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Patent CHURNS on... Cheese Press. H. G. HILL, 1 Brunswick Street... are a good substitute... there are only a few... Sep. 8.

DILL, r. his friends and... ed from his former... y Market) to the (old... WATER STREET... in Wright's Wharf... a continuation of... im. May 19.

ver Oil, AL USE, SER; Chemist, Granville Street.

School. ave respectfully to... Parents and to the... School has been... is still open for the... sexes. The course... following branches:... ment. English Grammar,

ment. Ancient & Modern Grammar, and Com... Arithmetic and

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re. received their Spring... erthshire, Adelaide... staling of: Small CHAINS.

Spikes, ng, and Tilted Steel... ad, Black, Yellow... chres, Linseed Oils,

om 1/2 in. to 1 1/4 in... ox., Grain Tin, Iron... and double refined... s, Cart Boxes, and... ough Mounting. ew and Pod Augurs, ers, Fry Pans, Sauce

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THE WESLEYAN.

NEW SERIES.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, &c., &c. [Vol. 1, No. 10. HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1849.

POETRY.

Doubt Not.

When the day of life is dreary ;
And when gloom thy course ensnoods—
When thy steps are faint and weary,
And thy spirit dark with clouds,
Steadfast still in thy well doing,
Let thy soul forget the past—
Steadfast still the right pursuing,
Doubt not ! joy shall come at last.

Striving still and onward pressing,
Seek no future years to know,
But deserve the wished for blessing—
It shall come, though it be slow ;
Never tiring—upward gazing—
Let thy tears aside be cast,
And thy trials tempting—bearing,
Doubt not ! joy shall come at last !

Keep not then thy soul regretting,
Seek the good—spurn evil's thrall,
Though thy foes thy path besetting,
Thou shalt triumph o'er them all ;
Though each year but bring thee sadness,
And thy youth be fleeing fast,
There'll be time enough for gladness—
Doubt not ! joy shall come at last.

His food eye is watching o'er thee,
His strong arm shall be thy guard,
Duty's path is straight before thee,
It shall lead to thy reward,
By thine ill thy faith made stronger,
Hould the future by the past—
Hope thou on a little longer !
Doubt not ! joy shall come at last !

Where are they gone ?

BY C. D. STUART.

Where are they gone, the friends we knew—
The beautiful, the brave ?
But yesterday they clasped our hands,
To-day they're in the grave !

Alas ! like flowers in summer's prime,
We reck'd not they could fall ;
But we bethink ! they could not stand
Death's fierce and frosted gale.

Aye ! flowers they were—and many buds
How tender—and how rare—
Have drooped to face the seething storm
And gone—aye, gone ! O, where ?

To brighter climes—to Heaven we trust,
Where bloom has no decay ;
Where one perpetual summer reigns,
And one eternal day.

Around that land death waits in vain,
His glass hangs to the hour—
And though with bloming spreads the field,
He cannot pluck a flower !

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

"We need a better acquaintance with the thoughts and reasonings of pure and holy minds."—Dr. Sharp.

Have you read your Father's Letter ?

Judging by some sermons and tracts, you might fancy that the Bible is a severe and angry book, or, at the very best, it is a book of good advices. This is a mistake. The Bible has many a solemn passage, and it abounds in good advices; but you miss the very best of it if you think that this is all. I shall suppose that a young man has left his home in Scotland or the north of England. He comes to this great London, and in a little while falls in with its worst ways. In the theatre, and the tea-garden, and the tavern parlour he spends all his money, and gets deep in debt; and then he turns ill, and is taken to the hospital. And when there he begins to bethink him of his foolishness: "I wish I once were well again. I wish I once were home again. But 'tis no use wishing. I know that my father's door is shut. They would not take me in. And if once I

were able to creep about, they would have me up for debt. It would just be out of the hospital into the jail." And, whilst bemoaning his misery, a letter comes from his father telling him that he has heard of his wretched plight, and reminding him of the past, and all he had done for his wayward child; and glancing his eye over it, the sick youth crumples it up, and crams it away under his pillow. And by-and-by a comrade comes in, and among other things the invalid tells him, "And here is a letter of good advice just come from my father,"—and that other runs his eye over it, "Good advice, did you say? I think you should rather have said good news. Don't you see he makes you welcome home again? and in order that you may settle your accounts, and return in peace and comfort, he has appended this draught for twenty pounds." Most people read the Bible carelessly, or with a guilty conscience for an interpreter, and they notice in it nothing but reproofs and good advice. They miss the main thing there. The gospel is good news. It tells us that God is love, and announces to every reader that the door of the father's house is open, and that this very night he may find a blessed home in the bosom of his God. And as we have all incurred a debt to divine justice, which, throughout eternity we never could pay; and as it needs a righteousness to recommend us to the favour of a holy God—in every Bible there is enclosed a draft on the Saviour's merits, to which the sinner has only to sign his believing name, and the great salvation is his own. By exhibiting the cross of Christ, by directing to that precious blood which cleanses from all sin, and by presenting a perfect righteousness, to every awakened conscience, the Bible becomes a benefactor and a friend in need. And, when rightly understood, the anglic anthem—"Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace: good-will toward men"—is the cheerful but stately tune to which the gospel goes, and to which in heaven itself they sing it.

And, reader, try to catch that tune. Pray that God would this very night by his own Spirit teach it to you. Fear not to believe too soon, nor to rejoice in Christ Jesus too much. Let the love of God your Saviour tide into all your soul, and, as it makes your feelings happy, so it will make your dispositions new. Peace and joy will keep you from some sins, gratitude and loyalty will keep you from the rest. No cheerful glass will be needed to raise your spirits then; for a soul exulting in the great salvation forgets its poverty, and remembers its misery no more. No sinful lust nor forbidden joy will enthrall you then; for you will have discovered deeper and purer pleasures. And there will be no fear of your growling and cursing through your daily task, or filling with consternation your cowering family; for the peace of God will make you pacific, and scattering on every side kind looks and friendly feelings, you will come and go a sunshine in the shop, a fire-light in the home.

No; do not sit so sullenly. I am a stranger, but it is the truth of God I tell. In all your life you may never have got a costly gift; but here, at last, is one. It is the gift of God, and therefore it is a gift unspeakable; but accepted as cordially as it graciously offered, it will make you blessed now, and rich for all eternity. Oh, my dear friend, do not eye it so coldly; suffer it not so tamely to pass away. This night has brought you good news. It has told you of the Saviour's costly purchase and wondrous present. Let it also bring good news to heaven; let it tell that with tears of thankfulness you have surveyed the "unspeakable riches of Christ," and have given yourself to him who once gave himself for you; let it tell that your history has taken a new turn, and that, breaking off from your worthless companions and evil ways, you have begun in lowliness and love to follow Jesus.—*The Happy Home.*

Tendencies.

There are certain currents of thought into which, if a people fall, it is difficult to see where they will land. We look at individual character, and form our opinions of it in the same way. If a man hold an egregious absurdity on one subject, we take it as an index of character, and very naturally expect to find absurdities on many other subjects. He that cannot sow or reap without asking the moon, will be a lunatic on many other points.

We have often folded our arms in mute wonder, when we saw what we supposed to be honest men, taking the absurd position of holding to the Bible and universal salvation. There are instances recorded in the Scriptures in which God destroyed men because they were too wicked to live—too wicked to live in a wicked world among wicked people; and yet, according to this doctrine, they are translated to a holy heaven, in the presence of a holy God, in the society of holy angels, and the spirits of just men made perfect. How does a sensible commander act? If a man is guilty of a capital crime, he is brought before the judge, the jury is empanelled, and he is tried and condemned. The sentence is, that he shall no longer have the liberty of inflicting injury on the community, and therefore he shall either be confined in the penitentiary, or expiate his crime on the gibbet. The community which find a man too wicked to live at large with safety to themselves, do not commit him to the best room in the governor's palace, to enjoy the best privileges the house affords, nor recommend him to the embrace of the church and the privilege of holy communion, the Lord's supper. They are not chargeable with that absurdity. Not so with universalism. According to that system, God finds a man too wicked to live on earth, then kills him, and takes him to heaven.

A people who start with such an absurdity have no halting place. That softness of head and heart which leads a man feebly to appreciate the evil and effeminately to deplore the punishment of sin, will find its level in absurdities on other subjects. Accordingly, we find them holding the doctrine that the testimony of conscience against crime, and its feelings, when guilty, is a sufficient punishment. One of their writers—who holds the effectiveness of this punishment, says that its retributions are as sudden as the lightning's flash. Now, any man can see that if the doctrine of the immediate sufficiency of this punishment be correct, then all human and divine punishment is wrong. Every infliction of divine punishment recorded in the Scriptures is so much in addition to the sufficient punishment of conscience, and must therefore be unjust; and the punishment of the flood, of Sodom, of Belshazzar, and all others, only proves that God is an unjust tyrant. Nor is the level found yet. Every penalty attached to human law, for crime against the community or individuals, all forfeitures, imprisonments, and death for any cause, is only an unjust addition to the retributions of conscience, and should not therefore be inflicted. Who does not see that such a doctrine bids every fierd-incurate God-speed in his crimes, especially if his conscience be seared as with a hot iron, as God says it often is?—and who does not see, if it be true, that it legitimately subverts all the best as well the worst organizations ever devised for the good government of man—in short, that all government is wrong?

Trifling with Convictions.

You that are at any time under convictions, O take heed of resting in them! Though it is true that conviction is the first step to conversion, yet it is not conversion—a man may carry his convictions along with him into hell.

What is that which troubleth poor creatures when they come to die? but this—I have not improved my convictions; at such a time I was convinced of sin, but yet I went on in sin in the face of my conviction; at such a sermon I was convinced of such a duty, but I slighted the conviction; I was convinced of my need of Christ, and of the readiness of Christ to pardon and save; but, alas! I followed not the conviction.

My brethren, remember this—slighted convictions are the worst death-bed companions. There are two things especially which, above all others, make a death-bed very uncomfortable:—

1. Purposes and promises not performed.
2. Convictions slighted and not improved.

When a man takes up purposes to close with Christ, and yet puts them not into execution; and when he is convinced of sin and duty, and yet improves not his convictions, O this will sting and wound at last!

Now, therefore, hath the Spirit of the Lord been at work in your souls? Have you ever been convinced of the evil of sin—of the misery of natural state—of the insufficiency of all things under heaven to help—of the fullness and righteousness of Jesus Christ—of the necessity of resting upon him for pardon and peace, for sanctification and salvation? Have you ever been really convinced of these things? O then, as you love your own souls, as ever you hope to be saved at last, and enjoy God for ever, improve these convictions, and be sure you rest not in them till they rise up to a thorough close with the Lord Jesus Christ, and so end in a sound and perfect conversion. This duty you be not only almost, but altogether a Christian.—*Wood.*

A Cheerful Giver.

"How is it, Betty," said an elder of the church to a poor woman in Wales, who was always observed to contribute something whenever a collection was taken; "how is it, I always see you drop something in the plate? Where do you get it?"

"O, sir, I do not know," she replied.—
"The Lord knows my heart and my good will to his cause; and somehow or other, when a collection is to be made, I am sure to have my penny before me; and when it comes, I put it in the plate."

"Well," said he, "you have been faithful in a little; take this sovereign, and do what you will with it."

"A sovereign, sir," said she, "I never had so much money in my life as a sovereign; what shall I do with it?"

"I dare say you will find means of spending it," said he, "if your heart is devoted to the Lord's cause."

Soon after this a man came round to solicit subscriptions for some benevolent object. He went to one of the elders who gave him half a sovereign, and another gave him five shillings, both of which were regarded as very liberal donations. Not liking to pass by any member of the church, he asked this poor woman what she would do.

"Put my name down for a sovereign."

"A sovereign," said he, "why, where did you get a sovereign from?"

"O, sir," said she, "I got it honestly; put my name down for a sovereign."

She gave him the sovereign, and in about two weeks from that time, she received a letter from Doctors' Commons, informing her that a friend had just left her one hundred pounds. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth, &c. The liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall be watered also himself." Prov. xi. 25, 26.

THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

The Annual Address of the Conference To the Methodist Societies in Great Britain, in the Convention established by the late Rev. John Wesley, A. M.

DEAR BELOVED BROTHERS,—

The circumstances in which we address you supply abundant motives for gratitude to Almighty God, and for encouragement in the prosecution of the services which He has graciously allotted to us. Not only can we report a more than usually large accession of members to the Societies, both at home and abroad, under the care of the British Conference; but we trust that, notwithstanding a few partial exceptions, we have also ground to rejoice in an increase of unfeigned Christian godliness, of the "faith, hope, charity" which "abide" in all ages as the true principles of the Christian life.

When we review the proceedings of the past year, and attempt to form a just estimate of the kindly and reviving influence which discovers itself in many places, we feel that we are again incited to imitate the conduct of Samuel, who "took a stone, and set it between Mizpeh and Sheba, and called the name of it Ebenezer, saying, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." Permit us, in these favourable circumstances, to address you in a strain of affectionate and thankful congratulation. Evils do indeed surround us,—perils of various kinds threaten,—difficulties, in not a few instances, beset our path; and all these require "the word of" faithful "exhortation." "But who is he that will harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good?" "The God of Heaven, He will prosper us," while we simply aim at the erection of His spiritual temple, and the advancement of His glory in the Gospel of His Son. He has favoured us with tokens of His presence and grace, which we would employ as arguments for a more cheerful and unreserved dedication of ourselves to Him and His cause, knowing that "the mercies of God," which we would always own and record, yield the most persuasive motives to a joyous obedience. Receive our paternal counsels in the spirit of gratitude and love; accept the "words of peace and truth" which we now send you; and unite with us in the expectation of a yet more copious and diffusing blessing from above. May "the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us!"

Can we sufficiently remind you, dear Brethren, of the importance of keeping the great scheme of the Christian Salvation continually before your eyes? "For by grace are ye saved through faith." Grace is the source, the one, entire, perpetual source, of all the blessings which man's salvation comprises; and Faith, faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, the faith which constantly and fully relies on the Great Propitiation which He made for us on the cross, is the sole condition on which all those blessings are attained. Cherish an habitual sense of your own unworthiness in the sight of God. Seek an increase of humility and contrition, poverty of spirit and self-abasement. Feel and confess your entire dependence on the mercy of God in Christ Jesus. But remember that "He giveth more grace." Repair to Him. Own the fullness and sufficiency of our Lord's atoning merits. Rely on His all-prevailing mediation for every gift which you need; and patiently pursue your course, "looking unto Jesus the Author and Finisher of our faith." "These things," says St. John, "write I unto you, that ye sin not. And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous; and He is the propitiation for our sins." Rest in that propitiation,—rest in it always,—rest in it for every blessing of pardon, renovation, and peace. And let your "faith work by love." Aspire after richer manifestations of the love of God in Christ to you—and pray that "your love," as created and sustained by His, "may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment." Cultivate the principle of Divine Love, that principle which expels all that is contrary to its own nature, and assimilates the spirit of man to itself.

But to cultivate this principle successfully, attend to all the appointed means of grace and spiritual improvement, in reliance on that most blessed Spirit who "helpeth our infirmities." Let us ever acknowledge, with reverential gratitude, the offices and agency of the Divine Comforter. Let us cheer ourselves with thoughts of His power and benignity;—remembering the great promise which belongs to the evangelical dispensation. Pray for the more plentiful visitations from on high. Use them, when vouchsafed. Yet, waiting for those richer baptisms of grace "grieve not the Holy Spirit of God" by undervaluing His present gifts; but listen to the gentlest whispers of His voice.

None of the means of grace would we overlook or disregard;—and if we now select one in particular, one which is inseparably connected with all the rest, it is because we feel its importance and necessity in these present times. Assiduously study the Holy Scriptures. Has God imparted to us His own Word, that Word which is "for ever settled in Heaven?" Is that Word, as we thankfully believe and acknowledge, of sole and sufficient authority in all things pertaining to man's salvation? Is it the instrument of our regeneration, and the aliment of our subsequent spiritual growth? Is it the Word which God's people in all ages have regarded with intense esteem? and shall not we delight in it? Read that Word with regular and devout attention. Select portions of it for your daily meditation. Prize the exposition and application of it, whether from the pulpit, or in the course of more private instruction. Seize opportunities of conversing upon it in seasons of friendly intercourse. "These words," said Moses, "which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart; and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." Do you seek instruction? "I have more understanding," says the Psalmist, "than all my teachers: for Thy testimonies are my meditation. I understand more than the ancients, because I keep Thy precepts." Do you seek quickening grace? "This is my comfort in my affliction: for Thy word hath quickened me." Do you covet stability? It is said of the righteous, "The law of his God is in his heart: none of his steps shall slide." Strive that you also may be "nourished up in the words of faith and of good doctrine." Mix faith with all that you read and hear. When you raise your hearts to God in ejaculatory prayer,—when you retire into your closets, and pray to your Father who is in secret,—when you assemble round your domestic altar, at the hours of morning and evening sacrifice,—when you engage in your social devotions,—or when you unite in the offices and acts of prayer and praise with the great congregation, let it be your aim and effort to renew your faith in our Lord's atonement and intercession, and "come unto God by Him." When you join in meetings for prayer and Christian fellowship, when you commemorate our Lord's death in the Holy Eucharist, when you occupy yourselves in other ordinances of the Lord's sanctuary, let it be your object to maintain a simple and sincere faith, a child-like trust, a child-like resignation of yourselves into the hands of your God and Saviour. "I will cry unto God most high; unto God that performeth all things for me."

While the religion of Divine Love is thus fostered in the heart by the use of the Lord's ordinances, let it be protected against all that is adverse to it, and destructive of its very nature. Allow us, dear Brethren, earnestly to urge the avoidance of evil-enmities, strife, and contention; and the cultivation of mutual charity. "Endeavour," or as the Apostle's own beautiful words suggest, "to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace." "Now I beseech you, brethren," says St. Paul in language which eminently claims our attention, "mark them which cause divisions and offences, contrary to the doctrine, which ye have learned; and avoid them." Avoid intercourse with such. Partake not of their spirit. Adopt not their maxims. Walk not in their ways. "Think not evil of others. If any have injured you, pray for them. Be not overcome of evil; but overcome evil with good." Receive not, entertain not, evil reports. "When ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have aught against any." Be deeply impressed with a sense of the evils which attend all surmising, suspicions, enmity, hatred. Consider how directly all these stand opposed to your Christian profession,—and, in your avoidance of them, "walk in love, as Christ also loved us, and hath given himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweet smelling savour."

At this season especially, and in the further pursuit of our practical admonitions, we deem it our imperative duty to warn you against that prevailing love of Mammon, and its manifold gratifications, to which you are exposed from many quarters. When St. John addresses the several classes of Christian believers as "little children," "young men," and "fathers,"—whom he twicenames under these significant appellations,—it is observable that he says to them all, as thus summoned together, admonishing them of a danger to which they are exposed,—"Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him."—Is it possible that Christians who addict themselves to the study of God's most holy Word, and profess to follow it as a rule of life, should forget its frequent and impressive admonitions on this subject?—admonitions on which the his-

tory of many individuals of our day might furnish an affecting comment. "Labour not to be rich: cease from thine own wisdom." "He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent."—"An inheritance may be gotten hastily at the beginning; but the end thereof shall not be blessed."—"He that is greedy of gain troubleth his own house."—"Godliness with contentment is great gain. For we brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. And having food and raiment, let us be therewith content. But they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition. For the love of money is the root of all evil: which while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows." Who has not heard of "the deceitfulness of riches?" Who has not acknowledged it in the case of others?—When you are invited to engage in speculation, or in any enterprise which promises a speedy and large return of capital, seriously ask yourselves what motive prompts you to comply. Is it a disposition—or a determination to be rich? Is it hastening to be rich beyond the ordinary means which Providence may please to appoint? Beware! When the evil is once admitted into the heart, who can tell how far and how fatally it may spread? "Let your conversation," then "be without covetousness; and be content with such things as ye have: for He hath said I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee."—"Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed."

That agencies of error and mischief are attitudinal to new effort, amid unparalleled events of our day, cannot excite surprise.—But our beloved flocks will safely rely on the great principles to which they and we are in common pledged. Other conflicts have passed by;—and, in reference to many a trial, we may venture to apply the word of prophecy,—"This is as the waters of Noah unto me: for as I have sworn that the waters of Noah should no more go over the earth, so have I sworn that I would not be wroth with thee, nor rebuke thee. For the mountains shall depart, and the hills be removed; but my kindness shall not depart from thee, neither shall the covenant of my peace be removed, saith the Lord that hath mercy on thee." The "windy storm and tempest" may rage with yet greater fury; but our Lord will "hide" us "in His pavilion; in the secret of His tabernacle shall He hide" us; "He shall set" us "upon a rock." If ready to faint or doubt, let us ponder those words of amazing condescension,—the rebukes of lingering love,—"I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine espousals, when thou wentest after Me in the wilderness, in a land that was not sown. Israel was holiness unto the Lord, and the first fruits of His increase."—"O, my people, what have I done unto thee? and wherein have I wearied thee; testify against Me. For I brought thee up out of the land of Egypt, and redeemed thee out of the house of servants; and I sent before thee Moses, Aaron, and Miriam. O my people, remember now what Balak king of Moab counselled, and what Balaam the son of Balaam answered him from Shittim unto Galgal; that ye may know the righteousness of the Lord."

With wondering gratitude we own that our God has not "wearied" us;—that, instead of "testifying against" Him, we have ten thousand acknowledgments to make for His unexhausted mercy. But what returns have we made to our great Benefactor? With what fruit are we requiting His most gracious culture?—Suffice it to amplify these inquiries. Are we cherishing a spirit of earnest, daily, prayerful self-examination? Do we retain, in any adequate measure, the fervour, love, and simplicity of our early Christian life?—As our faith strengthened by continued exercise? Are we acquiring a clearer knowledge of Satan's devices, and a more decisive victory over those especially by which we were formerly overcome? Are our hours of secret prayer more highly prized than they were twelve months ago? As we come nearer and nearer to eternity, do we feel the attractions of our heavenly home increasing? Does this lively hope awaken us to seek a ripper preparation for our future bliss? Are we closely following the Saviour, studying His example, and arming ourselves with the same mind? Is it our strife to exemplify all social and domestic virtues,—to maintain a steady and undimmed witness for God in our neighbourhoods,—to contribute to the religious influence of our church and nation,—in all things to "yield ourselves unto God, as those who are alive from the dead?"

With a view to the greater power and glory of Zion, as well as to the safety and peace of many for whom we tenderly care, we ask your prayers and special efforts in behalf of those members of society who have not yet so beloved "with the heart unto righteousness," as to realize the Divine witness of ac-

ceptance through Christ. That some who decline to use language which we deem purely scriptural, and therefore of incomparable excellence, do yet enjoy in blessed measure the comfort of the Holy Ghost, we are most willing to believe;—and that many timid and drooping souls are entitled to much sympathy and encouragement, we would never forget. To such we would "speak comfortably," while we implore them to look for a brightening assurance that their "warfare is well accomplished," that their "iniquity is pardoned." But let not Methodists,—let not the children of Methodists, whose infant-lips have uttered the language of our ancient and deeply evangelical theology, and to whom the testimony of a clear religious experience has been tendered and hallowed by associations never to be forgotten,—in a word, let not any class among our dear people,—rest satisfied until God shall "send forth the Spirit of His Son into" their "hearts, crying, Abba, Father."

To the young we turn with emotions which words fail to express. It is our joy to mark, among our present encouragements, a quickened attention to the momentous subject of CHRISTIAN EDUCATION. Having long known that the Holy Spirit prepares the opening mind for our first instructions, and that early religion promises to tinge all subsequent life with its own beauty and blessedness,—we cannot but rejoice to hear of *twenty-one thousand Catechumens*, and of *nineteen hundred young persons* who have already passed from these interesting classes into closer fellowship with us. Our Day-School Movement also, viewed in a like sacred aspect, claims your liberal co-operation. We do not forget that the pastoral crook is committed to our hands, to be extended to the "lambs" as well as to the "sheep" of the Redeemer's flock; and you will greatly animate us by manifesting a general sympathy in those more public enterprises to which we are willingly pledged.

For thousands who have been "dedicated" to Christ "by our office and ministry," we cherish a lively and prayerful interest. Unspeaking personal advantages are the crown of early consecration. This is the prelude to honours that cannot wiberit is promotive of eminent attainments in the Divine life, of stability in the Christian profession, and of deep acquaintance with the things of God; it yields moreover, the utmost promise of good to unborn generations. If we have been reminded, in this annual meeting, of not a few who appeared but recently among the luminaries of our Israel, but whom we see no more!—They are not quenched in death, but removed to a brighter firmament to shine for ever and ever. Their memory lives; and of the record of God's grace in them serve to light up in others the promise of kindred excellence, earth and heaven will rejoice. To this worthy end let all domestic and all acknowledged eduction be directed. If the young be not trained for God, our "candlestick" will be "removed out of his place." History may preserve our name; but, instead of living churches, a future generation will find sepulchral monuments of glory departed.—The institutions of charity, the revival of religion, and the consolations of peace, will then be transitory, like human life. But, by the blessing of God, these sad passages shall not be fulfilled. God shall bless us in this, as in our other spheres of labour. Let parents, guardians, and Pastors, go on in devoted hope scattering the seed of truth. Many of them are already more than recompensed for their patient toil. "Lift up your eyes and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. And he that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal; that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together."

Two or three other classes we commend, briefly yet most early, to your care. First of all may be here specified the multitudes of bearers in our congregations, more or less attached to our forms of worship, who have not yet availed themselves of the privilege of church membership. They hope for admission to the family above, while with lamentable inconsistency they forego the blessings of union with the family below. If all acted as they act, it is obvious that Christ would have no church on earth. Let us hasten to warn them of their loss and danger; to remind them that communion is the visible token of love to our Master, and to those who bear His image. We may not be silent, moreover, as to the obligation—one full of mercy and privilege, yet still the commanding obligation—of Christian fellowship. This is beyond question implied in the establishment of a church, and in the recorded practice of the first Christians;—and no less in the Scriptures which require separation from the world, in those which assume our profession of a common faith, and in those which enforce the duties of church members. "By this very union" writes Mr. Wesley to one whom he evidently viewed with more than common interest, "is the whole (external) work of God upheld throughout the nation; besides all the spiritual good which accrues

to each member. (For the sake of the work for the sake of the work) wardly and outwardly the sake of your own thing not easily exp of the Spirit, which of living Christiar that therefore thei to more closely un fellowship; and th will gratefully adm claims of that com: thers have answere the highest ends of

To the poor and the back-slides, you often guided.—But in this work of the eminent usefulness ly may bless an en are the light" even spread more and u beams. Remembe of anxious who shores; help them them, as opportuni respicence; and al spread the commo ends of the earth. find, no less when shall give.

We repeat once beforegiven, fringes the decoru and the sanctity of jects bear at once and on the progres munity. It could to warn our floo nodes of Sabbath enormous evil has most boldness, an self. He who "is compassionately "dust," bleeds neer vowing promises, and thou turn away it from doing thy pli call the Sabbath a Lord, honourable not doing thine o own pleasure, not then shalt thou de and I will cause t places of the ear heritage of Jacob of the Lord hath; the least to the g to promote the Lord's own day; vindicate its cla.

Your assemble Address with an currences which Not that we nov r upon affairs, or opening to Christ we will acknow of all passing evi tranquility of our dignity and influ the contrast of m dissolving of the ages held the I bonds to tyrann openings for Ch mote. Let us e Cannot we do m is far spent," in forth the messa: Heaven, and of pure Word in language? In ad ing an eye of p Jews, and of the prisoners and cr

Honour God, own institutions your estimate of Dispensation of for that "ble eighteen hundr eyes of the chu the glorious ap great God and "Surely," say "I come quick tells us of the t tainty of our L nearness of a But we hesitat tends to disco postpone the h or to impair a power of the C Ghost, the Lo ing from the F the Father and ped and I glori phets." Let promised "fl and "the wai wastes, shall fruitful find s

You will re reason has b lary influen

but some who we deem pure... incomparable blessed measure... we are most many timid and much sympathy could never look comfortably... for a bright warfare is necessary is pardon... let not the infant lips have ancient and deep... whom the experience has by associations a word, let not... rest with the Spirit of crying, Abba,

emotions which joy to mark, ments, a quick- tious subject of long known... the opening... and that early subsequent life... we... one thousand... passed from... fellowship... also, claims your... not forget that... as well as to... and y manifesting a... public enter-... pledged.

Our "dedicated" ministry," we... interest. Un-... are the crown... is the prelude of... of Divine life, of... of things of God... most promise of... How have we... of not meeting, of... whom we see... moment to them... memory lives; and... in them serve to... of kindred... will rejoice. To... and all around... If the young... "candlestick"... "history" it, instead of... eration will find... glory departed... the revival of... of peace, will... an life. But, by... and promises shall... us in this, labour. Let... go on in devo-... of truth. Many... have recompensed... at up your eyes... that repeth re-... fruit into life... growth and be that... er."

as we commend, our care. First of the multitudes of us, more or less orship, who have of the privilege of y hope for admira- hile with lamenta- the blessedness slow. If all acted that Christ would Let us hasten to id danger; to re- is the visible to- and to those who not be silent, more- one full of mercy commanding obli- ship. This is be- the establishment sordid practice of no less in the Scri- patures from the me our profession... those which en- members. "By Dr. Wesley to one with more than whole (external) about the nation; od which accesse

to each member. O! delay no longer, for the sake of the work, for the sake of the world, for the sake of your brethren. Join them inwardly and outwardly, heart and hand, for the sake of your own souls. There is something not easily explained in the fellowship of the Spirit, which we enjoy with a Society of living Christians. We venture to hope that henceforth the families of Methodism will be more closely united, in respect of Church fellowship; and that our dear young friends will gratefully admit the strong and affecting claims of that communion in which their fathers have answered, or are now answering, the highest ends of living.

To the poor and afflicted, the fainting and the back-slier, your active sympathy has been often guided. Let us entreat you to abound in this work of the Lord. Aim, indeed, at eminent usefulness. A single Christian family may light an entire neighbourhood. "Ye are the light" even "of the world." Seek to spread more and more widely, the healing beams. Remember, especially, the myriads of exiles who have in late years left our shores; help them by your prayers; pursue them, as opportunity serves, by Christian correspondence; affectionately charge them to spread the common Saviour's praise in the ends of the earth. Thus shall God be glorified, no less when he takes away than when He gives.

Shall we repeat the cautions, more than once before given, against everything that infringes the decorum of our public worship, and the sanctity of the Sabbath? These subjects bear at once on your own spiritual life, and on the progress and power of our community. It could not, surely, be necessary to warn our flocks against the prevailing modes of Sabbath-profanation, but that the enormous evil has assumed a front of the utmost boldness, and the guise of humanity itself. He who "knoweth our frame, and" compassionately "remembereth that we are dust," bleeds needful admonition with reviving promises, and most significantly says, "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honourable; and shalt honour Him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words: then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and thou shalt tread the heights of Jacob thy father: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." Let us all, from the least to the greatest, strive in every way to promote the better sanctification of the Lord's own day,—to guard its honour and vindicate its claims.

Your assembled Pastors cannot close their Address without referring to those public occurrences which have shaken many nations. Not that we now attempt a review of European affairs, or a sketch of the prospects opening to Christendom and to the world. Yet we will acknowledge God is the controller of all passing events, and specifically in the tranquillity of our beloved country,—in her dignity and influence, largely augmented by the contrast of many troubled realms,—in the dissolving of that fascination which has for ages held the fairest Continental lands in bonds to tyrannous error,—and in manifold openings for Christian effort, near and remote. Let us seize the fleeting opportunity. Cannot we do more, inasmuch as "the day is far spent," in aid of those who are sending forth the messengers of reconciliation to the Heathen, and of those who are issuing the pure Word in one hundred and fifty languages? In aid of those, also, who are casting an eye of pity on the long-suffered Jews, and of those who are caring for the prisoners and captives?

Honour God, beloved, by magnifying His own institutions. Let nothing detract from your estimate of Christ's Gospel, and of the Dispensation of the Spirit. We look, indeed, for that "blessed hope" which has for eighteen hundred years attracted the longing eyes of the church,—that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of Him who is the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ. "Surely," says He whom our souls love, "I come quickly;"—and the warning voice tells us of the brevity of time and of the certainty of our Lord's second advent, and of the nearness of our own individual account. But we hesitate to accept any theory which tends to discourage Christian exertion, to postpone the hope of the world's salvation, or to impair our confidence in the universal power of the Gospel, as applied by "the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of life," proceeding from the Father and the Son, who, with the Father and the Son together, is worshipped and glorified, who speak by the Prophets." Let the Spirit be poured, in His promised "flows" of blessing from a high; and "the wilderness," in all its extent and wastes, shall "be a fruitful field, and the fruitful field shall be counted for a forest."

You will rejoice to hear that our present season has been blessed with more than ordinary influences from above. Amid some painful excitements, we have felt how glorious is the place which is hallowed by our Master's presence. His own institution of Discipline for the church, He still blesses. It has been found needful, in this as in some former periods to contend earnestly with the disturbers of our unity, for the sake of subsequent, and we devoutly hope, lasting tranquility. Even thus, we are persuaded, "the Lord of peace Himself" will "give us peace,"—yea, "always by all means."

With anxious, solemn, and prayerful deliberation, the Conference have proceeded to certain measures which, in their almost unanimous judgment, recent circumstances imperatively demand. That your future review will sustain this judgment, we cannot doubt. Your Christian temper and spirit, and especially your love of Godly quietness, we truly appreciate. The fathers and leaders of our people have long known that "where envy and strife is, there is confusion and every evil work;" and that, "the wisdom that is from above," while "first pure," is "then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits without partiality, and without hypocrisy. And the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace." You will estimate that reverence for the Word of God which, far from spending itself in noisy professions, leads to practical obedience. Think, also, of our care for the flock of God,—of our pastoral anxiety for the lambs and the sheep committed to our charge. These we must "feed," and "take the oversight thereof;" we must strive to guard against evil and danger—as we hope, "when the chief Shepherd shall appear," to "receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away." With a view to this, the hoary age and the active zeal of this body have combined in maintaining our righteous economy. Forbearance and tenderness have been shown to the utmost limits that allegiance to our common cause permits. But freedom of mutual ministerial inquiry must be maintained, or we must consent to the abandonment of all our distinctive Discipline. You will aid us, our beloved friends, in guarding against such a calamity, and in "following after the things which make for peace, and things wherewith one may edify another."

From a conviction that the policy of our unseen foe is now applied with a view to dismember spiritual communities, we rather refer to the tokens for good which gladden our own and other tribes of the one Israel of God. Most welcome to us are the indications of growing Christian union; and we pray that all believers "may be" visibly and thus "effectually" one, "as the Father is in Christ and Christ in the Father." Yet, joy and hope are chastened, as well by an abiding sense of our utter unworthiness and unprofitableness, as now also by the visitations of a rod which has afflicted many other lands, and which now descends upon our own. Let us hasten to confess our sin, and the sin of our people. "Turn" we to the Lord "with all our hearts, and with fasting, and with weeping, and with mourning; and rend" we our hearts, and our garments, and turn unto the Lord our God: for He is gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and repenteth Him of the evil. Who knoweth if He will return and repent, and leave a blessing behind Him? Even so, Amen. "When Thy judgments are in the earth," may this people "learn righteousness!" And may we all be found ready for each event! While on earth we and our dear people be yet citizens of heaven,—from whence also we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ; who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto His glorious body, according to the working whereby He is able even to subdue all things unto Himself." "The reward," and until He shall bid us come up higher, our "threefold dearly beloved and longed for," our "joy and crown, so stand fast in the Lord," our "dearly beloved."

Signed on behalf and by order of the Conference.
THOMAS JACKSON, President.
JOHN HANNALL, Secretary.
Manchester, August 13th, 1849.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Original Manuscripts particularly requested for this Paper...
NOTICES OF NEWFOUNDLAND.
[No. 3.]
In my last week's notice of Newfoundland I dwelt chiefly on the native manners and

habits of the fishermen in the outports and distant settlements. The natives of St. John's, Brigus, Harbour Grace, Carbonear, and other wealthy and populous places, are a well educated and intelligent people. Among them there are to be found men who could fill with honour the highest stations of political power and trust; and women who would adorn and bless the family circle of the most refined establishment. We could refer to instances in which the offices of the colonial government have been better filled than by the gentlemen sent out from Downing Street. I know not whether our Colonial Secretaries have a large staff of dependents to provide with salaries, but the fact is, they have sent out young men from England to fill important stations, who were not worthy to carry the shoes of some of our natives, and who were inferior to them either in point of morals, general intelligence, and a natural promptitude and punctuality in business.

I remember how fervently a poor old woman prayed for a young man that he might be "preserved among those uncivilized barbarians," the natives of Newfoundland. The fact is, many a young man comes to Newfoundland to get civilized. He comes out raw, poor, illiterate, with scarcely two ideas in his head. But travelling introduces him to new society; he sees the world; he reads men as well as books. Circumstances compel him to take an interest in the commercial or political affairs of the colony and of other nations, and it is astonishing how soon he gets the rust rubbed off him, and in many instances his relations in England come to hear of this polished colonist becoming a wealthy merchant or a member of Her Majesty's Council. He marries. Perhaps native beauty has attracted him. If so, all the better, as his wife never troubles him with invidious comparisons of her adopted home and the one she has left behind; therefore he is more likely to become a "settler." Perhaps his wife has a desire to see England; and they visit his native place. He writes a letter stating, "I shall sail in such a ship at such a time, and shall bring my wife with me." This letter is read in the family, and among the interested hearers is the old nurse who took care of him in his infant days. She just happens to be on a visit, and gives utterance to her amazement in exclaiming, "Law me, and my poor lad has married an English girl! Well, well, what a thought it? But I said it would be so when he took a hanker after firin parts." But anticipation is at length satisfied by the arrival of the expected son and wife. How excited is the anxiety of the servants to see the native! And what is their surprise to see as delicate a lady, to be eye-witness of as refined manners, and to hear as sweet a voice, as ever the family saw or heard. She views her husband's home, and is introduced to his old acquaintances. They travel—and see great England with all its mighty and venerable things. But the love of home is omnipotent in woman, and she starts to behold her native place. English me is too dull; her movements too slow; her feelings too tender, having too much sameness compared with colonial life. And they return to the colony. Enter with them into their country mansion, or town dwelling. Look at their gardens, walks, or farm. See their beautifully furnished drawing room, their lovely children, pictures of native beauty and health, and ask, "What is the difference between a home in England and a home in Newfoundland?" I observed, in Notice, No. 2, "There is nothing to distinguish the natives of Newfoundland from any of our colonies." I made this remark not from any elaborate I am able to form of other native characters from personal observation, having seen but little of other colonies. But we have one native nature largely developed, viz. *kindness*. Were I to assert that there is in the natives of Newfoundland a greater degree of kindness existing than in any other colony, I should expose myself to ridicule or contempt. But to commend one is not to condemn another. Kindness is universal to man. It is an attribute of mind, which, however injured by sin, is indeluctable. In the misanthrope, the cruel, the monstrous man, its developments are invisible in the ordinary man; but it exists. The sons and descendants of British soil stand before the world pre-eminent for kindness.

Philanthropy is the chief element of British character. Kindness is the key with which Britannia unlocked the heart of the world, and bound it in submission at her feet. Let the emancipated slave, the christianized Feejean, and the sheltered exiled monarch of France, bear witness to it. And every colony is England in miniature. That is, the great outlines and dimensions of her empire and deeds, are reduced to a smaller scale, and studiously adapted to colonial wants and aims. Colonies are Britannia's sons; and they each inherit their mother's virtues. Surely then it is no disparagement to her sons, whether Malagonian or Canadian, to say that in every other respect they are superior; but in kindness, benevolence, hospitality to the stranger of every sect, of every grade, of every nation, Britannia's ocean child, Newfoundland, has a grand and ample development. Not that the native kindness is a development of the brain only, but in the actions of life. I dare say, Gall, or Spritzheim, or Geo. Combe would be at a loss, if they placed their hand on the native skull, to find, in every instance a well developed brain. But I will vouch for it if they could but once get their fingers under "the knotted and combined locks" of some of the heads of our fishermen's lads, they would feel a mountain of brain on the organ of benevolence. A phrenologist might say, "Oh I could see it at once." But, then, as the poor lads are often at work in that paradisaical state in which Adam and Eve lived when they wore neither hat nor bonnet, their Samsonian locks are not shorn more than twice a year, it would therefore be more satisfactory to traverse with the fingers the thick cope which covers the region of the brain.

There are several causes operating to produce a predominance of this native feature. The colony is peopled by emigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland and the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey. The emigration of the Irish to the colony is more than all from the other countries united.—And Paddy's benevolence knows no bounds. It bursts every barrier prudence builds around it. And if at times it is so eccentric that for love he knocks you down, yet he frequently shares his last biscuit with a starving neighbour. Very nearly allied to the Irish disposition is the Jersey; sparkling, flashing with all the promptitude and pointiness of the French. Each is excessive compared with the slow and deeply flowing soul of John Bull. If I wanted to make my friend happy with a good dinner, I would engage Irish benevolence to furnish the table, the Jersey or Frenchman to wait upon him, and the Englishman to eat with him. Blended with these national characteristics is the sober, calculating attribute of the Scotch.—Though there are many instances in which Highland hospitality is excessive over either Hibernian or Gaulish.

The isolated position of thousands of the inhabitants shut out from the means of communication with other places during the winter season; the extreme poverty and destitution of many of their neighbours, and the misfortunes which are continually happening in the wreck of vessels and anguishing the list of widows and orphans,—these all call forth and stimulate to the highest degree the attribute of kindness. Who can close his door against the hungry, frost-bitten beggar, and expose him to the sport of winter's storms, to find his grave in the banks of snow? Who can turn a deaf ear to the cries of the widow and fatherless left destitute of the means of support. A single glance at the barren country around you convinces you that if you do not give them bread, they will die. You know that there is no imposture in their case. No hospital, no workhouse, no almshouse to shelter them. No public works nor public charity sufficient to maintain them, though a patriotic government assists you to the utmost. So that your kindness grows by repeated exercises. And it is with the mind as with the body; if you use your right arm more than the left it becomes stronger and more active. Let one faculty of the mind be frequently employed, and how powerful it becomes! J. B.

The Notices of Newfoundland, with which we have been favoured by our esteemed Correspondent, will increase in interest as they proceed, and will afford our readers both pleasure and profit.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Wesleyan.

LINES

At the Old Methodist Church, Myrtle Street.
While others turn from these dim-hallowed walls,
And to other temples wood their way,
Oh! let us sit, while soft the twilight glides,
And spend the last moments of the fading day.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

For the Wesleyan.

The Dead in the Lord.

"And I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me,
Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."
I stood, a few weeks ago, by the graves of a
beloved parent and sister. It was a beautiful
afternoon, the sky was "blue, without a cloud;"
the sun poured forth a golden radiance, and
earth seemed to rejoice, under its genial influ-
ence. Gay flowers bloomed around me; the
songs of birds saluted my ears, but they awoke
no answering strain of cheerfulness in my heart.
I turned away from them, and sitting down be-
tween the graves, belowered them with bitter
tears! What to me were smiling skies and
balmy breezes? They but recalled the blissful
hours of the past, when those, for whom I now
mourned, had participated in the genial influ-
ences of summer; the flowers seemed to mock me
in their bloom, for I thought of the human flow-
ers, that had been untimely nipped by the hand
of death, and the warbling of the birds but awoke
in me a vain yearning, to hear, over again, the
voices, far more musical, on which the grave had
placed its seal of silence. For a time I wept as
one refusing to be comforted; and as the cham-
bers of memory gave forth, one by one, the im-
ages so long treasured within, the agonizing sobs,
that burst from my almost breaking heart, told
of grief bordering on despair. Presently rang
out in the clear air, the musical chimes of the
Sabbath bells. Sweetly they sounded, calling
on the rich and the poor; the prosperous and
the afflicted, to enter God's holy temple, but
even they failed in bringing relief, but rather
seemed to aggravate my woes. "Ring on, ring
on," I exclaimed, in the bitterness of my soul,
"ye fail to awaken those with whom I once took
sweet counsel, and walked to the House of God
in company. The light steps, that once sprang
joyfully to obey your summons, are now chained
by icy fetters, never to be broken until the mor-
ning of the resurrection." At this moment, a
sound of measured footsteps attracted my atten-
tion. A long train of mourners were entering
the gate of the Cemetery, bearing another to the
"house appointed for all living." Slowly they
wended their way to a newly dug grave, near
the spot where I stood. Absorbed in my own
sorrows, I scarcely heeded them, until the quiet-
ude around was broken by the voice of the Mi-
nister, who, in clear and distinct tones, began the
solemn funeral service. As he pronounced the
words, "I heard a voice from Heaven saying,
Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord," they

sank deep into my breast. Never had they
seemed so significant, so full of meaning. "Well,"
exclaimed I, "I know that those beloved ones,
for whom I mourn, died in the Lord; therefore
they are blessed. A voice from Heaven has
proclaimed it, and do I refuse to believe? Nay,
nay. Then why such bitter tears, why such la-
mentations? They are enjoying the blessedness
of heaven. "Eye hath not seen, neither hath it
entered into the heart of man to conceive, the
things which God hath prepared for those that
love him." They are blessed, for they have ex-
changed a world of care, for one of perpetual
joy; best, for they have escaped from an earth-
ly home, to their father's house; they now mingle
with the society of Heaven, and join with
them in hallelujahs of praise. Though their
earthly Sabbaths are terminated, are they not
enjoying an eternal Sabbath, of which this is but
a type. (Though they no longer assemble in the
sanctuary below, have they not become pillars in
the Church above, there to go out no more for
ever? The flowers have not faded, they have
only been transplanted from the wilderness of
earth to the more congenial soil of Paradise,
there to flourish perpetually. Shall I then weep,
beloved ones, for you? Shall I lament that the
voices now silent on earth, are joining in the
melody of Heaven. No, no. I will rather re-
joice, and, though nature must mourn, as she
calls to mind your gentle offices of love, your
tenderness, your sympathy, the delightful inter-
change of affections, yet shall her sorrow be
brightened by hope, believing though now your
bodies slumber in the grave, yet at the resurrec-
tion morn they shall arise, renewed in vigour,
to rejoin their glorified spirits, to dwell together,
"where there is fulness of joy, and pleasures
forever more." There may I meet you again,
where separation shall never come, but where
"mortality shall be sweetly swallowed up of life."

Thrice blessed bliss, inspiring hope,
It lifts our fainting spirits up;
It brings to life the dead;
Our sufferings here shall soon be past,
And you and I ascend at last,
Triumphant with our Head." M. E. H.

Thoughts on Infant Salvation.

The baby died, and my heart felt very sorrow-
ful, though I had never seen its face. "Yet how
little cause of sorrow is there," thought I, as I
considered how safe and happy the infant spirit
now was.
On what grounds did I rest this strong confi-
dence? On the only stay of the soul—the Word
of God. The blessed doctrine of the atonement
is the theme of the Old and New Testament
Scriptures; and with this the doctrine of infant
salvation is blended and identified, inasmuch as
we are not taught any other mode of salvation
for infants, except the one provided for every
member of Adam's fallen family.
Our first parents sinned, their sin brought
death into our world as one of its consequences.
Sin and death became entailed upon their pos-
terity; death temporal, spiritual and eternal, for
nothing less did the holy broken law exact as a
fitting punishment. The curse had fallen upon
man. He sank under it. He could not remove
it. Divine power was needed to lift the weight.
Infinite holiness was needed to satisfy infinite
justice. Divine love and goodness could alone
pay the heavy penalty for the guilty. Then
said Jesus the Son of God—one with the Father,
"Lo, I come to do Thy will, O God!" Jesus,
uniting in Himself all the Divine perfections and
attributes, took pity on a ruined world, became
a vicarious substitute, and offered himself in
the stead of the sinner a sacrifice to divine justice.
He bore the curse, removing it from guilty man.
He who had no spot nor stain of sin died to make
us free from sin. He "died for all, for all were
dead."—2 Cor. v. 14.

The Scripture clearly states that those who
shall be lost must justify God, and acknowledge
that it is not the sin which they inherited from
Adam which condemned them, but their own
actual transgression. The passage just quoted
is conclusive as to the efficacy of our Lord's
atonement; and many passages in the Romans
demonstrate the same truth, that Jesus died for
all who have died in Adam; so that we can no
more say we perish for Adam's transgression, and
are merely passive victims of the first man's of-
fence. No! the blood of Jesus has washed this
out. On him was laid that iniquity of us all. In
short, the teaching of Scripture warrants us in
this happy faith and confidence, that all infants,
though born in sin, yet who have not committed
actual transgression—who are too young to be
considered as responsible agents—are passive
partakers in the inestimable benefits of Jesus'
death. That as it is His death which has pur-
chased for their bodies resurrection, so the same
blood has washed away the pollution of original
sin from their spirits. These are the grounds on
which we may think with complacency of our
little redeemed ones, early taken from the sins
and sorrows of earth, as beholding in the holy
heaven above the face of their reconciled Fa-
ther.

Then weep not, gentle mother, o'er his grave,
Nor say that thou hast lost thy child too soon;

For the same God who has lent him unto thee,
Has taken to Himself the precious boon.
Though in thy arms he found a resting-place,
And on thy bosom lay in slumber mild;
An arm more tender still, doth now embrace:
A gentler bosom now supports thy child

Mothers' Monitors.

"My dear boy," said a mother, one Sabbath
morning, "your hair is sadly out of order,—it
needs cutting." "May be so, mother," replied
the dear boy, "but this is Sunday, and you tell
me we are not to speak our own words, nor do
our own ways, on God's day."
One morning, a mother, who was in delicate
health, did not appear in her family until all
were busily engaged in their usual avocations.—
Her little son, observing how matters were lik-
ely to proceed, went up to his mother, saying,
"Mother, when papa is at home we always have
prayer?" "This was a lesson never to be for-
gotten by me," said the pious mother.

A party of Christian friends were one even-
ing assembled round the table at meal, and after
some time two little children, who were present,
were observed to sit looking at their food, while
all the others were going forward.—"Why do
you not proceed, my dears?" asked a lady.—
"Because papa has not said Amen," replied the
infant voice.

One Sunday, a lady called to her little boy,
who was shooting marbles on the pavement, and
came into the house. "Don't you know you
shouldn't be out there, my son? Go into the
back-yard, if you want to play marbles—it is
Sunday." "Yes, mother—but ain't it Sunday
in the back-yard too?"

The Sikh Orphan.

Mr. Weitbrecht, of Burdwan, writes: One
of the children who died during the year was
brought in last January by a poor woman, who
said she was a Sikh, and was going to Benares;
the child was not her own, but her mother had
died. She was going to take her to a rich Mus-
sulman; but the child said, "Take me to a
Christian lady." She then inquired for a Padre-
Sahib, and was directed to the mission-house.
On the child being asked if she would like to stay
with us, she replied with joy, "O, yes!" The
poor woman then kissed her, lifted up her voice
and wept, and went on her way. The poor
child was in a very diseased state; but by much
attention was kept alive two months, and showed
a lively intelligent disposition. When we
began to speak to her of Jesus, and of his love to
children, her heart seemed at once drawn to
him, and it was beautiful to see the bright smile
on her face when any one sat down to talk to
her on heavenly things. She learned the Lord's
prayer, and prayed sweetly in her own words.
One day when several other children were bap-
tized, we took her to church, and she was bap-
tized by the name of Mary, whom she really re-
sembled in rejoicing to sit at Jesus' feet and
hear the word. When she was dying, she
asked Mrs. Weitbrecht to sit beside her; she told
her she would soon be free from pain, and saw the
dear Saviour whom she loved. Her own simple
expressions of trust in him were cheering to our
hearts. One of the Christian women came up
to her, and said, "Take fast hold on Jesus, my
child; he will carry you to heaven." "I do,
mother," she replied. Soon after her short life
closed.—Missionary Register.

Poor, Aged, and Feeble, yet Happy.

Are there persons in the world who answer
this description? Yes: but they are hidden from
the world's gaze, for they dwell in obscurity; yet,
if you become a tract visitor, you may find them
and experience in so doing enjoyment far more
delightful than any that can be found in the sa-
loons of worldly pleasure. The following descrip-
tion is furnished by a pious lady who accom-
panied a tract visitor in one of her walks, and
who is now herself engaged in the same blessed
employ. "We passed through an alley to a back
building, and ascending to the second story, we
found in poverty and obscurity, a venerable wo-
man, who greeted my friend with expressions of
the tenderest gratitude for her Christian sym-
pathy and attention. We seated ourselves and
commenced conversing with her; and it seemed
to afford her exquisite pleasure to bear witness
to the faithfulness of her God and Saviour dur-
ing the many, many long years in which she had
followed him. She seemed to be indeed in the
strait and narrow path, ripe for heaven, waiting
with holy resignation and looking forward with
delightful expectation, to be gathered unto the
joy of her Lord. We knelt together at the
throne of grace; and judging from my own feel-
ings, it was upon holy ground, and we had a fore-
taste of heaven. When we were parting, the
aged saint blessed us with much fervour, and I
could not but thank God that in union with
Christ and experience of his faithfulness, there is
a source of happiness that more than counter-
balances all the privations and sorrows of life."

Mental Occupation.

It is of the highest importance to have the
mind constantly occupied on something useful.
The soul, by its nature, is very active. If, there-
fore, the mind be not exercised about serious ob-
jects, it will necessarily spend its activity upon
trifles. Were this fact properly realized and
practised, it would save us from many evils into
which we are otherwise often led. Our tempta-
tions to sin frequently grow upon us, and in-
crease in strength, solely in consequence of our
failure to furnish the mind with proper employ-
ment. In the case of children, there is reason
to believe, that many of them who become vi-
cious and nuisances to society, become such solely
in consequence of the neglect of their parents to
furnish them with something of a profitable na-
ture upon which to occupy their minds. Many
parents seem to give themselves but little con-
cern with respect to this matter. Their chil-
dren are left to shift for themselves in the best
way they can with respect to their mental occu-
pations. It should be no matter of surprise then,
if, in such cases, children grow up vicious and
vile. Oh, that parents might be truly wise with
respect to this point!

Gossiping Visitors.

The idle levy a very heavy tax upon the in-
dustrious, when, by frivolous visitations, they
rob them of their time. Such persons beg their
daily happiness from door to door, as beggars
their daily bread; and, like them, sometimes
meet with a rebuff. A mere gossip ought not
to wonder if we evince signs that we are tired of
him, seeing that we are indebted to the honour
of his visit solely to the circumstance of his be-
ing tired of himself. He sits at home until he
has accumulated an intolerable load of gossip,
and he sallies forth to distribute it among all his
acquaintance.—Colton, 1822.

A Conscientious Bishop.

A young relative of Bishop Barrington ap-
prized his lordship of his intention of taking holy
orders, not that he liked the Church as a profession
but because from the bishop, as his near relative,
and having much splendid preferment at his dis-
posal, he might naturally expect a benefice.—
" In truth," returned the prelate, in reply to this
frank avowal, "the expectation is not unreason-
able. We are closely connected, and I have
much in my gift. What would content you?"
"From you, my lord," rejoined the young man
frankly, "nothing under a living of six hundred
a-year." "You shall have that provision for life,
out of the Church, not in it. That income shall
be assigned out of my private resources. God
forbid that I should be necessary to any man's
taking holy orders out of sordid motives. The
stipulated provision is yours; but mark me, on
this condition, that you remain a layman."

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written
in a legible hand, and free of postage; and extract as
in confidence, with their proper initials and address.
The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions
of correspondents—claims the privilege of modifying or
suppressing articles offered for publication—and cannot
be held himself to return those not inserted.
Communications on business, and those intended for
publication, when contained in the same letter, should,
if practicable, be sent on an indifferent part of the sheet,
so that they may be separated when they reach the
Commons and Exchanges should be addressed to the
Editor, Halifax, N. S.
Issued weekly, on Saturday Morning.—Terms Ten Fift-
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advance—Single Copies three pence each.
The Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia and New
Brunswick Districts are our Agents; who will receive
orders and make remittance.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, September 15, 1849.

EMPLOYMENT OF LOCAL HELP.

We closed our last leading Article, by
asking,—in substance,—Why the employ-
ment of Local Preachers should not be more
generally introduced into our work in these
Provinces? We can perceive no good rea-
son why it should not, but much to render
such a course very desirable. Prejudices
exist in the mind of some against this class
of agents: but they are justified neither by
reason nor revelation, nor by the incontest-
able results of their labours. The discharge
of the duties of the Local Preacher is re-
garded in some quarters as an invasion of
the Ministerial office properly so called.
This opinion is evidently formed without due
consideration.

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No valid reason can be assigned why every Christian man should not endeavour to propagate his religion, and bring others under the soul-subduing and heart-renewing grace of God. The Christians scattered abroad on the persecution of Stephen, "went every where preaching the word." Nor would it now be at all inconsistent with the law of Christ for a Christian person, were his residence appointed by Providence among a people destitute of a stated or occasional Ministry, to read, and, to the best of his ability, expound and enforce the Word of God. Under these circumstances, such a course would be his imperative duty. A neglect of it, he might have just cause to fear, would with certainty subject him to the divine displeasure. Much less would it be blameworthy for those who feel it to be their duty, in a subordinate relation, to "occupy their talents" in doing good, to embrace those opportunities, in the absence of the regular Pastorate, which the Church and the Providence of God may afford among a people professedly or really Christian. Nor can it be conceived at all likely, that, were such out of their providential path, God would vouchsafe his blessing to their efforts. But in thousands of instances that blessing has been bestowed. The signature of the divine approbation has been affixed to this instrumentality employed in the cause of Christ and human weal; a consideration in itself sufficient to silence a host of plausible, yet unfounded, objections. These remarks have been volunteered merely to place the subject in what we conceive to be a right aspect before our readers.

Present and pressing necessity exists for the employment of this useful class of ministerial agents. Of this truth, who can doubt? Not they who, free from undue previous bias, are acquainted, from personal observation or the belief of authentic reports, with the wide-spread spheres of labour which the Ministers of our Church in these Provinces are called upon to occupy. The numerous villages and far-distant settlements to be found in almost every circuit, present demands upon the time and energies of those inducted into the Ministerial office, which it is impossible for them to meet, except at long intervals of time, and without leaving the heads of circuits, or principal places, exposed to the evils resulting from frequent intermissions of pulpit exercises and of pastoral oversight.

If there is any force in the remarks already made on concentrating and extending Ministerial labour, it must be evident, that the free employment of local help would render such a plan more efficient and much easier of execution. Whilst the centres of operation were supplied on the Sabbath days by the stated Ministry, the scattered villages and distant settlements would be supplied by the ministrations of our local brethren according to a previously arranged plan; and when the Pastors felt it right to pay their quarterly or other visitations on the Lord's day to those distant localities, the central places would be supplied by the local preachers. In this way the entire work would be properly systematized, and "the whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part," would make "increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love."

On the generous use of local help Ministers should keep a steady and constant eye. Openings of Providence should be narrowly watched and faithfully improved. No doubt there are many now in the bosom of the

Church, but acting only in a private capacity, whose gifts and graces, were they called into public and more active exercise, would render good service to the cause of Christ; and a more vigorous impetus would be given to the interests of religion. Whilst many places now destitute of the means of grace would be supplied with the Word of Life, the hope might be confidently indulged that no inconsiderable number of those, at present "without God and without Christ" and "aliens from the commonwealth of Israel," would be brought "nigh by the blood of sprinkling" and become united to "the Church of the first-born in heaven."

Nor is this the entire view of the case. Our regular Ministry, as is well known by those who have an acquaintance with our economy, is supplied from the ranks of local preachers. This fact shows the importance of constantly recruiting this department of our agency. Should this fail, any ulterior source must sustain damage.

Let then our Ministers, as Providence opens the way, call to their aid pious, judicious and zealous local brethren, sound also in the faith, and loyal to the doctrines and discipline of Wesleyan Methodism. Like military commanders, surrounded with an efficient staff, they will be all the stronger for urgent duties, and all the better prepared for unavoidable difficulties, and all the better equipped for successful war against sin and error, and multiplying the victories of the Cross.

An augmentation of this character is with us a want of the day. The fields, spread far and wide around us, and white already for the harvest, invite our attention and court our exertions. But the labourers are few—the harvest in consequence is comparatively scanty. The Lord of the harvest can increase the number of all necessary agencies; and will honour with his favour and blessing, those who are engaged, and those who may be engaged, in his vineyard, whilst, in the fidelity of their souls, they trust in his grace alone, and, with a single eye to God's glory, prosecute their useful career.

Whilst we thus plead for an increase of the local brotherhood, we would bespeak for all who are thus employed, the sympathy, the good-will, and the cordial-co-operation of the members of our Church and congregations. Let no impediments be thrown in their way, but all necessary assistance afforded. Then the whole ministerial apparatus of Methodist effort will, under the fostering blessing of heaven, tell with mighty effect on the Church and the world, promoting the holiness and efficiency of the one, and leading to the salvation and happiness of the other.

Dr. Wolff and Dr. Achilli.

TO THE PROTESTANT NATION OF ENGLAND; TO FRANCE, PRUSSIA, DENMARK, AND SWEDEN.

BRETHREN IN CHRIST,—Whilst the Church of Rome maintains, supports, and sends forth, and has sent forth for centuries, Missionaries for the express and openly avowed purpose of making proselytes to her communion, without their proselytes ever having met with the least persecution from other communions, *Doctor Giacinto Achilli*, a Dominican friar, who left the Church of Rome some years ago and joined the Church of England, has been taken by the officers of the Inquisition and cast into the prison of that horrid tribunal of the Red Commissioners of that hypocrite reformer, Pius the Ninth!

My dear Brethren,—Do not imagine that the Inquisition at Rome is less cruel than that at Spain; she has only been more prudent and more secret in her transactions. When I was in Rome from 1816 to 1818, in the Collegio Romano, my confessor told me, with the greatest simplicity, that "the Holy Office at Rome had justly burnt heretics;" and it was not denied by Cardinal Litta when I told him that Sir Dominici Raymondo, Rector of the Propaganda, had asserted that the Inquisition acted wisely in burn-

ing heretics! And besides this, the most Reverend Father Joseph Passerat, Superior General of the Redemptorists, established an order, through Alfonso Maria Liguori, for the purpose of recalling Protestants to the Roman faith, and whose members actually seduce young men and young girls from their parents' houses, in order to convert them to the Popish communion, that very Father Passerat, lately at Vienna, and now probably in England, maintained that it was a *holy act to burn heretics*. Moreover, the Order of Redemptorists have established a college in the environs of London, (at Clapham,) for the purpose of seducing the Protestant youth to the Church of Rome.

In consideration of all these circumstances, you, Protestants, would deserve the reproach of being imbeciles, if you were not to claim from Louis Napoleon the release of Father Giacinto Achilli from the Inquisition; and I would be as ready to go to Rome for the purpose of bringing Father Achilli to England, as I was prepared, in 1843, to proceed to Bokhara for the purpose of rescuing Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly from prison. But this will not be necessary, for the enlightened Lord Palmerston will certainly find means for liberating that poor man from his confinement. In the meantime I warn the clergy of the Church of England, at Clapham, to be on their guard and to take care of their flocks; for, if they do not, they will soon hear that one young man after another has left his parents' house, at the instigation of the Redemptorists now established there, as was done by the same Order at Vienna. My autobiography, which will soon be published, will make this matter plain. In the meantime, I publish the names of those Redemptorists who seduced young men and young women at Vienna, from the houses of their parents. These are—1st, the Rev. Father Clemens Maria Hoffbauer, Vicar General of the Redemptorists; 2nd, Father Johannes Sabelli; 3rd, Father Joseph Irna; 4th, Father Madlener, a great mathematician; and 5th, Father Joseph Libowsky. JOSEPH WOLFF, Late Brewer, Langport, Aug. 20, 1849.

An Honourable Merchant.

A circular letter was sent on Wednesday, by Mr. G. T. Braine, to each of his creditors, announcing his intention of paying their claims upon his estate in full, with interest, on the 28th inst. It may be remembered that when Mr. Braine was obliged to suspend payment in the panic of June, 1848, his liabilities amounted to £390,000; and Mr. Coleman, in his statement of the affairs rendered to the Bank of England, estimated that the debt would be paid in full, and that there would be a surplus of £70,000 left to Mr. Braine. It is gratifying to learn that the liquidation has been made from the *bona fide* assets of the estate, and that the surplus will be from £120,000 to £150,000, or double the amount originally put down. The realisation of this extensive property, (most of which was in India and China,) in the short space of twelve months, reflects great credit on all the parties concerned. Mr. Braine's letter is as follows:—

London, August 22, 1849.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to advise my intention of paying the remainder of your claim upon me, with interest, on the 28th instant. At the same time I beg to express my thanks for the indulgence and co-operation I have experienced from yourself and others, through which I have been enabled to accomplish a speedy liquidation without undue sacrifice of property.—I am, Sir, yours obediently, GEORGE T. BRAINE.

Suspension of a Clergyman.

The Rev. Richard Chapman has been suspended from his duties as Chaplain of Coventry Gaol, for extraordinary conduct towards Mary Gail, a condemned prisoner. In the presence of the Assistant Matron, Mr. Chapman held the woman's hand over the flame of a candle till it was blistered, asking her what that pain was compared with the torments of hell for a hundred years? When questioned by the Magistrates, the Chaplain admitted the charge against him, but said he was actuated by the best of motives; the prisoner was of obtuse intellect, and he wished to facilitate her notion of pain. Mr. Chapman's suspension has been approved by Sir George Grey.

The Bishop of London and Jesus College.

Oxford. For some time past there has been a serious misunderstanding between the Bishop of London on one hand and the authorities of Jesus College, Oxford, on the other, relative to one of the fellowships of that establishment. It appears that the fellowship has been held for very many years past by the most distinguished men of the college, the last fellow being the Rev. Thomas Morgan Davies, M. A., who with his college appointment also held the Lord Chancellor's Rectory of Llanalud, in the parish of Llandaff. Circumstances directed the Bishop of London's attention to the subject, and his lordship discovered that, in his will, the founder of the fellow-

ship directed that the person holding the appointment should be bound to prepare himself for holy orders, and that in due time he should proceed as a missionary to one of the colonies or dependencies of the British Crown, the proceeds of the fellowship being devoted to his partial maintenance while there. The Bishop of London forthwith called upon Mr. Davies, who was already in holy orders, to enter upon missionary duties, but the reverend gentleman stoutly refused to do so, and in this determination was backed by the college authorities. The Bishop then called upon the Master of Jesus College to elect another fellow who would comply with the directions of the founder, but this request was unheeded, and the matter has consequently been for some months past in dispute, both parties having taken the opinion of the highest legal authorities. The master and fellows of Jesus College have at length given way. The Rev. T. M. Davies has resigned his fellowship, and in his place Mr. John Jenkins, a commoner of the college, and a native of Glamorganshire, has been elected. Mr. Jenkins is not yet in holy orders, but as soon as he is admitted to the office of deacon he will proceed under the direction of the Bishop of London and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to one of the British colonies to pursue his missionary operations.

The Baptismal Regeneration Question.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in testimony of his dissent from the recent decision of the Arches' Court as to the inadmissibility of the hypothetical construction of the expressions in the baptismal service on this question, has presented the Bishop of Exeter's literary antagonist, the Rev. W. Goodle, of St. Antholin's to a valuable living in the metropolis, in his grace's patronage. It is well known that Mr. Goodle was mainly the authority for the pleadings of Dr. Bayford, counsel to Mr. Gorham in the late proceedings. This act of the archbishop, combined with the charge of the other primate, Dr. Musgrave, will no doubt exercise considerable influence on the deliberations of the Court of Appeal, on which the final decision of the question now depends. It is remarkable that a Tractarian contemporary announced Sir Herbert Jenner East's sentence at least two months previous to its being delivered. It is obvious that that sentence, if maintained, renders the *opus operatum* heresy as much a doctrine of the Church of England as that of Rome.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

The *Leeds Mercury* says: "The organs of the Evangelical Church are greatly alarmed and indignant at the judgment of Sir Herbert J. East on the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration; and they summon both their clerical and lay friends to the aid of Mr. Gorham, who will otherwise be overwhelmed with the costs already incurred, and with those attending the appeal to be made to the Privy Council."

Unitarianism and Universalism in New England.

New England has been strongly susceptible to novelties and heresies in religion, whether originating within our territorial limits, or coming from abroad. Mormonism, Novatianism, Millenism, Consecration, Universalism, Unitarianism, have at times showed themselves among us. But it may be said that all these perversions of the religious sentiment of the people are, at present unusually abated. All of them except Universalism and Unitarianism may be pronounced about effete. Universalism still struggles, and will doubtless continue to do so, but its character is too well ascertained to allow it to hope for an extensive and permanent sway in New England. It is infidelity decked in religious forms, and welcomed by the haters of genuine piety and strict morals. This will doom it in New England. We could point to striking instances of its recent decay in many places—its day is evidently gone, and at the present moment its usual pestiferous influence against revivals of evangelical religion is almost dormant. Unitarianism has continued to decline from its original high Arian position, to one little above the Rationalism of infidel Germany. While Universalism is the faith of the vulgar profane, Unitarianism is that of the refined and educated unbeliever. It included, especially in its earlier day, when it was chiefly a protest against rigorous Calvinism, many good and noble men, but its position has been growing hostile to evangelical piety. Unitarianism is distinguished at present by more than its wonted ineffectiveness. It declines in many places, while it scarcely extends in any—Most unquestionably it is not destined to affect extensively the religious character of New England. It has disowned God in Christ, and Christ in God disowns it.—*Zion's Herald*.

The late Rev. James Morrison.

Our obituary to-day records the death of one of the most estimable and exemplary men who have filled the pastoral office in these Islands,—we avert to the late Rev. James Morrison, Minister of the Presbyterian Churches in Warwick and Pembroke Parishes, and Chaplain to the 1st Battalion 42d Regiment—who departed this life on the morning of the 16th instant.

The Rev. Mr. Morrison came to these islands in February, 1839, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, and laboured most faithfully and acceptably from that time till within a few months past, when sickness compelled him to cease his labours and take a sea voyage in the hope of regaining his health. Previously to leaving Bermuda, he received instructions from Edinburgh to proceed to the island of Trinidad, and assist in the Ordination Services of a Candidate for the Free Church Ministry. He left for Barbadoes en route to Trinidad, in June. Though his physical energies were much impaired at this time, yet it was thought the change would have a very beneficial tendency. The milder latitude to which the vessel would bear him—the luxuriant scenery and genial breezes of the West Indies—the new associations by which he would be surrounded while temporarily sojourning there—all combined to awaken expectations of the happiest description. But disease had taken too firm a hold to be removed, either by medical skill or a change of climate, and he was only permitted to return here, in an emaciated state of body, to close his life among his Family and the People of his Pastoral Charge.—*Bermudian, Aug. 21.*

New Bishopric in Canada.

The Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B. D., fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, has left England, on the suggestion of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, with a view to the promotion of the Society's objects in Canada, and also to make the necessary arrangements for the erection of another Episcopal see in that portion of our colonial possessions. The diocese of Toronto, (Canada West,) covers an extent of country twice as large as all the dioceses of England put together, containing upwards of 100,000 square miles, with a population of 700,000 souls. There are 97 missionaries in the diocese in connection with the Propagation Society, as well as many others who are maintained out of various resources. The Bishop of Montreal, who administers also the diocese of Quebec, has earnestly urged upon the society the need of a division of his diocese, which comprises 300,000 square miles, and a population of 800,000 souls.

Visit of the General Superintendent.

The following Letter, dated Liverpool, Sept. 7th, has been received by us from the Rev. J. McMURRAY, to which we give insertion with pleasure.

We have been favoured on this Circuit, for some few days past, with the presence and labours of our much respected and highly esteemed General Superintendent, who, as you are aware, is now on a visitation of part of the Western section of the N. S. District; and whose visits to the several Circuits, will, I doubt not, be rendered a blessing, and be a source of great gratification to our societies and congregations.

His judicious counsels to the brethren and official members—his advice and recommendations as to the efficient practical working of our economy and discipline, and his lucid and forcible exposition and application of Scripture truth in his public discourses, as well as his able advocacy of the claims of our Missions, will, I am sure, be long remembered.

We availed ourselves of his valuable assistance for holding some of our Missionary meetings, and had also the pleasure of having with us, the Brethren Morton and Crane, and our worthy brother Houston, who is employed as an assistant on this Circuit.

The General Superintendent preached at Mill Village on Friday, the 31st ult., and at Liverpool on Sabbath the 2d inst., morning and evening—his discourse in the evening being the Annual Missionary Sermon, as preparatory to the Anniversary Meeting. We held our Missionary Meetings as follows:—On Monday evening at Hunt's Point; on Tuesday evening at Mill Village; and on Wednesday evening at Liverpool.

The attendance at all these services was large and respectable—the Divine blessing rested upon the means employed, and a deeper interest in the great cause of Christian Missions enkindled in many hearts—the fruits of which, I trust, will be practically exhibited. We were solemnly reminded of the great loss which the Society has suffered, by the demise of that devoted friend of Christian Missions, Joshua Newton, Esq., who for so many years was accustomed to preside over the Anniversaries of this Branch, and who so liberally contributed to its funds, but whose happy spirit had, since our last Anniversary, escaped to the Heavenly Land. May his example live in our memory and serve to animate our zeal. Early on Thursday morning we accompani-

ed the General Superintendent 14 miles on the road towards Shelburne, where we separated, not without regret that he could not have remained with us for a longer period, and praying that the shield of Divine protection might be over him in his journeyings, and the unction of the Holy One continue to accompany his labours in the cause of our Great Master.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

On Monday evening last the R. M. Steamer EUROPA arrived at this port, in little less than 9 days from Liverpool. She brought 128 passengers, 10 of whom were for Halifax. The news is not of much importance. We give a summary below.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WEATHER, CROPS, CORN MARKETS.—During the last week the weather has been magnificent for harvest operations. No doubt there have been partial showers in many parts of the country, but throughout the country generally nothing could exceed the favourable weather which has prevailed. From the southern counties the wheat is reported as having been housed in splendid condition; in Sussex the grain sheds wonderfully. In the northern counties, where the harvesting is now going on rapidly, the tone of the reports bespeaks future abundance. In fact, this week, which may be considered the critical week of the whole harvest, has proved so favourable, that where some little apprehension existed, it has been entirely dissipated, and we have no doubt the yield throughout England and Scotland will be greater than it has been for some years. A continuance of the present weather for ten or fifteen days longer, and Scotland will reach the cheerful tone put forth in the south and middle of the kingdom, and the operations throughout the country generally will be successfully completed. Altogether, the reports of the potato crop have been of a much more favorable character during the last few days. Under these circumstances the corn markets throughout the country are on the decline. The average price of corn is now about 48s. 6d. having declined from about 49s. the highest point during the last six weeks.

IRELAND.

The last week has been a critical period for the prospects of Ireland, and we rejoice to say the interrupted fine weather has not only enabled the farmers to proceed in the most active manner in getting in the harvest, but the general warmth generally prevailing has almost completely counteracted those fearful indications of the potato disease to which we alluded in our last issue having once again made their appearance.

Her Majesty, in the distribution of her Royal charities to various public institutions in Cork, Belfast and Dublin, has given special directions, through Lord Clarendon, that, in the allocation of the funds, her name shall not be mixed up, even in the remotest manner, with political or sectarian discussion.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The Peace Congress in Paris has terminated its session. The members have all been received with great courtesy, and even distinction by the French Government; all the public monuments in the capital have been thrown open to them; the most distinguished English and American propagandists have been cheered to their heart's content, and the whole affair has passed off agreeably and peacefully.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

We have very little to add to the unalloyed news communicated in our last issue, of the conditional surrender of the whole Hungarian forces under the new Dictator Cserney. The fact has been affirmed in a variety of modes, but we still remain in vain for any satisfactory explanation of the events which led to the final catastrophe.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

We have just received a further express from India, with dates from Bombay to the 25th and from Calcutta to the 1st of July. The trial of Moondraj, for being accessory to the murder of Lieutenants Ayres and Aker, has been brought to a close, and the prisoner found guilty, with a fine stipulation to pay. The capital punishment has been not merely dispensed with, but the sentence of death has been commuted for that of imprisonment for life in the fortress of Chander. A severe gale of wind has visited the upper part of the Bay of Bengal, which was felt all over India. Several vessels were crushed or lost. There is no trace of interest in China. The Dutch have not been successful in their expedition against the island of Bali. It is very satisfactory to all that the intelligence by this arrival has not been disseminated upon the rumors, so actively put forth by the Indian press, of a new foundation between the British authorities and the Sikhs. We are glad also to learn that the Sikhs are rapidly entering the British service.

ITEMS.

Prince Metternich is suffering from swelling of the brain; and is so far sunk in dotage as not to recognize his daughter, the Countess Sandoz. It is stated by the *Perston Chronicle* that Mr. Ed. Brown has at last accomplished the liquefaction of hydrogen gas; an experiment

which chemists have many years attempted in vain.

The corporation of Edinburgh has voted the freedom of the city to Sir James Duke, the Lord Mayor of London, who has been paying a visit to Scotland. He is a native of Montreal, and indebted to his own indomitable energy for the high position he occupies, having, as he himself stated, sprung from a very humble condition, and gone to London as a perfect stranger. Honour to the man!

The late Mr. Denison, M. P. for West Surrey, and senior partner in the banking firm of Denisons, Heywood and Kennard, has died worth Two millions, three hundred thousand pounds; the principal part of which is settled upon Lord Albert Conyngham and his heirs.

The admirers of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers are contributing to the erection of a monument to him at Anstruther, in Fifa, the place of his birth. It is to consist of a handsome Free Church, with a lofty tower.

The total amount of duty received in Great Britain since 1797 in legacies is 42,488,837l. 10s. 3d.; and on probates, &c. 33,640,873l. 5s. 4d. In Ireland during the same period, on legacies, 1,026,399l. 18s. 4d.; and on probates, &c. 8,427,292l. 8s. 10 1/4d.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

At Baden several other political criminals have been publicly executed.

The Dutch and Schleswig-Holstein prisoners have at length been exchanged, and we expect that the blockade of the eastern ports of Holstein will be finally raised on this day. It is announced that General Oudinot was to leave Rome on the 21st of August, and that 10,000 men were to follow him to France.

We have no authentic information respecting the secularisation of the Roman Government. Nevertheless we think we perceive a little more disposition on the part of the Pope to yield his position. What the nature of the concessions may eventually be it is difficult to conjecture, but they are not likely to be of a very extensive character. Whilst the people are in a state of suspense with a republican paper money depreciated some 35 per cent, everything is very unsettled, and if the Pope is really desirous to benefit his subjects, it would be far more rational to come forward with some simple deliberate plan, which, with a well administered Government, might satisfy the Roman people for some time to come.

The Sardinian and Austrian quarrel being now settled, Marshal Radetzky has granted an entire amnesty to all political prisoners; but the people of Milan do not wish even a kindness of this kind; so they insisted the soldiers, and made such manifold demonstrations of their displeasure that the Emperor was obliged to the men in the public square, and on the women in the prison walls.

The such articles in Tuscany seem to be on equally bad terms with the Austrian generals as the people of Lombardy.

It is scarcely possible for the whole of the American empire to settle down in peace.

In the under circles of diplomacy the idea is revived with the addition that France is to be the chief member of the new alliance.

It is said it was said that the Duke de Sotomayor has succeeded M. Men as Finance Minister. There still seems to be some hitch about carrying the new tariff into execution.

LATEST NEWS.

PARIS, Thursday.

The Councils Generaux will not take upon themselves to advise a revision of the constitution. The good sense of the members, and a circular from M. Dufaure have put a stop to the idea put forward by so many of the reactionary journals.

Sir H. L. Bulwer passed through Paris yesterday, for London.

All the celebrated Arabian breeding stock at St. Cloud and Versailles is to be sold to the hammer on October 1st. Amongst others, the famous Hamblin, the most Arabian of all.

The President returned to town yesterday to receive his cousin, the Marquis of Dalmat.

We learn from the *National*, that the report of the coalition between the Republic and the Emperor of the King of Sweden rests upon a sure foundation. M. de Persigny, a personal friend of Louis Napoleon, is about to return to Stockholm, to settle the necessary preliminaries.

Information was received in Paris yesterday, that the Russians and the Austrians had marched towards Switzerland, with the view of closely watching the movements of the revolutionary junta assembled at Geneva, in which Louis Bonin and Deland were suspected of taking a very conspicuous part.

SPAIN.

The Duke of St. Peter has declined the Ministry of Finance. M. Bravo Murillo, it is thought, will continue to hold the portfolio.—The Cortes are not to be dissolved.

HAMBURG.

The Prussian troops have been recalled. The first position was on the 20th, Gen. Faldwatt on the 21st, and a further position on the 22nd September. A serious skirmish had taken place at Fehmsburg, between the Prussian and Schleswigers, which was put a stop to by Prussian soldiers.

TURKEY.

Ben and Kossuth have arrived at Adrianople, where they have embarked in an English ship.

ITALY.

A new edict dismisses or degrades all officers created or promoted since Nov. 10. All Italians, belonging to foreign states, are sent away with a month's pay. Gen. Oudinot was not to leave till the 22nd.

UNITED STATES.

Since our last issue, Boston papers to the 7th inst. have been received.

The Steamer Sea Gull, says the Traveller of the 7th, believed to be bound on the Cuban expedition, was seized yesterday afternoon by the U. S. Mar. shall and a company of Marines, in Brooklyn Naval Yard, and she now lies under the guns of the frigate North Carolina.

Two other vessels, the New Orleans and the Florida, supposed to be on a similar mission, had also been seized.

A meeting was held on the evening of the 6th at Lafayette Hall. Four or five hundred persons were present. The meeting was strictly private, but it is said they are to join the Cuba Expedition and will sail in a few days.

The President was at Philadelphia. His late disposition was attributed to his having taken wine for political sake—thus departing from his long-established custom of Total Abstinence.

Father Matthew was to leave Boston on Saturday last.

A serious Steamboat explosion occurred near St. Louis on the 6th inst. by which one life was lost, and several persons much scalded.

There is no material change in prices in the Flour Market. Corn Meal has receded a trifle.

The prices of Mackerel are firm at previous quotation. A cargo of Halifax had arrived at New York, but remained unsold.

NEW BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.

At a general Meeting of the New Brunswick Colonial Association, held at the Mechanics Institute, on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. Hon. Charles Simonds, President, in the chair, the following Resolutions and amendments were submitted:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Association, that while our depression in part is to be attributed to the commercial policy of the mother country, it is, in a great degree, owing to our excessive importations, and, therefore, with the view of checking them, it is the duty of all who are interested in the permanent prosperity of the Province, as well as the duty of the Provincial Legislature, to give every encouragement to Home Industry, in the prosecution of Agriculture, Fisheries and Manufacture, and thus create a home market, and thereby enrich both consumer and producer.

And further Resolved, That an appeal be forwarded to Her Majesty, the Imperial Parliament, and British people, setting forth our condition, and urging upon them, alike for their own interest as well as the interest of the Colonies, the necessity of restoring to us such protection as will enable us to compete with foreigners in the English market:—And further, that unless the coasting trade and the markets of other nations are obtained for our staple articles of Export, on reciprocal terms, or the right conceded to us, to make commercial treaties for ourselves with foreign powers, we shall be compelled, by necessity, to seek separation, as it would be incompatible with the dignity of British subjects quietly to submit to the existing state of things.

To this the following amendment was moved by J. M. Robinson, Esquire:—

Whereas the Government of the mother country have, of late years, evinced a desire that her North American Colonies should govern themselves, and while they have dictated a system for carrying out that object, they nevertheless retain the power, through their Colonial Secretary, of checking and controlling all Provincial Legislation, and have especially restricted that most important branch of it relating to Trade and Commerce:—And whereas the withdrawal of the British Parliament of the protection heretofore afforded to the trade of these Colonies has manifestly tended to its injury, and the continuance of such a policy, accompanied with such a controlling power, must inevitably bring ruin upon these Colonies and alienate the affections of their inhabitants, while, at the same time, it effectually prevents the accomplishment of those principles of self-government so manifestly intended:—And whereas it is believed, that (whatever may be the intentions of her Majesty's present advisers) it is not the wish of the British people to part with their North American dependencies:—Therefore Resolved, That a firm and careful, but respectful, address be presented by this Association to Her Most Gracious Majesty, to the British Parliament, and to the people of Great Britain, setting forth at length the above sentiments, and desiring one of the following propositions of paramount importance for the preservation and prosperity of these Colonies, and without which it is feared their connexion with the mother country cannot long be maintained, viz:—

1st. A renewal of Colonial Protection, or—

2nd. A free resignation of the United States; 3rd. A removal of the Union of the North.

To this amendment was moved by John I. by Dr. Botsford:—

Resolved, That in relation to a Federal Union American Colonies, I date independence, most available mode present embarrassed negotiations should be for ciation with parties e the adjoining Province ted action towards th

Whereupon, in or bers of the Associat discussion and consi matters submitted, it meeting be adjourn 14th inst., then to be Me-chanics Institute, the above Resolution such adjourned Me City Newspapers for order

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DO: Provincial Sec

Public Notice is b cency the LIEUTI pleased to authorize Esquire, to act as th United States at P til the receipt of his Consul at that Port.

Provincial Sec

His Excellency th in Council, has been appointed, to act as th United States at P til the receipt of his Consul at that Port.

Provincial Sec

Annual Report of the Government for 1844 and is now being st The distance is 220 accomplished in 20 has crossed the mile 110 feet length of thousand bushels of 500,000. Three engines, each of 1000 horse power, are now being constructed through the Niagara falls—up to 100, and hence to th

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During the m the price of Sup, 36s. 9d., the den while the farmer dear for the staff ed a good harve the order of thin moment we have low as 26s. 3d.; per barrel profit, barrel 27s. 6d. highly favoured blight has swept from our industr erman their mai to that extent as wheat, just wher are realized; in ty cut of hay, of plain, when com of the previous will be an avera by.

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Protection. or-

2nd. A free reciprocal and coasting trade with the United States of America, or—

To this amendment the following amendment was moved by John H. Gray, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Rossford.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, a Federal Union of the British North American Colonies, preparatory to their immediate independence, is the speediest and most available mode of relieving them from their present embarrassed position; and that communications should be forthwith opened by this Association with parties entertaining similar views in the adjoining Provinces, in order to secure united action towards that great and important end.

Whereupon, in order to afford to the Members of the Association an opportunity for full discussion and consideration of the important matters submitted, it was resolved, that the said meeting be adjourned until Friday evening, the 14th inst., then to be held at the Hall of the Mechanics Institute, at 8 o'clock, p. m., and that the above Resolutions, together with notice of such adjourned Meeting, be published in the City Newspapers for general information. By order JOHN W. CUTLIP, CHARLES WATERS,

DOMESTIC.

Provincial Secretary's Office, N. S., September 12, 1849.

Public Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to authorize Benjamin Hammett Norton, Esquire, to act as the Commercial Agent of the United States at Pictou, in this Province, until the receipt of his Exequatur as the American Consul at that Port.

Provincial Secretary's Office, N. S., September 12, 1849.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Peter LeBlanc to be a Commissioner of Streets at Arichat in place of Francis Marmont, resigned.

David Rogers to be Inspector of Pickled Fish for the County of Colchester.

To be Commissioners of Pilots in the Port of Pugwash—The Hon. Henry G. Pines, Ross H. Cooper, Thomas Page, James Penn, Charles B. Dewolf, Esquires.

To be Commissioners of Pilots at Wallace—Daniel McCallane, Joshua Hunsell, James B. Davis, Joseph N. B. Keer, and Richard Seal, Junr., Esquires.

ARRIVAL FROM THE FAR WEST.—The Schrs. "Governor" from Toledo, Ohio, arrived yesterday, and is now lying at Fairbanks & Allison's wharf. The distance is 2000 miles, and the voyage was accomplished in 29 days. This vessel, which has crossed the mid and seas, is 211 tons burthen, and 110 feet length of keel. She has on board ten thousand bushels of Corn, and one thousand bushels of oats. This cargo, it is supposed by the Consignees, is to be sent to Montreal. This freight, of the "Governor" will return up the Gulf of St. Lawrence through the Welland Canal, avoiding the Niagara falls—up the Erie, away across the inland sea, and hence to her destination in the far West.—Chronicle of the 13th inst.

COMMERCIAL MEMORANDA.

During the month of September, 1848, the price of Sup. Flour varied from 35s. to 36s. 9d., the demand seemed unlimited, and while the farmer and fisherman thus paid so dear for the staff of life, the merchant reaped a good harvest. This season however the order of things is reversed, and at this moment we have Canada Superior Flour as low as 26s. 3d.; giving the retailer 1s. 3d. per barrel profit, he can sell by the single barrel 27s. 6d. And why is it we are so highly favoured in this respect? No potato blight has swept across our country taking from our industrious farmer and hardy fisherman their main support; no woe-wind either, to that extent as usual, has nipped the ear of wheat, just when the farmer thinks his hopes are realized; in fact, passing over the scanty cut of hay, of which we should not complain, when compared with the heavy yield of the previous year—every crop at least will be an average one, like unto years gone by.

But another cause of the low price of breadstuffs, is the large importations from our sister province. This looks well. Had we depended on the United States to supply our demand, every barrel of flour the poor man takes to his home, would have cost him one dollar more.

On this head we cannot but notice the ar-

rival, the past week, of the Schrs. Governor, from Toledo, at the extreme head of Lake Erie, to Messrs. Fairbanks & Allison, with 20,000 bus. Corn and 1,000 bus. Oats; likewise the Schrs. Elizabeth, from Toronto, to T. C. Kinnear, Esq., with 1150 Bbls. Flour, passing over the noble enterprise of these high minded individuals, to whom these vessels are consigned these continued additions to our stock, will tend to keep the price of bread stuffs at their present level. Am. sup. Flour sells 30s.; Corn Meal dull at 18s. 8d.; Rye, 19s. to 19s. 6d.; for a late arrival from Philadelphia 20s. is asked; Navy Bread 19s. to 19s. 6d.; Rice, 20s. Holders of Sugar are asking 23s. 9d. in bond, for a good article; Molasses, Muscovado, 1s. 1d. these articles sell by the Cask, from 33s. 9d. to 1s. 5d., duty paid; N. Y. City Prime Pork, 55s., in bond—Canada Do., 62. 6d.

Owing to no Mackerel taking on our Eastern shore, and but few stopped at the Westward; together with the slight advance in U. S. holders are asking from the vessel for No. 3, 14s; sales have been made at 13s. 6d. Shore Codfish, 10s.; Labrador, 7s. 9d.; Haddock, 5s.; Cod Oil, 1s. 7d.; Dug, 1s. 5d. A better demand of late for W. I. produce, and less enquiry for Flour, &c., seems to argue a better day has commenced to dawn upon us, and we hope by the blessing of Providence, that this good will continue to increase, until all are supplied with plenty, that prosperity which is now only in prospect will then become bright reality.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

The news by yesterday's mail is not very important. We select some items.

St. JOHN, N. B.—The Hon. L. A. Wilmot and the Hon. J. R. Partelow, Government Delegates from this Province to the Convention held last week at Halifax, returned to this City yesterday, via Digby, per steamer Maid of Erin. It is currently reported that the Convention, comprising Delegates from Canada, Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, agreed upon a plan for obtaining reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, which is forthwith to be laid before the Executive Councils of the several Colonies for their approval. It is stated to be understood that the American Government will agree to the proposition on certain condition. The Canada Delegates left Halifax on Wednesday last, for Montreal, per steamer Niagara to New York.—St. John Observer of 11th.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER ST. JOHN.—We are gratified to learn, says the Head Quarters, that Captain Burt, of the Royal Engineers, accompanied by John Grant, Esq., of the Crown Land Department of this Province, is now engaged in a minute survey of the River St. John, for the purpose of preparing a working plan of the contemplated improvements, which are to open up a more speedy and direct communication with our Canadian brethren.

THE SEASON.—The weather during the past week has been very favourable for the housing of the grain crops, which are, generally, we are glad to learn, such as to fill the mind of the husbandman with the hope of better times than we have had for the last two or three years. High winds, however, prevailed to a great extent, causing the fires which were incautiously, and we believe illegally, set by certain parties, to spread to an alarming extent, doing damage which in some cases can never be repaired.—Miramichi Clearer.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—On Thursday night last, the Emigrant Hospital, lately erected on a point of Land on the Farm of Mr. James Kelly, Hillsborough, nearly opposite Charlottetown, was burnt to the ground. As the setting fire is supposed to be the act of an incendiary, Government, it will be seen, has offered a reward of One Hundred Pounds for the apprehension of the nefarious offender.—Ch. town Gaz. 11th.

MONTREAL.—The Pilot says: "We are happy in being able to assure the public that the most entire harmony exists between the authorities, civil and military. The Commandant-in-Chief has spent the last two nights in traversing the City about, visiting and inspecting the military posts. The Mayor has made such arrangements as will enable the police to put down promptly any attempt to disturb the peace. The citizens of Montreal, and the country at large, may depend that rioting will be suppressed quite qui coute." The same paper says that the most stringent measures have been adopted, to prevent further outrages, and punish the rioters.

Mr. Hincks has negotiated a loan of £100,000 in London for public works in Canada, and is expected to succeed in obtaining the whole half million required.

THE ST. LAWRENCE.—Captain Bayfield, an

English officer, has been for 20 years engaged in surveying the St. Lawrence River, from the gulf to the head of Lake Superior, and is still at the same work. He says there are 22,000 islands in this river and the eastern waters of Lake Huron.

The R. M. Steamer Cal. Lewis, arrived about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. We have space only for the following items.

Hay.—The steamer's crew, mostly work at Halifax. Six men who had held high offices under the government, have been sent to the Penitentiary, and 17 others were saved from a similar fate only thro' the interference of the Eng-lish and American Consuls.

CHILDERA REPORT, BOSTON.—For the 24 hours ending at noon today, 11th inst., 16 deaths, viz: City proper, (including 2 at the Childera Hospital,) 11; Deer Island, 4; Lunatic Hospital, 1. All the victims were foreigners or children of foreigners.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last, letters on business have been received from Rev. J. Narraway, Rev. W. Wilson (with remittance), Rev. J. F. Bent, Rev. J. McMurry, Rev. J. V. Jost (with remittance), Rev. R. A. Chesley, Rev. W. C. Beals, Rev. G. W. Tuttle (with remittance by private hand received), Rev. E. Evans. Also from Rev. J. Snowball, Rev. J. Brewster, Rev. J. England, and Rev. E. Brattle; of the Newfoundland District.—Directions given with respect to Papers shall be attended to.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have space only this week for a general notice to our Correspondents, who we are happy to find are increasing, assuring them that we shall dispose of their favours as early as possible.

We should be pleased to hear from all our Brethren in Newfoundland District respecting THE WESLEYAN. We return thanks to those of them who have so promptly responded to our call. Let all the Brethren in all these Districts give The Wesleyan another start. Some in our own are doing nobly.

TO AGENTS.

Agents sending in names of new subscribers will please say whether the papers are wanted from the beginning of new series. If not mentioned, we shall send from No. 1.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday morning at the Wesleyan Chapel, (German street), by the Rev. Richard Knight, A. M., Mr. Thomas Harrison, of Boston, to Miss Margaret Westcott, of St. John, N. B.

In Trinity Church, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Wm. T. H. Editor and Proprietor of the New Brunswick Echo, to Mary E., daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Bailey, of St. John, N. B.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS. Saturday—Steamer Canada, Jenkins, New York; large Heaton, Mosher, Glasgow; brig Mary, Concord, Philadelphia 5 days;—G. H. Starr.

Sunday—Steamer Osprey, Bermuda, 31-2 days; Steamer Falcon, Coblen, St. John's F. F., 31-2 days, 11-2 days from Sydney.

Monday—Brig, Halifax, Lybalt, 43 days and 19 hours from Boston, to B. Water & Co.—8 Colon and 6 Steamer Passengers; brig Vixen, Lancaster, Boston, to Sable and Twining; brig Scotia, Piquets, 28 days from Liverpool to T. Bolton; R. M. Steamer Europa, Lott, Liverpool.

Tuesday—Schrs. Aldebaran, Banks, Baltimore, brig Emma Adeline, Cronin, Lobsenz or near Emily, O'Brien, Cochrane, Wellington, Albert, St. John, N. B., bound to Scotland, spring-adeck, put in for repairs; schrs. New Messenger, Sarsman, Miramichi schrs. Shack, Allen, St. Ann; schrs. Henry Goldsmith, Annapolis.

Wednesday—Schrs. Parker, Gosport, Annapolis, Newfound, Providence, Bages, St. George's Bay, John Elizabeth, Montreal, 10 days from New York, bound to St. John's, N. B.; schrs. Gaynor, Godfrey, from Toledo, St. John, via Quebec; schrs. St. Lawrence, Montreal; schrs. Margaret Ann, Thomas, Arichat; Seaflower, Halifax, do.

Thursday—Schrs. Melvay, Belmont, New York; Prince Henry, Dunbar, N. York; Commerce, Concord, St. George's Bay; H. J. brig Percan, Com. Paton, Portsmouth, 23 days—with despatches for the Admiral.

MEMORANDA.

Boston, 2nd—Arr. schrs. Swift, Halifax, 29 days. New York 31st—Arr. brig Tweed, Hall, Kingston, 29 days. 1st, schrs. Broadway, Belmont, Halifax, 29 days. 2nd, schrs. 26 13, brig, 56, schrs. Casport, York, 13 days from Halifax, 14 Dec. 1st.

Kingston, 6th ult—Arrived schrs. Barker, Cronan, H. 14th, 23 days; schrs. 12th for Halifax, 17th—Arr. schrs. Susan, Boston, Halifax, 23 days.

Montreal, 6th—Arr. brig Pomona, Smith, Halifax, 27 days. 16th—Arr. brig Pomona, Smith, Halifax, 27 days. 17th—Arr. brig Swallow, Halifax, 33 days.

Kingston, 21st—Arr. schrs. Eliza, Halifax, 27 days. Truro, 21st—Schrs. Enterprise, Dublin, to sail 23d for St. Thomas, with part of outward cargo. 11th—brig Humming Bird, 27 days from Halifax. Barbours, 5th—Arr. schrs. Allan, McDonald, Halifax, 25 days. Gibraltar 8th—Arr. brig Avon, Halifax.

A CARD.

MISS SMITH begs leave respectfully to notify her friends and the public that she has removed her Book and Stationery Establishment, to the Shop (No. 153.) lately occupied by Mrs. Doane, in Water St. Street, one door north of Mr. Fraxer's Book-Store, and invites attention to her present Stock, which she will sell at reduced prices. September 15.

NOTICE.

JOHN D. NASH

WOULD give notice to his friends and the public, that he still continues in the Auctioneer & Commission Business, and will be glad, particularly, to attend to sales on the wharf, or out-door & Household Sales of Furniture, &c. &c.; Also to attend to the buying and selling of Stocks, Bills of Exchange and every description of Goods for parties at a very moderate charge, (and would take this opportunity to say to all who may have demands against the firm of Tremain & Nash, that he will attend to sales of any descriptions for such and allow four fifths of the commission to go to the Credit of the firm.)

He will still continue at the old Stand No. 12, Duke Street, having 2 large Lofts, and a good Cellar, he will be glad to take in Storage at a moderate rate; could take in a few Tons Screwed Hay, for a short time.

Parties sending goods to him for Sale may depend upon the proceeds being paid over without any unnecessary delay. W 2m. August 31

Water! Water! Pure Water!

From the Lake running through our City.

WASHING, WRINGING & MANGLING MACHINES.

ALL thorough Housekeepers should have one of these first rate improved Patent Washing, Wringing and Mangling Machines, in their Laundry. They have long since been tested and proved to be a good and useful article, combining in economy the saving of Soap, Labour and Fuel, and less wear and tear of articles, than when washed by the hand. This machine will wash large articles, such as Blankets, Flannels, &c., in a very short space of time, superior to anything of the kind done by the hand, being enabled to use boiling water, or water so hot, that is impossible for hands to work in; it softens, opens the grain, and falls out the wool, and is made nearly dry by passing through the wringing machine. This machine will Mangle all kinds of articles, such as Table Linens, Toweling, Sheetings, and all other articles as done by the old Mangle; can be used at any time without troubling over the fire in heating and ironing this hot weather. The Machine occupies very little room, not more than two barrels.

Also—Two or three small Patent CHURCHES on hand, and a very superior Patent Closer Press. Terms—Cash on delivery. Apply to H. G. HILL, No. 9, Brunswick Street.

N. B.—Parties wishing to secure a good substantial article, had better call in time, as there are only a few left. Sep. 6.

"Star Life Assurance Company."

OF LONDON.

THE AGENCY of this Company has been established in this Province about three years, and has made some progress, and up to the present time, without a claim being made upon it. The Directors have recently instructed the Agent to allow persons insuring for the whole term of Life, to pay one half the premium for the first five years, and give a note bearing interest, for the remaining half, upon the same condition as the National Loan Fund Association. As the proportion of profits divided among the Policy holders, with participation, is greater in this than any other Company—being 50 per cent—it therefore recommends itself to the favourable consideration of all persons intending to insure, the rates being as low as in any other Company. If persons would give the subject of Life Assurance their serious consideration, they would be convinced that it is the very best investment to be formed for a moderate annual sum of money, for the benefit of their families after they are taken from them. The attention of heads of families in this Province generally, and those of Westergans in particular, is earnestly invited to this subject, and while the increasing of Health is enjoyed, to call upon the Agent of the "STAR" Association for admission into the Society; who will furnish all necessary blanks and give every information requisite at his office in Jerusalem Warehouse, Holles Street.

DANIEL STARR, Agent

Cedar Posts.

THE Subscriber has always on hand, very superior CEDAR POSTS, the very best material in the world for fencing, and will save the expense and trouble of renewing for very many years. Sept. 5. (W & A) H. G. HILL.

To Let.

And possession given on the 1st day of Novr. THAT very desirable and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, now in the occupation of the Rev Mr. Forrester, in Victoria Terrace, Holles Street, adjoining the Dwelling House of Benjamin E. Black, Esq. Apply to H. G. HILL, Architect, No. 9, Brunswick St.

For Sale.

126 Tons Dimension, Spruce and Pine TIMBER 10x10, 9x9 and 8x8 inches Square, at Cut by a Wharf. Low for Cash. Apply to H. G. HILL. Sept. 5. (W & A) H. G. HILL.

