

of moral and intellectual improvement in Great Britain.

"J. W. JOHNSTON, Member of the P. Parliament of the County of Annapolis.  
J. W. NUTTING, Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Province of Nova Scotia.  
HENRY PRYOR, Mayor of the City of Halifax.  
A. KEITH, Member L. C., and Alderman, City.  
W. A. BLACK, M. L. C.  
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CHARLES TWINING, Barrister.  
JOHN W. BARSS.  
FAIRBANKS & ALLISONS, Merchants. (Reference to De Lisle, Janvine, and De Lisle, London.)

"London, February, 1850.

"Having seen Acadia College, having had many opportunities of inquiring into its general management, and being personally acquainted with the Rev. Messrs. Bill and Francis, I feel much satisfaction in recommending to the friends of Colonial Missions their application for pecuniary assistance. I consider the establishment of efficient Collegiate Institutions in the Colonies, one of the first duties of British Christians."  
"JAMES C. GALLAWAY."

"London, February 1, 1850.

"Although Acadia College, Horton, Nova Scotia, bears the name of a single denomination, we are happy to find it is an institution of the most catholic kind for the diffusion of education amongst all classes. Its public importance and utility are too manifest to allow the undersigned to withhold their cordial recommendation.

"F. A. COX, D.D., LL.D.  
EDWARD STEANE, D.D.  
ALGERNON WELLS.  
J. H. HINTON.  
J. LEIFERD, D.D."

"We most cheerfully concur in the above application.

BAPTIST W. NOEL.  
JOHN MORISON, D.D., LL. D.  
S. CUNARD.  
—MACGREGOR, M. P. for Glasgow."

Contributions to be forwarded to Messrs. Bill and Francis (the Deputation to this country) at 33, Moorgate-street; to the Manager of the Commercial Bank, Lothbury; to the Publisher of the "Patriot," 69, Fleet-street; or to John Houghton, Esq., 84, Rodney-street, Liverpool; and will be most gratefully received.

The Deputation thankfully acknowledge the following Donations:

LIVERPOOL.—John Houghton, Esq., £30; Richard Houghton, Esq., £10; John S. De Wolf, Esq., £10; Rankin, Gilmour, and Co., £10; Gibbs, Bright, and Co., £5; James Houghton, Esq., £5; D. and C. McIver, £5; T. H. Holderness, Esq., £5; James De W. Spurr, Esq., £5; John Johnson, Esq., £10; John Cropper, Esq., £5; Charles Byrne, Esq., £5; Garnock and Bibby, £5; John Jardine, Esq., £5; Fielden and Brothers, £5; Richie, Mackay, and Co., £5; Edmund Oliver, Esq., £5; Richard Houghton, Esq., £5; David Cannon, Sons, and Co., £5; John Holmes, Esq., (Mayor), £5; R. L. Jones, Esq., £5; Oleu and Andersen, £5; Duncan and Ewing, £5; Wm. Jones, Esq., £1; Wm. J. Lampert, Esq., £1; James Stitt, Esq., £2; Cearn and Brown, £2; F. A. Hamilton, Esq., £1 1s.; R. M. Bouch, Esq., £1; R. Jones and Sons, £2; Wm. Crossfield, Esq., £2; James Robinson, Esq., 1l.; Robert Morrow, Esq., 1l.; Gould and Davis, 1l.; A. and D. Mackay, 2l.; Jones and Youngusband, 1l.; Pickance and Henry, 1l.; Charles Grayson, Esq., 2l. 2s.; John Farnworth, Esq., 1l.; Thomas Robinson, Esq., 1l.; Nicholson and Whittle, 1l.; Polding and Symonds 1l.; A Friend, 1l.; Jeffreys and Darcey 1l.; Pryde and Jones, 2l. 2s.; J. M. Walthey, Esq., 1l.; Holmes, Slates, and Crook, 3l.; Houghton and Smith, 2l. 2s.; Ogden and Barnes, 1l.; Currie and Newton, 1l.; John Martin, Esq., 1l.; Tennent, Clow, and Co., 2l.; Wm. Ashley Clayton, Esq., 2l.; Mrs. E. Cearn, 2l.; Joseph Maclan, and Co., 2l. 2s.; H. and Co., 2l.; Chalmers and Co., 2l. 2s.; James Alexander, Esq., 2l. 2s.; L. Williams, Esq., 2l.; James Baines, Esq., 1l. 1s.; Wm. Gardiner, Esq., 1l. 1s.; A Friend, 1l.; A Friend, 1l. 1s.; Woodall and Jones, 1l. 1s.; Richard Johnson, Esq., 1l. 1s.; Sundry Subscriptions, 4l. 10s.

MANCHESTER.—John Banneman, Esquire, £10; William Barbour, Esq., £5.

ROCHDALE.—Henry Kelsall, Esq., £20.

LONDON.—C. D. Archibald, Esq., £50; Samuel Gurney, Esq., £10 10s.; W. B. Gurney, Esq., £5; Joseph Gurney, Esq., £5; George Hitchcock, Esq., £5; J. Brown, Esq., £5; Marcus Martin, Esq., £3; Thomas Martin, Esq., £2; Stone and Man, £3 3s.; Charles Spurden, Esq., £2 2s.; C. D. Archibald, Esq., £1; C. Cogswell, Esq., M. D., £1 1s.; J. B., £1; Rev. Joshua Russell, £5; Do. do., £1 1s.; Rev. J. M. Soule, £2; Rev. B. W. Noel, £1; Charles Walton, Esq., £2; L. D. Cocoran, Esq., £1; Thomas Thompson, Esq., £1 1s.; Two Friends, £1.

### CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, FRIDAY, APRIL 14 1850.

#### WESLEYAN REFORM.

We learn from the *Christian Times* that the Convention of the Wesleyan Delegates was convened in Albion Chapel, Moorgate, and was composed of more than 400 delegates, and consisted with very few exceptions, of office-bearers, local preachers, readers, trustees, and stewards of the Wesleyan body. The Meetings were held Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Thursday evening a very enthusiastic meeting was held in Exeter-Hall, at which as well as at other meetings the three expelled Ministers were enthusiastically received, and able speeches were delivered till a late hour. A few papers on this side the ocean attempt to give an idea that the agitation is about over, and that the great Wesleyan body side with the Conference. If the leading Nonconformist papers of England however, can be relied on, this is far from being the case. The dissatisfaction with the Conference proceedings is intense and far spreading. A false impression is very likely to arise from the fact that the Conference itself, the constitution of which is now a chief subject of discussion, is so unanimous in its action. "One thousand and fifty signatures out of one thousand two hundred ministers have been attached to the Wesleyan Conference declaration of the immutability of its organic constitution." A body with so much power, so compact, with the deeds of all the chapels, and clear of all the debts, is a tough subject for dissection; but the course they have seen fit to pursue with tolerance to the expulsions, and which is persisted in against the most respectful remonstrance, is waking up a clamor which will not be easily allayed. "This agitation it will be understood is not to throw off allegiance to Methodism, but simply to infuse more popular elements, to make their Conference and its general action conform more to the present advanced state of society. Methodism exercises its control now over an entirely different class from what it did when its illustrious founder propagated his views and aroused the feelings of the thousands who congregated in the open air, and delighted in the novelty of being cared for and affectionately addressed notwithstanding their ignorance and poverty, which a proud hierarchy had hitherto treated as beneath their attention. With so large a proportion of intelligent and wealthy membership, including men of active business habits and of political influence, it is most certainly a reasonable demand, and we should think the Conference would have discernment enough to regard it a necessary demand, that the Conference should admit a proper share of lay representation. It is in this way only that the credit and influence of Methodism as an Evangelical system of religious effort can be perpetuated. The age is we would hope forever gone by when Methodists or either other evangelical branch of the Protestant Church will commit their religious responsibilities to the unquestioned control of the ministerial class, and thus encourage a priestliness which above all things else is inconsistent with enlightened Protestantism. We should think that every lover of religious liberty and progress might be permitted on this question to sympathize perfectly with the best friends of Methodism without any disaffection. In all denominations there are those who are converted to men and to systems, and who rally about a name, and who have but little regard to the spiritual welfare of men or to the glory of the Great Head of the Church; but these are never the best friends, nor ever the true friends of any religious organization, they will always oppose reform, however evidently it may be required. The real friends are those who will make their system, fondly as they may regard any of its features, subservient to the great and holy cause for the promotion of which it is professedly organized, and who will not spoil its efficiency for good,

and betray its object for any worldly or selfish consideration, however great. It is a very humiliating fact in history, to the Christian student, that civil power is no more tenaciously held than ecclesiastical, and that the abuses of the latter are with as much difficulty reformed as those of the former. The extent of official arrogance in those who rule the Conference proceedings, and the great need of some considerable reform in it to make it agreeable to what Christ taught of the fraternal relation of his disciples and of His sole mastery, was made very manifest toward the close of the recent Convention in London. Amongst other acts a very respectable deputation was appointed to wait upon the President of the Conference to confer with him on the present state of the Connexion, the result of which we copy from the *Christian Times*, and we copy from this paper in preference to the *British Banner* because of the singular moderation and candor of the former.

On Friday the delegates assembled for the last time.

Alderman Schofield states that in accordance with the resolution of the preceding day, the deputation appointed to wait upon the President had sought an interview. The President's answer was in the following terms:—"In the fear of God, I consider the present movement such a violation of our laws that I decline an interview: I think it would be a breach of trust in me to do so." "My first prayer" said Alderman Schofield on rising from my bed this morning was, "Lord save the connexion." In these few words the whole case is before you; and certainly, in my judgment, it must give a different complexion to the whole of the matters brought before this meeting.

Mr. Openshaw, in moving a resolution deploring that the President should have declined an interview which might have promoted the best interests of the connexion, said, "We can approach the Premier of our country on interesting subjects, and having spent one evening in the gallery of the House of Commons since I came to London, I could find my way there comfortably enough, but to be refused an interview with the man who professes to be our brother, to be denied a hearing on those things which are most important, I will not say for fear of transgressing, is an insult, but it is cold at least. I dare not give vent to this head and heart of mine; but I will say this—I am sorry for themselves, that they have not manifested a better heart in showing a willingness to meet us, and come and reason with us."

In explanation of this circumstance, Mr. Martin said, one of the leading ministers in the conference told me recently a curious fact.—I was saying to him, "It is more difficult to approach you than it is to approach the Premier of England." "And so it should be" said he. "Does not your sense tell you that the authorities of the church should be more difficult of access than any minister of mere trade and commerce?" This was news to me." The Convention after making the necessary arrangements adjourned.

We have received from J. Simpson, Esquire, Fredericton, a copy of the Report on the General Principles to be adopted for the improvement of the Navigation of the River St. John, from the Grand Falls to Fredericton, by Capt. Bent and Mr. Grant. This is a work of great importance to the Province, which we hope to see accomplished. The expenditure of the amount appropriated last year however, we presume will be but the beginning. The short and hasty survey detailed in this Report, we should hardly judge an adequate one; except it be viewed simply as a preliminary. We do not pretend however to much information upon the matter.

We have also received from the same gentleman, a copy of an oration delivered at the Encenia in King's College, Fredericton, by James Robb, M. D. We do not wonder at the request of the College Council to have it published, as it is quite an ingenious apology and plea for the College, though it certainly has not the elegance or strength one would expect from college professors on such an occasion. After commencing it we did not feel inclined to lay it down till we had completed it, we presume it would be so with any intelligent reader. Were we an Episcopalian and connected with the College, perhaps we should feel that "the subordination of all persons and things to the sober discipline and practice of the Established Church of England" as a "part of the system" of the College alluded to on page 11, was consistent with what is professed again on page 13: "That the College was established on a broad and liberal basis."

With our present views we consider such a subordination as creating necessarily a very narrow and illiberal basis, so that the great expenditure of public money, even were it increased fourfold, cannot endear it to the mass of the people of New-Brunswick, or make it a thriving College. We should think from what is said of the College and its facilities in this oration, it must be the narrowness of its basis that would excite whatever controversy or opposition may be raised against it. It is this doubtless that Professor Johnston alludes in his admirable Report, page 192. "From what I have learned regarding the existing position of the College of Fredericton in general estimation at the present time, it would I think be a hindrance in the way of the prosperity of the Agricultural School, to attach it too closely at first as a separate department to this College."

#### Professor Johnston's Report.

We are very much obliged to the Queen's Printer for a copy of Professor Johnston's Agricultural Report. Every man in New-Brunswick should read it, and every one who cares for the prosperity of the Province, should make himself familiar with the varied information so plainly and at the same time attractively presented. We wish, the widest possible circulation both in this Province and in England and Scotland. Poor Ireland, we presume, will pour her proportion of emigrants into the Province without any special effort to draw them.

Some person or persons, we cannot imagine with what design, has propagated a report that the Colporteur work was discontinued, or about to be. We beg leave to state that this is by no means the case. We were never more convinced of its value, and of its adaptedness to this Province. We shall have a Colporteur in the field again as soon as we can find one adapted to the work, and willing to devote himself to it. The late Colporteur considers that he is called to devote himself to preaching.

A large and well selected assortment of books may at all times be found at the Depository, and cash orders will be punctually attended to.

A very excellent lecture was delivered last evening in the Germain Street Baptist Chapel by Rev. Mr. Mackay on the cause which lead to Infidelity. The subject was argued first negatively, then affirmatively; and the unanimous feeling appeared to be of great satisfaction on the part of the audience.

We were not able to hear Rev. Mr. Lawson's Lecture the week preceding but observe that it is very highly spoken of by those who heard it.

Rev. John Irvine of Carleton delivers the next lecture in the course on Tuesday evening next in the Germain Street Methodist Chapel.

The Steamer *Commodore*, Capt. Brown, made a pleasant and expeditious trip to Portland, Me., this week,—leaving St. John on Monday morning and arrived back to her wharf yesterday morning early. She leaves again on Monday next. Passengers will find every accommodation and attention on this route.

Favor's Express confers upon us very express favors, and lays us under very strong weekly obligations. We heartily rejoice in the success of those who so thoroughly and faithfully do their work. Mr. L. H. Waterhouse attends carefully to his work at this end of the line.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Rev. T. W. Saunders, with remittance; Rev. D. Crandal, do. do.; Rev. William Sears, do. do.; S. P. Estabrooks, do. do.; William Blinkhorn, do. do.; Rev. Dr. Crawley, Rev. S. Elder, J. S. Trites, W. McPeters.

The letter and money alluded to by Mr. Trites came safely at the time, and we thought had been duly acknowledged; so also that alluded to by brother Saunders. We credit \$5.00 each to the two names for whom money was sent by brother Sears, towards 10s. which is due by them; the other accounts all correct. We have published our terms sufficiently often for our readers to become aware of them, and we shall make no exception. If those in parcels of eight are paid within three months it will be \$5.00, if not, it will be 10s. We hope Agents will be particular on this point, and make no engagements contrary to it.—The money alluded to by brother McPeters is received this week.

Agents and subscribers will avoid sending