

DECEMBER 1

IMPROVED
NEGATIVE & POSITIVE
daguerrean Portraits.

W. VALENTINE

AS the hours of macinating that he has arranged a Vertical Light, at his Rooms,—and is prepared to produce pictures superior to others taken in America.

His mode requires a artistic skill in finishing, and his Daguerrean portraits have the effects of painted miniatures, joined to the accuracy on the agency of SOLAR LIGHT, by means of rate apparatus, imports

positive pictures are particularly adapted for traits of NAVY and ARMY Officers, in miniature.

For sale Calotype and Daguerreotype apparatus, complete. Instructions given in both

Darlington's Lane. Im.

Nov. 3.

Star Life Assurance Company,
of LONDON.

THE AGENCY of this Company has been established in this Province about three years, I have made some progress, and up to the present, without a claim being made upon it. The factors have recently instructed the Agent to pay one half the premium for the first five years, and give a note bearing interest, for the remaining half, upon the same condition as the National Loan Fund Association. As the proportion of profits divided among the Policy holders, the participation is greater in this than any other company—being 60 per cent—it therefore recommends itself to the favourable consideration of all persons intending to insure, the rates being as low in any other Company. If persons would give a subject of Life Assurance their serious consideration, they would be convinced that it is the best investment to be found for a moderate sum of money, for the benefit of their family after they are taken from them. The attention heads of families in this Province generally, and use of Wesleyans in particular, is earnestly invited to this subject, and while the meeting of worth is enjoyed, to call upon the Agent of the STAR Association for admission into the Society; who will furnish all necessary blanks and every information requisite at his office in Jerusalem Warehouse, Holles Street.

DANIEL STARR, Agent.

BRITISH
WOOLLEN HALL
142 & 143 Granville Street.

Fall Imports for 1849.

The arrivals from LONDON, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, we have received

A large and varied assortment of
DRY GOODS.

BROAD CLOTHES, Prints and Beavers, Cambrics, Fancy Duskins, New and Fashionable styles of Ready in de, Painting, Paletot and Chesterfield COATS, VANTS and JACKETS, American Roofing Jackets; Testings, Gents' Winter Gloves and Hosiery, Blouses and Fancys; Men's, Ladies' and Furniture Cloth, Child's and BABY CLOTHES, Green, White and Printed Cottons, Yards, wales; Printed Linen, French Satin, and Velvet Nap HATS, the newest styles; A varied variety of Materials for Ladies' DRESSES, consisting of Alpaca, Merino, Sheet Cloths and Orlons, Cloths, Lusters, Brocades, Moults, Checks, Printed Drapery and Cashmeres, Dark Ginghams; Square and Long SHAWLS, in the newest styles;

Spotted, Mottled, and other new styles of CLOAKINGS and GALA PLAIDS,

Jackets, Victorines, Queen's Boys, Musk and Cutts, and every description of FURS.

Composted all kinds, &c., of this Season's importation, and very cheap. Ribbons, Hosiery, Lace and Dress Caps, Frimmings and Small Ware, Cloth, Gingham, &c., Four caps, Blue and White Cotton Jersey, TEA, of the best quality.

For the better accommodation of our extending business, we have added the Store adjoining, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. C. West & Co., and hope, by acting on our established principle of selling every article at the lowest possible price to merit a continuance of public favor.

The proprietors of the BRITISH WOOLLEN HALL, are determined to give purchasers the benefit of the advantages they possess as large importers, and strongly recommend strangers before往來 to call at their House before visiting their mills.

J. C. WEST & CO.

Holiday, 15th October, 1849.

Cedar Posts.

THE Cedar has always, on hand, very superior CEDAR POSTS, the very best material in the world for fencing, and will save the expense and trouble of renewing, for many years.

Sept. 5. (W.M.A.) H. G. HILL.

The Wesleyan is published for the Province.

BY WM. CUNNABEE.

AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 5, CONNORS WHARF,

HALIFAX, N.S.

THE WESLEYAN.

NEW SERIES. A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, &c., &c. [Vol. I, No. 22.]

Ten Shillings per Annum
Half-Yearly in advance.

Single Copies,
Three Pence.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1849.

POETRY.

The Better Land.

BY FRANK LEE.

Where, oh! where, is the better land,
That happy, viewless isle,
Where the blessed spirits are hid,
And summer doth ever smile.

I ask'd the earth so beautiful,
And the heavens so bright;
But they answered, "We know not where
The spirits take their flight."

I ask'd the stars that shine
In the heaven, so fair;
But they only whisper'd in return
"Where, oh! where!"

I ask'd the morning night-winds,
In their noisy sweep;
But they said, "As they hurried on,
We know not where they sleep."

I ask'd the storm-created billows,
And the ever sounding sea,
But each eddying wave replied,
"They are not here with me."

And a voice from heaven seem'd to say,
"Thou may'st question earth and sky,
But each will sternly answer,
We know not where they lie."

"Thou may'st search the bright world over,
But thou'll find the haven of rest
For above the gowned skies,
In the Savion's peaceful breast."

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

"We need a better acquaintance with the thoughts and reasonings of pure and holy minds."—Dr. SAMPTON.

The Claims of the gospel.

1. The Gospel demands from us the most devout acknowledgment.

Preachers, uninitiated with the same spirit as St. Paul, have, in all succeeding ages, been raised up to publish the truth among Pagans, or to re-assert its ancient doctrines in the fallen and corrupt Church. In that pure form in which alone it is "the power of God unto salvation," in which it reveals "a righteousness of faith to faith," it has reached us, and is now ever before us in the written word, the living ministry, and in the examples of its saving efficacy. How ought this mercy, which crowns every other, and without which every other were in vain, showered upon us, to excite our gratitude!

"Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift."

Guilty and unworthy as we are, we know what we must do to be saved; the true sacrifice for sin is exhibited to our faith; great and precious promises made.

That variety of grace which arises out of the state of mind, the character of a man, the action of a child, the age, which is by far the

divinity of its Author; even so, it is rendered by the influence of the Spirit, the Lord and Giver of life; and liable to be lost every labouring Christian, who is less pure and promotable to you.

To inaugurate my one Church or party, so as to deprive love and communion to the rest is schism.

To limit all the Church to your party, and deny all or any of the rest to be Christians, and parts of the universal Church, is schism by a dangerous breach of charity.

It is schism also to condemn, in

any particular church as no church,

above all sects, take heed of this permission, sect, who pretend their usurped authority for their sect, and have no way to

return to their sect, but by calling all sects

that will not be sectaries and subjects unto them.

It is schism when Churches do not only

separate from each other, causally, but

also mutually, and end cover to

cut off each other from the church unity, in

by doing everything to be true churches

of Christ.—They will then be

and be called the other churches, they are

not to be called the other churches, they are

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POETRY.

For the Wesleyan.

To the Moon.

Hail beauteous orb of silvery hue,
Circling in thy might;
Glorious amid yon sparkling gems,
Resplendent queen of night!

Thou steals't from eve its gathering frown,
By half the blaze of day;
And o'er the landscape and the lawn,
Shed'st colours light and gay.

Though stars attendant in thy train,
The splendid somewhat dim;
Or playful hiding 'neath a cloud,
As it may suitly whim:

Though mist and haze may shroud,
Thy smiling e'en from man;
When the clef clouds thy charms unveil,
We meet that smile again.

Changeful and fitful thou seem'st,
To those of Earth's domain;
Thy chaste and heauous form is half'd,
When in thy full-ord reign.

Poets may style thee fickle queen,
Thy merits keenly scan;
Thy influence sing, through nature own'd,
And not usel'd by man.

But welcome we, thy smiling beams.
With ever new delight;
Dispensing gladness o'er our strolls,
Or lonely walks by night;

By mountain's side, or near yon rill,
Whose waters gently flow;
When rapt in meditation sweet,
We yield that debt we owe,

To thine and our Almighty Lord,
Who framed bright worlds around;
Who for His glory—oh! His works,
A fitting sphere hath found!

Though doom'd to ruin's and decay,
Amid the general flame;
Till then—thy splendid beauties shall,
Thy blaker's praise proclaim.

March 17th, 1849.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

For the Wesleyan.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

(Concluded.)

PART SECOND.

Spring had again burst upon Chelsea village. The ice-bound coast was once more clear. Employers and workmen were busily engaged, after a long winter, all was activity and industry. Equally active was the mind of Mrs. Clayton, who sank not in indolence, and discouragement, at the coldness with which her project had been treated. Equally active in the body, did this inimitable matron draw from the river side, plank after plank, perspiration pouring through every pore. Nothing but the most energetic determination could have sustained her, in this self-imposed task. Mr. Clayton, passing at the time, saw her exertions stood by, having, doubtful of her sanity; but satisfied at length on this point, and struck with her enthusiastic conduct, immediately remembred his broken promises, and secretly admiring her noble disposition, called his men, and deposited land on the consecrated gift of land, sufficient for the erection of a commodious church.

Brightly sparkled the eye of the delighted lady as she saw the progress of her enterprise, and witnessed the signature of the building contract.

But disappointment again dashed these encouraging hopes; for none could give money or other requites to aid the erection.

With undiminished ardour, and invincible perseverance, Mrs. Clayton hastened to execute her second resolve, and take her passage in small coaster bound to the capital, there to solicit patronage and support from those who were able and willing (as they often had done) to give in a cause good and prosperous. Her suspense altered not the mind of Mrs. Clayton; and a fair wind wafted the "Lucy" from the wharf, amid the blessings and prayers of the good, kind wishes of friends, and old shoes from the children, who never doubted this exploit must propitiate success to the lady of their children's love and affections.

Fog and gloom overspread the city, as the passenger landed, but a light heart and firm reliance on divine aid, sustained her spirit.

On dividing the object of her visit, Mrs. Clayton received aid in surprising her sanguine expectation; and she returned home with gra-

titude to God for the realization of her desires, and the success of her plans. Delighted were the hearts of those who welcomed the passenger of the "Lucy" on her return, when they heard of the probable success that awaited their Church,—a consummation which they before had thought impossible. And now ready were all to help, when their efforts should be required. When the gladdening season of spring-time again appeared, a lovely little church might be seen perching among the stately trees, neatly enclosed with white railing, and claiming the admiration of the spectator.

PART THIRD.

A holiday was to be granted on the morrow to the interested villagers, for the new Church was to be dedicated to the service of Almighty God,—an incident of no common excitement, in this small place, and which was to be witnessed by many for the first time.

Numberless were the little articles of adornment that were to be displayed in honour of the day.

Children's little minds, in busy anticipations, chased sleep from their eyelids, with childlike glee, wishing for the appearance of the morning sun.

In transcendent beauty beamed the sun on that appointed day of February,—with dazzling whiteness clothed the snow the fields once green. Myriads of jeweled vehicles hung from every bough. England's bright flag waved proudly and gracefully in the breeze.

Steeds and bells sounded merrily in distance, gilding through the woods from neighbouring villages and towns.

The benevolent smile of the beloved Pastor, lighted cheerfully the countenances of the warm-hearted Chevrons. Bright fires and loaded tables waited the conclusion of the solemn services, in which all now hastened to join.

In solemn prayer rose the many tenors of the aged Minister, hoary in the service of his adored Master; gratitude and thanksgiving to the All-wise and Powerful, who blessed and succoured the feeble efforts of Man, with humble confessions of sin and expressions of firm reliance on the sacrifice of Christ, formed the basis of this touching prayer. Softly, slowly, and reverently, rose the chants of praise to God and the Redeemer, from the worshippng assembly, composing the heart, and subduing the passions.—No a discordant note disturbed this scene.

During the solemn exercises in this newly raised Sanctuary, many dedicated themselves to God, offering their hearts and bodies to his service, for whom we should live and die.

Solemn silence prevailed—God had condescended to accept this pious offering—and angels poured out from phials of incense, this tribute of fallen man. As each turned from this hallowed scene, he blessed his Father for this manifestation of love and humble joy, and prayed for divine benedictions upon his noble and persevering sister.

PART FOURTH.

Years have passed away. Monumental stands the Village Church of her whose memory is still revered by survivors. Her resting place is with the hushed and silent occupants of the tomb.—Her burial place is fronting the Church she was the means of raising, enclosed inside the palings. But many blessed, and still bless the efforts of her, whose energies and activities were unwearied in this labour of love, who, had those been otherwise, might have lived and died, uninstructed in the salvation of the Gospel. Let me now say, "There is time enough," but like Mrs. Clayton, they should act on the divine command. "What say I needeth to do to do it with the might?" for "now is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation." M. L.

Halifax, Oct. 18th, 1849.

Female Influence.

How much influence women exercise in society! They need not busy nor pestle themselves to increase it, the responsibility under which they lie is heavy enough as it is. It is a trite remark that, but I wish that all women could be brought consistently to reflect, as some few of them certainly do, upon the account they shall be able to render for the powers they have to make or break. To lay hold of that power, far despoiled every woman possesses over the man in love with her—a power immense, unaccountable, incalculable, but in natural so exquisitely as but to make a brilliant episode in the tale of life—show almost immensity. The influence exercised by wives, sisters, friends, and most of all, by mothers! On the mother, perchance most of all, the duty of the man, as far as human means are to be regarded, depends. Fearful responsibility! and "by too many mothers how carelessly, how triflingly, how almost wickedly, is the obligation discharged."

A Sunny Spirit.

How beautiful it is! A spirit of cheerfulness and readiness to enjoy a genial moon-warmth, and gentleness and hopefulness of feeling, char-

ty and kindness, of peaceful faith, of brightness, of fancy and clearness of thought, and the joyful appearance of all that is beautiful! What a claim such a spirit sheds about its possessor! How tranquil and how happy are the family circles amid which it prevails. How does it make the common words of the soul which it pervades, as musical in their flow as brooks in June! How sweetly does it retain serenity against the strong impasses of opposition! How does it enlighten that portion of life which is overhanging and shadowed by sorrow or by peril! How does it imbue with beauty the literature of the art of the mind in its dwelling! How does it convert even the infirmities of old age, which it cannot dissipate into occasions of pleasant remembrances and pleasanter anticipations; as the sun at evening lines the thickest clouds with pearl and silver, and edges their masses with a golden sheen! And how does such a spirit, as the evidence and the result of faith in Christ, and of delightful trust in the Divine Father, correspond with all that is sublime in holiness and grand in self-devotion, and powerful and uplifting in belief of the Truth? How does it end its fitting and natural consummation, after life's day is done, amid the rest and peace of heaven!

Who would not have a "sunny spirit"? that charming effluvia of Christianity; that sweetener of life; that beautiful essence, pervading our thoughts; that fruit of gentle subtilty, to the Divine wisdom; that shadow of God's home, as Plato said the light was of his body! No facility of organizations, no effort of the will, no friendly guidance and education, alone can give it, can render it perfect, or make it permanent. But in Christ Jesus, through faith in him, and the reception of his Spirit, and the joyful trust in his redemption, we may find it.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in *visible hand*, and, unless they enter the names of new subscribers, or remittances, *free of postage*; and extract us in *confidence*, with their proper names and addresses.

The Editor holds himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents—claims the privilege of modifying or rejecting articles offered for publication—and cannot pledge himself to return those not inserted.

Communications on business, and those intended for publication, when contained in the same letter, should, if practicable, be written on different parts of the sheet, so that they may be separated when they reach us.

Communications and exchanges should be addressed to the Editor weekly, on Saturday Morning—Terms Ten Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage, last year in advance. Single Copies three pence each.

The Wesleyan Ministers of the New South and New Brunswick Districts are our Agents, who will receive orders and make remittances.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, December 8, 1849.

RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES.

The letter of the Rev. E. Evans, which appeared in our columns of the 2d ult., on the subject matter of the controversy provoked by the *Presbyterian Witness*, has elicited a reply from the latter, in which he affects to deal both with Mr. Evans and the *Wesleyan*. For obvious reasons we restrict our observations to those matters in which we are more particularly concerned.

The *Witness* misrepresents his true position.

He affirms that it's "not without *disposition* he has been *drawn*, since interposing into this dispute or alteration, and that *altogether* by reason of the *injustice* and *petulance* of the *Wesleyan*!" This statement is incorrect. He may feel "deep regret" at having commenced this "dispute," but the blame lies with himself. We have seen all along his effort to make it appear as if we had attacked him, and goaded him into the use of accusatory terms, uttered in the heat of the case, not even overlooking his "miraculous illustration;" and if he will refer to our issue of Sept. 29th, he will further find both the intimation and all the matter pertinent to the case, quoted *verbatim et literatim*. Nor in all our replies have we failed to state what he may call his arguments—but what we designate mere assumptions—giving them in his own words—placing them in the strongest light—and "emanently" dealing with them. But this course the *Witness* has pursued. He has avoided coming to close combat—shunned the sharp points of a sword—had contented himself with the inferiority of the former—he as easily as seriously, without the least provocation from us, unjustly impeached "the whole *team* *disengaged* as course. We have

done him justice.

Let him turn to the *Wesleyan* which ap-

peared next after his imperatorial re-

quest was issued, and he will find, that, though

we excluded the irrelevant matter, we did

give the substance of his introductory re-

marks, and word for word of all that really

occurred in the case, not even overlooking his

"miraculous illustration;" and if he will re-

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from us, unjustly impeached "the whole *team* *disengaged* as course. We have

done him justice.

He does by no means, however,

the accusation itself. "We

says, "we cannot, from any t

ypothesis we can make,

retract one single

DECEMBER 8.

found it impossible to bring him together—he is lost at a loss about *what* to do with him—He may be a very good man, but of this we have no means of judging—perhaps he is keeping *Arminianism* as maintained and propagated by the *Wesleyans* as essentially *perishable*, an accusation which he has dared still more boldly to repeat in his last week's editorial; and yet this faithful *Witness*, the "evangelical Advocate," this "lover of God's truth," now, after we had exposed his perfidy, his dodging the points at issue, his failure of proof, turns round, and, with the utmost effrontery, "begs to assure" a highly respected Wesleyan Minister—who was cognizant of all the facts of the case, and who had himself "sincerely congratulated" us on our "good temper and christian courtesy" in "repelling the unknd and unmerited attacks" of "the Free Church *Presbyterian Witness*" upon the "whole system" of our doctrines and ecclesiastical polity—that he has been "dragged—stage by stage—with deep regret—into this dispute or altercation—and that—*altogether*—by reason of the insinuations and petulance of the *Wesleyan*!"

The *WITNESS* shifts the ground.

great "illustration" of the ascendancy of Presbyterians over Methodists.

He now seeks to divert our attention to topics other than those with which he mencined his crusade. We see the soft disguise, and it is vain to say "give it up."

He asks us now to "give it up" like justice—that we begin again and again one would suppose

heart's content—face the argument and honourably—"what argument has not given us the argument, but I

have not made by the light of sound reason, of common sense."

We might justly decide this "test" departure from the ground of a

and original charge against the

Conference, as he well knows, this

"test" was—we say nothing

righteousness or unrighteousness of

it." But now finding his fi-

endemic, he seeks another. He

asks us "not to attempt any longer

a thicker volume of mist around

him, by the defense of an Act ad-

be perfectly consistent with the o-

"Then," says he, "we shall be in

the position to grapple with you"—this is

not now in a fit position to grapple

—so we have thought from the

—and to show, he proceeds, we

conceive, consists the superiority

of Presbyterians over Wesleyanism, in

discipline"—this implying also

not been in a fit position to show

priorty! We are glad to discov-

er our opponent is coming, though slow

in apprehension of his real

position, and that he was in a

false position, and that no

means succeeded in showing

minism as maintained and propagated by the Wesleyans" as a continual publication which he has dared said more than once to repeat in his last week's editorials; yet this faithful *Witness*, the "federal Advocate," this "lover of truth," now, after we had exposed his hypocrisy, his dodging the points at issue, his of proof, turns round, and, with the effrontery, "begs to assure" a shirked Wesleyan Minister—who was not of all the facts of the case, and who himself "sincerely congratulated" us "good temper and christian courtesy" in telling the unkind and unmerited attack of the Free Church *Presbyterian* upon the "whole system" of our dogma and ecclesiastical polity—that he has "dragged—stage by stage—with deep—into this dispute or alteration—and altogether—by reason of the insinuation and petulance of the *Witness*!"

WITNESS is guilty of further misrepresentation.

designs as a reason for his not admitting letter of the Rev. E. Evans into his ms., that, "he was not receiving even-justice from the *Witness*." Let us see this "insinuation" to be well founded, the greater, then, was the propriety, longer the reason, that he should allow either in question to appear in his columns, as he could expect nothing short of i-handed justice" from that "highly esteemed Wesleyan Minister." We do not

me to judge of other men's motives; us, it appears strange conduct to expose the article of one person, because another was supposed not to be dealing even-handed justice"! A cogent reason! An "admirable illustration" to the insinuation itself, we plead not.

We have done the *Witness* justice—justice—"even-handed justice," if he is true, we did not literally comply with his unreasonable request, to insert his editorial on the subject in discussion entire, the latter part of which on his own had no relevancy to the question he raised. On this ground any Editor would be charged with injustice. Had we minded of the "even-handed" *Witness* the question of one of our own replies, even throughout on the merits of the case, he would have yielded assent? If so, then perhaps we may yet test his sense of even-handed justice." But why does he tell us for that of which he has been palpably guilty himself, by flatly refusing to insert his own column the letter of the Rev. Evans? This is "even-handed justice" a *witness*!

Let him turn to the *Witness* which appeared next after his imperatorial request issued, and he will find, that, though excluded the irrelevant matter, we did the substance of his introductory remarks, and word for word of all that really redressed the case, not even overlooking his favorable illustration?" and if he will review our issue of Sept. 29th, he will further both the induction and all the matter incident to the case, quoted *verbally et litteris*. Nor in all our replies have we faltered what he may call his arguments, what we designate mere assumptions—giving them in his own words—placing them in strongest light—and "unfairly" dealing with them. But this course the *Witness* pursued. He has avoided coming close combat—shunned the sharp points of difference—and contented himself with evasion only. Nor has he advanced one single broad from this—to him safe, but in *disguise as course*. We have

found it impossible to bring him to close quarters—*he is lost at all long shot or play-*

ing w. his—*he may be a seventy-four-*

sounder, but of this we have no opportunity

of judging;—perhaps he is keeping his

cardinal in reserve."

The **WITNESS** shifts the ground of his ori-

ginal "illustration" of the assumed superi-

ority of Presbyterianism over Methodism.

He now seeks to divert our attention to topics other than those with which he commenced his crusade. We see through the soft disguise, and it is vain he spreads his net. He asks us now to "give him something like justice"—that we have done again and again one would suppose to his heart's content—"face the argument fairly and honourably"—what argument? He has not given us *the* argument, but has abounding in assertions without proof—we cannot face a nonentity—and manfully test the regulation of 1835, to which allusion has often been made by the Right of Scripture, of sound reason, of common sense,"—We might justly decline this "test," as it is a departure from the ground of our assailant's original charge against the Wesleyan Conference, as he well knows, that at first his "test" was—"we say nothing as to the righteousness or unrighteousness of the judgment." But now finding his first ground untenable he seeks another. Hence he urges us "not to attempt any longer to spread a thicker volume of mist around the evil itself, by the defence of an Act admitted—to be perfectly consistent with the evil itself." "Then," says he, "shall we be in a fit position to grapple with you?"—this implies he is not now in a fit position to grapple with us—so we have thought from the beginning—"and to show," he proceeds "wherein we conceive, consists the superiority of Presbyteranism over Wesleyanism, in matters of discipline"—this implying also that he has not been in a fit position to show that superiority! We are glad to discover that our opponent is coming, though slowly, to a correct apprehension of his real "position"—We have been telling him all along that he was in a false position, and that he had by no means succeeded in showing "the superiority of Presbyterianism over Methodism in matters of discipline." But if we "test" him by our accurate contemporary—to show the regulation of 1835, "then he will be in a fit position" to make good all that he has hitherto been essaying to do—but in vain. We shall see.

This "test" he evidently considers his strong-hold—or a battering-ram with which he will be able to demolish the shield of Wesleyan discipline. Hence the following challenge,—

"Let him (the *Witness*) plainly and distinctly tell us what he thinks of the Act of 1835, and on the Standard of the Wesleyan Conference, and he will be in a position to g

o judge of what he subjects."

Let then the *Witness* bear what we "plainly and distinctly" say. We believe the Conference Act of 1835 is in accordance with Scripture, reason, and common sense—and essentially so, as to the laying of a Conventional Ministry such as the Wesleyan Ministry confessedly is. Now the *Witness* is "in a position to go into the whole subject;" and, when he shall have explained that law *is not its parts and incidents*, and brought it to the test of Scripture, reason, and common sense, it will be time enough for us to enter upon its defense.

The **WITNESS** seeks also to nail the ground on which he impeached Wesleyanism as being **PUPISH** on essential doctrines.

He does by no means, however, withdraw the accusation itself. "We are sorry," he says, "we cannot, from any thing we have

yet seen retract one syllable, and that be

plainly and distinctly

and honorably, test his accusation by an appeal to Wesleyan Standard, and prove

that Wesleyanism on some non-essen-

ential doctrinal points is opposed to *Catholic*,

which is not questionable, but that on es-

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Let us renew our efforts for the illumination and salvation of the world. A vast amount of darkness is yet to be rolled back from the face of the earth—multitudes of sinners to be converted—young and weak Christians to be instructed, and urged to go on to perfection. There is no time for spiritual repose—the energies of the Church and the world are great and pressing. O for a deep and universal feeling of responsibility in the Church, for the universal spread of the Gospel, and the conversion of the world! May the recruits which we have received enter into all the sympathies and labours of the Church, and be found efficient auxiliaries in our spiritual army.—*Advocate & Journal*.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The arrival of the Falcon on Tuesday morning, from St. John's, Newfoundland, furnishes us with papers to the 25th ult. From these we gather the following information:

The St. John's papers mention the arrival of large quantities of Agricultural produce from Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, and congratulate themselves on being able to lay in a cheap supply for the ensuing winter.—The want of a Town Hall is being severely felt in St. John's, and propositions have been made to provide a suitable building.—The Edifice in which the Legislative bodies, are to meet does not seem to give satisfaction. It has cost the Island £15,000 for building, and £3,000 for furniture, and after all is spoken of as a poor affair.—A weaver has been imported from this province, who is to commence operations forthwith.—It has been estimated that the sum of £71,000 is annually lost on the products of the Fishery, by a corrupt system of banking; and the merits of the system pursued by the Banks in St. John's, is being discussed by the newspapers.—The debt of Newfoundland is now upwards of £100,000.—Considerable numbers of vessels were arriving from the continent of Europe, and altogether, the fish trade is pretty brisk.—The Ladies connected with the Congregational Church in Saint Johns, have presented their pastor, Rev. G. Scholfield, with a handsome silk gown.—Fears had been entertained for the appearance of the Cholera—two vessels having arrived from Hamburg, on board of which some of the crew had died on the passage. To quiet those alarms, the vessels had been ordered into quarantine—although one of them was more than half unloaded!—A man named Pat Scanlon, only a few days arrived from the Labrador Fishery, was drowned at Saint Johns, 17th ult.—A Mr. Humphrey was about to enlighten the good people of St. John's, on the mysterious workings of the Electric Telegraph—Newfoundland is estimated, produces annually \$80,000 gold, 4,000 tons of Coal Oil, 6,000 tons of Seal Skins, and 500,000 Seal Skins.—The Wesleyan Anniversary Meeting, at Harbour Grace, was held on the evening of the 21st ult.—An improved School is about to be opened, by a competent master, at Harbour Grace.—Our customs offices in Newfoundland are turning their attention to the valuable Fisheries of that Island.—From the *Chronicle* of Thursday.

Three children of Christopher Hawkins, of little Ames Cove, nine miles from Bonavista, were burnt to death, in the absence of their parents.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—We are informed that the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum have appointed Dr. WADDELL, of Nova Scotia, Superintendent Physician, who is to take charge of the Institution on the 1st of January next. In the mean time Dr. W. will visit the Institutions for the Insane in Massachusetts, for the purpose of collecting information.

We have been furnished by the Board with the testimonials laid before them by Dr. W., which we have much pleasure in publishing, as they are calculated to produce the most favourable impression on the mind of the Provincial public. The Commissioners in making their selection may certainly be acquitted of any charge of partiality, or personal feeling—and we confidently expect that, the new Superintendent will fully justify the selection of the Board. It occurs to us that as Dr. W. possesses to such an extent the confidence of the Medical Faculty in the sister Province of Nova Scotia, we may reasonably expect that our Asylum will intercept the Insane, who otherwise would be sent to Boston, and who can contribute to the support of our Institution.—St. John Cour.

CANADA.

The Toronto *Examiner* of the 11th inst., says, that for the last six weeks, 10,000 bushels of wheat

and flour have been shipped through the Attorney General, addressing the Clergy, daily for shipment at the wharves in

Montreal—The Bishop of Quebec, Dr. G. P. L. D. President of the Bank of Canada, and his trustees, spoke in private, as follows:—There is every reason to believe that the world—The governments—The energies of the Church and the world are great and pressing. O for a deep and universal feeling of responsibility in the Church, for the universal spread of the Gospel, and the conversion of the world! May the recruits which we have received enter into all the sympathies and labours of the Church, and be found efficient auxiliaries in our spiritual army.—*Advocate & Journal*.

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After a careful investigation, which terminated at 6 p.m., the jury were unanimous in rendering a verdict of wilful murder against Lécole, who was committed, on the Coroner's warrant, for trial at the criminal term in February, ensuing. During the inquest an intense excitement prevailed, an immense conourse of inhabitants having commenced from all the adjoining parishes—*Montreal Gazette*. We regret to learn that Sir Allan MacNab is dangerously ill at Toronto.—B.

UNITED STATES.

MURDER ON THE GOVERNMENT STEAMER GERMANIA.—The Norfolk Herald publishes an account of a meeting, which occurred last Sunday night on board the U. S. ship Germania, lying at Liverpool. The trouble originated in some of the crew, who, it is believed, had been drinking. One of them attempted to stab another, but failed, and was compelled by his fellows to leave the ship at the owners' expense, which stuck the U. S. steamer.

The crew were unable to quench their thirst, and, obeyed the order, when boats were sent to the ship Pennsylvania for assistance, and the mutiny quelled. The mutineers were confined in iron cages.

Real property in the city and County of New York, has increased in value, since 1812, sixteen millions of dollars. It was estimated at \$2,296,637 in 1812, and \$3,603,637 in 1842.

NIGHT BORGESSES.—We learn that the following were the losses of the late Henry Travers, Esq., of this City, owing to the American Board of Foreign Missions, and to the Home Missionary Society, £200 to the American Bible Society, £200 to the Tract Society, £200 to the Society's Friend Society, £200 to the poor of the First Congregational Society of New Haven, £100 to the colored people in all to about £1,000. These losses are noble both in their amount and in their objects.—*New-Haven Courier*.

DOMESTIC.

INTERESTING SCENE IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS.—On Monday last, the 21 December, inst., on the Judges taking their seats, the Barristers simultaneously rose, when the Honourable

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ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS, not inconsistent with the principles of our Paper, inserted on the following terms. A square or under, first insertion, \$1.50; and each continuance is. Larger advertisements in proportion. Auction sales on the usual terms. Every advertisement inserted on moderate terms—the price to be fixed according to their size and frequency of insertion.

As this paper will circulate extensively through all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in Prince Edward Island, it will form a desirable medium of advertising.

Advertisements not limited will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company.

Registered and empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 & 8 Vict. Cap. 110.

Capital—£500,000.

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Agents and Secretaries:

JAMES and CHARLES STEWART.

EDINBURGH, HALIFAX, N. S., LONDON,
1 George St. 11 Prince Street. 4, Althoeby
(Head Office)

THE COLONIAL commenced business in 1846, and the result which has attended its operations fully bears out the anticipations of success which its founders entertained.

The Directors look forward with confidence to a very favorable result at the first Division or Province, in 1854, and PERSONS ASSURING BEFORE 25TH MAY, 1850, WILL PARTICIPATE IN THAT DIVISION TO THE EXTENT OF 5 YEARS' CLAIM.

The CAPITAL of the Company gives complete security for all its transactions, and parties dealing with the Office incur none of the risks of mutual assurance.

The RATES adopted were framed after a most careful and searching enquiry as to the value of life in North America, and the Directors are confident that they have adopted as moderate a scale as can be held compatible with safety.

Parties assured can pass between Great Britain and North America within certain limits without extra charge, and have other privileges of residence, as more particularly noticed in the Company's Prospects.

Every information can be obtained by application at the Company's Office, in Halifax, N. S., No. 11, Prince Street, or from any of the Agents.

By order of the Directors,

J. & C. J. STEWART,

Secretaries to the Halifax Board.

Agents for Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

Amherst, ROBERT B. DICKEY,

Annapolis, JAMES J. RITCHIE,

Ashfield, CHAS. F. MARRINGTON,

Bridgewater, JAMES R. SMITH,

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Liverpool, JOHN H. FREEMAN,

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Pictou, JAMES CRIGGTON,

Shelburne, CORNELIUS WHITE,

Sydney, C. B., CHAR. E. LEONARD, JUNR.

Toronto, ADAM G. ARCHIBALD,

Windsor, P. M. CUNNINGHAM,

Yarmouth, HENRY A. GRANHAM.

December 1.

EARTHENWARE,
GLASSWARE.

THE Subscribers have opened an extensive assortment of New Goods, comprising Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Stoneware, Butter Crocks, Clowns, Crucifix Stands, Salts, Tumblers, Lamp & Gas SHADES, Candlesticks, &c., &c.

Country dealers will find it to their advantage to inspect our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

CLEVERDON & CO.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 24.

Gins.

September 1.

A CARD.

MISS SMITH begs leave respectfully to inform her friends and the public that she has removed her Book and Stationery Establishment, to the Shop (No. 188) lately occupied by Mr. COOPER, Granville Street, opposite the south of Mr. COOPER'S Drug-Store and invites attention to her present Stock, which she will sell at reduced prices.

September 15.

Wesleyan Day School.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally that the above School has been for some time in operation, and is still open for the reception of the youth of both sexes. The course of instruction embraces the following branches:

Primary Department.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography.

Higher Department.

Ancient and Modern History, Ancient & Modern Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra.

Mathematical and Classical Departments.

Euclid, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, LATIN, FRENCH, LOGIC, and Rhetoric.

School Room adjoining the Argyle St. Chapel.

Hours of attendance from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A distinct Class for the tuition of young Ladies in the French Language would be opened should a sufficient number of Pupils offer.

Terms of the different Classes made known on application at the school Room, or at the Subscribers' residence, No. 30 Brunswick Street.

July 14th. W. ALEXANDER S. REID.

VOCAL MUSIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends to open the following

Vocal Music Classes,

as soon as arrangements can be made for their commencement—viz:

AN ELEMENTARY CLASS,

for instruction in the rudiments of Vocal Music

AN ADVANCED CLASS,

for the practice of popular Psalm Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

A SECULAR MUSIC CLASS,

for instruction in National and other popular Music, arranged as Trios, Quartettes, Choruses, &c.

Terms made known on application at the office of Mr. Wm. Cunnabell.

Oct. 6. J. S. CUNNABELL.

COFFRAY & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

50 Pairs Retailing MOLASSES.

25 Cents Superior Congo TEA.

150 Cds Assorted CORDAGE & BOLT ROPE,

20 cwt. OAKUM—NETS of all sizes,

150 bbls CANVASS, No. 1 to 6,

Duck & Osnaburg, 100 boxes GLASS, 100 boxes Soap, best White Lead and Red PAINT, CORKS,

STEEL NAILS. NOV. 15, 1851.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE on hand the lowest wares in Market

prices sugar, Toss, Tobacco, etc. Cutlery,

Tea, Rum, Spirits of Turnpike, etc., Oiled Linen,

Satin, Muslin, Macramé, and Heating Twine,

Brunswick Black, Venetian Green, Polishing Paste

Wood and Cotton CARDS, and a great variety of other articles which he offers for sale at the lowest rates, for cash or on credit.

Shop No. 1, GRANVILLE SQUARE,

October 6, 1851.

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