

have equalled the receipts, viz., £111,048 14s. 4d.; and the debt of the Society has been reduced from £19,501 to £15,723.

"The General Summary of all the missions under the direction of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee and British Conference, in India, China, Australia, and Polynesia, South and West Africa, British America and the West Indies, was as follows: Central or principal stations called circuits, 277; chapels and other preaching places, 3,179; ministers and assistant missionaries, including twenty-nine supernumeraries, 538; other paid agents, as catechists, interpreters, day school teachers, etc., 798; unpaid agents, as Sabbath school teachers, etc., 8,913: full and accredited Church members, 111,557; on trial for Church membership, 6,478; scholars, deducting for those who attend both the day and the Sabbath schools, 84,076; printing establishments, 8."

The Rev. A. Farrar, President of the Conference, in the course of his speech, very emphatically referred to the "great want" of the time, and which devout members of the Wesleyan Society especially feel with reference to the recent history of the connexion, and the departure of "the peaceful dove." He said:

"Our great want is not now so much money as the want of power from God. We are habitually making appeals to our fellow-Christians, addressing them and exhorting them with them, but we need to make our appeals to God. We are gaining power with men; we want power from God.—We are getting money, but we want that without which hords of money would be perfectly valueless; and, if my friends, we can be induced to lift up our hearts and voices to the God of all grace, and to plead with Him for the descent of the Holy Spirit, He will make no tarrying. When we say, 'Come Lord Jesus, come quickly,' He will say: 'Behold I come quickly, to give to every man according as his work shall be.'"

Correspondence.

New York Correspondence.

New York, June 26, 1855.

Return of Rev. Jeremiah Phillips from India—his family—Dula, a Santal convert—his visit to the recent session of the Central New York Year Meeting—increasing interest in the cause of Missions.

MR. EDITOR,—I beg the pardon of yourself and readers for my long silence. Be assured it is for no reason that I can help, but if I had foreseen what I might, I could in my last have given notice that my engagements would absolutely prevent me from writing till this time. The want of doing so is my fault.

Rev. Jeremiah Phillips at the age of twenty-five years, sailed from this country, about twenty years ago, to commence the Mission work in Orissa, India.—About three years time was lost before he and his associate, Rev. Eli Noyes, got fairly at work. Meanwhile, they had learned the language so as to work to a better advantage. Mr. Phillips had been called to the deep affliction of burying his first wife. He has been from time to time reinforced from home by Missionaries; the result is, that two Christian communities have been formed, and two Churches gathered, and much seed sown, from which a plentiful harvest will yet, no doubt, be gathered. Mr. Phillips has also penetrated into the interior, and formed acquaintance with the Santals, a race distinct from the Hindoos. He for the first, reduced their language to writing, and has begun the great work of translating the Bible into the Santal language. Some years since he buried his second wife, and two years ago the health of his present wife beginning to fail, she with the whole family, except Mr. P. sailed to this country and arrived more than a year ago, I believe. Mr. P. meanwhile prosecuted his labors, hoping to be permitted to remain till his family, recovering health, should return. Ten years is about the average of missionary life; health either failing, or death closing the labor. This faithful missionary had nearly reached double that time and tho' the Mission Board had frequently given him leave to retire, he still refused till his failing health compelled him. He arrived in this country two or three weeks ago in a feeble state of health, but still there is hope of his recovery. As soon as his health permits, he designs to return. He feels that he cannot forego the privilege of making his grave among the dear people whom God has given him in the Gospel. The others of our Missionaries and their wives have returned in consequence of ill health, and it is a remarkable fact, every one is anxious to return to the field of their toils. About three years ago Mr. Phillips sent home his two oldest sons, twins, then about fourteen years of age. They have since attended school, and both I believe have been converted. One of them is now prepared for college, and has given himself already to the cause of Missions, and will eventually join his devoted father in India, if God permit.

New York Central Yearly Meeting held its session commencing last Friday morning, and continued till Sabbath evening. The meeting was held at Ames, in the interior of this state, within a few miles of Mr. P.'s native place, and where still many of his relatives reside, where he was converted, and where he began to preach the Gospel, and where he labored till he sailed for India. It was generally understood that Bro. P. with a portion of his family and Dula, a Santal convert would attend the yearly meeting. As he landed at Boston, his relatives and friends in this state had not yet met with him since his return, and so they were to meet him at this session. His name is a household word and we all longed to meet him. The attendance was very large. The son who is to join him in India, a brother of Mr. P. and others of his relatives, his associates in the ministry, his brethren and sisters of the laity who had labored and prayed with him in former years, were on hand to greet him upon his arrival.—Such a meeting I never before witnessed. When his own brother, nearly of his own age, shook hands with him, the Missionary did not recognize him. When they did recognize each other, the meeting was like that in which Joseph revealed himself to his brethren. They lifted up their voices and wept. Of Mr. Phillips' introduction to the Yearly meeting I have spoken at some length in a communication to the *Morning Star*, and must not here detain the reader.

The interest in Foreign Missions is greatly increased by this visit, yet, mark well, that for Home Missions nearly \$4,000 were raised, though I believe, at no previous session a quarter of that sum was raised. Interest in Foreign Mission does not diminish an interest in Home Missions. Among us, those who do most for Foreign Missions are those who do most for Home; and as a general thing, those who make a great ado about Home Missions, to the exclusion of Foreign, do nothing for either, but rather hinder both by their example of covetousness. No man spoke a better word for Home Missions at this session than Bro. Phillips.

Mrs. P., her daughter and Dula, the Santal convert, sing in Orissa, as they have been accustomed to sing at the Mission stations in India. Mr. P. gives a history of the Mission, and what is now needed. He exhibits an image of Juggernaut, and various instruments of cruelty which the heathen employ in self-torture. He has taken pains to procure such as have actually been employed in their cruel rites.

In closing this communication allow me to mention, that I had the pleasure of speaking with Bro. P. relative to the good cause in New Brunswick. As your Conference was not formed till the very year he sailed to India, he has learned nothing of the cause there only through the *Star*. He is greatly interested in the cause among you, and when he recovers his health a little, he expresses himself as willing to visit your churches if he can in any way aid you in promoting the kingdom of God on earth. I hope, therefore, before his return to India, your readers will have the pleasure of seeing and hearing both him and Dula. I hope too, your churches will come to the aid of the good cause, I hope that some young men who read this hasty note, will consecrate themselves to the Holy work, and that they may go forth and found Christian communities and raise up Christian churches among the heathen. How many have entirely wasted the last twenty years, that might have been a great blessing to the world, as Mr. Phillips, and with him and us must stand at the judgment seat of Christ, to give an account for the deeds done in the body, whether they be good or bad.

The warm weather is upon us, and I begin to long to revisit your invigorating air and pleasant scenery, but this is a world for duty and not pleasure. G.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. JULY 6, 1855

Our Circulation.

We have great pleasure in informing our numerous readers that the weekly issue of this paper has reached FOUR THOUSAND COPIES.

Parties wishing to advertise widely, cannot well find a better medium than our columns.

Religious Intelligencer Book Store.

The following valuable works, among others, are for sale at this store:—
COMMENTARIES.—Clark's, Scott's and Henry's; Bonar on Leviticus; Watson's Theological Institutes; Fletcher's Works; Conybeare and Howson's LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; Dr. CUMMINGS' WORKS; Jay's Mornings with Jesus; Wayland's Memoirs of Dr. Judson; The Book and its Story; Memoirs of David Marks; Life of John Colby; Jones' Church History, &c. &c.
Works in History and Science; School Books, Stationary, &c. &c.
Sabbath-school Libraries and Requisites, Maps, &c.
Bibles and Hymn Books in variety.
TO ARRIVE.—By the first steamer, next week, from Boston, we expect a large and varied assortment of Books from different publishing houses. Also—Pictorial Cards, Tracts, Children's Illustrated Books, Gift Books, &c. June 29th.

"He that loveth me not, Keepeth not my Sayings."

There is a great want of philosophy on the part of those who set up the highest claims to philosophy. By these philosophers, falsely so called, we are told much about God and the laws of nature. They think they are about to redeem the world if they demonstrate that sufferings always follows vice, and happiness virtue. If they can show that between these antecedents and consequents, the relation of cause and effect exists, they suppose they are entitled to startle the sleeping world with their cry, "We have found it!" Yes in their dreams they think the golden age is just about to dawn upon us, because of their wonderful discovery.

We do not now wish to speak of the folly of their pretensions in claiming as their peculiar discovery what every child knows as well as they and feels a thousand times more. What we now would speak of is the utter worthlessness of their discovery, on the condition all is true in this regard they claim. Every drunkard knows that he is hastening his own death and shame. Every opium eater knows that every day leads him to deeper bondage. Every profligate knows his course of life "hardens all within." Every miser knows he is debasing his own nature and planting thorns in his dying pillow. Go, O Philosophers, and demonstrate over and over again the relation between sin and suffering. Do the chains of these poor victims fall off? Does any earthquake shake the foundations of the gloomy prison in which these lie? Does any new light shine into their dark cells? Do you see these wretches dead in trespasses and sins show any signs of life? That muscular twitching which to your vision seems life, is only the effect of galvanism! A dead frog under the same process will show as good signs of life.

O, ye, who in your wisdom know not God, does the world's redemption drag nigh. Physicians have you cured yourselves! Are ye not yourselves the slaves of lust! How shall your light give life to the dead? Go learn a lesson from pagan philosophers who though they for themselves believed an idol was nothing in the world, yet feared to have the people believe with themselves. They knew too much of human nature to dream that the masses of mankind could ever attain to any desirable degree of good morals on the doctrine of mere abstract right. They believed the people must be able to see and approach the beings they worshipped. If in this they erred, as they surely did, they were not further from the truth than those who think to redeem the world by abstractions.

Neither can the mere monotheism of the Jew, only

as it is allied to the doctrine of the coming seed of the woman, have any power to control human nature. Men, and often those who claim to be Christians, talk of human nature just as though every body is doing the best he knows; just as though in human nature the principles of reason and freedom to follow reason's voice were all. The foolishness of God is wiser than the wisdom of men. He never proposed redeeming men by abstract right, nor yet by worship of himself in the abstract. The first promise to fallen man is that the seed of woman is to crush the serpent's head. Thus under all dispensations to the time of Christ were the eyes of the longing race directed to a hero to come; and only as any one got a glimpse of him by the eye of faith was his heart controlled, his affections swayed and through this means the whole man given up to God and right.

Since the time of Christ the eyes of all who are saved are directed to a hero in the past—to one that was dead and is alive for evermore. "The word was made flesh and dwelt amongst us, and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." God has always presented, as the hope of the race, "The word made flesh," not himself abstractly; much less abstract right, law or anything else—"God manifest in the flesh," to come, present or past is the only divine plan of redemption.

It is no careless remark, if we could think of the Saviour making such a remark, when he on the most solemn of all occasions assured his disciples, "He that loveth me not keepeth not my sayings." These words occur in his dying charge. Their import is as profound as the occasion was solemn. It is not in human nature to obey the demands of reason only as the affections are set upon Christ. God manifest in the flesh can be presented as a distinct and definite object to the eye of faith. To the eye of faith Christ can be just as distinctly present as an object of adoration, as could an idol to the vision of an idolater. Here is no wandering, no hesitation, in the mind. Faith is not left like Noah's dove in her first flight, to hover over the dark waters having no place for the sole of her foot. With the adorable Christ before her, faith can go forth bringing back to the imprisoned soul an olive leaf. But our would-be philosophers, overlooking the soul's wants, would take away her Lord.

Personal love for the Saviour is the soul's only hope. It is the man of sorrow who appears to the vision of faith and takes our sins and infirmities. It is only there the soul can know sins forgiven. It is only thus that obedience is possible. It is only thus that new life comes to us to enable us to do anything in Christ's name. In this connection we can get a glimpse of the profound utterance, "Without me ye can do nothing."

No Christian ever has only that quantum of religion which renders him miserable who has not learned to set his affections on a personal Christ. No preacher has any power to lead the soul to Christ who has not a personal love for the redeemer. The soul must have a personal friend, a sympathizer, an advocate, a high priest, a mediator.

Let Christians be fully inspired with love for a personal Saviour, and it is an end of their doubts and backslidings. It is an end of indifference and sloth. Their bliss soon passeth understanding, and in the night of a new life they feel they can do all things through Him who loves them. When Christians set their affections on a personal living Christ, they can build institutions of learning, they can build places of worship, they can send missionaries to every family in their own land, they can send missionaries to disciple all nations, they can give the Bible to every member of the human race in his own tongue and still count themselves improfitable servants. D. M. G.

Christian Conference at Paris.

The Universal Exhibition of Industry, which takes place in Paris, the present season, and which will draw together in that Capital a great number of visitors from foreign countries, has been considered as offering a favorable time for holding a Christian Conference there. Arrangements have therefore been made, and circulars issued, inviting Christians of all evangelical denominations to this convention of religious men. The object of this conference is to ascertain as nearly as possible the religious aspect of the world; and to aid the conference in this, reports are to be submitted on the following and other subjects:—

1. History of the Evangelical Alliance in all parts of the world; its effects, difficulties, and successes since the great English Conference of 1851.
2. The external difficulties existing in the way of Evangelization. The question treated is to be that of religious liberty. The subject of liberty of conscience and of worship is to be seriously exposed.
3. Popery—its present state; its history during the four last years; its external condition; internal modifications; moral power; and the increase or diminution of its influence in various countries.—Reporter, Dr. Merle D'Aubigne.
4. Infidelity—its history during the four past years in philosophical, theological, and popular circles, with an examination of the causes which have modified it, &c.
5. Missions and Religious Statistics.—Under this head will be given a history of the evangelical missions among the heathen nations during the four past years; statistics of Christian countries, relative to their zeal and sacrifices for the missionary cause.
6. The observance of the Sabbath.—This report will present a brief history of what has taken place in respect to this during the last four years; an analysis of the facts; motives for efforts in favor of a better observance of the Sabbath; the influence of the observance of the Sabbath upon the prosperity of nations.
7. Young Men's Christian Association.—This report will treat of its principles, origin, progress, development, and means of extension. This institution, comparatively new and not yet widely extended, well deserves a special place in the conference; for the young men's associations appear destined, under God's blessing, powerfully to aid the pastors, and to accomplish great things.

Christian Soldiers.

There seems abundant evidence that the British army now in the East, has in it many devoted Christians.—The accounts furnished by those who are labouring in the Crimea and at the Hospitals, in the work of affording spiritual provision to those valiant men, furnish us with many deeply interesting and cheering anecdotes. At the late meeting of the Soldiers' Friend and Army

Scripture Readers' Society, in London, the Rev. Dr. Marsh, himself once an officer in the army and now President of the Society, said:—

"The Committee had been supplied with some of the most delightful reports of the state of mind of many of the soldiers. 'I have committed my soul to Jesus,' said one, 'and my only fear is lest I should offend him.' This was the gospel—the pure gospel; for it resembled that saying of the apostle, 'I know in whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day.' There never was a period, he believed, when there was so much piety in my army, and there never had been greater exertions made for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers."

The Rev. T. Marsh, son of the former speaker, referred to cases that had come under his observation. "A friend of his own, shortly before the battle of Alma, was riding by the side of his brother officer, who said, 'I am rejoiced to think that at last we are going into action, and I have longed, hoped, and looked for it.' His friend paused, and then said to him, 'But are you prepared to die?' The brother officer could not answer that question satisfactorily to himself and therefore said nothing. His friend further added, 'I rejoice to believe that I am prepared to die, for I have looked to that Saviour who will give me strength in the hour of difficulty and danger.' He then went into action, and was one of the first who fell. It would be remembered by many, no doubt, in the assembly, that the 7th Fusiliers went very early into the action at the Alma, and the gentleman to whom he alluded was one of the officers in that regiment."

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The Rev. Charles Knowles of Yarmouth, N. S. spent last Sabbath with us in this City, on his way to our General Conference as a delegate from the Free C. Baptists Conference of Nova Scotia. Bro. K. informs us that a good deal of interest has been felt during the spring in different churches in the county where he labours, and about forty have been baptised, and added to them. We trust it may increase abundantly.

The following letter has been received since our last issue, giving an account of a good work of grace at the Grand Lake, which we rejoice to hear of:—

NEWCASTLE, Grand Lake, June 25, 1855.
Dear Bro. McLeod.—As you are always gratified to spread the good news of Calvary's triumph over sin, and rejoice to hear the cheering news of sinners being brought "from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God." I take the liberty to forward you this hasty note for an insertion in your good Intelligencer. The Baptist church at Newcastle has long laboured under spiritual depression, when it pleased the God of all good to hear the cry of his sorrowing children, and give them a token of His returning favours. Even "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garments of praise for the spirit of heaviness." I am happy to inform you that six willing converts have already been baptized, and I trust the good work begun will still progress until a goodly number more will yield obedience to the Divine mandate, and be added to the Church of the living God, which is the pillar and ground of the truth. How truly is that portion of God's word verified, which says, "I will beauteously the place of my sanctuary, and make the place of my glorious and be unto my people an everlasting light, their God and glory."

Hoping, dear brother, that the brightness of the coming of the ever blessed Jesus will continue to destroy the man of sin until the nations of the earth shall hear the gospel's joyful sound; and eventually bring us to "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

I sincerely wish that your pages may be continually impressed with similar joyful news from every section of our province, and from the ends of the earth. And believe me, yours sincerely, in the best of bonds,
JAMES BUTLER.

We cut the following items from our exchanges:—

The Freewill Baptists, within a few years, have made great progress; they have now a theological seminary at New Hampton, a State seminary in Maine, and a college at Hillsdale, Mich.; the first two, besides their buildings, have endowments of about \$30,000 each; the college has buildings costing \$50,000, and is fast collecting a fund of \$100,000. The denomination has also a Quarterly Review of high character. New-Hampshire is the strongest point of the sect, which numbers 10,000 members; the yearly meeting on the 8th inst., at Manchester, was one of the most interesting and satisfactory ever held in the country.—*New York Observer*.

BOSTON.—A Boston correspondent of the *Christian Mirror*, after speaking of the revivals of religion in this city and in the State, says:

"Among the converts and inquirers there are an unusual number of young men. So far as I have been able to learn there has been a large class of young men among the converts in the numerous revivals throughout the State. Perhaps a few number of parents than usual have been brought into the field. But the good work is spreading, and promises to be very general. It is characterized by quietness and deep feeling. All remark the absence of excitement."

BAPTISTS IN CANADA.—The difficulties for some time existing among the Baptists in Canada, have at length vented in the formation of a new Church, composed of "Open Communions." There are about twenty ministers of the Baptist denomination in Canada, who hold to the views of this party, and it is intended to hold a convention of ministers and representatives in Toronto, to discuss matters relating to their position.

THE RAILWAY.—The following despatch was received at the News Room on Wednesday evening from Fredericton:

FREDERICTON, July 4.

A meeting of the Rail Road Board was held this day in Fredericton. The Hon. Mr. Ritchie reported the result of his mission. The Contractors for reasons set forth by them, require further facilities to enable them to complete the contract within the time specified. The board found they were unable, without certain detailed information to come to a final decision. The consulting engineer, Mr. Morton, who on Mr. Ritchie's arrival had been telegraphed for—will immediately visit the Road for the purpose of procuring the necessary data to enable the Board to act. An adjourned meeting is to be held in St. John some day next week to receive Mr. Morton's report, when the Board will submit their views of this proposition for the consideration of the Government.

The barque Sarah L. Bryant of Boston, has been chartered in London to convey to North Cape, Cape Breton, 350 tons wire cable for the proposed telegraph between Newfoundland and Ireland.

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

One Week Later from Europe!

The steamship America arrived at Halifax on Wednesday with Liverpool dates to the 23rd June. The despatch which we publish below is not favourable to the Allies, they having, owing to untoward circumstances, not been successful in their attack upon the Russian batteries.

SEBASTOPOL.

Lord Raglan's despatch and the newspaper correspondence are to hand, describing the gallant capture of the Mamelon and the Quarries. The description is exciting, but the main facts are already known.

REPULSE OF THE ALLIES.

The besiegers have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The English loss is set down at 4000 men, but it is hoped that this is an exaggeration. The following are the only official notifications:—

Lord Panmure regrets to have to announce that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan Tower, and the French the Malakoff Tower at day-light on the morning of the 19th June, without the success which has hitherto attended our efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably. The names of the officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 30th, at soonest.

The *Monitor* announces that the Government has received two despatches from Gen. Pelissier. The first, dated the 17th, informs them of operations concerted between the General and his Allies, and that the Turks and the Chasseurs made a reconnaissance towards Aitodor, Gen. Bosquet occupying the Tchernaya. The next day, at day-break, the French and English were to attack the Malakoff and the Redan and other batteries.

The second despatch, dated the 18th, announces that the attack had failed, and that although the troops had showed the greatest ardour, and had gained a footing in the Malakoff Tower, Gen. Pelissier was obliged to order their retreat into the parallel. This was effected with order and without being molested by the enemy.

Private accounts published in the London Standard say—"the loss of British Officers killed and wounded amounts to no less than 70.—Among the killed are Gen. Sir J. Campbell, Col. Yea, and Col. Shadforth.

From the obstinacy and courage with which the combat was maintained by the British at the Redan, and the necessity of eventually retiring from the attack, the slaughter on all sides has been immense, and if the information be correct the loss in killed and wounded of the British alone amounts to very little short of 4000. The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine where a powerful and unexpected battery opened upon the troops.

There is reason to fear that the loss has been great, but Lord Palmerston on Friday night said no additional information had arrived.

The Allies lost terribly by the Russians capturing a mine, and during the confusion they recaptured the Mamelon, which was restored by the French.

Previous advices were to 17th, stating that there had been smart firing on both sides, but without result of importance. A Dispatch from Bucharest, via Vienna, confirms that an expedition had been undertaken against Perekop. Pelissier is excessively savage against the perpetual telegraphic messages Napoleon sends him. He is reported to have recently replied that "when anything occurs he will let the Emperor know, but has not time to act as a telegraphic operator." This, according to rumor, accounts for recent absence of news in *Moniteur*.

BLACK SEA.—Russian account of allied success in Sea of Azoff is published. Gortschakoff confirms the successes claimed by the allies, but says that operations against the sea of Azoff were expected; that not having means to oppose powerful hostile fleets, garrisons had orders to blow up batteries and retire; that grain stores burned by allies were mostly private property, and do not materially effect the "supply of the army, inasmuch as anticipating such an attack supplies were mostly conveyed by land, notwithstanding the facilities offered by sea. Correspondence relates horrible atrocities perpetrated by French and Turks at capture of Kertch.

A boat expedition is rumored to be preparing to enter the river Don, but Russians have entrance defended by 27 gun boats. Gen. Andryanow, Vice-Hetman of the Cossacks of the Don, issues an address for their general enrollment as militia.

ASIA.—The Russian forces have advanced and encamped near Redoubt Kale.

Turks have evacuated Batoum, and Chourouk Su-Nassif Pasha has advanced with his staff to Kars.

Dispatch from Varna, June 17th, which was retarded on the way, says Russians have made an unsuccessful attack on Kars. It was reported they had retaken Anapa. Both reports doubtful.

PRINCIPALITIES.—Austrian commander has proclaimed martial law in Moldavia, but Moldavian authorities refuse to promulgate the order, unless authorised by the Sultan.

Constantine Balshe, step son of the reigning Prince, has been killed at Jassy, in a duel, by Austrian Major Stelberg. Has caused sensation in the Principalities.

BALTIC.—Admiral Baine's Squadron of 17 steamers has left Kiel for the Baltic—rest of fleet lay off Seaker Island.

Recent attack on English boat's crew at Hangow, under flag of truce, causes much excitement in England, evidence rests on the authority of a negro, the sole survivor, who asserts that he heard the Russian officer say—"I don't care a damn for a flag of truce." Unprejudiced supposition is that Russians supposed the boat was taking soundings as recently at Kertch.

Admiral Dundas has communicated with Russian Authorities, and British Government through Danish Minister at St. Petersburg demands redress. Russian account in "Invalide Russ" says 57 were killed and remainder are prisoners.