

but after a moment's consideration, he also said, "I WILL." By this time the morning was nearly gone, and the company did not reach the meeting till the morning service was nearly closed.

In the afternoon they listened to a discourse from these words: "The Pharisees and lawyers rejected the Counsel of God against themselves;" and at the close of that service, every one of those men were found in the inquiry meeting, and suffice it to say, all but one subsequently obtained hope in Christ, and so far as our knowledge extends, honoured the Christian faith. Mr. S., however, struggled onward for nearly a week, when after a night of prayer, just as the sun threw his first rays upon the earth, the Sun of righteousness rose upon his soul with healing in its beams. Esquire L., one of the number, became a preacher and pastor of the Baptist Church in Smithport, Pa.

Behold the value of decision on the subject of salvation. The prodigal said, "I will arise and go to my father." Religion is not a frenzy, or a mere effervescence of feeling. It is a firm decision, calm and determined in view of the commands of God. Jehovah says, "Son, give me thy heart." Illumined and drawn by the Spirit, the mind, heart, and volition say, I will. Following up that decision, the soul comes to a point when all good works, all tears, and all moral qualities fail and sink to nothing. Then Christ is exhibited, and his perfect righteousness displayed. He is then asked, "Will you cast your soul on Christ, and trust alone in his merits for your acceptance?" "I will," he replies. He is saved.

Let sinners resolve to do, and do now, what they know is duty. Inquire, trust freely—trust wholly your guilty souls with Christ. Christians, trust on, trust ever, walk—live by faith on the Son of God.

The Venture.

It was midnight. The storm raged fearfully. Through the murky atmosphere the broad expanse of the ocean was only lighted up by the vivid lightning, and the white fuming waves. The breaker, rolling in upon the rock-bound coast, struck upon the ear like a continued peal of thunder. It was an hour when few would be willing to be abroad, and when all would feel thankful that they stood upon the solid ground, and were not committed to the treacherous deep. Yet on that shore there is one who has just stepped on board of a frail and tiny boat, without oar or sail or compass, and intrusts himself to the raging ocean, amidst darkness and terror, to be engulfed without hope of escape. Is he mad, or foolhardy? Perhaps both. He is the type of a sinner dying without hope. Launching away into a fearful eternity, without a guide or friend, at the moment of leaving the shore of time, he is driven by the fury of God's anger, and is hopelessly engulfed in the fathomless abyss of perdition.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Original Matter is particularly requested for this Paper; such as, Local Intelligence—Biographies—Notices of the Introduction, rise, and progress of Methodism in Circuits, Revivals, and remarkable Conversions—Articles on education, temperance, literature, science, and religion—Illustrations of Providence—Sketches of Scripture characters—Interesting anecdotes—Descriptions of natural scenery—Papers on any prominent feature of Methodism, &c. &c. Articles, as a general rule, should be short and pithy; as a judicious variety in each number is the secret of newspaper popularity and usefulness.

For the Wesleyan. NOTICES OF NEWFOUNDLAND. [No. 4.]

Probably some of your readers are beginning to think that the former "Notices of Newfoundland" give too favourable, or rather a one-sided view of the country. But if they will have patience to read them through, they will find at the conclusion that I have faithfully exposed its evils as well as pointed out its virtues. If I have spoken somewhat in praise of the natives, it is not because I esteem the natives of Halifax less. But is there not a cause why some one should set up a defence? It is painful to hear old grievances and tales reported derogatory to the character of my adopted land. I could wish the matter had fallen into better hands; but as you requested me to give you information respecting Newfoundland, I thought it best to make an attempt to disabuse the public mind of erroneous impressions concerning it, believing that truth is more readily received when prejudice is first destroyed.

Newfoundland is but a fishing settlement. As such it is the largest, wealthiest, and most populous in the world. Beyond this it is a barren rock. It has but a single trade for the support

of its 100,000 inhabitants; and should this fail we have nothing to fall back upon. So that should any persons come to Newfoundland with the idea of obtaining anything but fish and oil, he will be disappointed. The farmer, the shepherd and the miner must direct their steps to your colony and its neighbours. Though it is believed there are coal and iron to be found; but who will come to dig them here when they are so abundant in more genial climes and soil? But as a fishing settlement it has no equal. It is amazing to consider the amount of wealth which has been drawn from it. It is no common thing for men to leave England with a small capital, and in a few years to amass wealth sufficient to keep them in luxurious idleness the rest of their days. Some of our political theorists have agreed that the greatest injury inflicted upon the colony is the return of wealthy merchants to England to spend the wealth they obtained here. In this respect they have viewed Newfoundland in the same relation to the British colonies as Ireland to Great Britain—her absentee landlords her greatest evils. It is not unlikely that if all the retired wealthy merchants had stopped in the colony and spent their money in cultivating landed estates, but they or their descendants would, ere this, be in possession of fair landed estates. But the interior of the country appears to be as extreme in poverty as its coasts are extreme in wealth, and the few desirable specimens of farming in the neighbourhood of St. John's have not been sufficient to induce the majority to penetrate the interior.

The seal fishery, (improperly so called, as the seal is an animal) is a mine of wealth in itself. In the pursuit of these animals which come down by thousands upon the fields of ice from the north in the months of March and April, a merchant fits out a vessel, say 100 tons burthen, and mans her with, say 30, perhaps 50, or even 40 men. But I think 30 would be considered an efficient crew; these armed with guns, gaffs and bludgeons, proceed in their ships to the ice. Suppose, as in many instances, they come up with the seals the fourth day. As far as the eye can see there are fields and mountains of ice with innumerable black spots to be seen, those are the seals, besides an immense number of young calves perfectly white, which do not appear so conspicuous as the old seals. The work of slaughter commences. A single blow on the head is sufficient to kill a seal, except the species, *Stenmatopus cristatus*, which our seal hunters call the "hooded seal;" this formidable animal has means of defence which sometimes defy a troop of men. The seal is no sooner killed, than an incision is made with a knife round the neck, and the pelt, (the skin and fat) is stripped off, and the small carcass of bones and flesh is left quivering upon the ice. The pelts are dragged to the ship, and frequently but a few days elapse before the vessel is loaded sufficiently deep, say 4 or 6 days including the Sabbath probably, for the sealers work on the Sabbath in many instances, (but more of this Sabbath breaking work in future Notices). They then hoist sail, and if wind be fair, drop anchor in the harbour with, say 6000 seals, at the expiration of fourteen or fifteen days. This cargo is worth at best £2000. These men have earned at least 8 dollars per day for themselves, perhaps more. This of course is considered a good "trip;" but it is such as I have known by personal observation, and such as I trust many of our merchants will make again.

Now, to persons standing upon our cold, bluff cliffs, looking with anxious eyes upon the vast fields of wealth floating on the bosom of the sea, an interior country like Newfoundland is even horrible to look at. Fortune, to them in the backwoods, goes on crutches. In the cultivation of forest lands she has her emblem in the snail; but in the sea she has her emblem in the swiftness of the finny tribe. Who therefore can blame them in turning their backs upon the bogs and forests of stunted firs? Who can blame them for returning to England when they have made their fortunes? I do not. All I wish is they would give more of the wealth God has given to them in order that we might educate the children of the poor fisherman, and carry the gospel to the neglected parts of the colony. But on this count of the indictment I leave them to another Judge. But we suppose it is not every gold-digger in California who gets rich. Even there we may suppose many, at this time, are exclaiming, "It is not all gold which glitters." And Fortune is as capricious with Newfoundland merchants as with other.

The seal fishery has ruined many. To day it makes you rich; to-morrow it has beggared you. The expense of the outfit, and the dangers of the ice, are big weights in the opposite scale, and often, is it "found wanting." Fortune is but another term for Providence; and that invisible, but Divine Hand, which marshals the hosts of the finny tribes, and directs the immigrations of the monsters of the deep, sometimes sweeps our coasts of their accustomed wealth, and leaves the disappointed fisherman to exclaim, "We have toiled all night and have taken nothing!" Or should the sealers be successful and load their ship, probably while in the immediate neighbourhood of the ice, a storm rises. If so, we be to them? Winds and waves lashing each other into fury is dreadful; but how is that fury aggravated ten-

fold when Ocean seizes the bergs and mountains of ice in his giant arms, and hurls them with terrific force against the little bark! Were the whole of Britain's vast armament built up in one huge leviathan ship, one discharge of Ocean's northern battery would sink her

—huge ribs
—into his veast of waves, which mar
Alike the Armada's pride and spoils of Trafalgar.
J. B.

For the Wesleyan. THOUGHTS.

ON READING THE ARTICLE—"THE MEN REQUIRED IN THESE TIMES."

How forcibly does a remark, in the first period of the very important communication alluded to, address itself to every intelligent mind, and especially to every citizen of Zion, in the present day—namely, "That certain men have been adapted to certain times." Surely we, who exist at this era, have cause of endless praise, and gratitude to God, that ever such men did live, in past ages, as are referred to, in the valuable article above mentioned; and that ever such influence was wielded through their instrumentality in the cause of Truth. For us they suffered, and for us they toiled—pioneering the way, for generations (then unborn) to the reception of gospel privileges, benefits, and blessings, now, richly afforded us, in our day. Blessings extending from time into eternity: from earth to heaven. And how should our hearts increasingly adore the divine goodness, in the perception, and assurance, that the same Almighty power is still operative on behalf of Truth; and that the interpositions of the same providence, still are, as in the first ages of Christianity, engaged to defend the "Ark of God."—and especially that the blessed Redeemer himself hath said, and caused it to be written, on the page of inspiration—"The gates of hell shall not prevail against it." So that while such, have ever been, and must needs be, the exigencies and requirements of the Church, (as regards instrumentalities) namely—"The men adapted to certain times"—such also have in continuance been, and still are to be, found in the Church, and in the world—as occasion demands. "The men required in these times." And this also, is manifestly confirmed, the gracious, emphatic language of the Prophet concerning the vineyard.—"I, the Lord, do keep it; I will water it every moment, lest any hurt it; I will keep it night and day."—Isaiah xxvii. 3. Now taking a very simple, and extensive subject referred to,—how many circuits in this province, (to go no further) in a retrospect of the last ten years only, can raise their Ebenezer, to the divine praise and glory!—recognising the special interpositions of the great Head of the Church not only in the appointment of his servants to their specific spheres, but also in their peculiar adaptation and qualifications, to the critical exigencies of those particular situations. So that, has bigotry had the effrontery to assume her exclusive rights and ceremonies in the sacred cause?—or Error appeared in the deceptive garb of an "angel of light"—scattering her baneful influence o'er the feeble and unwary?—There, also, have been found,—The certain men, adapted to certain times;—daily initiated, by the power of the Holy Ghost, into the sacred office, qualified to defend "that committed to their trust"—men approved of God.—Workmen who need not to be ashamed.—"Giving full proof of their ministry"—in the hearts of their hearers;—rightly dividing the word of Truth;—and proving—God hath not given his servants the spirit of fear, but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind"—in that work, whereunto they are called;—and thus has the "Ark of the Lord" been protected; his people cheered, and strengthened to go forward; while the oppressive and beautifully picturesque language of the royal Psalmist, has been graciously exemplified.—"Thou hast given a name to them that feared thee, that it may be displayed, because of the truth." Psalm lx. 11
G.—N. S. July, 1849. A.

For the Wesleyan. NEWFOUNDLAND.

Revival of Religion at Carbonear.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—Having travelled the last three years on the Carbonear Circuit, this Spring, a few months before I was removed to my present sphere of labour, we were favoured with a gracious revival of religion; a short account of which I have thought would not be uninteresting to some of the readers of The Wesleyan, especially to those of your Brethren who have laboured in this District. During the past Winter and Spring our congregations were large and attentive. An unusual degree of activity to hold special prayer-meetings in the Vestry, principally confined to members of our Church, for the purpose of imploring Almighty God to deepen the work of grace in their own souls, and to pour out His Holy Spirit upon the congregation at large. Here I think

it due to Dr. Thompson to state, that his indefatigable zeal, in furthering the objects of those meetings, was made in the hand of God a great blessing, and have no doubt he will receive an abundant reward here and hereafter. After having thus met for a few times, a special blessing accompanying these services, the place became too "strait" for us, and on Sabbath evening we occupied the School-room, when the Lord was pleased to visit his people in a very gracious manner. During the prayers of the brethren and myself, the heavenly influence began to descend—sighs and groans were heard—but whilst brother Apsey was wrestling with God in earnest and fervent supplication, the Spirit of God came upon us as a rushing wind, and the house was filled with the divine presence. Some left the meeting; but the greater part of the congregation continued on their knees, "groaning the sinner's only plea, God be merciful to me." Several penitents obtained the pardoning love of God, and a few back-sliders were restored.

"O 'twas a most precious hour,
Season of grace and sweet delight,
When thou didst come with mighty power,
And light of truth divinely brought."

The next day, being Easter Monday, and observed here as a holy-day, we held a Love-feast in the afternoon in the School-room. The place was crowded, and truly it was a "time of refreshing" coming from the presence of the Lord. The Lord the Spirit was present both to wound and to heal. The number of persons increasing, we were compelled to remove into the Chapel. The attendance here was large; and a gracious feeling pervaded every mind. Many singled themselves out as objects for the special prayers of God's people. The sight of so many, bowed down beneath the mighty power of God, and groaning to obtain deliverance from the burden of sin, was affecting beyond measure and overwhelming—exhibiting manifestly the connexion of the Spirit's influence with the means employed. These meetings were continued every evening for four or five weeks, at each of which precious souls were converted to God; and I may here state the gratifying fact, that as the result of this blessed revival of religion, about two hundred persons, principally young, professed to have received the saving grace of God. I might mention another circumstance, which will doubtless be pleasing and encouraging to Sabbath School Teachers and Scholars, and that is, that many of the children of our Schools embraced every opportunity, during this happy season, of meeting together for singing and prayer; and whilst listening to their artless but sincere and fervent supplications to the throne of grace, and beholding the propriety of their conduct, one might justly and gratefully exclaim—"Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise," and "obtained strength because of thine enemies, that thou mightest still the enemy, and the avenger!"

I will conclude by stating that in carrying on this blessed work, I was much assisted by our excellent Local Preachers and prayer-leaders, who entered cheerfully into it. May the Lord abundantly reward them! I trust the perusal of this brief account of God's marvellous doings in Carbonear will stimulate and encourage all who minister in holy things, under whose notice it may come, to labour on with increased zeal and devout expectancy. For He, who has promised to be "with them always," is "faithful and true," and, sooner or later, will fulfil the desires of their hearts. Yours, &c. JOHN SNOWBALL.

We need not say that it is with great pleasure we give insertion to the above pleasing communication from our beloved brother, who had spent so many years of honourable toil in the Nova Scotia District, previous to his removal to Newfoundland. In the prosperity vouchsafed to him by the Head of the Church, we greatly rejoice; whilst, in the domestic bereavement he has recently sustained, and to which he feelingly alludes in a private note to us, we sincerely sympathize.

For the Wesleyan.

MR DEAR SIR,—It is my painful lot to be obliged to seek a portion of your Paper for the purpose of clearing myself of the charge, publicly made by the Rev. Mr. Verry of the Visitor, of having written a letter to him which is "imprinting in the extreme." How far I am deserving of this severe censure, I will leave to candid persons to determine, after they have read the following statement.

A certain Minister was on the Circuit belonging to the Free-will Baptist Church, occupying one of the Methodist Chapels, while the stationed Minister was away, and in it advocated immersion, and formed a free-will church. As soon as I could, I visited the neighbourhood, and attended two meetings held by the party referred to; at the last of which, he asked me if he could use the Chapel still, I frankly told him he could; only, I could not consent to his preaching immersion in it. That evening he wrote to a friend in St. John, stating that I had closed the Chapel

against him, and charging the Methodist prejudiced against shown to the Editor and by him obtained name suppressed it in the same Paper of the Circuit, so as letter to the individual poster. As I knew uncontradicted, p Brethren, and priests against me, Editor, correcting matters really well

I also took the letter, as I would a letter for publishing ext in which members reproached as prej and myself exhibit of the Free-will Bashing a note of in a Methodist Local views of baptism serving that for referred to could i our Society. The Verry termed an it too; but I did n published than the ments. This letter received by the R attempting to make unfit for publicatio pression of regret; but a threat of con have it publish'd; wish'd him to do det the statement to the Local Prea that containing n if he were unacc immediately publ his own as an aus the Local Preach informed by Mr. cal Preacher's) jo he presented n character," and a Chapel with my c

On seeing such wrote contradictory my contradiction terms forward. I asked Mr. M.L. what he had stat them denied it had only said to the Local Preach tion, and that he Editor correcting gentleman who c mence," says "I Mel., that he (present a certifi but was simply missed from the even that is inco ly dismissed.

When I read Verry's paper on surprised, as yo omission from his solely; that he man's invention; son presented "ruler from an Church," when effect previousl has understood "imprimatur" I kept back I trespassing fur say to Mr. Verry, unless he i slandered, or a ther, or if he w

Bend of Petter August 27th,

WESLEY

THE JOURNAL OF MR. J. WESLEY, FROM HIS OWN INTRODUCTION BY MISS J. WESLEY

ate, that his inde- objects of thome d of God a great will receive an after. After ha- special blessing he place became blath evening we ren the Lord was ery gracions man- the brethren and began to descend- but whilst brother- in earnest and t of God came up- he house was filled me left the meet- the congregation paining the sinner's ne." Several pe- love of God, and

hour, light, might power, ly bright."

Monday, and held a Love-feast room. The place a "time of refresh- of the Lord" out both to wound persons increasing, into the Chapel; and a gracious d. Many singled special prayers f so many, bowed ver of God, and from the burden- measure and over- sily the connexion he means employ- time every eveng- of which pre- God; and I may at as the result of about two hun- ung, professed to e of God. I might, which will dou- rging to Sabbath s, and that is, that Schools embraced happy season, of and prayer; and s but sincere and rone of grace, and their conduct, one dam—"Out of the thou hast perfect- strength because of test still the enemy,

hat in carrying on- assisted by our ex- rayer-leaders, who ay the Lord abund- the persual of this lous doings in Car- courage all who mi- hose notice it may- rise zeal and de- faithful and true," the desires of their

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on the Circuit be- apist Church, ce- ist Chapels, while away, and in it formed a free-will id, I visited the led two meetings to; at the last of ould use the Cha- he could; only, I aching immersion rote to a friend in closed the Chapel

against him, and mentioning my name; also charging the Methodist Society with being prejudiced against baptism. This letter was shown to the Editor of the Christian Visitor, and by him obtained, and the above statements appeared in the next Visitor, with the name suppressed in the paragraph, but given in the same Paper as the preacher in charge of the Circuit, so as to guide the reader of the letter to the individual referred to as an opposer. As I knew such statements would, if uncontradicted, produce pain among my Brethren, and prejudice the Freewill Baptists against me, I wrote a letter to the Editor, correcting the errors, and stating how matters really were.

I also took the liberty of reproving the Editor, as I would a Brother Methodist Editor, for publishing extracts from a private letter, in which members of another persuasion were reproached as prejudiced against "Lapism," and myself exhibited as a bigot and opposer of the Freewill Baptists; and also for publishing a note of information to the effect, that a Methodist Local Preacher had changed his views of baptism and been immersed,—observing that for certain reasons the person referred to could not have been continued in our Society. The letter contained what Mr. Very termed an implied request for publication; but I did not wish any thing further published than the contradiction of the statements. This letter was acknowledged to be received by the Rev. Editor, in one to me attempting to make me think that it was quite unfit for publication, and containing no expression of regret for the pain he had caused, but a threat of commenting on me if I should have it published; to which I replied, that I wished him to do me the justice to contradict the statements respecting the certificate to the Local Preacher, by publishing the extract containing my contradiction, especially if he were innocent. On receiving this, he immediately published my letter first, with his own as an answer; and, in reference to the Local Preacher, stated that he had been informed by Mr. M. L. that on his, (the Local Preacher's) joining the Free C. B. Church "he presented my certificate of christian character," and was also left to occupy our Chapel with my consent.

On seeing such statements, I, of course, wrote contradicting them, and requiring that my contradiction should be published in the terms forwarded. Before doing so, however, I asked Mr. M. L. if he had told the Editor what he had stated in his paper; that gentleman denied it; and informed me that he had only said to Mr. Very, that I accepted the Local Preacher's withdrawal or resignation, and that he had himself written to the Editor correcting his statements. Now the gentleman who charges me with "impertinence," says "that he misunderstood Mr. M. L.; that he (the Local Preacher) did not present a certificate of christian character, but was simply received as a regularly dismissed from the Methodist Society." Yet even that is incorrect, for he was not regularly dismissed.

When I read the various statements in Mr. Very's paper on this painful subject, I was surprised, as you may imagine; but this last effusion from him filled me with wonder, absolutely—that he could so grossly mistake a man's meaning as to think he said, that a person presented "a certificate of christian character" from another on joining a certain Church," when the statement was only to the effect previously mentioned. Perhaps he has misunderstood my brotherly reproof for "impertinence." In the letter he has strangely kept back! But, in conclusion, without trespassing further on your patience, let me say to Mr. Very, that he will not do me justice, unless he publish the letter so grossly slandered, or apologize to his wronged brother, or if he will, his

Injured fellow creature,
Bend of Petittodine, R. A. CHELSEY.
August 27th, 1849.

WESLEYAN LITERATURE.

THE JOURNAL of the Rev. CHARLES WESLEY, M. A., in which are appended Selections from his Correspondence and Poetry with an Introduction and occasional Notes, by the Rev. JAMES S. GIBSON, M. A. London, 2 vols. 8vo. 1849.

No one will be present than these two volumes has even Mr. M. laid upon our table. It is, then, for the first time, we see the Journal of Charles Wesley entire—that is, as it appeared in the original, and it would appear to have left in. These products Charles have hitherto appeared piecemeal in quotations more or less copious; now they are given in full, published under the careful supervision of the President of the Conference. The history of the Journal is thus given—

"For many years Mr. Charles Wesley followed his brother, as an itinerant and field preacher, with equal steps; but he never would commit his journal to the press. He appears to have written it, from day to day, upon loose sheets of paper, and to have transmitted large portions of it to his wife and friends in the form of letters, some of which have been preserved. Much of it there is reason to believe, he himself destroyed; and it is probable that much more of it has long since perished through the carelessness of the persons to whom it was transmitted. That which is now published, and which is all that is known to exist, was transcribed, with great neatness and accuracy, by the venerable author himself, carefully pagged, and was bound in a thick octavo volume. This precious relic he bequeathed to his widow, with a request that she would retain it in her own exclusive possession. About three or four years after his death, it was, however, placed in the hands of Dr. Whitehead, who published large extracts from it in the life of the author, which was prefixed to the life of the Rev. John Wesley. Extracts from this manuscript, still more copious, were inserted in the 'Life of the Rev. Charles Wesley,' in two octavo volumes, which appeared in the year 1841; but the entire document is now for the first time presented to the public. It was purchased some years ago of the writer's heir, the late Charles Wesley, Esq., of musical celebrity; having, however, undergone some mutilations, the occasions of which it would perhaps be impossible to ascertain. A little while before it was purchased, it was in great danger of being irretrievably lost. It was found among some loose straw on the floor of a public warehouse in London, where the furniture of the owner was for a time deposited. Several leaves in the volume being cut from the binding, and yet not removed. The intelligent and pious reader, it is presumed, after perusing and weighing its valuable contents, will be thankful that its publication effectually prevents the recurrence of a similar casualty, and will preserve it from oblivion. It is sent forth into the world, not to gratify an idle curiosity, but as an instructive record of the work of God; presenting, in a manner which every one may understand, the omnipotence of divine grace and truth."

The Journals of the Wesleys are not only historically and religiously to be classed among the most important of books, but they rank among the most interesting and delightful kinds of reading. After almost all modern chronicles of home or foreign journeying, a few pages of the diary of the elder Wesley—perhaps on his apostolic mission, from the "Foundry" to Holyhead and Ireland, or to the Channel Islands, or from the misty moors of Cumberland into Scotland; or perhaps in Georgia holding colloquy respecting the Great Spirit and the invisible world with the Red Men, whose graves lie not far from the Atlantic border, but whose race is now extinct or driven back almost to the Pacific—show, and make it impossible not to feel, the incomparable superiority of the Founder of Methodism. There is no trace of languor, no writing for effect, no feebleness or dullness to be found in a thousand pages, which, containing the history of men conspicuous for goodness or wickedness, station, learning, or peculiarity of character, abounding in anecdote, and describing the manners and customs, the scenery and home-steads of England for half a century, are perfectly inexhaustible in merely secular interest, while this is sanctified by, and subsidiary to, the narrative of an extension of Christianity, to be paralleled, for its purity and world-enduring scope, only by that given in the Acts of the Apostles. Charles Wesley was much better poet than his brother John, is inferior as a journalist. He seems, indeed, not to have intended the publication of his daily records; while his brother, at least after his return from Georgia, can scarcely be supposed to have made an entry which he did not purpose to revise and publish. But, to the historian of Methodism, the journals of Charles Wesley will be of an importance second to no other documents than those of his brother; and Mr. Jackson must be perfectly aware that, in this complete, and best complete, edition of them, he has produced a work not only indispensable in every Methodist library, but which will be a permanent authority for reference in all future essays and histories on the rise and spread of our Society—thus by another and most honourable labour has the President again engraven his own name upon the pillars of Methodistic history.

We must not dwell upon the Journal till we forget the other contents of this vol-

umes. Next to it in importance are the Letters:—

"The correspondence of Mr. Charles Wesley, which immediately follows the journal, consists mostly of letters which were addressed to his wife in Bristol, when he was fulfilling his ministerial duties in London. These artless epistles, which were written without the slightest apprehension that they would ever be published, and which express the undisguised sentiments of his heart, are conceived to be of inestimable value. To a great extent they supply the deficiencies of the journal; for they record the writer's feelings and labours when the journal was discontinued."

Then there is the Poetry. Charles Wesley's vein seems inexhaustible: after all that has been extracted from the "Hymn Book" with its successive "Supplements," and for other publications—there is more yet:—

"Some of these poetical compositions were never before printed; and the rest have been hitherto known by only a very limited number of readers; most of them have been out of print more than half a century, and others of them for twice that period. They show how the Methodist Christians, who were in religious fellowship with the Wesleys, lived and died a century ago. In the beautiful and expressive lines of the venerable Charles Wesley, these devout people still speak, reminding the members of the living church of their high privilege and calling, and beckoning them to the heaven which is provided for them."

In the work there is likewise incorporated the accounts of the two sons, Charles and Samuel Wesley, written by the father and by Daniel Barrington.

The reverend Editor of these volumes has supplied the Introduction, from which were made the above interesting extracts, and throughout their pages has dropped an occasional foot-note wherever elucidation seemed required. There is an index too, of which the readers of the journals of both the Wesleys know well the advantage. An excellent index enabling the reader to trace, at once, the history of Methodism in any given place, or the career of any remarkable person from, in each case, the first to the last record, would greatly facilitate the arrangement of these "ample materials" which Mr. Jackson justly says—these diaries supply "for a HISTORY OF METHODISM, which is [still] greatly needed, and which, it is hoped, some person of competent abilities and leisure will at no distant period undertake." "It is hoped." May that hope be fairly realized! A fine, genial, noble, pious delineation of the heavenly origin and beautiful growth of Methodism might make ashamed some who are now without cause, and while God is still blessing and multiplying her, endeavouring to tarnish the lustre of her name, and narrow the circuit of her influence. Like the soldiers of Titus they feel not the sacred character of the temple they are passionately seeking to destroy. But its defence—in this happily unlike the building on Mount Moriah—has not departed; and the glory of Jehovah still shines out from his tabernacle.

WESLEYAN INTELLIGENCE.

Sussex Vale, N. B.

As respects the state of my Circuit, I should have been glad to have found it more flourishing; though some parts of the Society appear to be doing tolerably well, and most of our congregations are encouraging. The route is a very extensive one, almost too great for one Preacher; but this is a circumstance by no means peculiar among us. Trials are not wanting, yet I am by no means discouraged; a good influence is felt in a greater or less degree in our religious services; and I do hope the great Head of the Church will give us to see the prosperity of his cause. The Devil will not fail to endeavour to forestall the success of the glorious Gospel. One thing I much deplore is the want of greater love and forbearance among the avowed followers of Christ, (I do not confine the application of this remark to this Circuit,) too few are willing to abide by the divinely authoritative direction, Matt. 18, 15, and to forego all great and various evils. Greater is He that is for us than He that is against us—than all the difficulties with which which we have to contend. May God prosper the cause of Christ—and bless your

well adapted periodical, and our Ministry throughout the Districts, with all other Evangelical agencies, and make it a year of great success! J. F. B.

Woodstock, N. B.

Our cause appears to be looking up—the congregations are improving, and, in the country parts of the Circuits, there are indications of good. We are looking and praying for the outpouring of the Spirit. O that the time to favour Zion were come! J. A.

Carbonar, Newfoundland.

STATISTICS.—We have here the largest Wesleyan Chapel and congregation in the island. The chapel contains 150 large Pews, nearly all square, and will seat from ten to fifteen hundred persons; and when our people are disengaged from the Fisheries, it is usually comfortably filled. There are about 500 members in Society, and about 170 on trial. We have between 30 and 40 Class Leaders; also 4 Chapels in the Circuit, in which there is preaching every Lord's Day at the same hour. Connected with the Chapel at the head of the Circuit, we have the best organized Sabbath School in the District. It contains about 200 children, and from 20 to 30 teachers, all of whom are natives and have been trained in the school. We have also a good day school, containing upwards of 100 children. J. S.

Barrington, N. S.

In this Circuit our congregations are excellent. We have commenced a Catechumen Class consisting of 26 young females. It is regularly attended, and is likely to be followed with great good. We purpose to commence one for the young men as soon as possible. It would be well if Bible or Catechumen Classes were established in all our Circuits. They are certainly among the best means hitherto employed to instruct the minds of our youth thoroughly in the facts and doctrines of the Book of God. W. W.

The Wesleyan.

With pleasure we insert the following Note respecting the character of our Paper, which indeed is only a specimen of Letters we have received from week to week.

St. John's, N. F., September 24th, 1849.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I thank you for your kindness in sending me several copies of the Wesleyan. It is truly an excellent periodical. I have read it with interest, and I hope also with profit; I have resolved to become one of its subscribers, and shall take every favourable opportunity of recommending it. My present circumstances I fear will preclude the possibility of contributing anything to enrich its pages; but if I should find myself able to do so, I shall be glad to embrace the opportunity. Wishing you Godspeed in this important undertaking, I remain, Rev. and dear Sir, yours truly, ELIAS BARTLE.

To Rev. A. W. McLeod.

ITEMS.

WESLEYAN MISSION IN FRANCE.—The following statistics show the final results of the English Wesleyan Mission in France:—

Chapels, 79; preaching places, 79; missionaries, 24; Sabbath School teachers, 115; local preachers, 89; full members, 950; Sabbath scholars, 1090; attendants on public worship, 6166.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF HUNGARY.—In a work recently published, we find the following classification of the religion of the Hungarians:—

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| Roman Catholics, | 6,150,188 |
| Greek Catholics, | 1,522,344 |
| Adherents of the Augsburg Con- fession, | 1,008,210 |
| Adherents of the Helvetic Con- fession, | 1,846,844 |
| Unitarians, | 47,280 |
| Greek Church, | 2,285,505 |
| Jews, | 244,035 |
| | 12,890,405 |

BAPTISM OF HON. AND REV. B. W. NOEL.—This distinguished gentleman, whose accession from the Church of England recently took place, was publicly baptized in the Rev. Mr. Evans' Chapel, John St., Bedford Row, London, by the Rev. Mr. Shephard, the pastor of the Church. Mr. Noel delivered an address, which we find reported in full in the Christian Times.—Spectator.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The Wesleyan Conference which has just terminated, has been remarkable for the expulsion of three Ministers suspected of being concerned in the publication of certain "Fly-Sheets," in which some individuals at the head of Methodist affairs were vilified for an alleged abuse of their power. To these publications neither writer nor publisher thought proper to affix his name. A law has existed in the Wesleyan body since 1835, by the provisions of which any Minister suspected of mal-practices may be interrogated by his brethren at their annual meetings as to his guilt or innocence in regard to the supposed delinquency. The reasons for this seemingly strange enactment might easily be given, but it is obvious that they cannot affect the present question. The law—whatever be its character—has been assented to by nineteen-twentieths of all the Ministers in the Connexion, and though a few have uniformly protested against it, it would be contrary to the principle which regulates every religious or secular society in this kingdom, that an indefinite minority should be exempt from the operation of a law which a great majority have sanctioned. So stands the case with Messrs. Everett, Dunn and Griffith; summoned to the bar of the Conference by the aforesaid law, they refused to recognise its authority, and were therefore expelled. They have been indeed as true heroes, who preferred being thrust out of the ministry rather than submit to a modern inquisition; but the candid spectator will be disposed to reflect that if a body of 600 Ministers, some 570—all of whom may be regarded as having a due respect to their own rights and liberties have cordially submitted to this inquisitorial enactment, the grievance of which the few complain can be little more than imaginary. The liberal press taking its cue from an unprincipled journal called the *Wesleyan Times*, has made a tremendous hubbub about Ministers being expelled for refusing to criminate themselves; very conveniently overlooking all the circumstances which gave their real character to the proceedings. Among these journals the *Patriot*, *Standard of Freedom*, *Christian Times*, &c., have been hugely indignant; and foremost in the train is the *British Banner*, edited by the amiable Dr. Campbell, a gentleman who has always done his best to atone for the dirtiness of his own hands by the strictest attention to the cleanliness of his brethren.—*Pembrokeshire Herald*.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—On Monday, the 20th instant, at Bridlington, by the Rev. H. F. Barnes, M. A., Mr. Robert Knowles, hawker, to Miss Catherine Conolly—both being deaf and dumb. The ceremony was performed by the clergyman in the usual manner, the parties pointing on the book as he proceeded; and, on coming to the responses, they replied in the dumb alphabet.—Both bride and bridegroom wrote their names remarkably well on the register book.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT FROM CHLOROFORM.—An accident of a very melancholy nature occurred on Thursday afternoon to Dr. Adams, resident physician in Clyde-street Hospital. It appears that on the previous day, having occasion to make use of a quantity of chloroform, he took several doses himself to try its strength, but without any serious consequence; however, having yesterday afternoon repeated this dangerous experiment, and incautiously increasing the dose to a very high degree, he no sooner applied it to his lips than he immediately fell back and expired. Several physicians were in immediate attendance, who did everything that skill and experience could suggest, but without effect, as life was extinct.—*North British Mail*.

DEATH OF A RICH MERCHANT.—Yesterday morning, 4th instant, Christopher Bullen, Esq., of the banking firm of Leyland, Bullen and Co., died at his residence near Liverpool. Mr. Bullen was probably one of the wealthiest men in Europe, for he has, it is confidently asserted, left behind him cash to the amount of £3,000,000 or £7,000,000. Although so very rich he was parsimonious to an extreme degree. He resided in the house of his uncle, Mr. Leyland, the founder of the bank; but although a comparatively small mansion, he occupied only two or three apartments, and suffered the remainder to fall into decay—so much that the parlours and drawing-rooms were untenanted by sparrows, seallows, and bats, the unglazed windows affording them free ingress and egress. He saw no company, courted no society, and indulged only in one taste, the purchase of pictures. His paintings are numerous, but he never hung them up, never exposed them, and they now remain as they did during his lifetime, piled up with their faces turned to the wall.

RETRACTATION OF REPEAL OPINIONS.—An article from the *Cork Reporter*, entitled "Consistency of Common Sense," has obtained much public notice. It is a retraction of re-

peal opinions, and professes the opinion of that journal that repeal is now a mere speculative subject. It says that "when a political purpose becomes impracticable the farther advocacy of it is absurd and mischievous." As a decided proof of the ebb of repeal opinion the article is of value.

MR. MACAULAY IN IRELAND.—Mr. Macaulay has visited Ireland in search of information connected with his history of the campaign of William III., and has visited the battle-field of the Boyne, accompanied by Captain Laroche, one of the commissioners of public works, Dr. Wilde, and Mr. Pierce Mahony. On arriving at the scene of that memorable conflict they went over every part of the battle-field, Mr. Macaulay making notes on the spot.

IRISH TOURISTS.—The influx of English visitors during the present season, has far exceeded anything witnessed in previous years; and whilst the greater number of tourists are attracted by the Lakes of Killarney, the Giant's Causeway, or the beautiful scenery of the County of Wicklow, many have directed their attention to the far West amidst the wilds and moors of Connacht, with all its romantic grandeur, and its misery and desolation. There are in the midst of the wilderness of the West and its suffering and neglected population, several English settlers, some actuated by legitimate enterprise, others by the purest benevolence. Among the latter, is an English merchant, Mr. Ellis, a member of the Society of Friends, who, after securing a competence in trade, determined to make his home in the west of Ireland, and assist the peasantry by his experience in agriculture, and the benefits of his personal outlay and example as a farmer on a large scale. In fact, the current of English inquiry, with the best and most benevolent objects, is now directed towards Ireland.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY THE R. M. STEIGER.

On Wednesday evening last, the R. M. Steamer *Gambria* arrived at this port, with 87 passengers, 12 of whom were for this place. The following is a summary of the news.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Great alarm exists in England respecting the ravages of the cholera, which has increased throughout the kingdom to a fearful degree.

From 823 deaths from cholera alone in the London district a month ago, the weekly returns have risen to 1229, 1272, and last week they were 1613, the deaths from diarrhoea being 211 more, and the total deaths from all causes 2798. This is the greatest number ever registered since 1849, the largest having been 1151 during the influenza in December, 1847. The mortality is now three times the ordinary average, and cholera has already destroyed 9121 lives in London alone, whereas 1511 were from the south of the Thames. The daily return from all parts of the kingdom, upon a rough average, somewhat exceeds those which take place in the metropolis, but the returns are necessarily very imperfect.

Her Majesty was to leave Palermo on Thursday last, the 15th, on her return from Sicily.

A royal visit to the Mediterranean, next year, is in contemplation.

The Earl of Elgin has been raised to the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom.

An Italian, Bettino, has been appointed to the post of British Consul in Italy, and has been appointed to the post of British Consul in London, under the auspices of Lord Palmerston, and Lord Russell, and a committee, comprising Richard Cobden, Joseph Sturge, Charles Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, Colonel Tappin, and other distinguished individuals.

The following account of the harvest prospect from the *European Times* is truly gratifying:

The weather during the past week has been the finest that we ever remember at this period of the year. During the nights there have been occasional showers, but the days, especially in the south of England, have been most fine. In all the southern counties the harvest is early and generally splendidly successful, and the fine weather will now enable the farmers in all middle and most of the northern counties to be equally successful. In some places the wheat is represented to be as heavy as to promise to yield double the quantity of the same extent of ground, as last year. In all the counties the crop is at least an average, and we should think in most districts it will far exceed the average. We see in the reports from the north that the farmers say "another week will be wonders." Now as several days of rain, during the week, have since prevailed, we may truly anticipate the most satisfactory results. As a natural consequence the prices of Corn, in almost all the home markets, have again declined, the fall at Newcastle, on Monday last, having been about 2s. to 2s. per quarter. The averages are rapidly falling, and as the farmers are at this moment fully occupied in the fields getting in the corn, we may expect, when they are at more leisure to thrash out their produce and bring it to market, that prices will decline still further. The potatoes are now sown of much more favourably, whatever may be the real state of the case, certain it is that prices are falling very considerably. Indeed, as regards abundance of food, we believe that we shall have nothing this year to desire in all the three kingdoms.

IRELAND.

The weather has been propitious in Ireland, for gathering in the Crops, which are represented as very abundant. The potatoes are reported upon much more favourably, and in many spots where the blight had become blackened and blighted, the roots are still sound and free from disease. The first of September having brought about the expiration of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, Ireland now enjoys the same political freedom as Great Britain. Mr. Gavan Duffy's journal, the *Nation*, re-appeared immediately. His pictures of Irish distress are most harrowing; but Mr. Duffy no longer breathes defiance to all law, but wisely throws overboard the question of repeal.

The chief topic of importance in the Irish papers relates to an organized resistance to the payment of rent.

The provincial papers contain very alarming accounts of Sunday meetings of the peasantry, for the purpose of organizing opposition to the payment of rents, and of assisting to cut down the crops on the lands of parties who owe rent. The *Clonmel Chronicle* says: "We are informed of the extensive organization of secret societies in this neighbourhood. They are not political, but communist in their character. Their design is to defeat the landlord and the tax-gatherer—to enable their members to pocket their rent and taxes. Military patrols have commenced again to visit the outskirts of the town and the surrounding country at night; and we understand that an increase in the number of our soldiers is probable."

FRANCE.

France continues in a state of complete tranquillity. Louis Napoleon has presided at a grand banquet given in the Champs Elysees by the exhibitors of national industry, and, upon his health being drunk, said, "that the true Congress of Peace was not in St. Cecilia, but at the Jardin d'Harmonie, here, gentlemen, it is you who compose it, you, the elite of French industry. Elsewhere only wishes were expressed—here are developed all those great interests which peace alone can develop."

The President left Paris for Eprenay, to open the Paris and Strasbourg railway. At Meaux there was a city of Vive la Republique from the national guard, but in all the other towns his reception seems to have been of the most enthusiastic character, with cries of Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur!

The President returned to Paris with the assurance that his popularity in that part of France is even greater than in the north.

It is evident that the French Government and the Pope are upon very bad terms together. The intimation of the cardinals in attempting to establish a commission to try political offences during the revolutionary period, when the French had wisely proclaimed an oblivion of the past, renders it impossible for them to act in harmony together, and it is very plain that all the blood which has been shed in this has been altogether in vain.

It is the intention of the French Government to speak of the great increase of trade, in nearly all its various departments. The operatives are generally in full employment, and the orders on hand, it is believed, will occupy the workmen for some months.

ITALY.

On the 21st ult. General Oudinot officially announced his departure from Rome, by a proclamation wherein he tells the Romans that he has obeyed his duty as well as his feelings in preserving them from political reactions. General Rostan would assume the command of the French troops, part of which would leave Rome on the 27th. M. Savelli, the Pope's Minister of the Interior, has arrived and installed himself as head of the police, but entirely under the control of the French authorities. A military commission has been established for the re-organising the Roman troops. All political since the 16th of November, is annulled until the commission shall have reported upon the conduct of each man, which, if found satisfactory, will enable him to regain his rank.

By a decree of the 15th ult. the Government Commission of Rome directs that the paper money issued by the province of Bologna, amounting to 17,000,000 francs, is to have forced currency for the space of one year.

General Bostolan has assumed the command of the French army of occupation.

The *Stuttinische Zeitung*, of the 1st inst. says: "It is announced that a steamer touched yesterday at Antwerp, where it brought very pressing despatches relative to Roman affairs. They are, in fact, and to instruct the administration of affairs to secular functionaries."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The accounts from Vienna speak favourably of the tranquillity of the city. Reports had been received of the suspension of Count Rostolan, but this has now been proved to be a rumour. The troops which General Rostolan had led would however expire on the 15th inst. and it would then be seen what his determination was. Prince Paskiewitch was said to have been on his way to Warsaw, and General Bostolan's headquarters were expected to be at Eprenay on the 25th ult. Peterwardein had not yet surrendered to the imperialists, and Munkacs also held out. General Haynau had issued a bulletin, denouncing the success of the things against the Magyars, and concluding by saying, "The army of the Magyars is annihilated, but those that have not surrendered or been made prisoners have returned to their respective homes."

On the 16th ultimo the Austrian commander in-

chief issued an order of the day, in which, after stating that the war might be considered as terminated, the whole of Hungary being occupied by the imperialists, he granted a complete amnesty, from the serjeant downwards; to all those imperial soldiers who had joined the rebel army, ordering them to be put into the ranks of the imperial army as common soldiers. All cadets and non-commissioned officers who had become officers in the rebel army are included in the amnesty, as also all the Magyar officers who had not before served in the imperial army. "If not particularly implicated." The commander-in-chief will take the necessary steps in regard to the leaders of the Magyar army, to the other chiefs or particularly marked individuals, and to the imperial officers who had joined the Magyars.

Those members of the late Hungarian Diet who had declared that the House of Hapsburg had forfeited all claim to the throne of Hungary, and whom Russia handed over to the Austrian authorities, have been conveyed to Pesth.

According to the Constitution, Russia had obtained from Austria the condition that Hungary should have a separate line of customs, and should not be included within the customs' union of the Austrian dominions.

Letters from Vienna, of the 1st inst., states that the Emperor of Austria has pardoned the traitor Georgey, and the latter has departed for Styria, where he intends for the present to reside.

The report of the Emperor being about to espouse a Saxon Princess seems to be confirmed. The Emperor will be crowned during the year at Presburg.

The mother of Kossuth, and three of his children, together with Madame Guyon and her attendants, were arrested at Raab, on the 27th, and conducted as prisoners to Vienna.

The papers are now unanimous that M. Kossuth, accompanied by General Bem, arrived at New Orshova on the 22d ult. and that he was placed under the protection of the Turkish Pasha.

Russia.—On the 18th ultimo, a *Te Deum* was chanted in all the churches of the Russian capital, in honour of the victory which the allied Russian and Austrian arms obtained over the Hungarians.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

The authority of the Austrians is completely restored at Venice, Mantua, Ferrara, and about 100 officers have embarked in the French steamer *Pluton*, for Corfu. General Garzkowski is made civil and military governor, and M. Mazzoni, Prefect of Venice.—The city has been but little injured, but the bombardment has been terrific. The English consul was wounded when he led by one of the splinters. Civitova has surrendered. The Austrians are calm and moderate as conquerors. They have abolished the personal tax, and diminished the price of salt. The free port of Venice is limited to the island St. George Maggiore, and the custom-houses are re-established. All the revolutionary decrees are of course annulled.

PRUSSIA.

The Arch Duke John, Regent of Germany, has again a rived at Frankfurt, amidst the cheers of the population. His guard of honour consists of Austrian and Prussian troops. The Prince of Prussia appears to be quite recovered in the favour of the populace, wherever he appears he is greeted with cheers.

Negotiations are still going on between Austria and Prussia with regard to fixing the attributes of the Central Power.

SPAIN.

From Spain we learn that Narvaez is still in a very bad state of health. The names of the new ministers are not yet promulgated, but *bravo* Murillo is to be Minister of Finance, and M. Sotelo Lozano, Minister of Public Works. M. Orlando has been recalled from Cuba, and on his return it was said the new tariff will be promulgated. The relations between Morocco and Spain, as well as with France, were still very equivocal, if not threatening.

CANADA.

The *Montreal Gazette*, of Sept. 8th, says, on the previous Thursday, "there occurred one of the loudest and most at hand thunder storms accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, and heavy torrents of rain that we ever recollect witnessing." A house at St. Lambert, opposite Montreal was struck by the lightning, and a young man by the name of Bauvais, aged 17 years, was instantly killed.

Andrew D. Hayes, Esq., son of M. J. Hayes, Esq. of Montreal, has been selected for a Commission in Her Majesty's Colonial corps of Cavalry Rifles.

The Rev. Walter Boneh, Presbyterian Minister of Beauport, died after a very short illness on the 31st inst. He was a native of Edinburgh, and was highly esteemed as a Christian Minister.

Up to the 31st ult. 10,192 emigrants had arrived in Quebec more in 1849 than in 1848; the numbers being 31,600 against 23,902.

A Gentleman in England has offered to place at the disposal of Dr. Ryerson, General Superintendent of Education in Canada West, a special sum towards promoting education in the Colony in the opening of 500 schools in the interior, for a sound, religious, and scientific education. Worthy of all praise.

On the 30th ult. a private in the Rifle named Smith, deliberately shot a comrade, Richard Eastwood, in the new barracks near

Toronto. A verdict been returned against New returned, says it is coming into our quantities. Good for per bushel. Spring 91. to 43.

Insurance Companies increased their rates 6 per cent additional t

NEW B

"OLD TRINITY" — now being much improved, by the election of a Squire, to replace the which were burnt off a few years last. The addition of a chaise and carriage, and some twenty-five or thirty more. We are much to saloon Van" and placed just as they were citizens, who have been seen to look up to 200 days, as well as to disco blows.—Much credit is for the creditable manner the work, as also for the neatness of the

SEIZURES.—During hundred gallons of Ammel at various places in various Revenue Office

FATAL CASUALTY.—Sixty, and Thomas Racons of St. Andrews, drowned on Saturday in a boat in the outer horse and White Head Bay, who was in the boat changing to her, and w

PETITIOES.—Cot has—No rot in Pot wheat. It is very bleyan Corresponden

D O M

A lad, named Ilo from drowning near time ago, saved again on Friday week last. It is recommended t up to purchase for t ward for his noble t

The Temperance rapidly advancing to outside work. It is glad and pante t ment to the City, to supply a desiderata a large room for pu nsa and suitable ac- cited projectors are in- mentation for their

A Soiree for the E. Church came o last.

The crops about ellect, hay only ex

For LAUNCH.—Liam part, on Wednesday shipped of Mr. J. hauls one copper l 430 tons measure of the Township w "Avondale." Sy wharf of the first ship- be of her own pro- from this place: dir- dom.

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FROM THE

By the steame Chisholm, we hav Boston papers of York of yesterday

Mr. Charles Sp promise, in charge Allison & Spurr, on N. B. war; struck on the high from a circular; died on the follow native of Nova S

Cholera.—Five Boston during the season.

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NEW SERIES

Ten Shillings
Half Year

Lift up their
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