

whole, then, I conclude, that, to take a religious periodical, is not only the duty, but the decided privilege, of every head of a family.

I wish every religious paper published in the Provinces a wide and prosperous circulation. I think, in giving utterance to this wish, I am free from that narrow mindedness which would desire the prosperity only of that periodical which advocated principles most in accordance with one's own belief. There is such a thing as bigotry—envy—hostility. For fear that it might interfere with certain personal interests, some would decline all courteous intercourse and studiously refuse to mention the name of another periodical which proposed to advocate the doctrinal and disciplinary views of another denomination. From all such narrow, sectarian, and bigoted prejudice, I pray that you, Mr. Editor, and I as your correspondent, may ever be delivered: it can, in the end, work out results only prejudicial to the parties actuated by it. Of such uncourteous conduct, *in one instance*, on the part of a contemporary provincial religious paper, I believe the conductors of the Wesleyan have had reason to complain: but notwithstanding every disadvantage under which its appearance had to labour, I am happy to learn from your statements from time to time, that the circulation of the Wesleyan is increasing, and is such as to warrant the confident hope of its permanent establishment.

It is but justice to say, that, as far as I have had an opportunity of ascertaining the deliberate and impartial opinion of persons of different denominations, THE WESLEYAN, in point of ability in the manner of its being conducted, the character of the articles inserted, the arrangement observed, the liberal spirit evinced, the firmness of principle displayed, the quality of the paper, and the beauty of its typographical appearance, is *second to none in the provinces*. In one particular it is unequalled, that is, the cheapness of its price. *The Wesleyan is now without exception, size and matter considered, the cheapest periodical circulating in the British provinces*. It has therefore a peculiar claim on the patronage of the religious public; that support it will doubtless obtain, and its honourable and useful course thus be secured in perpetuity. Wishing you a happy and a prosperous year in your editorial capacity,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

A SUBSCRIBER.

March 4, 1839.

Obituary.

COMMUNICATIONS RESPECTING DR. FISK'S SICKNESS AND DEATH.

EVERY thing relating to the sickness and lamented death of a man so much and so justly beloved by the Church, will no doubt be perused with interest by all our readers. We therefore publish the following communications, though they do not embrace all the particulars we promised last week, which we shall give

as soon as they are furnished. That certain allusions in the letter of Dr. Miner may be understood, it is proper to remark, that when intelligence arrived in this city of the illness of Dr. F., the Missionary Board deputed a committee to repair to Middleton for the purpose of communicating to him their affectionate regards, if alive, or attend his funeral, if deceased. Of this committee, three, namely, Dr. Bangs, Rev. J. Lindsey, and G. P. Disosway, Esq., went. They found him still alive, with his intellect as bright and vivid as ever, and his soul calmly stayed on his God. It was two or three days after their return that Dr. Miner, Dr. Fisk's attendant physician, wrote the letter below to his brother-in-law, Rev. J. Matthias. We did not, however, deem it proper to publish it while our beloved friend, of whose manly intellect and fervid piety it speaks in such glowing terms, survived, although we could set down nothing it contained to the score of exaggeration. We have known Dr. Fisk too long and too intimately not to expect that he would show himself mighty in his conflict with the king of terrors. The letter of Dr. Miner is followed by a series of resolutions adopted by the students of the University, expressive alike of their high sense of propriety and their affectionate regard for their lamented president. May each one of them emulate his worthy example.—*New York Christian Advocate*.

Middleton, Feb. 15, 1839.

MY DEAR SIR,—I presume that Professor Smith informs the committee appointed to visit Dr. Fisk of his situation from day to day. Of this, however, I know nothing. He passed the last night with a degree of quiet not common in this stage of the disease, and through the forenoon to-day his noble countenance exhibited appearances more than human; and it seems for a time that disease could not be permitted to exert its influence any longer upon him. But, alas! these symptoms were the consequence of morbid action, and only deceptive. I informed Mrs. F. that doubtless some great change was about to develop itself, and hoped she would be prepared if it should be unfavourable. At half-past 2, P. M., a paroxysm of a spasmodic affection of the lungs commenced, and continued nearly an hour, which left him very low, and to-night at 8 o'clock he is still suffering that extreme debility or sensation of sinking which succeeds those paroxysms.

I have seen men die, but not such men as he is, or *has been*. I have seen the physical and mental powers decay; but here it seems that the intellectual portion still declares its superiority and proclaims its lofty destination. We have his body *down here*, a receptacle for such medicines as seem indicated in the case, but have no doubt that the causes which are in operation to prostrate it will soon give wings to its soaring spirit, and it will ere long be crowned with freedom and triumph.

The immediate cause of his sufferings is an affection of the nerves of respiration, which do suffer a sort of paralysis during the paroxysm, and for some time before and after it. Indeed, this has been evident from the first of his last illness. Add to this the previous