

THE WESLEYAN.

26A (sub)

Vol. III.—No. 1.]

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC.

[Whole No. 105.]

Ten Shillings per Annum.
Half-Yearly in Advance.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1851.

Single Copies,
Three Pence.

Poetry.

THE INFANT'S MINIATURE.

BY MRS. E. CLEMENTINE KINNEY.

Yes! thou art here, my sainted babe! Thy lustrous eyes of blue,
The long dark fringe which o'er them Sleep as silken curtains drew;
The full red lip, the dimpled cheek, the polished lofty brow,
The matchless smile that lighted all—they're here before me now!
Yet years, long years have passed away since I, a mother blest,
And thou, a babe too fair for earth, didst nestle to this breast;
Thy rosy dreams were not more sweet than were my moments then,
But they are numbered now with pleasures that have been.
The most that I retain of thee is one small sunny curl,
A treasure I would not exchange for ocean's rarest pearl;
Though this bright picture, true to life, recalls thy infant charms
So vividly, I seem again to clasp thee in my arms.
'Tis beautiful to look upon, but only doth portray
Theasket, which a jewel held, that God hath borne away;
For shining in his dazzling crown is many an infant's eye,
And he required this precious one to deck that diadem.
And O! to paint a cherub's form, in vain the artist tries!
For his pencil must be dipped in azure of the skies;
Above the rainbow's hues and make the glittering stars
Its own.
For angel-beauty never yet in earthly colours shone.
So let me think of thee, my babe! as when thou wert of earth,
And like the picture, radiant with the smiles of infant mirth;
Forget the dismal hour when God recalled what he had given,
And hope to see thee as thou art, and claim thee still in heaven!

Christian Miscellany.

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

Look Above.

From the pointed summit of the Rigi, a mountain which rises as in a centre betwixt the valleys of Lucerne, Switz, and Zug, the prospect is as extensive as diversified, and indeed marvellous. Any traveller who has resorted to that peak, has found, if the sky was clear, that his most sanguine expectations were far below the reality, and that, indeed, the Rigi-view is a splendid one among the so numerous panoramas of Switzerland.

"What a magnificent range of wonders!" exclaimed a gentleman who was sitting, where I was myself, on the thick turf, opposite the north part of the view. "How grand, how mighty, how adorable is the Supreme Author of such things! Indeed, when I consider his works, where is displayed such a wisdom and such an omnipotence, I cannot admit there are men who do not adore the Almighty, who do not admire the Supreme Being, and who would not commit themselves entirely to the care of his Providence. For my part, sir, I declare to you that my deepest feeling is a boundless admiration and the most absolute adoration of that being who has created such marvellous works; and who supports and keeps them in being; and so gorgeously attires them with a myriad of beauties. Yes, sir, I desire to be a religious man, indeed! and cannot help feeling a sincere pity towards those who do not acknowledge, exalt, and adore that God who shows himself so powerfully, both to their eyes and to their minds!"

Traveller.—Magnificent indeed, and really grand and imposing is that scenery; and to God, the adoring creator and preserver of it, let us ascribe praises and adoration.

His power is eternal, and the works of his hands proclaim loudly that his wisdom is equal to his sovereign potency. Here, sir, we could be neither too deeply abased nor too humbly exalted. But pray, sir, are you not a painter? Did I not see you, yesterday afternoon, drawing the entrance of the forest?

Painter.—I am one, indeed, sir; and so the more do I value the beauties of nature, since I am led to contemplate both their forms and their colours. And as I told you, sir, I cannot understand a man who does not adore the Maker of that astonishing landscape.

Traveller.—And yet, sir, in that rapturous concert of so various voices, which rises from those Alps, mountains, forests, lakes, valleys, and wide perspectives, there is not a single note, a single accent addressed to the soul of a poor sinner. No, sir, we do not hear from all that immense nature, even one sound of grace. The name of Jesus, sir, is not written upon it!

Painter.—What sir, is not God, is not the maker of that rich nature, an all-good Being; and when I adore him, humbling my soul before his awful majesty, does he not receive with good will, and if it be needful, with mercy, the solemn homage of my mind? Is not my admiration, my praise, my deep adoration, the best service he requires from me, his creature? Do I not see, also, in the great Creator, my own protector and preserver?

Traveller.—Do understand me, I beg you, sir. Suppose I am in your painting-room, and there I see and contemplate with pleasure and admiration your skillful performances; your well-studied and learned compositions; and I praise justly, your accurate lines and fine colouring. So far I am, as you may see, in relation with you as with a man of genius and talent, and in that respect, I am decidedly better influenced than if I should pay no attention to your pictures. But, sir, all your works, be my admiration of them the greatest possible, do not even hint at your feelings towards me; and after perhaps many hours of wondering and praising, I part from you quite ignorant of my moral position with you. Are you for me a friend, or a foe? That I know not, all your beautiful pictures never said a word of it.—So is nature, sir; in it are "clearly seen" as says an apostle, "the invisible things of God, from the creation of the world; even his eternal power and godhead;" but nowhere in it is found the revelation of God's grace in Jesus. This knowledge does not issue out of material and visible things.

Painter, [starting with wonder].—Thanks, sir! many thanks, indeed! Never, till now, had I perceived that. . . . And yet nothing so obvious, so positive. No! true! Nature says nothing of redemption, of pardon and eternal life! Thank you! thank you! I must really think of it. In fact, sir, I must look above, look higher than these wonders. It is awful; awful, indeed. . . . I see it now!—Providence, Nature, Supreme Being, Great God, and so many other names, are not synonymous of that name Jesus! I confess, sir, that I was altogether mistaken.

Traveller, [affectionately].—Yes, dear sir, as the "name of Jesus is the only name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved," and since that magnificent scenery of the works of the Almighty never could lead us to Jesus, the duty, and the safety also, of our souls, is to look above this material nature, and to contemplate in the written revelation of God what this revelation of his power does neither manifest nor teach to men.—Dr. Casar Mullan.

Christianity needs to be argued for the putting down of infidelity and error; Christianity needs only to be stated for the purpose of producing conversion.—Chalmers.

Christian Education.

Any education of which our Immanuel is not the light and the life, discovers itself too soon in a sour, unblessed condition of society, in a bad public temper, and a dissolute state of manners. No device for advancing the substantial improvement of man can have success, unless the counsel of God is with it; and this it cannot have unless it minister to the divine life of the soul, and is the handmaid of Christian perfection. That a previous infusion of general knowledge is necessary to qualify for the reception and apprehension of religious truth, which is the favourite position of some modern theorists, is best answered by inverting the statement. Of all studies religion borrows least from the analogies and principles of other sciences, and, therefore, depends least upon antecedent cultivation. The column, based upon the Rock of Ages, rises majestically towards heaven, while the lights of learning play about the capital, and display its beautiful proportions. In all its essentials it is "perfect and entire, lacking nothing." It is the best corroborative of the mind, the most expeditious method of giving "wisdom to the simple." If it terminates in itself, it is well, and more than well. If it prompts to other studies and attainments, it not only invigorates the capacity for the task, but it secures them in a sacred subserviency to its controlling, ameliorating, and regulating influence. No unlettered man has ever yet made a progress in sound Christian knowledge, without a striking improvement in the tone and character of his mind. It carries him on from strength to strength, giving dignity, plan, and purpose to his acts, aims and objects. As soon as the religion of the Gospel is seated in the thoughts of the poor man, his existence becomes a whole; no longer a succession of impressions belonging to each hour as it passes, but an economy of acts and feelings harmonized in their relation to a common centre. He becomes a being of "large impulse, looking before and after," having a beginning and an end, a retrospect and a prospect in the use of his powers, his time, and his thoughts. He mounts above the dregs of his depraved nature. From a mere consumer of time, he becomes a provider for eternity. From being the slave of his momentary instincts, he feels himself raised into union with an infinite dispensation. But this can only be done by religion; pure, Bible-wide religion; not an unliving effigy, stuffed with rags and straw, and only mimicking the life-giving reality.—William Roberts, Esq.

Useful Suppressions.

Suppress that feeling of pride and self-complacency. If you wish to give glory to God, you will do well to keep self out of sight. Those are not really the most useful nor the most holy persons, who are so in their own esteem. The Lord does not delight in those who seek to rob him of his glory, nor dwell in the heart of the proud; "But to this man will I look, even to him that is poor and of a contrite spirit, and trembleth at my word." When you have come to consider yourself very necessary to the Lord's work; you, probably, will be laid aside.

Suppress that feeling of jealousy. You think yourself slighted. Others, you think, have more honour than you, when you are more deserving than they. Perhaps you think right; probably, however, your pride has over-estimated self, and underrated others. If it is true that you are not appreciated, and others are exalted to your prejudice, be not disturbed by it. It is a very small thing that you "should be judged of men's judgment." These little inequalities of the earth will soon be made all level. Whatever conduces to our humiliation cannot hurt us. The dangers of injury lie in the opposite direction. If you cherish jealousies and envyings, you can make yourself very uncomfortable, and do great in-

justice to others. If, through rich grace, you are enabled so to live as to deserve better than you receive at the hands of men, be thankful and satisfied.

Suppress that inclination to indolence or ease. It is unbecoming and un-Christian. You have no time to waste; no talents which you have a right to hide in the earth. The glory of God, the salvation of men, and your own salvation, require of you to "live by the moment." Your whole life is made up of seconds. What right have you to waste one more than another, or a few and not the whole? "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand: for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good." You know not which moment's work may be most blest.—New York Evangelist.

Sight of Prayer.

I was invited to aid a pastor in Delaware Co., Pa., during a revival about eleven years ago. A young man, now a missionary in New York, also assisted in the meetings for prayer. When I was about to leave I was accompanied on my way a mile or more by the pastor and the young man. We parted at a spot surrounded on three sides by woods; from the open side a field could be seen at some distance on a hill. Full of solemn feelings, we could not part without prayer. An old tree-top lay before us, and one of the company proposed to kneel down among its branches, not wishing any but the all-seeing Eye to rest upon us. All three prayed. We parted.

Three months afterward, a letter from the pastor informed me that among the persons received into his church, the fruits of the revival, was one who traced his first serious impressions, which resulted in his conversion, to the scene above described. While ploughing on the hill-side, he had seen three men bow together in prayer in the fallen tree-top, and the sight of prayer had so affected him, that he could find no peace until he became himself a praying man.

Thus is "praying in secret" rewarded openly. Thus varied are the ways which the Holy Spirit carries conviction to the conscience. Were Christians more frequently found on their knees, in their closets, in parting hours, and in social gatherings, there would be more converts to trace their religious impressions to the sight and hearing of prayer.—Messenger.

Conformity to the World.

"I conform myself in some points," says a professing Christian, "to the customs of the world, that it may not regard religion as a gloomy and repulsive subject, and that I may have an opportunity of doing good to my irreligious friends." If this popular plea be analyzed, it amounts to this: I lower the character of religion that men may think better of it. I disguise its strictness for the purpose of deceiving men. I become in some respects a man of the world, for the purpose of winning men over to a religion whose demand is—conform not to the world! I conceal those peculiarities which constitute Christianity, in expectation of making men love that which I plainly show I have no regard for myself! A wise soldier truly, that casts away his armour and then rushes into the midst of the battle! Such schemes we need only say, receive no countenance from scripture, and when resorted to, the result almost uniformly is, that instead of the world being benefited, the Christian is injured. He gave to the world a much more impressive example, who, when charged with being too precise in his religious conduct, replied, "I serve a precise God."

By the translation of Enoch and Elijah, God showed how men should have left the world if they had not sinned—not by death, but a glorious translation.—Matthew Henry.

Wesleyan Missions.

Anniversary of the Parent Society.

DR. BUNTING—The next resolution will be moved by James Heald, Esq., M. P. (Loud applause.)

JAMES HEALD, Esq., M. P.—Mr. Chairman and my Christian friends—I had hoped to have been allowed, on this occasion, the pleasure of remaining a delighted listener to the various addresses which have been and which still are to be made to the meeting. I have been delighted in listening to Dr. Duff, whilst he was directing our attention, once and again, to the first principles,—showing us those foundations, so deep and so wide, on which our Christian efforts were first based, and on which our superstructure has continued to rise; and I feel, in these days, it is of paramount importance that we should regard those foundations as stable and binding, that they impose upon us, and involve us in an amount of responsibility which, if I had the power of language to describe; I would now place it under contribution. (Applause.) While your report was being read this morning—which I listened to with great attention—it excited in my breast an amount of satisfaction and confidence which I now take the opportunity of stating, as a layman, was never produced in my mind by any previous report. (Applause.) Some of the great principles which we have from the first recognised and embodied in the course of our proceedings, have in that report been set forth again for our consideration. I felt the force of them. I felt a searching of heart before the presence of Almighty God, how far my own conduct had corresponded to, and was in consonance with my profession; and I trust that Dr. Duff's memorable address has produced a similar effect on all our minds. I think we are in danger, at this peculiar crisis in the history of our country and of the world, if we do not prepare ourselves to do more, to stand forth more unmistakably and avowedly as the servants of God—to seek our highest honour, not in the plaudits of men, but in that which cometh from God; and to keep steadfastly in view that line of conduct which will justify the expectation that at last we may have the happiness and joy of hearing the King say, "Well done, good and faithful servant." (Loud applause.) I am jealous over myself, sir, as I believe you are, "with a godly jealousy." There is danger in connection with missionary efforts, as a specimen of all other efforts, of having our high standard lowered, and our high resolves brought down, and of satisfying our consciences with a less amount of duty performed, of property contributed, of efforts put forth, and of that continuity of effort which is essential to all real and permanent success, than our duty requires. (Applause.) I think the address of our reverend friend this morning will be found instructing and improving to us as a Wesleyan Missionary Society. For the last two or three years my heart has yearned and mourned over the dissensions of our Connexion, and especially over those which have directed themselves, in unjustifiable and ungodly assaults, against this Society. (Cheers, again and again repeated.) It has been the especial object of assault and attack; and I feel, as a member of this society, and as having the honour to hold office in the parent committee, as if the blow had been struck at myself. (Hear, hear.) As Sir Edward Sugden said, in his memorable speech at the county meeting held in Epsom, with reference to the aggressive act of the Pope,—"I felt," said he, "as if the blow had been struck at myself, because the honour, and independence, and sovereignty of this country have been attacked." It will become us all to-day to settle this point. Is this society our own? (Loud applause.) Have we seen, in the review of the principles which the report has brought before us, and which have been so admirably portrayed by Dr. Duff, that we have been mistaken in the choice of the ground we have laid, and have not formed a right estimate of the great object set before us and all kindred societies? Sir, I repudiate, from the settled conviction of my judgment,—from my best conscientious feelings as a Christian,—all

such imputations. (Loud applause.) I feel the ground is not of man's laying, I am delighted at the tribute, paid by the distinguished man who has just spoken, to the sage-like experience with which the affairs of the society have been conducted; (hear, hear;) and, whether it be duly estimated, and has been properly acknowledged by the members of this society or not, it calls forth the confidence, as it has commanded the respect, and the support, of all sections of the Christian church. (Applause.) With respect to this, if I am not much mistaken, the judgment and the feeling of this meeting are in unison with my own. (Loud applause.) I came here, as I have done for the last two years, with an earnest desire to satisfy myself, whether the Wesleyan Missionary Society, under the conduct of those to whom the Conference and yourselves have so often committed its direction and management, is to be now brought to an end; (loud cries of "No, no;") or whether, having the opportunity once more to investigate its principles, to submit our judgment to its sacred claims, and to look, as we are bound to do, as prudent men and as Christian men, to all those responsibilities which these considerations involve,—whether we are prepared to-day to renew our allegiance to Christ in this department of his service, and say, "Here Lord are we—send by whom thou wilt send." (Applause.) Then, sir, we want something more than that. When I was a young man, I recollect the late William Dawson calling at Parr's wood, one morning, when I had the honour to entertain, as a guest, for a few days, the never-to-be-forgotten, ever-to-be-lamented, as Christians are justified in lamenting—the late Rev. Richard Watson. (Hear, hear.) After breakfast, we had been conversing for some time about the prominent features of a meeting which he had attended the night before, when Mr. Dawson said—"Now, Mr. Watson, you must not forget we Methodists want 'present salvation.' Now how is this applicable to our present case? Dr. Duff has solved the problem. He has demonstrated that good principles, if alone, will not do the work—as faith, if alone, cannot save us; but that if we will do our part, God will perform his. Dr. Duff, if I mistake not, has touched a string that will vibrate through the Wesleyan Connexion. We want our attention withdrawing from ourselves to our work; I have never yet met with a member of the Wesleyan Connexion, in any part of the Queen's dominions, who could answer me this question:—"I trow," said I, that "if it pleased God, just at this moment to grant unto us such a visitation of the Spirit as we never yet have seen, do you not think it would put everything right?" (Applause.) I believe it would, sir. But then, I ask the second question—"Is the indulgence of this kind of disposition and action the way to obtain the great good?" No. The Holy Spirit, (and this is the serious state of the case) shuns associations for strife and division; and I say, whoever, in my church, prevents me from receiving such a measure of that grace as I should individually receive if the shower was universal and general, and at all answering to that rich effusion of the Spirit which Dr. Candlish pointed out on Friday morning,—which according to the promise shall be poured out like water on a thirsty desert, and like floods upon the dry ground—any man that in my church connection throws an hindrance in the way of such a promise being fulfilled, injures me as he injures the church. The solemn consideration for us all is this,—we have no Scripture right to expect the church of Christ to be better than we ourselves individually contribute to make it. If all the members are holy, then will the body be holy. (Cheers.) Now, sir, here is an object sufficiently grand, important, interesting, convincing, delightful to engage the united attention and prayers, and the efforts of our universal Connexion at home and abroad. It requires the assistance of every man, woman, and child. And would to God that we might enter upon it anew to-day! (Applause.) We are in an extraordinary position with respect to our Missionary work. I confess I have sometimes looked, with a degree of anxiety and apprehension, at the extent to which it has proceeded, and the amount of responsibility incurred,—a re-

sponsibility which devolves upon us at every step taken in advance; and sometimes in my spirit I have sighed, and said—"What are we, Lord, as a people, to have been called out and conducted into this very important work." And occasionally, as my friend Mr. Plumptre said, and as all Christians must sometimes feel in their history, I am driven from every other consideration to the mightiness of our Saviour. I listened to the report under the influence of those feelings, and was glad to see it nakedly and broadly stated, that this great society has mainly to depend for its support upon the command and promise of Christ, while it has sent its agencies into every part of the world. As Dr. Candlish said, we seem to have taken possession of every soil, to have sounded the note among every tribe, to have proclaimed the gospel as a witness to every people. But how are we to sustain this mighty work? My spirit often cries out, in the way frequently described in the prophecies of Jeremiah—"the burden of the Lord!" How are we to sustain this mighty burden? It will not be a burden, sir, if we regard it as the Lord's burden—as a work which the Lord has given us to do;—and we must, at all times and hazards, regard it as such. We must to-day look to the Lord for such a baptism of his Spirit upon us here, and upon our societies everywhere, as shall make us glory in the cross of Christ whatever sacrifice it involves. We ought to use all the influence we can exert, and to make the cause of Christ our own. (Applause.) Sir, we have awakened sympathy, not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but all over the world. If we were to be guilty of the folly, as well as the sin and danger of withdrawing our hands from the work, think you the work would cease? Think you not, that this honour would be transferred from the parent to the children? Think you not that, in our various colonial possessions, you have awakened a feeling and diffused a spirit which is as deathless as the Christianity which brings us together. (Loud applause.) We may, with a cowardice for which no infamy would be too great,—we may, and we can, to some extent, and for a time, shelter and relieve ourselves from the responsibility. But, will any man amongst us wish that to be the case, when he comes to give up his account? Should we do this in reference to eternity, to our own souls, and the souls of others? I trow not; and I feel rejoiced to day, and my confidence in the progress and growing success of this cause is greatly increased, because I feel persuaded that such is the mind of this great meeting. (Applause.) I almost regret that our esteemed friend, Dr. Duff, has left the meeting. Who does not honour such a man? Who does not honour the section of the church which has such a representative? (Cheers.) Why, sir, I felt it in my heart to have given him £50, as a very feeble expression of my admiration of his character, of my veneration for the man, and of my estimate of the honour which God has put upon the Free Church of Scotland in having Dr. Duff,—now in England, but in India when he is at home,—to conduct such a portion of its missions, as he so ably presides over, and, as the result of his sage-like experience, to administer to us the advice which he has given us this morning. (Applause.) I feel persuaded that that advice will not be lost. Although Dr. Duff is not now here, if Mr. Cowan will give me credit, the society shall not be the worse for his absence. (Loud applause.) I have great pleasure in now submitting to the consideration of the meeting the following resolution:—

"That this meeting devoutly recognizes the importance and necessity of more fervent and importunate prayer to the Great Head of the Church, that he will vouchsafe the guidance and blessing of the Holy Spirit to the Committees and Directors of the several Missionary Societies; and that all the difficulties and opposition with which his servants in the Mission-field have to contend, may be overruled for the advancement of his own glory, and the rapid extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom in the world."

Christian Missions are designed to extend the blessings of religion throughout the world.

Family Circle.

Responsibility of Parents.

I am a parent. Three girls under ten years old call me mother. Oh the responsibility resting on me as such! Here are three children, whose souls will exist for eternal ages, committed to my training.—My precepts and examples will probably tell on their eternal well-being; and though the care of their welfare here is of importance, it is as a drop to the ocean when compared to the training of the immortal mind; and O, how much I need that wisdom which cometh from God to enable me to train them up in the way they should go, that when they are old they will not depart from it. Mother, with that smiling infant in your arms, reflect; for that infant Jesus died. Can you comprehend eternity? O no. Neither can you tell the worth of the soul. You cannot; but yet the soul of your infant is immortal—it will never die. O begin with the first dawn of its reason to instruct that child. In language suited to the understanding of childhood, tell it of the evil nature it inherits from Adam; of its utter inability to do anything of itself pleasing in the sight of God; tell it of a Saviour crucified; of the babe in Bethlehem; of the child Jesus subject to his parents; of the Man of sorrows; of the crucified, risen Saviour; of Him who is willing and able to save to the uttermost all that come unto the Father by him. Often remind it that the Lord sees it continually; that to him it must give an account for the deeds done in the body; that it has a soul which can never, never die, that it will exist in heaven—a state of blessedness and joy, or in hell—a state of everything dreadful, and that forever and ever; and point it to Jesus, the only way to heaven. Father, mother, have you sons or daughters, or both? Have you ever plainly, faithfully told them the necessity of being reconciled to God; of the humiliating condition of all mankind, as the Scriptures declare that "from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, there is no soundness in them; nothing but wounds, and bruises, and putrifying sores;" that all have sinned, and all are by nature totally unfit for heaven; and that, unless they repent, and trust in Jesus for salvation, they will be lost for ever? Do you ever pray with and for your children? Could you, should you, or all of your children be suddenly called away by death, say, with a clear conscience, you have discharged your duty to the souls of your children? Are you clear of their blood? Have you, by precept and example, not once, but continually, warned them to flee from the wrath which is to come on the finally impenitent, and pointed them to Jesus the Saviour, and the only hope, the only way to heaven? Do you morning and evening, call your children and family all together, and read in their presence from the word of God, and with them confess your sins, and implore forgiveness, acknowledge your mercies with thankful hearts; own your weakness, your proneness to wander from the path which leads to life, and ask for wisdom and strength from above; for the Holy Spirit to enlighten your minds, to instruct you in wisdom's ways; for grace to help in time of need; and that you may be cleansed from all sin in the Fountain opened for sin and uncleanness; and that you and your children, and all for whom you should pray, may be saved, may become children of God through faith in Jesus Christ? Do you and all of your family, that can possibly assemble yourselves in the house of God for worship on the Lord's day, and by precept and example teach them to keep holy the Sabbath day?

Do you instruct them by precept and example to speak the truth, saying just what they mean, all their meaning, and no more, in words that do not convey more than the truth, avoiding all extravagant expressions, and everything that has the appearance of falsehood in any way? Do you make a practice of speaking evil of your neighbour either in the presence of your children or when alone? "Speak not evil of one another, brethren; the Judge standeth at the door!"

of the chief of them—Myriads, as declared by Ministers of religion, kept away from public worship, and the other means of grace;—large proportions,—in some instances, as many as *two thirds*, and in others *three fourths*, and even more, of the children instructed in Sabbath Schools, subsequently becoming drunkards;—in one recorded instance, 91 out of 100, on a Sabbath School register;—of 120 criminal offenders, confined at a time in one prison, who had been instructed in such Schools, 108 having committed the crimes for which they were convicted, through the use of strong drinks;—of members of churches, *five sixths*, or 84 in every 100 cases of expulsion from church fellowship, from the same cause, in one Church, every case of expulsion for 50 years, successively, from that cause; and about *thirty thousand*, as reasonably estimated, so expelled, every year, in the United Kingdom, for the same reason;—of Ministers of religion also, in the various denominations, even large proportionate numbers, during several ages, having fallen, and been degraded and expelled; and that instances of the same description are still rather frequently occurring, from the same ensnaring and ruinous cause. This is only a very brief, or general compendium of the more direct injuries to the church, from this fatal source. In very many places which I visited in the United Kingdom, I received information, and chiefly from Ministers, or other religious professors, regarding not merely a few, but rather numerous instances of the intemperance of members and office bearers in churches, and even of Ministers, in several of the principal denominations. For further, and more detailed particulars on the subject, the reader may turn to the pages regarding the injuries to religion from intoxicating liquors, contained in a former letter, expressly on the sale and use of those liquors. A few brief and pointed authorities may here be appropriately cited, in confirmation of the statements already made, as to the extensiveness of the injuries to the interests of religion, from this same cause; and, also, as to the present low and defective state of religion, generally, in the United Kingdom. The Sabbath Alliance, in one of its tracts, makes this declaration—"It would not be difficult to show, that the Sabbath, in this christian land, is the day, of all others, in which drunkenness, and the crimes which accompany it, most abound." A report of the Glasgow City Mission, in 1848, states—"See how long, and for how many years, the monster of drunkenness has continued to triumph over the temporal and spiritual interests of the poor—driving them, in multitudes, first from the fellowship of the church; then from the house of God; and latterly, from the society of common decency, to trample them in the mire and to hurl them to perdition. Oh! how little prayer do we hear, for its removal, how little effort is put forth for its suppression." At a meeting of the Edinburgh United Presbytery, in 1849, one of the Ministers present, declared, that he himself knew personally, of 27 shops open on Sabbath evening, kept by 23 parties, who claimed connection with their churches." One English writer, in 1850, in treating of the intemperance of the Kingdom, says—"We can go now where but we trace the pollution and the stain, Court, Parliament, Church, Mart, Market, Press, Pulpit,—

'The trail of the serpent is over them all.'

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, July 12, 1851.

INFLUENCE OF EXAMPLE.

"Actions speak louder than words"—is a saying, which has acquired all the force of a moral axiom. Professions, however loud and frequently iterated, have but little influence when palpably contradicted by conduct. The most obtuse in understanding—the most unskilful in dialectics—intuitively perceive the incongruity of such a course, and fail not to mark it with just reprehension. On the other hand, when professions of piety are upheld by consistency of deportment, and by all that is "lovely and of good report" in morality, they command the respect of all whose good opinion is of any appreciable value, and effectually silence the criminations or

innuendoes of foolish and ignorant men. The influence of example, then, is good or evil, beneficial or injurious, a blessing or a curse, in strict conformity with its own moral or immoral character.

A man is known by the company he keeps.—Why? Because his principles and habits are moulded by those of his associates. Because he is impressed and influenced by example; and the predominant tastes, habitudes, and tendencies of his companions, are readily imbibed and reproduced by himself. It would outrage all the known constitutional laws of moral beings, could the good, as the result of preference, delight in the society of the vicious, and the profane take pleasure in the fellowship of the godly.

The Sacred Scriptures, on this point, as well as others, are the embodiment of sound philosophy. In accordance with the established rudimentary principle of the impressibility of human nature, they abound with admonitions against forming undue and unnecessary associations with the wicked, and with authoritative directions to seek intimate companionship only with the wise—that is, the good. The influence of example is thus divinely recognized, in its practical bearing on present character, and on future destiny. "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise: but a companion of fools shall be destroyed." "Make no friendship with an angry man; and with a furious man thou shalt not go: lest thou learn his ways, and get a snare to thy soul."

According to these generally admitted principles, it behoves parents to set an example to their children which will be perfectly safe for them to imitate. Nor is it less a duty on youth to consort with those whose spirit and deportment are calculated, under the blessing of a higher Power, to restrain from the indulgence of vicious propensities, elevate the tone of morals, and lead to the formation of religious character. Nor should it be overlooked, that the influence of example is one potent instrumentality, which, among others, the God of wisdom has appointed to uphold his claims, win the wandering feet of the erring to paths of peace and safety, and confirm in the way of holiness and usefulness the footsteps of those who have returned to Him as the shepherd and bishop of their souls.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME.

With this number we commence a new Volume of *The Wesleyan*, and, under a due sense of the responsibility of our position, we continue the duties assigned us. *The Wesleyan* is now one of the well-established periodicals of the Provinces, with a large list of paying subscribers, read by thousands, and exercising a salutary influence within its allotted sphere of operation. In looking back on our career, as Journalists, we express hearty thanks to our PATRONS and CORRESPONDENTS; both the one and the other have nobly sustained us amid our arduous and continuous toil. For the future, we may say, that arrangements are in progress, which, when perfected, will afford the EDITOR more time to devote to his appropriate work; and the hope is confidently indulged, that he will be able, with the assistance of *Correspondents*,—of whose promises of aid he begs here respectfully to remind them,—to maintain and increase the interest of this journal, so as to render *The Wesleyan* a welcome weekly visitor to the numerous FAMILIES of our people, and of others, whose names are at present, and shall be during the year, enrolled on our subscription-list. We would bespeak the zealous efforts of respected AGENTS in behalf of *The Wesleyan*. A greatly increased circulation is, on many accounts, desirable; it will enlarge our circle of usefulness, and both directly and indirectly tend to promote the work of God among the people. Give us, at least, *Two hundred* additional subscribers during the first quarter, and as many more afterwards as possible. We have struck off about that number of extra copies the present week, and shall continue to do so for a few weeks to come, in order that new subscribers may obtain the volume from the commencement.

On Sabbath last, a child was saved from drowning near Noble's wharf, by the praiseworthy efforts of a person who jumped from the wharf into the water, and brought it safe to the shore.

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT.

The Treasurers of the Wesleyan Supernumeraries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund have received and invested the following sums, during the year ending June, 1851, viz:

Halifax City Circuit	£21 6 1½
County	3 1 5
Lunenburg	3 9 0
Liverpool	3 6 2
Shelburne	2 4 5½
Barrington	0 0 0
Yarmouth	0 0 0
Windsor	2 15 9
Horton and Cornwallis	6 12 0
Newport and Maitland	4 17 3½
Truro and River John	1 0 3
Amherst and Parrsboro	3 4 3
Wallace	1 3 6
Guysboro	6 11 8
Sydney	1 2 9½
Charlottetown	11 0 4
Pownal	0 3 6
Bedeque	0 19 6
	£72 18 0
Ministers' Entrance Fees and Annual Subscription	120 0 0
Special Donations, viz:	
Rev. E. Evans	5 0 0
Il. Pope, Sen'r.	1 0 0
	£18 18 0
Less Printing Circulars, Postages, and Account Books	6 18 1
	£191 19 11

A misapprehension having existed as to the time of commencing the Circuit Subscriptions and collections, they were omitted on some of the Circuits, and only partially made on others during the year. It is confidently anticipated that in future the applications will be systematically and regularly made, and that by the liberality of the members of the Wesleyan Church and Congregations throughout the entire District, the Annual Income will be on a scale commensurate with the requirements of the Fund.—It is hoped that every member of our congregations will contribute something to this benevolent object, and Special Donations of any amount will be thankfully received by the Treasurers, or by the Wesleyan Ministers on their respective Circuits.

Early remittances of sums received are earnestly requested that they may be immediately invested for the benefit of the Fund.

WESLEYAN CHURCH BAZAAR.

The Bazaar in aid of the erection of the Wesleyan Church in this City, will commence on Thursday the 28th of August; and on the evening of that day, a Tea Meeting will be held for the same purpose.

We can promise the friends who may choose to visit Fredericton on the occasion referred to, that every attention will be paid to their comfort, and that the spot selected for the exhibition cannot be outvalled in any part of the Province.

The gardens of the Hon. Judge Wilmot which are to be appropriated to this "charity fair" are beautiful beyond description; and will, at the period appointed for the Bazaar, display such a profusion of evergreens shrubs and flowers as can only be produced by the finest taste and the highest degree of cultivation. A number of STALLS (a *Hut* of which (beautifully decorated) we have seen,—will be erected by the Judge for the accommodation of the fair Merchants and their customers; and we have reason to believe that the wares to be disposed of, will neither be few nor unimportant.

It is expected that persons from the State of Maine, as well as from Canada and Nova Scotia, will be present; and upon the whole, those who wish to do good and be highly gratified at the same time, may never have a better opportunity of being "blest in what they give" as well as what they receive.

Editors of papers who are friendly to the object of the contemplated Bazaar, will please to give it a notice.—*Fredericton Reporter*.

We have much pleasure in complying with the above request; and accompany the insertion of the notice of this Bazaar, projected for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a commodious place of worship for our Fredericton brethren, with our earnest recommendation of its claims on the practical liberality of the christian public in NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK. We hope a sum commensurate with the emergency of the case will be realized on the occasion.

The Frederictonians have always been forward to assist those of other places who have been suffering from providential calamities. May they, in return, have gratifying proof of the existence of christian and fraternal sympathy, in their noble effort to rebuild the "House of the Lord."

The *Chronicle* of Tuesday last, states that Mr. Arthur Sleigh, who, as Deputy Chairman of the Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railway Company, Charing Cross, London, lately addressed a communication to the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, condemning Mr. Howe's interference with the rights of the Company, has denounced the Company as a bubble.

A boat laden with laths and bricks, and having three men on board, was upset in our harbour on Monday last. Through the humane and energetic assistance afforded by the Ferry Steamer, H. M. S. *Apollo*, and boats from the shore, the men were rescued from a watery grave.

The only link now wanting in the British Provincial Line of Telegraph from Hamilton, Canada West, to Halifax, is the short distance between Woodstock and Rivere du Loup, and there is a prospect that this will be finished within two months.

Mr. Stephens has discovered an inexhaustible quarry of slate of excellent quality in the neighbourhood of Woodstock, N. B.

Upwards of 2300 emigrant passengers have arrived at St. John, N. B. this season, all from Ireland.

The late rains have been very seasonable, and will have a very beneficial influence on vegetation.

CHEAP PIANO FORTES.—See Mr. Nordbeck's advertisement on our 8th page.

Canadian Missions.

The attempts made by Christian missionaries to introduce a system of civilisation amongst barbarous tribes, founded upon the spiritual renovation and improvement of personal character, have, perhaps, been in no instances more successfully prosecuted than by the Wesleyan missionaries in North America. All the elements of personal and social progress in knowledge and piety are in a state of active operation amongst the Indian race in that country, and are producing the happiest results. In this good work, successive representatives of the Crown, in Canada, have manifested a lively interest, and have afforded valuable aid to the Wesleyan Missionary Society and its agents in this benevolent enterprise. The present Governor-General of British North America, his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, and the Hon. Colonel Bruce, the present head of the Indian government, during the year 1847, and on several subsequent occasions, have entered cordially into the views and wishes of the friends of the Indian race for extending and perpetuating amongst them the saving influence of the gospel of Christ. It will be seen by the following extract of a letter from the Rev. Enoch Wood, general superintendent of missions in Western Canada, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Alder, that these distinguished individuals have recently furnished a most gratifying proof of the high estimation in which they hold the society and its labours, and of their earnest desire for the welfare and happiness of the aborigines under their care. Mr. Wood, under the date of the 9th of the last month, thus writes from Toronto:—

"I yesterday concluded an agreement with Colonel Bruce, at the Head of the Indian department, with the approbation of his Lordship the Governor-General, to receive £800 per annum for two years, on condition of maintaining fifty Indian youths at Alderville Industrial School. At the end of this period we are to make another arrangement, founded upon what our experience may teach us. The documents shall be forwarded. In this business I have been very cordially sustained by the Rev. John Rycerson, co-delegate, and the board of management. By unremitting perseverance, I have at length accomplished what I have for so long a time had in view—the entire control of that institution by the Missionary Society. The buildings, (which cost about £1,800,) and the new farm of 200 acres, are all placed in our hands, with the £800 per year, for the benefit of the Indian tribes.—His Lordship and Colonel Bruce have acted in the most generous and confiding spirit. I am certain you will be delighted to know that the persons occupying so eminent a position, whose observations upon the society have been made in different parts of the world, express their respect and confidence both in its agents and managers."—*London Watchman, June 18th.*

The Missionary Exhibition.

We have seldom witnessed any sight which affected us more deeply than the Exhibition now open at the Centenary Hall and Mission House. The wealth of the islanders of the South Seas

has been laid at the feet of the Missionaries as some small return for the blessings conferred on them by the Gospel. Our curiosity is gratified by the opportunity of inspecting the natural productions of the seas and islands of the Antipodes, their shells, coral, woods, and the grasses, leaves, and barks, used as materials for native manufactures. In the carvings, and fabrics, and cordage submitted to our view, we see evidence of great ingenuity, and of the skilful application of human labour in the absence of machinery and iron. The workmanship, considering the tools employed, is wonderful. But it is in its moral aspect that we are most deeply impressed with the vastness and profusion of this Exhibition. "Have these things been obtained by barter?" we were asked. The answer was "No. They are the gifts, the contributions of the converted natives, to the Missionary Society. The natives feel that they have received instructions and benefits of the highest value, and they manifest their gratitude by this return, which is the best they are able to make. They have no money. But they give according to their means. Their deep poverty has abounded into the riches of their liberality. They might have sold these articles to English or American traders, and have obtained luxuries in return for them. But they have given them to the LORD." These poor people acknowledge practically the obligations enjoined in the New Testament. They have received spiritual things and they are desirous that others should receive them. To this end they contribute. They show their gratitude to God. They desire to lessen the pecuniary burden of their Mission. They are actuated by zeal for the furtherance of the Gospel in other lands! They are witnesses of the purity and piety of the men who minister to them in holy things, and they have afforded an evidence of their esteem for them, such as England has never before witnessed. The converted heathen have not "stopped the supplies!" "The kings of Tarshish and of the Isles bring presents; the kings of Sheba and Saba offer gifts." Every cloth, and mat, and tub, and spear, every shell and every fragment of coral reef, speaks to our heart and conveys a lesson on the blessed success and glorious effects of the Gospel!—*It.*

Revision of the Bible.

A great work, and one of immense importance to present and future generations, has just been brought to a close under the auspices of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society. In the year 1847 the Committee on Versions was charged with the duty of collating the editions of the English Bible published by the American Society, with those issued in Great Britain. Three years and a half have been employed by the Committee in this work: meeting as a whole, or by sub-committee once a week and sometimes oftener, and spending several hours together at each session in examining the work of the collator, who submitted the results of his comparison for the judgment of the Committee. The gentlemen composing the Committee are, Gardiner Spring, Thomas Cook, Samuel H. Turner, Edward Robinson, Thomas E. Vernalye, John McClintock, Richard H. Storr, Jr., representing seven different denominations of Christians, and embodying great learning, industry and judgment. The sub-committee consisted of Drs. Robinson and Vernalye. The labour of this body of men, pursued with much diligence and self-denial, through so great a length of time, having been completed, their report has been submitted to the Board and adopted, and last week Dr. Robinson communicated some of the results to the N. Y. Historical Society.

The committee resolved to compare the best American Bible with recent copies of the four best British editions, London, Oxford, and Edinburgh; and every variation in punctuation, in orthography, in capital letters or in textual reading was noted, and the judgment of the committee passed on each point, letter and word! The original record of these variations, in parallel columns, is now deposited, with the judgment of the committee, in the Archives of the Bible Society, for reference in all future time. This catalogue of variations in the particulars above mentioned amounts to about 24,000, yet of all this number there is not one that mars the integrity of the text, or affects any doctrine or precept of the Bible.

The stereotype plates of the Society have been made to conform to the result of the Committee's labours, and the edition of the Bible will present the most perfect copies of the English translation. It is important to add that there are no alterations affecting the sense, and none that will be indicated by the mere cursory reading of the Scriptures. And we rejoice to say that the Committee, with good sense that redounds to their honour and does credit to American scholarship, have retained the orthography that has been so long sanctioned as to be venerable, if not sacred in the eye of taste. The readers of the English Bible, and future generations of readers, will have reason to be grateful to these gentlemen for their labours.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Papers ordered during the first three months from this time will be sent from No. 1, of Vol. 1, unless specially ordered to the contrary.

Temperance - National Division.

The eighth annual session of this body commenced at Toronto on Tuesday the 17th ult., J. W. Oliver M. W. P. presiding, and closed on Friday the 20th ult.

The 18th was the Jubilee, and was duly improved by the National Division and the friends of the Order, as an excellent opportunity to make known its principles and aims. The procession was very imposing and the addresses by P. S. White, Gen. Cary, and others were listened to by deeply interested multitudes. It is estimated that not fewer than 20,000 strangers were present. The citizens of Toronto were lavish of the attention to the members of the National Division, and many of the wealthy and aristocratic gentlemen tendered their carriages in the most cordial manner, for the use of members in the procession. Says a highly intelligent gentleman, in a letter to a friend in this city, "I believe the proceedings of this day in Toronto will not be forgotten by the present generation, and that future generations will have cause to bless God for it."

The principal business was transacted on Thursday and the morning of Friday.

The second resolution offered last year touching the future editions of the Blue Book, striking out the words "in this respect," has been rescinded.

Any officer of a subordinate Division can be re-elected to office.

Four weeks, instead of one week, are to elapse after the rejection of a candidate, before notice is to be sent to neighboring Divisions.

The per centage to the National Division is reduced to five per cent., and half that was paid last year to be placed to the credit of the Grand Divisions that paid the same.

The vote for officers of Grand Divisions may be taken by Divisions, if so required.

Additional Grand Divisions may be granted to England, should the existing Grand Division so recommend.

On the subject of a new Ritual, the committee recommended the appropriation of \$500 to be offered for a suitable one.

The place fixed upon for the next annual session of the National Division is Richmond, Virginia.—*New York Organ.*

Scotland.

PERSONAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The members and friends of this society breakfasted in the Carlton Convening Rooms, Edinburgh, on Friday morning, 16th May. The Rev. Dr. Johnston, Limekilns, occupied the chair. The Rev. Andrew Arther asked the blessing, and the Rev. William Ritchie, Dunse, returned thanks. The Rev. Wm. Reid, secretary, reported that seventeen ministers had joined the society since last meeting, and that it now comprises 119 ministers, 8 missionaries, 261 elders, 217 students, and 19 preachers. The Rev. J. L. Aikman, treasurer, reported favourably as to the state of the funds, that an elder present had that morning given a donation of five guineas, and that several smaller contributions had been raised. Addresses were afterwards delivered by the Rev. F. Skinner, Blackburn, the Rev. Mr. McKerrow, Manchester, the Rev. G. Blyth, Jamaica, and the Rev. S. Sinclair, Greenock. On the motion of the Rev. James Young, of Dumfries, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Brown was requested to furnish for publication an admirable address, founded on the abolition of human sacrifices in Old Calabar, the delivery of which in various places had been attended with the happiest results; to which request the Doctor cordially responded. On a motion by the Rev. Wm. Reid, the Rev. James Robertson, Newington, was unanimously requested to prepare an address, bearing upon the general aspect of the question, also to be issued in the course of the year. Various practical suggestions were made, and the secretary was charged to see them carried into effect.—*Scottish Press.*

Ceylon.

The whole population of Ceylon, with an area of 24,700 miles, is little more than 1,500,000, or about 62 inhabitants to the square mile. The area in acres is 15,898,000, of which, not above one-tenth is cultivated or used as pasturage. We give the items, which are more or less approximations, that for coffee being, we should say, very near the mark—cocoa-nut cultivation, 422,000 acres; cinnamon, 13,000 acres; coffee, 80,000 acres; sugar, 2,500 acres; palm-trees, say 35,000; rice, 400,000 acres; fine grain, 100,000 acres; tobacco, 10,000; pepper, Indian corn, ginger, cotton, &c., 10,000; pastures, 10,000.

Microscopic Writing.

The *London Morning Chronicle* says, in describing the articles exhibited in the Crystal Palace:—"We were shown one specimen of microscopic writing, which was certainly the most astonishing of anything of the kind we have ever seen. Upon a space not exceeding that of a small pin's head, and which, indeed, was almost invisible to the naked eye, was written the following words: "Written as a microscopic object for Mr. Dent, 1831, Fromont a Paris." The inscription occupies six lines, five of which are written in a bold text hand. The fine and heavy strokes are clearly distinguishable, and are as even and perfect as copperplate writing; the sixth line is in capital italics, printed and shaded, and which appear, when seen through the small microscope attached to it, of rather more than an inch in length.

The Richmond Nursery.

Mr. F. L. Harris' Nursery at Richmond is well worthy of a visit from the Citizens of Halifax. The improvements achieved at that promising locality are at once creditable to the spirited proprietor, and honourable to the City. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the science of Botany to enter into a detailed description of the varied beauties displayed at the Richmond Nursery. It is sufficient to say that almost every known description of plant and flower may be seen at Harris'. It is satisfactory to witness the increasing taste that is being manifested in this City for Floral and Horticultural pursuits. Only a few years ago the pleasure derivable from these sources were confined to the comparatively wealthy—at present through the individual enterprise of Messrs. Harris and Leahy, together with the praiseworthy exertions of the Horticultural Society, the poorest person in the community can participate. Mr. Harris' property in Richmond comprises about fourteen acres, extending from the Old Road to the water side at the Narrows, on which he has upwards of five hundred feet frontage. The erection of the Baracks in the vicinity will vastly increase the value of property at Richmond, and we shall not be sorry to see the limits of Mr. Harris' Nursery grounds circumscribed, and his pockets filled with the proceeds of the sales of his patrimony.—*Chronicle.*

The General Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia has been prorogued by His Honor, the Administrator of the Government, to Thursday, the 31st of the present month.

Provincial Appointments.

(From the *N. S. Royal Gazette*, 9th.)

His Honor the Administrator of the Government, by the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint—

Paul Crowell, Esquire, to be an Officer for the protection of the Fisheries, also to be an Officer for the prevention of Smuggling, also to be Commander of the Schooner Telegraph in the Provincial Service.—*July 5th.*

Charles Creed, Esquire, M.D., to be the Health Officer at Pugwash, Cumberland.

John Skerry, of Halifax, Esquire, to be a Notary and Tabellion Public.

Mr. Sherwood Mills to be Commissioner of Sewers for Marsh Lands at Goose River, in the County of Cumberland.—*July 8th.*

His Honor is also pleased, by the advice of the Council, to declare Big Bras d'Or, in the County of Cape Breton, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the admission of Foreign or British Shipping and Goods.—*Id.*

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *Canada* arrived at this port on Monday morning last shortly after two o'clock, thus making a passage unprecedentedly short. The following are the principal items of news—

Great Britain.

The English funds remained without a change. The London Money Market shows a constantly increasing supply; and the preponderance of Government deposits and bullion in the Bank, has produced buoyancy in both the Money and Stock Markets. The Railway Share Market was dull. Foreign funds are without any marked change. Cotton has declined one farthing, and a very general desire to realise. Flour has declined sixpence; Western Canal 2s.; Philadelphia 2s. 6d.; Ohio 2s.; Indian Corn dull at 6d. lower. Wheat slow at 1d. decline. Rice firm. Sugar has advanced 6d. London Market very firm. Coffee in request at 1s. advance. Tea rather firmer—London rates improving with increased demand. Provisions dull. Lard neglected.—Grease, Butter, one shilling higher.

The overland Mail from India had reached Marseilles. Sales of Cotton were brisk at lower prices. A typhoon occurred at Ceylon, May 1, by which much valuable property and twenty vessels were destroyed.

The feeling in England is universal that the Crystal Palace ought to be preserved for some useful purpose.

The Trans-Atlantic Steam Packet Commissioners have finally decided against any change in the present arrangement; and conclusively against Galway as a Packet Station.

A violent hail storm has been experienced in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, causing considerable destruction to property, the death of cattle and sheep, and severe injury to several human beings.

The deaths in London during the week were 308, being an excess of 140 above the average.—The cause is attributed to the damp, backward weather and the sudden commencement of intense heat.

In the House of Commons Sir F. Theiger moved five amendments to the Ecclesiastical Titles' Bill, the Amendments were chiefly intended to strengthen the declaratory clauses and to give power of prosecution to private parties with the consent of the Attorney General. The Amendments were opposed by the Government, but the first and fourth were carried by majorities of 35 and 56, the second and third were agreed to after discussion without a division, and the fifth which gives power to private individuals to prosecute is to be discussed on the 4th of July, the third reading of the Bill being fixed for that day. The fourth Amendment extends the penalties of the Bill to procurers and publishers of Bills.

It has been decided in the Court of Queen's Bench that "private" labels are not actionable.

The Irish members who perseveringly oppose the Ecclesiastical Titles' Bill have got in London the names of the "Pope's Brass Band."

Fifty Hungarian refugees have embarked at Portsmouth on board the emigrant ship Black Eagle, bound for America. They have been allowed by the English Government, during their stay in this country, 1s. 6d. a day each; each one also has been allowed 20s. for clothes and £6 15s. for passage money.

A wedge of pure gold, from California, weighing 102 ounces, the produce of five month's diggings in the gold regions, by a young gentleman of Somersetshire, has been exhibited at Bristol.

It is said that Admiral Dundas is to succeed Admiral Parker as Commander-in-Chief of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, his flag ship to be the *St. George*.

Great preparations are being made by the Corporation of London, to receive a visit from Her Majesty on the 9th inst.

REFUSAL OF LICENSE.—The Rev. H. Newton has been refused by the Bishop of Exeter a license to the curacy of St. Thomas's Church, Exeter, in consequence of his having given replies unsatisfactory to the Bishop to the following questions:—

1. Does our Church hold, and do you hold, that all infants, duly baptized, according to the offices of baptism in the Book of Common Prayer, are therein born anew of water and the Holy Ghost?

2. Does our Church hold, and do you hold, that all infants, so baptized, are in baptism made by God members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the Kingdom of Heaven?

Foreign.

The foreign news is unimportant.

In France petitions for the Revision continue to pour in from every quarter. It is reported that M. De Tocqueville has been selected as "Reporter" of the Committee of the Assembly. This gentleman is known to be a strict republican and opposed to Buonapartist principles.

On Thursday the President held a grand review in the Champ de Mars. He was received with more than usual favour by the public, and the cries of "Vive Napoleon" were more general than ever.

The *Monitor* gives the long-delayed announcement of the appointment of General Aupick as Ambassador to the Court of Spain, and of M. Colonna Walewski to that of England.

The report that the Austrian and Bavarian troops quartered in Hesse are to quit that country in the beginning of the ensuing month is premature. No resolution of the kind has yet been taken by the Diet (unless in the sitting alluded to above), and I am assured that the question has not been touched upon in an official manner since the reinstatement of the federal government.

Prussia and Hanover are making strenuous exertions in the Committee on the affairs of the federal marine, to press on the other states the advantage of establishing the German fleet on a permanent and gradually increasing foundation. The Austrian Government entertains very similar opinions, but from the manner in which they have been manifested it would seem that it desired the control of the fleet to be placed in the hands of one particular state, pointing out the same time the advantages of the Austrian ports in the Mediterranean during the four or five months of the year in which the ports of the northern states are inaccessible.

Signor Evangelista Chancéllor of the Holy Consulta, was assassinated at Rome June 15.

The spread of Socialist doctrines in Spain has caused some alarm.

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.—We have had a further arrival from India by the mail. The Governor-General has by this time reached Simla. The barbarians on the north-western frontiers are vigilantly watched and a strong force will remain in that quarter to repress any marauding acts.

The news from China is that the war in the southern Provinces still continues adverse to the reigning dynasty, which some anticipate will be speedily overthrown. At Canton they are said to be on the edge of a volcano, as the rebellion spreads towards the city.

At Van Dieman's Land the anti-convict agitation is assuming a serious aspect.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

THE RAILWAY.—A Despatch of more than usual importance, says the St. John, N.B. Church Witness, has just made its appearance in this Province from Earl Grey, in reference to the Railway measures enacted at the last Session of the Legislature. It is with deep regret that we record the decision to which his Lordship has arrived, not to recommend the Facility Bills, (so called,) for Her Majesty's confirmation,—regret, not only for the delay which is thus unnecessarily interposed to our proceeding with the important undertaking in question, but also for the unhappy consequences which, it is not difficult to foresee, must arise from this ill-judged interference with our local legislation, to prevent the operation of an Act in which our dearest hopes are involved. Every inhabitant of the Province, who is capable of forming an independent and unprejudiced opinion, must feel hurt by the course his Lordship has taken, and we fear that a spirit of discontent will be excited which it may be hard to allay.

We subjoin a copy of this important Despatch, and may refer to the subject in our next.

DOWNING STREET, 12th June, 1851.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 16, of the 7th April, transmitting certified copies of three Acts passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick in its last Session, entitled respectively "An Act to incorporate the European and North American Railway Company;" (2061); "an Act to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway (2062); and an Act to facilitate the construction of a Railway from St. Andrews to Quebec"—2063.

Having referred those Acts for the consideration of the Commissioners of Railways, I have received from these Officers a Report of which I now transmit a copy for your information.

Although it would appear that the most important of these Acts (that numbered 2061) is in some respects defective, I do not consider it necessary to recommend its disallowance on account of the imperfections pointed out by the Commissioners. I trust without doing so, and thus delaying the commencement of the work, a sufficient opportunity for reconsidering the subject will be secured to the Legislature of New Brunswick, by my deferring to submit the Act numbered 2062 for Her Majesty's confirmation. By this Act it is proposed that pecuniary assistance from the Colonial Treasury, to a very considerable amount should be given to the Company to enable them to construct the proposed Railway. To this I have no objection,—on the contrary, I believe that in the present state of New Brunswick, it is consistent with sound policy that assistance should be given by the public towards the construction of the great leading line of Railways; and the particular line now suggested for encouragement is one which I think deserves it, for though it appears to me one of less importance than the projected line from Halifax to Quebec, I regard it as not being calculated at all to interfere with the latter, (if properly regulated,) but on the contrary to contribute to its success.

But while I am prepared to advise that Her Majesty's sanction should be given to a measure for affording assistance to this line on the principle proposed by the Act now under my consideration, I consider it inexpedient that this should be done until the Legislature shall have had an opportunity of reconsidering the Act No. 2061, and that the proposed assistance to the Company should only be granted on condition of its assenting to such amendments of this Act as may then be found advisable. I trust that the Legislature will carefully consider all the remarks of the Commissioners, as I consider them to be of much importance, and I feel that the interests of the Province may hereafter be exposed to serious injury if the amendments in the Act which are suggested are not now made; but there are only two of these amendments on which as affecting the interests of the Empire at large, as distinguished from those of the Province alone, I consider it necessary to insist before Her Majesty can be advised to sanction the grant of pecuniary assistance to the Company. The two amendments which I consider to be indispensable are these pointed out by the Commissioners as being required to secure on fair terms for the traffic between Halifax and Quebec, of that part of the line of Railway now proposed to be constructed which will be common to the two lines, and secondly the conveyance of Her Majesty's Troops, and stores for their use, along the line at moderate rates of charge.

I am not as yet enabled to express a positive opinion whether the Act No. 2063 ought to be confirmed; this question is still under consideration, but I hope to have it in my power to inform you by an early opportunity what decision may be adopted with respect to it.

In conformity with what I have now stated, the Act No. 2061 will be submitted to Her Majesty on the first opportunity, in order that it may be left to its operation.

The Acts Nos. 2062 and 2063 will not be laid before the Queen for the present.

I am, &c., GREY.

In the last number of our paper, the Sunday

School connected with Trinity Church in this City was called "the Parent School." A writer who styles himself "A friend to the Witness" informs us that a Sunday School had been established, in connexion with the Wesleyan Methodists in this City, as far back as the year 1809. If so, this school is by several years the predecessor of that in connexion with Trinity Church, and we are anxious both that the truth of this case should be shown, and to tender our thanks to the writer in question for information he communicated.—H.

THE FISHERIES AT THE NORTH.—The Gaspe Gazette of the 19th June says:—

From all parts of the coast we continue to receive the cheering information, that there is abundance of Cod Fish. Our fishermen are busily engaged, and the take of fish up to the present, is much greater this year than for a number of years previous.

The weather has been very cold, much rain has fallen, and we hear that several fields of Wheat and Potatoes have rotted in consequence.

COLONIAL RAILWAYS.—We are gratified, beyond the power of language to express, in having it in our power to announce that the meeting of Delegates at Toronto was one of the most satisfactory character, and that arrangements were then and there made, which in their results will lead, at no distant period, to the commencement, the construction, and the ultimate completion of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, and of the European and North American Railway! And further, that with reference to the costs of these great and truly national works, New Brunswick will not be asked or expected to assume any liability, or incur any burthen, beyond what is right and proper—not a particle beyond what the people can cheerfully and readily bear—not exceeding what they will be willing, gladly willing, to assume!

In Canada, legislative action will take place at once. On the return of the Hon. Mr. Howe to Nova Scotia, the public will be informed of the course intended to be pursued there, and by that time we shall be fully advised of what is likely to be done in this Province.

We have no hesitation in saying, that the Halifax and Quebec Railway, and the European and North American Railway, may from henceforth be considered fixed facts! They will positively be built—they will be built on terms advantageous to New Brunswick—and they will be completed in the shortest time possible consistent with a due regard to economy.

Success to New Brunswick, and all North America! There are better and brighter days in store for us Colonists than the most sanguine ever imagined!—New Brunswick, 5th.

LATER FROM FREDERICTON.—We learned from Fredericton last night, that with a view to the speedy commencement of the two great Railways, and the consequent emigration to this Colony of large numbers of intelligent and comfortable men, and "jolly farmers" from Old England, the Executive of this Province has just ordered the immediate survey of a large tract of country between the Shediac and Richibucto rivers, the same to be laid off into Townships of five miles square, and to be divided into mile and quarter mile sections, as in the United States. Surveyors will be set to work without delay, and the survey will proceed vigorously. The first blow is struck: the GREAT WORK of colonizing New Brunswick, by means of extensive Public Works, on an enlarged and liberal scale, from this moment has a beginning, and the progress of the country may be said to be commenced.

We cannot but rejoice that we have in this Province some able men, who, without saying much, effect a great deal; and who, without that continual babbling which we hear from those who ought to know better, are content to do their work, and do it well, leaving it to be talked about afterwards.—H.

A CRASH.—On Thursday evening, the props under the buildings on the Long Wharf, in Portland, formerly owned by the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, gave way, and the whole fell to the ground. The buildings contained a large quantity of salt and other articles, a considerable portion of which was recovered, as the tide was low at the time. Fortunately no one was in the buildings at the time of the accident.—H.

NEW SHIPS.—A fine new Ship, called the Africa, was launched on Monday last from the Building Yard of Messrs. W. & R. Wright, in this City. She measures 1157 tons, new measurement, and is built in Messrs. Wright's best style, which is now well known. We learn that she is already purchased in England.

Another very handsome and well finished ship, named the Merlin, was launched last Wednesday from the Building Yard of Messrs. F. & J. Ruddock, at the Straight Shore. She measures 1030 tons, new measurement, and is owned by her enterprising builders, who have spared no pains in her construction, and have thus added another to the many superior vessels built by them. The Merlin is commanded by Captain Valpey, formerly of the Charles Cheltoner.

On Tuesday the Steamer Pilot towed into the harbour from Sackville, a new Ship, built at that place by C. Boultonhouse, Esq., and measuring about 1100 tons, new measurement. She is named the John Davis, and is a strong, well built, and fine looking vessel. We understand that she has been sold in England.—Courier, 5th.

Canada.

The Census Returns for U. C. show the population to be upwards of 2,300,000. It is evident that so far as increases of this kind of production

is concerned, there is neither ruin nor decay. The taking of the census in L. C. has proved a failure, so that we have no means of comparing the present population of the two sections of the Province.—Patriot.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—This important undertaking is moving rapidly forward. About 300 men are kept regularly employed, and much excellent work has already been done. The funds of the Company are in a satisfactory condition; and the affairs of the concern seem to be exceedingly well managed.

DEEPENING THE ST. LAWRENCE.—A report has been made to the Canadian Parliament, in favour of deepening the St. Lawrence river. It states that for ten or fifteen thousand pounds, the navigation might be opened so far as to permit a vessel to descend from Lake Ontario to the river with 10,000 barrels of flour.

CANADA.—A despatch from Toronto, Canada, states that Attorney General Baldwin has resigned his office, in consequence of the desertion of his Upper Canada friends, in the vote to abolish the Court of Chancery.

The total estimated expenditure for the current year, is £657,342. The estimate for public works alone amounts to £186,450. For six Light Houses in Lower Canada, the sum of £32,500 is required. The Revenue is put down at £751,625.

West Indies.

His Excellency Governor Elliott closed the second and opened the third Session of the present Bermuda Parliament—all within the space of twenty-four hours. A Bill of Supply and Appropriation had been rejected by the Legislative Council, which rendered the above steps necessary.

Ship Caroline, of Bristol, was burnt to the water's edge on the 15th April, when 35 miles S.W. of Saba. The crew took to the boats, and were fallen in with by the Sloop Henrietta, and towed to St. Thomas.

A Cast Iron Lighthouse has reached Barbadoes.

The passing of the annual Tax Ordinance by the Combined Court of Demerara, and the closing of that Assembly, may be considered as the principal events that have occurred in the colony since the departure of the late mail of the 12th inst. The following is an extract from the valedictory Address with which His Excellency the Governor took leave of the Court:—

"You have accomplished a revision of the Tariff, making reductions which at former rates of consumption, will benefit consumers to the extent of nearly \$120,000 a year; you have materially lightened the Tonnage dues and fees exigible from shipping; you have reduced several of the Licences affecting retail traders; totally abolished the Income Tax, and put the Produce Tax, for whatever period it may be continued, on a sounder footing."

UNITED STATES.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—The contemplated Railroad through Canada West is exciting great interest among the people of Michigan. The Mayor of Detroit, in pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council, has called a meeting of the citizens to consider such measures as shall secure the co-operation of the city. It is the connecting link of a great line of road running through the heart of the country, connecting the Atlantic with the plain of the lakes, and the lakes with the great valley of the Mississippi, as the following table will show:

Table with 2 columns: Miles and Route. Rows include: The Western R.R. from Boston to Albany, 199; From N.Y. to Albany, Hudson River R.R., 144; From Albany to Niagara Falls, 300; From Niagara Falls to Detroit, 224; The Michigan Central Railroad, 227; From Michigan City to Cairo, 157; From Michigan City to Chicago, 51; From Chicago to Galena or Dubuque, 182.

Making the distance from New York to Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, about twelve hundred and fifty miles. The road from Chicago to Cairo will be done in about two years. This is a most direct line, making the distance from St. Louis to New York by this route 1206; via Cincinnati, 1528 miles. From Cairo to New York Northern 1256 miles; via Cincinnati 1385 miles; difference 130 miles.

It is difficult to realize the vastness of the Railroad enterprises now in contemplation; and yet they are practicable in character, and can be accomplished in comparatively brief time. For instance, it is expected and intended that the road that shall traverse Illinois, to the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, will be continued from that point across a corner of Kentucky through Tennessee and Alabama to Mobile.

This is the greatest Railroad enterprise in the world; passing through twelve degrees of latitude, the extent of the tract to Portland, in Maine, being about eighteen hundred miles.—Congress has made a magnificent grant of land to the Mobile road, and the work has already been commenced at several points on the line, and it is thought more than one hundred miles from Mobile, north, will be in running order during the present season.

FIRE.—The Shadwell Cotton and Woollen factory, at Shadwell, Va., owned by J. Timberlake, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st ult. No insurance. Loss estimated from 100 to fifty thousand dollars.

The extensive distillery and flourishing mill of S. M. Spencer & Co., at Oak Orchard Creek, in Orleans county, N. Y., were totally destroyed by fire a few days since. A large amount of grain and flour was destroyed. Loss over forty thousand dollars.

The N. Y. Evening Post announces that the Nicaragua route to the Pacific is now nearly ready for travel. The new steamer Prometheus is the first of the line, and will sail from New York on the 14th July, direct for San Juan, from whence passengers will be transported by the river and lake, in a new iron steamer, to within twelve miles of the Pacific, and from thence on a good road to San Juan del Sur, where the splendid ocean steamer Pacific will be in readiness to transport them to California.

Since the completion of the railroad to Whitehall, the travel on Lake Champlain has nearly doubled, and the time hitherto taken to go from New York to Montreal has been materially shortened. The passenger leaves New York at 6 p.m., arriving at Whitehall the next morning at 10; proceeding thence by the steamer, he arrives at Montreal the same evening, enjoying on his route through Lake Champlain some of the most beautiful scenery in the world, and finishing the journey in about 24 hours.

IMMENSE FRAUD ON THE GOVERNMENT.—Under this head, we observe some accounts of a great rascality perpetrated on the government through one of the Commissioners on Mexican Claims. We understand that he represented himself as the former owner of a mine in San Luis Potosi, worth some millions, which he lost during the troubles, backed up his claim by forgeries, and obtained something over \$400,000, while the principal has departed for Europe.—Boston Courier.

By the fire in San Francisco not a single place of public worship of any kind has been destroyed. Every gambling house, with the exception of three, was destroyed.

A recent arrival at St. Louis reports that at least 4000 of the Sioux Indians had fallen victims to cholera and small pox, during the last winter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VETERAN LADY.—A lady from Vermont, by the name of Fletcher, has within a few days been on a visit to some of her descendants near Boston. She is over 90 years of age, and is so much better able to sustain the fatigues of a long journey than some of her children or her children's children, that—separated as they now are by a distance of 150 miles or more—she, rather than they, assumes the burden of journeying, to fulfil the duties of family affection. Mrs. Fletcher, as we are informed, was married at the age of 15, lived with her husband 55 years, and reared a family of 12 children. She has always done her own house work, including the care of her numerous family and the labour incident to a small farm; and within two years she has had the whole care of the milk of three cows, fresh which, in one season, she made 279 pounds of butter, and 436 pounds of cheese. It is obvious that her cares and toils have been a wholesome exercise to her, rather than a wearing and wearying drudgery; for now, almost a centenarian, she bears marks of the freshness of health, and not one in a hundred ladies of 25 years of age can excel her in erectness and gracefulness of form. In coming from Vermont, she travelled 127 miles in one day, without any special fatigue.—Boston Traveller.

CALIFORNIA LION.—We gave some time since an account of the capture of one of these ferocious animals at Nicolas. It was caught in a trap and afterwards strongly secured in a cage. The animal was brought down to our city yesterday on board the Gov. Dana. The longer it is confined, the more ferocious it seems to become. It has a small head and a long smooth tail. It is about three feet high, and nine feet long from the tip of its tail to its head. It is exceedingly powerful, and is armed with huge claws, pieces from which it frequently strikes off when it makes a dash against the bars of its cage. We understand that it is seldom to be found in California and resembles somewhat the South American lioness.—California.

THE POTATO ROT.—The sifting of air-sifted lime upon the vines while wet with a heavy dew or rain, is recommended as an excellent preventive for the potato rot.

ECONOMY OF STEAM POWER.—In Mr. McCnoll's timber yard and saw mill at Liverpool, steam power has been applied to work the travelling cranes used to convey the timber about the yard. Each crane, when worked by hand, required four men, whereas the steam crane is worked by a man and a boy only, and does double the work, the wages being about three hundred and thirty pounds per annum in one, and sixty seven in the other. The steam machine will carry thirteen logs of timber, weighing together nineteen and a half tons, one at a time from one end of the yard to the other, a distance of one hundred feet, in twenty-six minutes, at a cost of less than sixpence.

JOHNE IN THE AIR.—M. Chatin, Professor in the School of Pharmacy at Paris, lately read a paper before the Academy of Sciences on the presence of iodine in the air, and its absorption by the system in the act of breathing. He has so detected the presence of iodine in rain and snow water.

A grain of prudence is worth a pound of craft. Poverty wants some, luxury many, avarice a times. The heart is the treasurer of the senses.

