

THE WESLEYAN.

"HOLD FAST THE FORM OF SOUND WORDS."

Scripture.

VOLUME I. HALIFAX, N. S., MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1839. NUMBER 25.

NARRATIVE.

JUVENILE COURAGE AND PATRIOTISM.

INSTANCED IN CANADA, DURING THE DISTURBANCES AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1837.

TIMES of peril and strife are not without their uses. It is at such periods that the more sublime virtues are elicited, serving at once to ennoble the human character, and to stimulate those who come after to an equally honourable course, when duty to their country demands their exertions. It is true likewise, that such periods bring to view the darker portion of our nature; the base passions and selfish devices of the heart are developed, as well as those which appertain to the better part of our being: and times of commotion may truly be said to exhibit beacons to shun as well as models for imitation. The following brief narrative contains instances of both; the good however being the subject matter, and the bad incidentally. It consists of well authenticated facts, and whilst the conduct of the high-spirited damsels is worthy of all praise, it must be evident that loyal chivalrous feelings must have pervaded the hearts of the parents from whom they have learnt so noble a bearing in difficult emergencies.

CHARLOTTE and CORNELIA are the daughters of Captain P. DE GRASSE, a military officer of long experience and tried loyalty, residing in a retired situation a few miles distant from the city of Toronto; and it will be seen that the same patriotic feelings which animated his bosom were carefully cultivated in the hearts of his children. On the memorable 10th of December last, Captain De Grasse having accidentally heard that the rebels proposed to possess themselves of Toronto, he felt himself called upon promptly to leave all domestic ties and comforts; and confiding the protection of his family to the Arm that was mighty to save, he proceeded at 11 o'clock at night to the city, in order to take up arms in its defence. His daughters, the elder of whom had not completed her fifteenth year, resolved to accompany him and see him safe to the city, that they might relieve the anxiety of their mother; and with some difficulty obtained his permission to execute so perilous a design.

It was a beautiful moonlight night when they commenced their journey, a considerable portion of which was through the bush, or uncleared country. Between Haffwell and Berniett they fell in with the notorious Matthews and his party, forty in number, who were advancing in two files. Captain De Grasse was now in imminent danger from which he would not have escaped, but the presence of mind of Charlotte saved them. She suddenly took to the left file, and by paddling through the mud she came in contact with Matthews' foot tracks, and attracted his notice; by which means Captain De Grasse and his other daughter passed unobserved. Charlotte was allowed to pass without obstruction. At length about one o'clock the party arrived at Toronto, where they found all in alarm and commotion, guns were heard firing in all directions, and all the preparations for immediate hostilities were at hand. Notwithstanding these omens of danger, the youthful heroines determined to return home, even at that untimely hour of the night. The

moon continued to give her light until they reached *Arthur's Distillery*, after which they had to encounter all the terrors of darkness, and the fears of falling into the hands of rebels known to be disseminated in all directions of the vicinity. All these however they escaped and reached home about four o'clock in the morning.

On the following day (Tuesday) the sisters went to Toronto, carrying with them the information of the proceedings of the rebels at the *Don*, and they returned in the evening after having enquired for their father. On Wednesday they again succeeded in crossing the dreadful bush which separated their home from the city. Their father was that day on duty at the Parliament house; but some one had told Cornelia that he was at the advance post, at the turnpike in Yonge street, where indeed he would have been had it not been for the temporary indisposition of Colonel M—, which made the alteration necessary. Cornelia not finding her father at the post described, and perceiving the general terror on every countenance, in consequence of the report that the rebels were 5000 strong, she promised to proceed *alone* to Montgomery Tavern, their head quarters, and ascertain the truth or falsity of the rumour. As she passed through the rebel lines all seemed amazed at seeing so little a girl on a fiery poney coming fearlessly among them, and she could bear them enquiring of each other who she was. Thus she reached the wheelwright's, adjoining Montgomery, without molestation; and after enquiring the price of a sledge of particular dimensions, and promising to give the wheelwright an answer the following day, she was about to return to the city, when suddenly three or four men seized her bridle, exclaiming, "You are our prisoner!" By these men she was detained nearly an hour, waiting the return of M'Kenzie. All at once a general hurraing was heard, and M'Kenzie appeared, apparently elated. He cried, "Glorious news, we have taken the Western mail!" Then followed the coachmen and passengers, prisoners. The congratulations of the rebels and their crowding round their captives caused some confusion, and relaxed the vigilance of her guards, and Cornelia taking advantage of the opportunity, whipped her poney and made her escape, although pursued and fired at several times.

After ridding herself of this party, she was again fired at from *Watson's*, and was summoned to surrender, but this seemed only to give additional strength to her resolution, and at length she reached the city, bringing the news of the robbery of the public mail, and describing the numbers of the rebels to be greatly exaggerated, many of them to be mere boys armed with club sticks, few possessing guns or rifles, chiefly carrying long poles with spikes on the ends, and the people having little or no ammunition.

In the meantime, the other sister Charlotte had been detained by the loyal party at the market house, when one of the officers begged of her to have the kindness to take a despatch of the greatest consequence for the safety of the town, as they had not a horseman to send out. She complied with the request, and carried the despatch some distance on the Kingston road, where she met the picquet, and returned with the answer to the city. After which she set out on her return home in the evening. When near the corner of

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the bush before Sinclair's clearance, a large party of rebels fired at her and wounded her. Her poney also was wounded, and the poor beast jumped over the fence and never stopped till he reached the chapel. Immediately after the first fire of this party one of the cowardly ruffians ran across the angle of the bush, and upon coming up in front of her, *fired in the noble girl's face!*

Cornelia arrived safely at home that night about 11 o'clock, without having seen her father. She therefore crossed the bush again on Thursday morning, and followed the loyal troops to Yonge street, where she was seen perfectly composed and fearless near the thundering of the cannon and the heat of the fire. As she was leaving the city that morning she was met by the excellent Chief Justice, who intreated her to let him know all the intelligence she could collect in Yonge street, being extremely anxious to hear the issue of the attack against the rebels. This the courageous and loyal hearted girl undertook to do.

She was returning home to inform her mother of the events of the day and to give assurance of her father's safety, when upon her arrival at the Don bridge she discovered that Matthews had set it on fire. Instantly she returned to the city and gave the alarm. Then, unable to pass the bridge on her poney in consequence of the great damage it had received, she left the animal in the city, and proceeded on foot at 11 o'clock at night, though the district was filled with dispersed rebels.

All who were witnesses of the conduct of these extraordinary girls spoke of it in terms of unqualified admiration. They became the topic of conversation, and were pointed out as bright examples of loyalty and courage. It has not yet transpired that any testimonial of the service performed by them has been given; but "the times are out of joint," men's minds are too briefly engaged in warding off present dangers, and it can only be in hours of comparative leisure that individual instances of heroic virtue and determination can be dwelt upon at large. But these young ladies and their parents have their own rewards. The proud conviction that in the hours of danger they did not confine their patriotism to passive wishes and hopes for the cause of loyalty; but, braving danger to its very teeth, performed services at the moment of emergency when alone they could be such, casting off the timidity of their age and sex for the glorious purpose of saving their country, and the dutiful one of giving ease to the hearts of those they loved, they have a fund of consolation and happiness within their own bosoms, of which nothing external can deprive them.

It is but a small justice, yet to refuse it would be injury both to the subjects of these anecdotes and to the world at large, to give the account to the public. To the good and active it may stimulate to farther exertions, and to the supine it may furnish a spark of noble sentiment, and a desire to "go and do likewise."

MINISTERIAL.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF TWENTY-TWO OCTAVO PAGES OF BLAIR.

CONDUCT OF A DISCOURSE.

THREE things are to be accomplished by an exordium, viz., to obtain, first, the good will; second, the attention; and, third, the docility of the hearers. Better to omit an exordium if we have the whole three; if not, direct it to secure what is most wanted in either. There are two kinds of introductions to a discourse, viz., *Principium* and *insinuatio*. The first, short and full; the second, ingenious and long, like that of Cicero's second oration against an agrarian law, by Rullus the tribune. They ought to be composed after the discourse. Correctness, ease, and modesty must characterize the matter and the manner in order to avoid failure, without laying a

foundation to rise upon by plain announcement of the subject. Divisions are then best to secure patient attention to the end of the sermon, refresh the memory, and impress the mind, the Archbishop of Cambray to the contrary notwithstanding. Divisions ought to be distinct, natural, complete, precise, and comprehensive.

As narration is not necessary for the pulpit, explication is the next in order, under which may come the necessity and truth of doctrine, the nature and extent of duty, the suitableness of promise, the excellence of privilege, the natures, offices, and relations of Christ, the deity, personality, office, and work of the Holy Ghost, the power of godliness, &c., &c.; only it ought to be confined to the subject in hand, which must be sustained by sound argument, properly arranged and clearly expressed. Such arguments may accompany explication, or commence at its conclusion, and so form a distinct part of the sermon. In either case the inventive powers of the speaker will be elicited—and, if he would succeed he must use them here—for it is this part of the subject which constitutes his key to the hearts of the audience.

It will be his best way to lay aside artificial systems of oratory; craving as little aid as possible from either ancient or modern *loci*, and, throwing his soul into his subject, pursue in order the analytic or synthetic method, as circumstances and the nature of the subject may demand; for both these methods are equally advantageous and necessary in their places—though the latter method is always strongest in a good cause.—Hence the analytic mode is always the resort of our enemies: as, witness Voltaire in his watchword,—“Conceal your march from the enemy in your endeavours to crush the wretch.” Hence the wholesale slander on the subject of priestcraft, superstition, and the like—charging the whole gratuitously on our holy religion, without any distinction between profession and principle. This method of simple analysis suits them best; for it is plausible, and compels them to prove nothing. The synthetic mode is not so. It compels proofs of what it asserts; for assertion and proof constitute the rule exhibiting the harmony of truth and grace in all their parts. But the analytic mode is useful to dissect error, expose the deceitfulness of sin, and illustrate doctrines generally; but it is the synthetic method that will command confidence and lead the believer into the assurance of faith, while it perfectly astonishes him that he had not seen it so before. Thus truth, duty, and interest are at once exhibited to the mind, if especial care be taken not to blend these three subjects together, so as to make confusion. As a rule of reasoning, climax is best in a clear cause. But in one that is doubtful, the circumstantial evidence had better be crowded into a focus; and in the absence of counter evidence, the effect will be similar to that produced by direct argument. Now avoid repetition, and draw motives from argument to appeal to the conscience as well as the passions; for if such an address is not stiffened by too much study, or rendered tedious by lengthy, showy declamation, under God it will produce a lasting effect, and will fully justify the blending together of the pathetic part of a sermon, with the peroration.

THE CHRISTIAN CABINET.

WHAT MUST I DO TO BE SAVED?—Treat your Deliverer as he deserves. The only Deliverer from sin is the Lord Jesus Christ. This is the only bright spot in the sinner's firmament. This star extinguished, eternal night must succeed. So that, because he is the only Saviour, the most intense attention should be fastened upon him. What does the Deliverer deserve? That you should intrust your soul into his care. His entire character has laid the most powerful claims possible to human confidence. The man that should have rushed through the flames of your burning dwelling, to offer his powerful arm to

aid your escape, deserves your confidence. He who plunges through the roaring waves and brings the life-boat to the breaking wreck on which you stand, has a powerful claim on your confidence. The Redeemer has broken through every obstacle in the zeal of his burning love, and while you are sinking into the bottomless abyss, spreads wide his arms, and bids you rush into them. Confidence, then, is his desert.

How shall I confide in him? This is a difficult question to answer. Confidence in another is awakened by the perception of qualities suited to awaken it. It is a natural operation of the laws of the mind. We cannot tell *how* we love or *how* we hate. Lovely or hateful actions or objects excite the corresponding emotions, and we can give no further account of the matter. Confidence in Christ, in like manner, can be described only as regards its characteristics. *How* it shall be awakened when it does not exist, can be answered only by saying, Place before the mind the infinitely lovely and glorious character of Christ—and if confidence in him is not thus awakened, we can go no farther. We cannot tell a rebellious child how he shall love a worthy parent. We bring the parent's excellence to view, and if the heart is not then moved with love, our agency is at an end. We charge deep guilt upon him, and leave him.

Reader, we present you with the infinitely worthy and lovely Redeemer, as an object of your unbounded confidence and love. There he is, the beloved of the Father: the glory and joy of saints and angels; the devoted friend of your guilty and ruined soul. He spreads beneath you his everlasting arms. Let go your grasp of the world, and fall into them. Treat the Redeemer as your Deliverer from sin and hell. You are not merely to think about him as such; or talk about him as such; but actually treat him as such. The sinking sailor does not muse and purpose and resolve, but grasps at once the kind hand that is stretched out to save him. He honors his deliverer by availing himself of his offered mercy. And he that honors Christ by treating him as a deliverer, shall be delivered by him. This is the way to be saved.—*Boston Rec.*

SHORT SAYINGS.

Controversy.—Those who seek controversy for the sake of keeping up "discussion," should remember that we are accountable to God for the right use of our time. And that devoted to disputing about questions whereof cometh only strife and secret envying, is certainly not well spent. The truth may be spoken in love always; but if hardness instead of pity be the temper which characterizes the speaker, it will only beget partizan feeling and offend God and his cause.

Example.—Do some of the professed ministers of the Gospel consider how closely they are watched? How serious is their charge, how responsible their trust, how awful the place they occupy! and yet look at the folly and frivolous conduct that occasion the membership to withdraw confidence from them sometimes, and what injury religion suffers in consequence.

Backsliding.—"Where is Brother T.?" "O! he has left us; or rather, we are obliged to drop him. He 'ran well for a season,' but the secret appetite is again revived. Rum 'hath hindered' him. Perhaps it will now ruin him forever." His moral senses are now stupified.

I'll try.—There is Brother N., a clever man, but he neglects his class. I will go and admonish him alone, and in a friendly manner *try* to keep him in the good way, and thus assist my leader.

There is nothing said by the minister about having a monthly missionary prayer meeting; but I'll *try* to get him to appoint one—and I'll *try* to get the intelligence read to the meeting, and see if it does not increase the interest on this subject among us.

I am so ignorant, and have had so few advantages in my younger days, that I feel incompetent to teach a class in the Sabbath School, but I'll *try*. They say, "The way to learn, is to begin to teach;" and bet-

ter late than never;" so I'll *try*. If we are only *willing* to try, and suit the action to the word, God will fill our mouths with instruction and kindly admonition for the scholars—yea, we shall be astonished at our own success, if we only *try*. Lazy and unwilling members are to the Church a *TRY-ALL*.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR—

Sir—It is with feelings of delicacy that the very interesting "Review of Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands"—which has appeared in a series of succeeding numbers of your valuable paper—is again reverted to; but the "Review," like a volume read, is now closed, and its contents are too deeply important, and exhibit too strikingly the fulfilment of prophetic declaration, with reference to the coming of His Kingdom, of whom it is written, "The Isles shall wait upon me," Isaiah li. 5,— "For my name shall be great among the heathen," Malachi i. 2—to pass unnoticed. Not to reflect on a narrative like the above alluded to, is not to *feel*; and not to feel, is to refuse to yield up the heart and understanding to the light of truth, to be guided by its sacred dictates. The Gospel is admitted to be the grand efficient means of life and salvation to a perishing world; and "this Gospel of the Kingdom," it is written, "shall be preached in all the world, for a witness unto all nations, and then shall the end come," Mat. xxiv. 14: if, therefore, the highest responsibilities of man as an immortal being, destined for eternity, are connected with the reception or rejection of this Gospel, and if a reception of its blessings involve an immediate dispensation of the same, either directly or indirectly, on the testimony of eternal truth—"For unto whom much is given of the same will much be required"—and "freely ye have received, freely give"—what must be the state of that individual, or that part of the Christian Church, which can hear or read with comparative indifference such rich displays of the power of God, in his saving mercy? or remain unmoved as to any heartfelt, active co-operation, in assisting to send the Gospel to the dark and destitute places of the earth? Surely, the heathen, the idolatrous isles of the sea, the inhabitants of Aitutaki, will be found rising up in judgment to condemn them. The practical lessons of touching eloquence, calculated to fill the mind with emotions ready for utterance!—breathed through the simple narrative as related by Mr. Williams, of their setting apart a portion of their property "to buy money" to help the cause, and their offering "the first money they ever had possessed"—from a sale of the same—"to help the word of God to grow," (an act worthy of imitation) will appear a swift witness against their supineness. For in these poor converted heathen we behold a clear and immediate reaction of the grace of the Gospel; a beautiful illustration of the truth, that the religion of Jesus Christ, is a religion of love; a diffusive principle, promoting to good works; and that among whatever "nation, or people, or tongue, or kindred" it is received by faith, the same legitimate fruits are found, the same expansive feeling of benevolence of "good will to men;" the same stretching forth of

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CABINET.

AVED?—Treat your ly Deliverer from sin is the only bright This star extinguish- So that, because he ense attention should does the Deliver- d intrust your soul cter has laid the most an confidence. The through the flames r his powerful arm to

the heart and hand, in prompt obedience to the divine precept: "Do good and communicate—for with such sacrifices God is well pleased." Such communications are cheering and animating to every enlightened mind, and calculated to induce renewed acts of love and zeal and liberality to the cause of missions. Thanks are therefore certainly due for the pleasure and information conveyed through the "Review of Mr. Williams' Narrative:" information that would not have been obtained, perhaps, by a majority of your readers at so cheap a rate, in any other way. And here, perhaps, the remark made on a deeply interesting occasion, as appears in your last number, namely, "That subjects in themselves, when extended and diffused beyond the grasp of common intellect, may, in a condensed form, be received and impressed upon the mind, not only in their general bearing, but for purposes of usefulness;" may not be deemed altogether inapplicable to works, many of which, the most important and interesting in connection with historical facts, on a variety of subjects, and the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom, calculated to produce the most happy, intellectual, and practical results, not being in general possession, but far beyond the pecuniary grasp of common readers, who, if permitted to receive their valuable contents through the condensed form of a "Review," would amply reward, perhaps, the "Reviewer's toil," in the benefit derived, and reflected by them to the praise and glory of God. A hope is therefore indulged, that the pages of the Wesleyan will still continue to favour its readers with the pleasure and improvement to be derived through this very interesting and valuable medium of information.

Guysborough, 18th January, 1839.

A.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan.

SIR—Much has been said on what is sometimes called the doctrine of *Uninterrupted Succession*, and men have been taught, that not only the Church of Rome, but also the *Church of England* has a body of ministers who have all been baptized and ordained according to the Episcopal form, which form was instituted by the Apostles, and that *precisely this form* has been constantly adhered to, through all the ages and generations of men that have intervened from Apostolic times to the present moment, without any alloy of *schism or dissenterism*.

Now, Sir, I much respect our venerable establishment, but I do not think the way to venerate her, is to claim for her more than is her just due. For, if there was no interruption from *dissenterism*, for the space of *fifteen hundred years*, the following piece of history from the pen of one of the greatest scholars of his day, and who was as well acquainted with state papers, as any man in the British Empire, will, I think, prove that the *uninterrupted succession was interrupted* during the century.

Yours truly,

EPISKOPOS.

"Mr. Thomas Secker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a dissenting minister, born 1693; was baptized after the form of that church, and studied at three dissenting schools, successively, until he was 19 years of age, when he went to the Universi-

ty of Oxford, and afterwards entered the communion of the Church of England. He was, in 1732, nominated one of the Chaplains of the King; in 1733 was appointed Rector of St. James; January, 5, 1734, he was elevated to the bishopric of Bristol; to that of Oxford, in 1737; in 1750, exchanged the Prebend of Durham and Rectory of St. James, for the Deanery of St. Paul's, and in 1758 he was named and confirmed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. He officiated at the funeral of King George II.; and at the proclamation of his present Majesty (George III.) whom he had baptized when Rector of St. James; and whom, with his Queen, he married and crowned, 8th September, 1761; and on the 9th of September, 1762, he baptized the Prince of Wales, and afterwards, several of their Majesty's children."

"We hear nothing of his ever being *re-baptized*. If his baptism was not a *Christian*, efficient, and legal baptism, consequently, he could not baptize or confer *orders*: but he did both. Now, were we to allow this anti-christian and dangerous doctrine, that no baptism is either efficient or legal, but that which is conferred by a *Popish Priest or Clergyman* of the Church of England; then these monstrosities and abominations would follow: our blessed King (George III.) is no Christian, for he was baptized by a person who was never himself baptized; and he is no *rightful Sovereign*, for he was *consecrated* by a man who was no Christian! And, added to all this, *the true succession in the Church is interrupted and broken*: for all the *baptisms and ordinations* of Archbishop Secker, not only while presiding in the See of Canterbury, but also while he was a country clergyman, and successively Bishop of Bristol and Bishop of Oxford, were invalid and anti-christian; and all the Ecclesiastics and high church dignitaries which have descended through that line, are spurious; and the whole state of the English Church is unsettled and corrupt! God save us from such anti-christian, unholy, and unconstitutional doctrines."—*Dr. Adam Clarke's Letter to a Preacher.*

HEAVENLY MINDEDNESS.—Consider a heavenly mind (says Richard Baxter) as a joyful mind: this is the nearest and truest way to comfort; and without this you must needs be uncomfortable. Can a man be at a fire, and not be warm? Can your heart be in heaven, and not have comfort? What could make such frozen, uncomfortable Christians, but living so far as they do from heaven? If we would but keep these hearts above, what a spring would be within us, and all our graces be fresh and green.

Let Diotrephas say, it is good for me to have the pre-eminence. Let Judas say, it is good for me to bear the bag. Let Demas say, it is good for me to embrace the present world—but do thou, O my soul, say with David, it is good for me to draw near to God.

Prayer is chiefly a heart work: God heareth the heart without the mouth, but never heareth the mouth acceptably without the heart. Your prayer is odious hypocrisy, mocking God, and taking his name in vain, when you utter petitions for the coming of his kingdom, and the doing his will, and yet hate holiness in your heart. This is lying unto God, and flattering him with your lips; but no true prayer, and so God takes it.—*Marshal.*

DELAY.—Say not to yourself, "to-morrow I will repent;" for it is thy duty to do it daily.—*Bunyan.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

DEATH.

Oh Death, thou art an universal king,
All to thy iron sceptre bow the knee;
'Tis true, some fear thee as a shadowy thing,
But I have seen thy face, and felt thy sting,
And thou art more than shadowy form to me.

I've seen thee pictured forth with crown and dart
Outstarting from the sepulchre's deep shade,
Piercing through bridal gear the young wife's heart—
Leaving the living to sustain the smart—
The widower lonely sorrowing o'er the dead.

I trace thy trophies in the charnel heap,
I read thy conquests in the storied urn,
Plumes that are floating—banners that sweep
Above the tombs of those who silent sleep—
From these, the triumphs of thy state we learn

Sometimes we view thee on the horizon's verge
Of our own social circle—tall and grim,
Then at our very feet thou dost emerge,
And on our hearths, and in our homes, the dirge
Of death is heard—the deep funeral hymn.

Thy spectral form now stalks where princes reign,
And gem-crowned heads, to thee in homage bend.
Then stooping o'er the mother's knee—where pain
Her infant offspring binds—no tears restrain
Thy stroke—thou speakest—and its sufferings end.

No velvet covering, richly dight, to thee
Prevents the ruthless aim—where nobles lie.
The pallet, though of straw, where poverty
Lingers in wretchedness and misery,
Alike thou visitest—for all must die.

Alone art thou in equal combat met
Where the good man, whose heart from earth is riven,
His firm repose on Christ "the rock" hath set:
He finds with hopes matured, and joys complete.
The vale of death, the vestibule of heaven.

Oh Death! thou art an universal king,
All other earthly sceptres bow to thee;
Yet the time comes when mortal suffering
Shall in our bosoms leave no more its sting.
Heaven shall disclose joy's everlasting spring,
Even death shall die, and time shall cease to be.

THE WESLEYAN.

HALIFAX, FEBRUARY 11, 1839.

CLOSE OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

WITH this number our subscribers will receive title-page, preface, and general index, so as to complete the volume for binding; and now, while we congratulate ourselves on the close of our first volume, we point our readers to the preface, as containing remarks which have reference both to the past and to the future. In addition to this we shall only just add, that we have made arrangement for introducing a greater portion of general and local intelligence in every number: this, we trust, will meet the wishes of our country friends. We believe that there are some places where the Wesleyan has not been received in proper time: this is not our fault—wherever this has been the case, we request the parties to apply first to their own local post office, and if the delay has not arisen there to write us immediately, and the matter shall be enquired into.

There is one subject more we may allude to, and that is with respect to new subscribers:—we shall only strike off a limited number of copies beyond our present list of subscribers; therefore, we earnestly request the names of new subscribers to be forwarded immediately, as it will be impossible to supply copies from the commencement, if the names are delayed.

TAKE NOTICE—

Fifty sets of the Wesleyan, from No. 10, are on sale at the office; done up in boards, with title-page, preface, and index—price, 5s. 7½d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters have been received from E. J. Cunningham, Esq., with remittance; R. Smith, Esq., with do.; A. H. Cocken, Esq., with do.; also, from Rev. W. Smith, Amicus, P. Bennett, Esq., W. Blois, 'S.'

The numbers have been sent. In a fortnight the work will be out. The communications of Amicus and Rev. W. Smith are laid aside for the present. W. will oblige by paying into the hands of the agent, H. Goldsmith, Esq.

HALIFAX WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held according to announcement on the evening of Tuesday, January 29th. Hon. T. A. S. Dewolf in the chair. The speakers were,—the Rev. Messrs. Crooks, Crosscombe, Wilson, Churchill, and H. Bell, Esq. The Report announced a large increase upon the year preceding; inasmuch as it included the sum of £228 11s., raised at the Bazaar in April last. The collections connected with the anniversary amounted to near £25.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

The lengthened debate on the despatches closed on Tuesday week, in favour of a delegation to England. Messrs. Young and Huntingdon have been subsequently appointed; their instructions have been drawn up in committee. On Thursday week the House voted £1000 to Sir J. Colborne, for the relief of the wives and children of those fallen in Canada; on Friday a message from the Legislative Council announced that they had agreed to this resolution. The subject of the Trustees of School Lands, Incorporation of Halifax, and the passing of minor bills, has since occupied the attention of the House.

THE harbour has been frozen across for two or three days. Persons cross opposite the ferry, and the ice extends this morning to Maugher's Beach.—Nor.

THERMOMETER on Wednesday night last—20 degrees below zero on the hill, and 18 in the town.

FRESHET—Loss of Bridges.—The violent storms and heavy rains on Saturday and Sunday se'night, so swelled the rivers and streams in various parts of the Country, as to cause extensive damage to bridges and private property. On the whole line of road between Halifax and Margaret's Bay, there is scarcely a Bridge standing—Mackintosh's or Springfield Bridge severely damaged, and the Nine Mile River Bridge, string pieces, abutments and all—swept away. Porter's Lake, the Nine Mile Bridge

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on the Western Road, and several others in this County, have been also broken down—and, so far as information has reached us from the interior, other Counties have suffered us severely. In Newport, Mr. Cochran's store, containing 300 bushels of salt, and other property, was swept away, besides 17,000 feet of lumber—100 tons of hay were washed off the Falmouth Dyke, which was laid under water, and a bridge on the Hebert, and another on the Kennetcook rivers, was destroyed. A letter from Gaspenreux Valley describes the freshet there, as the most extraordinary that has ever been remembered—*no less than four bridges on that river having been swept off, leaving the whole population on its banks and the neighbouring settlements, without any means of communication with each other.—Nov.*

ACCIDENTS.—Friday morning, in a house nearly opposite Mr. W. F. Black's wharf, a girl about 11 years of age, while huddling over some cinders, with a sister and two brothers, set fire to her clothes; her mother was away from home and no assistance at hand. She ran all in flames to the next room, where there was only a blind man, who did not succeed in stifling the flames till the clothes were literally burned from her body. The poor man, and one of her brothers, a boy of 13, were both severely burnt in attempting to relieve the sufferer.—*Rec.*

On Friday evening last, a man who attempted to cross the harbour, to Dartmouth, in a small Flat, with his wife and child, got jammed in the ice, and in all probability would have perished, had it not been for the active and persevering exertions of Messrs. *Wm. Fultz, John Barnes, Murphy, and Morris*, who succeeded in reaching them in another boat. They were much exhausted when brought on shore.

We copy the above paragraph from the Journal. The men who have done this meritorious action, must be fine fellows. The best way to encourage the feelings of courageous humanity which they have displayed, is to show they are valued in the community. We will subscribe to a Medal for each—who else will?—*Novas.* [We will.—*Ed. Wes.*

CANADA.

QUEBEC, Jan. 26.

The Montreal Herald, of Thursday last, received this morning, states, on the authority of a letter from London, U. C., dated 14th inst., that Albert Clark from Ohio, one of the Brigands, was hanged that morning, making three who have been executed at that place. The total number of prisoners is forty-nine, of whom seventeen have been tried and convicted, but their sentences were not confirmed owing to the absence of Sir George Arthur from Toronto. The Brigands seem to have plenty of officers, as one General, one Colonel, and two or three Captains fell in the field; one Captain and one Adjutant have been hanged, and two Majors await his Excellency's pleasure. Our correspondent says that a report was current at the time he was writing, and generally believed that an attack by about three thousand men was expected at Sandwich on the 14th, and that the sole force to resist the invaders consisted of four companies of the 25th regiment, and about as many volunteers. We hope they will come over, for even that small body of men, disciplined as they are, and defending their homes, would be far more than a match for the invaders.

We regret to hear that a report was current in Montreal on Thursday, and was generally believed that Lieut. Col. Maitland commanding the 32nd Regt. was dead. He has been some time in a precarious state of health, and his death was not unexpected.

A private letter from Montreal, received by this day's mail, states that Charles Hindenlang alias San Martine, Commander-in-Chief of the Rebel forces at Napierville, has been found guilty, and sentenced to death by the Court Martial, and that the finding and sentence have been approved by his Excellency the Governor General.

ATROCIOUS VILLAINY.—The Kingston U. C. Herald

contains an account of an atrocious attempt to poison the Militia force stationed at Brockville. Mr. Body, the Government baker at Brockville, discovered that his puncheon of water which he was using to knead his dough, presented a singular appearance, as if in a state of fermentation. Struck with this, he sent for a medical gentleman, who, on examining the water, found that it had been poisoned so strongly, that every man who might have partaken of the bread must have died. A man, lately from the United States, was arrested on suspicion of having poisoned the water, and committed to jail.

MONTREAL, Jan. 22.

His Excellency Sir John Colborne has issued a Proclamation, to inform all her Majesty's loving subjects in these parts, of his being appointed Governor General of all her Majesty's Provinces on the Continent of North America, and the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and to be Her Majesty's Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and in and over the Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland respectively, with all and every the powers and authorities which belong to the said offices.

Francois Nicholas, one of the murderers of *Chartrand*, who was acquitted by a perjured jury, of participation in that deed, and who took an active part in the recent Rebellion, has been taken and brought into town. In consequence of having had his feet frozen, he could not get off to the United States when the troops marched upon Napierville, where he was, and was, a few days ago, caught lurking in that neighbourhood by Mr. McGinnis.

The Toronto Examiner says it is generally understood that the Hon. J. Elmsley is about to be tried by Court Martial.

We are happy in stating, on competent authority, that the increase in the revenue of Lower Canada, collected at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal for the year ending 5th of January, instant, exceeds that of the preceding year to the same period by the sum of £46,000 Sterling.—*Mercury*

ANNIVERSARY.—On the forenoon of New Year's Day about 450 children belonging to the Wesleyan Schools in this city, assembled in St. James street Chapel, and were, with their parents, friends, and the Managers of the schools, suitably addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Lusher and Cooney; after which, the children partook of the usual refreshments provided for them. In the evening, the public meeting of the Conductors and friends of these Institutions was held in the school room of the Chapel, when 430 persons sat down to tea at six o'clock. The chair was taken by the Rev. R. L. Lusher, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Hetherington, Cooney, and Hutchinson, and Mr. Wennam; by which the attention of the meetings was pleasantly and instructively engaged. The proceedings of the evening were characterized by Christian cheerfulness, sociality and order, and feelings of deep and lively interest were excited in the great cause of Sunday School instruction.

After defraying all expenses, a surplus of about £25, remains in behalf of the funds of these institutions.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Legislature of this Island was opened on Tuesday the 22nd January, with a speech from Sir C. A. Fitzroy, the Lieut. Governor. In a neat and concise address, his Excellency congratulates the Legislature on the abundance which prevails throughout the Colony, in consequence of the late plentiful harvest, and on the increase of the Revenue, promises to lay before them several despatches which he has received from her Majesty's Government, mentions the advantages which are likely to arise to the commercial prosperity of the Eastern districts, from the recent establishment of George's Town as a Free

Port, and concludes by recommending a spirit of harmony and cordiality between the different branches of the Legislature. As this is a new House, in consequence of the passing of the Quadriennial Bill, the different officers were elected on the first day of the Session. Wm. Cooper, Esq. was chosen Speaker, Mr. Wm. Cullen, was re-elected Clerk, and Mr. S. Desbrey, Sergeant at Arms.

UNITED STATES

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.—On Thursday morning the 24th ult., a fire broke out in the Iron Foundry of Haskell & Turner, in Haverhill Street, which consumed thirty-five buildings, including shops, stables, &c. Estimated loss, \$60,000. The district was composed almost entirely of mechanics' workshops. About 500 of this useful class of people have been thrown out of employment by the fire.—*St. John Courier.*

BY THE ACADIAN.—Boston papers to the 2nd were received. A severe storm was experienced at New York on Saturday the 26th ult. On the North River side the Cellars in Washington Market were overflowed—the same in West street throughout its whole extent.

All the cellars in South Street, from Whitehall to Market Street, were filled with water, as were also those in Maiden lane, as high as Pearl street, and some in Pearl street. Large amounts of property stored in these cellars must be more or less damaged. People passed in boats from South street up as far as Pearl street. Castle Garden was overflowed, and bridges and houses inundated to considerable extent. The same with South Ferry Bridge and houses to the depth of about four feet.

Large quantities of timber, barrels, &c. were floated up Broad street to Pearl street, the tide flowing up as far as Marketfield street to Broad. Several houses were unroofed and many chimnies blown down. The roof of the large tobacco inspection building was taken off, as were also the roofs of several buildings on Long Island, opposite Blackwell's Island.

Two or three sloops sunk on the East River side, and heavy damages were done to the shipping. The tin roofing in some places was loosened, and rolled off like a piece of broadcloth. The whole city, at the time the boat left on Sunday morning, was a scene of havoc and confusion. Two or three lives were reported to have been lost; and several persons had been been seriously injured by the falling of chimnies and roofs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship England arrived at New York on Tuesday afternoon, bringing London dates to the 19th December, and Liverpool to the 20th, and the prisoners were put into irons.

The Greenwich Advertiser says that surveys have for some time been in progress, preparatory to the fortification of the entrances of the Thames and Medway, at the expense of \$1,500,000.

The Tampico Telegraph of the 27th December, announces the intelligence that the blockade of that Port has been raised. Tampico, it will be remembered is in possession of the party opposed to the Government, and the French Admiral has shown every disposition to be lenient towards them.

Lord Durham had declined receiving the deputation appointed to present the Address of the Westminster Reform Association, on the ground that the objects of the meeting, and the sentiments expressed by the speakers, were not in accordance with those expressed in the Address, and his own opinions.

Accounts from Athens to the 29th of November state that serious disturbances had broken out in the Morea, and that it had been proposed in the King's Cabinet to proclaim martial law.

One of the London papers says, that it is enabled to declare that the Emperor of Russia has recently given to our government, the most frank assurances of his pacific feeling towards this country, and the most positive denial of his hav-

ing had recourse to any measures, either open or secret tending to the injury of British interests in any quarter whatever.

The Great Western was to sail from Bristol on the 19th of January.

MALTA, Dec. 1.—The Queen Dowager of England has arrived here in the Hastings, and has created great excitement; for the first time the royal standard of England has been seen to float from the castle of La Vallette.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

We have been favoured with London and Cork papers of the 13th January, received by the Inconstant, and find them principally filled with details of a most fearful storm on the Coast of England and Ireland, by which an incalculable amount of damage has been done to landed property and Shipping. In Phoenix Park Dublin, above a thousand trees had been plucked up by the roots, the houses unroofed and chimnies blown down to a dreadful extent.—The accounts from the different ports are most awful—Two American lines of Packets ships were lost, the Pennsylvania and Oxford, and it is said the St. Andrews is on shore in Bootle Bay. The crew and passengers of the Pennsylvania were not saved—Another ship "The Lockwoods" belonging to St. John, N. B. was totally lost; and out of 108 passengers only a few were saved—to these may be added the loss of an untold number of coasting vessels, the accounts of which were pouring in when the Inconstant left. H. M. B. Magnet (January packet) sailed at the commencement of the storm, on the 6th, and put back; she sailed again on the 9th, a week before the Inconstant, and is not yet arrived. The Inconstant made Sable Island in twelve days from Cork.

Amidst other items of news, we find—the Centenary fund Dec. 12, amounted to £67,000.

The Agitator Stephens (Rev. J. R.) has been arrested, on account of seditious language used at public meetings. The country appears in a most unsettled state. Radical "demonstrations," as they are called, have been held in many of the large towns, and in two villages in Yorkshire, it is said the inhabitants are subscribing 6d per week for the purchase of fire arms. The manufacture of pikes has been carried on in open day.

The Canadian prisoners who went home from Quebec in the barque Captain Ross, after an attempt at mutiny on the passage, arrived safe in Liverpool, were transmitted on the railway to London and lodged in Newgate. Messrs. Rorbeck and Hume have moved for writs of Habeas Corpus; their re-transportation is in consequence delayed, and their case will shortly come on before Justice Littledale.

In Ireland—Lord Norbury had been shot.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday week Mr. McKenzie lectured on Hydrostatics. Last week Dr. Cogswell delivered an able lecture on Physiology. While we regretted the low tone in which Dr. C. read his lecture, on account of the loss many sustained who were not so fortunately situated as ourselves, we deeply regretted some of the remarks used in the conversation that ensued; the object ought not to be to discourage a young lecturer; neither should the idea be thrown out, that no allusion should be made to the works of the Creator, lest men should express a difference of opinion respecting them.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. E. A. Crawley, A. M. Rev. S. Black, Esq. M. D. to Mary Theresa, only daughter of Mr. John Ferguson.

At New Harbour, on the 11th December, 1838, by the Rev. Alexander W. McLeod, Mr. John Edward Miller to Mrs. Eunice Catharine, widow of the late — Nickerson, both of the Parish of Guysboro.

On the 27th of December, at the Mission-House, by the same, Mr. Matthew Gammon of the Parish of Canoe to Miss Mary Ann Luddington of the Parish of Guysboro.

On the 25th ult., (Jan. 1839) by the same, Mr. Alexander Fraser of the Parish of Guysboro to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, of the Parish of Manchester.

DIED.

At Wilmot, near Lawrence town, January 25th, Mrs. William Merry, aged 72 years, entirely resigned to her Divine Master's will, in full hope of meeting her Redeemer at the Right hand of God.

Drowned at Lunenburg, on Thursday the 17th Jan. Master James Godfrey Rudolf, eldest son of Mr. Michael Rudolf, in the 15th year of his age, leaving a numerous circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

PROVIDENTIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. F. W. Willisford, surgeon, was arrested by a noise which proceeded from an area. He was at first inclined to disregard it, and actually walked some distance past the house, but curiosity induced him to return, and the noise being repeated at the same moment, he recognized it as that of a person in the act of choking, but it being quite dark he could see nothing. He immediately obtained admittance, and ran toward the area, but finding no one there, and observing a step ladder against the cistern, Mr. Willisford ascended it, plunged his arm as low as he could reach into the water, and extricated the body of a young female, and, with the assistance of Mr. Chinnoek, succeeded in restoring animation, which had nearly become extinct. It appears that the only cause for this rash attempt at self-destruction was a disagreement between the girl and her mistress. When it is considered that Brompton-grove is out of the line of road, and therefore very little frequented, it must strike every one that this young creature has been saved from a premature death by a most merciful interposition of Divine Providence.
Lon. pap.

CALENDAR FOR 1839.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JAN. Y.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FEB. Y.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MARCH.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
APRIL.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MAY.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JUNE.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JULY.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AUGUST.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SEPT.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
OCT.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NOV.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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BY ALEXANDER W. McLEOD.

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Windsor, Nov. 1,
JOHN SCOTT,
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