







lowing is the Report of the G. W. P. presented at that meeting and ordered to be printed:—

Grand Worthy Brothers.—It is pleasing to me to be able to report that our Order, as far as it has been fairly tested, continues to answer the expectations of its most sanguine friends. It is to be supposed that a crusade like ours will meet with some reverses, and that our advancement will sometimes be interrupted; but we are not without evidence that our association has within it the elements of stability far above any other Temperance organization that has yet existed. In these Provinces the cause maintains its interest, and advances with firm and steady step. Our growth has been rapid, and our successes highly encouraging; nor have we had any reason for despondency; but on the contrary may confidently look for the accomplishment of a vastly greater amount of good. Our organization is well fitted for extended, combined and energetic action; and if we are but true to our pledged principles, and our efforts wisely directed, public opinion shall be heard yet more loudly in our favour, and our influence shall be brought to bear in such a way, as that all in our land, who may be connected with the manufacture of, or traffic in strong drink, or who are in any way the enemies of our cause, shall see and feel that they occupy a disreputable position, and one which they must abandon.

The severe pressure of the times, having been felt very seriously in various parts of the Province, has operated much against the prosperity of many of our Divisions; but we hope that a brighter day is dawning in this respect, and that by the blessing of a bounteous Providence, this hindrance to our advancement will ere long be greatly diminished.

We would very strongly urge upon Divisions thus circumstanced, the propriety of adopting in their Bye Laws, the alterations with regard to benefits, suggested at our last quarterly session, together with such other means as may be prudently acted upon, in the case of those, otherwise good members, who have been unable to pay up their dues. By the adoption of the measures which are now constitutionally within our reach, (see Journal of 6th Sess. Nat. Div.) there is no Division that may not keep its finances in a safe and healthy state.

In the opinion of our most judicious brethren, some of our Divisions by restricting their proceedings to mere routine business, and by occupying their attention with questions of comparative utility, have thereby lessened their usefulness; but experience, I trust, is now teaching them a wiser course. Subjects that are unnecessary and unprofitable should be avoided, and the great objects of our association be kept prominently in view; then our Division-rooms will be, as they are intended to be, training schools for our young men, fitting them for aggressive warfare upon the ranks of our opponents, and preparing them for general usefulness in life.

Prudent but earnest means should be employed to enlist the sympathy of the influential, more generally, in our favour, and to bring into union with us those, who from their position in society, might become mighty for good. But we must not forget that our cause is "the cause of all mankind," and that we should aim to engage the co-operation of all classes, and especially the young men of our land, of whatever grade of society; taking care at the same time to keep from our fellowship the vicious and unprincipled, and any who would be likely to prove troublesome members; for nothing is more essential to our success, than the maintenance of peace and good order.

We might with great propriety avail ourselves more largely of the advantages to be derived from the circulation of suitable Temperance tracts; and as another matter very nearly allied to this, but one perhaps more likely to prove extensively and continuously beneficial, we ought now to consider the feasibility of getting into operation an efficient Temperance Paper. The advantages of such a periodical are obvious, and as the Gazette lately published at Yarmouth has ceased to exist it is for us to enquire if a well-conducted organ for our body, is not absolutely necessary to our prosperity; and is it not possible at our present session, without any great risk, to adopt measures for the immediate establishment of such a Paper? I strongly hope that we shall see our way clear to enter upon this object with spirit, and with a prospect of success.

It is also desirable for us to enquire if a suitable person could not be obtained to visit all our Divisions as our agent, during the ensuing autumn. This, if it could be accomplished, would be a measure calculated to be of great advantage, tending very much to strengthen and extend our principles.

We are not, with some others, to imagine, that our mission as an order is nearly fulfilled. A great work yet remains to be done—a work which it is the purpose of Heaven to have accomplished, and one in which we are well fitted to labour. It remains for ourselves to say whether we shall bravely share in the honours and reward of being greatly instrumental in its accomplishment. If we fail in our duty and shrink from the toil and the battle, Providence will raise up others, who, by faithfulnes to the trust reposed in them, will reap a golden harvest and enjoy the fruits of victory. Let us not weary in well-doing.

or cowards, and then, by the blessing of God upon our judicious, combined, benevolent, courageous and persevering effort, the world, in due time, shall be redeemed from the terrible evils of strong drink.

J. McMURRAY, G. W. P.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, August 16, 1856.

INDEBTEDNESS OF SOCIETY TO RELIGION.

It had been the constant boast of infidels, that their system, more liberal and generous than Christianity, needed but to be tried to produce an immense accession to human happiness; and Christian nations, careless and supine, retaining little of religion but the profession, and distrustful with its restraints, lent a favourable ear to these pretensions. God permitted the trial to be made. In one country, and that the centre of Christendom, revelation underwent a total eclipse, while atheism, performing on a darkened theatre its strange and fearful tragedy, confounded the first elements of society, blended every age, rank, and sex in indiscriminate proscription and massacre, and convulsed all Europe to its centre—that the imperishable memorial of these events might teach the last generations of mankind to consider religion as the pillar of society, the safeguard of nations, the parent of social order, which alone has power to curb the fury of the passions, and secure to every one his rights—to the laborious the reward of their industry, to the rich the enjoyment of their wealth, to nobles the preservation of their honours, and to princes the stability of their thrones.—Robert Hall.

Never were truer sentiments uttered than those of the eloquent and illustrious HALL which we have placed at the head of this article. The obligations of society to the Christian religion are exhibited with a strength and felicity of language which challenge our consent and admiration. Had it not been for the potent, subduing and restraining influence which the christian revelation has exercised, our own beloved country would have afforded a parallel to France during the reign of Terror, when massacre reared its crimson beak, and an unbridled license was given to the indulgence of the foulest passions of our fallen nature. That bloody scene in French history should never be forgotten, nor the principles which led to its performance. It exhibits infidelity in its true character, and teaches in the most impressive manner the value to be attached to the establishment, and recognition, and practical influence of religious truth and Christian principle. This important lesson is taught also by the history of other nations. Why are purely heathen lands stained with human blood, and marked by the universal prevalence of cruelty, deceit, falsehood, insecurity of life and property, and of every vice which human depravity can originate, and which can make men odious and society a source of unmingled evil? The sole reason is to be found in the absence of the light, and truth, and sanctifying power of Christianity, with its accompanying code of morals, as a remedial system, designed for the spiritual regeneration of our race, and clothed with celestial energy to control and purify the heart and transform and direct the life. Civilization is not there, because Christianity is not there. Introduce the Christian religion, and its light extend, and immediately we shall spring up and flourish the people that a benighted, the people that bear the character of man, and all the advantages which render the mind of human beings in social and civil compact safe, happy, and useful.

The experiment here made, has been made, though on a comparatively limited scale, and true to its divine character, and faithful to its morally transforming principles. Christianity has achieved amid heathen populations signal victories over superstition, error, sin, and every debasing vice; and whilst elevating individual character, and calling into existence various principles, it has, to an extent, impressed its civilizing qualities on the surrounding society. To the actuality of these happy results, our little and disinterested witnesses have borne an honorable testimony, thereby depriving of all force the unfounded plea of the sceptic, that these instances of moral change, and redemption from gross darkness, exist only in the imaginations of deluded Missionaries, and are only the fruits of a fiction of a being, not deserved things.

These facts being incontrovertible, we may form a clear idea of the obligations under which civilized portions of the world are placed to spiritual Christianity. From this source has emanated every blessing which we now enjoy.

virtue we esteem, every blessing we appreciate, every good gift we enjoy. It has secured stability to the throne and liberty to the subject. It has given rise to innumerable charities, and adorned our land with Institutions for the instruction of the ignorant, the relief of the distressed, and support of the poor and afflicted. It has established the pulpit, from which, as a centre, has issued a moral and gracious influence, extending its benign and salutary power to an enlarged circumference, embracing in its ample sweep thousands and millions of our fellow men, thus promoting interests dearer than life and as lasting as eternity. With the existence and operations of the christian religion, the present and future well-being of society is bound up. It therefore deserves the respect of every person desirous of the elevation of his country and of the world in civilization, in arts and sciences, in liberty and power, in morals and virtues.

With these views we can but deprecate the flippant and oft-repeated references to christian, God-fearing men, under the offensive and irrelevant cognomination of *sectarians* and *bigots*, and to their enlightened, christian, and patriotic efforts to do good to the young, as well as to those further advanced in life, under the equally stigmatizing representations of them as the acts of *bigotry* and *sectarianism*. Whatever may be thought, and whatever may be said to the contrary, we know, in respect to many of the accused, they are not bigots, nor are they influenced by narrow, contracted, or illiberal principles.—They take strong views of the necessity and advantages of Christian principle—but no stronger than the Word of God, which they hold as their supreme directory, imperatively demands. They believe that in all the transactions of life, in all educational processes, in all relaxations from severer duties, they should have regard to the spirit and requirements of the religion of Christ, in the continuance and universal spread of which, they are convinced the world's happiness and safety mainly depend. In so judging and in so acting, they cannot admit that they are influenced by mere caprice or prejudice; or that they can innocently allow the judgments of others, who take different views and pursue an opposite course, to be their guide; nor can they consent to lower the divine standard of enjoined duty to correspond with the opinions of any person or persons whatsoever, but they, the rather, feel it obligatory on them to endeavour to raise these to the level of that loftier standard. From aliquity of moral vision or from defectiveness of the recognized rule of action, some may fail to perceive and to feel the restraining claims of an enlightened conscience, and the supremacy of divine law—a condition of mind which, in every instance, should be regarded as a matter greatly to be deplored, and if it be made a cause of irreverence and unbecoming boasting, or be construed into a supposed justifiable reason for the impudencies of the media and actions of hoarse, stepsons and useful men. With the latter, the dates of our conscience, illuminated by that Word "the entrance of which is daylight," and which requires unreserved challenges, and a paramount to all other considerations, and under deep and realizing consideration of the past iniquities, and future hopes of society, is the penitently and fully imbedded in the Sacred Scriptures, as fully exhibited in the former part of this article, they must, and will, seek to pervade every department of life with the principles of that religion, believing it to be the only sure and safe foundation on which the superstructure of personal and social happiness, and real nobility can be erected. To every assiduous we say in the language of the Apostle:—What then should we stand for? To His own master be standeth or falleth!

WILL IT APPLY?

We find the following anecdote of "OLD FATHER MORRIS," an American Minister, which we give on the authority of Mrs. H. Stone, a Contributor to the *Lady's Post*—

He had noticed a falling out in his Unit. circle, which had become painful, and on a certain occasion he had taken the opportunity to address a letter to the members of the Conference Meeting, to tell a story of the "Old Father's" Meeting which the disciples could not after the resurrection.

But Thomas was not with them, and the old man, in a sorrowful voice, "Why! what could keep Thomas away?" "Perhaps," said he, "he is absent at some of the backward meetings." The members of the Conference were silent.

and I'm to make the first prayer, and I'm to be looking at some of the farmers. Thomas had had a party, Thomas had had a party, and I thought he could not come in his old coat. Thomas was not significantly standing, and I thought what Thomas lost, for in the middle of the meeting the Lord Jesus came and stood among them! How sorry Thomas must have been! This representation served to fill the vacant seat for some time to come.

SUCCESS TO THE CONTEMPLATED RAILWAY.

Our readers will be gratified at the intelligence that the decision of the Convention at Portland, Maine, has been favourable to the establishment of the Railway from Halifax to Amherst, and thence through New Brunswick to the United States, thus forming an uninterrupted line of communication from this city to the Southern States of America, and also meeting, and joining, with, lines reaching to Canada. All that is now required to realise this stupendous object, is public spirit, liberal aid, and immediate action. We hope these will not be wanting on the part of British Provincialists, but that by their doing they will prove themselves worthy of the stock from which they have sprung, and not at all behind their enterprising neighbours. We may now cherish the well grounded expectation that a brighter day is about to dawn on the destinies of these noble provinces. If not wanting to ourselves, we shall soon have an opportunity of developing more fully than ever has yet been done the unbounded resources of these parts of the British Empire, and giving a practical demonstration that the sons of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are capable of forming wise and useful projects, and pushing them to a successful issue. The route having been decided upon, we need not say that it would now be most unseemly to throw impediments in the way, by indulging in petty jealousies. Lesser interests should yield to the greater. All should unite in vigorous action, remembering the adage, united we stand, divided we fall. Our earnest wish is, that this project so full of promise, may meet with no countervailing impulses, but that it may be speedily crowned with all that success, which its most ardent promoters can possibly desire. We deem the movement on this subject so important as to justify our devoting considerable of our available space on the last page, to the published accounts of the business of the Convention and the Resolutions passed thereat, to which we will great pleasure refer our readers.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

With a feasible object, a good plan, judicious means, *unshakable perseverance*, is requisite to ensure success in any undertaking. Instead of writing an Essay to prove our position, we record the following fact, which speaks for itself and may carry conviction to every mind.—A carpenter who was observed carefully planning a house that was intended for the country, neighbours, on being asked why he took so much pains with the work, answered that he was making it smooth and pleasant against the time when he should himself take his seat upon it. The parable here has to be achieved. Perseverance must come all obstacles, and the object of his life be realised. We commend this example to the imitation of the youth whose lesson leaves with the strong desire to occupy a useful and honorable position among his fellow-men.—*Christianian*

HALIFAX WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOL.

It will be seen by an advertisement in yesterday's paper that the HALIFAX WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOL will re-open on the 15th inst. The course of instruction is adapted to ground the pupils in the rudiments of an English, as well as to secure their advancement in the higher branches of liberal Education. Mr. REED, the well-patronised Master, has, we understand, given great satisfaction to the parents of the scholars, who have already patronised him; and we have reason to believe that no effort will be spared to render this institution as efficient as any other of the same class in this City. The school has centred the best students at various dependent schools, though, in the management of a Board of Trustees belonging to the Wesleyan Society, there is nothing at an excessive or oppressive character in its rules or regulations. It is situated in a very convenient locality, and is well adapted for the purpose.

The Young Men's Wesleyan Academy.

The Young Men's Wesleyan Academy, which was opened on the 1st of August, has had a very successful commencement. The number of students who have enrolled themselves, is very large, and the progress made by them, is highly creditable. The Academy is situated in a beautiful location, and is well adapted for the purpose. The course of instruction is adapted to the wants of the students, and is highly interesting. The Academy is a very valuable institution, and we have no doubt that it will continue to prosper.

From all that we learn of the Institution, we are fully authorised in giving it as our opinion that it is *well managed and well conducted* in all its departments. Its Board of Instruction is well made up of well qualified, industrious teachers, several of whom have already no small reputation in the honourable, though arduous profession to which they are earnestly and successfully devoting themselves.

The position of the Institution is in its favour, the estimation of parents and guardians, anxious to remove their sons and wards from the exposure incident to a city or town residence. We hope for the sake of the country, and for the sake of those immediately interested in the educational establishments of the Province, that the thirst for knowledge may soon be satisfied, that all such establishments, from the humblest common school in the most distant settlement, to our College at Falmouth, shall be crowded. We are sure that the early development of the *natural gifts* of our youth—*St. J. C. C.*

The very liberal donation of FERRY TO the cause, made by the Messrs. REED & CO. will be a great boon to the new Wesleyan College. The spirit of the liberal contribution, made by the Messrs. REED & CO. is highly commendable.

Methodism in Canada.

We find the following notice in the *Halifax Express* of the 10th inst. It will be seen that the accomplished Editor, Dr. H. Stone, has been elected to the office of Moderator in the Canadian division of the Wesleyan Society. The notice is as follows:—The Wesleyan Society in Canada, at their annual conference, held at the city of Halifax, on the 10th inst., elected Dr. H. Stone, Moderator. The Wesleyan Society in Canada, at their annual conference, held at the city of Halifax, on the 10th inst., elected Dr. H. Stone, Moderator. The Wesleyan Society in Canada, at their annual conference, held at the city of Halifax, on the 10th inst., elected Dr. H. Stone, Moderator.

make the first preparation for the coming of some of the farmers. Thomas's beard was long, or perhaps it was a part of his dress. He could not come in his old coat, and he had to buy a new one. He was not at all comfortable in the new one, and he was not at all comfortable in the old one. He was not at all comfortable in the new one, and he was not at all comfortable in the old one. He was not at all comfortable in the new one, and he was not at all comfortable in the old one.

**TO THE CONTEMPLATED RAILWAY.**  
 The friends of the contemplated railway will be gratified at the intelligence of the Convention at Portland. It has been favourable to the establishment of a line from Halifax to Amherst, and from Amherst to New Brunswick, and from New Brunswick to the United States, forming an uninterrupted line of communication from this city to the Southern States, and also meeting, and joining, reaching to Canada. All that is now to be done is to secure the necessary capital, liberal aid, and immediate action. These will not be wanting on the part of the Provincialists, but that by their aid they have sprung, and not at all late, enterprising neighbours. We may say that the well-grounded expectation that day is about to dawn on the destinies of the Province. If not wanting to ourselves, we shall soon have an opportunity of doing more fully than ever has yet been done, and giving a practical demonstration of the sons of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are capable of forming wise and useful, and pushing them to a successful issue. We have been decided upon, we say that it would now be most unwise to impede in the way, by indulging in lesser interests should yield. All should unite in vigorous action, and giving a practical demonstration of the sons of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are capable of forming wise and useful, and pushing them to a successful issue. We have been decided upon, we say that it would now be most unwise to impede in the way, by indulging in lesser interests should yield. All should unite in vigorous action, and giving a practical demonstration of the sons of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are capable of forming wise and useful, and pushing them to a successful issue.

**Methodism in Canada.**  
 The following notice in the *London Repository* will be remembered by the accomplished Editor, Dr. T. F. Johnson, in Toronto a few weeks ago. It is a notice of the progress of Methodism in the Province of Ontario, and is a very interesting and valuable contribution to the history of the denomination in this country. It is a notice of the progress of Methodism in the Province of Ontario, and is a very interesting and valuable contribution to the history of the denomination in this country. It is a notice of the progress of Methodism in the Province of Ontario, and is a very interesting and valuable contribution to the history of the denomination in this country.

**Kensington Tea-Party.**  
 The Thirtieth Anniversary of the Christian Wesleyan Sabbath School, was held at Kensington on Tuesday last, and was free to all who wished to attend. The occasion was a very interesting and profitable one, and was attended by a large number of friends. The occasion was a very interesting and profitable one, and was attended by a large number of friends. The occasion was a very interesting and profitable one, and was attended by a large number of friends.

**Italy.**  
 The French fleet sailed from Naples on the 13th. The Neapolitan Ministry had received despatches from his sovereign requesting him to declare to the Spanish Government that the marriage of the Count de Montemolin with a princess of Naples had no political meaning, and it was a mere family affair. The last accounts from Bulgaria represent that the insurgents had dispersed even before the arrival of the imperial troops sent to chastise them. Letters from Trebizond of the 3rd announce the surprise and defeat of a large body of Russians, by Shamil, in Daghestan, Circassia. A letter from Sonkhoum stated that Amin Bey, the brother-in-law of Shamil Bey, was actively stirring up the Circassians to revolt.

**Russia and Austria.**  
 The treaty between Austria and Russia respecting the navigation of the Danube, which is nearly expired, is not to be renewed, but a union of many other powers is to be substituted for it. Austrian ships will, however, be permitted as formerly, to navigate the mouth of the Danube on payment of the usual expenses. The plan of a line from Rutschuk, or Silistria, to Castend, consequently the removal of the mouth of the Danube into Turkey is now under discussion in the department of the Minister of Trade.

**THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.**  
 A feasible object, a good plan, patient and untiring perseverance, is requisite to success in any undertaking. Instead of an Essay to prove our position, we follow the fact which speaks for itself. Every conviction to every mind—A man who was observed carefully playing a rat was intended for the country, never asking why he took so much to the work, answered that he was making his mind pleasant against the time when he would take his seat upon it. The rat had to be driven. Persistence, industry, and the object of this life. We commend this example to the youth whose lesson leaves with a desire to occupy a useful and honorable station among his fellow-men.

**HALLOW WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOL.**  
 It will be seen by an advertisement in our paper that the HALLOW WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOL will reopen on the 15th inst. The course of instruction is adapted to ground the pupils in the elements of an English, as well as to secure advancement in the higher branches of Education. Mr. REEL, the well-qualified teacher, has, we understand, given great satisfaction to the parents of the scholars, who have patronised him, and we have reason to believe that no effort will be spared to render this institution as efficient as any other of the kind in this City. The school has secured the aid of various denominations, and the management of a Board of Trustees belonging to the Wesleyan Church is in the hands of an experienced and energetic manager in its rules or regulations. It is a school of the highest order, and we have no doubt that it will be a great blessing to the community.

**Summary of News.**  
 BY THE R. M. STEAMER.  
 The following is a summary of the news received from the R. M. Steamer, which arrived in Halifax on the 10th inst. The news is of a very interesting and profitable nature, and is a very valuable contribution to the history of the denomination in this country. It is a notice of the progress of Methodism in the Province of Ontario, and is a very interesting and valuable contribution to the history of the denomination in this country.

**Spain.**  
 The journal of the 16th states that the *Laurea* has been seized for an article on the police system, and Gen. Pavia, the proprietor of the journal, has been arrested and sent off to the Canary Islands. Several priests have been arrested, charged with being engaged in a Carlist conspiracy. The *Genoa* publishes a decree, imposing additional restrictions on the press.

**India & China.**  
 The news from India is of a very interesting and profitable nature, and is a very valuable contribution to the history of the denomination in this country. It is a notice of the progress of Methodism in the Province of Ontario, and is a very interesting and valuable contribution to the history of the denomination in this country.





