time of my departure is at hand, &c." On the following Monday he was taken with the prevailing influenza, and it soon became apparent to his friends that his constitution would probably sink under the attack. When apprised of his situation, he calmly acquiesced in the opinion of his friends. Thenceforward his case fully exhibited the salutary power of Divine grace. His patience under severe pain, and great weakness was remarkable. All who visited his bedside were convinced of the living power of his religion. I said to him on one occasion towards the close of his illness; "I trust you are enabled to prove the supporting power of Divine grace." He replied, "I have proved it all through this affliction." He frequently spoke, and always with great calmness, of his approaching end, and dwelt with evident pleasure and great power of memory, on various events connected with his religious life. On Tuesday the 24th he was found to be sinking rapidly, and occasionally his mind wandered a little. In the evening he said very touchingly, "I wish to retire, I am very much fatigued," and soon after passed away to that realm where weariness and pain are unknown.

J. HART.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, FEB'RY 24, 1864.

"Thy Will be Done."

With our lips we daily utter the prayer our Saviour taught, "Thy will be done;" but, do we from the *heart* thus address our Father in Heaven? Are we sincerely desirous that God's will may be done? Do we readily acquiesce in His providential arrangements when they are contrary to our expectations and wishes? Although we are assured that "He doeth *all* things well," do we not find it difficult to believe that what He wills concerning us is for our good, and his glory? Some things we gladly recognize as proofs of our heavenly Father's undying love. When blessings are bestowed upon us with an unsparing hand, when our cup runs over, when our path is free from thorns, when our enterprises succeed, and all is sunshine and calm, then we raise our highest notes of praise, and smoringly own the goodness of the Lord. It is easy at such times to bear testimony to the wisdom and loving kindness of God, and no task to trust in Him; but, his love towards us is not diminished when he permits the scene to be reversed. We have no less reason for grateful praise and humble trust, when trials arise, and afflictions are our portion! Is it not our duty to assign as the cause of our passing through scenes of sorrow and distress, that such is the will of God, for, if He were so determined could he not lead his people by a way in which they would experience no trouble, or disappointment? That He does not, is a proof that such exemption on the part of his children, would not be beneficial, but injurious.

Shall we not when our hopes are frustrated, and we are called to drink the bitter cup, and to walk amid sorrow and darkness, even then unhesitatingly declare, The Lord doeth right? Why do we hesitate in giving full credence to this consoling, scriptural truth, if the Lord is our God? Can He forget his people, even the most obscure among them? He cannot! Can a mother forget her sucking child? Yea, she may forget, yet God will not forget his children! Whom He loveth he chasteneth, and his chastisements though severe, are intended to draw us nearer to himself, and to heaven. O comforting thought! O blessed assurance! A Father's hand holds the rod, and his corrections are seasonable and beneficial. It is He that permits the ruthless hand of death to remove from our sight the dear ones whose loss we mourn. He gave friends, and he taketh away, blessed be his name! As we bid them farewell, and take a final look at their fair forms; and see them consigned to the darkness and stillness of the grave, let us amid our tears look up to heaven, and in language Christ has taught, and in a spirit which he himself displayed—exclaim, "Thy will, O God, be done."

Missionary Anniversary.

We have had pleasing evidence of the Missionary liberality of the Wesleyan churches in this city, in the amounts contributed in connection with the Anniversary Services. The Sabbath collections in Brunswick Street Church amounted to $64 60, and in Grafton St. Church to $23 00.

Though the congregation, in Brunswick St., at the Annual Meeting was not so large as we could have wished, yet the noble sum of $268.60 was contributed to the funds of the Society.—This amount includes $100 as "a thank-offering for success in business," and $40 from "Nemo," who last year presented "*first-fruits*," as "the result of continued obedience to the Apostolic injunction: *Lay up in store as God hath prospered you.*"

The Graf on St. meeting in consequence of the state of the weather was thinly attended; but the speeches were good and the collection of $321 60, the largest probably ever contributed, for Missionary purposes, at one meeting in this Circuit, is sufficient evidence of the fine missionary feeling which pervaded the meeting on that occasion. A thank-offering of $20 was from a Lady—"A friend of Missions, in gratitude to God for sparing, through another year, me and mine an unbroken family." In no form could christian gratitude find more appropriate expression than in such offerings freely brought to the missionary altar. Included in the above is $40 sent by a Friend who was unable to attend the meeting.

In addition to the sums already mentioned, we have much pleasure in noticing the contributions of the Sabbath schools,—in Brunswick St. for nine months $134 25, and in Grafton St. for the same time, £41 90.—"Little drops of rain," said a little girl as she brought her offering to the missionary treasurer, "just put it down little drops of rain." And surely these contributions of our Sabbath schools to the sacred cause of Missions are rain-drops and rills which shall augment that stream of benevolence rolling in richest blessing to the uttermost parts of the earth.

The proceeds of these Missionary services are as follows:—

Brunswick St., Sabbath Collections,	[illegible]
" Anniversary Meeting,	268 60
Grafton St., Sabbath Collections,	[illegible]
" Anniversary Meeting,	321 60
Sabbath School Collections—	
Brunswick St. for nine months,	134 25
Grafton " "	41 90
	$[illegible]

We may mention in this connection that on Tuesday evening, the 16th, the Teachers of Grafton St. Sabbath School held their festival. The children seemed thoroughly to enjoy their treat, and at the close of the proceedings, very heartily moved a vote of thanks to teachers and friends of the School for the entertainment, so generously provided; and wished for many returns. Addresses were delivered by the Missionary deputation and others. The school as well as the one in Brunswick St. seems to be in a prosperous state, and must assuredly contribute very largely to the expansion and influence of Methodism in this city.

The Missionary meetings in and about Halifax were concluded by one held in Dartmouth on Thursday, 18th inst., under the chairmanship of the Rev. A. McNutt. The congregation was large, beyond the highest expectations, and appeared deeply interested in all the proceedings. The first resolution expressing thankfulness for past success and present opportunities was ably moved by the chairman of the District. The Rev. Professor McKnight in seconding this resolution, dealt powerfully with the question of Christian duty in taking advantage of every opening that offers itself for usefulness. The remarks of this gentleman were very pertinent, and evinced true catholicity of spirit. The second resolution moved by the Rev. J. S. Addy, and seconded by the Rev. J. G. Angwin, was handled in a plain and pointed manner, each speaker evincing his acquaintance with the subject, and his conviction of its importance. The collection, at the close of the meeting, amounting to $24.63, showed that the missionary spirit was not extinct, and that the great cause was looked upon as one worthy of support.

From our English Correspondent.

War in Europe—The expected colleague of the Rev. W. L. Thornton—New Editor at the Book Room—Increase of High Churchism—The Jubilee—Increase of Chapels—City of Norwich.

The subject which of all others engrosses the public attention is the war which has so unexpectedly flung its lurid and portentous shadow over Europe. How impossible is it to calculate the future! The sudden death of the King of Denmark has resulted, within the brief space of two or three months, in filling with disquietude not only his own country, but Austria, Prussia, and the whole of Germany. Sweden, Russia, France and England cannot look on unmoved. Italy is eagerly waiting the chances of Austria engaging in the fray to spring upon Venetia, and Hungary is in the throes of expectant revolt—all in consequence of a dispute about the regal succession in an insignificant piece of marsh land some eighty or a hundred miles across! The first shots have been exchanged between the armies of Denmark and of Germany, and where the contest may end it is impossible to foresee, though the hope is not yet abandoned that counsels of moderation may prevail. Though in England a strong sympathy is felt with Denmark, as a small and gallant state contending against fearful odds, there is a very general disinclination to attempt any warlike interference.

In about two months the Rev. W. L. Thornton, the Representative of the British Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also the elected President of the two affiliated Conferences in British America, will be leaving the shores of this country upon his important and honourable mission. It has been usual to associate another minister with the Representative to America, and at our last Conference the choice of a companion was left to Mr. Thornton and the President of the Conference. Whether the gentleman who has been selected has as yet finally given his consent I am not able authoritatively to say; but it will no doubt be a high gratification to our brethren on the western side of the Atlantic to learn that the choice has fallen upon the Rev. William B. Pope. This most estimable and able minister has been twenty-three years in the service. He is justly esteemed one of the brightest ornaments of the British Conference. His acquirements are prodigious. In the Greek and Latin classics he is a polished critic. In the Hebrew language he has not more than one or two equals in the entire connexion, to say nothing of his acquaintance with other oriental tongues. As a German scholar, his reputation is of the highest, he having translated Stier's Words of Jesus, and other standard works of Clark's Theological Library, in a style which has never been surpassed; and he is able to preach in German, and has also an intimate and excellent acquaintance with French. Mr. Pope is chief Editor of the London Quarterly Review. As a theologian he is most accurate, luminous, and profound, and as an expositor of Scripture exquisitely apt and beautiful. He does not possess some of the qualifications of a popular orator; his voice and manner are quiet, and his ardour, though real, has the appearance of being subdued. He is a man who is loved and honoured in proportion as he is known, at those who have been privileged with his friendship the longest are the warmest in their attachment and respect. Mr. Pope, if he undertakes the journey, will long live in the remembrance of the brethren and friends in America who may have the opportunity of intercourse with him. Of Mr. Thornton I have written before; and indeed he has been long so prominently known amongst us. Mr. Pope's modesty is equal to his attainments, and all in this Connexion will be pleased to see a distinction conferred on him commensurate with his great though unobtrusive merits.

I mentioned in my last the secession of our Assistant Editor, Mr. Guthrie Wilson, who has joined the Episcopal church. This circumstance has somewhat disappointed some of our brethren, who have attached perhaps undue importance to it. Intelligence however is now well-nigh stale, and Mr. Wilson was not a man of such mark as to be generally missed. It is understood that his place will be filled by the Rev. Benjamin Frankland, B. A., now labouring in one of the London Circuits—a man of high scholarship and unmounted qualifications. The Rev. Enos Jackson is discharging the duties of the office temporarily. It is something of a marvel to see an old man of eighty-two able to take up so responsible a post at a moment's notice. But the old men of the Wesleyan ministry are among its greatest glories.

There is a manifest tendency towards the increase of High Churchism in England. For some years the Evangelicals were in the ascendant, but the tables are now turned, and the High Church decidedly preponderates. The choral services, and anthems, and sacraments, and wax candles burning on the altar, recal the days of Romish supremacy, more especially in the rural districts. As a specimen of the extent to which Romish idolatry prevails in the rural parishes, it is now a common circumstance for "altar candles" to be regularly advertised in the newspapers for sale—the long candles, namely, which are kept burning during the time of morning service on the communion table. In itself the thing is of little consequence, but it is one of those straws which show the direction of the current, and among the educated classes of this current, that current is decidedly Romeward. Not that there are many perverts to the Church of Rome—on the contrary, the number of these is confined to an occasional spinster, and an occasional clergyman. Scarcely any layman of position and standing is now seen crossing the gulf which separates Anglicanism from Rome. But that Puseyism is increasing—understanding by that term a tendency to extreme pomp and symbolism and ceremony in Divine worship, no one can have a moment's doubt who observes what is passing in this country.

The Jubilee movement continues to make steady, indeed rapid advancement. The meetings in the various Circuits are marked by the same enthusiasm and hallowed feeling which have marked this movement from its commencement, and the fund stands at this moment at the noble figure of a hundred and thirty thousand pounds. Yet none of the departments of our home service have suffered. The Report of the general Chapel Committee, just published, brings out the astonishing fact that notwithstanding the terrible pressure of the commercial stagnation, affecting a district which is pre-eminently Methodistic the amount raised during the past year for chapel building and for the relief of debts, is not merely equal to any previous year, but is actually some 15 per cent in advance of any previous year in the history of Methodism! The new chapels built in the manufacturing districts are almost all in the Gothic style of architecture, but notwithstanding this fact, I believe there is some foundation for asserting that the admiration of the Gothic style, as appropriated to our places of worship, is beginning to be somewhat modified. As a general rule, the preachers prefer the old square form, as being more suited to our mode of worship. The plain old-fashioned Methodists also prefer the old style; but among most of the younger preachers, and younger leading laymen, it is heresy to dislike Gothic chapels. And I suppose these are the men who are most likely to shape the Methodism of the coming generation.

I write this in the ancient and most picturesque city of Norwich, on the eastern side of England. Norwich was at one time the third city in the realm; and even now, with its grand old cathedral, its thirty six old parish churches, its castle dating back to the Saxon Heptarchy and the indefinable air of iniquity which still lingers about the place, it is a sight indeed for a stranger to see. Methodism was all but extinguished here and in this district by the agitation of 1848, so that now this great and important city of 80,000 inhabitants has but one Wesleyan chapel, and not 200 members of society. This is the only part of the country where the separatists continue to flourish; but here they have decidedly the predominance.

W.

Norwich England, Feb 5, 1864.

Liverpool Circuit.

MR. EDITOR,—Being convinced that the time has arrived, for my saying something through your columns, as to the state of ecclesiastical affairs in this circuit, I am happy in being able to intimate that though my work here was undertaken under trying circumstances, hitherto the Lord hath helped us.

I have been greatly cheered in my labour, by the many expressions of personal consideration, received from time to time, and especially by the faithful co-operation of our people generally in the cause of God. To allude to particulars; there is prominent in memory, a valuable testimonial which was received last year, and which the modesty of those kind friends who presented it, alone prevented my acknowledging at the time. On coming to the circuit, we received the parsonage from our predecessor, much more thoroughly furnished than most such houses which we have seen. This state of things is being continued. In September last, a bazaar was held in connection with the Parsonage Aid Society, the net proceeds of which, amounted to about two hundred dollars, by which means the Committee have been enabled to supply every desideratum in the furnishing. Thus you will see Sir, that this Circuit—at least in the kindness of its people to their minister, and in effort to procure his comfort—stands in the very first rank.

Our great enterprise this year, is the building of a beautiful Church, which is now rapidly approaching completion. This has called out the sympathy of our people, to a degree which has not been known here for many years; it has served to unite them in feeling, as in effort, and I rejoice to say that there is a very general co-operation in the good work. The enterprise has advanced with the utmost celerity; it only began to be contemplated in June last, and not until August the old Church was removed, on the site of which the present one is erected. The entire cost, including furniture, will amount to some five thousand six hundred (5,600) dollars. The bare prospect of such an expenditure, was a formidable difficulty, but our friends here subscribed well, in many instances largely—while we have received some aid from generous friends abroad—and they are labouring with the utmost zeal to swell the building fund, (which has now reached a very respectable figure) and thus save the Society in the future from the burden of a heavy debt. A few days since a refreshment sale was held, by which ninety dollars were raised to aid the Trustees, in paying incidental expenses; and now after all that has been done in this way of late, the ladies have organized a very large and efficient sewing circle, to prepare for a grand bazaar to be held next autumn; and I may just say here that we shall be most grateful to sympathizing friends throughout the province, for contributions to the bazaar tables.

The new church, which is surmounted with a very tall and graceful spire, is a handsome structure in the Anglo-Italian style of architecture. Its great height and massive outlines, give it a commanding appearance, and its exceedingly chaste ornamentation, and admirable proportions, secure for it the award of neatness and beauty. It is forty five feet wide, and seventy feet long, with an apsis at the back for the orchestra, which with the tower, to the front of which the pews extend, gives an extra length to the audience room, of eighty-eight feet. A more full description is reserved for a future time, except that a word must be said of the basement in which we now worship. The basement story contains the vestibule and stairways, the lecture room, two class rooms, and space for the furnaces. The lecture room or vestry is nearly forty feet square, the floor of which is reached from the vestibule by a descent of some two and a half feet—its height is about twelve feet. It is a peculiarly comfortable room; its depression below the surface of the ground, by the excavation of some three feet prevents all draft from the floor; while its great height, when compared with the basement of most churches, makes it exceedingly airy. Such a room is of the utmost value to our large Sabbath school, which in our old school room was inconveniently crowded. It has been fitted up with settees, having reversible backs, and altogether made with the utmost regard to comfort.

We rejoice too that we have some evidences of spiritual prosperity. Our watch night service was attended with peculiar solemnity. On the first Sabbath of the year the vestry was dedicated to the service of God. It was a day of hallowed festival. There was preaching morning and evening, to large and interested congregations. In the afternoon, the covenant service was held, and the Lord's Supper administered,—this was a season of grace and sweet delight, and our hearts were especially gladdened by the fact that some of our dear friends, who had not hitherto been with us in church fellowship, did then consecrate themselves to God's service. After preaching in the evening, a prayer meeting was held, which was attended by such rich manifestations of Divine influence, that much hallowed emotion seemed to pervade the minds of almost every one present. Since then our congregations have been continually increasing in size, while the serious and devout attention which is given, exhibits very deep interest in the services organized, and souls converted to God. One member only in Newfoundland was the fruit of our labours.

The Wesleyan Church has now begun to assume some proportions, and to appear before the world in its true light, as a Missionary Church. Its missions were now planted in many different and distant lands; and while the exertions of Richd. Watson, Jabez Bunting, Adam Clarke, Robert Newton, Geo. Morley, and a host of other gigantic minds, were arousing the churches in England to their duty in reference to the world's conversion; at least one hundred Missionaries, sent out through their influence were proclaiming in various languages the solemn verities of the everlasting Gospel.

In 1818, we had four Missionaries in France; we had Missions on the Island of Ceylon, and Continental India; in New South Wales; in Africa at Sierra Leone, and Little Namacqualand; in the West Indies; in the Canadas; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. The total Missionary membership was 23,573. The balance sheet for the same year, presented a Missionary income of £20,599 17 7½ stg. This was a large sum for our exchequer, considering that the Society had only been organized five years.

The Christianity of our world is like the orbs of the solar system, which while they all receive light from the sun do reciprocally illuminate each other; so every evangelical church receiving its light from the Sun of Righteousness, must and will reflect that light to the "regions beyond," and then farther into the deep recesses of moral darkness, until that darkness is entirely dissipated, and every land enjoys the light and the blessings of pure, Protestant christianity. To the church is the injunction given: "Arise shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the LORD is risen upon thee."

The missionary band in the Newfoundland District continued unbroken, until about the middle of January 1820, when Mr. Cubitt on account of ill health had to return to his native land. His brethren, however, continued to labour in their different circuits under many privations, but with much zeal and success. God was with them; the people everywhere received them with kindness, and attentively listened to their instructions. The fruit of their labours in many instances has already been apparent, but the entire result thereof will only be known when the Great Head of the Church shall appear in the clouds of heaven to "Judge the world in righteousness."

Newfoundland Mission and its Missionaries.

BY REV. W. WILSON.

No. 9.

John Walsh was born at Ormskirk, Lancashire, in the year 1795. His parents were Roman Catholics, and he was brought up in that religion. His father intended that he should be a Priest, and his early education was all in reference to that object. Removing from Ormskirk to Liverpool, he was led to visit the Methodist Chapel, where under the ministry of the Rev. Joseph Entwisle, he was brought to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. To the grief and disapointment of his popish friends, but to the honour of our Protestantism, he renounced the Papacy, and became a Wesleyan Methodist. In the year 1814 he was received on trial as a Wesleyan Minister, and stationed in Lancaster, under the Superintendancy of the Rev. John Beaumont. After labouring two years in the Lancaster Circuit, he came in 1814, to Newfoundland, and was appointed to Carbonear. He spent nine years on the Newfoundland mission, and returned to England in the year 1825. His manner by some, was thought to be stiff and priestly, but as a preacher, he was faithful and laborious, and his sermons were rich in evangelical truth, and always delivered with earnestness and power. He was called to his reward on the 19th of December in the year 1857, in the sixty-third year of his age, and the forty-fourth of his ministry. Before he died, his speech having failed, his sorrowing wife exclaimed, "victory!" he moved his head in token of assent, and then fell asleep in Jesus.

Ninian Barr, a Scotchman by birth. He was called into the itinerant work by the Conference of 1816, and appointed as a Missionary to Newfoundland. His manner was cheerful, he was a man of talent and a good Preacher. He laboured on the Island ten years, then returned to England. He filled several important Circuits, but was compelled to retire from the active work by infirmity, at the Conference of 1851. In the year 1860 he was a Supernumerary in the First Manchester Circuit.

John Haigh was called into the itinerant work in 1816, and was one of the reinforcement of Wesleyan Ministers sent by the Conference of that year, to the Island of Newfoundland, in which mission he continued to labour in different circuits with much acceptance for twenty years. In the year 1837 he left the Island, and returning to England was appointed to the Stainland Circuit. He continued to labour in the English work until the Conference of 1855, when he became a Supernumerary. In the minutes of 1860 his name still stands as a Supernumerary in Southport, in the Liverpool district.

Richard Knight, D.D., was born in Devonshire in the year 1788. We have no information of the time and circumstances connected with his conversion to God, but we know, that he was one of the young men sent to Newfoundland in 1816. His first appointment was Fortune Bay, and as we have seen, he was the first Protestant minister of any name, that resided among that people. His next appointment was Bonavista and Catalina; on the way to which the fishing boat in which he sailed, put into the Harbour of Trinity. While there, he preached from Jeremiah, xxii, 29: "O earth, earth, earth, hear the word of the Lord." A lady was present, then one of the gayest of the gay. She had been brought up a strict Church of England woman, and while she in heart despised Methodism, yet she thought she would go for once to the Methodist Chapel; it might afford her some amusement. But her mind that night was powerfully wrought upon by the Holy Spirit; she became a penitent—she sought and found mercy—she united herself with our Church—boldly bore the Cross, became an humble follower of the Lord Jesus, employing her time and her ample means, in visiting the sick and the poor, and to the utmost did she spread abroad the knowledge of religion; she was not ashamed to call herself a Wesleyan, and sustained the cause of Methodism by all means in her power. This lady was the wife of Wm. Kelson, Esq., who also became a member of our Church, and who, with Dr. George Skelton were for many years the principal supporters of our cause in the Trinity Circuit. Should this gentleman and his amiable partner still survive and in perusing the pages of *The Provincial Wesleyan*, their now aged eye fall upon this paragraph, let them by this, receive the congratulations of their former Pastor, and know that he still prays for them, and trusts by and bye to meet them in that land of rest,

"Where all the ship's company meet,
Who sailed with the Saviour beneath"

Mr. Knight laboured in Newfoundland for sixteen years, and in several circuits was he made eminently useful. In Carbonear and Blackhead extensive revivals took place under him, and many persons attributed their conversion to his instrumentality. He was Secretary of the District most of the time that he was on that mission; in the year 1853 he came to Nova Scotia, and was elevated to the chair of the district. He continued to occupy the chair of the Nova Scotia, then of the New Brunswick District, and after the formation of the Eastern British American Conference, of the several districts where he resided, until he was called to his reward. For the last three years of his life he filled the office of co-delegate, and certainly would have been elected President had his life been spared. He made no pretensions to extensive literary attainments, nevertheless he received the honorary title of D.D. He was a good preacher, an excellent Pastor, a man of firm integrity, a kind father, and, as a Methodist Preacher was highly respected and useful in the various Circuits in which he laboured. He was the senior effective Methodist Missionary in the world. He was a firm believer in the doctrine of Christian perfection, and, for years before his death, he professed to live in the enjoyment of the perfect love of God. His frame was athletic a man of strong muscular powers, and through his whole life almost a stranger to sickness. He continued to labour until within a few days of his end. On Sabbath, May 14th, he preached in Sackville, on Monday and Tuesday he attended the Academic exercises, but was taken very ill on Tuesday evening, and on the twenty-third of the same month he exchanged mortality for life. He died at Sackville on the 23d of May 1860, in the 72nd year of his age, and the 44th of his ministry. A few days before his death, he called his family around him, and charged them all to meet him in heaven. Just before he expired he exclaimed, "I see his glory, Hallelujah."

Such were the men who constituted the first Wesleyan District in Newfoundland, men who while they preached the truth to others, themselves lived under its influence, and in death triumphed in its saving power. Over a large portion of the Island had these heralds of the cross carried the standard of their Great Captain, and many had they enlisted into his service. In every Circuit classes had been formed, Sabbath schools organized, and souls converted to God. One member only in Newfoundland was the fruit of our labours.

The Wesleyan Church has now begun to assume some proportions, and to appear before the world in its true light, as a Missionary Church. Its missions were now planted in many different and distant lands; and while the exertions of Richd. Watson, Jabez Bunting, Adam Clarke, Robert Newton, Geo. Morley, and a host of other gigantic minds, were arousing the churches in England to their duty in reference to the world's conversion; at least one hundred Missionaries, sent out through their influence were proclaiming in various languages the solemn verities of the everlasting Gospel.

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Incidents in the Life of the Rev. Colony Clericus.

BY AN OBSERVER.

CHAPTER V.

It was late in February when the monotony and languor of Mr. C.'s parishioners began to give place to varied activity and bustle. The winter months were no longer to roll sluggishly past, without aim or object, for the sealing voyage, by law to begin not earlier than the 1st of March, called out every available man and boy. Several Captains in each village possessed "articles" to which signatures were solicited until the complement of crew was made up. Those who had been fortunate in their charge previously had but little difficulty in securing an abundance of volunteers. The conditions of agreement obliged each man to be present three days previous to sailing, for the purpose of preparing the ship for sea. Provision and fuel for the voyage were supplied by the owners; in return they stipulated to receive one half of the entire number of seals to be captured by the crew, or in the event of failure, the supplies were to be paid for like any other purchased merchandize. The last Sabbath at home is usually devoted to special religious exercises in view of the dangers and vicissitudes of the voyage. Mr. Clericus is seated in his secluded study when the representative of several hundreds of seal hunters makes his appearance.

"Good morning, Passon. You'll be preaching the *sealing* sermon a Sunday, please goodness."

"It will be something new to me, I assure you, skipper John; but I must try it. You surely do not expect any allusions to ships and icebergs, and so forth, in this sealing sermon?"

"Sartain, Passon. Our men's got anxious about what's coming, and they'll expec' some thun good from you."

"Now, Brother," said the half-nervous Minister, "I have no knowledge of this exciting business of yours. Suppose you give me a detailed description of the ins and outs of sealfishing, by way of enlightening me for the occasion." "I'll come at night, Passon, and we'll have it all over in a good long yarn. Mornin', Sir."

We introduce now the familiar pair in Mr. Lester's parlour, at the early evening. Skipper John must be permitted to speak in ordinary English, dispensing with a cherished vernacular patois. We premise merely that the *pipe* is produced—very cautiously, shyly at first—for the Newfoundlander is respectful to a proverb—but with the hope of deriving some benefit by its possible inspiration, the vile afflatus is winked at by the stimulus-detesting Parson.

"Well, about this sealing business, Skipper."

"You have seen so far our method of preparation, Mr. Clericus. Our bats of wood about seven feet long, ringed and hooked at one end with iron, and our huge sealing guns, so tremendously heavy and clumsy to a sportman's eye. Well, we leave here in a day or two; but I give a correct idea of the voyage I will describe one in which I was very successful some years ago.

"On the second day of March we had cut a channel through the ice in the harbour far up in Trinity Bay, and with all hands on board, tripped our anchor under a spanking breeze and soared for the wide Atlantic. The Bay was spotted with vessels avoiding the fields of ice which moved on either shore. Running close by the land when possible, we stretched that night far to the northward, but at daylight plunged into a bed of ice piled like irregular blocks of crystal, so densely packed that our ordinary canvass was powerless to move the ship. The crew become impatient as the morning light revealed scores of vessels pressing past us in the open sea some few miles to the west. Expedients in these cases are imperative, and depending on the increasing wind, then freshening to a gale, I ordered the chain cables to be lashed to the mast-heads, and then securely fastened to the ship's sides—to windward. This completed, we stretched every available yard of canvass, till the struggling bark crouched and groaned as she pressed the floating mass in her determined struggle to proceed. The sluggish heave of the ocean occasionally lifted our good ship from the heaps which she had piled around her, till the shattered atoms came pouring upon the deck; and it would have done you good, Parson, to have seen the gallant play of the *Adelaide*, while the men clung amazed to the rigging, and the deep furrow in her wake closed up by the sullen pressure of the icebergs. Three hours of this merciless pounding brought us into open water. By the following day we were leagues to the north of the general fleet; but the wind had lulled, and ice, ice, ice, closed us in one boundless waste.

"It was approaching daylight the following morning, when my mate called with the tidings that a black brigantine was warping up to our vessel, apparently under the vigour of a heavy crew. 'It seems to me, sir, like the *Selina*' said the mate.

"The skipper came up close to our stern just now without saying a word, and returned surprised enough to see the *Aradne* so far to the North.

"This *Selina* was commanded by the most successful sealer in the Island. He had never been known to fail during 30 years, and was now as rich as a Jew. He had usually completed two good voyages each season—the second in May, consisting of the young Seals, very valuable in the market. On the second voyage the *Selina* was brought into port alongside to the water's edge, the Captain complaining most sadly that he had never met such reverses—even his coats had to be thrown overboard to make room for the seals! And which such seal was valued at $3, the loss must have been perplexing. The most curious stories were told of this captain. Old men would actually aver that he was in league with the vile diabolus—that he had ordered his men below on one occasion when not a breath of air moved the heavens, and some inquisitive person looking to the quarter-deck saw the captain, accompanied by a large black dog, pacing impatiently the gangway, and raising the wind! That the crew were soon called on to find a gale filling the canvass, and the *Selina* plunging forward to where seals lay in lots of thousands. Of course the wiser part of mankind attributed his success to the more profitable knowledge which lengthened experience had afforded of the haunts and habits of the Seal.

"I was glad to find myself in the *Selinas'* company. It was ominous of good. The old captain boarded us next day, conversed with apparent indifference about the Seals and the prospect, but when we looked for the *Selina* on the following morning, she was missing! Her almost sound hull of the previous day had been wedged open, and by amazing effort and skill the ship had been worked into open water! And all this with muffled windlass pulls, which never emitted a sound to acquaint us of the purpose.

"Let every man row exert himself", I exclaimed. "We must follow the *Selina*."

"My brave crew worked with a will, pierced a channel through some Arctic beds, threw every sail to the winds which met us in the open sea, and as the eastern sky lighted up the surrounding pans of ice next morning, we could hear the shrill cries of young Seals in every direction. Every man was soon upon the bow rail, with a sharp knife in his belt, a coil of rope on his arm, and a gaff or hooked club grasped in his hand. The moment we struck a broken mass of floating cakes, forty men sprang over the gunwale and left the remaining twenty to shorten sail, clear the decks, and hoist the seals into the hold. The seals were three weeks old, and sweltering in fat. On the first rush of our men, the old seals plunged into the crevices open on every hand. Occasionally a man would drop through the treacherous crust and a shout would warn us of the fact."

"What then", said Mr. Clericus. "Of course you would rush to his rescue."

"No such thing, Parson. They would all continue the rush for young seals, and let the man get out as he got in. Each would pounce upon the first cub he met, strike him once or twice over the nose with the gaff, pierce with his knife through the skin and fat to the flesh, and by a few dexterous slashes remove the entire "pelt" from the carcase. It might all be done in sixty seconds. With three such prizes, weighing each about 50 pounds, the sealer returned to his ship.

"I was amused and startled one day in the midst of our exciting employment. Hearing a shout far away to the south, I started with my gun and gaff in the direction indicated. I found one of our men, a sinewy, powerful fellow, grappling with an old seal. It was one of the "hood" species. The man had fired at it as it lay on the ice, and finding it sluggish in its movements, advanced upon it with his club. The vicious animal threw its hood, full blown with air, over its nose, and the sturdy blows rebounded as from a puff ball. Failing thus, the sealer plunged his gaff into the flossy side of his victim, while the latter tried to gain the water. He had fastened a second gaff in his side and was holding him hard to the surface, when I arrived. It was not a moment too soon. The seal had floundered and twisted under water till the two gaffs had crossed and caught the man's clothing between them. His body was bent nearly double, and his breath panting to a gasp, when I placed my musket to the seal's ear as he rose in his plunges, and sent a ball whistling through his brain. Disengaging the grateful sealer from his perilous position, he assisted me in raising upon the ice the enormous brute, weighing three cwt., and valued at three pounds.

"Three days sufficed to fill the wooden tanks, which were constructed in the ships hold with the intention of preventing the oily substance from capsizing her, for every lurch in a seaway would otherwise carry hundreds of tons in a slippery mass to leaward. Our men were gathered in consultation on the evening of the third day, about the mainmast, when the following conclusion was arrived at:—We will fill the long boat with seals for the Parson, and then—Hurra! for home!

"It is late, Mr. Clericus, and I must finish my story another time."

"A Word for the Clergy."

The Presbyterian Synod, at its late meeting in Pittsburg, Pa., adopted a resolution recommending the churches under its charge to take immediate action to increase the salaries of their ministers. The *Wisconsin Chief*, thus discourses upon the resolution:—

"No class of public teachers are more coolly robbed of their 'hire' than clergymen. It would have been just, long years since, to have increased their salaries. The present high price of all things, but renders more imperative a more generous remuneration of a class who toil hard for a little pay.

"As a general rule, our clergymen preach the word of God on starvation salaries, and these generally come 'like pulling teeth' Many churches in the land, grumble because their pastors do not rank with the first for eloquence and ability. Tight fisted, cold-blooded robbers! They would starve a mule into a skeleton. Their pockets have caught the disease of their souls, and painfully and reluctantly let out coppers where dollars should be promptly dispensed. No clergyman need envy Hercules and his Twelve labours after they have collected the meager—disgraceful offerings of such bodies. Nor need he ever wish to behold a martyrdom at the stake, for a decent, heroic, single-hearted christian would burn into ashes with less of suffering than large masses of christians pay their subscriptions. And when paid, they are tossed out as a crust would be tossed an importunate beggar. As if they cared not for him, humanity, or the honour of God, but simply or selfishly for the salvation of their own and dried up souls. With acute suffering, they devote a paltry sum to the gospel purposes, as the purchase money for a very limited and ordinary qualities of salvation. Not out of love to man, religion or God, but out of fear that they have souls, and the devil may look up such trifles for torment.

Prayer for Literary Institutions.

Our institutions [illegible] large number of years [illegible] bring great glory to God [illegible] able blessing on the [illegible] are soon to exert great [illegible] literary, political and religious [illegible] country. Should they be [illegible] the fear of God, their influence [illegible] ficial; should they not be brought under [illegible] traints and imposes of evangelical [illegible] may be injurious and even destructive. There are peculiar temptations [illegible] from youths congregated [illegible] and away from home, [illegible] of God is the only [illegible] There is necessary an [illegible] just now which [illegible] and prevents that quiet [illegible] be given to divine things [illegible] awakened interest [illegible] A demand is soon to be [illegible] for well instructed men [illegible] guide the affairs and teach the [illegible] of our population. Beyond [illegible] if they are not blessed with [illegible] the spirit from on high. Through such [illegible] heretofore a large number have [illegible] engage in preaching Christ [illegible] great, though not by any means [illegible] a speedy supply of ministers. Prayer should be offered continually for this end, and it should be specially magnified at the prevailing concert. The reasons for this are numerous and weighty. "The harvest is plenteous and the laborers are few." Large tracts of territory more or less densely peopled in our land, are but very partially supplied with the intelligent ministrations of the gospel. From heathen countries the importunate cry is heard—send those who will aid us in breaking the bread of life to the perishing millions—send quickly and send many for the harvest is ripe. Our Lord directed special prayer to be made for this object, and we shall disobey him if we fail to offer it. The hearts of all men are in his hands, and he can bring multitudes into the ministry. He alone can give the great essential qualifications for preaching his word, and when his church shall honor him by seeking his converting and sanctifying spirit, he will honor her with a ministry who will build her up in the truth, and extend the conquests of his word over the world.—*Am. Presbyterian.*

Parliamentary.

House of Assembly.

MONDAY, FEB. 15.

Petitions presented from West River, Guysboro' and Pasaler Cove, on postal matters—from inhabitants of Halifax in regard to duties imposed on Labrador fishermen, and from aged teachers for grants of land.

Mr. Bourinot presented petition from Mrs. C. B., relative to Dalhousie College. Mr. Longley on same subject, from Trustees and Governors of Acadia College.

Despatches were laid on the Table from Duke of Newcastle relative to the defences of the harbor and coal mines of Sydney.

Mr. Pryor introduced a Bill to make the support of the insane a Provincial charge. Also, to amend the Act relative to Dartmouth Court House,—also, for regulating the Grand Jury Commissioners. Hon. Mr. Shannon introduced a Bill to incorporate Shipwrights and Caulkers.

The third reading of Chapters of Revised Statutes was had. Mr. Miller moved to alter the form of oath administered to Collectors of Customs, to prevent their being in any way engaged in trade. Mr. Jas. McDonald moved a clause to prevent collectors receiving any fee or reward as brokers or otherwise. Amendments passed.

Hon. Pro. Sec. introduced the Education Bill and gave explanation of it at length. It provides additional facilities to school districts for taxation for the support of schools, and for the construction of school houses. The bill proposes the Government to constitute a Council of Public Instruction—separating the office of Superintendent of Education from connection as at present with the Norm