

painful sensations occasioned in her own neglect of duty induced her to caution a female friend in particular, who the same relation to the church as herself who too belonged to a family who were theologists,—not to confer with flesh and blood, but to follow the Lord fully.

sickness, caused by inflammation of the was short. She had been confined to her bed eight days, when a peaceful death put to her sufferings.

Our friend is gone before
to that celestial shore;
She hath left her mates behind,
She hath all the storms outdied;
And round the rest we toil to find,
Landed in the arms of God.

And shall we mourn to see
Our fellow-prisoner free?
Free from doubts and grief and fears,
In the haven of the skies?
Can we weep to see the tears
Wiped forever from her eyes?"

NATHAN TUPPER.

For the Wesleyan.

At Wentworth on the 4th instant, wife of Mr. Purdy Betts and daughter of Mr. Marcus Miers, aged 40.

Ms. Betts, was for many years an ardent member of the Wesleyan Church. Her husband to Wesleyan Methodism was ardent and sincere. She took great pleasure ministering to the necessities of the poor of the Lord Jesus and in promoting the utmost of her ability the interests of religion. During her illness she gave satisfactory evidence that her peace was with God and that her hope was a glorious and full of immortality. She fell in Jesus, trusting alone in His merits for salvation.

W. C. B.

THE WESLEYAN.

Saturday Morning, September, 21 1850.

SILENT TRANSFORMATIONS OF TIME.

Have seen it somewhere stated to be a silent order of nature that the footsteps of Time are unobtrusive and noiseless, and that the seasons, like those of the year, are so indistinguishably brought on in gentle progression, and so blended the one with the other, that the human scarcely knows, except from a faint and unpleasant sensation, that he is growing old. Have been forcibly reminded of the propriety of our recent visit to the first of our ministerial labour, on which we had as a comparative youth twenty years. During the progress of this period of time, and marked changes have taken place. The then busy and active population—nursed many friends who then in the "new yellow leaf" of age have passed away into spirit-world, whilst in some not unfrequently the young and the middle aged have the debt of nature. The silent work of time on the appearance of the living particularly drew itself on our attention. The child has grown into the youth—the youth into the robust middle aged man—the middle aged man into the man of venerable years—whilst a few in, as fathers among the people, who have edged the ordinary limits of human life, and now waiting for their change. Thus silently Time been producing its effects on ourselves and our fellow-men. The changes have been gradual and comparatively insensible; and so they continue to be marked until the youngest at present moment, if life should be continued, have passed through the various gradations of life, and yielding at length to the "stern decree" which dooms him to death. I have found his resting place in the quiet earth. It is however the prerogative of the Christian to look beyond the varying scene—to contemplate the mutations of earth with a calm and a relation to his ulterior state of existence—to rejoice in lively hope of the heavenly world, where change and time, in the sense in which the terms apply to the present world, are unknown—where the change will be an uninterrupted progression in knowledge, holiness and love, and in all that can conduce to the expansion of mind and the perpetual increase of happiness. Here eternity will fix the seal of permanency every good on every action, and on every sentiment. Let Time then proceed in its silent march—let the world whirl in its restless career—let the companions of our youth, the buds of our ripening years, sink, fade and die.

only let us secure through the mercy of our God and the infinite merits of our adorable Redeemer, a good hope through grace of the incorruptible, undefiled, and enduring inheritance of heaven, and then when earthly sorrows are past and the last change has come, we shall have a happy re-union with the friends of Jesus in the regions of immortality—

Where momentary ages are no more!
Where Time, and Pain, and Chance, and Death
expire!"

The Editor gratefully acknowledges his obligations to the kind friend who has so ably and efficiently conducted the *Wesleyan* during his absence from the City; to whom also our readers are indebted for the matter, save one article, contained in the present number. A more zealous co-operation on the part of Agents and Correspondents in forwarding the interests of the Paper, is earnestly solicited; which, if extended, will enable us greatly to augment its sphere of useful influence.

Maritime Contests.

In another column will be found an interesting extract of a letter from California. It is peculiarly gratifying that there are found in that land of hazardous worldly enterprise some who are mindful of the covenant-engagements made with God in other parts of the earth; and that they are endeavouring to combine diligence in business with fervour of spirit in serving the Lord. Our Nova Scotian and P. E. I. adventurers in the land of gold have our best wishes for their success, and above all that their consistent Christian demeanour may render them a blessing to the community around them.—We subjoin the following explanatory statement of our correspondent, in reference to the boarding of a ship at sea, to which allusion is made in the extract. It presents a pleasing manifestation of humane feeling, in the mutual interchange of kind offices. He says:

"A passenger on board the 'Fanny' being very sick, it was proposed to board a ship which had been in sight for some time, to endeavour to get some fresh meat to make broth for the sick man. She proved to be the 'Commodore' of Glasgow—from New Zealand—with passengers, lumber and potatoes, for San Francisco. The Captain received them very kindly, and immediately ordered a sheep—the last of their stock—to be killed, meanwhile inviting a party from the 'Fanny' to dinner. He then gave them a quarter of the sheep with several pots of preserved meat and soups; and one of his passengers being a medical man he lay by the 'Fanny' all night, and the next morning took him on board the 'Fanny' to visit the sick man. The 'Fanny' having been above seven months at sea, the company were puzzled as to what return they could make to the captain and passengers of the 'Commodore' for their kindness, until the thought struck some of them that a present of oatmeal would not be unacceptable to the crew and passengers of a Glasgow ship, and a barrel was sent on board. The 'Commodore' determined not to be outdone, sent back the boat to the 'Fanny' with several bushels of potatoes. Thus did those strangers, for the first time they met on the wilderness of waters, strive to outdo each other in acts of kindness. What a blessing it would be if all were like-minded with the inmates of the 'Commodore' and 'Fanny'."

Hudson Bay Indian Missionary.

The subjoined paragraph is going the rounds of the American and Provincial papers. We have been for many years acquainted with the Rev. Peter Jacobs, and beg leave to correct a few errors, which have crept into this reference to that esteemed and devoted Missionary.

1. He has never been in the employment of the Hudson's Bay Company, but is a regularly accredited Minister under the direction of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.
2. He has been already in England, where he is well known to many of the friends of Missions, before whom, in Exeter Hall and elsewhere, he has ably and successfully advocated the claims of the American Aborigines upon the sympathies and liberality of their white brethren.
3. His wife may be called a white or a red woman, intermediately, or according to the tastes of those who think proper to describe her. She is the daughter of a highly respectable gentleman resident at Rice Lake, in Canada West, who has been long and usefully connected with the Indian Department of the Government. Her mother is a woman of pure Indian blood, the lawful wife of the gentleman referred to. Mrs. Jacobs in early life embraced the Christian faith, and at a time when the greater portion of the Red

Lake Indians were by Wesleyan instrumentality brought from a state of lowest degradation to the knowledge of the truth, and to the paths of religion and civilization. She is a person of intelligence, and is deeply devoted to the work of Indian evangelization.—[Act'g Ed. of the Wesleyan.]

The Rev. Mr. Jacobs, a Hudson Bay Missionary came from Sault Ste. Marie, in the London, on her last down trip, with his family, on his way to London, England, having been called there by the Hudson Bay Company, in whose employ he has been as a missionary, in the far North West, for twelve years. He stopped for a couple of days in this city, and left yesterday in the Mayflower. Mr. Jacobs is one of the "red men of the forest"—a native of Canada. He belongs to the Methodist denomination, is well educated, speaks the English language quite fluently, and is familiar with history, and well informed on matters and things in general. He has travelled 3,000 miles in reaching this city, by land and by canoe. He had his travelling tents with him. He informed us that where he had been, the bay was clear of ice only about five weeks in the year. He exhibited a specimen of their principal article of food—pinicun, or prepared buffalo meat.

He goes to Buffalo, thence to Canada, where he will leave his family—a wife and five sprightly, interesting little children—and then will cross the ocean to London for the first time.

His wife is said to be a white woman (we should think from her brawny countenance she was a Canadian French woman) of wealthy parents, but owing to a little romantic affair in her youthful days, in becoming enamoured with Jacobs, and a clandestine marriage, she was disinherited from a large estate, and has since clung to her liege lord, sharing his fortune wherever he wandered, with the sincerity of woman's love.—*Detroit Ad.*

THE RECENT STORM.—Our exchange papers, and correspondence from various parts of this Province, refer to extensive damage as having been effected by the heavy fall of rain on the night of Sunday the 8th inst. In the neighbourhood of Wallace, Pugwash, and Tatamagouche harbours, and on the River Philip, the country was to a great extent completely inundated, indicating serious, and in many cases irreparable injury on the green and late crops, still ungathered. We learn that on the River Philip scarcely a mill or mill dam is left standing. The roads have been broken up, and bridges swept away by the swollen torrents, occasioning great inconvenience to travellers. We are happy, however, to say that we have not heard of any loss of life in those localities. The storm appears to have been pretty general over the neighbouring Province, and several of the States, especially in some parts of Pennsylvania, where a great number of houses have been destroyed, and many of their inhabitants have been drowned.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—We are glad to learn that the Wesleyans of St. John's, Newfoundland, are proceeding energetically in the work of religious education.—The Wesleyan Education Committee of that town, have resolved upon the immediate erection of a handsome and spacious Academy.

England.

Great Britain, which is only two hundred leagues long, and the soil of which is far from rivaling in riches the plains of Lombardy or Aragon, yields annually to the labour of the husbandman a revenue of above £1,000,000,000 sterling; an income, great as it is, which is almost doubled by the value of similar productions in its dependencies and colonies.

Its industry, commerce, and manufactures yield a revenue superior to that magnificent land estate; thanks to its inexhaustible mines, to its natural riches, to its admirable system of internal communications, conducted by eighty-six canals, and seventy lines of railway, in all, the general income of the British empire exceeds twelve millions of francs, or nearly £200,000,000 sterling.

Its power among the nations is rendered manifest by the number and greatness of its fleets and dominions. In Europe it possesses besides the lesser islands which adjoin Great Britain and Ireland, Heligoland, Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, in Asia, Hindustan, with its tributary states, Ceylon, and its forced allies in Siam and the Punjab—that is, almost an entire world in Africa, Sierra Leone, with its dependencies, the Isles of France, Fernando Po, the Cape, and St. Helena; in America, Upper and Lower Canada, the West Indies, Bermuda, Newfoundland, and all the lesser provinces of North America in Oceania, the whole of New Zealand and New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, and a host of other islands and territories scattered

tain a hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants, including the twenty-eight of the British Isles.

As to its commercial marine, two facts are sufficient to make its immensity known. It has nearly thirty thousand vessels, including those propelled by steam, besides eight thousand in the colonies; and in a single year it exports more than £28,000,000 cotton goods—an amount, for a single article, greater than the whole export of the manufactures of France for everything put together.—*Ledru Rollin.*

Dreadful Railroad Accident.

On Monday night week, a dreadful accident occurred on the Western Railroad between Albany and Springfield, by which several lives were lost, and a number of persons more or less injured. It appears that while the train was going at the rate of 26 miles the hour, the forward axle of the second passenger car broke, letting it down upon the track; and in this condition it was dragged along at a rapid rate of speed for at least three hundred yards—the broken axle, truck, &c., breaking through the floor and flying up among the crowded passengers; the car at the same time bounding and grinding along, partly on its remaining wheels, and partly on the track and sleepers.

The scene it is impossible to describe. All was the most terrible confusion. Scarcely any escaped injury, and three were killed outright.

The killed were Col. S. G. Mountford, a lawyer of New York City; Miss Boesale, of Albany, daughter of the proprietor of the Delevan House; and Mr. Whitmore, of Leicester, Mass.

James Hagerman was badly injured—one leg broken. Amos Richardson, of North Adams, was much hurt by the handle of one of the seats being thrust into the fleshy part of his leg.

Three ladies were seriously injured, and rendered unable to proceed.

A number of others were injured, it is hoped but slightly. Among these was Mrs. Col. Dwight, of Stockbridge.

Col. Mountford was accompanied by a young daughter, whose bodily injuries were not serious, but whose mental agony at finding her beloved parent stricken down in a horrid death, who can tell? Her conduct is described as most heart-rending on seeing the mangled and lifeless corpse of her father drawn from the ruins of the car.

When the train was stopped, the car was almost an entire wreck. The wheels were all torn off, the bottom broken through, and the seats smashed up. The bodies of the killed were mixed up in the wreck, and it was some time before they could be extricated. When they were found, they proved to be dreadfully mangled and torn.

The third car was detached from the second just before the train was brought to a stand, and stopped short of the latter. But for this, it with its passengers may have shared, in part, the fate of those before them.

The whole scene may be well imagined as described, frightful, appalling, terrible. The disfigured bodies of the dead, the groans and cries of the wounded, the shrieks of frightened and bereaved females, the perfect wreck which the car presented, constitute the leading features of a picture which those who witnessed it can never forget, and which those who were spared its sight may well pray never to have presented to their vision.

Drowned.

Thomas Donald, a lad of promising ability, was recently drowned at Aberdeen, while bathing with some of his school mates. It is but a few months since that this youth took his departure from this port under the most pleasing aspect of his fond mother, (who resides in this city) of his return to be an ornament to society. Doctor Morrison (nephew of Capt. Leslie of the Albion) did all that skill could do to resuscitate the body when recovered. A large number of friends deeply sympathized with Mrs. Margaret Donald on her bereavement.—*Colonist.*

Important Despatch.

We received on Monday evening the following Telegraphic Despatch from New-York, to which we thank our attentive correspondent:

NEW YORK, Wednesday.

Congress have passed the Bill prohibiting the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, and thus the vexed question so long agitated, even to the threatened dissolution of the Union, has been settled, it is hoped, permanently.

We learn from Upper Canadian papers, that the harvest in that country is more than usually abundant. The breadth of ground under wheat was greater than ever known, and the crop secured is estimated as larger than in any previous season. Judging from the amount exported in past years, it is thought the surplus of Canadian wheat will not fall short of seven millions of bushels. *Sun.*

Loss of the Brig Atlas, of Windsor, N. S.

The ship *Amazon*, which arrived yesterday night from Capt. McCallum and the crew of

the brig *Atlas*, of Windsor, from Pictou for Fall River, with coal, which vessel was abandoned in a sinking condition off the east coast of N. Scotia. Capt. McCallum and the Mate were both badly injured before abandoning the vessel. They have been sent to the Marine Hospital, where they will receive every care and attention.—*New Brunswick Herald of Sept. 14.*

Appointments.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has been pleased to authorize John Bourinot, Esq., to act as the Commercial Agent of France at Sydney, in the Island of Cape Breton, until the receipt of his Exequatur as Vice Consul; and to make the following appointments:

Thomas P. Ryan, and Edward H. Francheville Esqrs., to be Notaries and Tabellions Publics.

The Reverend James Robertson, and James Gray, Esquires, to be Commissioners of Schools for the County of Annapolis.

Notice.

The new Wesleyan Church at Pugwash will be opened for divine worship on Sunday the 6th of October, next. Collections will be taken up after each sermon to aid the funds of the Trustees.

On Monday following the preference of the Pews will be sold. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. W. C. B.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, has been offered, and declined, the honour of knighthood.

An equestrian statue of the Queen is about to be erected in Glasgow,—the first equestrian statue of a woman in Great Britain.

Milford Haven is about to be strongly fortified. Martello towers will be erected and mounted with guns of heavy calibre.

Upwards of five hundred Chelsea Pensioners and their families have embarked this year for the Australian Colonies, in order to become settlers.

The Queen has appointed commissioners for inquiring into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

It is said that Turner, the eminent painter, who is reported for the vacant chairmanship of the Royal Academy, has realized not less than £500,000 by his brush.

THOUGHTS IN THE COLONIES.—It is said that a circular will shortly be issued by the Colonial Secretary to the several colonial Governments, to the effect that in future each Colony must support its own military establishment, or the authorities at home will deem it expedient to withdraw their protective force.

The Bardinian Government has just presented Mr. E. A. Wood, a young Gentleman only eighteen years of age, with a splendid gold medal, for courageously taking command of a Bardinian Brig from the Brazil to Genoa, when met at sea with captain and mate dead, and several of the crew dead and dying, from the yellow fever, and safely navigating her to Gibraltar, upwards of 1000 miles and thence to Genoa.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—As far as we can judge, from many concurring accounts, as well as from what we have seen in travelling over a wide space of country, the harvest of the present year will be fair, and nothing more. We do not hear anywhere of large crops of wheat; and there can be no doubt that there is considerable amount of disease amongst the potato crops. We do not believe that either of these crops will be an average. Happily the crops in the United States are large; prices are falling there, and there is every prospect that we shall obtain abundant supplies from that quarter.—*Liverpool Times.*

ABOLITION OF THE NEWSPAPER STAMP, THE ADVERTISEMENT, AND THE PAPER DUTIES.—It is said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has at length been convinced, by the arguments and statistical returns of the Newspaper Press Association, that it is advisable in the next session of parliament to abolish the paper duties, as well as the stamp duty on newspapers, and the duty on advertisements—in fact to make the press of this country as free as it is in America.

France.

The Government has received telegraphic despatches reporting that the Councils General of the several departments have expressed their wishes that there should be an immediate revision of their constitution and their desire that the presidency of Louis Napoleon should be prolonged six years making a total of ten years. Numerous private letters from the eastern departments speak of the good effect produced by the President's tour. The general trade of France is considerably improving, hands are very scarce and wages higher than ever known. The Paris Tradesmen continue very busy, the manufactures of Lyons, St. Etienne, and Mulhouse, fully employed, the Woollen manufacturers, alone complained. The wheat crop is deficient. The potato disease is extending. Frats are entertained of an exciting discussion on the question of a revision of the constitution at the next meeting of the Assembly.