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Sabbath Morning.

BY ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

Dear is the hallowed morn to me,
When village bells awake the day;
And, by their sacred minstrelsy,
Call me from earthly cares away.

And dear to me the winged hour,
Spent in thy hallowed courts, O Lord!
To feel devotion's soothing power,
And catch the manna of thy word.

And dear to me the loud Amen,
Which echoes through the blest abode,
Which swells and sinks, and swells again,
Dies on the walls, but lives to God.

And dear the rustic harmony,
Sung with the pomp of village art;
That holy, heavenly melody,
The music of a thankful heart.

In secret I have often prayed,
And still the anxious tear would fall;
But on thy sacred altar laid,
The fire descends, and dries them all.

Oft when the world, with iron bands,
Has bound in its six-days' chain,
This bursts them, like the strong man's band;
And lets my spirit loose again.

Then dear to me the Sabbath morn;
The village bells, the shepherd's voice;
These oft have found my heart forlorn,
And always bid that heart rejoice.

Go, man of pleasure, strike thy lyre,
Of broken Sabbaths sing the charms;
Ours be the prophet's car of fire,
That bears us to a Father's arms.

The British Conference.

OPENING AND ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Yesterday morning, (says the *Watchman* of July 26th,) the One Hundred and Twelfth Annual Assembly of the Wesleyan Ministers was formally opened in the Brunswick Chapel, Leeds, Yorkshire.

The first business of the Conference, after the devotional services, is to fill the vacancies in the Legal Hundred, which may have occurred during the year, from deaths or superannuation. The vacancies were this year supplied as follows:—

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGAL HUNDRED.

JOSEPH RAYNAR,	in the place of	James Bate.
JOHN WILSON, 1st,	" "	Dr. Beaumont.
JOS. STINSON,	" "	Wm. Bird.
A. FREEMAN,	" "	John Coates.
ROBT. NEWSTEAD,	" "	John Cullen.
ROBT. SHERWELL,	" "	Wm. Dalby.
G B MACDONALD,	" "	Thos. Eastwood.
JOHN MCOWAN	" "	J. B. Holroyd.
W. J. SHREWSBURY,	" "	Ben. Hudson.
THOS MOSS,	" "	Henry Rauson.
RICHARD RAY,	" "	Joseph Wilson.
JOHN HILL,	" "	Wm. Crookes.

The appointment of the newly-chosen Members of the Legal Hundred having been duly announced from the Chair, and acknowledged by the Parties, the Conference next proceeded to the election of its principal officers—the President and Secretary. The votes, omitting units, were—

FOR PRESIDENT.

The Rev. ISAAC KEELING,	209
John Bowers,	49
Robert Young,	40
F. A. West,	20
W. Naylor,	7
S. D. Waddy,	7
J. P. Haswell,	3
Joseph Cushworth,	2

The choice was unanimously confirmed by the Legal Hundred.

The Election for the Secretary took place at a later hour of the day. The votes were—

FOR SECRETARY.

The Rev. Dr. HANNAH,	153
S. D. Waddy,	35
F. A. West,	31
John Farrar,	19
George Osborn,	6
Jonathan Crowther,	3

This election also received unanimous confirmation from the Legal Hundred.

THE FIRST DAY OF CONFERENCE.

[From the Watchman's Correspondent.]

Brunswick Chapel, Wednesday Evening, July 25, 1855.

I presume the particulars relating to the election of Ministers into the legal Conference, and to that of our President and Secretary, have already reached you from another source. The usual noon Prayer-meeting, conducted by our newly-elected President, was well-attended, and too much cannot be said of its deep religious feeling. Rarely have we observed greater devotion on such an occasion. The Revs. J. Methley, R. Young, P. M'Owan, and George Osborn, let our devotions. Methodists of the right stamp, know what is meant by power in prayer, and the devotional services of our Conferences have always been characterised by this element, and scarcely ever, perhaps, more so than whilst the Rev. Geo. Osborn was pleading, with great importunity, in behalf of the Ministers and Societies of Methodism. Our Conference Chapel was indeed a "Bethel."

I wish I could adequately characterise the opening address of our esteemed President. It embodied some weighty sentiments appropriate to the circumstances of the Connexion and calculated greatly to encourage us after a period of unequalled trial. With much quiet power he gave utterance to words of wisdom such as the following:—"I never despaired of a sure future for those who held fast by truth and righteousnes."—It was most pleasing to mark the spirit of humble piety breathed in the President's remarks.

One of his predecessors in office had stated, on retiring from his post of responsibility and honour, that his duties had been to him a "means of grace." Another during the course of the Conference had stated in his hearing that he "walked in the light of God's countenance and was full of immortal hope." His own ambition was that such should be his experience. The vote of the Conference which placed Mr. Keeling in the Chair was an expresion of brotherly confidence which warrants him to expect that constant remembrance of him at the throne of grace which he so gracefully solicited.

It must have been highly gratifying to the late President, the Rev. John Farrar, to receive from his brethren their warm and well deserved thanks for his invaluable services during his Presidential year. Mr. Jackson testified to his eminent ability in conducting the business of the Conference itself, and Dr. Bunting to his exemplary attention to the affairs of the Connexion during the year. The thanks of the Conference were acknowledged by the Ex-President with his characteristic modesty and kindness.

Just as I write, the Secretary is reading the Address of the Irish Conference, its Representatives having been previously introduced. Let me cite from it a sentence worthy the sons of Wesley in the sister country,—"Methodism rears no monuments where it saves no souls."

The Conference promises to be one of great harmony. The good people of Leeds are exercising their famed hospitality, and appear to be greatly enjoying the company of their Ministers.

Sabbath next will be a high day in this town. Closely connected as it is, by various iron roads, with neighbouring places, the trains of Saturday will bring to it numbers of our friends to attend the services of the Sunday and those of two or three succeeding days. I send off this brief outline, as the Canadian Address is being read to the Conference. It was hoped that Dr. Beecham might himself have presented it. His duties, as the representative of the British Conference, have detained him for a longer period than was expected. The brethren, however, anticipate the pleasure of receiving from his lips, ere the close of our sittings, his views in relation to the prospects of Methodism in the Canadian Connexion.

Conference Chapel,
Saturday Evening, July 28.

My former communication stated, at its close, that the Secretary was just then reading the Address of the Canadian Conference. The leading points in that Address and some very encouraging statistics relating to the work in that country, will very probably be presented to your readers in another form. Mr. Osborn, as representing the Missionary Society, gave a glowing account of the state and prospects of Methodism in that important section of the British Empire. To those esteemed Ministers in England and Canada who a few years ago so successfully laboured to bring about the reunion of what were for a few years, unhappily, separated and somewhat unfriendly Methodist churches, the present prosperous state of things must be in the highest degree gratifying. Methodism has taken hold of the neighbouring "States" as no other form of Christianity has done; and in Canada itself we are strongly inclined to think a similar progress awaits it. "Labourers not loiterers" in the vineyard of the Lord, our brethren there are constantly entering into new doors of usefulness and prosecuting all aggressive warfare against surrounding ignorance and sin—and the best of all is, God is with them, "confirming the word with signs following."

Thursday, July 26.—After the customary devotional services, the Ex-president, at the commencement of our morning sittings, announced that Benjamin Agar, Esq., of York, had placed in his hand the handsome gift of £50, to be applied at his discretion, to the relief of Ministers who had been subjected to considerable privation during the year in some parts of the Connexion; and the thanks of the Conference were presented to the executors of the late Rev. John Reynolds, of Penzance, especially to Richard Hoskins, Esq., by whom the legacy of Mr. Reynolds had been paid to the Conference. The legacy amounts, I believe, to upwards of £4000, and is to be employed for Connexional purposes, as the Conference shall judge fit. A few more such practical expressions of attachment to the cause of Christ would greatly strengthen our several institutions, and tend to the advancement of the work.

Our next preliminary business related to the Lord's day. The ever watchful Secretary of the Sabbath Committee called the attention of the Conference to the notice which had been given of a motion to be brought forward in the House of Commons for the opening of the Crystal Palace and the British Museum on the Sunday. The Committee deemed it necessary that a Petition should be prepared to be presented to the House deprecating such a desecration of the Lord's day. Mr. Osborn suggested that to this should be added an expression of earnest hope, on the part of the Conference, that Parliament would not interfere with the existing Beer Bill, by making it less stringent. The recent restrictions on the Public Houses had worked very beneficially, and any removal of these restrictions should be stoutly opposed.

The Conference then proceeded to its ordinary course of business. In answer to the question, what Ministers are recommended to be received into full connexion? the Chairmen of Districts furnished to the Secretary the names of those Preachers who had been recommended to the Conference by the District Meetings for ordination. Most of these have passed through a course of preparatory theological and literary training at Richmond or Didsbury, and all have occupied the position of Probationers in Circuits. Ample opportunities have thus been furnished to their fathers and brethren, for judging of their suitability for a place in the Wesleyan Ministry. An examination in private on Saturday evening will be followed by further and rigid inquiries before the entire Conference, previously to their admission into full connexion and their solemn ordination to the office of Pastors in our Church. To these young men the present Conference is of deep and solemn interest. May He who has counted them faithful hitherto, graciously aid them!

The list of Candidates for Ordination being completed, and the names of Preachers yet remaining "on trial," having been supplied from the several Districts, and placed on record by the Secretary, the Conference proceeded to the enquiry, always deeply affecting, "What Ministers have died during the year?" It is the custom of the Conference to enter upon this question by singing some hymn appropriate to the occasion. In this instance, the brethren with much feeling sang the hymn commencing "Come let us join our friends above." This year the Conference record of mortality will include the names of Kershaw and Clendinnen, men venerable for years and honored for their usefulness. Mr. Kershaw was the spiritual father of Dr. Newton, and had endured the hardships and persecutions of a somewhat early Methodism. Clendinnen had listened to the Gospel from the lips of Wesley, and in his own country, Ireland, had laboured with great zeal and success. In this affecting list we have, too, the name of Dr. Beaumont, the eloquent Preacher, and the instrument in the hands of the Holy Spirit, of the conversion of one of the greatest and most devoted of modern Missionaries, Robert Moffat. Carvosso, also, the son of the Cornish fisherman, whose memoir, from the pen of the departed, has justly become so favourite a biography amongst our best people, has passed from amongst us. He commenced his career as a Missionary to Australia, where his name is yet precious. It was stated in the Conference that much of the past prosperity of Methodism in that part of the world is to be traced to Mr. Carvosso's zealous and successful labours.

Friday, July 27.—The names of the Memorial Committee were read, and the time of meeting appointed. This Committee will give every attention to the documents with which it has to deal, and then send up a report. The question of "character" came next. Methodist Ministers exercise over each other an oversight kind and fraternal, yet faithful, such as is unknown in any other community. Our system of itinerancy, indeed, renders such oversight specially necessary. Our Societies receive Ministers among them who are entire strangers; they nevertheless regard them with perfect confidence, knowing that each year they are subjected to brotherly examinations, as well in relation to moral and religious character as to pulpit qualification. This examination of ministerial character was conducted with all fidelity. But one serious case was reported as having occurred at home, and none on the foreign stations. One Minister had tendered his resignation to the President during the year, designing to seek admission into the ministry of the Establishment, finding his physical strength unequal to the labours of our Itinerancy. Two other brethren had desired certificates of ministerial status among us, with a view of entering into the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. In the case of a fourth there had been a refusal to take the appointment he received from the last Conference, and he had thus separated himself from his brethren.

Some Ministers resign; others there are like one of whom Mr. Wesley writes, "Good soldiers of Christ, fairly worn out in their Master's service," who stay at their post and wear the harness until their strength fails, and they are compelled to seek an honorable absolution from the toils and responsibilities of the active Ministry.

Among the venerable men who have requested to be allowed to retire into the quiet of a Supernumerary's life, we find the Rev. Samuel Jackson, who greatly endeared himself to his brethren by a long life of ministerial service. To Mr. Jackson Methodism owes a debt of gratitude for having excited amongst our people a large amount of interest in the youth of the Connexion. Mr. Jackson, as your readers well know, has been the originator of the Catechumen movement. He quits the ranks of the Ministers in full work, followed by the best wishes and prayers of the Conference.

Dr. Andrews too, for several years past sustaining the offices of Chairman and Representative, becomes, at his own request, a Supernumerary,—feeling at length the infirmities of age and impaired health. Also, the Rev. John Rigg, now wholly incapacitated for public service by the failure of his strength. A letter addressed by this truly excellent and esteemed Minister to the ex-President, was read to the Conference.—This communication, in keeping with Mr. Rigg's well known intelligence and piety and thorough devotedness to Methodism, expressed his entire submission to the will of God and his unshaken confidence in the great religious principles he has for many years sought to diffuse. It was directed that a letter of sympathy should be addressed to Mr. Rigg, on the part of the Conference, in reply to his communication. These, with the other beloved brethren, retiring into comparatiue obscurity, will, we doubt not, be a blessing to the Circuits in which they may reside.

The proceedings of to-day (Saturday) I will furnish in my next. I have just returned from one of the Saturday evening band-meetings. It has been a season of grace and power. Several Ministers as well as members related their experience. I went expecting to be both interested and profited, and was not disappointed. Earnest prayers are being offered in behalf of God's servants who shall minister on the morrow, and they will not be in vain. We have already tokens for good. The Conference prayer meeting will not soon be forgotten. Several of the morning services have been "times of refreshing." We do not ask, "Is the Lord in Zion, is her King in her?"

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS FROM SATURDAY TO MONDAY.

Brunswick Chapel,
Monday Evening, July 30.

The enquiry relating to Supernumeraries, commenced on Friday, was disposed of during the forenoon of Saturday. In a few instances, where application was made to the Conference for permission to retire on the Supernumerary List, it was thought that the brethren applying were equal to the duties of the less laborious Circuits, and it was determined that easy stations should be sought for those excellent Ministers who are somewhat physically enfeebled. In any other religious community than one adopting the plan of itinerancy and village preaching, they could not have had the most distant thought of retiring from public life.—Many a Supernumerary, unequal to the toilsome labours of our "Circuits," would be quite competent to the discharge of the duties of a parish with its one church, or to those devolving on the Pastor of a single independent congregation. This fact claims the kindest consideration of our people, and should induce a cheerful readiness to support that Connexional Fund on which the men are cast who, at the bidding of conscience, had devoted themselves to a Ministry involving so serious a disadvantage in comparison with one non-itinerant. In the case, however, of others, it was felt that the Conference could not do otherwise than comply with their request. It is hoped that two or three brethren, after a year's rest, may find themselves so much improved in health as to be able to resume their work.

Before entering on the next matter of ordinary business, the Memorial Committee presented its Report. That Committee had carefully examined the several documents which, under the title of Memorials, had been addressed to the Conference. Their number was small, and several even of this small number were of such a nature as not to be regarded "Memorials" in the sense in which the Conference understands that term. Two of them related simply to the residence of the second Minister on the Circuit. Another conveyed the thanks of the Louth Quarterly Meeting for the kindness shown to it by the Conference, and asked the continuance of the fourth Minister at the expense of the Contingent Fund. It was gratifying to learn that not one of these documents contained any thing hostile to the constitutional principles of the Connexion. The Committee recommends to the consideration of the Conference several of the valuable suggestions of Memorialists, especially those relating to the publication of a "Manual of Connexional laws and regulations," the provision of suitable books in greater variety for the use of our Sunday-schools, both subjects for which Committees have already been formed. I understand that the Report of this Committee will be forwarded to you for publication.

Passing to the questions—"What Circuit proposes to reduce the number of its Ministers?" and, "What Circuit asks the re-appointment of an additional one?" a long and serious conversation took place on the subject of maintaining in every Circuit its staff of Ministers, unless that were really found to be quite impracticable. During the last two or three years, it was remarked, there had been instances in which, from deficiency of funds, a Minister had been taken away from a Circuit for the purpose of relieving its embarrassments, and where it was now found about as difficult to sustain the reduced number as it had been to support the former staff. Besides this, the Circuits had been very inadequately supplied with ministerial services, and had, consequently, suffered in their religious state. In a case which occupied, for a long time, the attention of the Conference, the Circuit proposed giving up a married Minister unless some £20 more could be granted from the Contingent or Home Mission Fund. Such additional aid that Fund could not possibly furnish, except at the expense of Circuits still more needy. A slight effort on the part of the Connexion generally would double the annual income of our Home Missions, and would be of incalculable service to many feeble Circuits. But that which is yet more important, is the general increase in the amount contributed in the Classes and to the Quarterly Collections. In some of the Circuits there is a much larger average of contribution than in others where the circumstances of our people are about the same. The returns made in the schedules supplied to the dependent Circuits by the Finance Committee, greatly aid the Conference in coming to right conclusions on these matters.

The session of Saturday was concluded before the whole of these cases had been considered, and the enquiry will be resumed when the examinations of Candidates for the full Ministry and their Ordination shall have taken place. While I am writing, the Conference Chapel is crowded, and our friends of Leeds and many miles round are listening to their statements of Christian experience and ministerial call. Your readers will be furnished with their addresses, as also with a report of the Ex-President's sermon of this morning. It embodied solemn and stirring truths. Its appeals were most powerful, and on several occasions the congregation, including nearly 500 Ministers, was deeply affected. Our Conference services seem to myself to be characterised by special power. Many cold, I am sure, unite with me in testifying that such was the case on Sabbath morning, as we engaged in the devotional services of the Hanover-street Chapel, and listened to the admirable and eloquent discourse of Dr. Arthur,—a sermon in which the rewardableness of the works of Christian faith and love was most clearly and solemnly presented to a crowded and deeply attentive audience. Many of us, I believe, will never forget the emotions which were kindled by some of the Preacher's thrilling descriptions and ernest appeals. I could not otherwise than think God that such men were being continually raised up among us, so powerfully to minister the ever enduring word.

The sermon of the Presider, in the Conference Chapel, has been repoed to me as characteristic of the Preacher, and very appropriate to the occasion.

The afternoon service in the same noble sanctuary appears to have been one of great attraction, Numbers, eager to hear Mr. Punshon, could not gain admison, and a second service was held on the premises, conducted by the Rev. Theophik Pugh.—Of Mr. Punshon's sermon I have heard only the text, and that it fully sustain the reputation of this popular young Minister.

In the evening it was my privige to listen to a richly evangelical exsition of Ephesians i. 13, 14. The sealy of believers by the Holy Spirit, on the believing, and as the consequence of the believing,—their sealing unto the prai of the divine grace,—was the preacher theme, and one which he ably and profitly handled. The singing was such as it s rarely been my lot to hear. The impress of the entire service, distinguished by mh religious power, could not fail to be of e best character. "May God, even our o God, bless us."

THE CANDIDATES FOR ORDINATN.

Brunswick Chapel, Leeds
Tuesday Evening, Ju31.

My last brought down the Report Conference proceedings to the public exination of the twenty-two young men who have completed their probation, and who, eing approved, are to be received into fuconnection with the Conference.

This morning the inquiry was resutl as to proposed alterations in the arrangents of Circuits,—requests for additional nisters,—and the intended giving up of Pchers where it was found the provisit for their support was quite insufficient less supplemented by a large grant fro the Home Mission Fund. Two or three ses of this sort were decided, and then, is usual in the forenoon of the first Tuesday of our meeting, the Conference proceeded to the Theological examination of the candidates for ordination. This examination has been conducted of late years by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, but at Mr. Jackson's earnest request it has devolved, in this instance, upon Dr. Hannah. I need hardly say that the venerable Tutor of Didsbury discharges this duty with fatherly kindness and thorough ability. The replies of the young men, who take their stand during examination in the front pews of the gallery, evince an intimate acquaintance with Theology as a science. In most cases the candidates have passed through the classes of Richmond and Didsbury, and appear to have profited by their advantages. Their clear views of divine truth joined with earnest piety and preaching talent, will fit them to be "able Ministers of the New Testament." At half-past twelve o'clock, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Hannah, seconded by Mr. Jackson, and supported by the venerable George Marsden, they were received into full connection with the Conference, by an unanimous and hearty vote, after which they were briefly addressed by the President.

Some necessary arrangements having been made for the Ordination Service of to-morrow, the Conference returned to the previous question relating to Circuits, but was unable to proceed through the whole of the Districts before the hour of adjournment had arrived.

WEDNESDAY'S CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

Brunswick Chapel,
Wednesday Evening, Aug. 1.

The public examination of Probationers, adjourned from Monday to Tuesday evening, must have given great satisfaction to our friends, who were present in such large numbers. The brethren who were called upon to address the congregation gave clear and beautiful testimony to the saving grace of God, and their divine call to the Christian Ministry. Several, as they gratefully acknowledged, were the children of pious parents, and happily blessed with a Christian training. Two were the sons of Wesleyan Ministers. One had been brought up in the Presbyterianism of Scotland, but, removing to England, he had gone, from curiosity, to a Wesleyan Chapel in Cheshire. He was impressed by what he heard there, and at length became the subject of personal conversion. This was not until his 24th year. Since his engagement with the Ministry, he had seen a number of souls brought to God through his instrumentality. Deeply affecting was his reference to a special service he had held in one of his Circuits during the period of Connexional agitation, now happily passed away. While preaching, the power of God came down on the congregation. Many after the sermon were seeking in earnest prayer the mercy of God. From this service some of the officers of the Society were absent, having been attracted to a meeting of agitators, at which Methodism and its Ministers were held up to public contempt and scorn. One of these officers, at the close of the gathering of the men scattering "fire-brands, arrows, and death," called in at the Chapel. The sight of sinners crying for mercy there deeply affected him. He joined heartily in the good work, exclaiming, "This is Methodism—this place is like heaven, that from which I, came is like hell. I wash my hands of that affair."

The impression of the brethren with whom I have conversed on the matter is, that rarely, if ever, have we had more promising young men ordained in our Ministry. The charge delivered to them this morning, in the extensively crowded Chapel, Oxford-place, was appropriate and most impressive. It does the newly-ordained Ministers great credit that they united to request from the Ex-President the publication of his Charge. The Conference has voted this evening very heartily, its thanks to the President for his Official Sermon before the Conference on Sunday morning; also to the Ex-President, for his admirable discourse on Monday morning. This Sermon was marked by great ability, very seasonable, and full of heart-stirring passages. Both the President and the Secretary are requested to publish their discourses, and I understand they consent to do so.

The Conference is continuing its rigid inquiry into the proposals from the several Districts in relation to Circuit arrangements for next year. It is deeply to be regretted that several of the country Circuits have proposed the giving up of Ministers, because they can receive from the Connexional Fund either no grant at all or what they deem an inadequate amount. In several of these cases, were the average contribution of the members to reach that which our rules prescribe, there would be no necessity to adopt so disastrous a course as the reduction of their Ministerial Staff. The question will be resumed to-morrow morning.

THE CONFERENCE SUNDAY.

THE PRESIDENT'S SERMON.

On Sunday morning, the President, the Rev. Isaac Keeling, preached in Brunswick Chapel. The following is an outline of his discourse:—

MARK iv., 25.

"For he that hath, to him shall be given: and he that hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he hath."

The Old Testament showed (observed the Rev. Gentleman) there was a divinely appointed method for the salvation of a lost race. The Old and New Testaments, taken together, showed, that whoever would be saved under the Gospel dispensation, must look to the Father, as the primary source of all good,—from whom came down "every good and perfect gift,"—must look to the Son as the only way of access to the Father; and he must look for, and depend upon, the grace of the Holy Ghost. The cases of persons who had been blessed while manifesting this spirit of dependence, though, in many instances, greatly dissimilar, were not accidental, but wisely and divinely appointed. God gave and dispensed his various blessings on a comprehensive principle of wisdom and righteousness. . . . . (The Rev. Gentleman then enumerated various passages of Scripture which were parallel to the words of the text) . . . . In the words which preceded the text, the same principle was expressed, though in other terms. And, in other parts of Scripture, this principle was closely connected with the doctrine of divine retribution.

No doubt they were all agreed, that, when a doctrine was once so plainly stated in Scripture that it could not be misunderstood, it ought to be received reverentially as God's teaching. And no doubt they were equally agreed, that when a doctrine or precept was repeated or reiterated in various parts of Scripture, that doctrine must be considered, not only as a revealed truth, but as a truth which the Revealer presented, with a special seal of importance, and recommended as such.

In the passage before them, there were three matters for consideration—Precepts, Principles, and Motives, closely connected with each other.

The expressions of the text struck the common English ear as somewhat strange; but it did not appear that they so struck the ears of the disciples; otherwise they would, as on other occasions, have inquired their meaning. Probably, had our Lord been addressing us in our language, with our habits of thought, he might have expressed the same thing somewhat differently. It was only an example of what was very frequent among the ancients—an intentional play upon words, in order to give vivacity to the language employed. This habit, and their great condensation, had rendered the Proverbs what were called "dark sayings," though not by any means unfathomable to those who gave attention to them; and the difficulties which might at first arise, were easily overcome by the patient inquirer. Similar expressions were—"Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth,"—"Let the dead bury their dead."—"He that findeth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for my sake, shall find it."

By "him that hath," should be understood, *he who hath to good purpose;* and by "him that hath not," and has taken away from him that which he hath, *he who has what he possesses, without use or improvement.* . . . . . So with regard to "life." A man might have life in one sense, though not in another; and there was no contradiction in such sayings. The general meaning was, that he who had any gift of God, and made a right use of it, to him more should be given of that or some other gift. And he who made a bad use of any gift, should have taken from him that which he possessed.

Many things in daily life would serve to illustrate the same principle. To those who were thoughtful and prudent, even the most common things—health and strength—were increased and invigorated by proper discipline; whereas they were diminished and lost by indolence and inactivity. Wealth was generally subject to a similar law. If it were not used, or were misused, it would "take to itself wings and flee away;" whilst judiciously employed, it was well known that money got money; and was often the means of procuring more precious gifts.—Honour, authority and renown, used selfishly, would not be retained; but if used with a devout sense of gratitude to God, would be largely increased. The same might be said of presence of mind, judgment, prudence, caution—all were increased by exercise and development. Opportunities of various kinds always presented themselves to the resolute and diligent, while to those in whom such qualities were wanting, there was an apparent absence of opportunity. A great writer had truly said of the irresolute—"They let their own opportunities pass by, and see them when they are past."

The same principles operated in the kingdom of grace as in nature and providence. The case of Esau and Jacob exemplified this. Esau had the birth-right; but in another sense he had it not—he did not value it. Jacob, who had it not, but had a sense of its value, obtained it. Jeroboam was another instance. He had great ability, and was promised many things, provided he served the Lord faithfully. But he feared not the Lord; and he was accursed; so that he was marked out in history as "Jeroboam who made Israel to sin." So with Herod. He made use of his talents and information only to endeavour to slay the Messiah; whereas the wise men, with much fewer opportunities, fearing the Lord, were miraculously guided, so that they saw the infant Saviour. Herod had the advantage of the Ministry of John the Baptist; but he had no willingness to obey the divine teaching; and thus "that which he had" was "taken away from him," so that he was not benefitted by the teaching of the apostle.

And when the Apostles commenced their Ministry, the instances in which they were successful were those where there was a predisposition to learn. For example, in the cases of the centurion, Cornelius, the eunuch, the jailer at Philippi, there had been a preparation of heart. But in the case of the "son of perdition," (referred to in the second lesson of the morning's service,) the reverse was the fact. He had, no doubt, remarkable qualities for his office; but, because he employed them to no good purpose, but used them according to his own earthly views, he lost what he had.

The same law prevailed as to spiritual gifts. Take, for instance, the cases of Saul and David. While Saul was obedient to holy influences, his reign was prosperous, and his people happy. But when he began to be self-willed, and trusted only to his own devices, the spirit was taken away from him, and he fell from his high position.—David made a good use of the opportunities which he had of doing good, so that, notwithstanding his great faults, he was held up as an example in history to future generations.

With regard to inward and spiritual grace, to him who had been awakened to sin, and desired to turn from it, God would give grace to repent. But he who stifled conviction was too likely to lose the grace of an awakened conscience. He who walked by faith would become strong in faith; whereas he who was always doubting, would be in danger of becoming a backslider. If they had the faith to set the Lord always before them, he would be ever at their right hand, to guide and support them, and they would receive the additional blessing of "perfect peace."

Did not these considerations then, of the blessings which they might secure, open up to them the motives by which they should be actuated? It was no argument against a precept that there were difficulties in it. Most things were difficult till they were understood, but, when understood, the difficulties vanished. Mineralogy and geology were once greater mysteries than they are at present. A great deal of the mystery was fast passing away, and the sciences becoming more generally understood. A miner in these days would not begin to work without bringing to bear such a knowledge of geology as would lead him to right conclusions as to the formation of the strata, and so on. And he who cultivated a farm must act according to the laws of agriculture; so that, as the result of his labour, he may reap a plentiful harvest.

Knowing, then, from the considerations which he had advanced, God's mode of dealing with them,—was it not a motive, and an all-powerful motive, to diligence? Diligence in God's service was never unrewarded, however it might, apparently, seem to be so. Children of religious parents, who built on the good foundation which had been laid, became the more eminent as instruments to work out God's plans. Those, on the contrary, who neglected the training which they had had in youth, stood in great danger of losing that which they had. If young Ministers, with talents and opportunities, were content with laying the foundation, without building upon it, much that they had would be taken away. If, on the contrary, they cultivated their talents, and rightly used their opportunities, they would become more and more a blessing to their day and generation, and have a career of happiness, usefulness, and love.

In order to derive full benefit from the Gospel of Christ, it must be felt to be a system admitting no compromise—that its requirements must be fulfilled. But, if people stopped at the almost-being-persuaded, the good which they had would be taken away. And that God dealt with churches and nations upon this principle, none could doubt who studied with any attention the history of Jerusalem. Let them take care, both as a church and a nation, how they dealt with God! Surely, they ought to take these things into their serious consideration, and derive from the consideration motives to conscientious diligence in the service of God. He hoped they would so act as to go on from strength to strength, and thus be the means of leading multitudes, in all lands, to bless the Lord for his mercy, and to praise him for his goodness.

When Excitement is not Mischievous.

Action was the rhetorical test of an effective orator; *action* is also the test of the aroused Christian. Quinctilian tells us that the difference between Demosthenes and his great Roman rival was this, that when the one was finished, the exclamation was "What a splendid oration," but with the other, "Let us go to fight Philip." And yet with a war to fight as much transcending that against the Greek invader as does the infinite exceed the finite, we think that we, the crusaders actually enlisted in that great campaign against the powers of darkness, are justified in discountenancing anything from the pulpit that would awake us from a polite calm. If a storm be aroused, woe to the preacher and to the system.—One significant sign of danger to our own communion in these times is the scornfulness with which we permit ourselves to speak of those manifestations of real feeling which mark the worship of those classes of society whose susceptibilities have not as yet become entirely ossified. And yet would not the suppression of such outbursts be more unnatural than their indulgence? Take, for instance, the moment when in the sailors' chapel in Boston, the great modern preacher to seamen was appealing to his sailor congregation to accept Christ as the sole means of safety. "He began," we are told by a late acute and by no means over-evangelical observer, "with an eloquent description of a terrific storm at sea, rising to fury through all its gradations; then, amid the waves, a vessel is seen laboring in distress and driving on a lee shore. The masts bend and break, and go overboard; the sails are rent, the helm unshipped, they spring a leak! The vessel begins to fill, the water gains on them; she sinks deeper, deeper, *deeper*, DEEPER! He bent over the pulpit repeating the last words again and again; his voice became loud and hollow. The faces of the sailors, as they gazed at him with their mouths wide open and their eyes fixed, I shall never forget. Suddenly stopping, and looking to the farthest end of the chapel, as into space, he exclaimed, with a piercing cry of exultation, "A life boat! a life boat!" Then looking down upon his congregation, most of whom had sprung to their feet in an agony of suspense, he said in a deep, impressive tone, and extending his arms, "CHRIST IS THAT LIFE BOAT!" "But," we hear an objector say, "what was the use of so much excitement? Would it not have been a great deal more conducive to sober religion for Mr. Taylor to have delivered a calm and reasonable discourse, without producing all this disorder?" Certainly it would be, we answer, if religion was a mere pharmaceutical agency to be used by lulling the heart into satisfaction with its idolatry of SELF. But when, on the other hand, a lost soul is to be awakened from its slumbers, are we to shrink back if sometimes that soul trembles when it first hears the voice of the Lord?—*Epis. Rec.*

GOODNESS.—To be constantly in the presence of a good person, of one whose words and acts tend to purify and elevate—how pleasant and useful it is! We have no disposition to speak an impure word, to perform a wrong act, or even to think of evil. The presence of the good is a guardian angel to keep and preserve us from the sins and temptations by which we are surrounded.—Suppose that being who moves about to bless, should be the companion of our bosoms—the one to whom we can make known our joys and sorrows—what a powerful influence for good it would have over our lives! We would rejoice daily in feeling how blessed goodness is, and be so elevated in our thoughts, that it would become a difficult task for us to sin! Woman! can you not exercise such an influence over your erring husband? If he loves the company of the idle and partakes of the inebriating glass, can not you draw him by love and kindness away from sure destruction? Let the atmosphere around you be that of goodness and truth, and you will surely be ministering angels to save the lost.

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Sabbath Morning.

BY ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

Dear is the hallowed morn to me,
When village bells awake the day;
And, by their sacred minstrelsy,
Call me from earthly cares away.

And dear to me the winged hour,
Spent in thy hallowed courts, O Lord!
To feel devotion's soothing power,
And catch the manna of thy word.

And dear to me the loud Amen,
Which echoes through the blest abode,
Which swells and sinks, and swells again,
Dies on the walls, but lives to God.

And dear the rustic harmony,
Sung with the pomp of village art;
That holy, heavenly melody,
The music of a thankful heart.

In secret I have often prayed,
And still the anxious tear would fall;
But on thy sacred altar laid,
The fire descends, and dries them all.

Oft when the world, with iron bands,
Has bound in its six-days' chain,
This bursts them, like the strong man's band;
And lets my spirit loose again.

Then dear to me the Sabbath morn;
The village bells, the shepherd's voice;
These oft have found my heart forlorn,
And always bid that heart rejoice.

Go, man of pleasure, strike thy lyre,
Of broken Sabbaths sing the charms;
Ours be the prophet's car of fire,
That bears us to a Father's arms.

The British Conference.

OPENING AND ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Yesterday morning, (says the *Watchman* of July 26th,) the One Hundred and Twelfth Annual Assembly of the Wesleyan Ministers was formally opened in the Brunswick Chapel, Leeds, Yorkshire.

The first business of the Conference, after the devotional services, is to fill the vacancies in the Legal Hundred, which may have occurred during the year, from deaths or superannuation. The vacancies were this year supplied as follows:—

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGAL HUNDRED.

JOSEPH RAYNAR,	in the place of	James Bate.
JOHN WILSON, 1st,	" "	Dr. Beaumont.
JOS. STINSON,	" "	Wm. Bird.
A. FREEMAN,	" "	John Coates.
ROBT. NEWSTEAD,	" "	John Cullen.
ROBT. SHERWELL,	" "	Wm. Delby.
G. B. MACDONALD,	" "	Thos. Eastwood.
JOHN MCOWAN,	" "	J. B. Holroyd.
W. J. SHREWSBURY,	" "	Ben. Hudson.
THOS. MOSS,	" "	Henry Rauson.
RICHARD BAY,	" "	Joseph Wilson.
JOHN HILL,	" "	Wm. Crookes.

The appointment of the newly-chosen Members of the Legal Hundred having been duly announced from the Chair, and acknowledged by the Parties, the Conference next proceeded to the election of its principal officers—the President and Secretary. The votes, omitting units, were—

FOR PRESIDENT.

The Rev. ISAAC KEELING,	209
John Bowers,	49
Robert Young,	40
F. A. West,	20
W. Naylor,	7
S. D. Waddy,	7
J. P. Haswell,	3
Joseph Cushworth,	2

The choice was unanimously confirmed by the Legal Hundred.

The Election for the Secretary took place at a later hour of the day. The votes were—

FOR SECRETARY.

The Rev. Dr. HANNAH,	153
S. D. Waddy,	35
F. A. West,	31
John Farrar,	19
George Osborn,	6
Jonathan Crowther,	3

This election also received unanimous confirmation from the Legal Hundred.

THE FIRST DAY OF CONFERENCE.

[From the Watchman's Correspondent.]

Brunswick Chapel, Wednesday Evening, July 25, 1855.

I presume the particulars relating to the election of Ministers into the legal Conference, and to that of our President and Secretary, have already reached you from another source. The usual noon Prayer-meeting, conducted by our newly-elected President, was well-attended, and too much cannot be said of its deep religious feeling. Rarely have we observed greater devotion on such an occasion. The Revs. J. Methley, R. Young, P. M'Owan, and George Osborn, let our devotions. Methodists of the right stamp know what is meant by power in prayer, and the devotional services of our Conferences have always been characterised by this element, and scarcely ever, perhaps, more so than whilst the Rev. Geo. Osborn was pleading, with great importunity, in behalf of the Ministers and Societies of Methodism. Our Conference Chapel was indeed a "Bethel."

I wish I could adequately characterise the opening address of our esteemed President. It embodied some weighty sentiments appropriate to the circumstances of the Connexion and calculated greatly to encourage us after a period of unequalled trial. With much quiet power he gave utterance to words of wisdom such as the following:—"I never despaired of a sure future for those who held fast by truth and righteousnes."—It was most pleasing to mark the spirit of humble piety breathed in the President's remarks.

One of his predecessors in office had stated, on retiring from his post of responsibility and honour, that his duties had been to him a "means of grace." Another during the course of the Conference had stated in his hearing that he "walked in the light of God's countenance and was full of immortal hope." His own ambition was that such should be his experience. The vote of the Conference which placed Mr. Keeling in the Chair was an expresion of brotherly confidence which warrants him to expect that constant remembrance of him at the throne of grace which he so gracefully solicited.

It must have been highly gratifying to the late President, the Rev. John Farrar, to receive from his brethren their warm and well deserved thanks for his invaluable services during his Presidential year. Mr. Jackson testified to his eminent ability in conducting the business of the Conference itself, and Dr. Bunting to his exemplary attention to the affairs of the Connexion during the year. The thanks of the Conference were acknowledged by the Ex-President with his characteristic modesty and kindness.

Just as I write, the Secretary is reading the Address of the Irish Conference, its Representatives having been previously introduced. Let me cite from it a sentence worthy the sons of Wesley in the sister country,—"Methodism rears no monuments where it saves no souls."

The Conference promises to be one of great harmony. The good people of Leeds are exercising their famed hospitality, and appear to be greatly enjoying the company of their Ministers.

Sabbath next will be a high day in this town. Closely connected as it is, by various iron roads, with neighbouring places, the trains of Saturday will bring to it numbers of our friends to attend the services of the Sunday and those of two or three succeeding days. I send off this brief outline, as the Canadian Address is being read to the Conference. It was hoped that Dr. Beecham might himself have presented it. His duties, as the representative of the British Conference, have detained him for a longer period than was expected. The brethren, however, anticipate the pleasure of receiving from his lips, ere the close of our sittings, his views in relation to the prospects of Methodism in the Canadian Connexion.

Conference Chapel,
Saturday Evening, July 28.

My former communication stated, at its close, that the Secretary was just then reading the Address of the Canadian Conference. The leading points in that Address and some very encouraging statistics relating to the work in that country, will very probably be presented to your readers in another form. Mr. Osborn, as representing the Missionary Society, gave a glowing account of the state and prospects of Methodism in that important section of the British Empire. To those esteemed Ministers in England and Canada who a few years ago so successfully laboured to bring about the reunion of what were for a few years, unhappily, separated and somewhat unfriendly Methodist churches, the present prosperous state of things must be in the highest degree gratifying. Methodism has taken hold of the neighbouring "States" as no other form of Christianity has done; and in Canada itself we are strongly inclined to think a similar progress awaits it. "Labourers not loiterers" in the vineyard of the Lord, our brethren there are constantly entering into new doors of usefulness and prosecuting all aggressive warfare against surrounding ignorance and sin—and the best of all is, God is with them, "confirming the word with signs following."

Thursday, July 26.—After the customary devotional services, the Ex-president, at the commencement of our morning sittings, announced that Benjamin Agar, Esq., of York, had placed in his hand the handsome gift of £50, to be applied at his discretion, to the relief of Ministers who had been subjected to considerable privation during the year in some parts of the Connexion; and the thanks of the Conference were presented to the executors of the late Rev. John Reynolds, of Penzance, especially to Richard Hoskins, Esq., by whom the legacy of Mr. Reynolds had been paid to the Conference. The legacy amounts, I believe, to upwards of £4000, and is to be employed for Connexional purposes, as the Conference shall judge fit. A few more such practical expressions of attachment to the cause of Christ would greatly strengthen our several institutions, and tend to the advancement of the work.

Our next preliminary business related to the Lord's day. The ever watchful Secretary of the Sabbath Committee called the attention of the Conference to the notice which had been given of a motion to be brought forward in the House of Commons for the opening of the Crystal Palace and the British Museum on the Sunday. The Committee deemed it necessary that a Petition should be prepared to be presented to the House deprecating such a desecration of the Lord's day. Mr. Osborn suggested that to this should be added an expression of earnest hope, on the part of the Conference, that Parliament would not interfere with the existing Beer Bill, by making it less stringent. The recent restrictions on the Public Houses had worked very beneficially, and any removal of these restrictions should be stoutly opposed.

The Conference then proceeded to its ordinary course of business. In answer to the question, what Ministers are recommended to be received into full connexion? the Chairmen of Districts furnished to the Secretary the names of those Preachers who had been recommended to the Conference by the District Meetings for ordination. Most of these have passed through a course of preparatory theological and literary training at Richmond or Didsbury, and all have occupied the position of Probationers in Circuits. Ample opportunities have thus been furnished to their fathers and brethren, for judging of their suitability for a place in the Wesleyan Ministry. An examination in private on Saturday evening will be followed by further and rigid inquiries before the entire Conference, previously to their admission into full connexion and their solemn ordination to the office of Pastors in our Church. To these young men the present Conference is of deep and solemn interest. May He who has counted them faithful hitherto, graciously aid them!

The list of Candidates for Ordination being completed, and the names of Preachers yet remaining "on trial," having been supplied from the several Districts, and placed on record by the Secretary, the Conference proceeded to the enquiry, always deeply affecting, "What Ministers have died during the year?" It is the custom of the Conference to enter upon this question by singing some hymn appropriate to the occasion. In this instance, the brethren with much feeling sang the hymn commencing "Come let us join our friends above." This year the Conference record of mortality will include the names of Kershaw and Clendinnen, men venerable for years and honored for their usefulness. Mr. Kershaw was the spiritual father of Dr. Newton, and had endured the hardships and persecutions of a somewhat early Methodism. Clendinnen had listened to the Gospel from the lips of Wesley, and in his own country, Ireland, had laboured with great zeal and success. In this affecting list we have, too, the name of Dr. Beaumont, the eloquent Preacher, and the instrument in the hands of the Holy Spirit, of the conversion of one of the greatest and most devoted of modern Missionaries, Robert Moffat. Carvosso, also, the son of the Cornish fisherman, whose memoir, from the pen of the departed, has justly become so favourite a biography amongst our best people, has passed from amongst us. He commenced his career as a Missionary to Australia, where his name is yet precious. It was stated in the Conference that much of the past prosperity of Methodism in that part of the world is to be traced to Mr. Carvosso's zealous and successful labours.

Friday, July 27.—The names of the Memorial Committee were read, and the time of meeting appointed. This Committee will give every attention to the documents with which it has to deal, and then send up a report. The question of "character" came next. Methodist Ministers exercise over each other an oversight kind and fraternal, yet faithful, such as is unknown in any other community. Our system of itinerancy, indeed, renders such oversight specially necessary. Our Societies receive Ministers among them who are entire strangers; they nevertheless regard them with perfect confidence, knowing that each year they are subjected to brotherly examinations, as well in relation to moral and religious character as to pulpit qualification. This examination of ministerial character was conducted with all fidelity. But one serious case was reported as having occurred at home, and none on the foreign stations. One Minister had tendered his resignation to the President during the year, designing to seek admission into the ministry of the Establishment, finding his physical strength unequal to the labours of our Itinerancy. Two other brethren had desired certificates of ministerial status among us, with a view of entering into the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. In the case of a fourth there had been a refusal to take the appointment he received from the last Conference, and he had thus separated himself from his brethren.

Some Ministers resign; others there are like one of whom Mr. Wesley writes, "Good soldiers of Christ, fairly worn out in their Master's service," who stay at their post and wear the harness until their strength fails, and they are compelled to seek an honorable absolution from the toils and responsibilities of the active Ministry.

Among the venerable men who have requested to be allowed to retire into the quiet of a Supernumerary's life, we find the Rev. Samuel Jackson, who greatly endeared himself to his brethren by a long life of ministerial service. To Mr. Jackson Methodism owes a debt of gratitude for having excited amongst our people a large amount of interest in the youth of the Connexion. Mr. Jackson, as your readers well know, has been the originator of the Catechumen movement. He quits the ranks of the Ministers in full work, followed by the best wishes and prayers of the Conference.

Dr. Andrews too, for several years past sustaining the offices of Chairman and Representative, becomes, at his own request, a Supernumerary,—feeling at length the infirmities of age and impaired health. Also, the Rev. John Rigg, now wholly incapacitated for public service by the failure of his strength. A letter addressed by this truly excellent and esteemed Minister to the ex-President, was read to the Conference.—This communication, in keeping with Mr. Rigg's well known intelligence and piety and thorough devotedness to Methodism, expressed his entire submission to the will of God and his unshaken confidence in the great religious principles he has for many years sought to diffuse. It was directed that a letter of sympathy should be addressed to Mr. Rigg, on the part of the Conference, in reply to his communication. These, with the other beloved brethren, retiring into comparatiue obscurity, will, we doubt not, be a blessing to the Circuits in which they may reside.

The proceedings of to-day (Saturday) I will furnish in my next. I have just returned from one of the Saturday evening band-meetings. It has been a season of grace and power. Several Ministers as well as members related their experience. I went expecting to be both interested and profited, and was not disappointed. Earnest prayers are being offered in behalf of God's servants who shall minister on the morrow, and they will not be in vain. We have already tokens for good. The Conference prayer meeting will not soon be forgotten. Several of the morning services have been "times of refreshing." We do not ask, "Is the Lord in Zion, is her King in her?"

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS FROM SATURDAY TO MONDAY.

Brunswick Chapel,
Monday Evening, July 30.

The enquiry relating to Supernumeraries, commenced on Friday, was disposed of during the forenoon of Saturday. In a few instances, where application was made to the Conference for permission to retire on the Supernumerary List, it was thought that the brethren applying were equal to the duties of the less laborious Circuits, and it was determined that easy stations should be sought for those excellent Ministers who are somewhat physically enfeebled. In any other religious community than one adopting the plan of itineracy and village preaching, they could not have had the most distant thought of retiring from public life.—Many a Supernumerary, unequal to the toilsome labours of our "Circuits," would be quite competent to the discharge of the duties of a parish with its one church, or to those devolving on the Pastor of a single independent congregation. This fact claims the kindest consideration of our people, and should induce a cheerful readiness to support that Connexional Fund on which the men are cast who, at the bidding of conscience, had devoted themselves to a Ministry involving so serious a disadvantage in comparison with one non-itinerant. In the case, however, of others, it was felt that the Conference could not do otherwise than comply with their request. It is hoped that two or three brethren, after a year's rest, may find themselves so much improved in health as to be able to resume their work.

Before entering on the next matter of ordinary business, the Memorial Committee presented its Report. That Committee had carefully examined the several documents which, under the title of Memorials, had been addressed to the Conference. Their number was small, and several even of this small number were of such a nature as not to be regarded "Memorials" in the sense in which the Conference understands that term. Two of them related simply to the residence of the second Minister on the Circuit. Another conveyed the thanks of the Louth Quarterly Meeting for the kindness shown to it by the Conference, and asked the continuance of the fourth Minister at the expense of the Contingent Fund. It was gratifying to learn that not one of these documents contained any thing hostile to the constitutional principles of the Connexion. The Committee recommends to the consideration of the Conference several of the valuable suggestions of Memorialists, especially those relating to the publication of a "Manual of Connexional laws and regulations," the provision of suitable books in greater variety for the use of our Sunday-schools, both subjects for which Committees have already been formed. I understand that the Report of this Committee will be forwarded to you for publication.

Passing to the questions—"What Circuit proposes to reduce the number of its Ministers?" and, "What Circuit asks the re-appointment of an additional one?" a long and serious conversation took place on the subject of maintaining in every Circuit its staff of Ministers, unless that were really found to be quite impracticable. During the last two or three years, it was remarked, there had been instances in which, from deficiency of funds, a Minister had been taken away from a Circuit for the purpose of relieving its embarrassments, and where it was now found about as difficult to sustain the reduced number as it had been to support the former staff. Besides this, the Circuits had been very inadequately supplied with ministerial services, and had, consequently, suffered in their religious state. In a case which occupied, for a long time, the attention of the Conference, the Circuit proposed giving up a married Minister unless some £20 more could be granted from the Contingent or Home Mission Fund. Such additional aid that Fund could not possibly furnish, except at the expense of Circuits still more needy. A slight effort on the part of the Connexion generally would double the annual income of our Home Missions, and would be of incalculable service to many feeble Circuits. But that which is yet more important, is the general increase in the amount contributed in the Classes and to the Quarterly Collections. In some of the Circuits there is a much larger average of contribution than in others where the circumstances of our people are about the same. The returns made in the schedules supplied to the dependent Circuits by the Finance Committee, greatly aid the Conference in coming to right conclusions on these matters.

The session of Saturday was concluded before the whole of these cases had been considered, and the enquiry will be resumed when the examinations of Candidates for the full Ministry and their Ordination shall have taken place. While I am writing, the Conference Chapel is crowded, and our friends of Leeds and many miles round are listening to their statements of Christian experience and ministerial call. Your readers will be furnished with their addresses, as also with a report of the Ex-President's sermon of this morning. It embodied solemn and stirring truths. Its appeals were most powerful, and on several occasions the congregation, including nearly 500 Ministers, was deeply affected. Our Conference services seem to myself to be characterised by special power. Many could, I am sure, unite with me in testifying that such was the case on Sabbath morning, as we engaged in the devotional services of the Hanover-street Chapel, and listened to the admirable and eloquent discourse of Mr. Arthur,—a sermon in which the rewardableness of the works of Christian faith and love was most clearly and solemnly presented to a crowded and deeply attentive audience. Many of us, I believe, will never forget the emotions which were kindled by some of the Preacher's thrilling descriptions and earnest appeals. I could not otherwise than thank God that such men were being continually raised up among us, so powerfully to minister the ever enduring word.

The sermon of the President, in the Conference Chapel, has been reported to me as characteristic of the Preacher, and very appropriate to the occasion.

The afternoon service in the same noble sanctuary appears to have been one of great attraction, Numbers, eager to hear Mr. Punshon, could not gain admission, and a second service was held on the premises, conducted by the Rev. Theophilus Pugh.—Of Mr. Punshon's sermon I have heard only the text, and that it fully sustained the reputation of this popular young Minister.

In the evening it was my privilege to listen to a richly evangelical exposition of Ephesians i. 13, 14. The sealing of believers by the Holy Spirit, on their believing, and as the consequence of their believing,—their sealing unto the praise of the divine grace,—was the preacher's theme, and one which he ably and profitably handled. The singing was such as it has rarely been my lot to hear. The impression of the entire service, distinguished by much religious power, could not fail to be of the best character. "May God, even our own God, bless us."

THE CANDIDATES FOR ORDINATION.

Brunswick Chapel, Leeds,
Tuesday Evening, July 31.

My last brought down the Report of Conference proceedings to the public examination of the twenty-two young men who have completed their probation, and who, being approved, are to be received into full connection with the Conference.

This morning the inquiry was resumed as to proposed alterations in the arrangements of Circuits,—requests for additional Ministers,—and the intended giving up of Preachers where it was found the provision for their support was quite insufficient unless supplemented by a large grant from the Home Mission Fund. Two or three cases of this sort were decided, and then, as is usual in the forenoon of the first Tuesday of our meeting, the Conference proceeded to the Theological examination of the candidates for ordination. This examination has been conducted of late years by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, but at Mr. Jackson's earnest request it has devolved, in this instance, upon Dr. Hannah. I need hardly say that the venerable Tutor of Didsbury discharges this duty with fatherly kindness and thorough ability. The replies of the young men, who take their stand during examination in the front pews of the gallery, evince an intimate acquaintance with Theology as a science. In most cases the candidates have passed through the classes of Richmond and Didsbury, and appear to have profited by their advantages. Their clear views of divine truth joined with earnest piety and preaching talent, will fit them to be "able Ministers of the New Testament." At half-past twelve o'clock, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Hannah, seconded by Mr. Jackson, and supported by the venerable George Marsden, they were received into full connection with the Conference, by an unanimous and hearty vote, after which they were briefly addressed by the President.

Some necessary arrangements having been made for the Ordination Service of to-morrow, the Conference returned to the previous question relating to Circuits, but was unable to proceed through the whole of the Districts before the hour of adjournment had arrived.

WEDNESDAY'S CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

Brunswick Chapel,
Wednesday Evening, Aug. 1.

The public examination of Probationers, adjourned from Monday to Tuesday evening, must have given great satisfaction to our friends, who were present in such large numbers. The brethren who were called upon to address the congregation gave clear and beautiful testimony to the saving grace of God, and their divine call to the Christian Ministry. Several, as they gratefully acknowledged, were the children of pious parents, and happily blessed with a Christian training. Two were the sons of Wesleyan Ministers. One had been brought up in the Presbyterianism of Scotland, but, removing to England, he had gone, from curiosity, to a Wesleyan Chapel in Cheshire. He was impressed by what he heard there, and at length became the subject of personal conversion. This was not until his 24th year. Since his engagement with the Ministry, he had seen a number of souls brought to God through his instrumentality. Deeply affecting was his reference to a special service he had held in one of his Circuits during the period of Connexional agitation, now happily passed away. While preaching, the power of God came down on the congregation. Many after the sermon were seeking in earnest prayer the mercy of God. From this service some of the officers of the Society were absent, having been attracted to a meeting of agitators, at which Methodism and its Ministers were held up to public contempt and scorn. One of these officers, at the close of the gathering of the men scattering "fire-brands, arrows, and death," called in at the Chapel. The sight of sinners crying for mercy there deeply affected him. He joined heartily in the good work, exclaiming, "This is Methodism—this place is like heaven, that from which I came is like hell. I wash my hands of that affair."

The impression of the brethren with whom I have conversed on the matter is, that rarely, if ever, have we had more promising young men ordained in our Ministry. The charge delivered to them this morning, in the extensively crowded Chapel, Oxford-place, was appropriate and most impressive. It does the newly-ordained Ministers great credit that they united to request from the Ex-President the publication of his Charge. The Conference has voted this evening very heartily, its thanks to the President for his Official Sermon before the Conference on Sunday morning; also to the Ex-President, for his admirable discourse on Monday morning. This Sermon was marked by great ability, very seasonable, and full of heart-stirring passages. Both the President and the Secretary are requested to publish their discourses, and I understand they consent to do so.

The Conference is continuing its rigid inquiry into the proposals from the several Districts in relation to Circuit arrangements for next year. It is deeply to be regretted that several of the country Circuits have proposed the giving up of Ministers, because they can receive from the Connexional Fund either no grant at all or what they deem an inadequate amount. In several of these cases, were the average contribution of the members to reach that which our rules prescribe, there would be no necessity to adopt so disastrous a course as the reduction of their Ministerial Staff. The question will be resumed to-morrow morning.

THE CONFERENCE SUNDAY.

THE PRESIDENT'S SERMON.

On Sunday morning, the President, the Rev. Isaac Keeling, preached in Brunswick Chapel. The following is an outline of his discourse:—

MARK iv., 25.

"For he that hath, to him shall be given: and he that hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he hath."

The Old Testament showed (observed the Rev. Gentleman) there was a divinely appointed method for the salvation of a lost race. The Old and New Testaments, taken together, showed, that whoever would be saved under the Gospel dispensation, must look to the Father, as the primary source of all good,—from whom came down "every good and perfect gift,"—must look to the Son as the only way of access to the Father; and he must look for, and depend upon, the grace of the Holy Ghost. The cases of persons who had been blessed while manifesting this spirit of dependence, though, in many instances, greatly dissimilar, were not accidental, but wisely and divinely appointed. God gave and dispensed his various blessings on a comprehensive principle of wisdom and righteousness. . . . . (The Rev. Gentleman then enumerated various passages of Scripture which were parallel to the words of the text) . . . . In the words which preceded the text, the same principle was expressed, though in other terms. And, in other parts of Scripture, this principle was closely connected with the doctrine of divine retribution.

No doubt they were all agreed, that, when a doctrine was once so plainly stated in Scripture that it could not be misunderstood, it ought to be received reverentially as God's teaching. And no doubt they were equally agreed, that when a doctrine or precept was repeated or reiterated in various parts of Scripture, that doctrine must be considered, not only as a revealed truth, but as a truth which the Revealer presented, with a special seal of importance, and recommended as such.

In the passage before them, there were three matters for consideration—Precepts, Principles, and Motives, closely connected with each other.

The expressions of the text struck the common English ear as somewhat strange; but it did not appear that they so struck the ears of the disciples; otherwise they would, as on other occasions, have inquired their meaning. Probably, had our Lord been addressing us in our language, with our habits of thought, he might have expressed the same thing somewhat differently. It was only an example of what was very frequent among the ancients—an intentional play upon words, in order to give vivacity to the language employed. This habit, and their great condensation, had rendered the Proverbs what were called "dark sayings," though not by any means unfathomable to those who gave attention to them; and the difficulties which might at first arise, were easily overcome by the patient inquirer. Similar expressions were—"Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth,"—"Let the dead bury their dead."—"He that findeth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for my sake, shall find it."

By "him that hath," should be understood, *he who hath to good purpose;* and by "him that hath not," and has taken away from him that which he hath, *he who has what he possesses, without use or improvement.* . . . . . So with regard to "life." A man might have life in one sense, though not in another: and there was no contradiction in such sayings. The general meaning was, that he who had any gift of God, and made a right use of it, to him more should be given of that or some other gift. And he who made a bad use of any gift, should have taken from him that which he possessed.

Many things in daily life would serve to illustrate the same principle. To those who were thoughtful and prudent, even the most common things—health and strength—were increased and invigorated by proper discipline; whereas they were diminished and lost by indolence and inactivity. Wealth was generally subject to a similar law. If it were not used, or were misused, it would "take to itself wings and flee away;" whilst judiciously employed, it was well known that money got money; and was often the means of procuring more precious gifts.—Honour, authority and renown, used selfishly, would not be retained; but if used with a devout sense of gratitude to God, would be largely increased. The same might be said of presence of mind, judgment, prudence, caution—all were increased by exercise and development. Opportunities of various kinds always presented themselves to the resolute and diligent, while to those in whom such qualities were wanting, there was an apparent absence of opportunity. A great writer had truly said of the irresolute—"They let their own opportunities pass by, and see them when they are past."

The same principles operated in the kingdom of grace as in nature and providence. The case of Esau and Jacob exemplified this. Esau had the birth-right; but in another sense he had it not—he did not value it. Jacob, who had it not, but had a sense of its value, obtained it. Jeroboam was another instance. He had great ability, and was promised many things, provided he served the Lord faithfully. But he feared not the Lord; and he was accursed; so that he was marked out in history as "Jeroboam who made Israel to sin." So with Herod. He made use of his talents and information only to endeavour to slay the Messiah; whereas the wise men, with much fewer opportunities, fearing the Lord, were miraculously guided, so that they saw the infant Saviour. Herod had the advantage of the Ministry of John the Baptist; but he had no willingness to obey the divine teaching; and thus "that which he had" was "taken away from him," so that he was not benefitted by the teaching of the apostle.

And when the Apostles commenced their Ministry, the instances in which they were successful were those where there was a predisposition to learn. For example, in the cases of the centurion, Cornelius, the eunuch, the jailer at Philippi, there had been a preparation of heart. But in the case of the "son of perdition," (referred to in the second lesson of the morning's service,) the reverse was the fact. He had, no doubt, remarkable qualities for his office; but, because he employed them to no good purpose, but used them according to his own earthly views, he lost what he had.

The same law prevailed as to spiritual gifts. Take, for instance, the cases of Saul and David. While Saul was obedient to holy influences, his reign was prosperous, and his people happy. But when he began to be self-willed, and trusted only to his own devices, the spirit was taken away from him, and he fell from his high position.—David made a good use of the opportunities which he had of doing good, so that, notwithstanding his great faults, he was held up as an example in history to future generations.

With regard to inward and spiritual grace, to him who had been awakened to sin, and desired to turn from it, God would give grace to repent. But he who stifled conviction was too likely to lose the grace of an awakened conscience. He who walked by faith was about to become strong in faith; whereas he who was always doubting, would be in danger of becoming a backslider. If they had the faith to set the Lord always before them, he would be ever at their right hand, to guide and support them, and they would receive the additional blessing of "perfect peace."

Did not these considerations then, of the blessings which they might secure, open up to them the motives by which they should be actuated? It was no argument against a precept that there were difficulties in it. Most things were difficult till they were understood, but, when understood, the difficulties vanished. Mineralogy and geology were once greater mysteries than they are at present. A great deal of the mystery was fast passing away, and the sciences becoming more generally understood. A miner in these days would not begin to work without bringing to bear such a knowledge of geology as would lead him to right conclusions as to the formation of the strata, and so on. And he who cultivated a farm must act according to the laws of agriculture; so that, as the result of his labour, he may reap a plentiful harvest.

Knowing, then, from the considerations which he had advanced, God's mode of dealing with them,—was it not a motive, and an all-powerful motive, to diligence? Diligence in God's service was never unrewarded, however it might, apparently, seem to be so. Children of religious parents, who built on the good foundation which had been laid, became the more eminent as instruments to work out God's plans. Those, on the contrary, who neglected the training which they had had in youth, stood in great danger of losing that which they had. If young Ministers, with talents and opportunities, were content with laying the foundation, without building upon it, much that they had would be taken away. If, on the contrary, they cultivated their talents, and rightly used their opportunities, they would become more and more a blessing to their day and generation, and have a career of happiness, usefulness, and love.

In order to derive full benefit from the Gospel of Christ, it must be felt to be a system admitting no compromise—that its requirements must be fulfilled. But, if people stopped at the almost-being-persuaded, the good which they had would be taken away. And that God dealt with churches and nations upon this principle, none could doubt who studied with any attention the history of Jerusalem. Let them take care, both as a church and a nation, how they dealt with God! Surely, they ought to take these things into their serious consideration, and derive from the consideration motives to conscientious diligence in the service of God. He hoped they would so act as to go on from strength to strength, and thus be the means of leading multitudes, in all lands, to bless the Lord for his mercy, and to praise him for his goodness.

When Excitement is not Mischievous.

Action was the rhetorical test of an effective orator; *action* is also the test of the aroused Christian. Quinctilian tells us that the difference between Demosthenes and his great Roman rival was this, that when the one was finished, the exclamation was "What a splendid oration," but with the other, "Let us go to fight Philip." And yet with a war to fight as much transcending that against the Greek invader as does the infinite exceed the finite, we think that we, the crusaders actually enlisted in that great campaign against the powers of darkness, are justified in discountenancing anything from the pulpit that would awake us from a polite calm. If a storm be aroused, woe to the preacher and to the system.—One significant sign of danger to our own communion in these times is the scornfulness with which we permit ourselves to speak of those manifestations of real feeling which mark the worship of those classes of society whose susceptibilities have not as yet become entirely ossified. And yet would not the suppression of such outbursts be more unnatural than their indulgence? Take, for instance, the moment when in the sailors' chapel in Boston, the great modern preacher to seamen was appealing to his sailor congregation to accept Christ as the sole means of safety. "He began," we are told by a late acute and by no means over-evangelical observer, "with an eloquent description of a terrific storm at sea, rising to fury through all its gradations; then, amid the waves, a vessel is seen laboring in distress and driving on a lee shore. The masts bend and break, and go overboard; the sails are rent, the helm unshipped, they spring a leak! The vessel begins to fill, the water gains on them; she sinks deeper, deeper, *deeper*, DEEPER! He bent over the pulpit repeating the last words again and again; his voice became loud and hollow. The faces of the sailors, as they gazed at him with their mouths wide open and their eyes fixed, I shall never forget. Suddenly stopping, and looking to the farthest end of the chapel, as into space, he exclaimed, with a piercing cry of exultation, "A life boat! a life boat!" Then looking down upon his congregation, most of whom had sprung to their feet in an agony of suspense, he said in a deep, impressive tone, and extending his arms, "CHRIST IS THAT LIFE BOAT!" "But," we hear an objector say, "what was the use of so much excitement? Would it not have been a great deal more conducive to sober religion for Mr. Taylor to have delivered a calm and reasonable discourse, without producing all this disorder?" Certainly it would be, we answer, if religion was a mere pharmaceutical agency to be used by lulling the heart into satisfaction with its idolatry of SELF. But when, on the other hand, a lost soul is to be awakened from its slumbers, are we to shrink back if sometimes that soul trembles when it first hears the voice of the Lord?—*Epis. Rec.*

GOODNESS.—To be constantly in the presence of a good person, of one whose words and acts tend to purity and elevate—how pleasant and useful it is! We have no disposition to speak an impure word, to perform a wrong act, or even to think of evil. The presence of the good is a guardian angel to keep and preserve us from the sins and temptations by which we are surrounded.—Suppose that being who moves about to bless, should be the companion of our bosoms—the one to whom we can make known our joys and sorrows—what a powerful influence for good it would have over our lives! We would rejoice daily in feeling how blessed goodness is, and be so elevated in our thoughts, that it would become a difficult task for us to sin! Woman! can you not exercise such an influence over your erring husband? If he loves the company of the idle and partakes of the inebriating glass, can not you draw him by love and kindness away from sure destruction? Let the atmosphere around you be that of goodness and truth, and you will surely be ministering angels to save the lost.

The Provincial Wesleyan.

Correspondence.

"The Modern Crusade."

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan.

SIR,—From the evasive and disingenuous manner in which Mr. Wilson has replied to my communication, published in the *Wesleyan* of the 7th June, it requires but little penetration to discover, that he has determined to close his eyes against every argument calculated to convince him of the many palpable errors under which he labours. I have, therefore, little hope that *he* will see the erroneousness of his exposition of the 38th and 39th chapters of Ezekiel, until the course of events prove him to be altogether astray in applying the prophecy concerning Gog's *yet future* invasion of the land of Israel, to Russia's recent descent upon Turkey.

When reflecting upon some of the extraordinary conclusions to which Mr. Wilson's reasonings bring him,—so completely subversive of the obvious meaning of the prophecy, as every body who reads it attentively may see for themselves,—I have thought that he could not have been quite *compos mentis* on the occasion to which he refers in his Preface, when his attention was first directed to the prophecy he subsequently expounded, and obtained such unheard-of results.

In order that those who have not read "The Modern Crusade" may form their own opinion upon this point, I will briefly recount the circumstances under which it was written. It seems, that in view of a lecture on the Russian War which the learned author had engaged to deliver, he took up his Bible for the purpose of finding some portion of Scripture that seemed to bear upon his subject. "For some time," he tells us, "he was at a loss to determine upon any portion of holy Scripture," and "*he feared his lecture would prove a failure.*"—The reader may imagine the "anxiety" with which Mr. Wilson read prophecy after prophecy, but all in vain;—he could pitch upon no passage that even "seemed to bear upon the present portentous events in the East," and for some time he was quite at a loss, and apprehensive that his lecture would prove a failure.

At length, "in his *anxiety*, his attention was directed to the prophecy concerning Gog"; and (fancying) "he saw so many striking coincidents between the prophecy and the events of the day that he was *often overpowered* with astonishment"!

It was while in this state of mental bewilderment that he prepared "the notes for his lecture," from which, his extraordinary production, "The Modern Crusade," was subsequently compiled.

This brief sketch of the origin of Mr. Wilson's "exposition" of the 38th and 39th chapters of Ezekiel, accounts in a great measure, to my mind, for the two principal errors under which he has since been labouring:—

1. In imagining that Russia's recent invasion of Turkey, and the War to which it has given rise, are the fulfilment of the two chapters of Ezekiel just mentioned.

2. In assuming,—in the face of the clearest evidence to the contrary, as I shall prove,—that the prophecy concerning Gog's invasion of the land, and people of Israel, is "perfectly *isolated*."

In regard to the first of these grand mistakes, I do not believe that Mr. W. can name one person among all who have ever written on the prophecies of Ezekiel, who gave it as his opinion, that Turkey in Europe is "the land of Israel," Ezekiel testifies, Gog shall invade in the latter days.—The wonderful discovery that "the land of Israel," spoken of in the 38th chapter, is *not* Palestine, but Turkey in Europe;—must, by universal consent, be attributed to Mr. Wilson, of Yarmouth; and in connexion with many other quite original interpretations, fairly entitle him to the appellation of "the wise man of the West."

Now, seeing Mr. W. himself admits that I shall "effectually expose the errors of the Modern Crusade," *if I prove* that the land of ancient Israel is the invaded country of which Ezekiel speaks, I shall now do so, and I trust to the satisfaction of all my readers, Mr. W., perhaps, excepted. In the 16th and 18th verses of the 38th chapter of Ezekiel, it is thus written: "And thou (Gog) shall come up *against my people of Israel as a cloud to cover the land*—it shall be in the latter days, and I will bring thee against *my land*, that the heathen may know me, when I shall be sanctified in thee, O Gog, before their eyes."..... "And it shall come to pass at the same time when *Gog shall come against the land of Israel*, saith the Lord God, that my fury shall come up in my face."

These two verses prove that "*the land of Israel*," called, also, in the 16th verse "*my land*," is *the country* which Gog shall invade. It now remains to be proved that the land of ancient Israel,—promised by Jehovah to *Abraham* and *his seed* for an *everlasting* possesion,—extending from the Nile to the Euphrates, and containing, according to a survey made by order of the British Government, 300,000 square miles, or more than three times the area of Great Britain,—is "*the land of Israel*" of which Ezekiel speaks, not only in the 38th chapter, but *throughout his prophecies*.

The first testimony I shall adduce for this purpose is Ezekiel xi, 14-17: "Again the word of the Lord came unto me, saying, Son of man, thy brethren, even thy brethren, the men of thy kindred, and *all the house of Israel wholly*, are *they* unto whom *the inhabitants of Jerusalem* have said, Get you far from the Lord: unto *us is this land* (the land of Israel) given in possession. Therefore say, Thus saith the Lord God, although I have *cast them far off* among the heathen, and although I have *scattered* them among the countries, yet will I be to them as a little sanctuary in the countries where they shall come. Therefore say, Thus saith the Lord God, I will even gather you from the people, and *assemble you out of the countries where ye have been scattered*, and I will give you THE LAND OF ISRAEL."? Mr. W. admits that this passage refers to "New Testament times," but says that it "is absurd" to restrict it to the Jews; for it makes Jevovah say *to Israel*, I will give you "the land of Israel." "Apply it to the spread of Christianity, he adds, and it is beautiful." At the time Ezekiel spake the above words, "all the house of Israel" to whom Jehovah here promises to give "the land of Israel," were in captivity or scattered among the nations, as they are at this day. Why, then, Mr. Wilson should think it absurd to restrict the promise to them, I cannot imagine. Jehovah will certainly "give the land of Israel" to his outcast and scattered people. "He that *scattered* Israel will *gather* him." And, although as a nation, Israel has been long politically dead and buried among the nations of the earth;—although they may say, "Our bones are dried, and our hope is lost," yet, "thus saith the Lord God, Behold, O my people, I will open your graves, and cause you to come up out of your graves, and bring you into THE LAND OF ISRAEL." Ezek. xxxvii, 12. "Behold, I will take the children of Israel from among the heathen whither they be gone, and will gather them on every side, and bring them into *their own land*: and I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel;.... And they shall dwell in the land that I have given unto Jacob my servant, *wherein your fathers have dwelt*, &c.,—21st, 22nd, and 25th verses.

To apply these passages to the spread of Christianity is not only "absurd," but a virtual denial of the truth they contain: understand them as spoken of ancient Israel and their land, and look forward with full assurance of faith to their fulfilment, and they are beautiful indeed.

Another most striking passage, proving that "the land of ancient Israel" is, under "New Testament times," called "the land of Israel," is to be found in Ezekiel's 22nd chapter, 41st and 42nd verses. "I will accept you with your sweet savour, when I bring you out from the people, and *gather you out of the countries wherein ye have been scattered*: and I will be sanctified in you before the heathen. And ye shall know that I am the Lord, *when* I shall bring you into THE LAND OF ISRAEL, into *the country for which I lifted up my hand to give it to your fathers.*"

I trust sufficient has been quoted from Ezekiel to satisfy every ingenuous mind that "the land of Israel," of which he prophesies, is the "land of ancient Israel," and *not* Turkey in Europe, as Mr. W. unwarrantably supposes.

Mr. Wilson, in common with an unbelieving world, may think that no nation has any better right to the land of Israel than the Turks; and even assert, as he does, that "there is *now* no such land on earth!" but their unbelief of what the Scriptures testify concerning the "glorious," and "holy" land of Israel,—now "desolate," but yet to "become like the garden of Eden," and "blessed of the Lord" in all things,—will not make void the faithful promises of Jehovah.

Away, then, with the idea that Turkey in Europe is "the land of Israel,"—it is both unscriptural and absurd. The phrase, "the land of Israel," occurs in the prophecies of Ezekiel alone, at least fifteen times; and, in every instance, the context affords irrefragable evidence, that the land of ancient Israel, and no other country, is referred to. These fifteen texts I shall now quote, that the reader may satisfy himself of the correctness of my assertion; and, at the same time, learn how much dependance can be placed upon Mr. Wilson's statements, of which the following is a specimen:—"as it respects the oft repeated phrase, 'the land of Israel,' I again say, that properly speaking there *now* is no such land on earth, and while found in the Bible, and *once only*, meant the land of Palestine."

"The land of Israel, while found in the Bible, and *once only*, meant the land of Palestine," says Mr. W. This statement betrays such gross ignorance of the contents of the Bible, and especially of Ezekiel, that I am perfectly amazed. Palestine, or "Palestina," is a Scripture name of the ancient land of Israel: see Exod. xv, 14; Isa. xiv, 29, 31. When, therefore, Mr. W. affirms that "the land of Israel," in the Bible, *once only* meant Palestine, he, of course, affirms that it *once only* meant the ancient land of Israel. Of the truthfulness of Mr. W's. statement the following fifteen texts from Ezekiel will convince the reader. The first is chapter vii, 2. "Thus saith the Lord God unto *the land of Israel*, An end, the end is come upon the four corners of the land." The whole chapter is a prophecy concerning ancient Israel. The next text is chapter xi, 17, already quoted in full.—The third is chapter xii, 22: "Son of man, what is that proverb that ye have in *the land of Israel*, saying, The days are prolonged, and every vision faileth?" See also the 19th verse: "Thus saith the Lord God of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and of *the land of Israel*." The fifth is xx, 38: where,—after describing the manner in which Israel shall be brought out from the nations, among whom they are now scattered,—Jehovah says, "I will purge out from among you the rebels, and them that transgress against me: I will bring them forth out of the country where they sojourn, and they (the rebels) shall *not* enter into *the land of Israel*." Like the generation brought out of Egypt, "whose carcases fell in the wilderness," so will be the generation of Israel with which Jehovah shall have to do, when he "shall set his hand again *the second time* to recover the remnant of his people," "from the four corners of the earth." (Isa. xi, 11.) They will require to be tried, purged, and purified, ere they enter into the "glorious rest" which shall await them in the land of Israel. The sixth text proving that "the land of Israel" means Palestine, and not Turkey in Europe, as Mr. Wilson argues, is the 42nd verse of the same chapter: "And ye shall know that I am the Lord, when I shall bring you into *the land of Israel*," (Turkey in Europe, or the land of ancient Israel?) "into *the country* for the which I lifted up mine hand to *give it to your fathers*." If the reader peruse the whole of the chapter from which I have made this quotation, he will see that the events spoken of are still in the future; and he may depend that when the "set time" arrives, in which God will "remember his land," and have mercy upon his long "outcast" people, it will be seen that He, at least, does not regard "the land of Israel" as an "obsolete" phrase.

The 7th and 8th time the phrase, "the land of Israel," is found in Ezekiel, is in the 2nd and 3rd verses of the xxi. chap.—"Son of man, set thy face toward Jerusalem, and drop thy word toward the holy places, and prophecy against the land of Israel, and say to the land of Israel," &c. The mere mention of Jerusalem, and "the holy places," in connexion with "the land of Israel," as in the present instance, is ample proof that Palestine is "the land of Israel" here twice named.

The 9th and 10th texts are chap. xxv. 3, 6,—"Say unto the Ammonites, Hear the word of the Lord God; Thus saith the Lord God; Because thou saidst, Aha, against my sanctuary, when it was profaned; and against the land of Israel, when it was desolate; and against the house of Judah, when they went into captivity. . . Because thou hast clapped thine hands, and stamped with the feet, and rejoiced in heart with all thy despite against the land of Israel."—"The land of Israel" in both these places evidently means Palestine; I would merely remark, therefore, that persons in this day who say "there is *now* no such land on earth," virtually say Aha, against "the land of Israel"; seeing it is *temporarily* in the possession of the Turks, who have made it waste and desolate;—one reason why the wrath of God is kindled against them. See Ezek. xxxvi. 1-7. The land which God "espied" for Israel (Ezek. xx. 6) at the time when He, "the Most High divided to the nations their inheritance, when he separated the sons of Adam, and *set the bounds of the people* according to the number of the children of Israel": Deut. xxxii. 8—this land, "the glory of all lands," which God thus "espied" and reserved for his "chosen" and still "beloved" people, Israel;—this land, dear to God's heart as being the birthplace of Jesus, the scene of his sufferings, and of his future glory upon earth;—this hallowed spot, for which, says Moses, "the Lord thy God careth: *the eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it*, from the beginning of the year even unto the end of the year"; (Deut. xi. 12)—this Holy land, "sacred to the memory" of Abraham, "the friend of God," of Isaac and Jacob, and of all the holy prophets and apostles, who "sleep in the dust" thereof;—whether, in the palmy days of Solomon, yielding her increase to the joyous millions who "dwelt safely" within her ample borders;—or, as at present, possessed and desolated by the heathen—was, is, and ever shall be, "the land of Israel." In God's purposes it yet fills a most conspicuous place, as all may see who read the prophecies concerning it. It was *once* the territory of His kingdom; and it shall be so again, when the kingdom is restored again to Israel. There, in Jerusalem, Solomon reigned, sitting upon "the throne of the Lord;" (1 Chron. xxix. 23)—and there sha'l "the King of Israel"—the greater than Solomon—reign gloriously, upon the throne of his father David, in "the city of the great King." Isa. xxiv. 23; ix. 7; Luke i. 32; Ps. xl. 2. The land of Israel is, in God's sight, as distinct from all other lands, as the nation of Israel is from all other nations.—God will make a full end of all other nations, but Israel shall never cease to be a nation before Him. "Fear not thou, O my servant Jacob, and be not dismayed, O Israel; for behold, I will save thee from afar off, and thy seed from the land of their captivity; and Jacob shall return, and be in rest and at ease, and none shall make him afraid.—Fear thou not, O Jacob my servant, saith the Lord: for I am with thee; for I will make a full end of all the nations whither I have driven thee; *but I will not make a full end of thee*, but correct thee in measure; yet will I not utterly cut thee off." Jer. xlvi. 27, 28. See also chap. xxxi. 35-37.

Having shewn the peculiar and inseparable connexion which exists between the purposes of Jehovah and His land, I shall now proceed to quote the remaining passages in Ezekiel in which the phrase, "the land of Israel," occurs.

The 11th text is chap. xxxiii. 24. "Son of man, they that inhabit those wastes of the land of Israel speak, saying, Abraham was one, and he inherited the land; but we are many; the land is given us for inheritance." The "land of Israel" is here identified with the land which "they" said Abraham inherited; but of which Stephen testifies, Abraham, so far, has inherited "not so much as to set his foot on." Acts vii. 5. It is clearly Palestine that is meant.

The 12th text is chap. xxxvii. 12. This has been already quoted; but the reader should turn it up in his Bible, and read the context; particularly the 36th chapter, the whole of which is a most beautiful prophecy concerning the land of Israel; minutely describing its present waste and desolate condition, and also its future glory and blessedness; when the cities now forsoken and uninhabited, "shall be filled with flocks of men," as of old Jerusalem was, in the time of "her solemn feasts. xxxvi. 38.

The 13th text is in the chapter containing the prophecy against Gog; I cannot, of course, quote it as a proof that the phrase, "the land of Israel," in the 18th verse, means Palestine; because Mr. Wilson denies that such is its meaning in this "perfectly isolated" (?) prophecy. If we are to believe him, "the land of Israel" *here* means Turkey in Europe!

The 14th text is chap. xl. 2. "*In the visions of God* brought be me into the land of Israel, and set me upon a very high mountain, by which was as the frame of a city on the south." Ezekiel was at this time a "captive" in the land of the Chaldeans, as we read in the first part of his prophecies; but "in the visions of God" he was brought into the land of Israel; and there saw *in vision* "things which shall be hereafter," pertaining to the land and nation of ancient Israel; as recorded in this and the eight following chapters. He saw, and minutely described, the Temple that shall be built to the Lord when Israel shall be restored; he beheld "the glory of Jehovah coming from the way of the east," causing the earth to shine; he saw it enter into, and fill the house; and heard the voice of Him who shewed him these things, saying, "Son of Man, *the place of my throne*, and *the place of the soles of my feet, where I will dwell in the midst of the children of Israel forever*, and my holy name shall the house of Israel no more defile," &c. Having also beheld and particularly described the dedication of the Temple, the ordinances of the altar, and the service thereof; he was next instructed concerning the future disposal of *the land*. "An holy portion" of it, in extent upwards of 100 square miles, is to be offered as an oblation unto the Lord; and in "the midst thereof" is to be the city, the sanctuary, and the most holy place; also the houses of the priests, and the ministers, who shall come near to minister unto the Lord. The rest of the land is to be divided among the twelve tribes of Israel, according to the plan laid down in his two last chapters. "The city" shall "be called by a new name, which the mouth of the Lord" *hath named*: "the name of the city from that day shall be," JEHOVAH-SHAMMAH, signifying, "THE LORD IS THERE."

The 15th and last passage in which the phrase, "the land of Israel," occurs in Ezekiel, is the 18th verse of the 47th chapter: "And the east side ye shall measure from Hanrem, and from Damascus, and from Gilead, and from the land of Israel, by Jordan, from the border unto the east sea. And this is the east side." The north, south, and west boundaries of the land are also given in the same chapter; and at the 21st verse it is written, "So shall ye divide this land unto you according to the tribes of Israel." And at the 14th verse it is said, "Ye shall inherit it, one as well as another: *concerning the which I lifted up mine hand to give it unto your fathers.*"

Thus is the "land of Israel," in every instance, proved to be "Palestina," the land of ancient Israel.

When, therefore, Jehovah says concerning "Gog," "Thou shalt come up against my people of Israel, as a cloud to cover *the land*; it shall be in the latter days, and I will bring thee against *my land*."..... "And it shall come to pass at the same time when Gog shall come against *the land of Israel*,"—when, I say, the reader has such plain declarations as these to teach him that it is "the land of Israel" against which Gog shall come,—that *same country* named, at least, fifteen times by the same prophet, I trust that he will see the first great mistake under which Mr. Wilson labours, in supposing that Russia's recent invasion of Turkey in Europe, is that great and terrible event—the *yet future* invasion of Jehovah's land and people of Israel, by "Gog and all his multitude."

But, as I before stated, there is a second gross mistake under which Mr. W. is still labouring; he assumes and maintains, in the face of the clearest testimony to the contrary, that the prophecy concerning Gog is "*perfectly isolated*." In the concluding paragraph of his last letter, he says: "I have taken *no notice* of the different texts quoted from other prophecies by Mr. Lithgow, because they are irrelevant and refer to other matters. While *I have assumed*, and *still maintain*, that the prophecy concerning Gog, as found in the 38th and 39th chapters of Ezekiel, is *perfectly isolated*: upon *this ground* 'The Modern Crusade' was given to the world," &c.

I shall now, by simply quoting a verse or two from the very prophecy of which Mr. W. professes to have given "a plain exposition," prove that "The Modern Crusade" is based upon a groundless assumption.—That so far from the prophecy concerning Gog being "perfectly isolated," the prophets of Israel prophesied in old time, "many years," concerning the identical event of which Ezekiel speaks. The reader will please refer to the 16th and 17th verses of the 38th chapter—"Thou (Gog) shalt come up against my people of Israel, as a cloud to cover the land; it shall be in the latter days, and I will bring thee against my land, that the heathen may know me, when I shall be sanctified in thee, O Gog, before their eyes. Thus saith the Lord God: Art thou he of whom I have spoken in old time by my servants the prophets of Israel, *which prophesied in those days many years that I would bring thee against them.*" I know not what Mr. Wilson thinks of the testimony in verse 17, for he seems to have carefully avoided even quoting it; in all his "exposition" there is not the slightest reference to this most important and striking declaration.—What reason does the reader suppose Mr. Wilson had for taking "no notice" of the 17th verse, seeing it so effectually exposes the falsity of his assumption that the prophecy concerning Gog is an "isolated" one. Again, why does he persist in "maintaining" his assumption, and still take no notice of the verse in question, after I had particularly called attention to it in my first communication, as follows?—"And are we not taught that the prophets of Israel here spoken of Gog's attack upon God's nation? Undoubtedly. See Ezek. 38, 17: "Thus saith the Lord God, Art thou he of whom I have spoken in old time by my servants the prophets of Israel which prophesied in those days, many years, that I would bring thee against them? Against God's people of Israel, as the preceding verse shows. Of Gog's invasion of the land of Israel, then, the prophets of Israel prophesied "in old time," "many years." Isaiah, Micah, Joel, and Zechariah, all speak of it; and, invariably, as a confederacy of *all nations* against Jerusalem, Judah, or Israel.

"Here, I think, I might pause and leave it to the good sense of the reader to say, whether the fallacy of "The Modern Crusade" has not been sufficiently exposed?—Whether it is possible that Russia's invasion of Turkey, without a single nation, or people, being *with* her, can be that formidable attack upon Israel, by all nations, of which the prophets of Israel have prophesied."

I rather think Mr. Wilson sees that the 17th verse, testifying, as it does, that the ancient prophets prophesied many years that Jehovah would in the latter days bring Gog and "all nations" (see Joel, iii. 2, 9-16; Zech. xiv. 2, 3; Zeph. iii. 8; Isa. xiv. 25, xvii. 12, 13; xxix. 7, 8, xxx. 27-33, xxxiv. 1-8, lxiii. 1-6; Dan. xi. 15; Mic. iv. 11-13, v. 5, 6,) against "His land," and the Israelites who shall *then* be *dwelling safely in the midst of it*; and there pour out upon them His terrible but righteous judgments;—I rather think that Mr. W., seeing this, thought it advisable to treat it as he did the other texts I referred him to, that is, take no notice of it. I hope, however, the reader will notice and consult all these texts: he will be amply repaid for his trouble, if he understand them as they are written, and do not "stumble at the word" of God "through unbelief;" but, like Abraham of old, be "strong in faith, giving glory to God; fully persuaded that what He hath promised, He is able also to perform." And "the Lord of Hosts *hath* sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass; and as I have purposed, so shall it stand: That *I* will break the Assyrian (Gog, compare Micah v. 5, 6) in *my land*, and upon *my mountain* (the land and mountains of Israel, compare with Ezek. xxxix. 4, xxxviii. 16) tread him under foot: then shall his yoke depart from off them, and his burden depart from off their shoulders. This is the purpose that is purposed upon the *whole earth*: and this is the hand that is stretched out upon *all the nations*." Isa xvi. 24, 25.

But the 17th verse referred to, by proving that the prophecy concerning Gog is *not* "perfectly isolated," also proves that the "Modern Crusade" was "given to the world" upon a groundless assumption; for, says its author,—"I have assumed and still maintain, that the prophecy concerning Gog as found in the 38 and 39 chapters of Ezekiel is perfectly isolated: *upon this ground* "the Modern Crusade" was given to the world; and no argument has yet met the eye of the writer, calculated to convince him that his position is untenable." No! nor will any such arguments *ever* meet his eye, so long as he persists in taking "no notice" of explanatory and parallel passages of Scripture, except to scoff at them as "a mere flourish of trumpets," or dogmatically pronounce them "irrelevant."

[To be Continued.]

The Sabbath in Germany.

The evil of the half reformation of Germany has been nowhere more conspicuous than in the little respect shown to the Sabbath. The old Popish habit of making it, for the greater part, a mere carnal holiday, not having been effectually counteracted in the beginning, because of the laxity of some of the reformers on the subject, has been transmitted from generation to generation, affecting with its malign influence even the Protestant population. It is no wonder that, amid such a state of things sound doctrine and evangelical religion has been so lamentably under a cloud. Where there is no Sabbath there is no love for the truth, nor genuine piety. A correspondent of one of our foreign exchanges, writing from Germany, thus speaks of the present prevailing state of things:—

"Sunday performances in theatres and operas seem to be an absolute want in German courts and capitals; and, to our knowledge, not one of them have made a sacrifice of these diversons in behalf of public Christianity. Moreover, drinking houses are everywhere opened to all visitors, except young people, during Sunday; in Bavaria even the shops of lottery-ticket sellers must be shut on Sunday only during the two or three hours of public service. But the grossest abuse, happily unexampled in the other German States, is in that same Bavaria an abuse which has hitherto steadily kept up in spite of numerous remonstrances and petitions of clergymen and Christian societies. I hint at the fairs and cattle-markets, which are, in a great many Bavarian places, held on the Sundays. Agricultural festivals also, connected with fruit and cattle-shows, and, what is still worse, an enormous consumption of beef, often occur on that day set apart by God for things so infinitely better. It would lie within the government's power to abolish the said abuses by a mere order; what is wanting is but the will to remove them.

"In other countries of Germany, however, as in Prussia, Wurtemburg, Baden, Sabbath observance has undoubtedly improved in the course of the last year. Not only stricter laws of former times have been enjoined, but, what is of greater importance, public opinion, as also the manners and customs of the people, have been ameliorated. The institutions of elders and kirk-sessions, introduced in some of the states but a few years ago, has given a most desirable support to the clergy's exertions for a better observance of the holy day. The frivolous customs, however, are much more easily to be mastered in districts of pure Protestant populations, than where the latter are mixed up with Roman Catholics. The laxity of the latter in the Sabbath cause is indisputable; Roman Catholic priests sitting down after the Sunday services with parties of their penitents in ale-houses, and playing at cards with them, or haunting public 'beer gardens,' and playing at nine-pins, are, in Wurtemburg for instance, no rarity. But just that levity of theirs exercises a prejudicial influence on the manners of their Protestant neighbours also. A proof of it is exhibited even in the said kingdom, in whose southern part, the so-called Upperland, where Protestants are mixed with Roman Catholics, Sabbath observance stand far below that of the southern part, the Lowland, which is, if not purely, yet predominantly Protestant."—*Presbyterian.*

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1855.

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The Conference at Leeds.

Our first page will be found to be fully occupied this week with interesting information respecting the Conference of Wesleyan Ministers in England lately assembled at Leeds. We have selected the succinct but comprehensive letters of the correspondent of our London Wesleyan cotemporary as best adapted to convey to our readers as complete a view of the Conference proceedings as consists with the limits of this paper. The detailed reports of its session and of the discussions in the preparatory Committees, which crowd the ample columns of the Watchman, are of course too voluminous for reproduction here. We have, however, in the course of a careful perusal, striven to bear away, impressed upon our mind whatever appeared of special interest, and now attempt a concise review.

The Rev. ISAAC KEELING, on whom has been devolved by the votes of a flattering majority of his brethren, the high honour, (the highest to which a Wesleyan minister may aspire) of, filling the Presidential chair, has long occupied the subordinate but honourable and responsible office of an assistant Secretary. The conspicuous ability and unwearying assiduity, with which he has been wont to discharge the various duties of that less prominent post, have secured for him so large a place in the estimation of his fellow ministers, that they have now by this overwhelming vote, elevated him to his present position among them. The address of the Ex-PRESIDENT, (Rev. John Farrar,) of whom we may here parenthetically introduce the estimate of the Watchman,—"As President, he has, we learn from every quarter, more than realized the expectations which had been formed of his success; his perfect acquaintance with the details of every business, his almost unexampled assiduity, his untailing promptitude, his personal kindness, have won him a very high and honorable position in the gallery of Ex-Presidents"—and the speech in reply of the President elect are reprinted in another column.

The Rev. DR. HANNAH is again appointed Secretary. "His highly gifted and accomplished mind," said the Rev. John Scott in moving the thanks of the Conference for his efficient services during the past year "had enabled him to do everything in a way which few could equal and none surpass."

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEES have been marked by a pleasing unanimity of sentiment, and their plans are conspicuous for the energy of purpose displayed. Methodism in England, now that she is becoming relieved in great measure of the care of her Colonial work, seems bent upon fuller and more pervasive labours at home. She will not lessen her activities abroad but will aim more steadily at the enlargement of her sphere of evangelical operation among the neglected classes of Britain. The importance of such a movement and the necessity of some immediate measure to secure the more comfortable sustentation of the home ministry formed prominent topics of the report read at the meeting of the *Contingent Fund* Committee.

It adverted at length "to the painfully insufficient provision made for the Ministers in the dependant Circuits of the Connexion,—from all of which Circuit Schedules had been received and carefully examined by the Committee, and it recommended that some well considered and carefully-organised measures should be adopted at as early a period as possible, to bring this primary duty of adequately supporting their own Ministers before our Societies and congregations. It expressed the opinion, that this deficiency did not exist because of the pecuniary inability of these Circuits, as certain other claims of the Connexion were met by them with ready and well-sustained liberality. The Report also adverted to the religious destitution of the large towns, and many rural Districts, and the important duty devolving on the Methodists to emulate the example of their fathers, by not merely sustaining the work of God in its present extent, but by spreading holiness throughout the land."

It is gratifying to learn that the Contingent Fund is better sustained, and that the committee have been able by the aid of the Relief and Extension Fund to do much in the way of furnishing residences for the ministers, so that instead of 130 married ministers being left without houses, as was the case two or three years ago, the number is now reduced to 43.

The *Chapel Committee* present an admirable report, one which inspired a "universal feeling of devout gratitude and lively hope. So gratifying and satisfactory a Report on Financial matters has never, we are convinced, been presented to a Wesleyan Committee. Great things have been accomplished during the past year, the good effects of which, direct and more remote, it is scarcely possible to exaggerate." This "Wesleyan Chapel Committee," is an amalgamation into one united Committee of the various committees to whom the oversight and arrangement of Chapel affairs had been previously entrusted. On it also, an entirely new class of duties has been devolved, in the disposal on the principle of loan of the money received from the Connexional Relief and Extension Fund.

"The great fact announced by the Report is that during the year, through the operation of the new Loan principle and of the old Relief principle together, effectual provision has been made for the speedy liquidation of £64,000 of chapel debts, and that of this amount nearly 43,000 have been actually paid. A few months will, we expect, witness the extinction of nearly the whole of the remainder. The sum of £35,000 having been paid over by the Treasurers of the Relief and Extension Fund to the Treasurers of the Chapel Fund, the Chapel Committee have consented to *loan*, as the word goes, £23,875 of this, without interest, towards the relief of a number of chapels, on condition that the respective Trust-estates of those chapels raise, to meet the sums lent to them severally, amounts which, in the aggregate, make £29,418; thus providing, by this new method of loans, for the extinction of £52,093. Of their proportion, £18,149 have actually been raised by the Trust Estates, and £12,570 have been paid by the Chapel Committee, so as to effect the extinction of £30,719 of debt. *All this has been done since January last*, as it was not until that month that the Committee entertained any applications for loans; wishing that ample time should be given to all Trusts to avail themselves of the opportunity presented to them, before considering the case of any. It is, of course, understood that, in every case relieved, a sum is raised by the applicant Trust, at least equal to that lent by the Committee, and that the sum lent is to be repaid by half yearly instalments in two years or less."

Thus are the Wesleyans of England now cheered by the prospect of a speedy extinction of their Chapel-debts. Meanwhile the spirit of enterprise is not dormant.

"Leave has been given to undertake 77 erections or enlargements. Of these, 32 are new Chapels, 17 enlargements, 18 School-houses, and 10 organs. The estimated cost of these undertakings is £37,186, showing an increase of £23,260 upon the corresponding item of last year. The debt allowed on all the erections is £4,400, and the expected income is £1,030, or 21 per cent, on the debt. Engagements have been entered into to pay off the whole by annual instalments within 5 or 10 years at the farthest. A register of these engagements will be kept, and enquiries made every year as to their fulfilment."

The *Relief and Extension Fund* is stated at eighty-two thousand pounds, nearly £40,000 have been already appropriated towards the payment of connexional liabilities, and £35,000 have been paid over to the Chapel Committee to be employed on the loan principle.

The report of the *Education Committee* points to a diminution in the number of Sunday scholars while the number of Day scholars has increased. The *Watchman* observes:—

"We can only account for the fact on two grounds. Our congregations have increased: but comparatively few of them have, as yet, connected themselves with us by the closer ties of membership, and many of them belong to a class of population superior in station to that from which our Sunday-schools generally are taken. This is one ground And another is that to which reference was made by the Rev. John Scott, in the Educational Committee on Monday, as it had been, on similar occasions, in former years. We refer to the operations of Church Day-schools in the neighbourhood where there is no Wesleyan Day-school. The rule in nearly all these cases, it is notorious, is that only those children shall be admitted to the advantage of the Day-school, who are also sent to the Sunday-school and to the Church. Church Day-schools are being multiplied, without intermission, and the advantages of Day-school education are becoming more and more appreciated by the population at large; it is therefore, no wonder if the number of children attending Church Day-schools and Sunday-schools continually increases. If the Wesleyans had but as many Day-schools as would suffice for the education of all the children of the poorer classes attending their Ministry, such a result as regards ourselves could not be. But this is unfortunately far from being the case."

The increase during the year in the number of the Connexional Schools of Methodism has been from 357 to 387 and in the number of children from 42,985 to 45,168.

The total cost of all these schools is reported, for the year just ended, at £25,077, being a decrease on the former year of £78. The salaries paid have amounted in all to £19,774, being an increase of £546. The income of the year has been £23,723, including subscriptions, collections and children's pence; and the children have paid £15,724, being an increase in their payments of £626. The average number in attendance has been 33,156, being 3,686 fewer than last year. The decrease in the average attendance, like the general diminution of the number of our Sabbath-scholars who attend at any Day-schools, points to the pressure of hard times upon the poor, compelling them to detain their children at home or to earn a little by their labour. The general result, however, that notstanding the hardness of the times, the number of Day-scholars has increased by 3,000, and the amount of children's pence by £626, is very satisfactory.

"The Model School during the past year has received considerable enlargement, this being found to be absolutely necessary. The consequence is that there is still a debt—the final debt—upon the Institution of £1,600. A trifle this, indeed, compared to the £40,000 which this noble and extensive Institution has cost; but still a sum much too large to be left as a debt. There are still, it appears, 250 Circuits in which no meeting has been held towards detraying the expenses connected with establishing the Normal College. These 250 Circuits must do their part along with the 200 in which meetings have been held; and they will find no difficulty in raising the £1,600 among them.

"The Normal Institution has now, for a year or more, been fully occupied. One hundred students are receiving instruction and training; and 900 children are taught in the practising schools. And the testimony of Her Majesty's Inspectors, particularly that of J. D. Morill, Esq., just published, as well as the evidence of the annual examinations, proves that there is no Normal Institution in the country so comprehensive and complete in its arrangements, no staff officers connected with any such Institution more efficient and devoted, and no Normal training anywhere bestowed which effects so uniform and decisive an advance and improvment in the students who receive it. The only matter for regret is that the College was not built for two hundred students instead of one hundred."

The *Sabbath Committee* has been diligent in the discharge of its duties. Its report was to the following effect:—

"From the Conference to the present day the Committee and friends of the Sabbath have been kept incessantly watching to guard against successive attempts to desecrate that sacred day. Proposals to open the Crystal Palace and the British Museum, and the question of Public-houses, have successively called for the energetic opposition of the Christian public throughout the year. One of the earliest efforts made to desecrate the Sabbath during the year was by Mr. Oliveira, M. P., by the proposed admission of shareholders to the Crystal Palace at such times as the general public were not admitted, in other words, on the Lord's Day. However, the Attorney and Solicitor-General were of opinion, that such a thing would invalidate the Company's Charter. Mr. Hume then gave notice of a motion that it was desirable that the British Museum, National Gallery, &c., should be open to the public on Sundays after morning service, at such times as the Public-houses are open. This was finally withdrawn. Sir Joshua Walmsley then took it up, and it was defeated in the House of Commons by about 6 to 1. As to Public-houses, public meetings had been held in large towns, and in Leeds the largest ever held, to petition in favour of closing Public-houses on the Lord's-day entirely. The result of various efforts had been that, up to the 12th of June, 1,785 petitions were presented to the House of Commons, signed by 317,165 persons. An address was also presented to her Majesty by Earl Harrowby, signed by more than 40,000 females of the labouring classes, on the same occasion. The enlargement of the Sabbath Committee, and the appointment of a Sabbath Committee to meet in London, and to watch the question constantly, were found, on these various occasions to work well. The railways continue too generally to outrage the feelings of the Christian public by wantonly invading the sanctities of the Sabbath with Sunday Excursion Trains, spreading demoralization throughout the land. The Bill, before Parliament, avowedly for the prevention of Sunday trading, has excited strong opposition by its exceptions in favour of the sale of many things. The Committee strongly recommends that the subject of the Sabbath, attacked as it is on all hands, be made a matter of constant prayer, both in public and private, to the Lord of the Sabbath; and think it highly desirable that Ministers should every where preach on the subject, and, both by precept and example, incessantly enforce the devout observance of an Institution which is bound up in the well being of this country to all generations."

The Book Committee report an increase in sales.

"Of hymn-books six thousand more were sold than in the previous year. The circulation of the periodicals has been kept up, except that of the large Wesleyan Magazine which has declined. The sale of Newton's Life has exceeded expectations. Of tracts twelve hundred thousand have been circulated, and a new "Biographical Series" has been commenced, which is to contain sketches of the life and experience of old Methodist worthies. There will be original tracts from the pens of some of the ablest ministers in the connexion. Sketches of John Haime and Sampson Staniforth have been issued, and will be followed by John Nelson, James Berndy, and others. A new series of Sunday-School Manuals, for the use of scholars and teachers, is to be prepared as early as possible; and a new educational periodical is projected, which may be the organ of information in all matters relating to the Wesleyan day and Sunday-schools and the Normal institution."

Altogether the past year has been one of encouragement, calling for devout gratitude to God, and the prospect of the future are bright with promise.

Official Transfer of the Seals of Conference.

The EX-PRESIDENT, (the Rev. John Farrar,) addressing himself to the newly-elected President said—Mr. President: You have been, by a very honourable election, placed in the highest position which a Methodist Minister can occupy; a position of great care, anxiety, and responsibility and one which will tax all your mental and physical powers. But you bring to this position very high qualifications. You have been accustomed to the business of the Conference for many years, and have filled a position on the platform in a manner which has been highly honourable to yourself and bene

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modiate attention, and I have sympathised with their difficulties and labours. I have looked with apprehension at that fact. I have learnt long since that there are things which seem of little importance when attended to, but which acquire magnified proportions when forgotten or neglected. Amidst the various responsibilities of office among us, the effort must be made to attend to every thing, and yet not to forget the difference between trifles and great matters. But I have also observed some things in reference to our Presidents which have afforded me encouragement. It has often appeared to me that God has been eminently with them. I derive encouragement also from the character of this assembly, its habitual respect for its own officers, the readiness of the brethren to submit to the authority which they have themselves constituted, and their Christian courtesy. Christian order is as efficient as that of secular assemblies. I deeply respect and love my brethren, and calculate on their kind construction and cordial co-operation. I have a solemn persuasion, that Methodism is still not only a great fact, which cannot be hidden, nor denied, nor railed away, but that it is now, as well as in the days of Mr. Wesley, a work of God,—of great value to the welfare and purity of the Churches at large, and indispensable for the wants of the world. I do believe that God cares for us, and that he therefore helps and blesses those who, from time to time, are your Presidents. There have been giants among those who, in former years, have presided over your deliberations.—To follow them with equal steps is beyond my hopes; but I remember, with comfort, certain sayings of some who have twice passed this chair. I heard one, who went to his rest several years ago, say, on retiring from office a second time, that the duties of the year had been a means of grace to him, and that with humble gratitude he might venture to say, he thought he was made a better man by the sacred responsibilities he had endeavoured to fulfil. I heard another excellent man say, to one or two friends in the Conference Chapel yard, at the close of his first presidency, that he was walking in the light of God's countenance, and full of immortal hope. I keep such sayings among my treasured recollections. Such is my ambition, and such are the men of God I aspire to resemble.

We seem to be approaching the termination of a great crisis, which, for its occasion, its peril, its hardships, its protracted duration, and its indirect consequences, will be memorable in our annals. The persevering assault which was made on our supplies took us at some disadvantage, because we had rather neglected to maintain a prudent proportion between our enterprises and our resources. We then had a great number of married Ministers without houses, and our Chapels and our Connexional institutions were encumbered and entangled with debt. The process of righting ourselves has been arduous and perplexing, and somewhat painful, though now in successful and hopeful progress. To my apprehension, there now seems to be some danger lest some should be impelled to leap before they look, and to risk extreme changes under the influence of the crude notion that the reverse of wrong will of course be right. I have long ago perceived that when large communities discover that they have been acting under a mistake, they do not, like a prudent individual, stop at the point of propriety and moderation, but with a mechanical tendency, like the swing of a pendulum, are urged on to the opposite extreme. I hope the men of influence will take care that nothing is changed for the sake of change, that they will see to it that the repairs and alterations of our ecclesiastical house shall be gradual and safe, and in the style of the building,—(cheers.)—and that no proposed alteration will be adopted without first ascertaining that it will be a real improvement, and that it will work well connexionally. I have great confidence in the consideration that I am in the midst of eminent fathers and wise men, whose experienced sagacity has been proved by great services and in great emergencies. I am not one of those men of nerve who feel no need of advice; though, when the path of duty is plain, I can, by the grace of God, either stand still or go forward, as the case requires. During the late Connexional struggle, I have never despaired of Methodism, nor doubted that we should come to a period like the present. There is a sure future for those who hold fast by the principles of truth and righteousness. Some of my brethren have endured "a great fight of affliction." I rejoice to see a powerful sympathy among the brethren for each other. I trust our strifes are nearly over, and that we shall quietly set our house in order for progress in our Christian enterprise. I have stated these things with some want of recollection, but these are my habitual sentiments. (Cheers.)

Latest from Europe.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, which arrived last week shortly after the *Wesleyan* had been put to press, brought but little important intelligence additional to that which we were then enabled to publish. We give below such items of interest as our English files supply:—

Preparations on a large scale are making for another winter in the Crimea, and this alone is not calculated to inspire confidence.

The war in Asia exhibits the Russians in a position infinitely superior to the Turks, and Omar Pacha has been to Constantinople for the purpose, it is surmised, of arranging matters, so as to strike a blow in that quarter.

The allied commanders in the Crimea are said to have forwarded to the Porte a statement, the object of which is to counteract the Russian movement on Kars, According to this version, 38,000 men are to be concentrated at Batoum and Churuskn, for the purpose of operating against the troops of the Czar, in case Mustapha Pacha should have to retire before the forces of the Russians opposed to him at Kalessi. Between Mustapha Pacha and Omar Pacha, an old feud exists, which is not a very encouraging sign of success. The time which would be lost before such a body of men could be transported would render operations in the field virtually impracticable during the present campaign.

In the House of Commons, on the 2nd of August, in answer to questions put by Mr. Gibson, respecting difficulties that had arisen with foreign powers in consequence of foreign enlistment Lord Palmerston stated in reference to the arrangements made at Halifax, it appearing that it "had led to questions within the territory of the United States as to whether or not the law of that country had been violated, Her Majesty's Government being desirous that no such question should by possibility arise, *has put an end to the enlistment of forces which used to take place at Halifax.* (Hear hear.)"

The new postage tax on newspapers to the colonies has given such very decided dissatisfaction, that the government have promised a change.

A very favorable augury with reference to an important trade with the United States is drawn from the complexion of the advices from that country, which report greatly diminished stocks of British manufactured good in view of the splendid harvest now secured in the United States. A brisk trade between the two countries is anticipated.

According to a private letter from Balaklava, General Pelissier has made arrangments for the next storming. The right column will be commanded by General Bosquet, and the left by General Simpson. The corps detached to support the assault will be commanded by General Pelissier himself.

The feeling in favour of Lord Dundonald's plans has taken strong hold of the public mind.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. SIMPSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 31.—Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Simpson, Commanding her Majesty's Forces in the East.

Before Sebastopol, July, 21, 1855.

My Lord,—I have great pleasure to inform your lordship that the health of the army is greatly improved; cholera has nearly disappeared, and although more sickness has appeared amongst the officers, it is not of that character to cause uneasiness.

With reference to the exterior army, the Russians hold their position on the Mackenzie Heights, extending by Aitodor to Albat, with advanced posts by Chouli, Ogenbash, and the strong range of heights overhanging Urkusta and the valley of Baidar. It is reported they have also a force of artillery and infantry at Alupka. The French have pushed forward the whole of their cavalry into the valley of Baidar, resting upon the Sardinians, upon the left bank of the Souhai river, and communicating with the French upon the Tchernaya, while the high ridge protecting Balaklava is guarded by the Turkish army.

I purpose sending for squadrons of light cavalry into the Valley of Baidar to-morrow, to protect and afford convoys to the commissariat for the purpose of bringing forage and supplies for the use of the army.

Major General Markham arrived on the 19th inst., and, agreeable to the instructions conveyed in your Lordship's telegraphic message, I have appointed him to the command of the 2nd Division.

Sir Stephen Lushington, K. C. B., having been promoted to the rank of Admiral, has been relieved in the command of the Naval Brigade by Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel. I take this opportunity of recording my sense of the ability and zeal with which he has throughout conducted his arduous and responsible situation of commanding the Naval Brigade, which has rendered such excellent service in our batteries.

I beg also to report to your lordship that Mr. Commissary General Filder has been obliged to relinquish the command of his important department, and will have to return to England upon the recommendation of a Medical Board.

I enclose the list of casualties to the 19th.

I have, &c.,
JAMES SIMPSON, Lieut.-Gen. Commanding.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

MONDAY, July 16.—Although it may appear early, past experience proves that even now it is not too soon to provide for the necessities of the coming winter. A very large proportion of the men are without hut accomodation. Very few officers have been able to procure huts; on the average there are not two officers' huts per regiment. Hence, in the cases of wounded officers of some regiments, temporary protection has been obtained for them in the huts which had been occupied by the soldiers. There are no huts, officers' or men's, remaining in the stores. This deficiency is accounted for by the fact that many of the huts have been applied to purposes for which they were not intended, as a depository for stores, and other uses; but more especially the establishment of General Hospitals and Sanatoria in the Crimea, which had not been originally contemplated, had absorbed a great number.

TUESDAY, July 17.—About eleven o'clock last night, while the batteries were in a state of temporary repose, the stillness was suddenly broken by loud shouting and bugles sounding in the direction of the Malakhoff. It was just the night for making a sortie, and the Russians had evidently taken advantage of it for making one on a large scale. The shouting was plainly heard all over the neighbouring camps, but was very soon drowned in the harricane of shot and shells, and the rattling of the concentrated fusilade which followed. For some time previous to the occurrence of the sortie the air had been perfectly still; the storms which had prevailed the greater part of the day had subsided; the sky was covered with clouds, no stars were visible, a small misty rain was falling, and everything around was involved in darkness. There had been a very severe fire on both sides about sunset, and for some little time afterwards, but subsequently it gradually, as if by mutual consent, decamed. No sooner were the shouts of the attacking force heard, and the rattle of musketry, and notes of bugles which followed immediately, than the whole aspect of the site of the hostile operations was changed. The air and sky became alive with noises and flashes of light rivalling the effects of the thunder storms lately rolling among the mountains. From our left and right attacks, and from the batteries of the French as far as Careening Bay, a continuous shower of shells was kept up. Nor were the Russian batteries inactive; not only their lines from the south harbour to the west side of Careening Bay kept up a constant fire, but also the cliff batteries on the north side, and those at Inkerman. A great number of fire balls were used near the Malakhoff. The sky was illumined by the reflection of the flames of these carcases, and by the flashes from the guns or bursting shells; and as the lights of the burning fuzes rose and fell in graceful curves, the whole presented the appearance of some grand *feu d'artifice*.

The attack lasted about twenty minutes, though dropping shots of musketry, and the occasional discharge of projectiles from the batteries continued for nearly an hour. The particulars of the sortie are not yet known, but there is no doubt that the enemy, though probably in unusual force, found our Allies fully prepared to receive them. The condition of the night was no more favourable for an attack than it was calculated to keep the parapet sentries and guards of the trenches on the alert.

Gen. Simpson's very sensible refusal to accept the command-in-chief, and the continued delay in Lord Panmure's finding some one else, still keep us in the same state of wearying and discouraging inactivity that existed when I wrote last. To be sure, the routine business of the siege goes on; much ammunition and some lives are daily and nightly expended, and our advanced works are still prosecuted in a way; but it would need sharper vision than I can pretend to, to trace the progress of one week over that which went before, or to see how the grand end we aim at is being brought nearer. Be he who he may—Lord Gough or Sir Harry Smith—the new commander-in-chief will find a task before him which no ordinary energies will suffice to grapple—nothing less than the labour of infusing new life and activity into every arm and department of his force; of weeding out incapacity, and substituting well qualified ability in its stead; and of redeeming by prompt and well-directed vigour the wasted months frittered away by the feeble indecision of his predecessor. His advanced age and personal infirmities unfit Gen. Simpson for the task; and though it is difficult to say who of our senior Generals is better off in that respect, he has acted wisely, as well for his own reputation sake as for that of the public service, in declining a post for which he knew himself to be unfit. It would be well if the same honest principle had weight with many of his inferiors

THE BALTIC FLEET.—On the 19th July Admiral Dundas, accompanied by several captains, and two gunboats, went over in the *Merlin*, picking up the *Amphion* and *Dragon* and proceeded close in to reconnoitre Helsingfors, occupying the principal portion of the day. The only incident was the going off of one of the infernal machines, and they differed thus far from the Cronstadt ones, that they watched till one of the vessels was on a known line, which happened to be the French gunboat; their line was perfect, and off it went, causing a considerable explosion some 100 yards short of the vessel. Of course it must have been set off by galvanic wires. It is generally thought that the mortars will be brought to bear against the town of Helsingfors, not with the view of taking the place, but destroying as much as possible with the least sacrifice on our side. The mortar vessels themselves are all painted smoke colour, and have gone through a good deal of exercise, throwing their shells beautifully at a very extensive range. Lieutenant Hobart, of the *Duke of Wellington* has been appointed to the command of these mortars.

On the afternoon of the 21st of July, the Commander-in-Chief, with the French Admiral, went to reconnoitre Revel, taking with them the *Pelican*, French despatch boat; and, having taken a good view, returned to the anchorage.

The work of retaliation has commenced, and the *Cossack*, *Arrogant* and *Magicienne* have, in company begun to harass the Finland coast. The town of Frederickshaven has been partially destroyed and a six-gun battery dismantled.—The church and museum were spared, and consequently part of the town in their vicinity. The troops in the place were compelled to abandon it to its fate, after having sustained considerable loss. Their fire was good, however, and our ships were "hulled" several times. A few casualties occurred but no one killed. The *Ruby* gunboat was much exposed, and in consequence has the greater portion of casualties.—The *Driver* was unfortunate enough to have two men killed and seven wounded at the town of Ramo, in the Gulf of Bothnia.

It appears to be the prevalent opinion that we are on the eve of some great enterprise, and preparations on a great scale are going on in the fleet. No doubt the 20 mortar vessels will try range at one of the chief places in the Gulf of Finland

THE BLACK SEA SQUADRON.—The French squadron in the Black Sea, (says the Constitutionel) comprises 61 vessels of war, of which 51 are steamers. This squadron, which is fitted out in the most perfect and complete manner, worthily responds to the wants and special nature of the present war, and is equal to any eventualities that may arise.

The maritime forces of England in the Black Sea at the present moment are as follows:—Seven sail of the line—that is, two 120 gunships, three 90 one 84, and one 78; three frigates of 18 guns, three of 27, three of 50, and 1 of 8 guns. The ships with steam power attached are, 4 with 90 guns, and 2 with 101 and 121. The screw frigates are five in number, carrying guns from five to 23. In addition to which there are seven other steam-frigates carrying various weights of metal up to 22 guns. There are also 13 small screw steamers—forming in all 64 vessels of the Royal Navy. There are no less than 300 hired steam transports and sailing vessels constantly employed. Immediately before Sebastopol there are eight screw steamers, eight steam-frigates, corvettes and five sailing ships, with six cannoniers. The French have also stationed with us two steam frigates and six corvettes—in all 37 ships before the fortress. The remaining ships of the allied squadrons are at Kamiesch and Balaklava. It is calculated that the Allied maritime forces employed at the present moment in the Black Sea, including transports, amounts to 1200 ships.

THE ARAB INSURRECTION AT TRIPOLI.—The local authorities at Tripoli have received news of the troops sent against the rebels, headed by the Chief Gourma, who had encountered the Turks and engaged them in battle, which it was said lasted two days. The extermination of the Turkish army, which has almost all fallen into the hands of the Arabs, is the result of the action. Gourma is now at the head of fifteen thousand determined men, and fourteen pieces of cannon taken from the Turks, and intends laying siege to this city, which is without means of defence. A despatch from Tripoli, dated July 15th says:—"The wreck of the Turkish army which has submitted to the rebels arrived this day. The Turks are completely beaten, and their artillery, flags, provisions, music, and military chests are taken, and scarcely a man has escaped, except those who were not absolutely engaged in action, and who have arrived here in flight and disarmed. After this victory the artillery taken in the field of battle was employed against the citadel, which surrendered; the forces would from thence be directed against Tripoli, which is likely to surrender, there not being more than [illegible] thousand troops to defend it." Gourma, the [illegible] chief alluded to, represents the nationality of the native Arab tribes, as opposed to the existing government, which owes feudal homage to the Sultan. On account of his peculiar opinions he was held in Tripoli for many years as an hostage, but escaping lately was received with acclamations in his native land, where taking advantage of the death of the late Pacha of Tunis, he has raised the standard of rebellion. Her Majesty's steamer *Inflexible* is ordered to Tripoli from Malta, no doubt to protect our subjects there. The French steamer also returns.

FRANCE.—The official declaration of the result of the Emperor's appeal to the nation for a loan of 750,000,000f., or £30,000,000, shows that his Majesty's judgment has once again received a signally triumphant success. The total amount subscribed for proves to have been 3,600,000,000f., or £144,000,000 or nearly five times the amount required. The subscribers number 310,000, being an average subscription of 11,613f., or £464 each person. The subscriptions of 50f. amount to 230,000,000f., or £9,200,000, being less than was expected of the smaller class of applicants. The total amount of the foreign subscriptions is returned at upwards of 600,000,000f, or £24,000,000, or four-fifths of the whole loan. The result is most important, not only to France, but to the whole of Europe It discloses the fact, that, notwithstanding the drain already made upon the resources of the people of France and England, and the general curtailment of trade, and the consequent diminution of general profits, there is a sum of £144,000,000 of spare capital ready to be invested on good security.

A letter from Lyons announces a sharp shock of an earthquake in that city, between twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday. Some houses were damaged, but no lives lost. The same shock was felt at Valence, on the Rhone.

There are now seven English places of worship in the French capital. Church of England—at Rue Marleuf, Champ Elysees, at eleven and three o'clock; at the Oratoire, near the Louvre, at eight and three; at the Rue d'Agnesseau, and at the British Embassy, at eleven and three. Wesleyan—Rue Royale, 23, at twelve and half-past seven. Presbyterian—Faubourg St. Honore 180, at half-past ten and three. Evangelical—Service by Clergymen of various denominations. Rue de la Madeleine, 17, at twelve o'clock.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.—*Le Nord* reports from Vienna, that the Austrians are buying great bargains in wheat in the Principalities. The purchases are on a large scale, and the price is so low, that it pays well to carry the grain to Bohemia. Our allies appear to be making the best of the market, of which Russia secures to them the monopoly.

We have received from Frankfort an account of the resolution of the Germanic Diet on the Austrian communication, considered on its sitting of the 26th, already briefly reported by telegraph. The Diet thanks Austria for its exertions in the cause of peace, commends her for not seeking to extend the obligations of the Confederation, declares that Germany is not at this moment called to take new engagements upon itself, and finally resolves to maintain the federal contingents of the several States in a posture of preparedness for war. The voting was unanimous.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from St. Petersburg state that Prince Gortschakoff had published an order of the day, thanking the inhabitants of New Russia and Bessarabia for their patriotism, and announcing the arrival in the Crimea of the 7th and 15th divisions from Bender and Odessa.

The accounts from the Crimea speak of the great losses of the Russian troops from disease, heat, want of provisions, and particularly want of room in the hospitals of Simferopol, Bakshi-Serai, Perekop, Theodosia, &c. The want of surgeons and dressers is very sensibly felt in the Crimea, although every available member of the profession had been forwarded thither from Odessa. According to official reports, 500 men, severely wounded, arrived at Simferopol on the 15th inst, but could not be accommodated. On the way from Sebastopol thither, 25 per cent had died of cholera and hæmorrhage; many had been obliged to be left in Perekop and Kachowcha. Of all the Russian sailors and marines who distinguished themselves so brilliantly in Sebastopol there are now left only 1,325.

We find in different German papers, the announcement of failures without end amongst the Russian commercial houses. At Moscow, Government manufactories are being closed and companies dissolved; for instance, one of the most important, the company for the navigation of the Volga, established in 1844. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Presse* observes that since the promulgation of the decree forbidding the exportatation not only of Russian gold and silver coin, but of all foreign coin even in circulation within the empire, "the last blow has been given to the commercial connexions existing between Russia and the other states—her neighbours." The commercial, industrious money-getting part of the population, the so-called German element, will, in all likelihood, ere long, begin to think the war too costly.

A private letter from St. Petersburg, informs us, that the Czar had given orders that every inch of ground was to be contested at Sebastopol, and that the public buildings were to be blown up in case the Allies succeed in passing the second line of defence.

The *Vienna Military Gazette* of Wednesday last, asserts that General Totleben, (not Todtleben,) the able engineer of Sebastopol, is recovering. *Le Nord* has the same statement,

The marriage of the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Emperor of Russia, to the Princess of Oldenburgh, daughter of the Prince Peter of Oldenburgh, has been positively decided on, and will take place very shortly.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—The Obituary list of this morning contains a notice of the demise of Andrew Smith, Esq., for many years the oldest native born citizen residing in Halifax. As such Mr. Smith was selected to present the Royal Address of the citizens of Halifax to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the occasion of their celebrating the *Hundredth Anniversary* of the settlement of this city. Mr. Smith enjoyed the reputation of being a singularly inoffensive man, throughout the whole of his lengthened career. He died without pain on Sunday evening, aged 93 years 9 months and 7 days. His funeral will take place from his late residence, Fresh Water, on Thursday next at 3 o'clock.—*Chronicle.*

The business of shipping coal has been proceeding briskly during the past week at South Picton. On Monday 1029 chaldrons were shipped, being the largest amount ever shipped in one day. The whole amount shipped during the week is 4659 chaldrons. There is now a larger number of vessels in port than at any previous date the present season, about one hundred of all sizes having arrived within the past eight days.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

The railroad was liberally patronized on Tuesday, about 1500 persons having made the "excursion trip to Sackville and back during the day Extra Cars were sent up in the evening to bring down about 150 passengers who could not be accomodated by the 6 o'clock train. Railway excursions are becoming deservedly popular.—*Chronicle.*

The schooner Chieftain, which arrived yesterday from Port Antonia and Inagua, with rum and salt to Messrs. Eson, Boak & Co., lost by fever on the passage home her captain, mate, and the captain's brother, who was one of the hands on board. They all belonged to Sheet Harbour, and almost to one family, the mate being a brother-in-law of the Captain. The vessel left Inagua on the 2nd inst., and upon that morning the mate, whose name was Thomas Coward, died; the next day the captain's brother, Alex. Fraser, died. On the 12th the captain, James Fraser, who had been delirious for some days previous, also died. There were now left but three men and a boy to work the vessel, hundreds of miles from land, not one of whom had the least knowledge of navigation, and except as to the course which they had been keeping by the captain's direction before his reason had left him, had no knowledge as to where they were.

Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, however, the little crew, possessed of stout hearts, were determined to do the best they could; and although they were spoken on the morning they lost their captain, they bravely stuck to their vessel, which they have brought safely to her port of destination. After the loss of the Capiain, the chief responsibility devolved upon a seaman named Robert Thomas, whose conduct we think, after the particulars are known, will be considered worthy of more particular notice by the mercantile portion of the community.—*Colonist.*

ANOTHER French Frigate, the *Penelope*, Capt. Fournier, from Martinque, arrived in this port on Saturday. The usual salute was fired by the frigate and returned from the Citidel.

New Brunswick

GERMAIN-STREET WELEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—According to previous announcement, the sermon in behalf of the Germain-street Wesleyan Sunday-School was preached on Sunday last by the Rev. John Allison.

The services connected with this forty fifth anniversary of this institution were of a most pleasing character: by the judicious arrangement of the officers of the school, the scholars, including two large and efficient Bible classes, had their position in the front and side galleries presenting a most imposing effect to the crowded audience, who had occupied every vacant spot in the church.

The singing was confined solely to the members of the School; aided by the excellent organ, and produced a most thrilling effect; and when, after the closing hymn, the infant voices gracefully turned from the tune they had so well sung to OLD HUNDRED, in which the whole audience joined, the effect was most hallowing and elevating.

The sermon was well calculated to remind the audience of the vast importance of a religious education;—the arguments and illustrations, presented to show that education, good or bad, is inevitable to the human mind, were alike convincing, and showed the duty of early religious education—in the clearest light. The preacher concluded his excellent sermon with an earnest appeal to parents and guardians on their great responsibility in giving a right direction to the natural inquiries of the youthful mind. The collection taken on the occasion amounted to eighteen pounds.—*N. Bkr.*

HIS EXCELLENCY'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.—The correspondent of the Miramichi Gleaner gives a flattering account of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's reception in Gloucester. He says:—

The ease and urbanity of the Lieut. Governor's manners, have produced a very favourable impression upon our lieges of all classes and opinions, and it only requires in my opinion, the exercise of ordinary energy and impartiality on his part, in the conduct of public affairs, to render him the most popular Administrator of the Government New Brunswick has ever had.

In the address presented to his Excellency by the inhabitants of the County, they say:—

We feel that at no perod in the history of this country, did the expression of loyalty on the part of the inhabitants become them more, or afford them greater satisfaction than it does at the present time, when our beloved mother country is engaged in a blody and expensive war with a powerful and unscrupulous foe. In the progress and issue of this contest, we cannot but feel a deep and kindred sympathy.

P. E ISLAND.—CHARLOTTETOWN CORPORATION.—The City Council met for the first time in the Colonial Building in the room appropriated to holding the Superior Court of Judicature. His Worship the Mayor, Robert Hutchinson, Esq., informed the Council that John Lawson, Esq., had been elected Recorder; Mr. W. B. Weliner had been appointed Clerk, and Mr. Michael O'Hara, City Marshal. The Members of the Common Council are:—Robt. Longworth, Benjamin Davies, John C. M'Donald, Donald M'Isaac, Artemas Sims, Silas Barnard, Thomas Dodd, David Stewart, Thomas Pethick, and Richard Heartz, Esquires.

Derangement of the Liver,

Is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable of diseases known to the American physicians. It has for some years attracted the closest attention of the midical faculty in all parts of the United States, and yet up to the time of the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's great Specific, it was almost beyond the reach of medical skill. Thousands had perished without even a hope of relief, and although thousands may yet be destined to feel the direful effects of this most complicated disease, it is now, thanks to the research of Dr. M'Lane, most completely brought within the scope of medical control. The proprietors of the Liver Pills feel confident that they offer a remedy which has been fully tested by time, and which has never failed of success when fairly tried.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for M'Lane's Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Agents in Halifax, WM. LANGLEY and JOHN NAYLOR.

☞ Our readers are well aware that we have never advertised patent medicines—but we now publish an advertisement of Ayer's Pills, not because we are paid for it alone, but because we honestly believe that Dr. Ayer is one of the best Physicians and Chemists of the age, and because we know from experience that his Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine for a Cough that was ever invented. We have been cured by it of a severe Bronchitis, and have given it to our family with unfailing success for Colds, Coughs, Whooping cough, Croup, &c. Our neighbors who have tried the Pills represent them as an extraordinary good medicine.—*Dem., McArthur, Vint. co., O.*

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, August 22th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	31s. 3d.
" Pilot, per bbl.	32s. 6d.
Beef, Prime, Ca.	57s. 6d.
" " N. S.	52s. 6d.
Butter, Canada,	1s. 2d.
" N. S. per lb.	1s.
Coffee, Laguyara, "	8d.
" Jamaica, "	8½d.
Flour, Am. spfi. per bbl.	50s.
" Canada sfi. "	50s.
" Rye,	38s. 9d.
Cornmeal,	28s. 9d.
Indian Corn,	5s 6d. a 6s.
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s. 7½d. a 1s. 8d.
" Clayed, "	1s. 6d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	80s.
Mess, "	100s.
Sugar, Bright P. R.,	42s. 6d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt,	18s.
Hoop " "	25s.
Sheet " "	30 .
Codfish, large	16s. 6d.
" small	14s. 9d.
Salmon, No. 1, } none	
" " 2, }	
" " 3, }	
Mackerel, No. 1, } none	
" " 2, }	
" " 3,	31s 3d.
Herrings, " 1,	11s. 6d.
Alewives,	14s. 6d.
Haddock,	10s.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	28s.
Fire Wood, per cord,	27s 6d.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, August 22th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	22s. 6d. a 25s.
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s. a 50s.
Veal, per lb.	3½d. a 5d.
Bacon, "	7½d. a 8d.
Butter, fresh "	1s. 2d.
Cheese, "	7½d. a 9d.
Pork, "	none
Lamb, "	5d. a 6d.
Mutton, "	5d. a 5½d.
Poultry—Chickens,	none
Calf-skins, per lb.	6d.
Yarn, "	2s.
Potatoes, per bushel,	5s.
Eggs, per dozen,	11d.
Homespun Cloth, (wool,)	per yard, 2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool,)	per yard, 1s 7d. a 1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

Bazaar at St. Margaret's Bay.

DEAR SIR,—You will oblige the friends at the Bay by publishing the following in the *Provincial Wesleyan.*

I have no doubt it will be gratifying to many of your readers to hear that the friends at Margaret's Bay are making a noble effort with regard to the establishment of the cause of God in their locality. As the result of that effort, a neat, well-proportioned, two-story building, to be occupied as a Wesleyan Mission-house, is now in course of erection, the outside of which will be completely finished in a short time.

To meet the necessary expenses and aid them in finishing the building, we would notify the numerous readers of the *Provincial Wesleyan*, that on Wednesday the 29th inst., they intend having a Bazaar, together with a Tea Meeting in the evening. The Bazaar will be held in the lower, and the Tea Meeting in the upper flat of the Mission-house at the Bay.

Yours respectfully,
St. Margaret's Bay, Aug. 20. W. TWEEDY.

☞ The Rev. William Wilson requests insertion of the following:

Presentation of the Modern Crusade to the Queen.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty.—The fearful conflict in which Your Majesty and Your Majesty's Allies are now engaged, is calculated to have a mighty effect upon the diffusion of knowledge and upon the liberties of mankind. It is not therefore surprising that the present war should be a theme of prophetic revelation.

The portion of Holy Scripture which seems to refer thereto has been carefully examined, and the result is the production of a small volume on the present Russian War; a copy of which the author most respectfully and humbly prays to be allowed to present to Your Majesty.

That "the Most High who ruleth in the kingdoms of men," may give success to Your Majesty's arms, and to the arms of Your Majesty's Allies; and that Your Majesty may long live; and may see this war terminate in a permanent peace and in universal prosperity through every part of Your Majesty's Empire, is the constant and fervent prayer of Your Majesty's most humble and most devoted servant,

WILLIAM WILSON.

To the above the following reply has just been received:

[Copy.] *Halifax, August 1st. 1855.*

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I am commanded by His Excellency to transmit to you the following copy of a Dispatch from Lord John Russell, in reference to your address to Her Majesty, accompanied with a volume, which were sent by His Excellency to England on the 21st of June. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
[Signed] W. H. BULLOCK,
Private Secretary.

Rev. Wm. Wilson.

[Copy.] *Downing Street,*
No. 20. July 14th, 1855.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 75, of the 21st of June, enclosing an address to the Queen from the Reverend William Wilson, accompanied by a volume for presentation to Her Majesty, on the War with Russia.

I have to request that you will acquaint Mr. Wilson that I have submitted his address and the volume to the Queen, by whom they were graciously received.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obd't humble servant,
[Signed] J. RUSSEL.

Lieut.-Governor Sir J. G. LeMarchant, &c., &c.

Wesleyan and Book Committee.

A full meeting of the members of the above Committee is requested at the Mission House, Argyle Street, Halifax, on Monday the 3rd day of September next, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

F. SMALLWOOD.

Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. T. B. Smith (30s.), Mr. John Hicks (new sub.—10s.), Rev. W. McCarty (The 10s. for Mr. Forshner's sub. was duly received), Rev. James England (on Windsor acct. 30s.), Rev. G. O. Huestis (Please return the papers), Rev. T. Harris (Your communication is acceptable), Rev. C. Lockhart (80s.—Answer by mail), Mr. R. Forsay (10s.), Mr Joseph Bissett (10s.), Rev C. Stewart (Letter by mail)

Marriages.

On Thursday evening, 16th inst., by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. Charles F. DYKEMAN, of Carleton, N. B., to MARY B., youngest daughter of Robert Mr. Stewart, of Dartmouth.

At Waverly, (10 miles on Eastern Road) at the residence of C. P. Allen, on Wednesday, 15th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Maynard, Mr. James REEVES, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late Capt. Robert Jackson, North Shields, England.

At St. John, N. B., on the 14th inst., by the Rev. E. N. Harris, Rev. Nelson Baker, of Hammond Plain, to Miss Emma BELL, of Halifax.

At St. Luke's Church, on Thursday, 16th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, Eli VESSOTTE, to Clara DAUGHNEY, daughter of Frederick Daugney, Hubert's Cove.

On Thursday evening, 16th inst., at the residence of the Bride, Enfield Cottage, by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, Mr. Thomas PICKFORD, to Miss Bessie Sophia ARTZ, both of this city.

At Charlottetown, on Tuesday, 31st ult., by the Rev W. Snodgrass, Mr. James Ross, of Earltown, N. S., to Miss Priscilla Louisa COFFIN, Savage Harbour.

Deaths.

On Sunday evening, Mr. David CROLL, in the 71st year of his age, a native of Montrose, Scotland, and an old and respectable inhabitant of this place.

On Sunday night, Andrew SMITH, Esq., in the 94th year of his age.

At Lockhartville, Kings County, on the 5th inst, aged 22 years, ANN ELIZA, wife of James McWilliams, and daughter of Nathan Lockhart, Esq., of the above place.

On Friday, 17th of August, MARY, wife of Corporal John Yates, Royal Artillery, aged 19 years.

Lost overboard from schr Ocean Wave, on the coast of Labrador, Mr. Simon RISSER, aged 22 years, a native of Lunenburg.

On Monday evening, 13th inst., after a short and painful illness, MARIA ANN, the beloved wife of Mr. Richard Martin, in the 29th year of her age, leaving a husband and two children to mourn their loss.

On Tuesday, 14th inst., JOHN WM., son of Mr. John Rorby, in the 14th year of his age.

On Saturday, 18th inst., after an illness of 8 months, Mr. Henry RODES, Shoemaker of this city, in the 48th year of his age.

Suddenly, at New York, on the 13th inst., of a paralytic stroke, Mr. Alexander BURKETT, in the 46th year of his age, formerly of this city.

At Weymouth, on the 11th inst., FRANCES SUSAN, youngest daughter of Frederick P. Ladd, Esq., of Boston, aged 10 years and 3 months.

At Yarmouth, 31st ult., Mr. Jacob L. HILTON, in the 81st year of his age,—an old an universally respected inhabitant of that place.

At the head of Chebogue River, 14th inst, ALONZO, youngest son of Mr. Wm. Teefry, aged 2 years and 11 days.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of his son in law John Carten, Esq., Liverpool, N. S., Dr. Andrew WEBSTER, a native of Bangor, Me., in the 79th year of his age.

At Tatmagouche, on the 8th inst., after a painful and protracted illness, James CAMPBELL, Esq., late M. P. P., for the Northern District of Colchester, aged 54 years.

At Lunenburg, on the 8th inst., CATHERINE, wife of John H. McLeod, and daughter of John Cowen, Esq., New Glasgow, aged 23 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, August 15.

R M steamer America, Lang, Liverpool.
H M steamer Argus, Com Purves, St John, N. B.
Brig America, O'Brien, Boston.
Schr Busker, Pye, Petersburg, Va.
Acadian, (new) Daly, LaHave.

THURSDAY, August 16.

R M steamer Asia, Lott, Boston.
Barque Baltic, Scarik, Turnbull, Liverpool, G B
Schr C Wright, Labrador.
Superior, Swain, St John, N B.

FRIDAY, August 17.

Brig Dumbarton, Masters, London.
Brigt Joseph Hume, Kennedy, Lisbon.
Lady, Bonnet, Pictou—Island to Boston.
Scots Nation, Murray, Birin.
John Benson, Malone Bay—bound to Boston.

SATURDAY, August 18

Brig Velocity, Hewson, Matanzas.
Brigt Boston, Boston, Boston.
Schrs Triumph, Dawson, Black River, Jam.
Delegate, Smith, Alexandria.
Rival, Shelburne.
French Frigate Penelope, Capt Fournier, Martinique

MONDAY, August 20.

Brigs Gilde, Glasgow, 35 days.
Tamisento, Lisbon.
Am brig Three Sisters, Robinson, Boston.
Schrs Chieftain, Fraser, Port Antonio and Inagua—Capt Fraser and Mate, and Captain's brother died on the voyage home.
Schr Liverpool, Day, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

August 15—R M steamship, America, Lang, Boston.
August 16—R M steamers Osprey, Cobbin, St Johns, N F; Asia, Lott, Liverpool; barque Halifax, Lavisold, Boston; brigs Mary Ann, Baldwin, Cuba; Br Br, Merrison, Porto Rico; Bellona, Knowland, Mont

The Provincial Wesleyan.

Poetry.

In the Valley.

dwell within a dreamy vale
Round which the misty mountains stand,
silent host of spectres pale
Which guard the Thinker's holy land.
muse along the solemn stream
Whose plaintive murmur charms the air,
nd on the bosom of a dream
Float downward from a world of care;

loat downward like a summer cloud,
By cool, soft winds through ether blown,
ill furled each trail fantastic shroud,
And anchored in the port above.
he airy bark that bore me on
Melts in the viewless air away,
nd o'er me breaks the golden dawn
Of Truth and Freedom's perfect Day.

Oh dread eclipse! Oh dreary night
Which broods above a world forlorn;
Oh weary souls who pray for light,
Rejoice! the East is red with morn!
Rejoice! the weary dove that flew
Across the waves where all was dark,
Through morning's clear unclouded blue
Is seen returning to the Ark.

Look up! on the retreating cloud
Whose fearful menace scared the world,
Behold the covenant of God,
The Bow of Promise is unfurled,
The hour has struck; the bud of Truth
Whi h swelled through all the ages past,
When earth was ruled by wrong and ruth,
Is bursting into flower at last.

Across the sea's dividing flood
The nations stretch fraternal palms;
They feel the beat of kindred blood,
And rise on high according psalms.
And I, a quiet man, who keep
"The noiseless tenor of my way,"
Unto a world which lies in sleep,
Would cry, "Awake! Behold the Day!"

Moor's Rural New Yorker.

Shrink not from Duty.

BY W. WEBSTER CLAFLIN.

Shrink not from duty, though it bids
Thee leave thy friends and home,
Thy native country and afar
In stranger lands to roam.

Shrink not from duty though the path
May lonely be and drear,
Approving conscience in thy breast
Will darkest moments cheer.

Shrink not from duty as it speaks
In thunder tones to thee;
Obey it strictly, if thou wouldst
From care and woe be free.

Shrink not from duty; then whene'er
The earth-tie may be riven,
Thou'lt stand absolved, and thy reward—
The endless bliss of heaven.

Miscellaneous.

Canada.

The classification and arrangement of the numerous and interesting articles sent by Canada to the Universal Exposition is almost completed. The space occupied by this Colony was so crowded by inquisitive visitors that it was almost impossible to move about in it. This proves that the public, ordinarily an impartial judge, views the Canadian Exhibition, which makes so brilliant a display, with marked approbation; for it is no more than truth to say that that Province appears before this great universal concourse in a light of extreme splendour and magnificence. Here we can with justice to Canada recall the words of M Dufrenoy, Member of the French Institution and Inspector General of mines, contained in his Report of the Exhibition of 1851—"Of all the British Colonies Canada is the one whose department is the most complete and interesting; its display of minerals is superior to that of every other country." The contributions sent by Canada to the Exposition of 1855 are infinitely more numerous than those which figured in London in 1851, and the same skilful judgment has presided over the a rangement. We shall confine the present to a preliminary review, directing attention to the tasteful order in which the goods are set out in the Canadian department; but will, in a short time hence, treat our readers to a general introduction of Canada, to their acquaintance, which will serve as a preface to the accurate catalogue by Messrs J. C. Tache and Logan, Canadian Commissioners to the Exposition, to be published in the *Monde Industriel.* In the centre of the apartment occupied by Canada, is a splendid "trophy" nearly 50 feet high, composed for the most part, of different kinds of wood, (specimens of the forest wealth of Canada,) of rich furs and skins, of wooden utensils and tools, as well as various models of naval architecture. One of the most remarkable objects among these curiosities is a piece of veneering maple, cut from the tree crosswise, the specimen being as thin as a piece of cloth, and when seen from the base of the "trophy" it has every appearance of such. The sample is 26 metres in length by 53 in width and has been obtained by means of a machine invented by Mr. St. Amand, of Quebec. The red pine collection includes a "knee" of 38 inches curve, and this wood it is known, is acknowledged by the Admiralty and at Lloyds in England to be one of the best description of timber for ship building purposes. On the right of the "trophy" facing *Cours la Reine* are various and innumerable samples of mineral and agricultural produce. The left side of the department facing the Seine displays different description of manufactured goods, and a superb collection of stuffed birds and animals. Round the "trophy" are two Canadian carriages finished with the most exquisite taste. The luxurious carriage built by Mr. Gingras, of Quebec, is remarkable for the elegance of its make, the richness of its trimmings, and above all for its extreme durability. The travelling phaeton from the factory of M. Leduc, Montreal, is of very light and elegant build. Two Fire-Engines are placed on the opposite side. Their powers equal their compactness which is very superior. The smallest, that of Mr Perry, of Montreal, is made on the ordinary plan; the larger, by Mr. Lemoine, of Quebec, is built on the new principal of the application of the cylinder, *(de cylindre a double action.)* This invention has obtained a Canadian patent. The body of the engine is of very rich workmanship, is supported by only three wheels, and decorated by two views of Quebec, the one representing the Indian village at which Jacques Cartier, the French navigator, landed when he discovered and took possession, in the name of the King of France, of this portion of the American continent, the other represents modern Quebec. Models of the public works of Canada also surround the "trophy." They prove that this country has undertaken vast projects, is in as advanced a condition as the first nations of Europe, and that there enterprises of the greatest magnitude can be successfully carried out.

On the side of the *Cours la Reine* is placed a model of the gigantic Victoria Bridge, the largest in the world, its length from one bank of the St. Lawrence to the other being about a league. The height of its pillars is 25 metres, and the distance between each pillar 35 metres. The superstructure is formed of a tube of iron-plating on the principle of the Menai bridge. In front the visitor beholds the model of the locks of the Lachine Canal built in order to avoid the rapids of the River St. Lawrence at this point of its course. These locks are two hundred feet by 45, with 9 feet depth of water, and the representation on a small scale of the ingeniously contrived floodgates of this canal is pleasingly given side by side with models of the chief edifices of the neighbourhood. The glass-cases forming the border of the Canadian department contain a great variety of extremely beautiful articles of Indian manufacture, many of the most fantastical description;—cloths both of linen and woolen fabric, and other products of Canadian industry;—tanned leather of various kinds, some exclusively confined to Canada such as porpoise leather, carriboo, and moose skins;—saddlery;—cutlery;—boots and shoes; and raw and dressed hides in great number. An extremely fine ser dite is also to be seen here. It was found in October 1854 at Madoc (Canada) and weighs 160 kilogrammes—This lump of native ore contains only 6 per cent of nikel and is exceedingly curious on account of its rarity, and will doubtless attract the attention of geologists and all lovers of mineralogical science. The variety of the resources of Canada, the beauty of its timber, the valuable qualities of its minerals and the fruits of its husbandry were far from being doubted in France, but if we regard with attention the several contributions sent hither we cannot but be impressed with the idea that this Colony contains an active, industrious, enterprising and progressive population. There can be no question that its riches would increase beyond measure if labour and capital were more largely expended on their development. Its soil on account of the varied climate, is suitable for the culture of tobacco and maize.—crops which need the heat of the tropics,—and its iron equals the best description of that of Sweden. The mineralogical department, under the superintendance of Mr. Logan, an able Canadian geologist, challenges the attention of men of science by its perfection of arrangements, and the interest attached to its contents. We may here announce that Mr. Tache has almost completed a work which he modestly entitles: "*Es quisse du Canada considere sous le point du vue economiste.*" This work is remarkable for the clearness and simplicity of its style. We have had the good fortune to have perused several chapters of it, and are enabled to say that it presents an accurate description of the state of this transatlantic colony, where the half of the population speak our French language.

VICTOR BERGES.

—Monde Industriel.

Artificer-Soldiers.

We notice with pleasure that those in defatigable publishers, Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, in the July No. of their admirable and extensively circulated Journal, in an article under the above title, after describing the eminent services of several of these soldier workmen who are a credit to the service, thus refers in the following terms to the fearless daring and marvellous nerve of one with whom for a number of years we have been on terms of intimate friendship without ever hearing a word about explons, which, if achieved by the generality of mankind, would afford a never-ending topic of conversation, and perhaps impair their usefulness. Of the subject of this article it may be said that he has stood on the giddy pinacle of greatness and smiled from lame's tall steeple on the crowd below, and then descending moved unknown among his fellows. We honor merit wherever it exists—in the humble Soldier or man of noble birth, and imagine we are only in the path of duty when we record our approval of the heroism and self-reliance exhibited in the narrative of the adventures of the gentleman who now holds the situation of Superintendent of the Works of the Water Company in this city, and stands deservedly high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, the more especially as we learn that he intends leaving the service of the Company where he has earned encomiums equal to the following:

"Private James Weir was perhaps the most daring sapper in building stages for the observatories. Like the chamois, he could climb heights almost inaccessible, and stand or sit at work on ledges, copings, pinnacles, vanes, and pieces of timber, where scarcely any human being would dare to venture without all the accessories and appliances which precaution could command for ensuring safety and preventing alarm. At Ely minster, the tower which is about 200, and at Norwich cathedral, the spire of which is the most elevated in England, being, 327 feet from the ground, he was as agile and self-possessed as in an ordinary workshop. At Norwich spire, a brace broke under him, and he fell a distance of nine feet; but in his descent he caught hold of another brace, and thus saved his life. The accident did not in the least daunt him, for the next moment he was at work again, as cool and as brisk as ever. At Kyson, in Bedfordshire, the builder who contracted to take down a portion of the spire was about to relinquish his engagement as hopeless, but our adventurous scaffold builder was lent for the occasion, and the removal was soon accomplished. Weir took up his ladders and fixed them; but before placing the last one, he climbed the spire unaided by scaffolding or supporters, and to crown his success, took off the vane and brought it down with him. He achieved a still bolder feat at Swaffham, in Norfolk. Upon a projecting joint which he had fixed, and the dimensions of which were 4 inches wide by 12 feet long, he walked steadily forward to its end, at a height of about 120 feet, and with astounding coolness and dexterity performed this hazardous duty. At Thaxted, in Essex, he climbed the outside of the spire by the crockets, and at the giddy altitude of 210 feet from the ground, sat upon the creaking vane, and whirled himself round upon its grating pivot. This was on the 11th of April 1844. A drawing of the scaffold and stage was given in the *Illustrated London News* of that date. At Danbury, in July 1844, his services were more distinguished. To take the initiative or first step in any of these perilous services, was always the important task; but however difficult or dangerous it promised to be, Weir never shrank from its performance. Climbing the inside of a steeple, he reached its topmost sounding aperture, in which he secured a piece of timber. Upon the end of this joint he stood, and after hauling up a ladder, fixed it upon the projecting timber, and then ascended by the shaking ladder to the top of the spire. There he hauled up the block and tackle, made it fast to the steeple, and descended amid the cheers and wonder of the crowd who witnessed his fearful exploits. The services of this daring man were frequently alluded to with especial particularity by the provincial press, and alike insured the applause of his comrades and the approbation of his officers. He afterwards served on an exploration survey for a railway in North America. In May 1848, he purchased his discharge, and set himself up in business in Halifax, Nova Scotia. His industry and mechanical ingenuity soon brought him success in his new line of life, and he received the appointment of superintendent to the Water Company in that town, which he now fills at a salary, with other emolument, of about £200 a year. On receiving this appointment, the company purchased his stock of goods from him for about £700; and he bids fair in a few years to be a wealthy man."—*Morning Journal.*

New Brunswick Timber Forest.

After agriculture, the forests of New Brunswick constitute at present its next greatest resource, in furnishing the material for its staple export of timber, and its principal manufactures—ship building and sawed lumber.

The whole surface of the province in its natural state, is, with very few exceptions, covered with a dense forest of timber trees. Among these, the most valuable, as well as the most interesting and majestic, is the White Pine, so called from the perfect whiteness of its wood when freshly exposed. The wood is soft, light, free from knots, and easily wrought; it is durable, and not liable to split when exposed to the sun. The white pine furnishes timber of large dimensions, boards of great width; and its wood is employed in far more diversified uses, and in greater quantities, than that of any other tree in America.

The most usual forms in which white pine is extensively exported from New Brunswick, are—as squared timber, masts, spars, deals, plank, boards, scantling, clap-boards pailings shingles, and laths; also in boxes, barrels, water pails and tubs. It would however be quite impossible to enumerate the variety of purposes to which it is applied both in Europe and America.

Next to the white pine in commercial value, is the Black Spruce. This tree is so multiplied in New Brunswick, as to constitute a third part of the forests with which the Province is so uninterruptedly covered, and nowhere is it found of larger size or finer quality. It often attains from seventy to eighty feet in height, and from eighteen to twenty inches in diameter.

The distinguished properties of the wood of the Black Spruce, are, strength, lightness, and elasticity. It furnishes as fine yards and topmasts as any in the world, and for these it has been long and extensively used. By many, the wood of the Black Spruce is preferred to that of the white pine for flooring; but its great value arises from its furnishing the Spruce Deals of commerce, which now constitute one of the largest and most valuable exports of New Brunswick. These deals are of the uniform thickness of three inches, not less than twelve feet in length, and nine inches in width. The most usual dimensions are nine and eleven inches in breadth, and lengths of twelve, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen, and twenty-one feet. Spruce battens are twelve feet long, seven inches in width, and two and a half inches in thickness. The manufacture of Spruce Deals commenced in New Brunswick in 1819, and has been steadily increasing. In 1851 there were five hundred Saw Mills in the Province, driven eight by steam or water power, and since then the number has been continually on the increase. The extent and value of the exports of pine and spruce timber and deals, will be seen by reference to the tables hereafter.

—Perley's Hand Book.

Russia and the German Powers.

A few days after the close of the Conference at Vienna, Count Buol transmitted an account of the whole proceedings to Count Valentine Esterhazy, the Austrian Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg. The attention of Count Esterhazy was called, at the same time, to the new obligation which the change of circumstances imposed upon Austria; he was also instructed to communicate the despatches to Count Nesselrode, and, if required, to leave a copy of them with that Minister. This attention on the part of Count Buol was responded to by Count Nesselrode in a note, dated the 5 h of July, addressed to Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, with orders to communicate it to the Austrian, Minister. These orders were carried into execution in a conference, which took place between Prince Gortschakoff and Count Buol on the 12th of July. In Count Nesselrode's note he expressed the most unbounded and unqualified approbation of the course pursued by Count Buol throughout the Conferences. The last proposals of Count Buol are declared to be such as Russia would have accepted, with one or two unessential modifications. Count Nesselrode complains bitterly of the refusal of the plenipotentiaries of the Western Power to proceed to the discussion of the fourth point before the third had been finally adjusted; and declares that this article, which would have placed the Christian subjects of the Porte under the protection of the European Powers, was the most essential of all. More important, however, than any part of Count Nesselrode's note yet adverted to, are two passages to which we now invite attention. The first declares that Russia views with satisfaction the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Austria. And Count Nesselrode protests that so far from Russia's wishing to engage in a war against Austria, the Russian armies are now, as formerly, at the service of Austria. The subtle cabinet of St. Petersburg has the Austrian Government in its toils. The continued occupation of the Principalities is guaranteed by Russia to Austria; the Eastern question is placed on a new basis (the protection of the Christian races in Turkey,) in order to afford Austria a pretext for changing sides; and the support of Russian armies is promised to Austria.

In the meantime, Prussia has not been idle. On the 5th July a note from the Prussian Minister was communicated to Count Buol. This document contains some unmeaning promises as to what Prussia would do in the event of Russia's invading the Principalities or threatening Germany. The value of these promises may be judged by the circumstance that Count Nesselrode's note declared the satisfaction of Russia at seeing the Principalities occupied by Russia is also dated the 5th of July. No reasonable man could doubt that the terms of the Prussian and the Russian notes were concerted between the two Courts. The real meaning of the Prussian note is to be sought in a sentence in which M Manteuffel recommends that Austria and Prussia should rest satisfied with expressing, in general terms, their approbation of each others past policy, without entering into awkward explanations. This is *Peachum and Lockit's* reconciliation over again: "Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong." And, according to M. Sévestre de Sacy, this re-approximation of Austria and Prussia has already ripened into an *entente cordiale.* The cabinets of Berlin and Vienna have opened communications with those of Dresden, Munich, and Stuttgard (the *coryphaei* of the Bamberg Conference,) and obtained their assent to the bases of a joint proposal to be submitted to the Diet of Frankfort. The object of this proposal is to persuade the Diet to declare:—That its thanks are due to Austria for her persevering efforts to restore peace; there is no necessity for enlarging the engagements which the Germanic States contracted towards each other on the 24th of July, and the 9th of December, 1854; and that "with a view to the re-establishment of peace, and in order to maintain and strengthen the union of Germany, it is necessary that the Germanic Confederation, while persisting in its attitude of reserve, maintain provisionally, the federal contingent on the war footing as agreed to on the 8 h of February 1855." This last article is a scarcely concealed menace to France and England. Russia has told Austria that she is welcome to keep the Principalities, and has offered her the support of Russian armies; Austria and Prussia invite the Federal Diet to declare that they will keep its armies on a war footing with a view to enforce the return of peace.—*Daily News.*

Letter from within a Bastion in Sebastopol.

"The bombardment of the 17th and 18 h of April," says the writer, "brought a terrible variety to the heroic garrison, in the wearisome uniformity of the almost incessant cannonade which has lasted nearly eight months. Nothing could be more terribly magnificent than the picture which a bastion represents upon such a day. It then resembles the crater of a volcano. The gunners indefatigably work at their pieces, Riflemen stand upon the banquettes. Officers pass to and fro in the batteries, and direct the fire. Round shot, shells, bombs, musket and rifle balls fly, whistle, hiss, scream, burst, rebound and strike in all directions. No one pays attention to them, except the signal-man, who stands with a spy glass at his eye, to watch the enemies' batteries. He knows them all inside and out; he knows each embrasure, he knows whether this or that gun fires with precision, quick or slow, and when this or that battery will open fire. The cannonade lasts 14 hours by day, and the bombardment all night. The signal man watches vigilantly the whole time, and he calls out as if the enemy fired at his command—"Look out! the six gun battery! one, two, three,—six, halt! The three mortar battery! a shell; have a care to the right; a shell for the troops (meaning the covering party in reserve.) A shell has gone to water (fallen in the harbour;) a shell for us; it looks bitter angry," and down it comes and bursts in the battery. Some men are killed, some lose arms or legs; but one hears no groans or lamentations. The bearers arrive immediately, and carry off the wounded to the dressing-place. Meantime the signal man has not turned his head; his eyes are fixed on the enemy's batteries. The cannonade bellows on; "The second turn has begun!" They fire and scarcely has he said this, ere a shell plunges into the rampart beneath, bursts, and dashes up the earth on all sides. "A shell for us," and another shell falls and bursts through the blendage with awful explosion. "Look out above, lads!" exclaims the commander of the battery, and in an instant the mighty gun-carriage is overwhelmed with stones and mud. Another bomb falls in the same place, down in the blendage, and crushes a dozen men beneath. The most terrible is when a whole bequet of shells fall upon a powder magazine, and blow it up. The night brings no repose. Shells fall like hail on the bastion. One rips open an embrasure, another smashes a gun-carriage. This kills half a dozen, that wounds twice as many. Sailors, meantime, drag up fresh guns or carriages, to replace those damaged or destroyed. Others bring up balls, shells, cartridges, or powder, or else they labour like bees, to repair embrasures or merlons: and so it goes on all night."

—German Paper.

The New French Silver.

The public have been interested latterly by statements respecting a new method of obtaining in large quantities, from that most abundant of deposites, common clay, a metal which rivals in beauty with silver and surpasses it in durability, not to mention other qualities. The discoverer—for so we must call him—is Mr. Sainte-Claire Deville. Aluminium, which hitherto existed only in very small quantities, and esteemed rather as a curiosity, can now be produced in masses sufficient and cheap enough to replace copper, and even iron in many respects, and thus place the "new silver," superior in some points to the real article, into such common use as to suit the means of the poorest persons.

It is by triumphs like these, which illustrate modern science, that the luxuries as well as the comforts of life are coming within the reach of all. It is by such discoveries—fruits of scientific research, which are universal in their application or results—that humanity is benefitted, and surely, though slowly, raised out of the ugliness and roughness of material wants. It is thus that the mind is civilized, by acquiring a taste for the useful and beautiful of a high order, and that more progress is made by material and external changes upon the mind than can be accomplished during centuries by preaching and denunciations. Let us hail, then, every such discovery as a blessing, and every discoverer as the true, disinterested friend of humanity.

We learn from Paris that the members of the Academy of Sciences and the auditory were loud in their admiration and surprise at the brilliancy of many ingots of aluminium presented by Mr Dumas, the celebrated chemist. It was impossible to believe they were not silver until taken into the hand, when their extraordinary lightness at once proved the contrary. That a metal should weigh so little seemed almost incredible.

The price of aluminium, a short time since, in France was about the rate of gold. Mr. Dumas assured the Academy that, owing to recent discoveries reducing the expense of extracting it, the cost of production was now about one hundred times less; and Mr. Bullard, another member, stated that there was little doubt that the effect of competition in its manufacture, together with the advantage of throwing it open to the industrial resources of the world, would be to reduce the price as low as five francs the kilogramme, or about forty cents a pound.

This important result is mainly attributable to the facility with which we are now able to procure pure sodium in abundance, which is the active agent for the revivification of aluminium, and which was at one time very extensive. Sodium is obtained by the decomposition of carbonate of soda by charcoal. By the aid of a little lime it has been found easier to separate it from oxygen. The conversion of aluminius earth or clay into chloride of aluminium takes place so easily that the price of the chloride only comes to about ten cents a pound.

Mr. Dumas obseved that the generalization of the precedure of Mr. Deville, the application of chlorine to the extraction of metals, forms a new era in metalurgy.

Among the many remarkable qualities of aluminium, such as its resistance of oxydation, either in the air or by acids, its hardness, its wonderful lightness, its malleableness, the facility of moulding it, &c., Mr. Dumas mentions another, its sonority. An ingot was suspended by a string, and being lightly struck emitted the finest tones, such as are obtained only by a combination of the best metals.—*Chn. Advt. & Journal*

50,000 Cures without Medicine.

DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart of Ross, and other parties of indigestion (dyspepsia,) constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint flatulency, distention, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ear exercruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, stone, strictures, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout heartburn, nausea, and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, palpitate, tremors dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts on self destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculties of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

BARRY, DUBARRY & Co., 77 Regent street, London.

A FEW OUT OF 50,000 TESTIMONIALS OF CURES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

Analysis by the Celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c. *London, 24, Bloomsbury Square, June 8, 1846.*—I hereby certify, that having examined DUBARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA, I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation and their nervous consequences.

ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S. &c., Analytical Chemist

Dr. Harvey presents his compliments to Messrs BARBY, DUBARRY & Co., and has pleasure in recommending their "REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD;" it has been singularly useful in many obstinate cases of dyspepsia, as also in the opposite condition of the bowels and their nervous consequences. London, Aug. 1st, 1849.

2, Sidney Terrace, Reading, Berks, Dec. 3, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to inform you that the per son for whom the former quantity was procured has derived very great benefit from its use—distressing symptoms of dropsy of long standing having been removed and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above mentioned case I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in doing so whenever an opportunity offers, &c. &c. I am, Gentlemen, very truly yours,

JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 26th Regt.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GRATTIKER.

Zurich, 3 sept 1853.—I have tried DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica, for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other medicines—viz., CANCER OF THE STOMACH; and I am happy to say, with the most successful result. This soothing remedy has the effect not only of arresting the vomiting, which is so fearfully distressing in Cancer in of the stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of the excellent remedy I have found in all complaints of the digestive organs, it has also proved effectual in a most obstinate case of habitual flatulence and colic of many years standing. I look upon this delicious Food as the most excellent restorative gift of nature.

DR. GRATTIKER.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF DR. GRIES IN CONSUMPTION

Magdebourg, 15th Sept, 1853.—My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, became so seriously ill at the beginning of this year, that I looked daily for her dissolution. The remedies which hitherto had relieved her remained now without effect, and the sweats colliquative of the lungs and night-sweats debilitated her fearfully. It was in this, evidently the last and hopeless stage of pulmonary consumption, when every medicine remained powerless in even affording temporary relief—that I was induced by a medical brother from Hanover, who makes pulmonary consumption his special study and treats it with DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica, to try this strengthening and restorative food, and I am happy to be able to express my astonishment at its effects. My poor wife is now in as perfect state of health as ever she was, attending to her household affairs and quite happy. I fix with pleasure and the most sincere gratitude to God for the restoration of my wife, that I fulfil my duty of making the astonishing efficacy of DuBarry's Revalenta, in so fearful a complaint, known; and to recommend it to all other sufferers. GRIES, M. D.

Cure No. 71, of Dyspepsia from the Right Hon the Lord Stewart de Decies.—"I have derived considerable benefit from DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorize the publication of these lines.—Stewart de Decies.

Cure, No. 49,932.—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food.—Marie Jolly, Worthan Lng, near Diss, Norfolk.

Cure, No. 47,121.—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies."

Cure No. 48,314.—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman Gatacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability."

Plymouth, May 9th 1851.—For the last ten years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness, and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am now enjoying better health than I have had for many years past. You are quite at liberty to make my testimonial public. J. S. NEWTON.

Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

You are liberty to publish this letter if you think it will tend to the benefit of other sufferers. I remain, gentlemen, yours sincerely THOMAS WOODHOUSE.

Bona, 19th July, 1853.—This light and pleasant Farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative remedies, and supersedes in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly useful in confined habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, cramp of the kidney and bladder strictures, and hemorrhoids. The really invaluable remedy is employed with the most satisfactory result, not only in bronchial and pulmonary and bronchial consumption in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption.

DR. RUD. WEBER.

Counsel of Medicine and practical M. D. in Bonn.

In canisters, suitably prepared for all climates, and with full instructions—½ lb 1s. 9d.; 1 lb 3s. 6d.; 2 lb 5s. 9d.; 5 lbs 13s 9d., 12 lbs 27s. 6d.

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DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE.

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THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility; Curing after Nature's own Method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

Price one Dollar per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure

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May 10. 304

SEEDS, FRESH SEEDS!

BY the Francis Huber from England, and Africa from Boston, the undersigned have completed their assortment of SEEDS, for the season, comprising Clover and Field Turnip Seeds, Mangel Wurtzel, &c.

Spring Vetches or Tares.

French and English Beans, fine Tu-carora, sweet and Canadian Corn, Hemp and Flax. Also, a great variety of Flower Seeds, the whole of which have been selected with great care and can be recommended as fresh and true to their name.

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THE Subscriber having commenced business in the store lately occupied by Mr R G Fraser, and having been several years in Mr Fraser's employ, would solicit from Mr. F's numerous customers and the public generally a share of their patronage JOHN RICHARDSON Jr.

Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Spices, Dye Stuffs, Seeds, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, and all kinds of Toilet requisites can always be had at the above store at the lowest prices for Cash.

ALSO—COD LIVER OIL warranted pure, a very superior article. tey. June 5.

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Established 1842—Renovated 1854.

THE Undersigned have received at the above premises their new importations Ex Pearl, from London, Mic Mac, from Glasgow, and other late arrivals, comprising

Patent Medicines,	Shaving Cream,
Chemicals,	Genuine Eau de Cologne,
Sponges,	Spices,
Brushes,	Varnishes and Dry Colours
Combs,	SEEDS,
Perfumery,	And Fancy Articles.
TOILET SOAPS,	

The whole of which will be sold at prices unsurpassed for cheapness in the Province.

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Medicated Confections and LOZENGES.

Ex Mic Mac from Glasgow, and Steamer from Liverpool.

THE Subscribers have received a large and varied assortment, comprising:—

Peppermint and Black Currant LOZENGES,	
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Jargonelle, Pear and Acid Drops,	
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With mixed Confections in boxes and bottles from 1 oz to 4lb each, at Morton's Warehouse, 39 Granville st.
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FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was confined for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared that I would give all I possessed to have cured her; but although I pass a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose, about three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous, by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured and now enjoys the best of health, although 75 years old. (Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esqr Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated 25th Aug., 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint, was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors, having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for some weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, your sincerely,

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov., 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and fat gout, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks, I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers coming to my duty to do so.

I remain, sir, your humble servant WILLIAM REEVES.

(Signed)

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King evil,
Asthma,	Fevers of all kinds,	Sore throats,
Bilious Complaints,	Fits,	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the skin,	Gout,	Secondary Symptoms,
Bowel complaints,	Headaches,	Tic Doloureux,
Colics,	Indigestion	Tumours,
Costiveness of the bowels,	Inflammation,	Ulcers,
Consumption,	Jaundice,	Venereal Affections,
Debility,	Liver Complaints,	Worms, all kinds
Dropsy,	Lumbago,	Weakness from whatever cause, &c.
Dysentery,	Piles,	
Erysipelas,	Rheumatism,	

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JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.
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The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from Balt