

the human mind. I felt forsaken and alone, destitute of all happiness; and the world, void of its charms, and within was a heaving void. At length, while on ship-board, and in the silent watches of the night, I was enabled to lay hold on the mercy of God through Christ; when suddenly my bonds were burst asunder, and God spoke peace to my troubled soul.

This excellent young man lived only a little over four months after riding the above; for on the 26th day of May last, he finished his earthly course; and while I regret that I cannot furnish particulars of his last illness and death, yet I have received from different sources information that the peace and joy that he first experienced on "ship-board," he retained to the last, and died with a well-founded hope of a "resurrection to eternal life."

Parents, remember that Scripture:—"Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it."—Prov. xiii. 6.

Mothers, do not forget to pray for your children, and expect in your case, as in the case above related, that a mother's prayers will be answered.

WILLIAM WILSON, Yarmouth, March 18, 1853.

FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN. New Testament Incidents.

NO. VIII. SCENES IN GETSEMANE.

It is midnight; and thick darkness has spread its gloomy mantle over universal nature: while all the din and strife and stir and bustle of active life are hushed, and all is undisturbed as when chaotic night reigned dominant in immensity of space.

The hour of the Saviour's agony is at hand—on a hour on which are suspended interests as broad as the range of mortal bliss, and as deep as the hour of glorious triumph to heaven—an hour of terrible defeat to the powers of hell, and the soul of the world's Redeemer, in view of the terrible ordeal through which He must pass in achieving redemption for fallen man is oppressed with anguish—deep, pungent, overwhelming anguish; yet, "He is exceeding sorrowful even unto death."

Getsemane is in view, its quiet solitude and calm seclusion from the noisier gaze, more powerfully marked as money might leaves its impress upon the spot. How awful the stillness that reigns amid the loneliness of the garden! Not a breath of air flitting to and fro interrupts the quiet of the scene, while the suspended leaves of the olive tree and every blade of grass and blooming flower, rest motionless, as if afraid to mar the solemnity that rests upon the place of the Saviour's agony.

But, hark! The voice of prayer, simple, earnest, agonizing prayer, breaks upon the quiet of midnight solitude. "O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me!" O, what agony must have crushed the Saviour's soul in that hour of trial! Agony which would have made a dying universe. But now, in deep prostration on the ground, He breathes submission to His Father—God. Nevertheless, not my will, but thine, be done." Thrice the Saviour prays, and becoming each time more earnest in address to God. "How exquisite," says "my Father," "must this anguish have been, when it forced the very blood through the coats of the veins, and enlarged the pores in such a preternatural manner, as to cause them to empty it out in large successive drops. In my opinion the principal part of the agonizing sweat which he paid in this unprecedented and indescribable agony."

But see! Angels are gazing with awe and wonder upon the scene, and now when the human nature of incarnate Deity is just exhausted with excessive sorrow, one "ministering spirit," mighty in strength, and powerful in sympathy and love, bends his pinions and speeds his way with lightning rush to the suffering Saviour.

But the God-man has prevailed, and raising his dejected form from the low dust, he stands in the towering strength of his omnipotence—and confident in triumphant victory over sin, death and hell, he awaits his betrayer.

Suddenly hurried steps are heard in the distance; bright lights diffuse their rays through the valley; and ever and anon a glittering weapon appears in view; and as the heavy tread of men, bent on deeds of violence, falls more distinctly upon the ear, the glare of the lanterns which they carry reveals the form of Judas and his companions. They draw more closely to the hallowed spot of the Saviour's agony, and now Judas, with downcast look and trembling steps, hastily approaches Jesus, exclaiming, "Hail, Master; and kissed him."

MARCH 25th, 1853. VERITAS.

Obituary Notice.

MRS. JOSEPH AYARD, OF CHEMOQUE.

I would add a few sentences to the brief notice already published respecting Mrs. Margaret, late wife of Joseph Ayard, Esq., of Chemoque. During the greater part of her life she gave evidence of her attachment to the cause and people of God, gladly entertaining the preachers of the gospel of different denominations, although I believe her preference was in favour of Methodism. The last few years of her life were spent at Chemoque, where the want of the public means of grace was felt by our beloved sister. Her lively interest in the few services afforded for Sabbath worship, was witnessed by the writer, and her untiring testimony from her own mouth, of her long and earnest endeavour to be in a state of readiness for a better world, while her deep sense of unworthiness had been evidently employed by the enemy to mislead her, and looked forward to her health had been for some time impaired. The feeble consented himself until the power of speech had failed. A few hours ere she closed, she mentioned to Mr. Ayard to mislead her, and she knew where she remained some time; after which she was assisted in lying down her face was lighted up with an unusual and heavenly smile, indicating inward peace. She has left a large circle of friends, besides a numerous offspring, and a fervent nurse. She shows with peculiar lustre in the maternal relations. When her children leaned on her bosom, and looked up to her in youth, and stood around her in noble man and womanhood, her wants, cares, sufferings, and interests found a kind response in her sensitive heart, of which, as their eyes may trace these lines, which furnish too poor a tribute to departed worth and loveliness, their own recollections will supply ample evidence.

I must not attempt to describe her character and value as a wife. I would not touch those wounds which bleed so freely. One lone bosom in its solitariness, measures the dimensions of that boon, which the decline of life rendered most necessary when it was to be removed forever. It is hoped that this solemn call will be duly improved. The Lord has taken away the loved one to make room in the bereaved for His own presence, that all may be fitted for heaven. It is pleasing to find that our dear friend was in

the habit, recently, of marking with the point of her scissors those texts of Scripture, the sentiments of which would show her devout and earnest spirit. A hymn is also found bearing the distinctive mark of a woman enabled to lay hold on the mercy of God through Christ; when suddenly my bonds were burst asunder, and God spoke peace to my troubled soul.

The poor who enjoyed the acquaintance of our dear friend all witnessed her benevolence, &c. EDWARD WOOD, Westmoreland, N. B., March 23, 1853.

Provincial Wesleyan.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1853.

Don't forget the great Object.

The Christian Guardian in an article on the "Signs of Prosperity," among others, has the following observations, which we commend to the attention of Methodists of the Lower Provinces. We think our brethren are keeping the great object of their ministry in view, the edification of believers and the salvation of sinners; but it is well to stir up their pure minds by way of remembrance—

In this respect we are happy to know that our own branch of the Christian Church occupies no secondary place. Whatever it may lack in the estimation of others, it has from the commencement of its existence, and more especially every period of its history, been signified by the evidence of the scriptural character of its doctrines, and the agencies it employs. The divine sanction has been given to its operations, and tens of thousands who might otherwise, in all human probability have remained in darkness and spiritual death, have been raised up to newness of life, and translated in triumph to the mansions above. And these signs of "our evangelical apostleship, we rejoice, are not wanting at the present day. The things almost daily received, and from various parts of the world, furnish the most encouraging assurances that the Methodist Church in the widely extended sphere of its labours, and its varied agencies, has not lost the spirit of revival zeal in which it commenced its operations. The Lord of hosts is still going forth with the armies of our Israel to battle, and in multiplying the victories of the cross, multitudes of the slaves of sin and Satan are redeemed by power, and joined in happy fellowship with the ransomed of the Lord.

A spirit of revival in the Church, and manifested in unceasing efforts for the conversion of sinners, is one of the most essential elements of individual stability and growth in grace. The intensity of that religious zeal which leads to united and successful labours for the salvation of the ungodly, will also operate most powerfully within the church, as a safeguard against spiritual declension and backsliding on the part of all who come within the circle of those gracious influences that prevail wherever the manifestations of the divine presence and power are felt in the awakening and conversion of sinners. The interests of the church, and the salvation of a perishing world should lead all who pray for the spread of the Kingdom of Christ to seek for that baptism of the spirit from above, which will eminently qualify them to employ an efficient instrumentality for the promotion of that kingdom, which is not meat and drink, but righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. We trust that Methodists will never lose sight of their peculiar calling as a revival church; and that the day will never come when they shall so far have lost the essential attributes of their organization as to be reduced to the level of the ordinary and unexciting agencies of the world.

But, hark! The voice of prayer, simple, earnest, agonizing prayer, breaks upon the quiet of midnight solitude. "O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me!" O, what agony must have crushed the Saviour's soul in that hour of trial! Agony which would have made a dying universe. But now, in deep prostration on the ground, He breathes submission to His Father—God. Nevertheless, not my will, but thine, be done." Thrice the Saviour prays, and becoming each time more earnest in address to God. "How exquisite," says "my Father," "must this anguish have been, when it forced the very blood through the coats of the veins, and enlarged the pores in such a preternatural manner, as to cause them to empty it out in large successive drops. In my opinion the principal part of the agonizing sweat which he paid in this unprecedented and indescribable agony."

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MARCH 25th, 1853. VERITAS.

Help the Protestants on the European Continent.

The English correspondent of Zion's Herald, speaks favourably of the present aspect of Protestantism on the European Continent, and points out the most effectual way to render them aid. He says:—

In France, in Austria, in Italy, there is a great thirst for the Scriptures, and were it not for the restrictions placed in the way of their dissemination, it is estimated that vast numbers would be led to embrace "the truth as it is in Jesus." "Evangelical Christendom" opens up scenes every month of the most encouraging character. But as in the beginning the movement is chiefly among the poor; and the clergy for pecuniary help, in the support of their distressed parishes, the building of churches and schools, are of the most pressing nature. While referring to this subject, we may be permitted to say and hope the Christians of America may reflect upon the question, that one of the most effective means of promoting the spread of the Gospel in Europe, would be for the Christians of our country and the United States, to afford their help to the evangelists and churches already existing on the soil. These men, belonging to the community, speaking the language of the people, and familiar with all the peculiarities of the countries, are much more efficient than foreigners could possibly be. We are fully convinced, from the accounts we have just received, that if these good men and good people could be assisted by some permanent grants, though small, a new state of things would soon arise in many parts of France, Germany, and other places. We have one society of this description in this country, "The Foreign Aid Society," which is, as we think, one of the most catholic, liberal, and useful institutions of the age. A little money goes a great way, when disposed of by these poor Christian churches, who are, in equipping, maintaining and providing the means and apparatus of church extension, by sending missionaries from distant countries, the cost is prodigious. Where there is life, real religion, the work of God, the right way seems to be to foster and cherish it, instead of entering upon new enterprises. Of what consequence is it, if the Christian life does not take the exact ecclesiastical form we most approve?

Notes.

Dr. Bethune, of Brooklyn, N. Y., lectured a week or two ago, before the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, in the Melodeon, on the subject of "Profane Swearing." The lecturer condemned the habit of using the sayings of Scripture in connection with trifling conversation. The use of profane language, said the lecturer, is evidence of a heart deplorably inaccessible to the claims of the Most High—sin without temptation. There is nothing in our natural constitution to impel us to do it, nor is there any intellectual temptation to it. It is the sorrowful exponent of an empty head and a desperate heart. Let those sentiments prevail through these streets, and we can see to his house.

Our brethren of the M. E. Church are about to erect a Metropolitan Church at Washington. At the late Baltimore Conference the Ministers subscribed towards it \$2,353. The Rev. Henry Silver has been appointed a special agent to obtain funds.

The Baltimore Conference raised the last year for Missionary purposes \$23,500—a noble offering.

The M. E. Church is making special efforts to sustain and enlarge the sphere of its TRACT

operations. The Rev. A. Stevens, editor of the National Magazine, says:—We have 10,000 converts singing the hymns of Methodism, in the German language, here in the United States; but we have no religious literature for them, or next to none. Many of them are converts from Popery. What are we to do with them, if we cannot put into their hands and the hands of their children, good Methodist reading?

Our own branch of the Christian Church occupies no secondary place. Whatever it may lack in the estimation of others, it has from the commencement of its existence, and more especially every period of its history, been signified by the evidence of the scriptural character of its doctrines, and the agencies it employs. The divine sanction has been given to its operations, and tens of thousands who might otherwise, in all human probability have remained in darkness and spiritual death, have been raised up to newness of life, and translated in triumph to the mansions above. And these signs of "our evangelical apostleship, we rejoice, are not wanting at the present day. The things almost daily received, and from various parts of the world, furnish the most encouraging assurances that the Methodist Church in the widely extended sphere of its labours, and its varied agencies, has not lost the spirit of revival zeal in which it commenced its operations. The Lord of hosts is still going forth with the armies of our Israel to battle, and in multiplying the victories of the cross, multitudes of the slaves of sin and Satan are redeemed by power, and joined in happy fellowship with the ransomed of the Lord.

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MARCH 25th, 1853. VERITAS.

Professor Gausson, the Abbe Daubry.

It is refreshing in these modern times, says the Church Witness, to behold Geneva once more resuming her ancestral character, and protesting against the heresies of Rome. The faith of the Reformation had been in Geneva for a time well preserved; but during the last thirty-five years the town of Geneva has gradually regained its ascendancy, and in the midst of the revolutionary political movement, "the venerable Company of Pastors" have lost their ecclesiastical ascendancy. We have already noticed the encounter between M. Gausson and the Abbe Combalot, and how the Romish priests shrank from a public discussion with a Protestant divine so well furnished as Dr. Gausson. But the same has been carried on through the press, and another Abbe of some reputation in the Romish Church has come to the rescue of M. Combalot, and particularly with regard to the Protestant version of the Bible, which the Abbe tries to show is the cause of their being prohibited. The Abbe Daubry avails himself of the errors of such false Protestants as M. Sherer, who totally deny the inspiration of Scripture; or others, like the Chevalier Buisson, who assert that the Scripture resembles a mixture of wheat and chaff, which must be sifted, part being the word of God and part the word of man. Against all the Abbe Daubry's Popish subtleties, M. Gausson, presents himself as the champion of true Scriptural Protestantism, in the panoply of truth. Himself the able champion of the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures. He equally repudiates the doctrine of M. Buisson, and defends Protestantism and the Protestant Bible on the Scriptural grounds on which they ought to be defended. M. Gausson's masterly reply to the Abbe Daubry is at once comprehensive and pointed, calculated, we trust, to make a deep impression at Geneva, where the controversy is exciting much attention.

The following is an extract from Professor Gausson's reply:—

"The point in question concerns our Protestant translations, of which you speak with a passionate exaggeration of language. Really one would say to hear you, that you burned with a desire to see the Scriptures so perfectly translated that you might as quickly as possible make your people drink from the pure sources of sacred truth. For what purpose?—to prevent from imitating your injustice, for although we do not together approve your version, called Catholic, yet hold them very inferior to ours as to exactness, we nevertheless only speak of them with respect, when we see them made with honest intentions; as, for example, is that of Sacy; and, while pointing out their errors, we give them, for want of better, to our co-patriots, to offer almost gratuitously to your thirty popes, being persuaded, that, as a holy man has said, 'to forbid the reading of the Holy Scriptures to Christians, is to forbid the use of light to the children of light,' to make them suffer a kind of excommunication. There will be something to find fault with in every translation: witness your Vulgate version, declared authentic by the infallible Council of Trent, but a much corrected edition of which (in 1590) was declared by the infallible Sixtus, equally authentic, in spite of the decrees of the Popes and the Council. A new copy was so scandalously incorrect, that the infallible Clement VII. (in 1592) caused it to be entirely suppressed, in order to substitute his own, in which actually 2,000 corrections had been made; and you, know, doubtless, with what crashing abundance the learned James has shown in it, his *Bellum Papule sine Concordia sacros Sixti Quinti*. London, 1650.

We take the following item from the correspondent of Zion's Herald:—

The Saturday before his inauguration, the President elect invited to his room the Methodist clergy of his city and vicinity, and during a free conversation on religious experience, he alluded, in a beautiful manner, to the faithfulness of the lamented Cookman, and his unwearied public and private efforts to lead to Christ all classes.

"After," said President Pierce, "after a walk through these streets, as we came to his house, he would invite me in, to see the loved ones there. And then, as about to leave, he would say, 'It will not hurt us to kneel down and spend a few moments in prayer before we separate.'"

"O! if we had more of this faithful life in the ministry, more of those seasons of prayer before we separate, have we not reason to believe that our souls would be converted, where one is now?"

The President had his best friend in acknowledging his indebtedness to Bro. Cookman, and his faithful fellow labourers, for his personal knowledge of salvation through Jesus Christ.

Brevities.

TRUE ZEAL.—True zeal is modest and retiring; it is not like the scintillating sunflower, which spreads its gaudy petals to the light of heaven, and turns its face to the orb of day, through its course, it is content to be seen; it is in the bank, and sends forth its fragrance from its deep retirement.—It employs no trumpet, it unfurls no banner, like the most substantial benefits, it would, if it were possible, be like the angels, who, while ministering to the heirs of salvation, are unseen and unknown by the objects of their benevolent attention.

AN EFFECTUAL APPEAL.—It is said the Rev. Mr. Boniface, that he was one day called upon by a poor woman in distress of soul, for the purpose of gaining instruction and consolation. The good man was busy in his study, and on being informed of her situation, he went to converse with her, and, after a short time, he was called upon, and, with great incivility of manner, "Tell her I cannot attend to her." The humble applicant, who was within hearing of the reception her case had just been made, treated this a benighted prejudice which came to him for answer. "No," he replied the good man, softened by an appeal which his heart could not resist, "he would not, come in, come in."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—The largest of all cemetaries in the sea, and the deepest of all, without any help of man. All other grave-yards show some symbol of distinction between the great and small, the rich and poor; but in the ocean cemetery the king and the clown, the prince and the peasant, are all undistinguished. The same waves roll over all—the same requiem, by the ministry of the ocean, is sung in their honour. Over their remains the same storms beat and the same sun shines, and there, unmarked, will sleep until awakened by the same trumpet, when the sea shall give up its dead.

USERS OF TRAIL.—When formerly his coat had been his only protection, he is now in the steely, but tries it with his hammer, and beats it on every side to see if there be any flaw in it. So Christ doth not, presently after he has been baptized, but tries to keep his heart, but suffers his first to be beaten upon by many temptations, and then exalts him to his crown.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, seeing Diogenes looking attentively at a large collection of human bones, piled one upon another, asked the philosopher what he was doing. "I am searching," said he, "for the bones of your father, but I cannot distinguish them from those of his slaves."

SELF RULE.—The most precious of all possessions is power over ourselves; power to withstand trial; power to stand without a helper; power to follow our convictions, and never be misled by menace and scorn; the power of calm reflection in scenes of darkness and storms.

THINK OF BOTH THY GUESTS.—Remember, in thy feasts, that thou art entertaining two guests, the body and the soul. The body is the guest of the moment; but the soul is the guest of eternity. It is the helmet of their salvation, which, while they are looking over to eternity, keeps them from devoting gratitude and lively hope.

A GOOD RELE.—It is of no consequence where these scenes were found; they are worth treasuring up and practicing on. If you know any thing that will make a brother or sister glad, and you will tell it; and if it is something that will only cause a sigh, bottle it up—bottle it up. We never get good bread for ourselves till we begin to ask for our brethren. A selfish man is always miserable than the benevolent man.

Literary and Scientific.

COMPOSITION OF THE MOON.—Every object on its surface of the height of one hundred feet is distinctly seen through Lord Ross's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and pieces of stone almost innumerable. But there are no signs of habitations such as ours, nor vestige of architectural remains, to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. The water, if any, is no more than sea-level.

It is said that the appearance of old oak may be obtained by exposing any article of new oak to the vapours of ammonia. Every variety of tint may be procured, according to the amount and temperature of the volatile compound. A new oak carriage-air-chair, exposed to the vapour of ammonia, will in about twelve hours have all the appearance of having been made 200 years before.

Sir Walter Raleigh was the first discoverer of the value of the potatoe as a food for man. One day he observed a lot of dry weeds to be collected and burnt. Among these was a lot of dried potatoes. After the bonfire, these potatoes were picked up, thoroughly roasted. Sir Walter tasted and pronounced them delicious. By this accident was discovered a species of food which has saved millions of the human race from starvation.

The great west window of stained glass in the new Cathedral, in Albany, was brought from Europe in three thousand separate pieces, not one of which was broken on the voyage. It embodies a pictorial life of the Saviour, from the birth to the resurrection. It cost \$2,700.

A Comet is said to have been discovered at Harvard Observatory, on the 24th of May, last, by C. W. Tuttle. It is situated about 17 degrees south of the bright star Rigel.

The French Imperial Academy of Medicine, at Paris, have elected Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, and Dr. Warren, of Boston, foreign associate members.

The word "London" is of a Sclavonic origin, and signifies a town upon the banks of the Sclyvonic river, and Don a city.

Prorogation of Parliament.

On Monday last the Provincial Parliament was prorogued. His Excellency's Speech being below, is taken from the Royal Gazette, Estabroff's diary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

4th April, 1853. At a public sitting of the Legislative Council, the Lieutenant-Governor came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual, and being seated, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased, in Her Majesty's name to give his assent to several Bills, and closed the Session with the following Speech:—

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: While relieving you from further attendance on your legislative duties, I cannot but congratulate the Country on the valuable results of a Session, during which, measures of paramount importance to the general welfare of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province, have been originated and matured.

I look forward to their final and successful accomplishment, in the confident hope that these undertakings will stimulate the energies of the people to additional exertions in developing the vast natural resources of the Country. Though the differences of opinion occasionally entertained, delayed the passage of the Railway Bills originally introduced, I rejoice, that by the measures finally agreed on, conceived in a conciliatory spirit, honourable alike to the Legislature and to the Province, ample provision has been made for these great Public Works, for the completion of which the people of Nova Scotia have evinced a lively interest.

The Act for regulating the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court, will ever distinguish the present Session. Sanctioned by British experience—framed by a Commission, including the best judicial talent of the Province, and carefully reviewed by the Legislature, this Law will not only effect vast improvements but also mark an epoch in the history of the Province, and of the progress of the arts of the people.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the very liberal grants you have made for the public service.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: In the measures adopted for the protection of the River Fisheries—the erection of a Lunatic Asylum—the introduction of improved Breeds of Stock—the establishment of permanent supervision over the Great Roads of the Province, and for the promotion of other works of public utility, the spirit of enlightened Legislation will be recognized; while the people of Cape Breton cannot fail to perceive, in the liberal appropriation made for opening the St. Peter's Canal, and for connecting them by regular steam communication with the rest of the Province, proofs of a very sincere desire to elevate the condition of that fine Island.

In returning to your homes, where your example is so without its influence in diffusing a spirit of loyalty and cheerful confidence in the Institutions under which we live, be assured that it shall be my care to make your legislation effective, and to watch with vigilant supervision over the great interests committed to my charge.

Musquodoboit Correspondence.

Though occupying an obscure position, the members of our Society here partake of, and exhibit that spirit of earnestness in Christianity, which Dr. Chalmers regarded as the prominent feature of the Wesleyan Church. Of late, there have been no additions to our numbers; but in the fact of our members being "edified," and walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of His Holy Ghost, we find cause both for devout gratitude and lively hope.

A prayer-meeting has been established on the morning of the Lord's day, which has often been as well of salvation to thirty souls, and has whetted the spiritual appetite for the portion of heavenly food deposited on the holy Sabbath. The week-night services, too, are well attended, and have proved highly beneficial, especially to the young people. It is also pleasing to observe an increased attention to the word of God. The count was recently made, that never was there such a reading of the Bible here, as many opinions are now circulated among us, that we have to search the Scriptures. This movement we hail with sincere joy; being persuaded that our aim—to spread vital godliness, and the means employed to effect it—preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ, will stand the strictest Scriptural investigation.

We have just held our Missionary services; and while we trust they have contributed to the advancement of the Gospel in distant lands, they have also tended to our own happiness, by proving that "the lines are fallen upon us in pleasant places," and that "we have a goodly heritage."

The first meeting was held among a few families, who though resident at the distance of 10 miles from the House of God, braved many a storm to attend its services. But none of these things "move them;" for their ancestors in times of the former of Galilee—they have a peculiar attachment to Jesus of Nazareth. It was a new thing for them to have a Missionary Meeting to themselves, and they willingly responded to the appeal of their leader, Mr. J. Naufris, who pleaded the cause of a sinful world.

On the evening of Wednesday 23d. inst., another meeting was held in the Chapel, which was well filled notwithstanding the badness of the roads, and a hailstorm that fell just at the time of meeting.

The interest excited was deep, and the result satisfactory. After a selection of intelligence from the General Report had been read, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Henrity, Gaetz, and Mc-Kinlay—and it is but just to state, that these brethren were prepared to advocate the cause of God, and gave us some pointed and Scriptural arguments which would have been creditable to men of erudition.

The sentiments produced by these addresses were evidently in accordance with the words of the Lord Jesus—"It is more blessed to give than to receive;" for the amount subscribed was considerably larger than on any previous occasion.

We do not thank to the bestower of every good and perfect gift, adopting the language of the Psalmist—"And blessed be His glorious name for ever; and let the whole earth be filled with His glory; Amen and Amen." C. S. Musquodoboit Harbour, March 21, 1853.

Rev. George Stanley Faber.

This very learned and voluminous author, one of the most eminent of his day, has been recently brought into notice by the remarkable correspondence of his interpretation of prophecy, with the revival of the Napoleon dynasty.

in a notice of Faber's "Sacred Calendar," speaks thus:—

In a recent publication, dedicated to Sir Henry Martin, and with reference to his "Calendar," the octogenarian interpreter says—"You at your age, may well live to see the fearful events which, if I mistake not, are now coming rapidly upon us. I, on the contrary, in my eightieth year, shall most probably be taken away from the evil to come. That evil, as coming, I have no doubt, but it will intrude upon us, as a great evil. The reverend author then adds that some good men have imagined, that by the gradual increase of knowledge and religion, we shall slide, as it were, insensibly into the promised purity and felicity of a thousand years. But prophecy speaks a very different language. Our August state must be gradually consumed before the world can see the reception of a pure universal Church, and the renovated instrument of cleansing is widely-spread tribulation."

The following is in relation to the "Retrospect" by another author:—

"We only add with respect to the author of this valuable work that so long ago as 1846 (while Louis Philippe was the popular King of the French) he foretold the speedy resurrection of the Napoleon dynasty, for which he was assailed on every side. Nevertheless, although Napoleon himself has not arisen from the side of the pit, as was predicted, all the world knows that his heir and representative appeared on the stage at the appointed time, and is at this moment treating the footstools of his faded predecessor, and, most probably, hastening the accomplishment of the events attendant on the Time of the End."

We have received the "catalogue of the officers and students of the Wesleyan Academy, Mount Allison, Sackville, N. B." for the year, 1852, printed at the Wesleyan office, Halifax. This annual summary as usual impresses us with a firm belief of the excellent system of the Institution, as well as its thorough and practical development. The number of students for the year has been 128. There are three Departments—the Collegiate, the Intermediate, and the Primary; and of the students there are 22 in the first, 84 in the second, and 22 in the third. —Providence Reporter.

We are glad to be apprised by the catalogue for the year, that the Wesleyan Academy at Mount Allison is maintaining its popularity and usefulness. Its success in the good cause of a truly liberal and practical education cannot possibly exceed our good wishes.—Herald Quarterly.

British and Foreign Bible Society, Pictou.

The Jubilee of the British and Foreign Bible Society was celebrated by the Pictou Association on Tuesday last. The attendance was so numerous that the Assembly Hall was found quite too small for the occasion, and the meeting consequently adjourned to Prince Street Church, which was well filled. Not being personally present, we are unable to give a detailed notice of proceedings, but we understand that the exercises of the day were of a deeply interesting character.

The speakers were the Rev's Messrs. Elliott, Barr, Martell, Waddell, Ross, Bayne, Patterson, Forsyth and Herdman, and Robt. McKay, Esq. The musical part of the entertainment was conducted by members of the different choirs of St. Andrew's, St. James', and Prince Street Churches, by whom a number of Hymns &c. were sung in a very effective style. A collection amounting to £12 was taken in Prince Street Church on Sunday afternoon, in aid of the Jubilee fund. Collections were also taken in St. James' and St. Andrew's Churches, for the same object, that in the former amounting to £2 8s. 9d., and in the latter, including a contribution by the children attending the Sabbath School, to £