

The promised MESSIAH was spoken of as the Sun of Righteousness, that should arise with healing in his beams. He is, indeed, the Sun of that new world which the Spirit of his grace has created,—a Sun without a spot, “the express image of his Father’s person, and the brightness of his glory.” Seated in the centre, he diffuses light, life, vigour, and joy, throughout every part of the spiritual system.

“The circle where my passions move,
The centre of my soul.”

From the day that God said, “Let there be light,” the Sun has continued to shine with undiminished lustre. He has sent forth oceans of light for thousands of years, and his glory is not impaired; as a giant refreshed, he cometh from the chambers of the east and rejoiceth to run his daily course. “Even so the Sun of Righteousness is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.” His power is unexhausted, notwithstanding the vast displays he has made of its unsearchable riches. But all emblems fail, when Divine things are the objects they are intended to illustrate. The time will come, when the Sun shall be blotted out; but the period will never come when the spiritual sun shall lose his lustre;

“Grow dim with age, and sink in years.”

Thou alone art worthy forever to be adored and forever to shine! O! thou Maker of that glorious body! when my eyes shall be forever closed, and never more behold the brightness of the day, grant, O my Saviour, that I may, through thy grace, live in a better world, and be found among those who shall shine as the Sun!

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

To the Editor of the Watchman.

PARIS, JAN. 26th, 1838.

DEAR SIRS,—The change of our place of worship, from la Rue d’Anjou to la Rue Royale, has already been noticed in your columns, but a few words more on that subject may, perhaps, be interesting to your readers. The labours of my predecessor, the Rev. R. Newstead, were attended with considerable success among the English in Paris, and were highly salutary in their influence upon the French work generally. As the successor of the indefatigable missionary, the Rev. Charles Cooke, Mr. Newstead was honoured of God and highly respected by his hearers. When Mr. Newstead left Paris, and up to the present time, we occupied three rooms as a chapel in la Rue d’Anjou, which rooms were procured with difficulty, and in which a respectable congregation was gathered, though, from the nature of things, subject to great variation in its identical character. After four years of incessant labour, Mr. Newstead retired from this station to a circuit in London. Now in la Rue d’Anjou, it became impossible to extend the work; all that could be hoped for was, that it might be kept stationary. There was also a doubt even whether we could long hold it as a place of worship. In the month of October we were favoured with the presence of the Rev. Mr. Beecham, at our Missionary anniversary, when it became matter of serious consideration whether or not a more suitable place of worship could be obtained in Paris. Several plots of ground were pointed out to us, in situations every way eligible; but then the price of the ground alone was at least, £2,500 or £3,000., to say nothing of the expense of the building. This project was, therefore, of necessity abandoned. Our next step was to seek for a builder with whom we might engage for a chapel on a lease. Two gentle-

men offered to find ground and build us a neat chapel, but one of them required an annual rent of £350, and the other £400., with, at least, three years’ rent in advance—and to this sum must have been added the rent of the minister’s dwelling. Here, again, we were discouraged, and gave up our labours in despair. But hope, the great cordial of human life, revived, and we began to look out for the residence of the preacher, in which there might be a large room suitable for a chapel. Several persons were then employed for above a month, and at length two or three places were discovered which were thought suitable; but as soon as we stated that the place was wanted for a chapel, the answer was uniformly in the negative. The whole case was then given up, and we resolved to leave it in the hands of God, and wait till He should, in his good providence, open our way before us. At this moment a friend suggested, that there was a large apartment in la Rue Royale, close to the Madeleine, which would answer well if it could be obtained. Application was made for it. Many objections were raised against a chapel. Inquiries were instituted concerning us; it was found that we had a good reputation in Paris, and the party began to listen to us. We at length obtained a verbal promise of the place; but new difficulties were started respecting certain clauses in the lease, which to us were indispensable; and it was not till after many a journey and many a debate, and the best professional advice in Paris, that the lease was signed. In all this business, our esteemed friend, Mr. John Wilks, was of essential service to us. Just before the lease was signed, we were favoured with a visit by our much respected friend, Mr. Westhead, of Manchester, accompanied by Mr. Sibley. Mr. Westhead highly approved of the place, and encouraged us in our efforts to procure it. So judicious an opinion was very seasonable and duly appreciated. The lease is made out for three, six or nine years, and grants us nearly all that we desired. My family is removed into the dwelling apartment, and we now only wait for Dr Bunting to come and open the chapel that we may begin to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ in la Rue Royal, in the city of Paris. The chapel is very commodious; it can be enlarged at a very small expense; the street is 135 feet wide, and though the family apartment is on the same floor, the one is quite distant and separate from the other, and the outside, facing the main street, is quite chapel-like in its appearance. When the whole of our arrangements are completed, we shall not increase our rent for the French and English chapels, and the dwellings of the two ministers, more than £40 a year; and even this will be provided for by increased subscriptions and collections. There will certainly be expenses occasioned by the changes, removals, and fitting up of a new chapel; but as the friends in Paris are coming forward liberally, it is hoped that other friends in England will be found ready to this good work, so as to prevent the necessity of drawing to any large amount on the funds of the Parent Society. It may be well to observe, that although this is an English chapel there will also be French preaching in it, at least once a week. We fully admit the French work is our great object in this country, but it is very clear that an English cause in Paris is of vast importance in its influence upon the French stations, and upon the continent in general. I beg particularly to call the attention of my old friends in London, Bristol, Derby, Portsmouth, and other places, to the following statement:—We have a room on the premises, on the same floor with the chapel, and which we are fitting up for our little Sunday-school, and a library. To this library young medical students, as well as other young men from England, who have no home here, may resort before and after service on the Sabbath, and where they may spend several hours of that day in reading valuable religious works. Now we shall be obliged to our friends if

they can help us with Books may be addressed London, with these Paris Library.” The generally; but more

FRENCH CHAPEL. calling the attention ing of a new West French capital. A situation, for the Eng desideratum; and we ty has at length been of so much importan The new place of which Paris affords, being on the Boulev building, La Madele lent land-mark to th anxious to find the V refrain from express Dr. Bunting has eng —Watchman.

WESLEYAN PREACH are glad to find, that of this fund, have ex in some circuits. A ly meeting of the Lo proposed to be forwa of Birmingham, as was carried unanimo ceived, coming most yearly payment of a the month of Februar which this sprung fr the previous knowle do the Louth quarterly do a kindness, but th —Ibid.

AFRICAN MISSION by the Rev. Robert dated “Leeds, Janu the goodness to ackn the next week, the presented by a fami ton Dale” mission, i to purchase a bell, Divine Worship, an poses of the missio for the same station, Mr. Boyce, who writ a very encouraging in that part of Afric articles I have nam procure them.”—Ib

LONDON

PERSECUTION AND

The following at from a Circular, iss don Missionary Soc Never since the e ary Society has a mo at the Board of its Monday evening the weré made and let proceedings of the against the disciples Suspending all oth deep emotions, that felt to be a solemn d tion before God, an throne of grace in which the enemy is persecuting flock no

they can help us with books, or in any other way. Books may be addressed to No. 77, Hatton-garden, London, with these words on the cover—"For the Paris Library." The work in France is prospering generally; but more on this subject in my next.

Yours very truly,

W. TOASE.

FRENCH CHAPEL.—We have great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the opening of a new Wesleyan place of worship in the French capital. A commodious chapel, in a suitable situation, for the English worship, has long been a desideratum; and we are glad to learn that the society has at length been enabled to accomplish an object of so much importance, in so satisfactory a manner. The new place of worship is in the best locality which Paris affords, for an English Protestant cause, being on the Boulevard; close by that magnificent building, La Madeleine; which will form an excellent land-mark to the English visitant, who may be anxious to find the Wesleyan chapel. We cannot refrain from expressing our gratification that Dr. Bunting has engaged to officiate at the opening. —*Watchman.*

WESLEYAN PREACHERS' ANNUITY SOCIETY.—We are glad to find, that our recent remarks on the state of this fund, have excited sympathy of the best kind in some circuits. As an instance, at the last quarterly meeting of the Louth circuit, the sum of £10 was proposed to be forwarded to the Rev. J. P. Haswell, of Birmingham, as a donation to this fund, which was carried unanimously, and the money has been received, coming most opportunely to assist in the half yearly payment of annuities, which are due during the month of February. The spontaneous manner in which this sprung from the friends present, without the previous knowledge of the preachers, shows that the Louth quarterly meeting understands not only to do a kindness, but the most christian way of doing it. —*Ibid.*

AFRICAN MISSIONS.—Extract of a letter addressed by the Rev. Robert Newton to the Rev. Dr. Bunting, dated "Leeds, January 27, 1836." Will you have the goodness to acknowledge in the 'Watchman' of the next week, the receipt of the enclosed £50 note, presented by a family in Lancashire, for the "Newton Dale" mission, in Africa. Part of the amount is to purchase a bell, to call the people together for Divine Worship, and the rest for the general purposes of the missions. A Plough will be provided for the same station, by some friends in Lincolnshire. Mr. Boyce, who writes from your city, and who gives a very encouraging account of the different stations in that part of Africa, says they greatly need the two articles I have named, and requests me to try to procure them." —*Ibid.*

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

PERSECUTION AND MARTYRDOM IN MADAGASCAR.

The following afflictive intelligence is abridged from a Circular, issued by the directors of the London Missionary Society:

Never since the existence of the London Missionary Society has a more intense feeling been created at the Board of its Directors, than was produced on Monday evening the 8th inst., when communications were made and letters read, detailing the rigorous proceedings of the Government of Madagascar against the disciples of the Redeemer in that country. Suspending all other business, and acting under deep emotions, that will not soon be forgotten, it was felt to be a solemn duty, to bow in prostrate humiliation before God, and to pour out supplications at the throne of grace in behalf of that hallowed cause which the enemy is attempting to crush, and of the persecuting flock now "resisting even unto blood."

Yet, mingled with tears of sympathy, we earnestly trust that God would speedily deliver his flock from the cruel purposes of men who would swallow them up," were tears of chastened joy and triumph, that, by the grace of God, the first fatal persecution in Madagascar, has relieved the spirits of the primitive church, and produced, in the undaunted steadfastness of its first victim, a fresh demonstration of the efficacy and truth of the Gospel. Rafaravavy, an early convert, an honoured female saint, has, like Antipas, proved faithful unto death, and has received the crown of life. Many of the native Christians have been called to suffer imprisonment, loss of liberty, and confiscation of property. As yet the history of this persecution is unstained by the record of a single instance of apostasy. God has upheld the patience and faith of his servants in the hour of trial; and, sustained by the consolations of the everlasting Gospel, they have looked at terrors without dismay, and, emulated the example of the confessors and martyrs of primitive ages, who from beneath the altar still cry, "How long, Lord?"

It is now three years since the flame of direct persecution against Christianity at Madagascar burst forth with violence by the publication of an edict suppressing all Christian instruction in the country. Sincerely as we lamented this, we could not despond as to the issue. Our hope was sustained, not only by a review of the past history of the church, and by the remembrance of the animating assurance of its Divine Founder, that the very "gates of hell shall not prevail against it," but also by our acquaintance with facts of a most cheering and satisfactory character, which we did not feel at liberty to publish.

All public worship being forbidden by the edict of 1835, those who had professed faith in the Saviour were reduced to the alternative of meeting death by direct opposition to the mandates of the Sovereign, or maintaining, in private, the use of the few means of religious improvement remaining among them, or created by their own zeal and affection. Thus, neither provoking the threatened displeasure of the Queen, nor timidly shrinking into entire concealment, a few were in the habit of meeting on the Sabbath, on a mountain at some distance from the capital, for the purpose of reading the Scriptures, singing, and prayer. These have lately been detected; and the circumstance has led to further search. A box of Christian books, found near the residence of the eminent Christian woman already mentioned, led to her apprehension and imprisonment; her house and property were immediately given up to plunder; and she herself, after several days of suffering, inflicted with a view of extorting from her a confession of the names of her companions, was sentenced to an ignominious death, by the hands of the common executioner. Fifteen others had been apprehended, and condemned to the utter and final loss of liberty, never to be redeemed by their friends; and with the further stipulation, that, if transferred to other masters, it shall be on the condition of their being compelled to labour from morning to night, to the utmost limits of their strength. Their property has been also confiscated. Of those who were married, their wives and children, whether professing Christianity, or not, have also been reduced to slavery, but with the mitigating circumstance of permission to be redeemed. The total number thus affected is said to amount to nearly one hundred.

Strong, however, as are the claims of these suffering survivors, if, indeed, they yet survive, the strongest interest seems to concentrate around the closing days of the honoured proto-martyr of Madagascar, Rafaravavy. From the time of her having professed her faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, which was about

* According to the custom of Madagascar, when the property of a criminal is confiscated, a certain portion—one tenth, is distributed among the civil officers. It is a circumstance of considerable interest, that in the present instance, when the legal portion of the confiscated property was offered to the parties above referred to, few could be induced to accept it,—only some of the most profligate would touch what appeared to have something sacred about it.

seven years ago, she gave the most satisfactory evidence of the power of the Gospel in its transforming influence, and in her whole deportment honourably exemplified the Christian character. In the summer of 1836, her faith and patience were put to a severe test, endured the trial, and were found more precious than gold though tried with fire. An accusation was laid against her before the Government by some of her slaves, of her having observed the Sabbath, retained and read a copy of the Scriptures, and conversed with some of her companions on religious subjects. These were the crimes laid to her charge. She denied not, but confessed the truth of the accusation, and neither the grey hairs of a parent, a zealous idolator, could persuade, nor the frowning threats of the Sovereign could terrify her into an abandonment of her profession. In daily prospects of death, she then remarked to a beloved friend, to whom she was accustomed, amidst mutual tears, to pour out the feelings of her heart, that as to her life she felt indifferent; that if her blood were to be shed on the land, she trusted it might be the means of kindling such a feeling of interest in Madagascar as should never be extinguished.

The Queen did not, at that time, think fit to inflict on her the punishment of death. She was condemned to "very ilany," that is, a pecuniary fine was imposed, equivalent to half the amount of her estimated value if sold into slavery; and she was severely threatened, and warned, that though her life was spared, she should be taught a lesson not to trifle with the edict of the Queen."

Scarcely could a more striking example of Christian forgiveness and meekness be found in all the records of the Church, than she displayed on this trying occasion. While many of the members of her family, indignant with the accusers, as slaves, who ill requited former kindness, threatened punishment, she assured them, on her liberation, that she cherished no resentment, but freely and fully forgave them. She sought Divine mercy on their behalf, earnestly admonished them, affectionately prayed with them, sought to lead them to repentance, and directed them to the Saviour. Her exemplary Christian spirit towards her accusers, besides forming a further proof of the reality and the elevation of her piety, has also left satisfactory evidence that her holy labours were not in vain.

After this sketch of her career, it will not create surprise to hear that the continued persecution, which has now burst forth with increased violence, should have found her among its earliest victims. Rafaravavy has the honor of being the first martyr of Madagascar. It was near her residence that the prohibited books—the Scriptures, with other publications issued from the Missionary press—were found. On her the vengeance of the Sovereign has been inflicted, and she has fallen under the spear of the public executioner; but her spirit has joined the company of the redeemed in glory, who have come out of great tribulation. Her last moments are thus described in a letter from Mr. Johns:

"On the books being found near her house, her entire property was given up to plunder, her person secured, and her hands and feet loaded with heavy rings. She was menaced in vain during a period of from eight to ten days, to induce her to impeach her companions. She remained firm, and perfectly composed; and was put to death by spearing on the 14th of August, 1837. She had said repeatedly by letter to her friend Mrs. Johns, 'Do not fear on my account. I am ready and prepared to die for Jesus, if such be the will of God.' She was most wonderfully supported to the last moments of her life. Her age at the time of her death was thirty-eight years. Many even of the old people, remarked that they had never seen one so 'stubborn' as Rafaravavy, for although the Queen forbade her to pray, she did pray even when in irons, and continued to preach Christ

to the officers and the crowd that followed her for nearly three quarters of a mile, from the place of public condemnation to the place of common execution. Here she continued to pray and to exhort around her to believe in Jesus Christ, even till the executioners spear-thrust through her body, deprived her of the power of utterance."

In relation to her death, Mr. Baker justly remarks:—"Never in the annals of the Church did a Christian martyr suffer from motives more pure, simple, and unmixed with earthly alloy. She had never heard of any after-glory of martyrdom on earth. No external splendour had been cast around the subject in her mind, by reading any lives of martyrs. All was to her obloquy and contempt. Her own father and relatives to the very last accused her of *stubbornness*. The people generally regarded her as stubborn, and worthy of punishment even on that account. She had no earthly friends to support and cheer her. She was not poor in outward circumstances, and by recantation, and by humbling herself to beg pardon of the Queen, she might very probably have saved her life. But her whole heart, as her letters testify, was filled with the love of Jesus. She endured as seeing Him who is invisible. Her letters are composed principally of passages from the gospels and epistles, and these doubtless, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, were the entire support of her mind in the last hour of trial. If 'the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church,' we may trust that Rafaravavy will not have died in vain. She died directly and exclusively in defence of the Gospel.

THE MELANGE.

BOAST OF ENGLAND.—England is an exceedingly proud nation; and it would be the greatest moral anomaly in the history of the world, if she were not—for never had any other nation so much to be proud of as England, whose "morning drum-beat," to adopt the beautiful sentiment of our own Webster, "keeping pace with all the hours of the day, never ceases to proclaim her martial glories!" She is proud of her own little island, and the more so, because it is *little* and yet so *mighty*. She is proud of her London, her Liverpool, her Manchester, and all her great manufacturing towns and districts. She is proud of her princely merchants, of her immense commerce, of her enormous wealth, and even of her national debt—for what other nation on the globe, she exultingly demands, could pay the interest of such a debt, without any perceptible check to its prosperity? She is proud of her navy, of her dockyards, of her arsenals, and of her Greenwich palace for invalid pensioners. She is proud of her vast foreign possessions and dependencies—of her Quebec and her Gibraltar—of her tributary princes and emancipated islands. She is proud of her Parliament, her Westminster Hall, and Westminster Abbey—of her Drakes and Nelsons and Malboroughs and Wellingtons—of her statesmen and orators and poets—of her Coke, her Littleton, her Bacon, her Newton, her Butler, her Locke, her Davy, her Arkwright, and a thousand other illustrious names, that adorn the pages of her history. She is proud of what she *has been*—proud of what she *is*—proud of the anticipated verdict of posterity in her favour—and last, though not least, she is beginning to be proud of her once wayward daughter on this side of the Atlantic, though she is still too proud, very openly to confess it; and probably will never forget how much trouble and expense and mortification the elopement cost her. After all, it may be confidently anticipated, that if the mother keeps out of a querulous dotage, and the daughter treats her with a respect due to her maternity, she will soon recognise the relationship, with all the heartiness for which she is distinguished, when she is quite sure she can indulge her maternal yearnings without any sacrifice to her dignity.—*Dr. Humphrey's Tour.*—(From an American Paper.)

EXTRACT OF A LETTER WESTER

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EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM SIERRA LEONE,
WESTERN AFRICA.

For the Wesleyan.

Or three executions which I witnessed in the Colony,—one for kidnapping struck me most forcibly. I had not been made previously acquainted with the details of the crime for which such summary punishment was adjudged necessary, but became acquainted with them in the following manner:—When the executioner had done his office, and the crowd was dispersing, I perceived a knot of four or five negroes in close conversation, and drawing near, found that one of them was the father of the boy who had been stolen. On entering into conversation with him, I learned the particulars. The criminal was a Spaniard of a dark and ferocious disposition, which had been a resident in the colony about nine months. During that time, he had been engaged in no trade, nor had suspicion attached to him of any connection with those who are known in the colony as engaged in this most nefarious inhuman traffic. On this account it was the more difficult to bring the charge home to him; the principal evidence was the boy who had been decoyed away, and the nature of a negro's disposition is so different to that of an English person, that the least attempt at cross-examination, or point blank questioning, entirely defeats its own purpose, and causes the witness to exclaim, "Ah! Massa, you palaver too big for me, me no catch him." When any question is asked connected with the transaction, however simple it may be, the only resource the witness has, is to go over the whole of the narrative again, in his own fashion, without interruption, and the only way in which a questioner can get an answer to his enquiries, is to glean information as he goes along with the witness in his recital. This was the case on the present occasion, yet, with perseverance, the charge was established, and the following narrative elicited. The boy in question was playing in the hills with some of his young companions, and towards dusk, was accosted by a stranger, requesting to be shewn the direct road to Bathurat; not suspecting harm, he ran along with the stranger a mile or two, when, instead of entering the village, the man requested the boy to accompany him down to the river, the boy complied, and for two miles along the river, he was enticed with the vain promise of reward. It was then the cold-blooded purpose of the villain manifested itself: a boat, full of armed men, from the opposite shore, the territory of Bullom, put off to meet them, and to these men the poor boy, (too late made sensible of his situation), was bartered away for a piece of blue and white baft, of the value of about seven shillings. Such deliberate atrocity merited the punishment it met. The boy, of course, was missed by his parents, and, for four weeks, no tidings of him were heard. By chance, a pedlar from Free Town passed through Bullom, and heard tidings of the boy;—on these tidings being brought to his distressed parents, messengers were despatched to recover the lost child,—those messengers were employed by the British Government—the affair was entered into with proper spirit, and was crowned with success, in the recovery of the lad, and the capture of the criminal Spaniard. After a trial, attended with some difficulty, from the circumstances before mentioned, the man was convicted and executed, the execution has been before mentioned, with the circumstances which induced this detail. The superiority of the English trial by Jury merits the high eulogium I myself heard passed upon it in the broken language of the poor father, who said to his neighbours—"When poor pikaniiny went away, my heart swell too big, me neber see him more, my word neber would go so far, neber catch de rogue,—but big big palaver, King's palaver, he catch him."

C. C.

The Treasurers of the Wesleyan Missionary So-

ciety have received, through the Rev. J. Williams, the author of that valuable work entitled "Missionary Enterprise," the sum of Fifty Pounds, from the Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam, for the general objects of the Society. We are happy to learn that the noble Earl has contributed an equal sum to the Church and London Missionary Societies, and also One Hundred and Fifty Pounds to the latter Institution, to assist in purchasing a Missionary Ship for the use of the Missions in the South Seas.

THE MISSIONARY SHIP, &c.

EARL FITZWILLIAM AND THE REV. J. WILLIAMS.
To the Editor of the Patriot.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in communicating the following information, which I have no doubt will afford high gratification to the friends of Missions generally.

A few weeks ago I was honoured by receiving a letter from the Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam, in which his lordship was pleased to express the interest with which he had perused the "Missionary Enterprise." In this letter his lordship made a number of inquiries in reference to the mission in the Pacific Ocean. Among these was, as to the sects by which the missions were respectively maintained. In reply to this inquiry, I gave his lordship a faithful account of the devoted and successful labours of the Church Missionary Society in New Zealand, and those of the Wesleyan in the Friendly Islands, as well as those of our own Society in our groups. The result of this communication was, that his lordship desired me to call upon him at his mansion in Halkin-street, when, after conversing with me for about two hours, in the course of which his Lordship sent for Lord Morpeth, and many important enquiries were made, his lordship desired me to call at his banker's, and present a note which he put into my hand. On presenting this at the banker's counter, I was delighted to find that his lordship had ordered that *three hundred pounds* should be paid into my hands, to be devoted to the cause of Christ among the heathen, and to be acknowledged and appropriated as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
From the Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam and family, for the purchase of the Missionary ship	150	0	0
For the general objects of the London Missionary Society	50	0	0
For the general objects of the Church Missionary Society	50	0	0
For the general objects of the Wesleyan Missionary Society	50	0	0

Praying that a special blessing may accompany this magnificent donation, and that God may smile upon the benevolent nobleman and his family, who have thus testified their interest in this holy cause,

I remain, yours truly,
J. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 19, 1838.

PROGRESS OF METHODISM.

SOME months back I had the curiosity, for my own amusement, to ascertain from the Minutes of Conference, the increase of members in the Methodist Societies in Great Britain for the last eleven years, (having the Minutes by me.) If they will prove entertaining to any of your readers, they are at your service.

At the Conference in 1827, the number of members in Great Britain was 292,693
In 1837 231,045
Increase (about 21 per cent.) 61,648

In the Seven Towns where the Conference has been held, I find the numbers to be—

	1827	1837		
London	10,105	11,740	Increase 14 per cent.	1635
Bristol	2,542	3,527	Increase near 28 per cent.	985
Leeds	5,200	6,956	Increase of more than 25 per cent.	1756
Liverpool	3,498	3,231	Decrease of 5 per cent.	267
Manchester	6,722	5,804	Decrease 22 per cent.	1218
Sheffield	3,140	4,616	Increase more than 31 per cent.	1476
Birmingham	1,780	2,323	Increase 30 per cent.	773

The Rev. Dr. Wansford has presented to the School of Medicine and Surgery of this town the magnificent donation of £1000., the interest or dividends of which to be awarded to the best essay, by a medical or surgical pupil of the institution, "on the attributes of God, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and manifested in the structure of man, from demonstrations of surgical and medical science, and on religion being the best foundation of medical and surgical practice, and affording the best prospects of professional success." To be decided by the Rev. Chancellor Law.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells, in his recently published Charge to his Clergy, after suggesting to them the indispensable necessity of personal godliness, as well as of "unremitting attention to the good conduct of the people committed to their care," urges upon their attention the duty of residing upon their benefices. The Bishop then presses upon his clergy the duties of superintending and directing the parochial schools in their respective parishes; of visiting the sick; of having Wednesday evening services in the church; of distributing religious tracts; and of promoting attention to Psalmody. Of Dissenters his Lordship thus speaks:—"If you have, my reverend brethren, Dissenters in your parish, I would advise you to make it a point of conscience, to impress both them as well as the whole congregation, with a true sense of the importance of the great Christian duty of brotherly love and forbearance one towards another. Point out to them the advantages, and consequently the duty, of conceding all lesser essential matters, to the attainment of one common public worship. But, above all things, abstain from casting ridicule or reflection upon their tenets or their manners. And, more particularly, refrain from charging them with opinions which they profess not to hold, or, imputing consequences which do not fairly result from them."

POPERY NOT PROGRESSING.—It has been asserted, and in a recent number of the *Dublin Review*, an attempt has been made to prove that Popery is on the increase in various parts of the United Kingdom. That the Priests, and others interested in the perpetuity of the system, should endeavour to impress the public mind with the belief that this is the case, can easily be accounted for.—It has, however, been a matter of much surprise with us, to find that many Protestants entertain the like opinion, and that the premises from which the opinion is deduced are also common to both—namely, that the recent erection of numerous, splendid, and costly edifices, intended as Roman Catholic Churches, in England and Ireland, affords demonstrative evidence of the growth and prosperity of Popery. Now, this evidence appears to us to be inconclusive, and for this reason, that the edifices referred to have been chiefly built either at the expense of Protestants, (who have so far abandoned their principles as to contribute in support of places of worship which they believe to be idolatrous)—or by donations and bequests—donations from Members of Parliament, joints of Dan's tail—as the price paid down upon being put in nomination for their respective seats, of which we have an instance on occasion of the last general election, in a town not 20 miles distant from the place where we now write—and bequests of wealthy old maids and bachelors. The number of Roman Catholics in certain places has considerably increased of late years, we are free to admit; but has it not, we would ask, been owing either to an increase in the general population of these places, or to an influx of persons of that persuasion at a distance? How many hundreds, for instance, leave this country for England and Scotland every year, many of whom never return. There is, indeed, another source which occasionally sends forth a few obscure individuals to swell the ranks of our deluded countrymen. We

refer, and we do so with regret, to the case of Protestants, marrying Roman Catholics—an error which strikes at the very root of domestic peace, and which those possessing influence in such matters ought to endeavour to prevent by every legitimate means in their power. After more than 20 years' observance, our experience enables us to say, that we are confident, nay certain, Popery is the wane even in Priest-ridden Ireland. There are at this moment dozens of Priests, and thousands of their flocks, who are anxiously waiting for suitable opportunities to throw off the galling yoke of an intolerant, persecuting, and anti-Christian Church. The names of some of the former, by whom the system has been renounced at the hazard of their lives, have been for some time before the public; but it should not be forgotten that a similar step has several instances been taken by others, of whom the public have had no knowledge. One of these was a Roman Catholic Clergyman, of great respectable and unimpeachable character, and considerable literary attainments, residing in the county of Louth, who procured of a neighbouring bookseller a copy of Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary on the Bible. To his voluminous and learned work he perused with deep attention, and doubtless in a praying spirit; and the result was, that after the lapse of a few months from the period to which we refer, he suddenly resigned his charge and bid a final adieu to his native land—and is now in England, from whence he intends to proceed to Canada. The glorious work of the Protestant Reformation in Ireland is therefore in progress, and we doubt not, will proceed with accelerated speed.—*Drogheda Conservative.*

DILIGENCE.—Diligence is a duty that makes rich; therefore, be much about this duty. Take Solomon's verdict of it: "The soul of the diligent shall be made fat." Would you know why the Christians of this time are so much put to it, to cry, "Their leanness, their leanness?" Would you know why the Christians are so much in sighing and going backward, and counting that their life is spent here in vain, they are not ascending like "pillars of smoke?" Even this; they are not diligent. O Christian. What was it that you rose up in the "silent watches of the night" to pursue after Jesus? It is this that would make you rich: diligence would make a Christian rich in experience; diligence would make a Christian rich in love; diligence would make a Christian rich in humility; yea, it would make a Christian rich in all the spiritual things in heaven. I may compare diligence to Joseph. It is "fruitful by a well, whose branches hang over the wall." Nay, if you were diligent, I know not what you might not win.

MANCHESTER.—*Female Courage.*—On Tuesday week, a young man, calling himself Edward Senior, was brought up at the Old Bailey, Manchester, charged with having attempted to commit a robbery, under the following circumstances:—on the preceding evening, as Miss Roscoe was sitting in her father's house, York street, Hulme, she was alarmed by hearing what she thought to be the snapping of the lock of one of the bed-room doors; and, snatching up the candle, she proceeded to ascertain the cause. On opening her own bed-room door, she perceived to her consternation, that there was a man in the room. She immediately closed the door, holding it firmly, and gave the alarm to her sister, who was below. The latter immediately ran to the nearest lock-up; and Beswick, the Beadle, and Pheniz, the officer, were quickly on the spot, and found the prisoner in the room. He had got into bed, and was endeavouring to conceal himself. On searching the room it was found that he had deposited a small crow bar and a number of skeleton keys in the fire place, and had a box of lucifer matches and a key, in his pocket. It belonged to the room door in which he was found, and he had abstracted it therefrom after having

unlocked the door. He was an offender, having been committed to Lancaster Castle for a year, to the gaol in the Newgate. He was this time committed for entering the house.

NEWNHAM, (GLOUCESTER.)—*Deliverance.*—On the morning between five and six o'clock, James Morgan, workman at the Bilson colliery, Forest of Dean, in the steam-engine, attempted to break, which entirely destroyed the machinery the barrel, and a large flat rope worked. The poor men began to descend a few seconds reached to a depth of 510 feet! Mr. Morgan's sole management of these engines immediately after the accident, informed that poor Edward Morgan dashed to pieces, started to descend, and as they were; when, to his utter surprise, two men just landing from the shaft, unhurt. It is impossible of surprise, gratitude, and across his mind at so recent a making inquiry, he found the man escaped entirely unhurt. A slight contusion of the knee, which observation may be partially cured by Mr. G., a few years ago, attached to the end of the shaft, was kept in its proper direction, without a cart, owing to the elasticity of the rope, which shock at the bottom was felt by the poor men, having presented into the gateway, and escaped by the large quantity of water that followed in quick succession, mark, that one of the men was a faithful, upright, and industrious man, Mr. Protheroe, Esq., for about 20 years, and a zealous and acceptable member in the Wesleyan Church. On being asked, what was the cause of his being at his dreadful situation, he said, for I was uncommonly diligent in prayer; I hope it will

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The State of New Jersey, states that a recent trial, arrested as fugitive, by the Court of New Jersey, of the prisoners, and the important principles in relation to the free States. The interesting one. David Abolition lawyer of Philadelphia, were the counsel for Justice Hornblower expressed his opinion that the law of Congress, which prohibits fugitive slaves, is unconstitutional, as given by the Constitution on the subject. 2nd, whether a man, free or slave, in New Jersey. 3rd, that it should be no longer considered as a denial of the existence of slavery in that State.

DISCOVERY OF A SHIP.—A new ship channel has been discovered, leading from the bar into the Bay of Biscay, east of the channel hitherto known, distant from the Long Is. a prodigious width, averaging a

unlocked the door. He was recognised as an old offender, having been committed for twelve months to Lancaster Castle for felony, and for three months to the gaol in the New Bailey for misdemeanour. He was this time committed for trial at the sessions, "for entering the house with intent to steal."

NEWNHAM, (GLOUCESTERSHIRE.)—Providential Deliverance.—On the morning of Monday week, between five and six o'clock, as two men, Edward Kear and James Morgan, were descending a coal-pit, in Bilson colliery, Forest of Dean, an unforeseen accident in the steam-engine caused the fly-wheel shaft to break, which entirely disengaged from the other machinery the barrel, or drum-shaft, on which the large flat rope worked. This taking place, the two poor men began to descend at a fearful rate, and in a few seconds reached the bottom of the shaft or pit, a depth of 510 feet! Mr. Aaron Goold, who has the sole management of these collieries, was on the ground immediately after the accident happened, and, being informed that poor Edward and James Morgan were dashed to pieces, started off to the next pit, (Prospect,) to descend and ascertain what had become of them; when, to his utter astonishment, he saw the two men just landing from the cart or skip, apparently unhurt. It is impossible to describe the feelings of surprise, gratitude, and thankfulness, that flashed across his mind at so remarkable a deliverance. On making inquiry, he found that poor Edward had escaped entirely unhurt, and the other man with a slight contusion of the knee. It appears their preservation may be partially attributed to a plan adopted by Mr. G., a few years ago, of having a circular platform, nearly equal to the diameter of the shaft, attached to the end of the rope, which works regularly up and down, with the coal carts upon it, and is kept in its proper direction by guide rods. On this platform, without a cart, the men descended; and, owing to the elasticity of the compressed air, the shock at the bottom was comparatively light;—the poor men, having presence of mind, rolled instantly into the gateway, and escaped being crushed to death by the large quantity of rope and other materials that followed in quick succession. It is proper to remark, that one of the men, Edward Kear, has been a faithful, upright, and industrious servant of Edward Protheroe, Esq., for about twenty-two years, and a zealous and acceptable local preacher and class-leader in the Wesleyan connexion for nearly sixteen years. On being asked if he did not feel much alarmed at his dreadful situation, he replied,—"No, master, for I was uncommonly pleased to hear Jem begin to pray; I hope it will do him good."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The *Philadelphia Friend* states that a recent trial of a negro man and his family, arrested as fugitive slaves, before the Supreme Court of New Jersey, has resulted in the discharge of the prisoners, and the establishment of some important principles in relation to the arrest of slaves in the free States. The trial was a long and deeply interesting one. David Paul Brown, the eminent abolition lawyer of Philadelphia, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, were the counsel for the fugitives. Chief Justice Hornblower expressed it as his decided opinion that the law of Congress regulating the arrest of fugitive slaves, is unconstitutional, because no power is given by the Constitution to Congress, for legislating on the subject. 2nd, that every person, white or black, free or slave, was entitled to a trial by jury in New Jersey. 3rd, that the colour of a person should be no longer considered as presumptive evidence of slavery in that State.

DISCOVERY OF A SHIP CHANNEL AT NEW YORK.—A new ship channel has been found, leading over the bar into the Bay of New York. It lies to the east of the channel hitherto known and used, and not distant from the Long Island shore. It is of commodious width, averaging about a quarter of a mile, and

saves three or four miles of the distance. But the greater advantage which it presents is, that it allows entrance and departure from the port during the prevalence of the winds which now forbid either. In tempestuous weather, when the access by the channel hitherto used is impossible, vessels may enter by the newly discovered one, and, entering in the Horse Shoe, the harbour formed by Sandy Hook, Staten Island, and the New Jersey Shore, may wait in safety, for a pilot. The danger of an approach to our port is thus happily and greatly lessened.—*New York Evening Post.*

SAFE TRAVELLING.—A new safety coach, of singular construction, will make an experiment on the Brighton road in a few days, accompanied it is anticipated, by the Taglioni and Duvernay, fashionable drags, and a number of distinguished individuals as umpires. It is guaranteed to maintain its perpendicularity running at full speed, with the near wheels off and the far one on, or *vice versa*; also with one or two wheels working on a bank three feet high, and the others in the drain; nay, even with its axle broken. The coach has a very elegant appearance, and the upright supporters which rise from the beds and axle, passing between the body and the boots, and by means of which the vehicle maintains its vertical position, are concealed from view. The principle has already been taken up for private carriages, several of which are now building.

FIRE ESCAPE.—Several families in the city have, at the suggestion of the Lord Mayor, provided their houses with fire escapes upon the simplest of all constructions—a rope fastened to each bedstead in the second-floor, with a loop at the end, by which children and women might be lowered into the street in the event of fire, and the last person descending would run no hazard from the rope giving way, as the bedstead coming in contact with the wall near the window would prevent the possibility of a fall. A small box in which the rope is coiled should be kept under each bed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Our readers will remember that some time since we mentioned the discovery of a new moving power, by Samuel Cowling, of Bowling. This invention, Mr. Cowling states, will, in a great measure, supersede the use of the steam-engine, for by it he is able, at any situation, to raise a sufficient quantity of water to propel machinery at one-third the expense of steam, and with far less risk of human life. Last Monday, Mr. Cowling received a patent for the invention, and he now intends immediately to attempt its practical application.—*Bradford Observer.*

LARGE GOURD.—There grew in the garden of William Thorpe, Esq. at Thorne, two gourds, or pompions, of extraordinary appearance and dimensions; the circumference of one of them was four feet four inches, and the weight fifty-two pounds, there being thus, by a curious coincidence, exactly a pound weight to every inch of the circumference. The gourds were of a Portuguese species, and one of them was exhibited at the public show of the Doncaster Horticultural Society.

A SOLDIER'S REPLY.—When the Hon. Colonel Cathcart, son of the veteran Earl Cathcart, waited on Lord Hill by appointment a few days since, the general commanding-in-chief inquired what time Colonel Cathcart would require to prepare himself for active service, and proceed to Canada with despatches? The gallant officer, after musing for a moment, replied, "Half an hour, my lord; but, if necessary, I will be ready in twenty minutes."

An American paper offers the following plan to populate a town:—Let the roads be so bad, up to the very outskirts, that if a man succeeds in getting into it, he will abandon the notion of getting out!

tion and form of government which, under the blessing of God, have elevated G. Britain to her present distinguished and pre-eminent rank in the scale of nations. Far be the day from this Colony, when instigated by discontented and ambitious men, she shall have cast away the privileges which her connection with the British Empire confers upon her, and exchange them for visionary, and, to say the least, doubtful, because untested theories of government. Lovejoy's fate is but a sample of the fate of hundreds in this favoured Province, should the deep designs of certain revolutionary spirits be permitted to succeed. The bloodthirsty spirit breathed in the last number of McKenzie's Constitution, fully evinces the malicious spirit which rankles in the mind that conceived the sentiments which crowd in its columns; and ought to be a warning beacon to every lover of his country, to guard him against countenancing in any degree a man who would "rejoice" in the overthrow of our institutions, though it should cost the blood of thousands to effect it.—*Canada Christian Guardian.*

BOMBAY.—The government of Bombay, vacant by the recall of Sir Robert Grant, is worth £10,000. Mr. Stewart, who is spoken of as likely to succeed him, is at present one of the lords of the Treasury. The Hon. Fox Maule is already canvassing the Haddington burghs, of which Mr. Stewart is the representative.

We are desired to contradict authoritatively the groundless rumour respecting vacancies in the governments of Madras and Bombay.—*Ministerial Paper.*

THE PRESENT MINISTRY.—Having before us the years in which the members of the present Administration were born, we make out their ages as follows: Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister, in his 58th year; Lord Cottenham, 56; Lord Lansdowne, President of the Council, 57; Lord Duncannon, Privy Seal, 56; Lord John Russell, Home Department, 45; Lord Palmerston, Foreign Secretary, 53; Lord Glenelg, Colonial Secretary, 51; Lord Holland, Duchy of Lancaster, 64; Lord Minto, Admiralty, 55; Lord Lichfield, Post Office, 42; Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, 52; Lord Howick, Secretary at War, 35; Mr. Spring Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 47; Sir John Hobhouse, Board of Control, 50; Sir Henry Parnell, Paymaster of the Forces, 61; Sir Hussey Vivian, Master of the Ordnance, 62; Lord Mulgrave, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 46; Lord Plunket, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 63; Lord Morpeth, Chief Secretary of Ireland, 35. We have not been able to ascertain the year in which Mr. Poulett Thomson and Labouchere, the President of the Board of Trade, and Master of the Mint, were born.—*Leeds Mercury.*

OBITUARY.

THE LATE BISHOP CORRIE.—It is with unfeigned sorrow that the Committee record the decease of their excellent Vice-President, the Lord Bishop of Madras. Other individuals, whether by the splendour of their talents, or by the munificence of their contributions, may fill a wider page in the history of the Bible Society; but there are none whose departure has left among its friends a deeper feeling of affectionate regret than that of Bishop Corrie. "He whom they loved" is dead!—Descended from an ancient family in Scotland, and brought up in an English country village, he early formed the design of devoting his life to the extension of the kingdom of Christ among the heathen; and soon after his ordination, he was enabled, by an appointment to a chaplaincy under the Hon. East India Company, to commence the execution of that design. As the memorable Dr. Claudius Buchanan sailed from the Hooghly, on his visit to the Syrian Christians of Travancore, Daniel Corrie entered it, and reached

Calcutta at the latter end of the year 1806. There he was welcomed as the beloved associate of David Brown, and of Henry Martyn, who had preceded him to that land of darkness. One of the earliest acts of this devoted evangelist was, to admit into the christian church by the rite of Baptism, a Mahomedan, who had been recently brought to the knowledge of the gospel. He named him Abdool Messeeh—"The servant of Christ;" and the title may be taken as a faithful description of them both—for there was between them a striking resemblance. Firmness of mind, calmness in decision, simplicity of manners, untiring perseverance, and the most winning affection, eminently characterised both the disciple and the teacher; and their joint labours, by the blessing of their common master, were crowned with extensive success. In later years, Daniel Corrie, as senior chaplain, succeeded to the post which had been so long and so ably filled by David Brown at Calcutta; and became at once the dear friend, and the wise and disinterested adviser of every one who had at heart the cause of Christ in India. His counsel was sought after and valued by all the Bishops, who, in fatally-rapid succession, presided over the then undivided Indian diocese; and, by him, as Archdeacon of Calcutta, their lack of service was supplied, so far as this could be done, whenever the see was vacant. The experience thus acquired, with his well-tryed christian fidelity, having at length recommended him to a higher degree, he was consecrated at Lambeth, first Bishop of Madras, in the year 1835. From a character like this, in which strong good sense and sound judgment were singularly united with unaffected modesty, humility, and kindness, the greatest anticipations were formed by the Committee. On his departure for Madras, accordingly, he was authorised to draw largely on the society's funds, for the promotion of those objects in which its best friends and the Bishop were of one heart and of one soul. But, alas! his course was well-nigh run. His glorious reward was at hand. From various causes, his attention had, through life, been directed less to the work of Scripture translation, than to the equally important pursuits of the christian missionary; and in that service he died—having been struck with apoplexy on retiring from a quarterly meeting of the Madras Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. His talents and labours were of that practical order, which, without courting publicity, produces, nevertheless, the greatest and most beneficial effects. They will ever be remembered with affectionate regard; but their true record is on high. Fully to appreciate them, we must ourselves copy his unobtrusive love to the Saviour, and to those for whom the Saviour shed his blood, and then follow him to a world in which they that be wise shall shine as the sun, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever.—*Memorial of the Bible Society.*

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.

The Right Rev. William Ward, the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, died at the Rectory House of Great Horkeley, Essex, on Friday night, the 26th ult. (January.) His first step in his progression was under the patronage of Bishop Porteus, who appointed Mr. Ward, reader and alternate preacher at Curzon Chapel, and soon afterwards he was appointed Chaplain to the Duke of St. Albans. About this time Lord Grantham died, and left Bishop Porteus the guardian of his three sons, two of whom, the Earl de Grey and the Earl of Ripon are now living. The Bishop immediately appointed his young friend to be their tutor. After a few years of faithful discharge of his trust, the aunt of his pupil, Lord Grantham, the Countess de Grey, offered him the Rectory of Myland, near Colchester, and after a diligent ministry of twenty years in that parish, the more lucrative benefice of Horkeley. In the meanwhile, he had obtained from the

Lord Chancellor, the Rectory of Alphanstone, Essex, and from Bishop Fisher, of Salisbury, a stall in that Cathedral. In the year 1827, the Earl of Ripon, (then Viscount Goderich) being first Lord of the Treasury, recommended his old tutor to his Majesty to fill the vacant See of Sodor and Man; which he at first declined, but was ultimately induced to accept. How his labours have been blessed, that Island, formerly so miserably poor in its consecrated buildings, but now studded with churches, can best tell.

UNITED BROTHERS.—Dr. Loos has not long survived his return to South Africa, having departed this life, on the 14th April, at Gaidenthal, in a very peaceful and gentle manner. It is remarked, in the "Periodical Accounts," by his early translation, the mission in South Africa, and the whole neighbourhood in which he resided, have sustained a severe loss, and one which it will not be easy to repair. From the period of his first arrival at Gaidenthal, in March, 1822, he made it his great object to approve himself as a missionary in spirit, if not in name; and to consecrate his varied appointments, more especially in preaching, in language, and in music, to the service of his Saviour, and to the advancement of the spiritual and temporal welfare of all around him. During his late illness, he gave abundant evidence that he knew in whom he had yielded up his life; and was prepared, by the grace and spirit of God, for the change which awaited him. His beloved wife, who during their short matrimonial connection, approved herself in all things as a helpmeet for him, he was enabled to commit to the care and guidance of that Lord, whose mercy and faithfulness he had himself so largely experienced, and who has promised to be a father to the fatherless, and a husband to the widow.

THE CHRISTIAN CABINET.

The subject—Yes! there are pleasures in religion, though the world deems its intrinsic excellence, and despises its genuine delights! Can the votaries of dissipation rest upon their engagements with the pure and unsullied delight which the humble Christian retraces the precious hours of Divine worship and sacred instruction? To enter into minute comparisons seems derogatory to that subject which comes to us with eternity; let me rather indulge the lady's opinion, and say to my soul, "You were seduced by the vanities of the world, but preferred the delights of heaven. You entered the sanctuary, though observing the blessed privilege, and did not know whether the profession was prepared for you, though you felt its spiritual sense, proved a first of its things." The subject introduced was taken from the 12th chapter of Isaiah,—"With joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation." The minister described the perfections of water, and applied them to the all-graces of the Holy Spirit—he described the wells of salvation, and showed how rich and inexhaustible are the springs of living water flowing from our blessed Saviour, through the Scriptures, and in the promises of the covenant of grace, and the ordinances of God's appointment, and explained the Christian's privileges to draw out of these wells; he pointed to the Christian's active duties under the emblem of drawing water; and enlarged upon the joy which accompanies the believer's enjoyment of—and freely he recommended arrangements in the pursuit of social life, that the Christian might be enabled to pursue the sacred employment with cheerful and persevering diligence, and with the powers of his faculties. My soul, recall the hour—let memory become the repository of truth, and reason congratulate faith, whilst henceforth Nature shall furnish another association to reanimate devotion and revive the delightful impression!

It is sweetly remarked, that "the creation of God is the school of Christians, if they employ it aright." Remember, the disciple of the world requires the aid of adventitious circumstances to animate his spirits and enliven his hours:—he lives dependent upon his associates for precarious joys; others must join the dance, or grace the theatre, or their enjoyments withers and their pleasures languish:—but the Christian revives in retirement,—his happiness does not float upon a ruffled surface, but dwells in the calm of everlasting mercy: his resources are certain, his joys serene, his prospects unclouded, whilst the doctrines of his faith, upon which his heart rejoices, to meditate, are attested by the whole natural world. Whenever he turns his eyes to the heavens or to the earth, to the sea or to the land, to animals or to plants, he is reminded of them; they are recorded in a language which has never been corrupted; they are written in a text which can never be corrupted. Remember, too, the votary of Dissipation, though miserable when alone, never ventures into society, but he augments his enjoyment of life, and spreads the seeds of temptation—whilst the Christian, blessed in the most concealed and retired walks of human life, when he goes into company, or mixes in the ordinary business of the world, deposits the treasure with which his mind is stored, and spreads the fragrance of Divine truth; and when he enjoys his highest delight, and unites with the sacred congregation, he increases the ascriptions of praise which fill heaven with holy incense; and anticipates that glorious scene, when the redeemed of the Lord shall triumph in eternal bliss, and exclaim in that ext. "Blessings and honour, and glory and power be unto God and unto the Lamb forever and ever!"

CHRIST THE DEIGNER OF HIS PEOPLE.—"As Moses led his people to the view of the promised land, so does the blessed Redeemer lead his people through difficulties and danger, through trials and temptations; he points out one way, he makes it plain before us, and supports us with his grace, bids us with an eye of faith see the land of promise, the heavenly Jerusalem; and by his blessed Gospel he opens all the glories of that city whose builder and maker is God. And finally, after supporting us with his providence and grace, through this wilderness, he conducts us into the heavenly Canaan; where pleasures far exceeding those of the land of milk and honey, will flow from his throne for evermore.—*Yonge.*

THE THRONE OF GRACE.—Come, therefore, with *confidence* to the throne of grace, know that it is such; and that He who sits on it, is gracious. When you approach, you know you have an Intercessor there: He will intercede you.—He will recommend your suit—plead in your behalf—give you full liberty to use His name—to appropriate to yourselves the infinite merit of His Passion and Death, His Resurrection and Mediation; and to avail yourselves of that indescribable nearness He has to the Father, as His blessed Son in whom He is well pleased; and His affinity to you as God manifested in the flesh. It is impossible that anything can be added to strengthen this confidence; or by a more powerful argument to ensure a success, which from the above considerations, must be certain and absolute.—*Dr. J. Clarke.*

WATCH.—Therefore, let us not sleep as do others, but let us watch and be sober, putting on the breast-plate of faith and love, and for a helmet the hope of salvation. What a blessed state to be found in by the Lord at his coming! The Christian warrior, armed in his divine panoply! awake and watchful at his post, looking and longing for the promised appearance of the Captain of his salvation! ready to rejoice, with exceeding great joy, when he sees His banner-flag unfolded from the battlements of heaven, and the blast of the archangel's trumpet heralding his approach!—*White.*

THE WHOLE HEART REQUIRED.—Do you delude you hearts dens of pride, vanity, and thousands of vanities, corner in them to lodge Christ both straiten him in room, and neighbours. No, they that th little for him, shall never en

WITNESS OF THE SPIRIT.—Spirit is an inward impressio the Spirit of God directly, that I am a child of God loved, and given himself sins are blotted out, and I God—*Wesley.*

SAFETY LIES IN CHRIST.—in and with his people; and ship cannot sink. He may for a time, and to disregard storm. Do you awake hit tion.—*Dr. Gifford.*

PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY.—oil to the wheels of obedien to the sails of prayer.—*Phil*

ASTRONOMY.

To the Editor of

Sir.—The following verses were Richmond, with the design of fixing in the minds of his children, as highly interesting but also instructive shall make no apology for requesting Periodical.

I am Sir,

THE SOLAR

As we looked at the shies, my
And their beauties and wonders
Of explaining their nature
So I'll try to afford the same

MERCURY

In the midst of our system lies
And he himself shines through
He illumines the darkness
Preserves all their motions
He turns round his axis
While his light never ceases
His diameter viewed with the
Proves near nine hundred times
Around this vast revolution
Of the planets eleven, with the

MERCURY

First Mercury moves through
Completing his orbit in eighty
The breadth of his orbit three
The distance of millions of miles

VENUS

Next Venus advances, with red
From the sun distant sixty-nine
She revolves round her centre
And compared with our earth
In beauty resembles but she shines
And gladdens the eye as a morn

THE EARTH

Amidst this grand range of celest
Next comes, at a distance of n
The globe of the earth, with its
Both alike on the sun's gray
Earth revolves as enlightened
In three hundred and sixty and
Round her axis insid'd by an
She turns and returns by the t
Near eight thousand miles
And thus she was formed for th
As the sun rules the day, so the
Each affording in turn their m

THE MOON

The moon's time in her path as
Just twenty-nine days and a h
From the earth she is distant, a
Twenty-four times ten thousa
By the light of the sun her face
While she sometimes is gibbou
When at full, she's quite round
But whenever she shines, is of
Of high hills and deep vales she
And her breadth of our miles is

THE WHOLE HEART REQUIRED BY CHRIST—How grossly do you delude yourselves, that make your hearts dens of pride, filthy lust, malice, and envy, and thousands of vanities, and yet think to find a corner in them to lodge Christ in!

WITNESS OF THE SPIRIT.—The testimony of the Spirit is an inward impression on the soul, whereby the Spirit of God directly witnesses to my Spirit, that I am a child of God; that Jesus Christ has loved, and given himself for me; and that all my sins are blotted out, and I, even I am reconciled to God.—Wesley.

SAFETY LIES IN CHRIST.—Christ is ever present in and with his people; and while he is on board, the ship cannot sink. He may, indeed seem to sleep for a time, and to disregard both the vessel and the storm. Do you awake him by prayer and supplication.—Dr. Gifford.

PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY.—Let prosperity be as oil to the wheels of obedience, and affliction as wind to the sails of prayer.—Philip Henry.

ASTRONOMICAL.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan.

SIR.—The following verses were composed by the late Rev. Lech Richmond, with the design of fixing the dominion of the Solar System in the minds of his children. As I apprehend they will not only be highly interesting but also instructive to many of your readers, I shall make no apology for requesting their insertion in your excellent Periodical.

I am Sir, your's respectfully, C. F. W.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

As we looked at the skies, my dear children, last night, And their beauties and wonders attracted our sight; Of exploring their nature we set us to the task, So I'll try to afford the instruction you pass.

THE SUN.

In the midst of our system the sun lies his throne, And brilliantly shines through the regions of space; He illumines the world, and his heat is the source, Preserves all their motions, and regulates their pace. He turns round his axis in two and a half days, While his light never decreases his heat never decays; His diameter viewed with the naked eye is seen, Proves near nine hundred thousand miles in extension; Around this vast orb revolve the planets seen, Of the planets eleven, with their moons, just eighteen.

MERCURY.

First Mercury moves through the bright solar rays, Completing his orbit in eighty-eight days; The breadth of his disk at three thousand seven, The distance of millions of miles thirty-seven.

VENUS.

Next Venus advances, with radiant smiles, From the sun distant sixty-nine millions of miles; She revolves round her centre in months about eight, And compared with our earth she in size is as great; In beauty resembles but she shines from afar, And gladdens the eye as a morn or eve-star.

THE EARTH.

Amidst this grand range of celestial pavilions, Next comes, at a distance of ninety-five millions, The globe of the earth, with its faithful attendant, Both alike on the sun's gravitation dependant; Earth revolves as enlivened by Sol's mighty blaze, In three hundred and sixty and five of our days; Round her axis impelled by omnipotent power, She turns and returns by the twenty-fourth hour; Near eight thousand miles is the breadth of her span, And thus she was formed for the dwelling of man; As the sun rules the day, so the moon shines by night, Each affording in turn their magnificent light.

THE MOON.

The moon's time in her path as the earth she moves round, Just twenty-nine days and a half will be found; From the earth she is distant, although she seems near, Twenty-four times ten thousand of miles it is clear; By the light of the sun her face is adorned, While she sometimes is gibbous, and sometimes is horn'd; When at full, she's quite round, when new, she's not seen, But whenever she shines, is of night the gay queen; Of high hills and deep vales she has plentiful store, And her breadth of our miles is two thousand and more.

By his glass, the astronomer clearly discerns In a month round her axis she steadily turns; Thus the earth and the moon are impelled by a force, Which preserves all their motions in annual course.

MARS.

Next revolving amidst this bright region of stars, We behold in his orbit the ruddy faced Mars, He appears to move on with our lunar assistance, At a distance of forty-four millions of distance; While he revolves in hours, like our own, he makes his day; Near two years will accomplish his annual way; His diameter measures but the thousand one two, And his radiance is marked by its roseate hue.

THE ASTEROIDS.

Four planets come next of diminutive size, To us they are without aid of telescope invisible; But the telescope proves of what nature they are, And discovers them to us as we view them afar; In order comes Vesta, then Juno, then Ceres, Whose order to Pallas exceeds a nearness; But these Asteroids no more shall describe, The attention now due unto Jupiter's orb.

JUPITER.

Enlightened by Sol with refulgence he smiles, To us he stands near five hundred millions of miles; His disk is four the heavens is ever morning, As the sun is at eve for the herald of morning; His diameter nearly one thousand is found, He revolves in years, his own axis turns round; He shines with a glow as it plainly appears, Revolves to us in years near twelve of our years; Ceres, Juno, and Pallas, his satellites in parallel lines, Yet though they shine, they are not so bright as he; He consists of four moons to cheer the dark night, In his orbit they revolve by their own power is seen, In their periods or months from two days to sixteen.

SATURN.

Now far beyond Jupiter on way he goes, A grandeur in our system he wears in his place, Seven moons attend Saturn, and his disk is shine, Preserves all their motions, and regulates their pace; Nine hundred million is his diameter found, Sixty years he takes to complete his annual round; Whence he is named, the breadth of his disk is great, In his orbit he is seen in our telescope; Twenty moons attend him, four of them are just he runs, For Saturn his journey performs round his sun; In his orbit he takes years near thirty to revolve, This planet's rotation is not so quick as he; But that which most singularly he is distinguished, Is two luminous rings which encircle his sphere; It would seem that his satellites revolve round him, As detached from his orb they revolve round him; Heaven is not present in our telescope is seen, Thus this planet, his ring and his moons seen at night.

URANUS, HERSCHELL OR GEORGIUM-SIDUS.

But as farther we penetrate heavenly regions, When the stars are abounding in multiplied regions, We view within a planet of magnitude vast, Which we call, yet discoverers reckoned the last; Call it Uranus, Herschell, or Georgium-sidus, A sight of his disk without help is denied us; His orbit is distant from our sun, his sphere near His centre is manifest, he orbits in his sphere; Light of his disk is seen in our telescope, It is six thousand years ere it is seen; There is a ring around him, in his belt he is maintained, Of his motions journal, a knowledge is gained; Such bright heavenly moons she has, her moons are his night, Like a comet, in the sun she is driving their light.

THE COMETS.

But still we pursue astronomical song, As not planets alone to our system belong; Many are the comets, in orbits most strange, By Sol impelled in elliptical range; With their long tails of hair, trailing off fiery trails, When ever they are seen, they are in our sight; Put their lengthened elliptical orbits in the sky The powers of attraction seem to fly; As short as their stay they are in observation, Of which we can ground a correct calculation; They are so common, and so more, so many are seen, That successful prediction they've often been.

CONCLUSION.

To the system named Solar, I call your attention, Of the stars which here fixed I shall now have the mention; But will be that instruction I've sought to impart, I have wished to procure the best thoughts in your heart; With deep veneration I lift up your eyes, And contemplate those works of the God of the skies; He formed them, he governs, he guides every motion, And by them he summons each soul to devotion; The firmament showeth the work of his hand, Such wisdom and power alteration command; Each planet revolves, and each comet appears, To exalt the great God of our days and our years; Not a star but its name shall loudly proclaim; The magnificent praise of his excellent name; Join the chorus above, and let glory be given To him who directs both on earth and in heaven.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Wesleyan

ON WRITING.

The first mention of writing, is Exodus, chap. xvii., verse 14, "Write this for a memorial in a Book."

The most ancient piece of writing extant in any nation, is the "Pentateuch," or five books of Moses, and the "Ten Commandments," found therein, and originally written on the "tables of stone with the finger of God;" this is generally considered as the *very first* writing in alphabetical characters, ever exhibited to man. Some suppose, that *marks*, or *hieroglyphics* might have been used before.

One of the most ancient methods of writing, was on wood cut into thin slices, and finely planed and polished. The letters were cut or engraved in the wood with an iron instrument called a *style*; and from the ancient use of this instrument, the particular mode or manner of a person's composition, is still termed his "style."

In later times, these wooden tables were covered with wax, in which the style made a readier impression, besides which, by the application of heat, the writing could be easily effaced, and by smoothing over the wax, other writing could be put in the same place where the former writing had been. The wax tables were mostly used in writing letters or *epistles*, and when written, the tables were tied together, sealed, and then sent to the party to whom they were directed. The Greeks and Romans continued the use of waxed table books, long after the "*papyrus*" of Egypt was discovered, because of their use in correcting extemporaneous compositions.

From the ancient waxed table books, it is conceived the modern *ivory table books*, as sometimes used for memorandums, were adopted.

Stone or Lead were also substances on which writing was performed with the *style*, or "Iron Pen." Job seems to refer to this, chap. xiv. verse 23, 24. and likewise the Prophet Jeremiah chap. xvii. verse 1.

Pliny says, "that table books of wood were in use before the time of Homer." The Chinese, before the invention of paper, wrote or engraved, with an iron instrument or *style*, on thin boards or on bamboo.

Another ancient way of writing was on the leaves of the Palm Tree, and afterwards on the inner bark of different kinds of trees, particularly of the Ash and the Lime tree, which inner bark was called by the Greeks "*Biblos*," and by the Romans "*Liber*."

From the use of the Palm leaf, as the substance on which writing was performed, we still use the term "*leaf*" as applicable to that part of the book, in which the letters are made or impressed. From the use of the Greek term, "*Biblos*," as stated above, we have the English word "*Bible*;" which without the article, simply signifies a book, but with the article, it becomes emphatic, and means, the book of God, because it is the best book ever written, inasmuch as it reveals the mystery of God incarnate for the salvation of a lost world.

From the ancient use of the term "*Liber*" as stated above, comes the English term "*Literary*" which means a collection of books.

In subsequent years came into use the famous "*Papyrus*" of the ancients. The *Papyrus* grows on the banks of the Nile, and in marshy grounds. The stalk rises six or seven cubits, that is, from ten to twelve feet above the water, and terminates in small filaments resembling hair. This was sometimes called the Egyptian reed, and was of the same material of which the ark was made, in which Moses was

put when placed by the river's brink, and called in our version of Exodus, chap. ii. verse 3, "an ark of Bulrushes."

The *Papyrus* was of the greatest use to the ancient Egyptians; the pith contained in the stalk serving them for food, the woody part to build vessels, and the bark was made into a paper, which became in after years, a considerable article of commerce.

The manner of making the Egyptian paper is as follows: When the outer skin or bark is taken off, there are several films or inner pellicles, one within another. These, when separated from the stalk, were laid on a table artfully matched and flatted together, and moistened with the water of the Nile, which, dissolving the glutinous juices of the plant, cause them to adhere closely together. They are afterwards pressed and dried in the sun, and thus are prepared sheets or leaves for writing in characters marked by a coloured liquid passing through a hollow reed. The leaves thus prepared, were afterwards tied or sewed together, and covered with thin board made of the wood of the "*Papyrus*". From this use of the term "*board*," the word was used in modern times, to designate books with a certain kind of cover; and from the term, "*Papyrus*" comes the English word, Paper.

On the invention of this kind of Paper all other substances formerly used for writing, fell into disuse. And we are informed "When Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, set up to make a great Library, and brought together all sorts of books unto it, he caused them all to be copied out on this sort of paper."

Another substance used for writing on, by the ancients, was the skins of animals. The honour of this invention is usually given to Eumenes, king of Pergamus, in Asia, who died about 160 years before Christ. It is said that Eumenes being bent upon getting a library in his own country, that should outdo the Alexandrian library, began to import *Papyrus* from Egypt; but the Egyptian king prohibited the exportation of that article. This led Eumenes to have the skins of animals prepared; and on them he thenceforth copied out such works as he intended to put into his library. From "*Pergamus*" the name of the place where the art of thus preparing skins was practised, came the latin "*Pergamentum*" and the English word Parchment.

It must, however, be a mistake of those historians who say that Eumenes of Pergamus, first invented parchment, although it is probable that he made considerable improvement in the mode of preparing it. For it appears a sort of parchment was used long before Eumenes was born. According to Diodorus Siculus, the Persians of old wrote all their records on skins; and Herodotus tells us that the "ancient Ionians, in writing made use of sheep skins and goat skins." There is also strong evidence that the Jews made use of a kind of parchment long before Eumenes; for we read of "a roll," Ezra vi. 2; "a roll of a book," Jer. xxxvi. 2; and a "scroll rolled together," Isaiah, xxxiv. 4. And, some suppose that the authentic copy of the Law, which Hilkiah found in the temple, and sent to king Josiah (see 2 Chron. xxxiv. 14-16) was of this substance.

It need scarcely be added, that when men began to use other substances for writing than wood, wax, &c., the use of the *style*, or "iron pen" was laid aside; and pens made of reed or cane, were introduced. The word rendered in our version of 3 John xiii, "Pen," is "*Kalamos*," the Greek term for a reed. The quill began to be used in the seventh century.

The most singular substance of which any paper was ever made, was "*asbestos*," a sort of native fossil stone, which is found in different countries up the Levant, as well as in Anglesey in Wales; in Aberdeenshire in Scotland; in some

parts of France quality of soap; The method of is pounded in cotton. All the menus of a fine to a paste: it is dried, it forms from "*Asbestos*

Although so called, that the cloth of the A gather the articles thereof a feast, were better scoured

The Chinese from linen as is skin that is found the interior bar

The Japanese mulberry tree.

About the method of making poses, soon set and the Parchment to be made But the most use of linen rags, wax, and in various

The time of but it must have before that time, in the Bishop's time all made of paper date 1370." A some acts of Job which bears date Anno Domini, 1

And as the date certain, so nei Some give the honor to the Greek derived this invention was of Arabic or Saracens of Spain

By whom it was of comparatively the invention of subsequent invention was dissipated, on all subjects, we have been so dissatisfied much that is highly pressed, yet much it been widely circulated which stand so in everlasting welfare shall the Bible be April 3, 1832.

My Dear Brother,

It having pleased his spirit upon me to animate some papers for the encouragement

parts of France, and in Siberia. This singular stone has the quality of supporting the action of fire without any damage. The method of making Paper from it is as follows: The stone is pounded in a mortar until it is reduced to a substance like cotton. All the earthy or stony particles are then separated by means of a fine sieve; by mixing it with water it is formed into a paste; it is then put into the form required, and after it is dried, it forms a white incombustible Paper. The paper made from "Asbestos" is more a matter of curiosity than of utility.

Although somewhat irrelative, it may nevertheless be added, that the ancients had a method of making a kind of cloth of the Abestos, which was capable of resisting altogether the action of fire. Pliny says, "he had himself seen napkins thereof, which, being taken foul from the table after a feast, were thrown into the fire, and by that means were better scoured than if they had been washed in water."

The Chinese make Paper from four kinds of substances: from linen as in Europe; from young bamboo; from the skin that is found in the webs of the silk worm; and from the interior bark of the mulberry tree.

The Japanese likewise, make paper from the bark of the mulberry tree.

About the tenth or eleventh century was discovered a method of making Paper from cotton; which, for general purposes, soon set aside the use both of the Papyrus of Egypt, and the Parchment of Asia; and Paper from cotton continues to be made in some parts of the East to the present day. But the most useful kind of paper is that made from the paste of linen rags, which is now used all over Europe and America, and in various other parts of the world.

The time of this invention is not known with certainty, but it must have been early in the fourteenth century, if not before that time, for Dean Prideaux informs us: "There is in the Bishop's registry at Norwich, a register book of wills, all made of paper, wherein registrations are made which bear date 1370." And he adds "I have seen a registration of some acts of John Granden, Prior of Ely, made upon paper, which bears date the 14th year of King Edward II., that is, Anno Domini, 1320."

And as the date of the invention cannot be correctly ascertained, so neither can the country where it was first used. Some give the honour to the Germans, others to the Italians, some to the Greeks. Du Halde is persuaded that Europe derived this invention from the Chinese, whilst others say it was of Arabic origin, and was brought from the East, by the Saracens of Spain.

By whom it was invented, and in what place, is a matter of comparatively little importance. This is certain, that by the invention of Paper, as now generally made, and the subsequent invention of printing, the darkness of the middle ages was dissipated, and a mass of information given to mankind on all subjects, which, without some such means, could not have been so disseminated. And although it is admitted, that much that is highly pernicious is propagated by means of the press, yet much information that is highly valuable, has also been widely circulated, and particularly on religious subjects, which stand so intimately connected with man's present and everlasting welfare. And through the means of the Press, shall the Bible be given to every nation upon earth.

April 3, 1832.

W. W.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan.

LIVERPOOL, April 4, 1833.

My Dear Brother,

It having pleased the great Head of the Church to pour out his spirit upon different parts of the circuit, I gladly communicate some particulars respecting it for the Wesleyan, for the encouragement of such as wish well to Zion. During

the protracted meeting which was held in this place, in the month of October last, a very gracious influence was experienced, the Society in general was quickened and comforted, and a considerable number of persons were made happy partakers of justifying grace. On going to the western section of the circuit in the ensuing month, I found that tidings of these things had gone before, and earnest desires were expressed for similar visitations; and blessed be God, as if to encourage these desires, one woman was deeply convinced of sin under the faithful word. But on the first of January, brother Jost having gone there in the way of his appointment, a young man who had been for some time concerned for his soul's salvation, rejoiced in God with exceeding great joy.—His brother who was standing near, was seized with strong conviction, and continued earnestly seeking pardoning mercy for two or three days, until as they were wrestling with God in his behalf, he obtained an assurance of his forgiveness, through faith in the atoning blood—another champion for sin, was deeply wounded, by "the Spirit's two edged sword," and after severe and protracted anguish, so great at times as entirely to deprive him of bodily strength, he was enabled to believe with his heart unto righteousness, and was made truly happy, being filled with joy, and peace in believing.

Some time previous to the last deliverance spoken of, a woman who had been for some years seeking the Lord came into the room; brother Jost, having ascertained the state of her mind, asked her if she believed the Lord was able and willing to bless her *then*.—She replied "I believe he is,"—on which they kneeled down and prayed, and the Lord graciously answered her praying faith, and introduced her into the glorious liberty of the children of God. The work then increased gloriously, and in the course of a week or two, our worthy brother having gone to Sable River, a place where a Local Preacher has been long labouring without fainting, the Lord there poured out his convincing Spirit, and between 20 and 30 were blessed and saved. I have just returned from a ten days' sojourn in that section of the circuit, and have been highly gratified with the numerous, clear and affecting testimonies to the power of grace,

Truly yours,

Wm. SMITH.

THE WESLEYAN.

METHODISM.—The hallowed triumphs of our past history cannot be contemplated without stirring our holiest sympathies, and awakening our warmest gratitude to God; our present power to do good (though by no means commensurate with the wants of "a world lying in wickedness") is immense;—our future prospects, in proportion as we continue to climb the eminence of holiness brighten into millennial lustre, and the eye of faith discovers a world converted to God, a Church all purity and love, "without spot or wrinkle, or any such thing," singing the hallelujahs and breathing the atmosphere of heaven! Such is the will of God—such are the legitimate objects of Methodism; and, if we are faithful to our trust, and true to our calling, such is the final victory that awaits us, when

"The earth is overflowed,
And the universe filled with the glory of God."

For the information of persons unacquainted with our numbers, let me say, that there are now, actively employed throughout the world, no less than about

4,500 regular Preachers and Missionaries, who have under their pastoral care more than a million members of the Wesleyan Methodist Society; and these have been gathered within the last century! an increase unprecedented in any section of the Christian church, within a similar period. Our glowing gratitude *must* find a voice! "Bound every heart, and every bosom burn!" "The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge!"—*Correspondent of the London Watchman.*

Our young correspondent C. F. W. has, in his excellent selection which appears in another page, placed our youthful readers under an obligation; and we would suggest to them the propriety of committing to memory the lines on the Solar System;—they will thereby easily obtain no inconsiderable degree of Astronomical information.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION—On Monday the 9th inst. the Parish School of Windsor underwent an examination. Besides some of the Parents, there were present the Rev. Mr. Murdoch and the Rev. Mr. McLeod. It is but justice to say, the scholars, generally, acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the visitors: Their proficiency in Arithmetic and English Grammar,—the propriety with which they read, and their orderly conduct, whilst honorable to themselves, also reflect great and deserved credit on the worthy teacher Mr. Andrew Harvey.—(Communicated.)

Several articles intended for this number are unavoidably deferred.

GENERAL AND LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The Session closed on Tuesday. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor came down about 3 o'clock, and went through the usual forms. The only act dissented from was that relating to School Lands, for the ostensible reason given in the Speech. It will be seen that His Excellency takes the House to task for attempting to express the opinion of their constituents as to the formation of the Legislative Council, at a moment when such a step might lead to necessary improvements, and for not giving the Councillors pay.

SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

As the public business is brought to a close, I have great pleasure in releasing you from your Legislative labours.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;
I thank you, in Her Majesty's name, for the supplies you have granted for the Public Service for the present year.

You have done as much as could be expected by your liberal grant of £10,000 for the Service and Equipment of the Militia, and it will be my ambition, as it is my duty, on any emergency that may arise, to give the fullest effect to the means of defence which you have provided. It is to be hoped, however, as the outbreak in the Canadas has been suppressed, and as the Government of the United States has adopted active measures for maintaining neutrality on their frontier, that the amicable relations which so happily exist between the Governments will not be interrupted.

It would have afforded me much gratification if the important business, which it became my duty to bring under your consideration, in obedience to Her Majesty's commands, (in consequence of your Address to the Throne last Session) had been satisfactorily arranged, and I cannot but express my regret that a subject of such deep interest to the prosperity and tranquillity of the Province remains unadjusted.

I cannot permit to pass unnoticed the resolution which you lately handed to me, expressing your regret that in the formation of the Legislative Council, Her Majesty's gracious Instructions had not been carried out; especially as you took occasion to present that resolution at the moment when

you had reason to believe that it had become necessary for me to make some alteration in that Body, in consequence of Instructions then just received. It was my duty as well as my inclination to give the fullest effect to those Instructions, and I can confidently affirm that no means or exertions upon my part were wanting; but you, Gentlemen, must first make provision for the payment of the Legislative Council, (in a similar manner as you pay yourselves) before individuals can be induced, or can afford, to come from the country, and give up their time and labour, without remuneration.

It is unavailing to attempt to give satisfaction to all—some individuals no doubt are dissatisfied that they are not named to the Council, but as I am responsible to Her Majesty for the selection which I have made, I shall firmly resist any attempt to encroach upon Her Majesty's prerogative, or to influence me in the fulfilment of my duty.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have deemed it proper to withhold my assent to the Bill passed by you, for the appointment of Trustees for School Lands in this Province, because some of the allotments have been for many years past, and still are in the charge of Trustees, nominated by my predecessors or myself, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, passed in the year 1766.

I shall not fail however, to transmit, to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of this Bill, and request instructions for my guidance, in the event of the consideration of this subject being resumed in the next Session of General Assembly. I trust that I need not assure you, that I shall do so in such a manner, that it may induce the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government to the weight which is due to any subject emanating from both branches of the Legislature.

I have witnessed with much satisfaction, the uninterrupted zeal and harmony which appears to have animated the two Branches of the Legislature during the present Session, and I confidently rely that you will, on your return to your homes, cultivate in your respective circles those sound principles of loyalty and affection to our most Gracious Sovereign, and attachment to the Parent Kingdom, which alone can promote and secure the real interests of this rising and happy Colony.

NOVA SCOTIA BIBLE SOCIETY—The annual meeting of the above Auxiliary was held on Tuesday evening last in the Mechanics' Institute, Dalhousie College Halifax, and was numerous and respectfully attended. In the absence of His Excellency the Governor—President—one of the Vice Presidents. The Hon. H. H. Cogswell took the chair. The Report was read by J. W. Nutting Esq., the Secretary, the meeting having been first opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Scott. The resolutions were moved and seconded by the following persons:—the Rev. Mr. Cogswell, M. G. Black Esq., Rev. C. H. Churchill, J. Allison Esq., G. N. Russel, Esq., J. W. Johnson Esq., Hugh Bell Esq., Rev. Thomas Smith and S. P. Fairbanks Esq.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY BAZAAR—HALIFAX—A Bazaar for the sale of Useful and Ornamental Work &c. &c. was held at Mason Hall, in this Town, on Tuesday last, and was most numerous and respectfully attended. The articles which remained undisposed of on Tuesday evening were all sold on Friday, and the nett amount realized the liberal sum of two hundred and ten pounds and upwards!! The object of the Bazaar was to increase the funds of the Parent Society at home.

At a meeting of the Committee of the above, held Wednesday, April, 18, 1838. It was Resolved,

1. That the thanks of the Committee be respectfully rendered to those Ladies and Gentleman who have materially assisted them by their kind and liberal contributions of useful and ornamental work, refreshments, &c. &c. and to the numerous friends who patronized their exertions on the day of sale.

2. That the above resolution be inserted in the different Newspapers.

Editors are politely requested to copy the above.

FIRE—A fire broke out at 1 o'clock on Tuesday night, and was subdued by the firemen. The property destroyed was valued at £300. The fire was caused by a candle in a room occupied by Archibald Gordon. It is reported that the fire was caused by a candle in a room occupied by Archibald Gordon. It is reported that the fire was caused by a candle in a room occupied by Archibald Gordon.

The Canadian Prisoners are—No.

ORDNANCE augmented by to be an increase of 000l. and the of last year by of the survey survey of Scotland set apart for for New South 000; and 10,000 l. for Mauritius.

We understand that the request of the Field Pieces, this Province Hercules, 74 Pique, frigate

LATEST INTELLIGENCE yesterday in Steam Ship, 1 31., long. 64—Liverpool G and for Halifax constant gales for Halifax. London, M in the Gazette The Coron The Guard spected in Hy Ship Prince Halifax March The "Gre April 7.

On Sunday William Cog Maria Matile Mullig of I Last evening Miss S. A. H

On Thursday Shaw of the

On Friday of his age.

On Tuesday lingering illness resignation, marine Amelia

At Dutch V thew Walker inhabitant of

On Monday aged two and Elizabeth

At St. John's endured with low, Equipped lamented by integrity and scene, he left died by the

FIRES.—A Fire occurred between the hour of 12 and 1 o'clock on Friday week, in Albemarle street, and before it was subdued, six dwellings were burned to the ground, viz:—Three houses belonging to Mr. J. Nott; two to Mr. Archibald Goreham, and one occupied by J. Brown, truckman. It is rumoured that this fire must be the work of incendiarism: at least such an opinion is favoured by rather strong circumstances. The flames broke out in an unoccupied house, (one of Nott's) the tenants of which were summarily ejected a day or two previous.—Another alarm was given last night about 8 o'clock. Mr. W. Fitt's house adjoining the National School on the west, occupied by Mr. W. H. McCurdy, and Mrs. Cook, was discovered to be on fire, but timely exertion prevented the consuming element from gaining an ascendancy.—*Reorder.*

The Canadian Papers by the last Mail contain nothing of any importance. The trial of Sutherland was proceeding. Prisoners are almost daily released from the Montreal Goal.—*Yor.*

ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.—The Artillery Corps is to be augmented by an addition of three companies; there is also to be an increased expenditure for barracks and works of 28,000*l.* and the purchase of ordnance stores will exceed that of last year by 60,000*l.*; 14,000*l.* is to be laid out this year in the survey of England, and 50,000 on that of Ireland; a survey of Scotland is also to be commenced, and 2000*l.* is set apart for that purpose. New Barracks are contemplated for New South Wales and Nova Scotia, at an estimate of 92,000; and 10,000*l.* is to be voted for public buildings at Halifax, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Montreal.

We understand that Her Majesty's Government, at the request of the Lieutenant Governor, have sent out six light Field Pieces, for the express use and service of the Militia of this Province. They were brought out to Halifax in the Hercules, 74, and have since arrived at St. John in the Pique, frigate.—*Fredericton Sentinel*

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—H. M. S. Cornwallis, 74, arrived yesterday in 8 days from Bermuda—she spoke the "Sirius" Steam Ship, 16 days from Cork—41 passengers (all well), in lat. 31., long. 64—obtained the following late NEWS.

Liverpool G. B., March 21.—Arrived barque John Porter, off and for Halifax, from Demerara. Driven across the Atlantic by constant gales of wind.—March 27, cleared ship James Moran for Halifax.

London, March 23.—Col. McNab was knighted—it appeared in the Gazette of the above date.

The Coronation was to take place June 21st.

The Guards intended for Canada, 1600 strong, have been inspected in Hyde Park.

Ship Prince George and schr. Catharine were at Deal for Halifax March 22.

The "Great Western" Steam Ship was to leave Bristol April 7.

MARRIED.

On Sunday morning, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. William Cogswell, Mr. Frederick Sturmy, Senior, to Miss Maria Matilda, second daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Mullig of H. M. Dockyard.

Last evening, by the Rev. C. Churchill, Mr. J. Murphy, to Miss S. A. Hill, of this town.

DIED.

On Thursday the 5th inst. John Shaw, eldest son of Sergeant Shaw of the 34th Regt. aged 2 years.

On Friday morning last, Capt. Robert King, in the 27th year of his age.

On Tuesday afternoon, in the 20th year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian patience and resignation, and with a sure hope of blessed immortality, Catharine Amelia, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Hawkins.

At Dutch Village, on Monday evening, at six o'clock, Mr. Matthew Walker, in the 77th year of his age, an old and respectable inhabitant of this place.

On Monday the 9th inst. of the water in the Brain, Mary Gordon aged two years, one month and 26 days, only child of Donald and Elizabeth Grant.

At St. John, N. B., after a long and painful illness, which he endured with pious resignation to the will of God, Ezekiel Barlow, Esquire, in the 72d year of his age, sincerely, and deeply lamented by a large circle of his friends. During his long life, integrity and benevolence were conspicuous, and at the closing scene, he left this world with full confidence of being received by the blessed Saviour into Heaven.

On Monday last, after a short illness, much regretted by his brother Officers, in the 26th year of his age, the Hon. Wm. Crofton, Lieut. in H. M. 85th Light Infantry, only brother of Baron Crofton.

On Tuesday last, Mary Louisa, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Keedler, in the 11th year of her age.

On Tuesday, in the 33d year of her age, Isabella, consort of James G. Boggs, Esquire

At St. John, N. B. 16th inst, in the 67th year of her age, Elizabeth, relict of the late A. McLeod, Esquire, after a severe and protracted affliction.—In early life, Mrs. McLeod was the subject of the regenerating Grace of God, and ever sustained the character of a devoted follower of Christ; as a member of the visible Church, she was an ornament to the Methodist Society, to which she was united from nearly its first establishment in this Province. The Lord graciously crowned her pious and consistent life with a death eminently peaceful and happy—"Blessed is that servant, whom, when the Lord cometh, he shall find watching."

At Shub-diacadie, on the 15th inst, Margaret, wife of Mr. G. H. Lynch, leaving a husband and eleven children to deplore the loss of an affectionate parent, being much respected by all her friends and acquaintances aged 42 years.

At Boston, Mr. John Cleary, Shoemaker, aged 45 years, a native of this place.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Sunday 15th—Barque Sally, McKenzie, Hull, 29 days—wheat, dry goods, &c. to Wm. A. Black & Son, and others; Legats. Hypolite, Ferran, Bermuda, 6 days—ballast to C. West & Son; Rob Roy, Smith, Guyana, P. R. 20 days—sugar, to Frith, Smith & Co.

Tuesday 17th—Schr Caroline, Crouse, St. Andrews, 4 days, lumber, etc. to the master.

Wednesday 18th—Schr Rival Packet, Liverpool, N. S., lumber; Glide, Shelburne, Staves.

Friday, 20th, Schr. True Brothers, Liverpool, N. S.; flour; brig Herald, Berwick, London, 42 days, wheat, &c. to Fairbanks & Allison, and S. Binney; Nancy, Bichen, Kingston, 23 days ballast, to John Strickland; Condor, Lunenburg, do. to J. & T. Williamson; Am. schr. Planet, Bassett, N. Y., 6 days, meal, &c. to J. A. Bauer, and others; H. M. Ship Crocodile, Capt. Pollinghorne, Bermuda, 10 days, with Capt. Truman, Lieuts. Blasse and Cox, Dr. Mackintosh, and 140 men of the 11th Regiment; brig London, Packet, Harvey, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, 18 days.

Saturday, 21st, Whale ship Susan & Sarah, McNaughton, Valparaiso, 116 days, 950 bbls Oil, to S. Cunard & Co.; brig. Sir S. Chapman, Hunt, Ponce, 27, and Bermuda, 8 days—molasses, &c. to J. & M. Tobin; Tamer Hatchard, Trinidad, 21 days; Am. packet brig Acadian, Lane, Boston, 3 days—corn meal, &c. J. Clark, and others; brig George IV. Phillips, Guernsey, 52 days—flour, &c. to S. Binney.

Sunday 22d. schr. Amaranth, Collin, 20 days, Port au Prince.

Monday 23d. brig. President, Crumb, 28 days, Savannah.

Clearances.

April 12th—Brig Ann, Crick, West Indies, dry fish, flour, &c. by J. Allison, & Co.; schr. Maria, Gerior, Quebec, tea, by S. Cunard & Co. 14th, Persa, Pengilly, Demerara, do. by T. C. Kinnear; Transit, Darrell, West Indies, do. by J. & M. Tobin. 16th, President, Odell, St. John, N. B. by S. Binney. 17th, brig Lady Sarah Maitland, Grant, B. W. Indies, dry and pickled fish, &c. by J. Fair banks; Congress, Cameron, Newfoundland, by D. & E. Starr, & Co.

ERRATUM.—Read the heading of the Poetry on the 36th page—Sure the Rose is like a Sigh.

We have made arrangements for the insertion of advertisements and shall be glad to receive the favours of our friends.

N. B. Agents at a distance will please send subscription monies by the Preachers when they come to the District meeting: in the meantime, as the great enlargement of the Paper, with so trifling an increase of expense to subscribers, has entailed upon us considerable additional cost for printing, we earnestly request our Agents to exert themselves in procuring as many new subscribers as they conveniently can—and forward their names without delay, by mail or otherwise.

CHEAP GOODS.—The Subscriber has now on

hand an assortment of British Dry Goods—consisting of: Carpets, Broad Cloths, Burkskins, silk and Valencia Vestings Flannels, Plaids, black and col'd Gros de Naples, silk Velvets, double and single Merinoes, black Bombazeens, rich twilled and plain prints, Gingham, printed Muslin dresses, jaconet, mull, cambric, book and barred Muslins, blond, thread and bobbinet Edgings, filled and thibet Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Furnitures, furniture Fringes and Bindings, coloured Lining Cottons, black lace Veils, black and coloured silk Handkerchiefs, satin, gauze, and latest Ribbons, worsted and cotton Hosiery, Braces, Lace, silk, kid, and Berlin Gloves, coloured and damask Table Cloths, white and grey Shirtings, Checks, Homespun, Drills, Cantons, Irish Linen and Lawns, white and coloured Stays, Damask, Drapery, Huckaback Ducks, Tickings and Moleskins, gents' beaver Hats, boys' Cloth Caps, ladies' cloth and prunella Boots and Shoes, &c.; the whole of which he offers at extraordinary low prices, for cash. Also, a general assortment of Groceries, Boots and Shoes; Sole and Upper Leather; Crockeryware, &c. &c.

Windsor, April 4th. THOS. MACMURRAY. THOS. MACMURRAY begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the Boot and Shoe making business in all its branches. All orders in his line will be thankfully received and carefully attended to. Windsor, April 4th.

THE CHILD'S DEPARTMENT.

A CHILD'S PRAYER.

O God of yonder starry frame,
How should a thing like me
Dare to pronounce thy holy name,
Or bow to thee the same?
I know not of my spirit's birth,
How dust and soul combine,
Nor being of one thing on earth,
And how can I know thine?

I only know that I was made
Thy purpose to fulfil;
And that I gladly would be good,
And do thy holy will.
For this, my being rational,
For this, my dwelling place,
I bless thee, Lord; but most of all,
For Gospel of thy grace.

Direct my soul to search and know
What Jesus did for me;
And teach my little heart to glow
With thankfulness to thee.
And when this weary life is done,
And dust to dust declines,
Then may I dwell beyond the sun,
Where thy own glory shines.

Take my dear parents to thy care,
My little kinsfolk too,
And listen to their humble prayer,
When they before thee bow.
And when they pray for helpless me,
With fervour that exceeds,
Do thou return the blessing free
And double on their heads.

ETTRICK SHERHERD.

MY MOTHER.

"Ye that have lost, or ye who fear to lose,
Can only know my pangs."

I was but five years old when my mother died; but her image is as distinct in my recollection, now that twenty years have elapsed, as it was at the time of her death. I remember her as a pale, beautiful, gentle being, with a sweet smile, and a voice that was soft and cheerful, when she praised me; and when I had erred, for I was a wild, thoughtless child, there was a trembling mildness about it that always went to my little heart. And then she was so kind, so patient! Methinks I can now see her large blue eyes moist with sorrow because of my childish waywardness, and hear her repeat, "My child, how can you grieve me so?" I recollect she had for a long time been pale and feeble, and that sometimes there would come a bright spot on her cheek, which made her look so lovely, I thought she must be well. But then she sometimes spoke of dying, and pressed me to her bosom, and told me "to be good when she was gone, and to love my father a great deal, and be kind to him, for he would have no one else to love." I recollect she was very ill all day, and my little hobby-horse and whip were laid aside, and I tried to be very quiet. I did not see her for the whole day, and it seemed very long. At night they told me my mother was too sick to kiss me, as she always used to do, before I went to bed, and I must go without it. But I could not. I stole into the room, and, laying my lips close to hers, whispered, "Mother, mother, won't you kiss me?" Her lips were very cold, and when she put her arm around me, laid my head upon her bosom, and one hand upon my cheek, I felt a cold shuddering creep over me. My father carried me from the room; but he could not speak. After they put me to bed, I laid a long while thinking. I feared my mother would indeed die, for her cheek felt cold, as my little sister's did when she died, and they laid her in the ground. But the impressions of mortality are always indistinct in childhood, and I soon fell asleep. In the morning I hastened to my mother's room. A white napkin covered her face—I removed it—it was just as I feared. Her eyes were closed, her cheek was cold and hard, and only the lovely expressions that always rested upon her lips remained. In an instant all the little faults for which she had so often reproved me, rushed upon my mind. I longed to tell her how good I always would be, if she would but stay with me.

She was buried. But the memory of the funeral is indistinct. I only retain the impression which her precepts and example left upon my mind. I was a passionate, headstrong boy; but I never yielded to this turn of my disposition, without fancying I saw her mild, tearful eye fixed upon me, just as she used to do in life. And then when I had succeeded in overcoming it, her sweet smile of approbation beamed upon me, and I was happy. My whole character underwent a change, even from the moment of her death. Her spirit was forever with me, strengthening my good resolutions, and weakening my propensities to evil. I felt that it would grieve her gentle spirit to see me err; and I could not, would not do it. I was the child of her affection. I knew she had prayed and wept over me. I resolved to become as she could desire. This resolution I have never forgotten. It helped me to subdue the waywardness of childhood, protected me through the temptations of youth, and will comfort and support me through the busier scenes of manhood. Whatever there is

that is estimable in my character, I owe to the impressions of goodness made upon my infant mind by the exemplary conduct and faithful instructions of my excellent mother.

JOHN BAILEY (who laboured in the Gospel in Chester, Ireland, and New-England) gave evidence of his gracious state when very young, by his habitual fear of God, and the practice of daily prayer. This was attended with one very remarkable and happy effect. His father was a wicked man; and his mother took him while he was a child, and, calling the family together, caused him to pray with them. His father hearing how the child prayed with the family, was so struck with the conviction, that it proved the beginning of his conversion to God.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prospectus of a New Work from the pen of William M. Leggett, Wesleyan Missionary, to be entitled

THE MEMENTO. This Publication, which is to form a Duo-decimo volume of about 200 pages, will include a selection of original sermons, tracts, poems, and sacred melodies; and as the author has used every effort to render it acceptable even to the eye of criticism, his patrons may anticipate an adequate return for the small sum of three shillings and nine pence per copy.

The Memento will be neatly executed, as to the mechanical part, done up in cloth, and delivered to subscribers through the politeness of Agents appointed for that purpose.

Bathurst, 21st Dec., 1837.

Also, to be published,

THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Condensed and simplified by the same author. This brief analysis is designed to facilitate the progress of the Student in the science of our native language, and will, doubtless, prove a valuable acquisition to Provincial Schools and the public generally. Several gentlemen of critical acumen have seen the work in MS., and honoured the same with the most unqualified approbation.

Price 2s. per copy. 25 per cent discount allowed, where one dozen or upwards are ordered by any one person.

P. S. Subscriptions for either of the above works received at the Wesleyan office, Halifax, or at the book-store of Messrs. A. & W. McKinlay, April 9th.

In the Press, and shortly to be published, a Sermon entitled, **THE JUDGMENT SEAT OF CHRIST,** Preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, at Guysboro', on Sunday January 7, 1838. By Robert Cooney. April 9.

Recently Published, and for sale at the Stationary Store of Messrs A. & W. McKinlay, Mr. C. H. Eicher, Mr. J. Munro, and

by the author in Windsor, a Treatise against **UNIVERSALISM;** in which Universalism in its Ancient Form, as embodied in the Restoration-scheme, and in its Modern Form, as enjoying no future punishment, is shown to be Anti-Scriptural. By Rev. Alexander W. McLeod. April 23.

"To convince of his error a thorough Universalist, so as to cause him to abandon it, is almost a hopeless task. In not a few instances, it is to be feared, persons of this faith are given over to strong delusion that they should believe a lie. By such Truth, tho' supported by the whole weight of scriptural testimony, is despised; on their wilfully perverted understandings and obdurate hearts it makes no deep, no permanent impression—the consequences of such perversity and obduracy, fearful and distressing as they are, must be borne by themselves under circumstances of hopeless remedy. Sufficient, however, it is thought, is contained in the following pages, to satisfy the enquiries of every sincere seeker after truth and to assure him of the falsity of Universalism. To all such, and the community generally, the present publication is now committed, with an earnest desire, that it may be rendered instrumental, under the Divine blessing, of reclaiming, if possible, such as have wandered in the labyrinth of this destructive error, settling the doubts of those who are about to overstep the Rubicon of scepticism—and confirming others in the all important verities of the Gospel, which they have already embraced."—Extract from the Preface.

TERMS, &c.

The Wesleyan (each number containing 16 pages imperial octavo,) published every other Monday (evening) by Wm. Cunnibell, at his Office, South end Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S. Terms: Seven Shillings and Sixpence per annum; by mail, Eight Shillings and Ninepence (including postage) one half always in advance. All communications must be addressed to the Editor of the Wesleyan, Windsor, N. S.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

The Agents for the Wesleyan, are requested to observe the following regulation:—in every instance the subscription money must be paid in advance,—one half when the Paper is subscribed for, the other half at the end of six months; they will, in the first instance, send the names of those who comply not with the first part of this regulation, and in the next instance, they will please forego at the end of the half year, the names of all who fail in observing the latter part of the regulation, and the Paper, as to such persons, will be immediately discontinued.—They will please make a speedy return of subscribers' names to the Editor.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on religious, literary, and useful subjects, directed to the Editor at Windsor, N. S., are respectfully requested; but in every case, they must be sent free of postage; no article, however good if sent by post, will appear, unless the Mail-charges be defrayed. Selected articles must be accompanied with the names of their authors. All Communications involving facts, must be attended with the names of the writers.

N. B.—Exchange Papers should be addressed to the Editor of the Wesleyan, Windsor, N. S.

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Extracted from the

BIOGRAPHY is the record of a promotion of the more especially records has been tend to exhibit its fitness to su not merely in t which are mor sumed, is the c memoirs.

Mr. Black w in the year 176 seriously impro but evanescent words) "to en being, particula and justice." to be directed to Mr. Black, sent soon after his a tate at Amherst turned to Engla taking over his leat wife, who taker of divine the religious ins into her closet to were her godly both before and deeply affected with many cri mercy, which, had he not belie