

**The Wesleyan.**

HALIFAX, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

**OUR LAST NUMBER.**—With the publication of the present number, we have to announce to our friends and supporters, the close of the second volume of the Wesleyan.

The two succeeding numbers will have prepared our subscribers generally, for some change in the circumstances of this periodical. The establishment of a Magazine, the prospectus of which will be found in this number, appeared to point out the time when the present effort should cease—at the same time the immediate publication of a Magazine not being decided on, the non-existence of a periodical through which to communicate with our friends in the Provinces, even for a time, was deeply felt.

While the proprietors of the Wesleyan were thus situated, our publisher stepped forward with the offer to take the risk of a publication—in all respects like the Wesleyan, except the name—upon himself. For this purpose he has engaged the services of a talented lay-Editor. While, therefore, we withdraw from this duty, and offer our best acknowledgments to our numerous friends, and correspondents we would at the same time recommend a perusal of the accompanying prospectus, and entreat all our subscribers to continue their support.

## PROSPECTUS OF

**THE CHRISTIAN HERALD.**

*Devoted to the interests of Science and Religion,  
and of Wesleyan Methodism in particular.*

At the suggestion of persons, whose opinion on the subject is of importance, the subscriber undertakes to continue the publication of the Wesleyan, under the title of *The Christian Herald*—a periodical devoted to the interests of Science and Religion, and of Wesleyan Methodism in particular.

The periodical will be, as usual, conducted with strict reference to its title. It will be devoted to Religious Correspondence,—Biography,—History,—Missionary Intelligence, and the other departments which a "Religious Newspaper" may include. Among these will be a condensed Shipping List, a corrected Prices Current, and a limited number of such advertisements as are not inconsistent with the principles of the paper.

A change in the day of publication has been deemed advisable,—*The Christian Herald* will be published on Friday, instead of Monday. Should sufficient encouragement be received it is in contemplation to make the paper, at the end of six months from this period, a weekly periodical. The former General Agent, in Halifax, having declined the troublesome service, the subscriber undertakes the office of General Agent,—and he requests that all communications for *The Christian Herald*, will be directed to him, either "for the Editor," or to be handed to immediately by himself. He earnestly requests a continuance of favours from Correspondents.

Anxious to support the character of the paper,—to subserve the interests of religion, morality, and general intelligence,—and to please by mechanical execution and punctuality, as well as in more essential particulars, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and particularly of the connexion to whose principles the paper is more immediately devoted.

Halifax, Feb. 3, 1840.

W. CUNABELL.

*To the Agents and Subscribers of the Wesleyan newspaper,*—

The proprietor and publisher of *The Christian Herald*, being anxious to secure the patronage of the subscribers of the late Wesleyan newspaper, begs to solicit those friends who have exerted themselves during the last two years in its behalf, still to continue their labours in favour of the present effort, which, being undertaken at his own risk, and with the sole view of interesting and benefiting, more especially, the Wesleyan community in these Provinces, he hopes he will be favourably received.

The first No. of *THE CHRISTIAN HERALD* will be published on Friday 7th. February.

## From the Pearl.

**SUPREME COURT.**—The Queen against Smith D. Clarke, for the murder of James Bossom, and John Elexon, as an accessory before the fact.

Much interest existed on this subject; the act was of a most melancholy and unusual character, and all the parties belonged to Halifax. Monday last was appointed for the trial of the prisoners, and the Court House and passages were thronged at an early hour.

The Chief Justice presided. The Attorney and Solicitor General appeared for the prosecution; Hon. Mr. Uniacke and L. O'C. Doyle, Esq. for the prisoner, Clarke; J. R. Smith, Esq. for Elexon. Eight challenges were made before the Petit Jury were impanelled.

The Attorney General opened the case. He explained the law of the case, and detailed the circumstances.

The Solicitor General examined the witnesses for the Prosecution. They proved the following particulars. A violent quarrel existed between Clarke and Bossom. A challenge was sent to the latter, and an insulting answer returned. Bossom treated Clarke with great personal indignity, and assaulted him, several days before the act charged. Elexon took an active part in the quarrel in favour of Clarke. They practised with pistols at a target in the rear of their dwelling. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 8th of August, Clarke was in his shop, when Bossom, in passing, tapped at the window; Clarke told him to be gone, but Bossom approached the door, daring the former to fight, and using insulting language. Clarke went to the door with a pair of pistols and snapped one. Bossom retired using taunting language. Clarke fired the second pistol; the bullet entered near the right eye of Bossom, he fell and died in a few hours.

Messrs. Uniacke and Smith addressed the Court and Jury. The former urged the provocation that Clarke received, as sufficient to form an excuse for his conduct, and to authorize the Jury in returning a verdict of Manslaughter.

Mr. Smith argued that there was no evidence of consequence against his client, and that the only witness which touched him would be strongly contradicted.

Witnesses were examined. They proved provocation given, the absence of Elexon from the scene of the 8th of August, and the probability that words attributed to him were not used on the night before.

The Attorney General replied, contending that nothing had appeared to mitigate the charge against Clarke, and admitting that very slender evidence appeared to support the charge against Elexon.

The Chief Justice charged the Jury, directing them to acquit Elexon, and stating his opinion that the greater offence had been brought home to Clarke.