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## Poetry.

### THE CROWN OF LIFE.

There's a crown for the monarch, a jewelled crown—  
And many a ray from its wreath streams down,  
Of an iris hue from a thousand gems,  
That are woven in flowers on golden stems;  
They have rifled the depths of Golconda's mine,  
They have stolen the pearl from the ocean's brine;  
But the rarest gem and the finest gold,  
On a brow of care, lies heavy and cold.

There's a crown for the victor of lotus-flowers,  
Braided with myrtle of tropical bowers;  
The golden hearts of the nymphs gleam  
From the snowy bells, with a mellow beam;  
They have stripped the breast of the sacred Nile,  
They have ravished the bowers of the vine-clad vale.

But the fairest flower in the sacred flood,  
And the vine must fade on a brow of blood.  
There's a crown for the poet, a wreath of bay—  
A tribute of praise to his thrilling lay:  
The amaranth twines with the laurel bough,  
And seeks repose on his pensive brow.  
They have searched in the depths of Italy's groves,  
To find out the chaplet a poet loves;  
But a fadeless wreath in vain they've sought—  
All water away on a brow of thought.

There's a crown for the Christian, a crown of life,  
Gained in the issues of a bloodless strife:  
'Tis a halo of hope, and joy, and love,  
Brightened by sunbeams from a fountain above.  
They've gathered its light from sources afar,  
From the seraphim's eye and Bethlehem's star:  
And the flow of its light will ever increase,  
For a Christian's brow is a brow of peace.  
—Zion's Herald.

## Christian Miscellany.

We need a better acquaintance with the thoughts and reasonings of pure and lofty minds.—*Dr. Napier.*

### Have a Place for Prayer.

We do not need to enter the closet to find the Lord. He is ever near to us.—  
But we enter in order to escape distractions, and in order to regain those associations, and, it may be, to surround ourselves with those mementoes, which we formerly found helped to our prayers. One who has great powers of abstraction may take refuge from surrounding bustle in the depths of his own spirit, and pass along the crowded streets in the perpetual hermitage of his own self-seclusion, undiverted and undistracted by all that is whirling round him.—  
But few indeed have this talent of inward sequestration—this power to make a closet of themselves; and, in order to find for their thoughts a peaceful sanctuary, they must find for their persons a tranquil asylum. It little matters where or what it is. Isaac went out into the field, and Jacob plied his night-long prayer beside the running brook. Abraham planted a grove, and, in the cool shadow of his oaks, at Beersheba, he called on the name of the Lord. Abraham's servant knelt down beside his camel; and it would appear from some of his psalms, that a cave, a mountain fastness, or cavern in the rocks, was David's frequent oratory. Peter had chosen for his place of prayer the quiet and airy roof of his seaside lodging, when the messenger of Cornelius found him. It would seem that the open air—the noiseless amplitude of the "solitary place"—the hill-side, with the stars above, and the shadowy world below—the fragrant stillness of the garden when evening had dismissed the labourers, were where the Man of sorrows loved to pray.

It was in the old church of Ayr that John Welsh was wont, all alone, to wrestle with the angel of the covenant; and we have stood in the wild rock-cleft where Peder found frequent refuge from his persecutors, and whence he caused his cry to ascend "unto the Lord in distress." It does not

need four walls and a bolted door to make a place of prayer. Retirement, and silence, and a sequestered spirit will create it anywhere. By the shore of the sounding sea—in the depths of the forest—in the remoteness of the green and sunny upland, or the balmy peacefulness of the garden bower—nay, amidst the dust of the dingy ware-room, or the cobwebs of the owl waited barn, in the jolting corner of the crowded stage, or the unnoticed nook of the travellers' room, you have only to shut your eyes, and exclude your spirit, and you have created a closet there. It is a closet wherever the soul finds itself alone with God.

### Grounds of Substantial Peace.

Let the world be as valuable as it will, yet something else is wanted to give peace to the mind, something that can calm the fears and raise the hopes for futurity; and this nothing but religion can do, which entitles us to His protection, before whom things past, present, and to come bow down and obey. If we have the assurance of his love and favour to us, nothing can disturb us; we stand upon a rock against which the winds and waves may spend their fury, but shall spend it in vain; for it is immovable. The very circumstances which give terror to the worldly man, and fill his breast with horror, will give ease and comfort to the pious. When he thinks of the shortness of his life, and the speedy account he must give to God, his blood retires to his heart, and hardly there maintains its post; but when the good man's thoughts are so fixed, his heart springs with joy, and all his hopes begin to bloom: the prospect of that blessed day so fills his mind, and engages all his thought, that he is lost in pleasure and delight, and forgets all the pains and calamities of life. Not the tyrant's frown, nor the executioner who waits for blood, can rob him of his peace: he looks on them as Messengers sent by Providence to deliver him from his pain, and to carry him to the haven of his rest, where his soul longs to be.—  
This, this only was the art by which saints and martyrs overcame the world, and looked upon racks and gibbets, and every form of death, but as so many doors opening into the kingdom of rest and glory. By the same art still do good men triumph under all the trials of fortune; by this they preserve their peace in their latest hours, and resign with joy their spirits into His hand who gave them.—*Bishop Sherlock.*

### Moral Daguerreotypes.

One is struck with amazement at the endless variety of expression fixed by the sun, and every instant there may be a new one. Now, there is a moral in all this. It shows what a record there may be, when we little think of it, of what we do, and what we are.

The sun takes our likenesses by the process of the Daguerreotype. No matter what the expression may be, there it is.—There is neither concealment nor flattery. The sun takes exactly what he finds. If it be beauty or deformity, a noble emotion or a vile one, it is all the same to this impartial painter. He will not heighten the one nor diminish the other, but brings out every feature, with every touch of character. All this without our intervention, at least without our will. There needs but to be given a face, and the sun will take it.

And what if this process were going on, invisibly to us, through some medium interposed in all nature? What if every play of emotion, every attitude, every design revealed in the countenance, every revelation, in fine, of the character in the face and deportment, were thus unalterably taken down, to be reproduced before us? What if every image of ourselves is kept, a copy of it, for the judgment? Suppose that a man could have his past being thus laid before himself in a succession of impressions, from childhood to manhood, and from man-

hood to old age, would any one find any difficulty in deciphering the whole character from such marks?

Nay, sometimes a man would need to have only a single expression of countenance brought before him, a single attitude, in order to wake up conscience, and throw open the door to a whole gallery of evil doings and feelings in his past existence. But such a series of Daguerreotypes will doubtless be among the materials in the book of judgment at the last day; and with more accuracy than that with which the most perfect series of maps or views present the face and scenery of a country, men will find their whole past being reproduced before them.—*Dr. Chace.*

### Biblical Pronouns.

Luther pronounced pronouns to be the sweetest and most consolatory expressions to be found in the word of God. What, in fact, more tenderly elevating than where the prophet Isaiah heralds peace and refreshing to the people of Israel? "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God." No longer the "Lord God, the Lord strong and mighty;" but "your God," and "my people." And how marked the difference, between saying, "The Lord is a shepherd," and "The Lord is my shepherd;" between the heathen, who acknowledges God as the Father of all things, and the ransomed of his well-beloved, who behold in the Lord, "Our Father which is in heaven;" between "the Lord will hear me when I call upon him," and "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

### "I am a Christian."

An officer riding in the streets of Peking (in China) dropped his purse. A poor man, who was a Christian, saw it fall, took it up, and ran after the officer to give it to him, but did not overtake him till he had reached his house. The officer, who was a heathen, asked him rather rudely what he wanted. "To restore the purse which you have lost," said the Christian. The officer, on seeing his purse, was much surprised and pleased; but he could not help inquiring why the poor man had brought it to him,—the custom of that country allowing people to keep what they found. "I am a Christian," said the poor man, "and my religion obliges me to do it."

### Walking by Light and Faith Contrasted.

We attain not to the measure of apostolic experience, because we walk not after the example of apostolic faith. The vigour and buoyancy of the Church's youth are gone,—the fresh morning dew of Pentecost is no more upon her branches,—she droops and languishes through unbelief. She hears the Gospel, but is not satisfied; as if faith came otherwise now than by hearing, she will not rest merely in the word of God.—Over and above it, she "repines a sign," she "seeks after wisdom."

We walk too much by sight, and therefore we walk in darkness at noonday. Let us shut our eyes and walk by faith, taking hold of God's hand stretched forth to us in the Word, so shall we see clearly even amidst the obscurity of midnight. Though we see not Christ, yet, if we believe in Him, we shall "rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory."

Instead of simply looking to the God of grace, and leaning on the Saviour's arm, we look round about us, and with nervous alarm scan the difficulties and dangers of our position.—Like Peter, we look at the winds and the waves, when we should be directing the eye of faith to Jesus. We stand, as it were, on the shore, like Israel, looking at the Egyptian army rushing down behind us, and the waves of the Red Sea rolling before.—We look,—therefore we stand still and tremble. Had we faith we would encourage ourselves in the Word of God, and go forward.

Walking by sight we can go along briskly, while the way is smooth; but no sooner have we come up to the breast of a sharp overhanging mountain, than we stop short, and scan its inaccessible heights with dismay. Faith, on the contrary, does not go briskly along merely when the way is smooth and easily trodden, but even when it finds a mountain of difficulty across its path, still strong in the Lord it presses forward,—it shrinks not back nor hesitates. The heart of Zerubbabel is in it, and it demands for itself right of way: "What art thou, O great mountain? before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain."

Christian brother, if you would go forward on your way rejoicing, pray to the Lord that He may increase your faith. "If thou canst believe, all things are possible unto him that believeth." But he, to whom all things are possible, what is he else but an almighty man? Only believe then, and you are almighty. Unbelief is weakness, for it is you alone: faith is omnipotence, for it is God and you together.—*English Presbyterian Messenger.*

### Awaking in Heaven.

A few years since a young man entered college with the purpose of preparing to preach the gospel. From the first day of his college life, it was manifest to all that his great object was to please God. He stood high as a scholar, and his influence as a Christian was felt throughout the institution. His teachers loved him, and indulged the most pleasing anticipations with respect to his future usefulness. But God saw fit to lay his afflictive hand upon him. Repeated attacks of bleeding at the lungs constrained him to relinquish his studies and his cherished purpose of becoming an ambassador of Christ. He submitted without a murmur, and engaged in secular employment. For a season, his health seemed to improve; but ere long, the bleeding returned, and it was plain that he must die. With the dew of his youth upon him, he looked into the open grave without fear and without complaint. His strong faith rendered him calm, and even rejoicing.—His strength failed rapidly, and the hour of his departure drew near. His friends were gathered around his bed, and received his parting counsels. He then requested them to unite with him in singing a hymn. With a clear, full voice he sang that beautiful hymn which has furnished consolation to so many wounded hearts—

"There is a fountain filled with blood."

When the hymn was finished, he said, "I am weary; I am going to sleep, and shall awake in heaven." He fell into a gentle slumber, and his spirit passed from earth.

Who is not ready to exclaim—"Let me die the death of the righteous, let my last end be like his!" But let us remember that in order to this, we must LIVE THE LIFE OF THE RIGHTEOUS.

### He Went About Doing Good.

This is the pattern for every Christian.—He is a counterfeit who does not strive to imitate it. The strength, the alacrity, the joy of the soul is connected with this imitation.—Religious people are heavy and mooping, and cast down, because they are idle and selfish. The active, benevolent spirit of watching for opportunities to do essential service to our fellow creatures, they often feel no more than the profane. What, then, avail doctrines believed to no good purpose? Usefulness is the very excellency of life. No man in the real church of Christ liveth unto himself. Every true Christian is a tree of righteousness, whose fruits are good and profitable unto men. He is glad to help and to comfort others. He is diligent and industrious. He speaks to edification, dwells in peace, and gentleness, and love. He reproves what is wrong by an excellent example, and recommends by his own practice what is pleasing to God.

Missionary Intelligence.

Chelsea Meeting.

An interesting Meeting of the Chelsea Branch of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was recently held in the Wesleyan Chapel of that town. The Speeches were excellent. We give the following extracts, as being worthy of especial consideration.

The Rev. Thomas Nightingale moved the following resolution:—"That, in the judgment of that meeting, the establishment and support of Mission Stations for the diffusion of religion and the light of truth in foreign countries, and especially for the conversion of the heathen world, is one of the most important duties of the Christian Church; and that, at the present period especially, the united energies of every man are required in order that the work may be carried on, not only without abatement, but with increased efficiency." The resolution directed attention to one particular point on which he would just say a few words. It stated that the present period, especially, demanded at their hands that their energies should be united, and their talents devoted, to the propagation of the Gospel in dark and distant lands. The present period! and what period was that? It was a period during which God had been chastizing the nations of the earth for their unfaithfulness. By his judgments he had been preparing for himself a way to where the ancient dragon lay. It was their duty to live up to the times; and what times they were! Since the days of Stephen and Paul, the martyrs,—of Knox, of Luther, and other reformers,—the Church had not seen such times as these. There did need to be giants in the camp of the Lord for there was no lack of them in the camp of the enemy. Some people imagined they could see nothing at all in passing events but a struggle between two opposing systems of politics, between the monarchical system and what was called the liberal system. But, they might depend upon it, the great strain of the battle lay emphatically between Christ and anti-Christ; between Christ and English lukewarmness, intemperance, and profligacy; between Christ and Irish, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Austrian, and Russian superstition; between Christ and Turkish Mahometanism; Hindoo idolatry, and Feejee cannibalism. He would take that and every opportunity for sounding the note of alarm. Let them seek the heart-cleansing baptism of the Holy Spirit, and they would be prepared for any and every emergency.

The Rev. Joseph Hargreaves seconded the resolution. He had no fear as to the issue of the contest to which his friend had just referred. It might be true that there were giants among those who opposed the truth. But if (said the reverend speaker) there be a Goliath with them, there is a David with us, and the God of David, and we need not fear. He was reminded, while addressing that meeting, of some peculiarities connected with that circuit. It was a peculiarity, and must be considered a privilege by all loyal people, that the Queen of England lived within the boundaries of the Circuit, and he believed that her Majesty was a friend of the Wesleyan Society and a member of the Church Missionary Society, being the first sovereign who had had that honour. Then, the National Exhibition of 1851 was, if not within, at least near the boundaries of the Circuit, an exhibition which had attracted the attention of the whole civilized world. But that society referred to an exhibition greater than that, and to objects more solemn. There was, besides these, another memorable point of attraction—a cardinal's hat had been lately imported into Westminster.—(laughter.)—and a new archbishop had been, or was to be, appointed by the venerable, liberal, and innocent man, Pope Pius. (Oh, oh!) But if the government of England could tolerate that anomaly, and if the people of England were prepared to submit to such a dishonour, to stain their national character, and violate those great principles of Protestantism which had made England what she was, and which alone could keep her in her present state of grandeur and elevation, then he would say, that every Christian Society in the country must

at once forget that they had any differences of opinion amongst them, and must rally around the one great point of union,—namely, that the man of sin should not take possession of England. (Great applause.) They must out-pray them, and out-preach them, and then they would out-live them, and show that Britons to Popery never would be slaves. (Renewed applause.)—He did not wonder at the conduct of Pope Pius. He remembered that he had but lately to run away from Rome; and why? Because the Italians had felt that the church by its galling power had reduced them to a state of the lowest degradation. Nor did he wonder at the conduct of the people after the slavery, the manacles, and the bonds that had been imposed on them, and after the exhibition of tyranny that had been displayed not only over the bodies but over the minds and spirits of men,—the greatest dishonour that could be put on mankind! After this he did not wonder that the Pope had to leave his tottering throne,—a throne which French bayonets could not render safe! (Cheers.) That throne could never be firmly established again for the people of Rome had heard that there was a Bible; and many of them had handled it. The light had poured in. The darkness of Popery was no longer an uninterrupted darkness, and what had the people found? They had found that Romanism, while it talked about the exhibition of the cross, put away the sacrifice; and that while it boasted of its power and unity, it exercised that power but to crush, and that unity to do mischief. They had found that religious liberty was a right to which they were entitled, and they were determined to have it. Why was England wanted by Rome? Because every country over which Rome held sway had been beggared as well as corrupted. What was there for her in the once beautiful plains of Italy? What was there for her in Spain, in France, and in Ireland? But in England there was beautiful ground which she had long coveted, and which, therefore, she now forsook, had parcelled out—and that in the nineteenth century! In the face of Protestantism; in the face of good old England she had dared to parcel out the country that God had glorified and honoured with Protestant truth. Just like some hungry animal that had climbed a tree and there remained feasting till every leaf was devoured and all was barrenness and death, and then came down and climbed another tree, so Popery struck the beauty from every tree on which it fed, and now sought another.—But, no, Protestantism would gather around it such a mighty phalanx that Popery should quake before it. Then brethren of all the churches would unite when the ark was in danger. The welfare of their common country was bound up in the cause, and they had no time to be quarrelling among themselves. God grant they might have less disposition to do so! He took encouragement from the fact that dark days and threatening appearances had generally preceded the grand development of God's power and love. Was it not so when Christianity first threw its beautiful light upon this frail world? Was it not so when the light of the reformation shed its glory on the nations which were till then enveloped in thick darkness? Was it not so when God raised up Wesley, and his noble coadjutors, to go forth through this country and rouse the slumbering church to her proper task of preaching the gospel to the people? But it might be said, that he was then addressing a Missionary Meeting. Well; the subject on which he spoke had to do with Missionary topics: for who were their greatest opponents? The Jesuits and the Priests, who went, not to toil and labour among the heathen; but went to destroy the fruits where the Wesleyan Missionaries had already laboured, and to spread a blight upon them. What was it they had most to fear? It was that those men should go into the heathen lands, and for the prayers which the Missionaries had taught, should give the people beads, and for the real cross which had been erected in the peoples' hearts should place images as unholier as the idols they had hitherto worshipped; so that it would become more difficult to win them from popery, than from heathenism itself.—They had to fear also, lest the struggles of parties for power should lead to a display

of liberality towards popery, which all would have to regret when alas! it would be too late. But let protestants be brought together in christian unity, and all would be safe. He should then have no fear for his cause, and none for his country. He believed that if the destroying angel were to light on this blessed land, with blastings on his wings, God would say, "Destroy her not; there is a blessing here."

Thou Island of beauty, thou star of the wave; May thy banner of crimson, for ages unfurled, Lead in triumph to war, and, in triumph to save; Dear England! the light and the hope of the world. (Cheers.)

The cause in which they were engaged had been blessed and honoured by God. There was the mark of approbation upon it in New Zealand, in the South Sea Islands, and on the Gold Coast of Africa, where there was a connexion of 60,000 natives in the Methodist Society. But that work had promoted the welfare of the church at home. There was a blessed re-action; for these Missionary efforts expanded our own spirits and increased our personal piety. They were greatly mistaken who said that we were wasting our energies abroad and had lost them at home. There was never so much done at home as since the great Missionary work began. Some alarm had been expressed about the state of Methodism, but we rejoice to know that things were not so melancholy an aspect as some imagined. During the last fifty years, through their Missionary exertions they had in connexion with Methodism including North Britain and America, 1,495,834 members. That was something to be thankful for. And even in Connexion with the British Conference itself during that period, the increase had been, notwithstanding all differences and backslidings 378,661 members. Thank God, the good old ship was still afloat, with Christ for its pilot, and if we only get the baptism of the Spirit, we should work in harmony, and work successfully, and God even our own God would give us his blessing.

The Rev. William Moister, a Missionary, supported the resolution. It had, he said, been his happiness to spend seventeen years in Africa and in the West Indies. Western Africa had long been regarded as the white man's grave. Up the river Gambia, and on that coast, eighteen Missionaries had died in twelve years, and so great was the mortality that the Committee resolved to send no more Missionaries there unless they voluntarily offered themselves. After having made it a subject of sincere prayer, he felt it in his heart to say, "Here am I, send me." His offer was accepted, he embarked for that country, and no sooner did he set foot on shore than he found a delightful proof that those good men who had gone there before him had not lived and laboured in vain. A large number of converted natives flocked to the beach, and, crowding round him, they expressed their joy in the warmest possible manner; thanking God that, whilst so many Missionaries had died, he had in his mercy sent them another pastor. The Rev. Gentleman proceeded to give a very interesting account of his voyage up the river Gambia, to plant the standard of Christ where the name of the Saviour had never before been heard. That river was upwards of twelve miles wide at its mouth, and varied from two to three miles in width many hundred miles up in the interior. It seemed to be the grand highway for the introduction of the gospel into the centre of Africa. He established a station on Macarthy's Island, and built a chapel there, which was attended by a numerous congregation of converted natives. He had travelled 600 miles into the country, attended only by a black boy twelve years of age, and had returned to his hut without having, during the whole time, slept in an habitation of any description; and he attributed it to almost the miraculous care of Divine Providence that he was still alive to tell what God had done in Africa. He had spent fourteen happy years in the West Indies, having laboured in Demerara, Barbadoes, Granada, St. Vincent's, and Trinidad. In all those islands he had seen the work of God prosper. The British people had no adequate idea of the extent of the labours of the Wesleyan Missionaries in the West Indies. In some of the Islands the

majority of the population were Methodists. Although he had suffered much in the work, still his heart was devoted to it; and now that his health was restored he felt a renewed desire to live and labour, and, if it pleased God, to die in the Missionary field. In a few days he expected to be on the mighty deep on his way to Africa once more. Was it too much to ask of those who remained at home when their fellow countrymen gave up body and soul to labour as they did abroad, was it too much to ask that they should sustain their Missionaries with their prayers and with their contributions? He had heard something about stopping the supplies, but he did not believe a word of it. He knew something of British Methodists, and instead of stopping the supplies he believed they would be increased a thousand-fold. He should go forth with full confidence in their great Society.—(Cheers.) After twenty years' experience, he had full confidence in that Society, in the Methodists of this country, and in the British people, that they would sustain the Missionary cause. (Cheers)

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

English Protestantism.

Lord John Russell and the Papal Aggression.

To the Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham. MY DEAR LORD,—I agree with you in considering "the late aggression of the Pope upon our Protestantism" as "insolent and insidious," and I therefore feel as indignant as you can do upon the subject.

I not only promoted to the utmost of my power the claims of the Roman Catholics to all civil rights, but I thought it right, and even desirable, that the ecclesiastical system of the Roman Catholics should be the means of giving instruction to the numerous Irish immigrants in London and elsewhere, who without such help would have been left in heathen ignorance.

This might have been done, however, without any such innovation as that which we have now seen.

It is impossible to confound the recent measures of the Pope with the division of Scotland into dioceses by the Episcopal Church, or the arrangement of districts in England by the Wesleyan Conference.

There is an assumption of power in all the documents which have come from Rome—a pretension to supremacy over the realm of England, and a claim to sole and undivided sway, which is inconsistent with the Queen's supremacy, with the rights of our bishops and clergy, and with the spiritual independence of the nation, as asserted even in the Roman Catholic times.

I confess, however, that my alarm is not equal to my indignation.

Even if it shall appear that the ministers and servants of the Pope in this country have not transgressed the law, I feel persuaded that we are strong enough to repel any outward attacks. The liberty of Protestantism has been enjoyed too long in England to allow of any successful attempt to impose a foreign yoke upon our minds and consciences. No foreign prince or potentate will be permitted to fasten his fetters upon a nation which has so long and so nobly vindicated its right to freedom of opinion, civil, political, and religious.

Upon this subject, then, I will only say that the present state of the law shall be carefully examined, and the propriety of adopting any proceedings with reference to the recent assumptions of power, deliberately considered.

There is a danger, however, which alarms me much more than any aggression of a foreign Sovereign.

Clergymen of our own Church, who have subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and acknowledged in explicit terms the Queen's supremacy, have been the most forward in leading their flocks "step by step, to the very verge of the precipice." The honour paid to saints, the claim of infallibility for the Church, the superstitious use of the sign of the cross, the muttering of the Litany so as to disguise the language in which it is written the recommendation of aricular confession, and the administration of penance and absolution—all these things are pointed out by clergymen of the Church of

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England as worthy of adoption, and are now openly reprehended by the Bishop of London, in his charge to the clergy of his diocese.

What, then, is the danger to be apprehended from a foreign prince of no great power, compared to the danger within the gates from the unworthy sons of the Church of England herself?

I have little hope that the propounders and framers of these innovations will desist from their insidious course. But I rely with confidence on the people of England, and I will not bate a jot of heart or hope so long as the glorious principles and the immortal martyrs of the Reformation shall be held in reverence by the great mass of a nation which looks with contempt on the mummeries of superstition, and with scorn at the laborious endeavours which are now making to confine the intellect and enslave the soul.

I remain with great respect, &c., Downing-street, Nov. 4. J. Russell.

Lord Mayor's Day.

The inauguration of the new Lord Mayor took place on Saturday, Nov. 9th. The olden procession underwent a great change. Our old knights in armour, mounted on their chargers, and plumed, and armed cap-a-pie, were dispensed with, and replaced by the more pleasing figures of England's glory—Peace, Industry, Art, and Manufactures.

At the banquet in the evening at the Mansion House, allusions were made by some of the speakers to the subject of the Papal aggression; and the manifestation of a thorough determination to resist this aggression were universal and enthusiastic.

The Lord Chancellor, in the course of his speech, said—It is true that in one of your great establishments in this city I, in common with my valued and learned friend the Lord Chief Baron, received my education. There I first imbibed those feelings of affection for the Reformation which became endeared to me as my understanding ripened—which I have learned to value, and continue to value, as intimately connected with civil and religious liberty—a Reformation which, I am sorry to say, at this time calls more than ordinarily on every true-hearted Protestant to maintain and defend it (cheers) against the insidious within and the enemies without. (Hear, hear.) There are some who have thought it right to depart from that simplicity of Christian worship which our divine Saviour adopted and left us an example of, and who have sought to approximate as near as possible to Romish forms, one would almost think to invite that very invasion with which we have been recently visited.—(Hear, hear.) You are called upon to watch the progress of that invasion. Protestant England is informed that she has now come under a Roman Catholic hierarchy. The hymn of triumph for the admission to equality in civil liberty has given place to the note of insult, triumph, and domination, announcing that you have come under a Roman Catholic hierarchy. (Hear, hear.) Considering the language of the document to which I refer, and considering the truly Romish construction which some attempt to put upon the oath of supremacy, it would seem as if some were acting in anticipation of the fulfilment of an ancient prophecy, which presents a cardinal's cap as equal to the Crown of the Queen of England. If such be anticipated, I answer them in the language of Giosier,—

"Under our feet we'll stamp thy Cardinal's hat, In spite of Pope or dignities of Church." (Cheers.)

Family Circle.

Courtesy Recommended to the Married.

Why should not that gratifying disposition, which asks for everything as a favour be constantly cultivated in the connubial state? When a required assistance may be asked for as a kindness, with manly tenderness, why should it be demanded as a duty with unmanly roughness? "Here do so, and so directly, make haste, I must have it done this instant!"—and this, too, uttered perhaps in tones more uncouth than the

very words themselves. Is it not calculated to rouse an independent spirit to resistance and disobedience, or to break the heart of a tender female by its unfeelingness? Does it not exhibit in a strong light the disgraceful ignorance of him who has mistaken his helpmate, his other self, his companion, for a mere menial—a very slave! whereas the selfsame wish, conveyed as a kind request, in tones of respectful mildness, "indulge me with such and such a favour, as soon as your convenience will permit,"—this will or ought to ensure the most prompt and willing attention that affection can render; for, where mutual esteem and sincere affection subsist, that person who, in terms of kindness, asks a favour, in so doing absolutely confers one on the individual so entreated. We are very apt to be ready or reluctant to adopt a given line of conduct, according as that conduct costs us less or more. Now, which costs least—a cross-grained command, or a request expressed in tones and terms of kindness, when each conveys the same wish? Certainly the latter, because it is most gratifying to the applicant to reflect on, as well as most pleasing to the ear on which it is addressed.

A Hint to the Sullen.

An individual not abundantly gifted with that amenity which is as necessary for self-comfort as it is pleasing to others in the perpetual intercourse of social life, fancied that he had justifiable cause for long continued unbroken taciturnity. His wife after sitting for some time in the same room with him, in annoying and gloomy silence, suddenly started up, and taking a lighted candle, commenced a busy and anxious search after some missing object of deep and overpowering interest—looked over the mantle-pieces and removed all its ornaments, opened every drawer and closet in the room, searched under all the chairs, lifted up the rug, turned up the edge of the carpet, raked in the ashes, ransacked the tea-tray, rummaged the cellaret, and repeatedly scrutinized the same places over and over again. Her husband watched her for some time in silence; at length, however, fidgetted beyond endurance, his nerves wound up to such a pitch of curiosity as to be on the point of cracking, his impatience absolutely boiled over;—and at last, after many severe struggles to maintain his dignified taciturnity, unable to hold out any longer in the very spasms of bursting, he relieved himself by giving vent to the exclamation—"My dear, what are you searching after?—what have you lost?" "O!" replied his wife, "I was seeking for your tongue, my dear, which has been missing this fortnight; and if you had not found it for me now, I should have supposed it to be irretrievably mislaid." Her husband heartily applauded her device, and never again obliged her to have recourse to this ingenious remedy.

Honour thy Father.

There are some children who are almost ashamed to own their parents, because they are poor or in a low situation of life. We will, therefore, give an example to the contrary, as displayed by John Tillotson, the celebrated Archbishop of Canterbury. His father, who was a very plain Yorkshireman, one day came to the mansion in which his son resided, and inquired whether "John Tillotson was at home?" The servants, indignant at what they thought his insolence, were about to drive him from the door; but the Archbishop, hearing the voice of his father, came running out, exclaiming in the presence of his astonished servants, "It is my beloved father!" and falling down on his knees, asked for his blessing. Obedience and love to our parents is a very distinct and important command of God, upon which he has promised his blessing, and his promises never fail.

Filial Affection of the Chinese.

The habitual reverence inspired in the mind of a child follows him through life, and forms an indissoluble link—a social bond of the strongest kind. The duty incumbent on a son to provide for the necessities of his indigent parents is seldom slighted, save by those who have no regard for themselves, and is usually discharged with

many other becoming acts of esteem. I have sometimes admired the conduct of a son when he has brought an aged parent to the hospital; the tenderness with which he conducted him to the patient's chair, and the feeling with which he detailed his sufferings, showed how deeply rooted filial piety is in the heart of a Chinese. At Macao, a Chinese shoemaker, who had done some work for me at Singapore, called to ask for some further encouragement.—"Why," said I to him, "did you leave Singapore, where you had a good business?" "My old mother," he replied, "is getting very old, and she will have me live near her." In obedience to the commands of a parent, he had given up the certain pursuit of a livelihood abroad, and returned to take a very precarious chance at home. The reader will not be sorry to hear that this man used to come from time to time for a stock of New Testaments, to distribute among such of his countrymen as were likely to make a proper use of them.—Lay's Chinese as They Are.

General Miscellany.

Nature and Properties of Water.

No living thing can exist except it contains water as one of the leading constituents of the various parts of its system. To so great an extent does this go, that, in a thousand parts of human blood, nearly eight hundred are pure water. This distribution of organized beings all over the world is, to a great extent, regulated by its abundance or scarcity. It seems as if the properties of this substance mark out the plan of animated nature. From man, at the head of all, to the meanest vegetable that can grow on a bare rock, through all the various orders and tribes, this ingredient is absolutely required. Insipid and odorless in itself, it takes on the peculiarities of all other bodies: assumes with readiness the sweetness of sugar, and the acidity of vinegar. Distilled with flowers, or the aromatic parts of plants, it contracts from them their fragrance, and, with equal facility, becomes the vehicle of odours the most offensive to our sense. We talk about the use of water, and imagine that nature furnishes us a perennial supply; we constantly forget that in this world nothing is ever annihilated. The liquid that we drink to-day has been drunk a thousand times before; the clouds that obscure the sky have obscured it again and again. What, then, becomes of the immense quantities of water, which, thus entering as a constituent of the bodies of animals, give to their various parts that flexibility which enables them to execute movements, or, combining with vegetable structure, fits them for carrying on their vital processes?—After the course of a few years, all existing animals and vegetables entirely pass away; their solid constituents disintegrate and take on other conditions, and the waters, lost, perhaps, for a while in the ground, at last escape in the form of vapour into the air. In that great and invisible receptacle all traces of its ancient relations disappear; it mingles with other vapours that are raised from the sea by the sun. From the bodies of living animals and plants immense quantities are hourly finding their way into the reservoir. From the forests and meadows, and wherever vegetables are found, water is continually evaporating, and that to an extent far surpassing what we might at first be led to suppose. In a single day a sun-flower, of moderate size, throws from its leaves, and other parts, nearly 20 ounces weight. In the republic of the universe there is a stern equality; the breath of the rich intermingles with the breath of the beggar. A man of average size requires a habit of water a year; when he has reached the meridian of life, he has consumed nearly three hundred times his own weight of this liquid. These statements might lead many to doubt whether the existing order of nature, as dependent on the waters of the sea, could, for any length of time, supply such a great consumption. The human family consists, probably, of a thousand millions of individuals; it would be a very moderate estimate to suppose that the various animals, great and small, taken together, consume five times as much water as we do, and the vegetable world two hundred times as much as all the animal races. Under such an immense drain, it becomes a curious question what provision nature has made to meet the demand, and how long the waters of the sea, supposing none returned to them, could furnish a sure supply? The question involves the stability of existence of animated nature, and the world of organization; and no man, save one whose mind is thoroughly imbued with an appreciation of the

resources upon which the acts of the Creator are founded, would, I am sure, justly guess at the result. There exists in the sea a supply which would meet this enormous demand for more than a quarter of a million of years.

The Power of a Bushel of Coals.

It is well known to modern engineers, that there is virtue in a bushel of coals properly consumed, to raise seventy millions of pounds weight a foot high. This is actually the average effect of an engine at this moment working at Huel Towan, in Cornwall. Let us pause a moment, and consider what this is equivalent to in matters of practice. The ascent of Mont Blanc from the valley of Chamouni is considered, and with justice, as the most toilsome feat that a strong man can execute in two days. The combustion of two pounds of coal would place him on the summit. The Menai bridge, one of the most stupendous works of art that has been raised by man in modern ages, consists of a mass of iron, not less than four millions of pounds in weight, suspended at a medium height of about 120 feet above the sea. The combustion of seven bushels of coal would suffice to raise it to the place where it hangs. The great pyramid of Egypt is composed of granite. It is 700 feet in the side of its base, and 500 in perpendicular in height, and stands on eleven acres of ground. Its weight is therefore 12,760 millions of pounds, at a medium height of 125 feet; consequently it would be raised by the effort of about 630 chaldrons of coal—a quantity consumed in some foundries in a week. The annual consumption of coal in London is estimated at 1,500,000 chaldrons. The effort of this quantity would suffice to raise a cubical block of marble, 2,200 feet in the side, through a space equal to its own height, or to pile one such mountain upon another. The Monte Nuovo, near Pozzuoli (which was erupted in a single night by volcanic fire), might have been raised by steel an effort from a depth of 40,000 feet, or about eight miles.

Advantage of a Decisive Answer.

During the reign of Louis XI. of France, a gentleman applied to that monarch to be appointed to an office which had lately become vacant. The King peremptorily refused his request; upon which the applicant humbly thanked him, and was about to retire, when Louis, who thought that he had misunderstood his answer, called him back, and said; "Did you fully understand the answer I gave you just now?" "Perfectly, sire; you refused my request." "Why, then, do you thank me?" inquired the King. "For having promptly refused me," returned the gentleman, "and by encouraging in me no false hopes, saving my time, and preventing me being bitterly disappointed at last." The King was so much pleased with this explanation, that he immediately bestowed on him the office he had just before requested in vain.

Effects of Heat on Gutta Serena.

The great peculiarity of this substance, and that which makes it so eminently useful for many purposes, is the effect of boiling water upon it.—When immersed for a few minutes in water above 150° Fahrenheit, it becomes soft and plastic, so as to be capable of being moulded to any required shape or form, which it retains upon cooling.—If a strip of it be cut off and plunged into boiling water, it contracts in size, both in length and breadth. This is a very anomalous and remarkable phenomenon, apparently opposed to all the laws of heat.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Woodstock Circuit.

DEAR BROTHER,—Through the mercy of God we are again favoured with a revival of His blessed work on this circuit. We held a meeting for a few days at Tobique, when the Spirit of God accompanied His word to the conviction of a number of souls, about 30 of whom give hopeful evidence of conversion. The members of our small Society in that place are much quickened and strengthened by this season of refreshing. Our Baptist brethren held a Quarterly Meeting immediately after our meetings were concluded, and several of those who had previously found redemption united themselves with that church; nevertheless we rejoice in their salvation, and bless God that we were made the humble instruments of good to others.

Those who professed religion in Woodstock during the glorious revival of last Spring are for the most part holding fast the faith and walking in the light of the Gospel of Christ. May the blessed work progress until every wilderness is made glad! Yours &c., JNO. ALLISON.

Woodstock, N. B., November, 1850.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, December 7, 1850.

REMEDY FOR THE WORLD'S EVILS.

The world is full of evils existing in various forms. The great question is, "How may they be the most effectually eradicated?"—Our answer, in brief, is, by the universal diffusion of Divine Truth, and the universal reception of the saving blessings proposed for the world's acceptance in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. This remedy applies itself in the most direct manner, without tortuosity, to the heart and moral principles, the source whence moral evils and many of those of a physical nature proceed. When sincerely embraced and personally experienced, such is its potency, according to divine adaptation and appointment, that it produces a wondrous transformation in the whole character, internal as well as external, of its recipients, and destroys their active and latent propensities to vicious practices and indulgences, and elevates them to a high and ennobling position in the moral universe. It thus lays the axe at the root—and, by the destruction of that, seeks to effect a reformation at once complete and permanent.—The christian world is powerfully called upon at the present day to work the instrumentality, graciously provided as a sovereign panacea, with all the intensity of a quenchless zeal, with all the confidence which the authority and promise of a faithful God can inspire, and with all the sympathising feeling which the abounding evils of a world "lying in the wicked one" should incite. They should not forget, that, on the progress and reception of saving truth, or of the Gospel of Christ, the world's deliverance from present existing and abounding vices, as well as its future glory and happiness, depends; and therefore, by a motive so powerful and so urgent, they are required to work while it is day—to labour with all their heart, mind, strength, influence, and with whatever other instrument may be at their disposal, to bring their fellow-men beneath the power of divine truth and grace.

Nor should subordinate means of reform be overlooked or neglected. Whilst conceding to divine means the principal place in the vast machinery of good, as men of reason and common prudence, they will avail themselves of all agencies which they see and know to be promotive of the morality and happiness of men. We hold the principle to be sound, that christian men may and should make use of those associations whose sole and simple object is to aid the erring to escape from demoralizing habits, with the hope, that such reformation may, under the blessing of God, prove the precursor of higher, even spiritual benefits. Because such reformatory processes do not professedly aim at accomplishing all the good that is desirable and of which men are capable, we deem them not on that account as worthy of condemnation or neglect; but, in their own order and position,—as means to attain an end, for the realization of which every good man must earnestly wish and ardently pray,—we regard them as deserving of approval and support. If the higher means require to be worked heartily, zealously, and perseveringly, not less heartily, zealously, and perseveringly, with due regard to their relative importance, should the subordinate ones be employed. In a word, we are advocates for christian persons doing all the good of which they are capable both to the bodies and souls of their fellow-men, and that promptly and energetically; in each and all means relying on the divine blessing and aiming at the divine glory, and striving to imbue the whole with the master-principle of earnest piety.

ENGLISH METHODISM.

Late numbers of *The (London) Watchman* are rich with the intelligence of Methodist operations in the Home Work, and of the liberality of our people in the support and extension of the cause of God in these troublous times. Never were we more deeply convinced, than by reading the accounts to which we have referred, of the truth uttered by the late Dr. CHAMBERS, when in speaking of "METHODISM," he described it significantly as "CHRISTIANITY IN EARNEST." In vain will disappointed men oppose English Methodism, whilst it continues to be animated by the spirit of piety, zeal, and devotion to the cause of Christ and humanity, by which it has been in times past, and is at the present day eminently characterized.—All manner of evils has been spoken, published and circulated against "Methodism as

it is." Some have done this wickedly, others ignorantly, and others again through jealousy or some other unworthy motive—but if Methodism maintains its present right position relative to the Head of the Church and the grace of the Spirit, and perseveres zealously and laboriously to prosecute its one great and avowed object, of spreading scriptural holiness through the length and breadth of the land, then God, whom it honours and serves, will convey it safely and triumphantly through all the storms of opposition which the art, and cunning, and duplicity, and malice of men may manage or be permitted to raise. Through grace there are vitality, power, and influence, springing from uncorrupt doctrine, godly discipline, holy principles, and presence of the Divine Spirit, in "Methodism as it is."—These cannot be perverted, relaxed, abandoned, or grieved away, by any mere time-serving and crooked policy. Uprightness, fidelity, firmness, singleness of aim, and holiness of living, become the *House of the Lord* forever; and as long as there is a simple honouring of God in an uncompromising adherence to these essential and vital principles, there will be to our beloved Zion, and "upon her assemblies, a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night; for upon all the glory shall be a defence. And there shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the day time from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a covert from storm and from rain."

WESLEYAN INTELLIGENCE.

Having adverted in another place to the cheering and interesting character of the Methodist intelligence from the mother country, we give below an extract or two from *The Watchman* of Novr. 13th, which will be read, we doubt not, with interest by our friends on this side of the water. We regret our space will not permit us to make more numerous selections, but those presented will show that our people are, as they are wont to be, actively engaged in the varied departments of christian effort:—

OLDHAM.—Our friends in this town have felt, for a series of years, the desirableness of a better and more commodious place of worship. An enlargement has frequently been proposed; but difficulties as frequently presented themselves, which could not, till recently, be overcome. Our excellent friends, the ladies of the Society and congregation, at length took the initiative, by preparing extensively for a Bazaar, which was held in the spring of the last year; the proceeds of which, amounting to the magnificent sum of £138, formed the commencement of a fund for accomplishing the much-desiderated object. A new set of Trustees having been duly appointed in the early part of the present year, a social meeting was held in the Town Hall; and F. Parnell, Esq., of Manchester, was called to the chair. Eloquent addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Newton and Hannah, and Jonathan Crowther, together with our late Ministers, the Rev. R. Heys and Joseph Moorhouse, and the Chairman. A subscription was forthwith commenced in the most spirited manner; and in the course of a short time, £1,020 were promised in furtherance of the good cause. An excellent plan for the enlargement, which was drawn up by Mr. Simpson, of Leeds, was cordially approved and adopted by the Trustees. His services were engaged as architect; and under his able superintendence, our contracted place of worship has been transformed into a large and beautiful sanctuary, calculated to seat 1,300 persons; provided with an excellent apparatus to secure an equable temperature at all seasons of the year; and furnished with a very superior and excellent toned organ, built expressly for the purpose by Mr. Jackson, of Bolton. The opening services were commenced by the Rev. Robert Newton, D. D., on Friday the 25th ultimo, when a respectable and numerous congregation assembled, to unite with him in dedicating the enlarged house to the service of the ever blessed Trinity. A dinner was provided between the services, of which the Trustees and a large party partook. The Rev. Doctor ministered, to delightful congregations, two richly evangelical discourses, in his own peculiarly happy and effective style. The collections for the day amounted to £63 11s. 7d.—On the following Sabbath morning, the services were continued by the Rev. Dr. Bunting, who commenced his ministerial career in this Circuit fifty-one years since, and whose ministry, though not exercised here during the intervals, has been cherished in the recollection of families of our people, from that time to the present period.—Whilst scores were unable to procure standing room, a densely crowded congregation hailed his re-appearance amongst us, and listened with intense interest and pleasure, for an hour and a half, to one of the richest and most lucid expositions of Scripture, that they had ever been permitted to hear. The collection at the close of this service amounted to the noble sum of £102 0s. 5d. In the evening, the Rev. W. Bird, of Bradford, who grew increasingly in the affec-

tions of his charge during his three years station in this Circuit, delivered a characteristically argumentative discourse to a dense congregation, who responded to his appeal at the close, by a collection amounting to £42 8s. 10d. The concluding services were conducted in the morning of Sunday, the 3rd instant, by the Rev. Dr. Hannah; and in the evening of that and the following day, by the Rev. W. Fox. After the morning sermon, which was characterised by beautiful arrangement, holy unction and extensive biblical research, a collection was made, amounting to £14 8s. 10d. And at the close of the two following services, the gleanings were gathered, to the amount of £47 18s. 1d. The whole of the above services have been seasons of great spiritual profit and joy to many; and their united pecuniary product has realised to the Trust Funds the handsome amount of £300 7s. 10d. The trustees are gratified in being able, through the kindness and liberality of the Christian public, to complete an extensive enlargement of the Chapel, and the erection of a new building, containing a large room for week evening services, and three spacious class-rooms, with but a trifling addition to the Trust Debt; and from the circumstances of the pews, with one or two exceptions, being all let, they are cheered by the assurance, "that their labour will not be in vain in the Lord."

ABERGAVENNY.—On Sunday, October 27th, the Rev. Dr. Alder favoured us with a visit on behalf of our Missions. The Rev. Doctor preached twice in Abergavenny, and delighted the congregations by his able and eloquent discourses. On the Monday following, the annual Missionary meeting was held. John Thomas, Esq., (who is a member of the Established Church,) ably presided. This gentleman, in the course of his reasonable observations, said "he had carefully weighed over the facts and the conduct of the Conference in reference to the late expulsions, he had vindicated them through the press, and was still more and more satisfied that the Conference could not have acted otherwise than it did." The Rev. Thomas Rogerson read the report, which was of a very cheering description, showing, in the midst of great depression of trade, considerable increase on the Missionary receipts for the year. At the close, he read a letter which had been sent by a friend, expressing confidence in the executive of the parent Society, and promising £5 for himself and £5 for his lady this year. The substance of this letter appeared in the *Watchman* for the 30th of October, and is well worthy of perusal. The reading of this document produced great sensation. The Rev. Hugh Carter moved, and Mr. William Vaughan seconded, the first resolution. Dr. Alder then gave a comprehensive and luminous statement of the operations and successes of the Missionary Society throughout the world, most delightfully dwelling on the diffusion of Christianity from Western Africa into the interior of that unexplored continent, of its progress in the South Seas, and especially in Feejee, from the most recent official documents received from those stations. The collection was made at the close of the Doctor's powerful address, and was the largest for Missionary purposes ever realized in Abergavenny.

LEEDS.—The Wesleyan Sunday School Teachers of this town have found it mutually instructive, edifying, and encouraging, to meet annually and confer together on the great work in which they are engaged. The third annual reunion of all the Teachers in the Four Leeds Circuits took place at Brunswick Rooms, on Friday evening last, the 8th inst. (being Leeds Fair Day,) at five o'clock, the Rev. Edward Walker, Superintendent of the Leeds Second Circuit, in the chair. About 600 sat down to tea. The engagements of the evening commenced with singing, and prayer was offered by the Rev. W. H. Clarkson. After an introductory address by the Chairman, the statistics of all the schools in the four Leeds Circuits were read by Mr. James Oates, the Secretary. The account is very minute in its detail of the state of each school, the aggregate of which is as follows:—There are 5,923 children under instruction. Number in select classes, 273. Attending week-day instruction, 406. Members of Society, 226. Fourteen years of age and upwards, 1,219. There are 1,120 teachers, 753 of whom are members of Society, and 642 have been taught in the schools. The libraries attached to the several schools contain 8,010 books, with an average weekly circulation of 1,102 volumes.

DUBLIN NORTH.—The half-yearly Missionary tea meeting was held in the Abbey-street School-room, on Tuesday, the 29th ult., the Rev. Dr. Appelbe in the chair. The sums obtained from the several branch associations having been announced by the Secretaries, interesting and affective addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. D. McAfee, S. Young, J. W. McKay, J. Hutcheson, and Messrs. Cronhelm and McComas. A cheering sense of the divine presence pervaded the meeting, and the impression made by the several speeches was evidently deep and salutary; several new collectors having offered themselves at the close and since the meeting.—On comparison it was found that the income exceeded that of the corresponding half-year previous by £9. These facts, together with the undiminished interest in the cause manifested at the half-yearly meeting of the South circuit last

evening, and the very satisfactory accounts received by the General Superintendent from all parts of the kingdom, warrant the conclusion, that the Missionary heart of the Wesleyan body in Ireland is sound, being emulous of "the grace of God bestowed on the Churches of Macedonia," whose "deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality."

Prite Paid in Search of Gold.

Of the sufferings of many,—who have left their homes on the adventurous undertaking of seeking gold in California,—on their way to that region, the accounts are most distressing. Thousands, during the past year, who never reached the land of their hopes, but perished on the way, have endured all the horrors first of starvation, and then the fingering pains consequent on such a state, until death terminated their mortal existence. How strong must have been the desire for yellow dust which impelled them to brave so many perils! And how dear, to them, has been the price they have paid for the prospect of acquiring wealth! Even the more fortunate, of gold-seekers have not escaped altogether unscathed. In some instances, their accumulations have been obtained only by the endurance of untold privations and distress. We should think the well authenticated statements of the calamities which have befallen others, would in some degree dampen the ardour of those, who are contemplating a transit to the far-off land of precious ore. We do not wish to speak in tones of unnecessary discouragement, but we are of opinion, that, if persons, especially married ones, are going at all well, or making a comfortable subsistence at home among their relatives and friends, they would consult both their ease and comfort by being satisfied with their present condition, and by toiling on, if need be, in the land in which Providence has assigned their lot. It is a difficult lesson to learn, but it is an important and truthful one, that, "godliness with contentment is great gain."

Handsomely Rewarded.

A gold, and we suppose a valuable, ring having been lost recently by a resident of this city, the Town-crier was employed to notify the loss and announce that the person who should find it and restore it to the owner would be handsomely rewarded. A lad, the son of a poor but worthy man, was fortunate enough to find the ring, and, with heart alate, anticipating the reception of the promised reward, hid himself off to the residence of the owner. He politely knocked at the door—a maid came—the boy gave her the ring—she took it to her mistress and shortly afterwards returned to the eager expectant—and lo! a cold "Thank You—Mistress is very much obliged to you"—was all the reward the poor lad received! He will after this the better understand what the phrase "handsomely (handsome-ly?) rewarded" means. To say the least, such conduct was mean beyond description, and not at all calculated to encourage honesty in those who may be tempted to keep what they find; though we hope the boy in question will be satisfied by the reflection, that, by returning the valuable article found, he did nothing but his duty, and has thereby preserved a clear conscience, which is far better than gold or silver.

The *Recorder* says, he has been informed that some Steel, from the Londonderry Iron Works, was lately taken to England, where it has been pronounced, by the best judges, to be superior to any article of the kind that was ever seen in London. Upon a trial at the Mint, it was found that dies made of the Londonderry Steel would stand wear at least four times better than those of any other steel; and by its application to the purposes of that institution, the Government might effect a saving of £6,000 sterling a-year in the public expenditure.

Letters have been received, says the *Eastern Chronicle*, from the Rev. John Goddrie, Missionary of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, at Annapolis, of date 9th April. His family, and the other members of the missionary band, with the exception of himself, were in the enjoyment of their usual health. He had been seriously indisposed, but was recovering when he wrote.

We acknowledge, with thanks to the Reverend Secretary, a copy of the Missionary Report of the New Brunswick District for the year ending May, 1850.

We acknowledge the receipt of a Sossion Ticket from the Secretary of the Mechanics' Institute, for which he and the Committee will please accept our thanks.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the *New Scotia Family Almanack and Register for 1851*, published by Messrs. ENGLISH & BLACKADAR, and, from a personal examination of its varied and interesting contents, we can unite in the favourable opinion expressed by our contemporaries, to which we referred in our last number.



COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

Imports.—The value, in sterling, of Foreign Goods imported into this port during the quarter ending 10th October last, was £10,754—(the account of British Goods is not made up till the end of the year). The value of Imports for the same period, from British North American Colonies, was £31,777; from Foreign Europe, £930; from British West Indies, £357; from Foreign West Indies, £3,927; from the United States, £75,336. The above are the values of Imports in British ships. The following are the values of Imports in Foreign ships, viz., from Great Britain, £2523; and from the United States, £3617.

As compared with the Importations of last year, during the corresponding quarter, these returns show an increase in favour of the present year of £40,457. The quantity of Rye Flour and Corn Meal imported during last quarter was 8,012 bbls.; during the corresponding quarter in 1849, 18,468 bbls.; and for the same period in 1848, 11,743 bbls. This shows a considerable decrease in the importations of these articles during the present year, which may be owing to the increased quantity of agricultural produce raised in the Province. The quantity of wheat Flour imported during the last quarter was 16,535 bbls.; corresponding quarter, in 1849, 17,963 bbls., and in 1848, 11,115 bbls. The quantity of Wheat and Indian Corn imported last quarter was 65,788 bushels; corresponding quarter in 1849, 77,277 bushels, and in 1848, 107,519 bushels. This also shows a large decrease in the importation of the raw material, which we are inclined to think speaks well for the improving condition of the country and agriculture.—St. John's B. Courier, 30th ult.

The River was closed by ice at Fredericton on Tuesday night. Two steamers, which left Indian Town during the day, were unable to get above Gagetown, and have since returned. We have had considerable rain yesterday and to-day, which, if it extends to Fredericton, may open the River again.—Id.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE FREDERICTON FIRE.—The Head Quarters of Wednesday contains a list of the donations received by the Committee at Fredericton for the relief of the sufferers by the late conflagration. It will be seen that a few of our citizens, and the people of Woodstock in general, have come down handsomely at this juncture. The officers of the 57th Regt. stationed at Fredericton, have also paid into the hands of the Committee the sum of £20 for the relief of the sufferers. The people of Woodstock have behaved nobly; they held a public meeting, and generously subscribed a large amount in provisions and money.

The following communication from the committee we copy from the Head Quarters:—The Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, acknowledge with grateful thanks the following donations in aid of the Fund raised for that object in this City.

- His Excellency Sir J. Harvey, Halifax, £25 0 0
- Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, St. John, 10 0 0
- Messrs. Morrison & Co., " 5 0 0
- W. H. Gardiner, Esq., No. 17 Church Street, St. John, 5 0 0
- John Gillis, Esq., " 10 0 0
- Messrs. Thorn & Lee, " 5 0 0
- B. K. Foster, Esq., " 5 0 0

Nov. 23. From Woodstock and its neighbourhood a large supply of Provisions, consisting of Flour, Indian Corn, Oat and Buckwheat Meal, Potatoes, &c., &c.

Nov. 27. A further supply of Provisions, and £16 in cash, contributed in Woodstock, and forwarded by E. J. Jacob, Esq.

The Committee wish to remove an erroneous impression that they have received, or expect to receive a Grant from the Public Revenue. They have reason to hope that the individual benevolence called into exercise by this calamity will afford relief to all who have been exposed to want thereby.—New Brunswicker 30th ult.

PERILOUS SITUATION.—On the afternoon of Wednesday last, while the ice was forming on the river, and while it was yet moving downwards with the current, a man was heard calling for help, being then about one third the way from the Douglas side of the River. He was endeavouring to work a skiff across, but was rapidly drifting downwards. Every effort was made both by the Officers and Men of the 57th Regt., and the Citizens to rescue him, but the dark night closed in, and a cold steady rain commenced falling. During the whole night, as he passed downwards, the efforts to save him were continued, but all without avail, and it was not until nine o'clock next morning that he was brought ashore on the Fredericton side about a mile below the City. He was dreadfully exhausted having frequently given himself up for lost, and again raised himself from the tempting death sleep usual on such occasions. The sufferer turned out to be Mr. David Thompson, wheelwright of this city; and what is very extraordinary, he is not frozen although he had on neither overcoat nor mittens.—Fredericton Reporter, 2th ult.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to appoint, by Warrants under the Royal Sign Manual, James Brown and William Huxter Odell, Esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of this Province.

J. R. PARFELLOW. Secretary's Office, 18th Nov., 1850. ENTERPRISE IN WESTMORELAND.—We copy below an extract from a letter we obtained from a correspondent in this County. It is pleasing to hear that a spirit of enterprise is awakened in any portion of the Province; and it is also gratifying to learn that the labours of these pioneers,

who, by their perseverance and foresight, having opened up new branches of trade, have been crowned with a measure of success. We trust the example set by the Merchants and Fishermen in Westmoreland, will be followed by those classes on the Gulf Shore who have ample materials in fish, lumber and agricultural produce, to carry on a successful trade with the United States and the West Indies. Our correspondent says—

"On Wednesday last, a Brigantine of 180 tons, named the Triumph, was launched from the shipyard of Charles Dixon, Esq., in Sackville. She is intended for the West India trade, and is to be loaded immediately and despatched on her first voyage. Mariner Wood, Esq., who is part owner of this vessel, commenced the trade with the West Indies direct last autumn. He sent out, by way of experiment, a cargo made up of a little of almost everything produced in the country; among other things, Potatoes, Oats, Boards, Plank, Shingles, Scantling, Grindstones, and some live stock. The cargo was disposed of chiefly at Port au Prince, where a return freight to New York was obtained. As another cargo was sent in the same direction immediately afterwards, it is probable that remunerative prices were realized. It is pleasing to see any new trade opening up in these times of depression and discouragement.

"Our Fishermen, too, have been making a move in the right direction. Instead of putting up carelessly the beautiful Shad with which our Bay abounds, and disposing of them at their own doors, for such prices and mode of payment as they could, they have begun to wake up to the fact, that, by taking a little more pains in putting up, better price and better pay can be had in New York and Boston, and have governed themselves accordingly. A large quantity has been shipped this season, principally to New York, where half barrels of No. 1 fish, neatly put up, for family use, have netted the fishermen Twenty Shillings each; and returns have been made in money, or in Flour at New York prices.—Miramichi Gleaner.

Canada.

SAD CALAMITY.—A most deplorable accident occurred in the parish of St. Croix, a short time since. It appears, says our correspondent, that in the back concession of that parish a poor haberdashery woman left her domicile, one morning, very early, for the purpose of milking her cows that had strayed some distance in the woods; the morning being rather cold, she lit a fire in the stove for the purpose of making things comfortable, leaving her children in bed, four in number, the eldest of whom was 6 years and the youngest 6 months old. During her absence, the house from some cause took fire, and melancholy to relate, the whole four children perished in the flames. The neighbours seeing the smoke, hurried to the spot, but it was too late,—the father and mother of the children arriving just as the roof fell in, thereby witnessing the burning up of all they held dear in life. The feelings of the parents were wrung to madness by this awful visitation, and it was with difficulty the neighbours restrained them from rushing in and sharing the fate of their offspring. The authorities of the parish speedily convened a jury among the neighbours, and did every thing to alleviate the feelings of the parents. The residing medical gentleman, Dr. Lafarge, after examining the remains, could not discover that they came to their deaths by unfair means, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—Quebec Mercury.

ENTERPRISE.—Mr. Galt, of Sherbrooke, the President of the Montreal and province line railway, has visited Toronto with the view of obtaining the assistance of the government in raising the sum of £100,000 to complete the remaining half of the road which the government guarantees. The government, it is said, will afford every assistance in its power.

TORONTO HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—This charitable Institution, which has been for several years in successful operation, continues to dispense blessings to the indigent and the needy. Hundreds of destitute persons have been relieved through its instrumentality. During the period that has elapsed since the 1st January, 1850, not less than 674 persons have been relieved, while 37 have been wholly supported. The wisdom, as well as the benevolence, of such a charity in this city, cannot but be apparent to every thoughtful and humane individual; and the season is now upon us when the relief of the poor becomes an object of the greatest importance.—Toronto Ch. Guardian.

AN INDIAN.—An Indian of the Oneida Tribe, at the Wesleyan Mission at Muncy, died a few weeks ago at the advanced age of one hundred and fourteen years. He had actively served during the whole of the revolutionary war. On one occasion he succeeded in capturing three prisoners, whom he delivered up to the British. His name was Peter Sumner.—Id.

COPPER TO ENGLAND.—Yesterday the Minesota passed down the Welland Canal, with 300 tons of Copper Ore, from the Bruce Mines on Lake Huron, for Swansea.—St. Catherine's Journal.

THE PORT COLBORNE POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—A very extraordinary robbery took place at Port Colborne Post Office a short time ago. It appears that Mr. Park, Collector at that place, had mailed a package of money containing about £250. Early in the morning following the mailing of the money it was discovered that the Post Office had been broken into and the mail bag carried away—but, strangely enough, the money was found lying on the counter divested of its envelope, and tied round with a string. The mail bag was subsequently found about a mile and a half from the office, and when the thieves examine their booty they would no doubt wonder how they could have been so stupid as to leave the only valuable part of it behind.—Niagara Chronicle.

TEMPERANCE.—One hundred and sixty persons signed their names in Mr. Gough's Pledge Book on Thursday evening. Between 800 and 900 persons were present.—Niagara Mail.

FEARFUL SCENE AT TORONTO.—During an exhibition of Van Amburgh's collection at Toronto, in Canada, a few days since, while Hydralgo, one of the company, was in the cage with the Bengal tiger and other beasts, the tiger became sulky, and refused to leap. He struck him with a whip, which so enraged the furious beast, that with one bound and a yell of fury, he rushed upon Hydralgo, and brought him to the floor of the cage. Van Amburgh, who was on the other side of the arena, rushed to the spot, sprang into the cage, and in an instant had the enraged animal under his feet in perfect subjection, and released his friend from his perilous situation, fortunately more frightened than hurt.

UNITED STATES.

The President of the United States has expressed himself strongly in favour of "The European and North American Railway." He says that it shall have all the assistance and encouragement which himself and his cabinet can constitutionally give to it.—Quebec Morn. Chronicle.

THE ABOLISHMENT OF GRAND JURIES is being debated in the Indiana Constitutional Convention. It is proposed to substitute a public examination thereof. The proposition was so modified that, after five years, the Legislature should have power to re-establish grand juries, if it did not work well.

A bill has been introduced in the North Carolina legislature taxing northern manufactures brought into that state.

CALIFORNIA.—Steamer Crescent City arrived at New York 21st ult., from Chagres, via Havana, with 300 passengers, and \$1,500,000 in gold dust. The Crescent City did not stop at Kingston on her return, on account of the prevalence of the cholera there.

Steamer Caroline left San Francisco Oct. 15, and arrived at Panama on the 3d ult. with \$1,500,000 in gold. The Columbus left San Francisco on the 15th Oct., and arrived at Panama on the 25th ult., with \$300,000.

Steamer Pacific arrived at Havana Nov. 16th, with 500 passengers for New Orleans and New York, the greater part for New Orleans, with \$2-1,500 in gold dust. She left Chagres on the 11th ult.

The new Captain General of Cuba, Gen. Don Jose De La Cuchea, arrived at Havana in the Spanish steaming Caledonia on the 12th ult., and took charge of the government of the island. On Saturday he reviewed 7000 regular troops on the Paseo de Tecon.

The news of the admission of California into the Union was received at San Francisco Oct. 18th, and caused a universal outbreak of enthusiasm, which continued with rars of cannon, buzzards, bonfires, and illuminations throughout the night, and had scarcely slackened when the Columbus left at 4 P. M. of the 19th. The corporation of San Francisco and others generally were already making preparations to celebrate the great event with becoming honors.

Lumber has become a drug in the market—the consequence, in some cases, abandoning it for the freight.

The last burnt district in San Francisco was entirely rebuilt, and business was more active. All staples were at a rising. The papers had the usual number of big bump stories, and of murders. At Mormon Gulch, two Italians, who had \$2000, were killed. At Murderer's Bar, W. H. Walker, of Evanville, Ia., killed G. W. Beck, of Ky., in a quarrel about a "lead." Companies at that place were finding lots of gold. In the northern parts of the state and on the borders of Oregon, gold had been found, but not so abundantly as was first anticipated. The quartz mine near Los Angeles, it is said, will prove exceedingly valuable.

The Sacramento Transcript says two men named Fisher, from Nantucket, had obtained \$1700 from a bushel of rotten quartz near Columbia. Their process is likely to be successful.

The Ohio arrived at New York on Saturday morning, 23rd Nov., from Havana, which port she left on the 18th—36 hours after the Crescent City. She brings 350 passengers, principally from California.

About \$300,000 in gold dust are entered on the Ohio's manifest, and it is reported that there are \$500,000 in the hands of passengers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROLLS COURT, Saturday, 9th Nov. 1850.—Hollaway v. Hollaway—Injunction.—This case came on for argument, by appointment to-day.

Mr. Turner opened the case for the plaintiff, and stated that the injunction which he was instructed to move for could hardly be refused under the circumstances it was his duty to state; and the affidavits which had been filed by the defendant since the case was before the court very imperfectly attempted to answer the case made out by the plaintiff in behalf of the injunction.—He read the following affidavits:—

"Thomas Hollaway, the inventor of the Ointment and Pills, deposed that in the year 1837 the plaintiff invented an Ointment, and, in 1839, a Pill, since known as 'Hollaway's Pills and Ointment,' which for several years had a high reputation with the public for their curative and healing

qualities; and that large quantities were now sold in the United Kingdom, and in all quarters of the Globe; that the plaintiff had expended £150,000 in establishing the sale of his medicines, which are more extensively sold than any patented medicine in use. About May last the defendant (Henry Hollaway) commenced the sale of his Pills and Ointment, at No. 9, Walbrook, and since then at 210 in the Strand; and the defendant described the latter to be his manufactory, but the premises consisted of only two empty rooms on the second floor. The defendant had stated in his advertisements that he had expended large sums of money in advertising his medicines, which assertion the plaintiff denied, and alleged that he had not expended in advertisements more than one pound per week at the utmost, and that sum only for colourable purposes. The affidavit of Mr. Thomas Young, of Hatton-garden, deposed that he had learned from the defendant himself, that the defendant had applied to the Stamp-office, to have medical stamps struck off for him, with the words, 'Hollaway's Pills and Ointment,' engraved thereon, which the authorities refused to do. He had then stated that he should carry out his speculation without being obliged to advertise the medicines, as his brother had already sufficiently advertised them, and would continue to do so.

William Hall, 190, Strand, said the defendant had hired part of his shop-window for the sale of his Pills and Ointment. The defendant informed the said William Hall that his Pills and Ointment were prepared and made up for sale in such a manner as to resemble those of the plaintiff, and that they might be sold for the plaintiff's; and to a remark that the initial letter "H" of the signature of the defendant would betray the deceit, the defendant replied that would never be noticed by the public.

Amy Newberry's deposition was, that she had used for a twelvemonth the Pills and Ointment of the plaintiff with good effect for the dropsy, that on the 25th of September last she purchased both Pills and Ointment at a shop in Harrow-road, which proved to be injurious to her on two occasions, when she took eight of the Pills. The Pills, upon examination, were found not to be those of the plaintiff. Other affidavits were read, which proved that the defendant had obtained his recipe for his Pills from a young medical student, and another for the Ointment from a different party, and that neither had been prepared in the same manner as the plaintiff had prepared his, though they were put up in boxes and pots of the same make as those of the plaintiff's medicines, with labels corresponding in nearly every respect, and in wrappers and direction papers copied almost literally from those made by the inventor. There were other affidavits to prove that the defendant had endeavoured to induce patent medicine vendors to sell the defendant's Pills and Ointment as those of the plaintiff, and that they had been offered at a reduced price, or to be left on sale or return; that he had failed to induce the Messrs. J. Pratt & Co., Pottery, of Lane-Dolph, Staffordshire, to furnish him with pots of the pattern of the plaintiff's, having inscriptions burnt in upon them, purporting to contain his, Hollaway's Ointment; that he had given instructions to Gayneau, to draw up two direction papers, consisting of twelve and eight pages, the same number of pages as are used by the plaintiff, which papers were to be only a little altered in phrases from those of the plaintiff, so as to deceive buyers into the belief they were purchasing the plaintiff's medicines; that he had succeeded in getting lithographers, pill-cutting machine makers, &c., to aid the defendant in his deception, and that some of the wholesale dealers told him that they must refuse to vend his medicines unless specially asked for, as his was a too palpable deception. The learned counsel (with whom was Mr. Miller) remarked that the case could hardly by possibility be carried further to prove that a gross fraud had been practised upon the trade, and the customers of the plaintiff, and that the printing of the plaintiff's boxes, labels and printed directions, fully authorized the court to grant the injunction.

Lord Langdale said he would not trouble the learned counsel to reply upon the case. The names of the plaintiff and of the defendant in this case were the same. His lordship did not, he said, mean to abridge the right of the defendant to vend an article in which he dealt, but he could have no right to prepare and get up that article so as to resemble the article invented by the plaintiff, and thereby deceive the public into a belief that it was that of the plaintiff. It was only necessary to refer to the evidence of Gayneau to see that the defendant had given orders that the direction papers of the plaintiff should serve as a guide or model of the pamphlets which the defendant wished him to prepare, so as to pass with the public as the pamphlets of the plaintiff. This was a direct proof of an intention to commit a fraud upon the plaintiff. It was stated also to Hall, by the defendant, that the introduction of the initial letter "H," for Henry would never be noticed, and the medicines might be very well sold as those of his brother. This was certainly a description of property which was protected by law, and when it came under the jurisdiction of the court it must have the benefit of that protection. The only thing which pressed upon the court was the suggestion that the defendant had not had time enough to put in a sufficient answer. His lordship would, therefore introduce into the terms of the order for the injunction which he was determined to grant in this instance permission to the defendant to move to dissolve the injunction should he be provided with sufficient evidence to contradict the plaintiff's affidavits.

The injunction as prayed by the plaintiff's bill was accordingly granted.



