and who pardons me so kindly I cannot enough read his holy word; and the more I search it, the greater the trea-
sures I discover. It is only now come to the close of my life, that I see clear ly how ignorant I have been of the profoun y yow ignorant I hat
meang of the Bible

## For the Wesleran.

## Scripture Symbol

This well-known and necessary appurte nance of a ship is calculated to awaken variety of emotions. "Weighing anchor," and "coming to an anchor," are transaction raught with interest, and replete with con-
sequences. The first speaks of perils and hardships to be encountered, and the second ells of the wonders seen by them "that go down to the sea in slips, and that do businese in great waters." The meteor fiag o? Engvencration for ares ; but while this asserts our naval supremacy-" the foul anchor,""the anchor catted,"-" the anchor-a peak" -in every way, the anchor represents our matchless nay,$"$ and our"comerebial
It is stated that an anchor was found on digging the first foundation of the city of Antioch; and among the various symbols nd devices inscribest on the tombs of the
arly Christians, the anchor was the most onspicuous. This and a branch of palm, an Olive wreath, and a lamp, with the words "Alpha and Omega." completed the dedescribing "The Hope" house. St. Pau lescribing" The Hope" by which a chris-
tian believer is animated, makes this ancient ymbol a mode of illustration and appealWhich hope we have as an anchor of the oul, both sure and steadfast, and which Antereth into that within the veil."
An anchor is designed to secure a ship in
strength, and cast into good holding groun
Now-the hope of a Christian is the Now- the hope of a Christian is the expe
tation of future good - the something, the possession of which will tribute to his advantage and happiness. This grace in full and vigorous operation springs from a true and lively faith in th promises of Good, and passing through the veil, it enters into heaven, and takes hold of God as the author-of Christ as the pur-
chaser-and of the Holy Spirit veyancer of of the Holy Spirit as the con-

## The promived land from Fise

## Mother, Please tell Me a Story."

How many a mother has complied with his oft-repeated request until every page of rehearsed to the eager listeners ! And yet Ney ask for more.
Next to " what mother did when a child," "true storics" about others please. Wher is the mother who reads this Magazine, that
hias not beerthankful for the rial exhaustless fund she has in hand, from which he may at nut time draw stories "all true," and of such variety as to be adapted to most every peculiarity of character or cirour sons love tales of heroes? Where shall they look for examples of pure heroism but nathe sacred page: Where for the truly pathetic, which, white it melts the tender of goodnesg, of stern, unflinching integrity And when does a mother ever enter into the details of the sacred narrative, and draw out and enforce the truth it is designed to each, without feeling her own heart benc

## tted

But there is another reason, not often nentioned, why wo should early make our hilitren familiar with the character of those tience, now inherit the promisea he living-we and ours the dying ylo how inhainit that "better country", which hey sought, and which we, if indeed their ollowers, are now seeking as the etermal home of ours Ives and children. With what postles we hope *oon to mingle, and to this honor and blessedness we would have our hildren aspire. First, we would lead them io Jestrs, then in the footsteps of His Hock, Ail regecmed from earth they sit down with of heaven.
It was a beautiful remark made by a bereaved mother in India-the wifi. of a (i, r man missionary-to one of the ladies of the American mission. In one week she was ligent chidren. between the ages of five anid on years, I think, who had loved the Bible and low prayer. After going throagh the har abled. "It is a great comfort to me t,

al with Abrahiam, Alosed, Satnurl, David Paul, and att the Scripture saints," Her hours die hual spent with them in chis way and now, thou th gone from her embrace, she elt a sweet assurance that they were mingling with the spirits of those " just men made perfect," of whon they used to converse. How many hours of anxions toil will hildren to occupy endure to prepare their respectable place in society! This is well But how much more carnestly should we strive to, fit them for a hione and work among Whittelsem's winch win be eternal :-Mrs

## The Godly in Eternity.

$A=$ moments dare excecded by eternity nd the sighing of a man by the joys of an
finite and eternal halleluje the sorrows of the godly to be undervalued in respect of what is deposited for them in the treasures of eternity. Their sorrows blessed martyrs and confessors And if the concerning their past sufferings were asked present heavenly rest, and the sublime their of their certain expectation, you should hear them glory in nothing but in the mercies of God and in the cross of Jesus Christ. Every chain is a ray of light, and every prison is a palace, and every loss is the purchase of a kingdom, and every affront in the cause of God is an eternal honour, and every day of sorrow is a thousand years of comfort,
multiplied by a never ceasing num days without nights, days without nights, joys without sorrow,
sanetity withbut sin, charity without stain possession without fear, society without envyings, communication of joys without lessening; and they shall dwell in a blessed country, where an enemy never entered, and Jeremy Taye a friend never went away.Jeremy Taylor.

## Family Prayer.

A person of great quality was pleased to lodge a night, in my house. I durst not in vite him to my family prayer, and thereore for that time omitted it ; thereby making a breach in a good custom, and giving Sa ening of such ank miph Yea, the loos the scattering of the chain.
Bold bashfulness, which durst offend Goo whilst it did fear man! Especially considering, that though my guest was never so high, yet, by the laws of hospitality, I was above him, whilst he was under my noof. Hereatter, whosoever cometh within the doors, shall be requested to come within the discipline of,my douse ; if accepting my homevotion ; and sitting nt, my table will he: enreated to kneel down by it.-Fuller's Good Thoughts.

Bigotry.
Be not content with not forbidding any that cast out devils. It is well to go thus
far ; but do not stop here. If you will avoid Ill bigotry, go on. In every instance, what fer the instrument be, neknowledge the finger of Good. And not only aeknowlege with thankspiving. Encourage whomsoeve God is pleased to employ to give himsel wholly up thereto. Speak well of him wherenoever you are. Defend his character and his missiun. Enlarge, as far as you
can lis sphere of action. Show him all kindness in vord and deed, how him all o cry to (God in his behalf, that he may save Whh himself, and them that hear hinWesley.

## Cheiee Sayings.

St. Panl had three wishes, and they were 11 about Christ-that he might be found in Chat he that he might be with Curisthat he might mugnify Christ. - Luther.
If the way to heiven be narrow, it long ; and ii the gate be straight it opens into endless life.-Beveridge.
A man may go to heaven without health, withont riches, without honours, without cet there without Christ ; but he can never Stand without Christ. - Dyer
Stand upon the edge of this world ready to take wing, having your feet on earth,
our eyes and heart in heaven.- Wesley. Those who would go to heaven when the lie, must begin their Leaven while they live. - Henry.

Trotession that is not attended with spiri--Bunyan.

The Strait Gate.
The strait gate of the gospel is wide nough to admit any sinner, but too narrow en the admission of any sins.
for

## THE WESLEYAN

## Stissiouary Juteligence.

(From Wes. Natices Newspaper for April L851.)
The Ineome of the Wesleyan Missionary \$ociety for 185
It is with no ordinary feelings of gratitude to God, and thankfolness to the friends of Missions, that income of the Society for 1850 to be One Hundrbd and Four or 1850 to be One Hundrbd and Four Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty-one
Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, and Four Pounds.
pence.

To the contributors at large, who have thus sustained the operations of the Society by their liberality, and to the Ministers and others who have publicly advocated the cause of their Society, the commitre foel that their best thanks are due. Many of the Donations whieh have been sent, have been accompanied by the most gratifying
expressions of attachment to the Mission work; many Subscriptions have been nobly continued, notwithstandiag the exigencies of the times, in many instances, and the strong pressure of unusual claims in others. Many Collectors have persevered in their self-denying labours, under circumstances of great discouragement; and the Christinas and New-Year's Juvenile OfferChristinas and New-Year's Juvenile Other year exceeded their former doings, the conear exceeded their former doings, the con-
ributions from this source, reseived in time to be included in the account, amounting to the noble sum of Five Thousand Pounds, Nine Shillings, and Threepence. And though it was reasonably expected, considering the very extraordinary amount of Legavies received during the preceding
year, in connection with the large amount year, in connection with the large amount of Apecial Donations then spontaneously of
fored, that the Aggregate Ordinary Confored, that the Aggregate Ordinary Conal
tributions of 1850 would not fully equal those of 1849; they do, we believe, present an increase of m .
Gratifying to a high degree as are the facte now announced, the Committee are confident that a mueh larger amount, more nearly adequate to the wants of the Missions ander the care of the Committee, might easily be raised. The great thing requived for the accomplighmentof this inaportant end is-Information. If any godig man saw a great work of grace in progreas in structed, the profligate reclaimed, sinners converted, the church enlarged, joy and happiness diffused around, and God glorified, would he not give, out of his plenty, or, if poor, out wis poveri, to maintain the agency by which such a work is carried on ! Let himoniy see the work, let ctaim on him would be irresistible. No consideration of indulgence, or of penury, would prevent his practical interest in 11 : "Let my right hand forget her cunalng," he would say, "and let ray tongue sleave
to the roof of my mouth, if I prefer non Jerusalem above my chief joy." But this work is as really going on by the egency of
Missions among the mont depraved and barMissions among the mont depraved and bar-
barous and idolatrous of men, at if we saw barous and idolatrous of men, as if we saw
it with our own eyes. The African, and the American Indian, are enlightemed by the Gospel. The Peejee Istanders are woll from their cannbal propensities, and line siaghalese and Ilindoos cast away their idole. Cod's word has free course and is glorified. In Jamaice alone Three Thousand Five Hundred per sons have been received on trial, hur Christian Chalera in October last! Let it the known thit masy thousand persone are every year
added to the living church of Christ on earth, on the Mission Stations, to fill the places of those who are retuoved to heaven! this great wôrk depende or the united aid of the meabers of the Societies and Con gregations; and where is the man, woman,
or child, whose lieart Good has touched with His grace, who would not desire to contri bute to yards it? It is in the malitude of those w io do not yet re ula ly contribute
to the support of Missions that we see, not any cause of despondency as to earth, but a reasonable ground of hope for
its speedy and indefinite extension. We
are inspired with the best anticipations for are inspired with the best unticipations for
the future, by contemplating the past num the future, by contemplating the past num
ber of good people yet to be brdagt forber of good people, yet to be brought for-
ward to the help of the work of Missions. The world cannot remain as it is, when There is so large a reserve of the army of
the church miliant still to be bronsht u to the help of the Loord, "to the heip of the Lord against the mighty." The great Head of the church alone knows all the good ef fected by His serranits all over the world. Some measure of it may be learned from the correspondence, at lurge, of all the Missionaries ; to whioh few persons ouly can have access. A selection from tha correspondence is published every month in the "Notices," and once a quarter in
the "Quarterly Papers ;" but these publithe "Quarterly Papers ;" but these publi
cations are not generally read. There is cations are not generally read. There is
not one person in tell, in our Societies ani oot one person in tell, in our Societies and
Congregations, who regularly reads the Missionary Notices" and "Quarterly Papers," -the records of the labours and fulfilling the conmand of the Snviour "Go ye inte all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creatnre ". Here, then, is - great work going on; and you are igno rant of its details! Or if you know them, you are letting others, who ought to be equally interested, remain in ignerance! The soork is not seen; and from this cause from the information of what is doing no being duly circulated,-the Missions, which might be enlarged, and rendered twice as useful, are restricted in their operations There are many thousand persous connec ed with Methodism who do not give so much as one penny a week, throughout the year towards the support of the Missions.
There are many such persons counected There are many such persons counected They do not aubscribe because they do They do not subscribe, because they do object of thia address will be accomplished if ail such persons will procure the "A Mis sionary Notices," and read them. 'There ought to be a large sale of this instructive and interesting publication. Ail peroons who desire to know the work which God is now carrying on in many countries, sionid them with the Covers, whieh contall useful information, for future reference. All every Comector is earnestly advised to be ith afresh to lend the "Notices," not ouly the penny-a-week subscribers, but alsu "Nosices" be rend, and iuformation of the state and work of the Missions be diffused among those who fear and love God, and arged.
It has been said, that Contributions are given in sympathy with the Commitiee, and work. This is not true, to any great extent. It is no wish of the Cumnitiee it approppriate to themuelves the aff-ctionate sympathy which should be directed to the
Misionaries. The Cownitree, therefore, Missionaries. The Cummitree, therefore th:1 the publighed lettere of the Missona ries he untrersally read; and they have then provided for sending oul the men now rea$d y \operatorname{lid}$ go, and for their suppert in the proare de of the work of Gud to Whin the afind to bose any of its old friendo and sup porters ; and it ean justly claine in addition to these, that all persons connected wil the Meihudiat Societies and congrezationshouid read the information which is published, and should become regulat subecri bere to its Funds. Should this object be to any great extent accomplished. by the Collectors, and by the kind acquiescence of every one who reade this address, there will be a glortous angmentation of the wort of Miseions, thany dark places of the earth cospel be hiliedifed the ligh of the cosper will " se of the traviul of Hia sa and will be satistied."
Wa would thear in pragerful romembrance We other Missionary Societies who are co We heartily wish them "God-speed;" bu we would not be less mindful of our on duty to take our full part of the conflic
againgt idolatry, Popery, and scepticisin,
and against every form of antichriat which and against every form of antichrist which
now soeks to obtuin asceudancy, and enlare and ruin the sonte of men. "W We . then, as workers together with Qold, be reech you also that ye receive not the grace Gond in rain.'


President of the
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Roberat Alder, } \\ \text { Elijail Hools, }\end{array}\right\}$
General

## Correspondance.

## JUACE MARSHALL'S LBTTBRS

## town and oourty rates.

The next head of taxation which may b mentioned, is of a local description ; compri ng the town and county rates. It is no hese, but from the most correct information fforded on the subject,- espectially, as sect hove, by the Chancellor of the Excheque ho states them at 13 millions, but whici stimate as he admits, does not include tolls, and some other similar items, - it would appear, that the whole amount of these local caxes, including tolls, and the other items alluded to, cannot be loss than from 18 to 20 millions. The principal charges and expen-
es which these local taxes are raised and xpended to defray, are for Jails, Penitenti aries, Bridewells, Lanatic Asylums, County and Town Officers, including Police, repair purposes of a local description. Supposing hen, all these local taxes, including the tolls amount only to 18 millions, this sum ad from duties \&c., as scen already, will give he sum of 70 millions. It may here be remarked, that a large proportion, probably os paid by the labouring classes, certainly lasses combined. Here, again, the nobility and other aristecracy have the great pecun
ary advantage over all the other order hough so far better able to bear the charg appear from statements contained in one of osscision, that in some parts of the H m Kingdom, if not in others, or in all, as in o say the leazt, great extravagances an those authorities, seem to be instances of the
kind. "Prisons, have hal expended upon hem sums beyond all conception in extra vagance. The Reading Jail, eosting $£ 220$
er prisoner, Millbank $£ 500$ per prisoner ver prisoner, Millbank $£ 500$ per prisoner
York, enlarged at the prodigious expense of the Poor Law Administration, are $£ .9$, , xul or masters and matrons, School-masters an nistresses ; Chaplains $\mathbf{x}^{2} 99,431$; Medical O becrs, $£ 124,532$, and even nurses $£ 2161$."

## poor rates.

The next department, or species of taxa , which presents iteelf for examination and remark, is the rating for the relief of paupers. On this important and harrassing subject, there is, probably, at the present
ime, more general dissatisfaction and complaining, in the United Kingdom, than re laining, is the United Kingdom, than r arding any other part of the load
hroughout the Kingdom, has already been tated in a previous letter, millions: the actual number in England and Vales and Scotland, in 1848, having bee 104,182 , as appeared by a return made he House of Commons. It is not probabl hat the number in those three countries ess at the present time; and the proportio Ireland being added, will doubtless mak up the full number of three millions. The hole annual expense of the relief or sup port of this enorinous multitude, is estimate rom public returns, and on other good
nuthority, at about 12 millions sterling. If all the rest of the population, being about 3 millions, were actually rate-payers, the mount might not seem to be very oppresive, but it i: $q$ re tly different. Taking the werage of 6 to a family, these 23 millions
moreover, large number
who themselve armbers of the population from poverty and other circumatives, yet not, or do not pay any suchat been estimated, and is stated in one valion
authority, in my posesision, anthority, in my posseswion, that there are
in England, about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ million of houses, on erism is levied. Suppose thelief of purnperism is levied. Suppose that in Ireans assessed in like unanner, the whole number, throughout the Kingdom, will be $3 t$ milliyn ol houses and rental, to bear and definy titu 12 millions of pounds, already stated as the whole public expense for the relied of pur
perism. If it could be equalized or averaye in this way, according to the number an ental of houses, the burthen would nos be so great, in a large majority of cascu, but kneh is not, and cannot be done. In some of the
agricultural parts, and even is many of the agricultural parts, and even in many of the maratively low, while in most of the com Lowns, especially in the manufacturing cifor as well as in soine of the acricultural torm and dietricts, the rates are extremely oppressively high. They vary, of course, in number of paupery places, according to the oopulation liable to the rates. From infurnation I received, it appears that the rate are assessed, in yeneral, if not invariably,
on tuoo thirds of the rental. The first precive or authentic intormation I received, as to the extent and pressure of the taxation for pau-
perism, was in the tonn of Sunderland, in perism, was in the town of Sunderland, in
the county of Durhan. Being on a vis here, in the autumn of 1848, I was informe by a respectablemse-hoder, that their poot
tax was then at the rate of 19 s in the pound, assessed on the two thirts of the rent. Ac-
cording to this, whicre a rent wa, f6o the
askesment would be on £40 of it, and would, at such rate of 1 ? ampun to $8: 3$. I was
very particular in enquiring of him as po hii point so that there might be no miapap-
prehension or mistake. In pros) of the cor hat upwards of a year afterwand, I was
wain in the same town; and oae of the
persons who kept the tenperance hotel where 1 lodecu, informed me, that the ir rent was
£2t, and that their poor's rate for tle year whomated to athout $\pm 18$, and the: other
ratcis and taxes to aboat $\& 7$, making $£ 20$ in
all, or nemly Leicester, which containg is popmation of about 60 thousand, a harge manufuturer
there, and who was one of the Board of
Guardians, or Commisciorors of the poor, informed me, that they were then daily re-
lievia, from the poors funds, fron 12 to 14 housand persons; and that the poor rates, mounted to atout 16 . in the poand on the
two thirds of the rental. In Boltoni in Lary cashire in the Autum of 1849 , the poor's
rates, as I was cresibly informed, were 10s. In the pound, on "rack rent," that is, on the
whole amount of rent paid. Iit the larg Wwn of Nottingham. in 1848, the same ratewere from 10. bid to 1.5 in the pound, on
the two thirds of the rental. Other simitar mstances might be piven, as to England, but
these may saftice, to give some view of the the agricultural parithes and tistricts of that country, the poor's rates, in the years above
mentioned, were from is un to jos and 12 od in the poond, assessent on the two thirds of rent. A return mate to Parliament, in he number of paupers relicvel, ind the ex penditure for their rehe, in the fotomin
cities and towns, repectively, during the eix months which cnled the 25th of March 1848 , namely-In Bolton 16,004 pupers, a
cost of $£ 12,689$, (the whole porulation of the town being about 60 thonsand) in Brayord, about the same pophation in ald
39,759 paupers-or nearly two thirds of the population,-at a cost of $\pm 1 \overline{7}, 126$; in Hal Ifax,-about 30 thousand of a population in
all- 17,950 paupers, at a cost of $\& 8,869$ : in Leeds,-population, about 120 thousanik-pool,-poutation about 300 thousand27,982 paupers, at $: 3: 3,323$; Manchoupers
population about 400 thousand,-pauper
91,702 , at $£ 44,910$; in Nottingtann,-po 4,702, at $£ 44,910$; in Nottinghan,-po
pulation ahout 90 thousan $,-2,232$ paupers, at $£ 11,451 ;$ in Stockport.-population about
60 thousand, -25.563 paupers, at the cost of $£ 17,329$.
 pron Earland. The fullowing statistical in- the close of his mendicat existence: befure Shas increased in some of those places, and, havas, to the public. He has been retura in consequence, how the burthen of taxation notiing; he has been nursed for nothing; dive their retee, has also been rapidly aug-1 he has been clothed for nothing; he has been mested. A.cording to the ammal Report of
the Board of supervison for $18 \$ 8$, it appears, the phe the sum expeuded on the poor in ${ }^{-5}$ Sot-
that land, in the yar ending lot of January, d d 1, it of Fubruary 1846, it was $£ 29.5,233$, beint an increase in ten years, of 124,190 .
In tar year cading 14 th of May 1847, it In the year eadiag 1 th of May 1847, it
wis atim, 13 , being an increase in one
vime of $21 \%, 633$. In the year i849, it vin',
wat with in theing an the yease, as compar-
ont with the preceling year, of $£ 110,419$,
 of Fhemry 184 , of 249.102 . Of this large


 know. lat themmer of luty beng in


 sins, and inheritanye a anong thenu which are canctified by faith that is in me."-Acts xixi, 18 .
Chi oaverted Ministery have been the bane of the Charch.
Not conly must religion be obtained liy the Christian Miniver to qualify him for his work but he must reidin it, he must live under its con-
stant indhence, and its savour must be folt in all his ministrations. All the writers of the New personal religion when they permed their respecLive epistles, When Paul wrote his epistle to lo lave peace with Gond through our Lord Jesns
we hast." When he wrote to the Ephesians he used similar lad heawe wrote to the Ephesiavs he th whon we bave ro-
denption demption through his Liout the forgivinese of


 in number.

1. A compecent knowledge of the Gospel the $y$
 2. A sanctified intheace of that Gopel in the cir
hearts. This shey reecivel on the day Pente-






 Ie must himself fist be awakened to a sence of been chowen "Cheirotonethes,"," that is, "elec-
 prayeth;", he nust "walh away his sins, calline, With their grace: i. e., with their contributions.


 this hasiness.
Here the fint movement or election was with o keep the two great requisites in view; namely Conecrsion and qualification:-" men full of the The Chumb aurd wisdom.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The Churh callevt the "multitude" "chooe } \\
& \text { even men, and set them lefore the A postless. }
\end{aligned}
$$ fere the anthority of the nembers terninated The apperintment was with the Apostles- fow "her," the Apostlos, "prayed" and haid their The ortination of Rarnalas and Saul is a romarkable enee in point. The convervion of Soul Acts xi. 24. "Ile was a mond man and full of tho Holy Ghoot and of tainh." Nevertheless they must both be appointed and set apart in the re-

mular way for the grent work of preaching the (iarpel to the Gicentiles Ank interesting ang ocount
of this is found in the beginning of the thirtenth of this is found is the beginning of the thirteenth
rhapter of Acta, where in v., we leann, there
were five persons who were simply called "Procere five persons who were simply called "Prophets and Teachers;" these five persons were,
Brnalas," " Nimeon," "Lucius," "Manaen," and "Soul." V. 2., "As they ministered to the
Lorll, and fasted, the Holy Gihost said, Separate Lorl, and fasted, the Holy (Ghost said, Separate
me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I From this we see, 1. That the "Holy Ghoot"
had "called" them to a "work," more extenhad "called "them to a "work," more exten-
sive than that in which they werce theni ngaged.
, 2. The Holy spart command "Manaen" to separate nnd seet them apprt to that work. 3. That "they," Simeon, n hich doubtlese the whole Church poived) "then "Laid their hands on them and sent them away."
Thus these distinguished Ministers, Barnabas and Paul, besidess being called of God and possosesing the required gits, had also the special ap-
probation of the Church and its Ministers: and probation of the Church and its, Ministers: and
that any Church be Apostolical, the Ministers Thereof must te called of Giod; they must have
the sanction of the Church, and be properly set apart to the work, "with, the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery." 1 Thin. iv, 14 .
IV. The fourth evidence of the ministeriat call iv, Fruit Byy the fruit of a Alinister's labour ia
meaut his success in the conversion of souls to meant his success in the conversion of souls to
(Goul or in the edification of lis Church. When Saul of Tarsus was called into the work of the ministry, he was tok ty the Head of the Church
that hiss work among the Gentiles, was, (Sce Acts
 and in the great truths of the glonipus Gospel; to turn them from darkness so light," from heathen-
ism to Christiauity ; "from the poteer of Satan ism to Christianty; "from lon poteer io satan
unto Giod," from the turaddom of silu, to the libero ty of the children of God; "What they may re-
ceive furyivensss of sins," pardon for anl their past trausprevsions; "and inherilance among To produre effocts hike these, the Apostles hahoured, and preached, and suffered and died.
And they did nuci latoour in vain, for vast multicodes through therr instrum entality were enlightwiona (God has called into the ministry, employs all his taleats and beude all his energies to produre the saine results. And the eame resnits do
sill follow the laboura of the faithful Christinn sill follow Che labours of the faithful Chistian
Miniter. True it is that the sucess of the faith-
 mot alwayo cual; ; yet in every case where God
hisy gileil a man to the work of the Ministry niil the convorted to Cioul : in some instances, at "w. Le will be enabied to nay, "For the neal of ny Aportle sip, are ye in the Lord," or, "Ye That of al men. Church, and Fruits, are nece wary to constitute a seriptaral a all to the work of the ministry. For witi.unt the first, " Grace," a man is mo-
wily wifit firr the work ; without the second, "Giik." be is mentally incompetent ; without the Uiril, bie way wonld be "hediged up with thorns;"
and without the fourth, " $F$ ruit," he would labour ind vinh antll spend his strength for nought.
$\qquad$ pudoning mercy, but a live measure of peroonat ruigion and divine influtace, for he should be - full of the It,ly

in tha hamber operei in which her now movea
 went:

 and

## (1) $\operatorname{situan}$ 2 Notices

Rev. and Dear Sir, -One of the most inte resting departments of your valuable paper, is that dievoted to religious bio raphy, and is one ing relatives and friends. Should you deem the
following obesrvations relative to a beloved sis ter, suitable for "The Wesleyan," its early in sertion will greatly oblige, sir. Yours truly,

1. Mrs. Phgere Ans Harrison, wife Henry Harrison, Esq, of Maccan, in this county napoiis she was brought to a saving kno napoois. Gie was a rought to a saving know-
ledge ot God, at a porracted meeting held at
Maccan in the year 1843, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Chrisection
Lockhart. Although we have no particular re cord of the religious exercises of her mind, pre vious to this bleseed change, yet is evident, that
she feared the Lord from her youth, and ere she feared the Lord from her youth, and ever manifested a pleasure in the ordinances of God' husband was made partaker of the grace of God at the same time with herself, and both offered the Maccan Chapel, and there entered into tle union with the Church of God, which wa to be broken off again-to all eternity. affectionate solicitude, and wared argely in thair appropriate ordinance of baptism, to Him who
said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not
of Ging thus made happy in the pardoning love for the heavenly Caiaan, resolving to watch over one another in love, and endeavour to promote each other's spiritual welfare while in this wil derness world
event, Mrs. Hbout two years anter this happy event Mrs. He was brogh very low on a ted
affiction. Her mind, however, state of perfect peace and serenity, having no
desire for life or death but desire for life or death, but to be found doing or
suffering the will of her blessed soviour. She suffering the will of her blessed Baviour. She
was raised up in answer to prayer, and again
cheerfill went an er to make those of her household happy and comfortable. Her natural disposition was amia ble and cheerful, and when sancifified by the grace of God, was eminently caleulated to en$\underset{\text { Mrs }}{ }$ Harainer
best, and early in the wint suddenly left wittout a servant settled on the lungs, and terninated her valuable lire, to the great grief of her bereaved hushand
and infant family. How mysterious are the of God! surely they are past finding out by In reviewing the
In reviewing the last few noments of our dear glance at some of the most promineut features of her religious experience. fhad the privilese visting her very early in her affiction, and saw in what manner she met the premonitory warning. All was calm, humble and dignified. "I am in the Lords sand,", she said-"He will do
with me as seemeth him troch." I revice to say that her state of grace was far before that of this generality of Christian professors that I ha been called to visit. Most of them, I fear. . be found in a measure " "slumbering or sleeping
when the intimation is given, "Mehold, thie
Biden Bidegroom cometh." Such, however, was not the case with our late sister. I embraced every
opportunity of visiting her, and always found it a blessing to my own soul. Several of her fricinds visited her during the period referred to. and all bear the same delightfal testimony of the errico
of God manifested in her. To one beloved brother she seid, "I have had two severe ampictions before this, but $I$ did not feel them as $I$ now do.
Then I felt some wish to live for the sale of $m y$ dear family, but now my will is so fally swal-
lowed up $i$ in the will of Gol lowed up in the will of God, that $I$ feel as happy
and comfortable in this affiction able to go about my orion nery duties." Thus vietory for a dying mother to be ahle thus to exate husband and five infant clumblent affectionwonders grace can do.
er friends had been Io crisis in her case to which ense anxiety. As her female friends beran to assemble she called one of them to her and said afraid to see $\mathbf{a}$ persoon die. Ithink I slaill not
survive this stragzle-but I am not aftraid of death
-don't tou leave me if you see I Iam dying.'
The The Lorl was pleased to bring her through of testifying of his poodness for opportunity longer. Early ons Sabbath morning, March hnd,
she awoke her husband and assured him that she she awoke her husband and assureel him that she
was dying, and after making a few remarks on was dying, and after making a few remarks on
familymatters proceeded to prepare his mind
for the apptoaching trial. family matters, proceeded to prepare his mind
for the appoanhing trial She spoke in the
most delightral manner of the consolations which the religion of Jesus now afforded her, and then
proceaded in E solemn and affectionate manner proceaded in E solemn and affectionate manner
to address her family and friends with reference to address her family and friends with reference
to their eternal interests, charging them (especito their eternal interests, charging them (espe
ally her classsmates) to meect her in heave
which she felt confident would he the che It was my privilege to see her about ten o'clock
that morning. She spoke in a humble and conChat morning. She spoke in a humble and con-
fident manner of the goodness of the Lord to her. and of menner of the ofodiness of thenly inheritance, aspring me that she had no fear, except some advised her net to think upon the subject, but to
leave herself wholly in the hands of the Lord leave herself wholly in the hands or the Lori
This was a moost blesed interview; I coull scarcely realize the fact that she was dying, she appeared so tranquil and happy, that it appeared to me for moment unlike a death-bed sce After the morning service I again repaired Che chamber where this child of God was to en
counter the last enemy. Oh $!$ how changed her appearance in that short time. She had endured apteranee
threedreadful paroxysms of pain and was evi-
ently dently fast approaching her eternal rest. She said she did not think she could endure another ord would take her to Himsel
After I had left the room she desired that which I cheerfully did. She named him for my self in token of her gratitude (as she expressper
it for the attentions 1 had shown her during her fliction-a more solemn and affecting scene bad left her she requested her husband to ases her in singing - " Yll praise my Maker while C 've
breath" \&ce. I saw her again atter the services of the day, and found her strugqling vith the monster Death," surely it was a migity com-
省 with her in the furnace, though so intensely
heaten. Alttle affer midnight the conflict ter minated, and we doubt not she entered into the joy of her Lorl; being in the 40th year of her rain ! but ts her afflicted family how great and Irreparable the loses : Next to her bereaved
husband none feels it more sensibly than eld husband none feels it more sensibly than old
Mr. Harri.-now in his eighty-ninth year, and to Mr. Harri- now in his eighty-ninth year, and to
whom she has manifested the kindness of a daughter.
On the
mortal remains were committed to the silent tomb-amid the tears and friendly expressions
of a concourse of her neighbours-to await the ast trumenerts of somn seound. The occasion was mproved trom 1 st Thess. iv. $18-16$. "Let us
mot sorrow as those without hope for them whics leep in Jesus.
2. Died, at the resilence of her sister, Mrs Charlee Wright, Liverpool, - Everce, wilow of
he late John R . Boykr of Halifax in the year of her aze. Her conversion to Got tol
place at the time when Hel place at the time when Halifax was visited with
that most malignant scoure, the cholera. Sinc then she had been a consistent member of the Wesleyan Church, and adlorneld the doctrine of
God her Saviour. About a a month before exchanged "mortality for life" she partook of the
 thouyh she had to suffer much and long under she felt that the Son of God was with her in the dirnace, and deiighted to repeat over the followa slight alteration of a word, dictated by her
"Labour is ret and pain is
Death to her harl long ceased to be clad in terror ; she desired to depart and be with Christ
which is far better, knowing that shee had building of Gol, an house not madie with hands eternalin the heavens. A few moments befor I am qoing home." Her affectionate sister Mrs. Wright said, "I hope to meet you sis hea
'en,"-" yes, yes," was her reply en, ""yer, "es,", was her
weetly fell asteep in Jesus.
"Even so them also which sleep in Jesus shall . Rictardiv Widdall. Lierpool, April $9 t h, 18.11$
TJThe Temperance Telegraplh published at proved form and dress. It is a very neat and prefful paper, and we hope the efforts of the spirited proprietor to gratify the taste of the
public will receive a coirespondiag remunerative

THE WESLEYAN.

# Malifax, Saturday Morning, May 3, 1891. 

## CRRISTLAN AGGRESSITELESS.

Curistianity is not only a remedial scheme tion and to restore him to holiness and happine throughout the entire period of his never-ceasing existence, but, as a system of purity and truth, it essentially and necessarily opposed to sin and quiescently defensive only-this were to manifest on its part a consciousnesss of innate imperfec tion. It presents itself on the arena of conflict clothed with all the dreaded attributes of inces sant, omnipotent power and activity. Its FousDER came into our world on his high and holy mission as the Redeemer of man for the avowed Whilst on earth he uncompromisingly maintained the warfare, and gave no quarter to the malignant foe. His whole history was a development of the principle of opposition ; and after his dewas coutinued command. Never were heroic fortitude, courage and action more strikingly displayed by men,
than they were by the primitive champions of he Cross. They counted no trial too great, no suffering too intense, no sacrifice too severe, in
the maintenance and extension of the cause they had espoused.
The example both of Christ and his. Apostles is left on the inspired record for the admonition, guide, and imitation of the men of this generation.
With that example before them, pusillanimity in the cause of God, of Truth and Holiness is unseemly and criminal. Patience to endure the soffs of ungodly men, and even the severest invent, or satanic malice could prompt, and demonized human power could execute - courage o confront the mightiest armies of the foedauntless bravery in turning "the battle to the tility to the powers of darkness, whether found in the spirit-form of infernal fients or in the more palpable form of human anturonists,-are preThe Crucified and of The Apostolic Martyes should inspire and call into vigorous ercise.
They who imagine that the only or principal position, creatly err. Their conctan a delensive great desizn are meaque indeed-aliorether unworthy of its true spirit and nltimate destiny.In the time of danger, when the eany is mar-
shalling his forces, and prontly defving the host of the living God, when he

## wonted efforts to extend his ualoiy dominion

 and place his galling yoke on the neck of Nallions. to bis anti-cluistian and satisty his lordly ambition, he, who would prove recreant to the sovereign claims of Truth ani shrink from playing the man, from acting the pert of a true Chisisian, deserve, the name of coward, and to wear the stizma on his forehead.Let this, then, be our answer to those who papal system. Conscience has clains paramount to all others. The truih of God imperatively requires opposition to error. The honour due to
Christ as the "one Mediator between God and men" cannot be divided with priests and bishops. The sufficiency of Sacrel Scripture cannot be conceded to the vain assumptions of Tradition.to erring cannot be given to aagels and saints. The mother of Christ, according to the flesh, cannot be ex-
alted to an equality with the Divine Son. The keys of heaven cannot be transferred from Hin "who openeth and no man shutteth, and shutteth and no man openeth," to the hands of Peter.
The human doctrine of justification by the merit The human doctrine of justification by the merit
of vorks cannot be substituted for the Divine doctrine of justification by faith in Chris. The erection of a store-house of merits fiom the sup-
posed supererogatory works of "miserable sinners" and "unprofitable servants" cannot be allowed to compensate for the delinquences of
nctorious offenders. The creation of an imarinar Purgatory, over the flames of which a privileged
order of men are said to hold uncontrolied power,

Cannot be permitted for the purpose of tyran
nising over conscience, and, throuch the the living and the horrors of the dvine, to shep exhausted coffers and maintain the dread power and influence of the Charch.
briefly referred, the to which we have here fundamental errors, and therefore is found in direct antagonism to the. Scriptures of Truth All who entertain supreme regard to The Worl of God must oppose her dangerous errors. They cannot with impunity occupy a neutral position
in this controversy with Anti-Christ. ." He that not with mè is "uinst me", says Christ that we deny IIim, he will deny us," says the Apostle. "Come out of her, my people," says a voice from
heaven, "that ye be not partakers of her sind and that ye receive not of her plagues. For he sins have reached unto heaven, and Gorl hath reand commonds no christian man is at liberty to reject. They point out his duty, and it is at his peril if he disobey. Better to locywife with a
clear consecme and the approbation of heaven than to live and be found fighting arainst Gond. tianity, then, is a system of aggression-of hotility against sin and error. Nor can it be
divested of this essential characteristic. Surrounding itself with accumnlated power, it will contmue, as ages roll onwarl, to wage the "holy
war," until Magnism, Mahomed uism, Popery, and every other srstem of superstition and false
religion,, ,y which men are now held in shall be totally subverted and destroyed, and its of man. For Christ " put all enemies ander his feet."
vora scotia bible societt The thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of this honHall in this City on Tuesday evening. The at tendance was numerous and highly respectable, evincing a suitable appreciation of the object of
the Society, the universal diflusion of the word of Gol, without note or comment.
Johnet Chair was occupied by the Hon. J. W. ercises har been conducted opying devotional exintroduced the business by a brief and approSecretary, S. L. Shannon Escl., which presented a synopcis of the operations of the Parent Society, nin of the Nova Scotia Branch, during the past highly interesting and encoaraging. A series of Resolutions were brought forward end adopted, after effective addresses by their respective movers and seconders. The number of resolntions rendered it incumbent on some of the
speakers to compress their observations within such limits as perhaps impaired the effect which might have been produced by more expansion of thought and sentiment.
If we may be permitted to discriminate where fiom the so goo, we may refer to the aldresses Mr. Maturin, and Mr. In agent of the N. S. Society, as being well-adapted to edify, and excite to continued exertion in this great and benevolent movement. As we hope an abstract of the Report, we shall not at present extend our observations, except to state the gratifying facts that the rcceipts and issues of the Society are steadily angmenting, and that the
Parent Society, with its wonted liberality, has appropriated $£ 100$ sterling for the coming year toward the continual eaployment of the travel-
ling agent, the result of whose past zealons and indefatigalle exertions now presents sirty-seven indefatigable exertions now presents sixty-seven
Ausiliaries, Braches, and Associations in the Province of Nova Scotia, promoting in their re spective localities the distribution of the Holy
Scrin res.
Tro ef firiends of evangelical truth and Pro test unt unity, it was gratifying to see on the plat-
form the Clergy of the Episcopal Church, the Chur h of Scotland, the Free Church, the Pres Cherian Church of Nova Scotia, the Wesleyan Church, mind the Bappist Church, manifesting Christ, and their veneration for his revealed and saving truth. "Union is strength"
"The public collection in aid of the Society' funcs was £11 2 s. ©d., being in advance of the
,
denennest
to have ser
kind in
in

To the Wesleyan Ministers of the N. S. Districh Revd, and Dear Brethren,-Yurwill have the goods of Chapels, Panoname Howe peds of Chapels, Panonage Honses, or other
Property on your respective Circuits, with a correct statement of the Debs, Income, \&c., and the nemes of soccessorsointment, and such of ther appre fornation as may be necessary to place before the Meeting the present state of our Church property throughout the Province.
In the next number of The Wesleyran, I hope at the recent session of the Le rislature, incorno rating the respective Trasts, providiag remedies for defective Deeds, and making what I trest will prove useful provisons for the future mose conve-
nientereation aud perphuation of Trusts for our Cbarch parpozes. To the acil bey to eall your
carefal atention, and that of the Tru fees and other: c oneerned. I am, Reva and Daar Brethren

## Halifux, $A_{i}$ mil 30 , 18.51. Fmmmentivass

Protestant Movements of the Week.
Foremost, pe.haps ne+ less in importance than
in order of time, anc ngst the onti-papal den onstrations which have mar, the noble assemblaga at ILas in, son Wednestlay
evening. The inhathitants of that boron lad sereral opportunities aflorded them for the
declaration of their sentiments, since the comnent newly six months ano; and on every oo-
casion the unmistakeable expression of their casion the unmistakeable expression of their
views was sich as might naturally be expected from those in whose vicinty Popery is more
largely ant: undisguis dy doveloped than in
most other localities in the soath of Encland, and most ther hocalities in the soath of Encland, and
who, consequently, can testify that like the other "to be hated" it "needs but to be seen." The to have surpassed all former movemenis of the Kind in that vicinity, in the numbers which
composed the assemblage, the ${ }^{\text {ractical }}$ chatacter of the speaking, and the hearty enthusiasm
which blendel toretber the ciiverse elements of which blended toretber the wiverse elements of
different religious creeds and all shades of putty
politiss into one unanimo'ts and energetic expolitiss into one unanimors and energetic ex
presision of the determination of the vho.e to preserve unimpaired the aberties enjovad
every Protestant subject of the Britsh Crown.
Wesleyan Methotismar ${ }^{-1}$ the Hose of Commons were worthily 1rpresented 1 y Jasys public man-to the Lonlor organization of a
general Protestant Defence Association. We hope to sce that united borl, agreed upon
the principles of its Leagu,, and puting
those further delay. The country ourlat to bear its
voice, and the creat orrans of public voire, and the great organs of public opinion
and intelligence, to disseminate its Manifesto, be-
fore Easter. The Thaniows meetinr, ;zelf, is in fome respect, harily to be considered as a de-
monstration of local fealirg merely, as, not oaly had some of the speak- is no nore di:ect con-
nection with the locality than that arising from nection with the locality than that
the invitation to atteml end as ist at
ings, but the mecting
the first of a projectel
the irst of a projected serices, which vili shootiy test the correctness of the statconent hazirded by
some honourable gentlemen, tia: the .eeling of the conntry on the papal questicn $w_{i s}$ tuit subsiding.
Tha zaeat metropolitan borongh of Lambeth,
too, has just given forth a clorious iterance. The Yoo, hask just given forth a clorious yiterance. The
nobie roon at the Horns, though yacked as it hal noble roon at the Horns, though packed as it hall
seldom been before, was unalie to accomamopressel to witness and the of pret in the pro eed-
ings, which were presided oret by the veteran champioa of Protestant toothe the Eal of Win-
chels a. The United Kingoun prolably does not contain a borougb, the cchstituency of
which are divided more widely oa questions of mere party politics, than that of Lambeth, yet
here every discordant note was huslici, the influence of every antagonistic element neutral-
ised, aud the feclings and energins of all combined and absorbed in their one great and grand Our readers will not have forgotten the noble
meeting at Freemasons' Hall in Derember last, meeting at Froemasons' Hall in Derember last,
at which an address to the Queen from the laity at which an address to the Quecn. from the laity
of the Chrrch of Er.gland was agreed on. The aldress subsequently received thr signetures of above three hundred thousand lay niembers of the Church, including some hupireds of the
members of both Louse. oi Pariament. Her Majesty hav just written to the licibishop of
Canterbury. through the medium of the Home Canterbury, through the medium of the Home
Secretary, transmitting the addre \& for the consideration of his Grace, the Areh of Wales, and expressing her convic
will unite "in the end deavour, hy
ercise of their anthrity ard influe be purity and simplicity of the fith and woshli
of our Reformed Church, and to reconcile dif ou theis own hecravehy, and coldly overlooked the
ferances among its members injurious to its peace hicher motives whichongit to have nerved them and nsefulness."
The caution which it is necessary to observe in Wording of all such documents emanating from
the Sovereign, causes the Royal letter to be
 adopted in the original address, endorses the sentiments which it contained relative to the Tractarian teaching and practises prevailing so laryely
in the Established Church. The transmiselion in the Established Church. The transmission
of the doenment, with her Majesty's letter from of the doenment, with her Majesty's letter from
which we have quoted, is in purport, an tion that immediate attention be paid to its paid to its praver
Thongh nof
Thongh not exactly falling nnder the designa-
tion of the "Protestant movements" tion of the "Protestant movements" which have
marked the week, the moveuents-not simply tovarl, but-to Rome, of certain parties whio once were called Protestant, cannot be consideret out of place here. No less than seven cles sp.
men of the Establishment, in or near Leeds, and some twelve or fitteen lav members of their whom such men are the teachers.-problicly renouncel " the faith once delivered to the saints,"
and proclaimed their adoption of the in and proclaimed their adoption of the idoatry
and superstition of the apostate charch whose Gool is the Pope, in a hold. on Thursiay whas, in
that town. Mire lately still, the eller tivother of the Bishop of Oxford is stated to have similarly fallen : and on Sanday last, Archldeacon Man-
ning. his Lordkhips brother-in-law under ning. Wis Lordchip's brother-i-n-law, under went, at
the Romish Catiedral, in Lambeth, the ritus of initiation into the same
Watchanan, April 9th.

## The Eipiscopal Add ezs.

 Me ichester, not being of the numl,m,--have at
length spoh non nome part of the Tractarin here-
sy. With , he ecoute

mon wse." So far goole The innovators scerve a far more se vere criticisn than can be fom! in
this dzcument, eal even if so criticisel their zeal might rather havo been fanned up into a more
intense fervonr. Mon who will lazary a chik, intense fervonr. Mon who will hazarl a childs
"tom;oral fe" church and dren hing it in water, weether thn suffer any uncertainty as to the comurunication
of spiritual ifie by an insufficient preantity of that

 We.k. Ai such a time, the bust thinss that can
be sain abut mere ritual exce ses are too little,
The doctivine of The doctine of sacram atal wree lies at plices and ce nilisticks a miserable waste of the Archisishops and Bi iopos to discountenanee they written which conld give uanhiage to thooe
whin olit, while they a knowlede them dves o have rezander the entire controve:


Palvation by acaraments, any more $t^{\prime}$ an V.antim
 R.fontation, rertainly we should have ha
Prot stant Church in Enclamd. But now,
adititon tothis proclaimed indifference to

 not currupted, with the Clanech w'ich she
heretfore dennunced as i.iolatrous rud
christian. The folly oif amostolical suce nay have led them into the reat $r$ colly if in
ng down to their Clerey a Fin nish preniss, aldising them to ergee on to a h mish c.
ion, and of far the defertivenens of their
clical nay be broaght under th. slade of an
 formed Clarch first utter compecls on lese a The
$\qquad$ the whole question of ritan! t, a afre aff ir


The Liverpool Courier announces that Capt of Glasgow, has accepted the command of the seamship Great Britain, which is expected to mps acrose we Aluantic ia ure Majesty in Exthihition is to be opened by Her Majesty in state, on the 1st of May-the publict
be excluded until the ceremony is over. will be 30,000 troops within 5 miles of Hyde Warke
Phe
Tidenin widening. The Bishop of Exeter proposes the convening of a "Diocesan Synod." Proposes the Lady Franklin is again fitting out the " Prince Albert "." for a voyage to the Arctic, in search o
the missing expedition the mussing pappedition.
Lord Londondery, it is sadd, Lord Londonderry, it is said, has been endea-
vouring to induce the President of $F$ France to $r e$
lease Ander vouring to induce th
lease Abdel Kader.
The oflic
The otficial return of the revenue for the quar-
ter ending April 5th shows
 nue in hand $£ 2,75,619$.
Governmet
Government is deterinined to change the pre sent rnote of the British Mail-packetse to and
from the United States. The packets will not
discontinuc discontinue running from nnd to Liverpool; but $\mid$ they will be ordered to eall at Holy head in going ing and landing the mails. Subscriptions are being netively raised for the Loandshment of a tribunal of commerce in Londonn.
Great
ireat alterations will shorty take place in the
dress of the army. It is in contemplation to su$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { persede the scarlet shell jacket of the infantry hy } \\ & \text { a frect. enoat of the sa. ne colour and }\end{aligned}\right.$

 to reduce the naval foreess in the Mediterranean
from $f$ fee sail of the line to four suil of the line Trom five sail of the line to four snil of the line.
Her Majesty England to be paid off
The necounta from all parts of Ireland show
that emigration is, otill proceeding on The Britigy forces hind obtained a decieive victory over the Kaffirs at Kat River, till there wae
little prospeet of a apeedy ternination of the war. little prospeet of a ppeedy terminntion of the war.
Trade is dull in Franee. Wheat is atill Inwer in the agriecultural districte. Raw sisk has receded in price. The Assembly has granted 200,
000 franen to celebrate the anniversary of the Re000 franes to colebrate the anniversary of the Re-
public. The Press faveurable to the Ministry, urges a presentation of pelitione for a revision of
the Constitution. The President han changed many of the indicial fonetionaries in the depart-
ments. The Conervatures trinmphs in tho Municipal Electiong recently held
in Cabalonuroux, fadre, , Nud the Abe. in Chalenuroux, thde, And the Aube The Eerlin against the Austrian annex ation selema. Ruseie
han likewieo desired that all the Germen. Steles has like wiee desired that all the German States It in stated that the Austrian Gov

| It in kated that the Austrian Government io |
| :--- | The Government demande from Sardinia, a pasenge

France.
France.
Russin is expected to evacuate the Danubian
principalities on the 27 h inst. An inanrrection, headed by the Duke of Sal.
danha, broke out at Cintra - insurgents 5000 itrong Negociations have been entered into between Austria, Tuscany, and the States of the Church,
祭r the construction of a railway between Rome.
and Vienna, which will give an uninterrupted nnd Vienna, which will give an unintorrupted
railway communicaion from Rome to Bologna. railway communicaiion from Rome to Bologna,
Austria will nndertake thin line, provided the projocted line from Bologna to Rome, A neons,
nud St. Umbrin in given up. Ry this means, the harbours of Trieste and L, eqhurn will undertake the transpart of goods to the Roman Siates, from
the railway communication with Northers and Midlandaprovi?.ere. an Austrian fleert greatly occupies the attention
of the Fimpern. It is currently reported that A ustria trae nffered to purchane the whole of the German fict
The lave ateamer arrived at Marveillea from
Alexandrian hrings the rumout of a fur ndabie inintection having taken place in the province of
Sennar, in Egrt. The tronps of the Viceroy re reporied th have been defeated by the inour-
romis. Fresh troops bad been ordered to the thentre of the insurrection The insurrection in Bnsnia is nearly quellec. Immense damage has been done in Sicily by a Some ciaturbances atill continue in Turkiah
Sorm. A Frencll Company has obtained a contract with gna. . On the 30th ult. the Pope performed the ceremony of the benetietion of the Golden Rose in
the Chapel of the Vatican:. india rerruins undisturbed. A skirmish had Kien place at Burgow, in the mountains near jubreqiment, in which the former were defeated From China the acenunts aste that the morde
rers of Decusta had been taken. Four piratical junks bad been captured. he ohiect of which wan th murourite of the army Bahator The general in a favourite of the army,
whorr the conspiatiors endeavoured to gain
in the humbler sphere in which he now moves. | survive this struggle-but $I$ am not aftraid of death
If one or more of the above requisites are wanting, he should pause before he rushes into a work so momentous, lest he should run without being
sent : but if they continue, let them all take cousent: but if they continue, let them all take couand to such a one, the Apostle's instruction to approved unto God, a workman that needeth not truth."
ashamed, rightly dividing the woid
Phlologos.

## (1)bituatn 2Notices

Rev. and Dear Sir,-One of the most interesting departments of your valuable paper, is that devoted to religious biography, and is one
that is sure to be read with interest by sorrow ing relatives and friends. Should you deem the following obesrvations relative to a beloved sis sertion will greatly oblige, sir. Yours truly,

1. Mrs. Phgere Ans Harrison, wife Henry Harrison, Esq, of Maccan, in this county, napolis. She was brought to a saving know ledge of God, at a protracted meeting held at of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Christopher
Lockhart. Although we have no particular re cord of the religious exercises of her mind, previous to this blessed change, yet is evident, that she feared the Lord from her youth, and ever manifested a pleasure in the ordinances of God's house, and in the society of God's pecple. Her husband was made partaker of the grace of Go themselves in public baptism at the same time. the Maccan Chapel, and there entered into the union with the Church of God, which was " Their beloved children shared largely in thei appropriate ordinance of baptism, to Him whio and forbid them not.
Being thus made happy in the pardoning love of God, these Christian pilgrims set out togethe one another in love, and endeavour to promote each other's spiritual welfare while in this wil derness world. About two years after this happy event, Mrs. H. was brought very low on a ted of
aftliction. Her mind, however, was kept in a state of perfect peace and serenity, having no suffering the will of her blessed Eiviour. She
was raised up in answer to prayer, and again cheerfully went on ber course of Christian, and domestic duty, striving to the utmost of her pow er to make those of her household happy and
comfortable. Her natural disposition was come and cheerful, and when sasion was amia grace of God, was eminently caleulated to enrace her to all that had the pleasure of her ac-
quaintance.
Mrs. Harrison was not of a strong constitution
at best, and being suddenly left witlout a servant at best, and being suddenly left witlout a servant
early in the winter, she too': a severe cold which settled on the lungs, and term:nated her valuab life, to the great grief of her bereaved husband and infant fanily. How mysterious are the ways of God! surely they are past finding out by
short-sighted mortals In reviewing the la
sister's sojourn on earth, I can do little our dear glance at some of the most prominent features of her religious experience. I had the privilege of
visiting her very early in her aftliction, and sa visiting her very early in her affliction, and sa
in what manner she met the premonitory warn in what manner she met the premonitory warn-
ing. All was calm, humble and dignified. " am in the Lord's hand," she said-"He will d with me as seemeth him gocd." I rejcice to say generality of Christian professors that I have
been called to visit. Most of them, I fear, will been called to visit. Most of them, I fear, will
be found in a measure "slumbering or sleeping" when the intimation is given, "Behold, the
Bidegroom cometh." Such, however, was not the case with our late sister. I embraced ever opportunity of visiting her, and always fonnd it
a blessing to my own soul. Several of her iriends a blessing to my own soul. Several of her iriends
visited her during the period referred to, and all visited her during the period referred to, and all
bear the same delightful testimony of the grim
of God manifested of God manifested in her. To one beloved brobefore this, but I did not feel them as I now do. Then I felt some wish to live for the sake of my dear family, but now my will is so fally swal-
lowed up in the will of God, that I feel as lowed up in the will of God, that I feel as happy
and comfortable in this able to go about my orönary dinties" "Patience had its perfect work." Oh! what victory for a dying mother to be able thus to ex-
press herself in view of leaving a most affectionate husband and five infant chilltren! Such
wonders grace can do We now approach her friends had been looking forward with in tense anxiety. As her female friends began to assemble she called one of them to her and said afraid to see a person die. I think I shall not
urvive this struggle-but I am not aftraid of deat
don't you leave me if you see I am dying.'
The Lord was plased The Lord was pleased to bring her through of testifying of his goodness for a few hours onger. Early on Sabbath morning, March 2nd, was dying, and after making a few remarks on vas dying, and atter making a few remarks on for the approaching trial. She spoke in the
most delightful manner of the consolations which the religion of Jesus now afforded her, and then proceeded in e solemn and affectionate manner
to address her family and friends with reference otheir eternal interests, charging them (especially her class-mates) to meet her in heav
which she felt confident would be the case. It was my privilege to see her about ten oclock that morning. She spoke in a humble and conadent manner of the goodness of the Lord ther
and of her prospects of the heavenly inheritance assuring me that she had no fear, except some apprehension that she shonld lose her reason. I
advised her not to think upon the subject, but to eave herself wholly in the hands of the Lord This was a most blessed interview; I conld appeared so tranquil, or I should rather say cheerful and happy, that it appeared to me for a noment unlike a death-bed scene.
Atter the morning service I again repaired to
the chamber where this child of God was to en counter the last enemy. Oh ! how changed her tree dreadful paroxysms of pain and was e dently fast approaching her eternal rest. She ach shock, and requested me to pray that the After I had left the room she
After I had left the room she desired that I should return to baptize her new-born infant,
whicf I cheerfully did. She named him for myself in token of her gratitude (as she expressed it) for the attentions I had shown her during her aflliction-a more solemn and affecting scene I I had left her she requested her husband to assist er in singing-" I'll praise my Maker while I've breath" \&ce. I saw her again after the services of the day, and found her struggling with the
" monster Death," surely it was a migity commonster Death," surely it was a mignty comvitt: her in the furnace, though so intensely mieaten. A little after midnight the conffict ter joy of her Lord; being in the 40th year of her ge. To our dear sister death is gain-eternal reparable the loss! Next to her bereaved Mr. Harri-now in his eighty-ninth year, and to whom she has manifested the kindness of a On the Wednesday following her death, her tomb-amid the tears committed to the silendly expressions of a concourse of her neighbours-to await the last trumpet's solemn sound. The occasion was improved from 1st Thess. iv. 18-16. "Let us
not sorrow as those without hope for them which leep in Jesus.
2. Died, at the residence of her sister, Mrs he late John R. Boyer of Halifax, in the 59th ear of her age. Her conversion to God took
place at the time when Halifax was visited with hat most malignant scourge, the cholera. Since Wesleyan Church, and adorned the doctrine of God her Saviour. About a month before she
exchanged "mortality for life" she partook of the exchanged "mortality for life" she partook of the
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and realized the truth of her Saviour's statement - "my flesh is
meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed;" though she had to suffer much and long under he felt that the Son of God was with her in the furnace, and delighted to repeat over the followa slight alteration of a word, dictated by her strong corfidence in a present Saviour-

Death toper hal long ceased to bo clat in error ; she desired to depart and be with Carist
which is far better, knowing that she had a building of Gol, an house not made with hands ternal in the heavens. A few moments before "I am going home." Her affectionate sister
Mrs Wid, Mrs. Wright said, "I hope to meet you in hea-
ven,"-" yes, yes,". was her reply, and then she en,"-" yes, yes," was her
weetly fell asleep in Jesus.
"Even so them also which sleep in Jesus shall God bring with bim."- 1 These iv, 14.
Richard Widdall.
pool, Apiril 9th, 18.51
UT: The Temperaice Telegraph published at
t. John N. B., has come to us in a new and imS. John N. B., has come to us in a new and im-
proved form and dress. It is a very neat proved form and dress. It is a very neat and
aseful paper, and we hope the efforts of the aseful paper, and we hope the efforts of the
spirited proprietor to gratify the taste of the public will receive a coirespondiag remunerative

## TIIE WESLEYAN

Malifax, Saturday Morning, May 3, 1831

## christian aggressiteness.

Christianity is not only a remedial scheme, tion and to restore him to holiness and happine throughout the entire period of his never-ceasing existence, but, as a system of purity and truth, it is essentially and necessarily opposed to $\sin$ and error in every form. That opposition cannot be quiescently defensive only-this were to manifest on its part a consciousnesss of innate imperfection. It presents itself on the arena of conflict clothed with all the dreaded attributes of incessant, omnipotent power and activity. Its Fouvmer came into our world on his high and holy
mission as the Redeemer of man for the avowe object of destroying the works of the devil.Whilst on earth he uncompromisingly maintaine
the warfare, and gave no quarter to the mali nant foe. His whole history was a developmen of the principle of opposition ; and after his departure to the regions of celestial purity, the war command. Never were heroic fortitude, courage
con and action more strikingly displayed by men than they were by the primitive champions the Cross. They counted no trial too great, no
suffering too intense, no sacrifice too severe, in the maintenance and extension of the cause the had espoused.
The example both of Christ and his. Apostles is left on the inspired record for the admonition, With thd imitation of the men of this generation. the cause of God, of Truth and Holiness is unseemly and criminal. Patience to endure the scoffs of ungodly men, and even the severest forms of torture which diabolical cunning could invent, or satanic malice could prompt, and de-
monized human power could execute - courage to confront the mightiest armies of the foedauntless bravery in turning "the battle to the gate," and persevering in demonstrations of hos
tility to the powers of darkness, whether tility to the powers of darkness, whether found
in the spirit-form of infernal fiends or in the more palpable form of human anturonists,-are preThe Cruefied and of The Apostolic Marryes should inspire and call into vigorous

They who imagine that the only or principal ttitude of Christianity is to maintain a defensive position, greatly err. Their concepiions of its
great design are meaque indeed-allorether un worthy of its true spirit and ullimate destiny.In the time of danger, when the earny is mar of the living God, when he is paiciug tow un wonted efforts to extend his uaboiy dominion, and place his galling yoke on the nock of Nations, when nothing less than tie
to his anti-chrivian and darerous power will recreant to the ambition, he, who would prove Righteousness, occupy neutal ground, or timidly shrink from playing the man, from acting the pert of a true Christian, deserves the name of
and to wear the stigma on his forehead.
Let this, then, be our answer to those wh enquire into the reasons of our opposition to the papal system. Conscience has clains paramount to all others. The truih of God imperativel requires opposition to error. The honour due
Christ as the "one Mediator between God and men" cannot be divided with priests and bishops The sufficiency of Sacrel Scripture cannot be conceded to the vain assumptions of Tradition.The prerogative to forgive sin cannot be yielde cannoty man. The worsbip of the true Goi of Christ, according to the flesh, cannot be ex atted to an equality with the Divine Son. Th "who openeth and no man shutteth, and shuttet and no man openeth," to the hands of Peter The human doctrine of justification by the meri of works cannot be substituted for the Divin
doctrine of justification by faith in Chesit erection of a store-house of merits from the su posed supererogatory works of "miserable
ners" and "unprofitable servants" cannot allowed to compensate for the delinquences notorions offenders. The creation of an imarinar Purgatory, over the flames of which a privileger
order of men are said to hold uncontrolied power
annot be pervittel tor nising over conscience, and, through the fears of exhausted coffers and maintain the dread power and influence of the Church.
On all the points, to which we have here briefly referred, the papal Church has adopted
fundamental erross, and therefore is found in fundamental errors, and therefore is found in
direct antagonism to the Scriptures of Truth. All who entertain supreme regard to The Worl of God must oppose her dangerous errors. They cannot with impunity ocenpy a neutral position is not with me is agyoinst mes," says. Christ. "If is not with me is agrinst ne," says Christ. "If
we deny Him, he will deny us," says the Apostle. Come out of her, my people," says a voice from
heaven, "that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plogites. For her ins have reached unto heaven, and Goll hath renembered her iniquities." These admonitions and commnnts no christian man is at liberty to
reject. They point out lis duty, and it is at his peril if he disobey. Better to lose :ife with a
clear conseisnce and the approbation of heaven than to live and be found fighting arainst Gool. In a scriptural and justifible sense, Chris-
ianity, then, is a system of agyression-of ho-tility against sin and error. Nor can it be ounding itself with arcumulated power, it will ontinue, as ayes roll on warl, to wage the "holy war, every other ssstem of superstition and false religion, $\mathrm{b}_{\mathrm{y}}$ which men are now held in boadage, hall be totally subverted and destroyed, and its enign throne shall be establish. in every heart man. For Christ "must reign, till he hath

NOFA SCOTLA BIBLE sOCIETY
The thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of this honared Institution was held in the Temperance Hall in this City on Tuesday evening. The atevincing a suitable appreciation of the object of the Society, the universal diffusion of the word God, without note or
The Chair was occupied by the Hon. J. W. creises had been conducted by the Rev. J. Seoth, introduced the business by a brief and approriate addyess. An able report was read by the synopsis of the Sherations of the which presented synopcis of the operations of the Parent Society,
and of the Nova Scotia Branch, during the past ear. This document was fraught with matter highly interesting and encoaraging. A series of Resolutions were brought forward end adopted, after effective addresses by their respective movers and seconders. The number of resolnions rendered it incumbent on some of the such limits as perhaps impaired the effect which might have been produced by more expansion of thought and sentiment.
If we may be permitted to discriminate where all were so good, we may refer to the addresses
fion the Rev. Drs. Twining, and Crawley, Rev. Mr. Maturin, and Mr. Isaac Smith, the travelling agent of the N. S. Society, as being well-adapted to edify, and excite to continued exertion in this
great and benevolent movement. As we hope o be enabled shortly to lay before our readers a abstract of the Report, we shall not at present xtend our observations, except to state the gratifying facts that the receipts and issues of the Society are steadily augmenting, and that the
Parent Society, with its wonted liberality, has ppropriated £100 sterling for the coming year oward the continual employment of the traveling agent, the result of whose past zealons and indefatigalle exertions now presents sixty-seven
Anxiliaries, Branches, and. Associations in the Auxiliaries, Branches, and. Associations in the Province of Nova Scotia, promoting in their re-
spertive localities the distribution of the Holy

Tr friends of evangelical truth and Protest.ut unity, it was gratifying to see on the plat-
Corm the Clergy of the Fpiscopal Church, the Church of Scotland, the Free Church, the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, the Wesleyan Churech, and the Baptist Church, manifesting in deed and in word their essential oneness in
Christ, and their veneration for his revealed and saving truth. "Union is strength.
The public collection in aid of the Society's funds was $£ 112 \mathrm{~s}$. 0d., being in adrance of the

To the Wesle the goodness
Di eels of Cl Property on rect statem the date of $t$ Mecting the Meeting the In theughout to be able to rating the re for defective

To the Wesleyan Ministers of the N. S. Bistrict Revd. and Darar Brethizex,- Yoa will have the goodness to bring to the District Meeting the 1 veds of Chapels, Panonage Housez, or other Property on your respective Circuits, with a cor-
rect statement of the Debts, Income, \&.., and the names of successors to the original Trustees, with the date of their appointment, and such other information as may be necessary to place before the Meeting the present state of our Church proper throughout the Province.
In the next number of The Wesleyan, I hope o be able tolay before you a copy of an Act passed at the recent session of the Legistature, incorpo rating the respective Trists, providing rennedies for defective Deeds, and making what I trost will prove useful provisions far the future more convemient creation and perperantion of Trusts for our Cvarch purposes. To the hes beg to call your earefal atention, and that of the Tru tees and
other: concerned. I am, Rov. and Daar Brethren,

Halifux, Apoil 30, 18.51. Embam Rvass.
Protestant Movements of the Week
Foremnst, pe.haps net less in importance than
order of time, amcegst tle nuti-papal den anstrations which have ma' the noble assemblayg at Ita
evening. The inhabitants of had several opportunities afforded themgh bave had several opportunities alforded them for the
declaration of their sentiments, sinee the comnent nearly six months ago ; and on every oc-
casion the numistakeable expression of their views was shth as migh: naturally be expected largely anci unlisgnvisody developed is mane most other localities in the soath of Encland, and
who, consequensly, can testify that like the other special forms of "vice" referred to by the poet, demonstration of Wednesday, however, $a$, pears kind in that vicinity, in the numbers which composed the assembaze, the , ractical character
of the speaking, and the hearty enthusiasm which blended together the diverse elements of politiss into one unanimo'ss and energetie ex preserve unimpaived the liberties enjoyed by every Protestant subject of the British Crown.
Wesleyan Methetsm $\mathrm{ar}^{2}$ ? the House of Commons were worinily icpresented ly Jamps ence-the first we have observed made bya general Protestant Defence Association. We
hope to sce that united borl acreed upon hope to see that united borly agyeed upon
the principles of its. Leagu, and putting further delay." The country ourht to hear it voice, and the great organs of public opinion and intelligence, to disseniuate its Manifesto, before Easter. The Havinss meeting, itelf, is in fome respects haraly to te considered as a de-
monstration of local fesling merely, as, not only nection with the locality than that arising from ings, but the meecting iteclf is, we bolieece, but test the correctness of the statement hazcided by some honourable gentleng guestion wis iast sub
siding.
Tar zeat metropolitan borongh of Lambeth, Yoo, has just given forth a glorious :iterance. The
nobie roon at the Horns, though packed as it had nobie roon at the Korns, though perced as it had
seldon been before, was unalle to accomunopressed to witness and take part in the proceed-
ings, which were presided over by the veteran champion of Protestant tioth, the Earl of Win
chelsa. The United Kingoun prutably doe not contain a borough, widely on questions
which we divided more wide mere party politics, than that of Lambeth, ye here every discordant note was hushed, the in
fluence of every antagonistic element neutral bined and absorbed in their ene great and comd object.
Our readers will not have forgotten the noble meeting at Freemasons' Hall in December last, at which an address to the Queen, from the laity
of the Chnrch of Er.gland was agreed on. The of the Chnrch of Erggland was agreed on. Th address subsequently received thr signetures of
above three hundred thousand lay nembers on
the Church, including some hundreds of the members of both house of Parizment. He Majesty haz just written to the Aechbishop c
Canterbury. through the mediun of the Home Canterbury. through the medium of the Hom
Secretary, transmitting the addre \& or the cons deration of his Grace, the Arch
and the siffragan Bishops of En on
Wales walles, and expressing her con in the endeavour, by a that they ercise of their anthority ard influes to uphon!
the purity and simplicity of the fuith and worshin,
of our Reformed Church, and to reconcile dif ou their own hicrarchy, and coldly overlooked th

Ferances among its members injurious to its peace
and nsefulness." and nsefuness.
The caution which it is necessary to observe in Wording of a!l such documents emanating fron
the Sovereign, causes the Royal couched in general terms; but it inpossible to deny that Her Majesty, by the course she has dimented in the original address, endorses the senarian teaching and practises prevailing so Tract in the Established Church. The transmission of the docnment, with her Majesty's letter from which we have quoted, is in purport, an terine tion that immediate attention be paid to its paid to its prayer.
Thongh not exac

Thongh not exactly falling nnder the designamarked the week, the moveruents-not simply tonard, but-to Rome, of certain parties whio once were called Protestant, cannot be considered
out of place here. No less than seven cler 2 . some twelve or fitten lay members of thi congragations,-ala.: for the coagregations of Nomm edt "the faith once delivered to the saints," and proclaimed their adoption of the idoatry Fool is the Pope, in a body. on Thursiay last, in that tow. Micre lately still, the eller trother of
the Bishop of Oxford, is stated to have similarly fallen: and on Sunday last, Archdeacon Manning. his Lordship's brother-in-law. under went, ai initiation into the same communion.-London Watchman, April 9th.

The Episcopal Add ess
Twentrif, ir Rieght Reverend Prclates,--
those of Baths and Wells, Exeter, Hercfar , and Ma ichester, not being of the numlor,--have at
length ppoken on one part of the Tractarian hereWh. With he courtesy and gravity which, micht
have been exper ted fiom such a loody, they lave
addressed the Clery of the
 mon vse." So far goole The innovators 'secerve a far more severe criticism than can be foum in
this dxument, ant even if so criticisel their zeal might rather havo been fanned up into a more intense fervour. Men who will luazarrl a chile'ts "tomporal life" hy having it half undresel) in suffer any uncertainty as to the comurunication of spiritual life by an insufficient tyeantity of that element are not to be deterred by the sentle dissuasives of their Bishops from jrosectiting the rapid carcer which must now hat
huv ired of teeir lrethren from
 The doctine of sacram atal grace lies at $t$ t plices and cendlusticks: a miserable
bine. Dut there is no apparent disposition in that fundamental crrar. Not a syllable has o have repanded the entire

## that slinuld be settled by "muinal conce woion

## vation ly fait', can yived nothe belia to preaches and acts upen the eon

preaches and acts upen the co
Luties conld have entered into a frien Il'y und
derstanding with Clement Vill. or
Der Vi ; and if the notion of such co
hall been ed aitted by the fathers of the En tio Proformation, certainly we should have had no
Prostant Church in England. But now, in
and Protestant Church in England. But now, in

 tiches antl offechy spiritual worsinio where slue is
not curupted, with the Clanch which she has not currupted, with the Clanch was
heretfore denounced as i iolatrous
christian. The folly of apostolical
 advising them to ergue on to a Romish ewcha-
son, and so far the defect veness of thicir encyclical nay be brought under the shade of an ain
logy; but it is inpossible to re, ress a fed.
regret at secing the heads of what was onco a Reformed Charel first utter what was oncels $n$, less doultfll then their silence, and tim, $r$
the whole question of ritual $t$, a mere a the wlole question of ritun! t, a mare a
prulence, take up common grout with prulence, take op common gry? with tho


 ay un arstow why so many at an and
ou their own hicravely, and coldy overlooked th
hirher motives which haght to have nerved then
to such a wethonl of resistance as would bave to such a auction of resistance as weuld have en
gaged the uuion of all mocierate men,-extreme paged the uuion of all moierate men,--extreme
ly ecclesiastical politicians, as ever, beinz exempt
ei tiom t' is caterort. many oth is caterorr. This aldress, then, lik external influence, turis out to lee powerlesp and if it can be poxibly turned to any good account
at all. it will be ly deepenin: the conviction of Christinn- of every denomination that the battle of tie Peforvation is to be fought over again by Y, and have courage enough to place the in-

## Good News from Germany

The German correspondent of "The wrugelical Christendom' sives, in a recen number, the following gratify ing st itemen of the progress of Evaigelical religion in car Komisherg, in Pasmonths, snch an outponting of the Holy Spipel, that one hundred and ihirty sinners were converted to Christ, who are now uniAt Memel, ElBing, Steltin, an' places : long the Ballie, we meet wihh much er num ine of devoted mea, to mather in the preciouz shenves ripe for the harvest.
At Humburg we continue to enjoy muc At Humbeg we continue to enjoy much
Uny amat. Uprads of eighty conar been adde' there during the prewht year; and the e whis increasing its
oforts anong ell classc o st read the Gos pel of Christ. Not les $t$ an forty brethren s day in go ing two
rom house to house, in speak with the inhabitants on the great affhits of the salvation of the soul, to supply them with Sciptures and tracts, and to encourage them o come and hear the Gospel.
Aromand Hamierg we have twelve preaching stations, which are regulasly supplied; rieurs are constanily engaged the circulanon of the Holy Scriptures, nti on tie land, and on the water among
searnon. Our Female Missionary Union Iso a atively eagaged in labouring for the of our citizens. By this
the last Cive months 10,000 crilated, and nearly 600 copies (riptures were sold.
oh iers of the Schleswig-Holsold. In Hanoverts have Mecklenburr, Eist Friesland, which our labours extend, ve meet with moeh encouragement.

## Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER

## 

Hem
1 assessel tozes Bill thay had a majority of 73 AI .
most :il the Bishepshad issucd circulars, expres.








## 

## 

The Liverpool Cavier annonnees that Caph
 Ceamsti, Great Briaino whiob io erpected to The Great Exh

 Therk ochiom in the Eatabliehed Chureh it
 ham onertion iu Pecen syoor The Gote
 Ahe mesiong fupedition.

 The oficiat retern of the reverue for the quar
 nue in hand E3,7,6,619. Gorermen it desernined to ohange the pree urnu motio of the Aribith Mailpackect io ind



 London.
Great alterations will shortly take place in the


 O redoer the nyall fireve: in the Meditraneat
 Enpland to be paid oft
Thin ocenatit from aill prots of Irelend diow The Brithy 'merer it ory oveth) Kofer in Kitaniver,




 the Conositution. The Provident hat ohanged menee The Conervantece have grined expatil ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~m}$
Thie Bertin Minite cridid ppere statee, that berides Engitad dnd Franco, Rusisit, too, baticemonatrued
 tholid acered to tho Frank fier Diet.
 The Government deminind from Eardinit, Panaqe for it troopt in ense of a ruptur' ia Russin is expected to evacuate the Danubian a An insurres on the 27th inat. An insinrrection, headed by the Duke of 8 al. atrong. Negocintions have been entered into between
Austria, Tuscany and Austria, Tuscany, and the 8tates of the Chyreh,
tor the construction of a raiway between Rome and Vienna, which will give an uninterrupted
railway eommunicaiion from Rome to Bologna railway eommunicaiion from Rome to Bologna,
Auetria will undertake thin line, provided the projected line from Bologna to Rome, Aneons,
rud St . Umbrin is g given up. By this means, the the transport of goorda to the Roman Stater, from he transport of gonda to the Roman siates, from
Min rintway rommunication with Northers and

Mindprovinares. | Midland poproviner |
| :---: |
| Letterp from | on Austrian flect preatly Austria hine offered to purchase the whole of the The laot et Alexandria brings the rumoar of a for nidabie ineurretionghaving taken place in the province of

Sonasr, in E Eypt. The tronps of the Viceroy re reported to have been defeated by the inson
onls $F$ resh troops had been ordered to the Thentre of the insurremtion.
The insurrection in Bosnia is nearly quelled. Immense damageahas been done in Sicily by Sone diaturbances still continue in Turkieh A French Company has obtained a contract
保 fon the Pouthecal Goverament for lighting Rome On the 30th olt. the Pope performed the cere-
ony of the benetietion of the Golden Rose in he Chapel of the Vatican.
india repnesing undisturbed. A skirmish had Ken place at Burrow, in the mountaing neat
Kohat, bet ween some robber hordea and a Punt sub reg'mont, in which the former were defeated sub regimer, in
ind diven baek.
From China the seeruntn state that the murde.
ers of Decusta had been taken. Four piratical Juaks had been captured
A eonspirace had been discovered in Nepaul,
the obteet of which wan $n$ muraer General Juna Bahalor. The general is a favourite of the army,
whor the conspifalorg endeavouted to gain

THE WESLEYAN

## DOMESTIC.




 Cod, diemasted sind deek tore in. The edead
body of a man was found in the eabbin. She muad body of a man wae found in the eabin. She must
have cqpized during the gale, when all on buard muyst have perithod.

 Widom; John Ciana, if., (brotber of the matoof)-

 vife, (Miemmot); Lloreel Cann, mavoler-leà veos.
 man; ; Henry Pater, (Lon of Mr. Jonathan Pa ten; John Forbs (eelourod) and ward- leaves turee exceptions beloogiog to Yarmouth-active
induatrious men in the prime and vigour of life. ind dattrious men in the prime and rigoar of life.
The cataotrophe has brought anguish the most The catastropbe bas bount
The Eagle wara aplendid new Packet of nvet 300 tons burthen, 0 , exprobly route, and was on her Girat voyage. She was
owned by Mearra, John Cana $\&$ Sour The junior Parriner of the firm-who was well known
na P Packet mater on this route, and a man of no ordinary energy of charncter-was atong the cel. We underatand there was no insuramee on Tue Parestrint. - We learn fromia the East orn Chronicle that a merting was hald in Prince pose of preparing a cail for a clergymat to optici. pote in phe plagee of their late hamented pstor, the
Rev. Joha Mlec Kinlay. The Mloderator, Rev. George Patterson, preached an appropraiale diacourse from 1 Tim. i. 11 . Ater the services the
business of the day was proceded with, when an
 Pictou, meet at Pictou this day, when eomminvseeuto the call,
The two men who were taken up last winte for preeentiog a forged check fior pay mont at the
Haltfax Bank, were yesterday brought up fur trial One of them, named
merely been made wae of ty the prineipal, was
wat $a$ number of forged ehecks were found, was con
 eial Penitentiary.-Colonist, 24 th ult.
Gallant Conover-Rzseve or thres mas,
-The Britioh sehooner Caledonia, Capt. Rice,

 havied ibe wreek ot the besece Carter of Halitax,
in a sikking condition, having been driven oun
 Thomas. Took one mat from the wreck on the 18th, and tho worlar heing very rough and neext monrang ond sevecered.d in resuing the the
nother two frum dueir perilous situation. The vessel hatd no provisione on board. Coptain galimant conduct in reseuing these three inen froin


## COLONIAL.

## Dew Rrunswick

## 

 ley's Report an the Fibheries of the Ray of Fondy, printed by orfef or the Howee of Abeembly, ${ }^{176}$ Theree. he island of eommeneers with a desecription Compo Bello, Weot loles, and the enast to St Jobn, ve notied, an ales the A.heriewhich formerly exioted in the River st. Croix. but which it appeare baseo been nearly destroyed oy the ereetion of mill dame without fobway, this harbour, and a brief but efirited and graphic notice of the st. John and to tributaries, the
 erlan Bry, theoceo wan to Brier Italand, where Mr. Periey terminated his enquiries. The lieeal nod Lopographicol deestip. tions, are followed by oome general observatione
in the care of fish, and by a chapter on the mar. keto for fith in foreign countries, and the dutien and restrictione which exintin in the artious coun. tiese of Europe and A neries, to prevent the sale
of British fish. This
informatiou is mone inteor esting and valuabie, and coold not hate hite beed
rest obstined without tuacher penge and trouble; we sliall endeavour to republiuhit very whortly, when
our colauna are leas crowded.

 oupject. The fithery brunties of the Ameriean.
are mueh more reatricted than mo had suppoued.

 Angeriean bonnty yywere there sppeats to exiot 1 thoroughly orgsinized eftem of fraudo, the ran
kre fishermen being allogether too gharp tor the Treasury Deparimont.
Annoted to the Report, Mr. Perioy publigher,
Catalogue, (iie part) of the fobheo of Ne

 as he hat himoelf oeen and bandied, amounting


 yeare Report is interperod with valusile let.

 Sandall, ot thre City; and the Rev. Mr. Giav.
rean, of Memancoook, respecting the Shad fiste-
 Halifax, respecting tio deep p: fisheries.







 In this Harbour, the eatch of hish is stated on the
authority of Mr, Juhn Saudall, ot 32,001$)$ salmon at 5n. eash, 14,000 barrely of Gaspereau, at 15


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| ع. 4.00 |
| , 0 |


 Bay of Fundy, on the New Hrunwwick side, will
bof found to exceed considerably 260,000 per annum.
fisheries on the pupare seotra shore, not many
feature in thi
 should be generailly diswe.minated, as of muc
practical value. - Si. Juhn Courier, April 26 .
The AnNivalh - During the wefk, upwards
of thiry vesela hove arrived in our Harbour frum



 there will be emine inppuvoment in thit Clity dur-
ing the enouiug outaines, as compared with the
 Niw Sreiven-A handsome oteamer ealled the Union. whe lounehed on Saturday lath, d'
Castrona." She was built for the River trade, Dinh very hieht draugho of water, wind will pro. Jr., lor PR: W. The Union was built by Wian Dow. ton tn ali, and 136 leect ia length, aloft. This prety litite stesmer piveet promise of being rery
icet, ond eill tre
great accoinmodation to the Coinaunity $-H$.
Tur Weatrin, sinee the beginning of the eear and delightfol which is a mont areeable
 viled during the last fortuight, aceoupanied ac
bey wote will ratn and snow. We innat yed the fretiet, which is now running quite atrong

## Canada

The Provincial Parliament of Canda is neta
 April, abont two o'clock in the aftiernoon, a con.
siderable land slide took place in the parish of St


UNITED STATES.



 with uneven numbers on the pont hand, ain
buyyo whit red und thack stripeo on either han
Buypy in ihanel Buays in ehannel ways to be colored with
lernate white and perpendicular atripes. The late freshet in Alsbanaa has proved mo

 for \$ivon now tring 81,300 and 81,400 per ap
noum, and hiose hat rented in 1846 and 47 , for \$1,000, now bring \$2,000.
 A fre in Navada City, on the 19th, deatroyed one hundred and fify housen, involving a love
g1,000,000. The fire raged from 1 till 7 ocioct Wednecday morning. The flames were oniy
tayed ty having no more material to devour. stayed by having no more material to de vour.-
Onoe life 1 ors. The fife io supposed to have bee $\frac{\overline{\text { MISCELLANEOUS }}}{\underline{\text { Whe work of an incendiary. }}}$

## Tovertiscments.

AEDOMEAEL SUPPOHTERS TYUSSES, NHALING TUBES, EC
 Nond ind no
 The the Nind Nat mind "ninn hen



## mR. sAMUEL STORY. Juncifias, January 2nd. 133i.






## 

## GARDEN AND FLOWER EBEDS in in grat varioy,  a tow honeef soolit <br> Weslieyan Day Seleoh, Halfax.     worted oui, and w <br> POTATOE SEED. <br>   <br>  



Per "A merica."
J. B. BENNETT
ac







## FISHING TACKLE:

the Subscriber
No 6, Granville-Street.


 Bavker and Lunding Net

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { CHEBUETO HMOESE. } \\
& \text { NEW \& CHEAP GROCERYETOR }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { NU. \&8, UPPRR WATER siriet, } \\
& \text { opposite Messrg. Creighon of Grasie's Wary }
\end{aligned}
$$




Family and ship Stores.
 hair Ab

##  <br> 

## URKEY PULLG Figs

## GAKING POWDER.

> EAK ING POWOERE.

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Not

## nnd an litw prices.

For Pleasure and Comfort in tita ringos verbena cream.

SPECTACLES.








We perceive by

## Items.

St Dis the it is in C Ruiroad Direc unite the different railroal lines betwen that
iity and New York, os to makc tiem within fortv-eight hours' re
Gen. Prazuy, a distincuished Hungarian com-
mander, and compatiot of tiog gallent and renowned Kossth, , ias arived at Galvestown, with
afew other Hungarian exiles. He intend to aetle in Texas. Marenero has been purchased ly Nicholas of Rusia for 832,000 . The emperor has altedy a large collection of relies of the great soldier;
Earl Dundmald has atteined the rank of Admiral of the Blue, by the death of Admiral Sir
Edward Hamiton.

Ohio wine has been refused ar phace
crystal polace at the World's Exhibition. At New Orleans, a Mrs. Doran was burning a compoond of beees, wax, sulphur, and onion seed,
and holdisw her face over it for the tooth ecche and hoding her face over it for the tootl-ache,
when she $\vec{z}$ hicicd too much of it, and expired instantity.
The wheat crop in northwestern Ohio is in a
promising conditiou. The season is unusual: forward, and nothing bat severe drought cain prevent fivourable harvesta.
Maliclues Stabityg.-A man by the name Malicious Stabiavg.-A man by the name of Panl Pillon, in an affray which took pl.ce between them on Saturday nighit hast in this town. Several wominds were infficted upon the upper
part of his foly, but he is considered to be in a dangermus situation. We beieve the quarrel
ori. inited in a drunken brawl, and is sut another example $C^{\text {one the evil of intemperance. The per }}$ petrator was fully conmitted to jail on Monday last, by Thomas McGrae, Esq, to take his trial
at the ensuinz Asizes-
aent Alvertiver: well says that Spingoot, Cayura Co a mand miglte be prood to live in. Thomgh it has loug been settel, and bas about 2,000 inghbitants, yet there is not a patyer nor a grop-shep with (in)
its borlers. The ovesseer of tlie poor, (Mr. P . B. Wc 1) is enpopwer io root out the rum traffic, there being no long ar either gryeshops nor
 treescurer to pay the town taxes for the year, $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { having collected and returned every farthing a a } \\ & \text { week before the tine allowed bim had expired.- }\end{aligned}\right.$ week before the tine allowed sim had expired.-
Buffilo Christian Altocate,
EFrects or ITtEMPRANcE.-An old man by the name of D archerty, was found dead yester-
day morning in the vicinity of the old market, in this sity. If appeas that the deceasel, halitually addicted to intemperance, hat heen drinking Lato
on Monday nimit, and lual siticer f.llen of lain
 Speetator
re Mur argurent arainst legally authorizing
 licetion, \&c., wis, that such legal sanction wou
coneede to them a power ldenied to Protestan Ministers, anl afror! preat facilities for proselying to the Church f $f$ Rone, opening at the eame
 drymiar.ces would dlow, one which assured.
 sulustrat'Wy true. Jesuitical paragrapts nay te
dave up with (upoee') consummate cunning.


 , we intbear fit ther references.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED. Capt. Thomans Coffin, Jr., Barrington (10s.),
Rev. R. Shepherd (G0(s.), Rev. Wm. Allen (2 sub.), Rev. R. A. Crane ( 1 sub.)
TO CORRFSPONDENTS.
Shelburse: We regret the circumstanc mentioned, but it is out of our power to a afiorla place. Application should be made to the Posi

## WISTAR' BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

## CONSUMPTMON.

man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Com-
paints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colls, Blecdang of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, P'ain
and Weakiness in the Side, Breast, and Weakness in the Side, Breast,
\&e., and anl other discases pulmonary organs.
 tion ssthat publicic liable tob to impoese upon ,y the ppur




 wizked as to concoct aspurious and perhaps a po.sonons

 neerely y imitatit the ne numes of the original, wilic they pcs-
seecs none of Origiialy yrepared by Williams and Co, Yhiladel-
 ders slourd be adiresed, and for sale by his agents
throuphout tha country
ror sale whicleale and retail, at the Drug stores of
fallarriages.
 Miss AnkLiA Frubirirox.

 On the 8 \& of April, at Ayleffori, bv tha sme, , Mr.








## 街aths.

At Huplolme, Toronto, the revidenco of fer brother.


Shlipping Nrews.












 Aril $25-$ sclins Victoria, Doat, Kirsan, Jam-T

 Dinks \&Allioms ; lidur, Day, New York-W H




менокамра.
 ing to Xew fonudhumd-experienced very heavy weather

 (hat Halifac. April 25th-arr'd slip Toronto, 34 days from











