

charge deeply and seriously affecting the character of our Institution, and calculated to beget feelings of suspicion in the minds of friends who have not approached the subject sufficiently close to be prepared to contradict such an assertion.

As a complete refutation of all statements of this character, we might simply direct the attention of our readers, to the array of names which follow these observations. Examine them and pronounce your verdict—Guilty? or not Guilty? There they stand, Whig and Tory, Churchman and Dissenter, English, Irish, Scotch, and American, in close order, united in one common cause, influenced by one common feeling, advocates of one broad expansive and expanding movement. We put the question, is it likely that such elements would or could combine in a Political or even Religious movement, bearing the impress of partisanship or sectarianism? But we have other evidence. We point to the numerous publications which have been issued, and scattered broadcast over the land, explanatory of our intentions. Not mere anonymous scribbling, sent forth unauthorized, and without a character; but clear, well authenticated, intelligible documents; from not one of which, can our greatest enemies quote a single sentence, to give the colour of truth to their assertions. And now could you gather into one united mass, the two thousand men who have already enlisted in our ranks in the Province of New-Brunswick alone, and add to them the two hundred thousand of the United States of America, and then propose the question, and urge them upon their sacred honour as men, to say whether there is not in our principles some concealed Political or Religious enterprise, that mighty Band, with a steady voice, united as the voice of one, would utter a decided, truthful, emphatic, NO!

That we should endeavour, in the exercise of our unquestioned privilege, as subjects of our rightful and beloved Queen, to influence the constituted authorities and Legislators of our land; that they might use their power in a proper and Constitutional way, for the suppression of a traffic, which we believe to be the means of spreading desolation wherever its influence is felt, we presume is no more than even the most interested of our opponents will acknowledge to be right; but further we cannot, and we will not go.

In conclusion, we desire to caution our friends against receiving anything which is not expressly published by authority, as an unquestionable indication of the intentions of our Order. While we are thankful for the voluntary advocacy of all our friends, we cannot commit ourselves to the responsibility of owning all their sentiments; and this caution is the more necessary at the present time, owing to the novel character of our organization.

Praying that the Giver of all Good may continue to prosper our exertions for the benefit of mankind, we remain in Love, Purity, and Fidelity.

At CAMBRIDGE, G. W. P., St. Stephen.
Asa Coy, G. W. A., Fredericton.
F. H. Todd, G. Scriba, St. Stephen.
J. H. Whitlock, G. T., St. Stephen.
Wm. Todd, Jr., G. C., St. Stephen.
Rich. Seely, G. Sentinel, Portland.
C. Stevenson, G. Chap., St. Andrews.
Jas. S. Beck, J. Johnson, L. A. Wilmot,
John S. Coy, S. D. M'Pherson, Fredericton.
Jas. W. Lawrence, W. R. M. Burtis, P. Leamer, Thos. G. Hatheway, Jas. S. Ballentine,
John R. Marshall, A. McL. Seely, Dr. V. Roberts, St. John.
Beach P. Seely, Wm. Kindred, Carleton.
S. L. Tilley, Portland.
Samuel Dalton, Indiantown.
Alex. T. Paul, S. H. Whitlock, St. Andrews.
James Brown, St. David.
T. R. Wetmore, Gagetown.
Stephen P. Estabrooks, Canning.
Isaac Burpe, L. S. Taylor, Sheffield.
R. A. Hay, Woodstock.
T. O. Miles, Musgraveville.
W. Watts, Fredericton.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1848.

MISSIONS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—COMMENCED IN 1781.—These Missions comprehend the Provinces of Eastern and Western Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and the Territories of Hudson's Bay. The Stations, in number 99, are established for the ministrations of the word both to the Colonists and the aboriginal Indian tribes, to the latter of whom the Gospel is preached in their several languages.—233 chapels, and 661 other places of worship; 105 Missionaries and Assistant Missionaries; 19 Gatekeepers; 17 day-school Teachers; 1,488 Sabbath-school Teachers; 248 Local Preachers; 16,132 church-members, and 429 on trial for membership; 194 Sabbath-schools; 21 day-schools; 11,823 scholars; 98,596 attendants on public worship.—*Ch. Guardian.*

FOUND DROWNED.—On Monday morning a man was discovered, lying at the bottom of a dock, in Upper Water Street. From the appearance of the mutilated state or deceased, he must have been in the water a long time—the flesh being almost eaten off from the bones. No clue could be obtained as to the name, or location where he belonged to.—*Halifax paper.*

Arrival of the Britannia.

The newspapers and letters by the English Mail of the 12th ult., arrived in this city by Express on Saturday at 2 o'clock, P.M. We now present to our readers some of the most important extracts from the latest English journals.

The negotiations which were pending between the British and American Governments on the subject of improved postal arrangements have terminated unsatisfactorily, yet a hope is indulged that these negotiations will be renewed. An application had been made to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus* to compel the Archbishop of Canterbury to hear the objections urged against the fitness of Dr. Hampden to be Bishop of Hereford. The Court being divided in opinion, no writ of *mandamus* could be issued. Several petitions have been presented to the House of Lords on the subject of North American Railways; we are happy to perceive that our English contemporaries are well disposed towards these important undertakings, from which we are led to indulge the expectation, that these works will merit the favorable consideration of the Imperial Parliament.

The *Times* announces that Government intends to increase the artillery force by 2,000 men, and to call out 150,000 militia, at the rate of 10,000 in each year to repel any invasion. Lord Palmerston, it is asserted, has intimated to the Austrian court, that his government will consider an armed intervention on the part of Austria in the affairs of Italy, as equivalent to a declaration of war.

IRELAND.—Murders and rapine, in Ireland of the most brutal and unprovoked character, are still prevalent. The crime of denouncing from the altar, has awakened the indignation of the Pope, and Latin letters have been addressed by him to the R. C. Archbishop, on this topic, which it is hoped will be the means of causing the hierarchy to interfere, and at once suppress such execrable villainy.

Great suffering and a vast amount of human misery continued to prevail in Ireland, and outrages of a frightful character continued to afflict the country.

In Sicily a Royal ordinance was published by the king, decreeing a national constitution, to be founded on the same principles on which are based the French charter of 1830, in which it is decreed that none save the Catholic religion shall be tolerated.

Admiral Cochrane has applied for his arrears of half pay, during the time his name was not on the Civil list.

The Cambria R. M. Steamer which left New York on the 29th January, had not arrived at the time the Britannia sailed from Liverpool.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are of a more favourable character, and there is very indication of a gradual but certain revival in these quarters.

The position and prospects of commercial affairs continued slowly to improve. The failures of the two last weeks were not extensive, and would entail but little inconvenience in commercial circles. Money continues to be had on easy terms. In the markets for Foreign and Colonial produce, a good business had been transacted, at better prices.

The Corn trade is in a languid state, and prices had given way. Indian Corn is 6d. to 1s. per quarter cheaper. Indian Meal has been taken to a fair extent at 14s. per barrel. The transactions in Flour have been limited—best Western Canal Flour not fetching higher than 28s. per barrel.

The Timber trade prospers satisfactorily; at recent public sales, Quebec Pine has brought 13d. to 18d. per foot; Quebec Red Pine realised 19d. to 21d. For Miramichi Yellow Pine Planks, cargoes, at 1d. to 2d. per foot; thin Boards at 2d. per foot superficial.

The Iron trade also evinces more spirit, and some advance has taken place in prices.

The Cotton Market has been very steady, and at intervals rather active, during the last two weeks, and the sales much larger than for some months past. Prices in the course of the week ending Feb. 4th, advanced 1d. Since that date the market at Liverpool had been firm and holders had been able to realise on higher terms, another advance of 1d. to 1d. per lb. having been maintained.

The accounts from Manchester and the other manufacturing districts do not show much advance in trade.

Parliament re-assembled on the 3d ult. and the affairs of the West Indies were immediately brought before the House of Commons.

The Archbishop of Canterbury died on the 10th ult., aged 81 years.

The Marquis of Donegal succeeds Lord Falkland as Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard of Her Majesty.

Arthur Bailey, Esq., has been appointed Surveyor General of the Falkland Islands.

Viceroy Falkland has been appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

The Overland Mail from India, had arrived, with dates from Bombay to the 1st of January, but the political intelligence is of less interest than usual.

The arrival of the Overland Mail furnishes advices from Calcutta to the 22d December, and from Bombay to the 1st of January.

The intelligence from Calcutta is, of course, extremely gloomy; no new failures, however, had occurred among the English houses.

The partial improvement in the tone of trade in this country, noticed in the European Mail of the 29th ult., has rather strengthened than otherwise during the last fortnight, and a feeling is now strongly prevalent that there will be a gradual return of a more prosperous and healthy condition of commerce. The markets for the various descriptions of produce has assumed a firmer tone, and an increased amount of business has been done in almost all articles—corn forms the only exception, and in this the business is quite in retail, and a decline has taken place in prices. The cotton market has been stimulated by the comparatively light shipments from the United States, and the reduced estimates now made of the crop. This animation has again been in some degree increased by a more active demand from spinners. Under the influence of these two causes, prices may be said to have advanced to the extent of a farthing per lb. The sugar market has been more active, and prices for strong qualities for refiners may be quoted from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. higher than in our last.

Although there is a decided improvement in the general tone of trade and the money market, we regret to announce some further failures—Messrs. Jevons, Sons, and Co., a house highly respectable, and long established in the iron trade, have been compelled to suspend payment, with liabilities £100,000. Their stoppage is attributed to losses on mining speculation, in Wales, and it is confidently stated, that ultimately they will pay 20s. in the pound, but a large amount of their property consists of consignments to the United States, and much depends upon their realization. Messrs. J. & G. Campbell, also of Liverpool, engaged in the West India and Mexican trade, have also suspended, having liabilities to the amount of £60,000. We have also to add to the list, Messrs. John Brightman & Co., East India merchants, but their liabilities have not been stated. The suspension of the firm of Messrs. John Kingston & Co., West India merchants, has also been made public. From the Continent we have a report of the failure of Philippi & Co., silk merchants, of Frankfurt, with liabilities about 300,000 florins.

The information has just arrived that the firm of Russe & Co., of Amsterdam, has just failed for a sum of 1,300,000 florins (2,600,000f.). The property forthcoming to answer that, amount is not more than 100,000 florins. This house, which was of old standing, is said to owe its ruin to the circumstance of having lost large quantities of goods by fire in Holland and abroad, none of which was insured.

We regret to announce that the negotiations which have for some time past been pending between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States for the establishment of a better system of international postage, has just been terminated unsatisfactorily. The difficulties, whatever they may be, are stated to have been started and maintained by the Executive of the United States, who are not disposed to enter into an arrangement which would establish complete reciprocity in the transport of letters by steamers between the two countries. We trust, however, that negotiations may be speedily re-opened and the question satisfactorily arranged, as under the present arrangement the public are subject to much annoyance, and when the American steamers become more numerous will be still more so.

INDIA.—By the arrival of the Overland Mail of the 1st of January, we have news from Calcutta to the 23rd, Madras to the 24th December, and Bombay to the 1st of January.

Late advices in the *Delhi Gazette* from Persia describe the condition of that kingdom as most disastrous. The Shah is said to possess but very insufficient means for resisting the wide spread rebellion in Khorassan, and the simultaneous invasion of predatory Turcoman chiefs. It was rumoured that in the event of any serious reverse, the Shah contemplated making his way to Tabriz to throw himself upon Russia for protection.

Advices from the Sikh capital announce the progress of good government and the continuance of tranquillity.

FRANCE.

Le Courier Francais says, that it has been arranged that Abd-el-Kader, accompanied by four members of his family shall come to Paris on a visit to the king; the ex-Emir will then quit the capital, and fix his residence in one of the Southern towns of France. The same journal says that Abd-el-Kader has not renounced the terms on which he made his submission, but has consented to postpone for the present, his demand to be sent to the East.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—We deeply lament to announce the death of the Primate, for which the public must be somewhat prepared by the lengthened illness of the Venerable Archbishop, and the alarming bulletins issued within the last ten days by his medical attendant. His Grace expired at a quarter past two yesterday morning. His last moments were most tranquil, and he was in possession, to within a very short time of his dissolution, of all his faculties.

PORTUGAL.—We have intelligence from Lisbon to the 4th instant. The Chambers had been debating on the validity of certain elections. On the question as to the validity of the Algarves election, two deputies, Carlos Prieto and Isidro Quedes, said that violence had been used at the election, and people had been murdered. Disgraceful tricks, too, had been played.

RUSSIA.—The St. Petersburg journals publish the details of a serious engagement which has taken place at Daghestan, in the middle of November, between the Russian troops and the Circassians, under the command of Schamyl. The losses of the Circassians have been very considerable. The Russians have had nineteen killed, one of whom was an officer, and 151 wounded, eight of whom were officers.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—We have received advices from Constantinople to the 17th ult. There was no political news of general interest. Tranquillity prevailed in every part of the empire. The cholera had not diminished, 8 to 10 cases occurring daily. All the Greek consuls had resumed their functions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATISTICS OF ENGLISH CHURCHES.—The Church of England have 11,825 churches and chapels; which is 3,331 more places of worship than are possessed by all the other denominations in the Kingdom united. But of the parishes of the Church of England, according to the Report of the Commissioners on the Poor Law, 1,827 contain a population of only 100 souls or less each; 511 of them contain from 20 to 50 souls only; 145 of them from 10 to 20 souls; and 54 of them from 2 to 10 souls; and 4,511 of these parishes have a population of only from 100 to 300 souls each.—The revenues of the clergy of the Church of England and Wales exceed £10,000,000, or about fifty millions of dollars.

The United Brethren or Moravians in Great Britain have only about 2,000 communicants; about one in every twenty-five of their active and talented members being sent out as missionaries. The denomination have 42 missionaries in the three Danish West India Islands, having under their instruction 9,570 negroes; in Jamaica they have 35 missionaries, instructing 13,782 negroes; in Antigua, 27 missionaries, and under their care 10,022 negroes; in St. Kitts, 10 missionaries and 3,911 negroes; in Tobago, 6 missionaries and 1,243 negroes; among the Greenlanders, 24 missionaries, instructing 1,878 persons; in Labrador, 30 missionaries and 1,169 Esquimaux; in North America, 10 missionaries, among the Delaware and Cherokee Indians; in Surinam, S. A., 41 missionaries, labouring among 11,442 negroes; in South Africa, 47 missionaries, labouring among the Hottentots and Tambookies and Fingoes. They are about to establish missions, also, in the Kaffre country, S. Africa, among the Indians on the Mosquito Shore, and in New Holland. Total number of missionaries, 282; converts, 63,268.

The Wesleyan Methodists Conference had 864,012 members under their care in England and Ireland, in 1847; and in all other parts of the world the Conference have about 122,002, making a sum total of 486,014. The funds of this body have been estimated upwards of one million pounds stg., or nearly \$5,000,000. The ordinary annual expenses of the Conference for 1846, as stated in the annual Report, was £111,534, and the amount of regular and miscellaneous receipts were £115,762. The Methodist New Connexion, have in England, Ireland, and Canada, 19,289 members. And in England and Ireland, 35,907 Sabbath School Scholars. Their Jubilee Fund amounts £20,000.

The Wesleyan Methodist Association have 20,105 members of Society. Their Sabbath School Scholars amount to 41,550.

The Primitive Methodists. The whole number of members, including home and foreign missions, is 86,795.

The Bible Christian Connexion, founded in 1815. Members of Societies, 13,553; missionary stations, 37; missionaries, 61.

The Baptists have about 209,672 church members. They have, besides their regular churches, about 756 village stations. Their Sunday School scholars amount to 93,435. They have 249 missionary stations and sub-stations; and a total of members in their missionary churches, of about 36,463. The total receipts of the denominations for missionary purposes during the year, is set down at £28,223.

The Presbyterian Church in England have six Presbyteries and 77 churches, all in one Synod. Lady Huntington's Connexion have 80 ministers and 39 chapels; being one of the smallest denominations in England. [Trav.]

PRIESTLY ARGUMENTS.—The *Transcript* says: "A friend informs us that on the Western Railroad the other day a party of Irishmen in one of the forward cars undertook, when the conductor came round for his fare, to assault and annoy him. At last he seized one of them, and told him he must leave the car, whereupon his comrades interfered, and symptoms of a general row began to rise. At this crisis a Roman Catholic priest, of whose presence the Irishmen were ignorant, rushed forward and collaring his unruly parishioners began cuffing and kicking them right and left until they were quiet as lambs and ready to submit to any thing the conductor might demand. Of course to lay hands on a priest, would have been a sacrilege, for which no amount of purgatorial punishment could suffice. His reverence's arguments in this case not as some that we have heard of, were far more effectual."