

THE WESLEYAN.

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Ten Shillings per Annum (Half-Yearly in Advance.)

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1850.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.
 From London—*St. John's*, Capt. ...
 From Halifax—*St. John's*, Capt. ...
 From ...
DEPARTURES.
 For London—*St. John's*, Capt. ...
 For Halifax—*St. John's*, Capt. ...

MARRIAGES.

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POETRY.

For the Wesleyan.

WINTER.

The winter and the chilling north
 So rife with wintry's cold;
 Rude boreas mounts his icy car
 And in its chariot the skies
 The lagged sun, in gloom appears
 Upon the paleless way.
 And see! the stormy tempest hastes
 To close the wintry day.
 Then the pale moon with generous ray
 Sheds her pale light;
 As morning throws her ethereal robe
 Around the earth's night.
 Winter, I do not thy frosty way
 A healthless desert thou!
 Thy not a cold, but the trembling leaves
 From every bush and tree.
 Yea, in the cold and wintry reign
 The joyous sunbeams forth;
 And sometimes by the frozen breeze
 Smiles gaily in the north.
 The blazing fire, and cheerful group,
 In cottage, or in hall,
 The merry, or instructive book,
 Make us forget thy thrall!

And thou too, sure winter bring'st
 Some tokens of the Spring,
 The infant buds, and the first green
 "Till frost be done away."
 Thou art the dawn of a new year
 All time's first day;
 And yet, beyond thy threshold bars
 The smiling spring appears.
 Then, then, the old forest tree
 Will wave its branches high;
 And May, will bid her blessing wreath
 Upon the young and new;
 Like unto this, and this will be
 Earth's resurrection day;
 When new flowers will come a-sea,
 On changeless verdant home.
 W. J. M. D., M. S. AMERICA.

For the Wesleyan.

SEQUEL TO

When shall we three meet again?
 Faithful still, though parted long,
 Weak in frame, but undimmed;
 Since our loved words were said,
 Years, on rapid wing, have fled;
 Years of mingled joy and care,
 And we three have met again.

Met, but on our youthful brow
 Time hath set its stamp of care;
 From our eyes the lustre is fled,
 Many a chearful hope is dead,
 Yet our friends are yet the same,
 For we three have met again.

Dreary hath our youth been proved,
 Distant from the loved we loved,
 Still, in no words we meet,
 Boyhood's haunts have cheered our sight—
 And we hope, for long, to meet again,
 That we three shall meet again!

We have watched our loved ones fade,
 Forms of beauty slowly laid,
 Life with us, though death be,
 Soon shall we be called to die,
 But, where parting gives no pain,
 There may we three meet again!

M. E. H.

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

We need a better acquaintance with the thoughts and
 remainings of pure and holy men.—*St. Augustine.*

The Work of the next Half-Century.

The events of the first half of the nine-
 teenth century are woven into the tapestry
 of eternity. The shuttle of time is busy
 with the threads of destiny which will form
 the proof of the world's history for another

half-century. It is with a feeling of profound
 awe that we gaze on the outlines of the vast
 picture as Providence and prophecy unfold
 it, and meridian light falls upon it.

We spoke in our last of the period just
 elapsed as the season of preparation—the
 moral, social, civil, scientific, and religious
 concerns. The elements of mighty
 agencies have been brought into being, and
 their power has been tested—but only as the
 trial trip of the ocean steamer preparatory
 to the distant voyage. Foundations have
 been laid, and the early courses of the
 superstructure have gone up; but only far
 enough to develop the plan of the great
 Builder. The quarries have been opened,
 and the sound of the hammer is heard
 on every side; but the temple remains to be
 built, and the polished stone gathered into it,
 that the top stone may be brought forth with
 shouting of "Grace," "Grace."

The work, then, of the half century on
 which we now enter, is that of edification—
 in the literal and spiritual sense—building
 "upon the foundation of the apostles and
 prophets; Jesus Christ himself being the
 chief corner-stone; in whom all the building
 is framed together, groweth unto an holy
 temple in the Lord."

There may be those who regard their
 mission to be that of demolition; men who
 would destroy the marriage relation, to lay
 new foundations of social happiness; arouse
 the jealousies of the poor against the rich,
 to equalize wealth; or drive the ploughshare
 of reform through church and state, to reach
 some Utopian end. But they seem not to
 know, that destruction and construction are
 quite different things; and that the way of
 wisdom and of duty leads in the direction of
 positive effort on the walls of the temple,
 rather than exerting the battering-ram which
 as often strikes the gates of friend as foe.

What is to be built? The kingdom of the
 Redeemer—"not of this world"—"which is
 righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy
 Ghost"—and "endureth for ever." It is an
 invisible, spiritual kingdom. Its seat is the
 heart of man. It seeks no unjust alliance
 with temporal power. It makes no
 unmaking governments, by fashioning the
 mind and manners of the people. Where it
 reigns, freedom triumphs, and where it is
 not, despotism reigns. Around it cluster
 all that is precious in individual and social
 happiness, and in civil and religious lib-
 erty.

Who are the Builders? All who love the
 kingdom of Christ. But each in his place
 and order. All come by the post of great-
 est responsibility and efficiency to the min-
 istry of the gospel, and should ably seek
 his counsel as to the position of the walls
 they are severally to supply. It is wrong
 to usurp the prerogatives, and interfere with
 his plan, as it is for him to repress their
 zeal and diminish their efforts. Do we not
 hear their wailing on every side crying, "The
 work is too heavy for us?" and is not the
 universal cry of lamentation that they have
 no more to contribute? There are those
 indeed, like Judas the son of Simon, who ex-
 claim, "My Lord Moses, forbid them;" when
 some "Elders and Medes" prophesy in the
 camp. But all true builders, fainting under
 their burden, with Moses' reply, "Earliest
 than for my sake?—Woe! I G-d that all the
 Lord's people were prophets, and that the
 Lord would put his Spirit upon them." There
 is room, and more than room for all.
 Let each build over a saint his own place,
 in his own sphere, using such instru-
 ments as the great Master-Build-er puts in his
 reach, and the work will be saved.

What are the tools to build with? They
 are many. They are simple. They are
 tried. If they are used aright, they will
 all be found to work. A hammer, a saw,
 a chisel, a plane, a level, a square, and a
 line, are the tools of the carpenter. In the
 temple-building, the tools are the same, but
 the work is of a higher order. The tools
 are the Word of God, the Holy Spirit, and
 the love of God. The Word of God is the
 plan, the Holy Spirit is the power, and the
 love of God is the cement. The tools are
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spoiled. The brain may be employed in
 planning, the hands in executing, and the
 feet in running on errands of mercy. Add
 to this direct, personal influence, the power
 of associated effort, and the helps providen-
 tially furnished by the press; think of the
 facilities afforded by the existence of Christian
 organization, with their lines of commu-
 nication and action stretching around the
 globe; bear in mind that every railroad,
 and steam-boat, and ocean steamer, and tele-
 graph, and printing-press is embraced in
 the inventory of instruments for building up
 the kingdom of Christ, and may be made to
 contribute to the extension of Christian
 knowledge; and will you not say, "All
 these tools shall be vigorously employed in
 the work which is most worthy of my toils
 and sacrifices. I will use them all as op-
 portunity presents; and I will bestow my
 money freely to employ them where I cannot
 go to build the walls of the spiritual
 temple?"

With what spirit should the work be done?

It should be peaceful. The sound of the
 hammer and the axe should no longer be
 drowned by the clashing of the swords of
 fratricidal controversy. The rising wall should
 not be thrown down by one set of work-
 men, because laid with a trowel of different
 form from their own. Ephraim should not
 vex Judah, nor Judah, Ephraim. All
 should not rush to the same spot to build,
 because it is easier work, but should emu-
 late each other in seeking the posts of dan-
 ger and difficulty. It should be with an ear-
 nest spirit that the work advances. Every
 body else is earnest, and Christians are ear-
 nest in other matters; why not in this? It
 should be done with an enterprising spirit.
 Worldly schemes are prosecuted on a tremen-
 dous scale now-a-days. The world will
 soon be girdled with railroads and steamers.
 Commerce will compass the earth for gain.
 Shall the spiritual edifice for which the
 world is kept in being, and for which all
 worldly enterprises are the mere scaffolding,
 linger or waste? Or shall not this gen-
 eration mark the period of the completed
 work of the church, in the establishment of
 the kingdom of the Son of man?

The hand that writes and the eye that
 reads this paragraph, will cease their office
 before another half century shall have elap-
 sed. O that the Spirit of the Most High
 be poured out on the ministry, the churches,
 and the institutions of benevolence, so that
 the work of the generation might be done
 within the generation, and the kingdom of
 God established over all the earth.—*American Messenger.*

The Blessings of Religion.

"Religion is what treasure would
 Resides in that heavenly world."

To the Christian, the religion of the
 Saviour is a living fountain—a perpetual spring
 of the purest comfort. It yields the highest
 and sweetest enjoyment on earth, by saving
 us from the love and dominion of sin, while
 it inspires with the hope of an inheritance
 incorruptible and undimmed, and that fadeth
 not away. Life, without the religion, is a
 world without light, a death-like slumber—a
 "flightful dream." Where, in adversity, can
 we flee, but to the religion of Christ? When
 afflictions pour in upon us like a flood—
 when grief corrodes the breast—when cares
 perplex the mind, and disappointments blight
 our fondest earthly hopes, then it is that we
 can realize its value. It will dispel the dark-
 ness of affliction, and spread an ocean of joy and
 delight over all the scenes of human ex-
 istence. We can drink of the pureness of
 the fountain, and be refreshed by the living
 water, and be made to love and desire the
 pureness of heaven. With what emotions
 should we adore and adore should our lessons
 be learned, and our hearts be made to
 love and desire the pureness of heaven. With
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 and adore should our lessons be learned, and
 our hearts be made to love and desire the
 pureness of heaven.

redeeming, joy-inspiring truths? Yes. Let
 it be our highest ambition to recommend this
 religion, both by precept and by example, to
 all within the sphere of our influence. And
 may we say, in the language of the poet:

"I'll lift my hands, I'll raise my voice,
 While I have breath to praise my King;
 This work shall make my heart rejoice,
 And fill the remnant of my days."

A Striking Anecdote.

A cavalier once asked Dr. Nettleton,
 "How came I by my wicked heart?"
 "That," he replied, "is a question which
 does not concern you so much as another,
 namely,—How you shall be saved? You
 have a wicked heart, which is a very
 filthy unfit for the kingdom of God; and
 you must have a new heart, which cannot
 be saved; and the question which now most
 deeply concerns you is, how you shall ob-
 tain it?"

"But," said the man, "I wish you to tell
 me how I came by my wicked heart?"
 "I shall not," replied Dr. Nettleton, "do
 that at present; for if I could do it to your
 entire satisfaction, it would not in the least
 help you towards obtaining a new heart.
 The great thing for which I am solicitous
 is, that you should become a new creature,
 and be prepared for heaven."

As the man manifested no disposition to
 hear anything on that subject, but still pre-
 sisted the question how he came by his wicked
 heart, Dr. Nettleton told him that his condi-
 tion resembled that of a man who is drown-
 ing, while his friends are attempting to save
 his life. As he rises to the surface of the
 water, he exclaims, "How came I here?"
 "That question," says one of his friends,
 "does not concern you now. Talk hold of
 this rope."

"I shall not," replied Dr. Nettleton, "do
 that at present; for if I could do it to your
 entire satisfaction, it would not in the least
 help you towards obtaining a new heart.
 The great thing for which I am solicitous
 is, that you should become a new creature,
 and be prepared for heaven."

Heart Searching.

"Inquire well what is thy hope, what
 thy heart's truest turns to, and cleaves to,
 to comfort itself in any distress; yea, in the
 times of the greatest ease, what are thy
 thoughts most biased and turned to with
 intensest and deepest delight? Canst thou
 say it is to God?—that thy heart hath got
 that retreat, and is inured to that,—is fre-
 quently there throughout the day—turns by
 and passes over husband, or wife, or chil-
 dren, or riches, or delight, or anything that
 would stand in thy way, and stays not till
 it be out of Him;—and there rejoices in His
 love, sits down under His shadow, content
 and happy that others should share and rule
 the world as they please; that thou dost not
 envy them, with all their gay hopes and gay
 prospects; yea, possibly, scarce at any time,
 dost that sensible presence of God and shin-
 ing of His char-d covered love upon thee,
 yet still He is thy hope, thou art at a point
 with all the world, hast given up all to wait
 on Him, and hope for Him, dost account thy-
 self richer in thy simple hope than the rich-
 est man on earth in his possessions? Then
 art thou truly so; for the hope of God is
 heaven begun, and heaven complete is the
 possessing of Him."—*Archbishop Leighton.*

CHOICE SAYINGS.

Every hour is worth at least a good
 deed, a good wish, a good endeavour—
 for we cannot expect that God will mind these
 specious, which they do not mind themselves;
 for that He will open his ears to those who
 are not serious before Him, and with Him.
 Heaven is won of't upon earth.—To all
 your actions remember that God sees you;
 and in all His actions endeavour to see Him;
 that will make you fear Him; that will make
 you love Him.

ored spiritual advice and consolation; in re-
turning health he gladly continued his friendly
advice; admiration on her part gradually deep-
ened into a softer feeling; and although a vast
disparity both of age and outward circum-
stances seemed to forbid a union; the near fifty-
one; he the victim of poverty, persecu-
tion, and bodily sufferings; she lovely, accom-
plished, surrounded by the elegancies of life and
the smiles of the world, yet it actually took place.
It is said, that Margaret first felt, or first betray-
ed, an affection which has inseparably grown out
of the communications of lofty minds of kindred
and companionship in works of mercy,
as angels love to join in.

A writer in the Edinburgh Review, gives the
following sketch of her life:

"Tamed, gentle, and reserved, and nursed
in the luxuries of her age, her heart was the
sede of affections so intense, and of a fortitude
enduring, that her meek spirit, impatient of
the selfish will, progressively acquired all the
traits of benevolence, and seemed at length
capable of one selfish fear. In prison, in sick-
ness, in evil report, in every form of danger and
trouble, she was still with unabated cheerfulness,
at the side of him to whom she had pledged
her conjugal faith, prompting him to the dis-
charge of every duty, calming the asperities of
his temper, his associate in unnumbered acts of
philanthropy, embellishing his humble home by
his little arts with which a cultivated mind im-
parts its own gracefulness to the meanest de-
corative place, and during the nineteen years of their
union, joining in one unbroken strain of filial
affiance to the divine mercy, and of grateful ad-
oration to the divine goodness. Her tastes and
habits had been moulded into a conformity to
his. He celebrates the catholic charity to the
opponents of their religious opinions, and her in-
flexible adherence to her own; her high esteem
of the active and passive virtues of a Christian
life as contrasted with a barren orthodoxy; her
solle disinterestedness, her skill in casuistry, her
love of music, and her medicinal arts. Their
union afforded to her the daily delight of sup-
porting in his gigantic labours and of soothing in
his unremitted cares, a husband who repaid her
enderness with unceasing love and gratitude.
To him a friend whose presence was tranquility,
who tempered by her milder wisdom, and graced
by her superior elegance, and exalted by her
ever confiding piety, whatever was austere, or
sordid, or distrustful in his rugged character.

And the whole story stands out to observation,
like a green spot in the weary wastes of profes-
sional life—a beautiful bay, sheltered from the
storm and tempest. It reaches the nobleness of
woman's character, and points out her true ve-
nation.

Habits of Obedience.

Train your infant even to habits of obedience
—for in early childhood it is more a habit than
a virtue—and I would now speak of it as such.
An infant will naturally attempt to seize hold of
anything that attracts its notice, and it must be
taught to yield up what would be injurious;
even an infant must learn obedience. In order
to facilitate the acquisition, never allow anything
to be taken from it without immediately sup-
plying its place with some other attractive
object; but as prevention is better than cure, you
must avoid placing within its reach anything
that it ought not to have. When you are ob-
liged to compel it to resign anything, a kind, yet
determined expression of countenance, and a
gentle, yet firm, tone of voice should be used;
it is not well in such cases to coax.
We should never thwart an infant unnecessarily,
but when it must be opposed, it should be
done effectually; it ought never to come off
victorious, as its obstinacy will be strengthened
by conquest. Try to make compliance with
your wishes pleasant to its feelings, by often
requiring it to do what you know will give it
pleasure; as much as possible avoid commanding
what is disagreeable, and gently lead and
assist your infant to obey.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Original Matter is particularly requested for this Paper
such as, Local Intelligence—Biographies—Notices of the
cause, Revivals, and remarkable Conversations—Articles
on education, Temperance, Literature, Science, and
Religion—Illustrations of Providence—Sketches of Inter-
esting Characters—Interesting Anecdotes—Description of
natural scenery—Puzzles in the prominent features of
Methodism, &c. &c.

Articles, as a general rule, should be short and pithy;—
an impartial variety in their number is the secret of our
paper's popularity and usefulness.

Charlottetown Circuit.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan.
REVEREND DEAR SIR:—You were pleased
some time ago, to insert in your valuable Journal,
the magnificent addresses which were taken
for the necessary enlargement of the Vestry
of our spacious Church in this town. I have now
the pleasure to inform you, that those measures
have been carried out, by the liberality of our
friends, so that instead of a small, ill-ventilated

and obscure vestry, we have a commodious and
airy "Worship Chamber," with two rooms
above, and a large hall, and a fine organ, and
was hoped that on our first opening, a great
number of our parishioners would be present,
and would have been glad to see the new
temple of praise. Our friends, however, as
soon as they were informed of the opening,
were so much engaged in their respective
duties, that they were unable to attend,
and it was perhaps the saddest day that
defended, to be read at perhaps in the evening
of Spring.

A conference of prayer was held in our Chapel
on the evening of New Year's day, which
was styled a "Union Prayer Meeting." This
was conducted by an arrangement in the local
papers, which was read by the Rev. Mr. Man-
nair, (Church of Scotland), Rev. Mr. Rand,
(Baptist), Captain Ordlebar, R. N. (Church of
England), and the Superintendent of the Circuit.
The attendance was very numerous, the
body of the Chapel was crowded, many were
obliged to go to the gallery, which had to be
lighted after the service had commenced. The
services of the evening were chiefly devotional,
and were conducted by Ministers, who alter-
nately read appropriate portions of the Word of
God, and engaged in Prayer; the Hymns
throughout being announced by the writer.
In addition, Lieut. Hancock, R. N., read extracts
from an address on Christian Union, by Dr. Ham-
ilton. A fine feeling of unanimity pervaded
the large assembly, which comprised the truly
pious, intelligent, and catholic-minded of the dif-
ferent congregations in the town. The devo-
tions were attended with power and motion.—
All felt it was good to be there. This is the
first meeting of the kind which has been held
here. Many are of opinion that the occasional
repetition of such a service would greatly tend
to revive the holy, peaceful, and benevolent
influence of genuine Christianity.

The juvenile offering to Wesleyan Missions,
which for the present season, has just been com-
pleted, amounts with the proceeds of the Sun-
day School Missionary Box, to the goodly sum
of £11 18s. 14d., which is £3 more than the
amount derived from the same sources last year.
The increase will be still greater, as the pro-
ceeds of the next two months' collections in
the Sunday School will have to be added to the
sum now given, in order to arrive at the aggregate
for the year. This is justly regarded as an
unmistakable indication of the growing inter-
est of the youth and their parents, in that noble
institution, the Methodist Missionary Society.
The collections at our Circuit Missionary
Anniversary, and the subscriptions of our gener-
ous friends will follow in due time. There is
not the least reason to doubt, but this Circuit
will retain its honorable position among the
Circuits of the District, and will sustain its wide-
ly known character of enlightened liberality, to
the great and urgent interests of the Wesley-
an Missionary Society.

Our religious services in Charlotte Town are
often solemn, attractive, and profitable in a
high degree. They are all well attended, and
several persons have lately joined the Society.
We have satisfaction, peace, and concord. The
Sunday School is prospering under the judicious
superintendency of Messrs. Jay Moore and
J. Passmore. Several prayer meetings are weekly
held in different parts of the town. The local
Preachers gladly render all the assistance
in their power, both in the town and country.
Thus by the grace of God our Church enjoys
and manifests the lovely scene described in Pa-
salms, "Behold, how good and how pleasant it
is for brethren to dwell together in unity! It
is like the precious ointment upon the head,
that ran down upon the beard, even Aaron's
beard; that went down to the skirts of his gar-
ments: As the dew of Hermon, and as the dew
that descended upon the mountains of Zion; for
there the Lord commanded the blessing, even
life for evermore."

I am yours,
Truly and affectionately,
E. BOTTERELL.
Charlottetown, P. E. I. Jan. 9, 1850.

Extracts from Correspondence.

Letters on business received, contain brief
notices of interesting particulars which with
pleasure we lay before our readers.

Decr. 15th. The Rev. M. ALLAN, of Hope-
well, N. B., writes:—The list of those who
were brought to God in this circuit the last
year, in all one hundred, are walking in the
fear of God and in the comforts of the Holy
Ghost. In one part of the Circuit a school
work has been pursued for some time at the same
place. Several young men have been converted
from the error of the law, and have presented
themselves for baptism, not having been bap-
tized in infancy. We are looking for a greater
outpouring of the Holy Spirit in our congrega-
tions. The Wesleyan in his private life is
pleased and delighted.

January 1st. The Rev. R. R. R. writes:—
John N. R. says:—We had an excellent
Watch Night. Our Centenary Chapel was
well filled. Many were standing. We had
several prayers, two sermons, and an exhortation,
the last by myself in winding up the services of

the year. The Church will be glad to hear
of you. Truly we wish in the time of our
travelling, to see you, and to hear of you,
and to see you in the time of our Sabbath
schools, and to see you in the time of our
prayer meetings, and to see you in the time
of our conferences, and to see you in the time
of our annual meetings, and to see you in the
time of our general assemblies, and to see you
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POETRY.

For the Wesleyan.

LINES

Suggested by an engraving, representing the Rev. John Wesley's Death-bed.

"THE BEST OF ALL IS, GOD IS WITH US."

That thrilling scene, oh it must touch, The coldest, sternest hearts, For hallowed is the solemn hour, When such a man departs, And sacred be the very name, Of all who tread like him Unweariedly the narrow path, A path of life to win.

His dying hour, it wakes the fount Of feeling in my soul, And bids my drooping spirit seek To win the heavenly goal. For like a beacon star of light, To guide the pilgrim on, "Our God is with us," blesses us In this his farewell tone.

It is indeed "the best of all," Our hope, our joy in life, And when the parting hour must come "I will calm its last deep strife, Oh what is there on all the earth, Of glorious, good, or great, Can win the pure, and rapturous joys That on such death-beds wait?

The hand that's weak, and powerless here, Full soon may wake the strains That mortal ear hath never heard Their theme "Jehovah reigns." The eye that's dim to earthly scenes When earthly bands are riv'n, May win the spirit's glory-vision With the saint's rest in heav'n.

God bless the Wesleyans on the earth, And speed them on their way, That they may greet that sainted one In realms of endless day, That his, whose name they proudly bear, May be a glorious crown, With myriad stars of joy be gemmed, To cast before the throne!

Baltimore, U. S. Onia.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

1. Died on the 2nd inst., Nelson, son of Mr. Saml. Raymond, of Milton, Yarmouth, aged 21 years. In the eleventh hour he sought and found mercy to cover all his sins. During the last few weeks of his mortal career he warned all those who came to see him against putting off the momentous concerns of their souls, salvation to a late period as he had done. The occasion was improved on Sabbath forenoon, 6th instant, at the Milton Chapel to an overwhelming congregation, who listened with almost breathless attention to the solemn and impressive discourse, founded on Amos iv. 12. "Prepare to meet thy God." And our prayer is that the impressions there made upon the minds of the people may be lasting.

2. Died at Yarmouth, Dec 17th, 1849, Sarah Bruce, aged 69 years. She had been a consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society for upwards of twenty years, and was one of the first fruits of the hard toil of Methodism in Yarmouth. Amidst much opposition, and violent persecution, to which all who dared to call themselves by a name every where spoken against were subject, she held on her way. Her affliction was very protracted, being subject to great debility for several years. About six months ago she lost by death a very pious and amiable daughter, who was also a member of the Methodist Society. She went off with a small company of young people on an excursion of innocent pleasure, and was brought home a few hours after a corpse. From this severe stroke of domestic bereavement, the mother never fully recovered. I visited her a few days before her death, and her mind seemed to be dwelling much upon the painful circumstance. The last words she said to me the evening before she died, were, "I am waiting the Lord's pleasure, a poor unworthy sinner as I am." Since her death a Public Prayer Meeting has been held every week in the room where she spent many wearisome days and nights, and from which her happy spirit winged its way to "the Paradise of God."

"Give glory to Jesus our Head, With all that encompasses his throne, A widow, a widow indeed, A mother in Israel is gone! The winter of trouble is past; The storms of affliction are o'er; Her struggle is ended at last, And sorrow and death are no more.

The soul hath overtaken her mate, And caught him again in the sky; Advanced to her happy estate, And pleasures that never shall die."

R. W.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and, unless they contain the names of new subscribers, or remittances, free of postage; and extract us in conference, with their proper names and address. The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents—Claims for the privilege of modifying or rejecting articles offered for publication—and cannot pledge himself to return those not accepted. 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, Halifax, N. S. The Wesleyan is published weekly, on Saturday Morning—Terms: Ten Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage—half yearly in advance—Single Copies three pence each. The Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Districts are our Agents, who will receive orders and make remittances.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, January 19, 1850.

HOME MISSIONS.

We wish that some well-digested, practical, and efficient plan were adopted by the District Meetings of the Lower Provinces for a systematic and general supply of the ministrations of the Gospel to destitute localities. We cannot but think, that, as Wesleyans, we have hitherto allowed ourselves to be too much shut up to Circuit work; whilst we have been overlooking the wants of places not as yet favoured with our regular Ministry,—though the Macedonian cry—"Come over and help us"—has been for years sounding loudly in our ears, and in pathetic tones appealing to our christian sympathy. The Wesleyan Church is eminently missionary in her character and operations; and, at the present day, circumstances are imperatively calling on all her members,—ministerial and lay,—to imbibe, and practically to exemplify, more—first of the mind of CHURCH, her great Head—and then, of the apostolic spirit of JOHN WESLEY, her subordinate Founder, who, impelled by "boundless charity divine" and by quenchless zeal, contemplated, as he could be satisfied with, nothing less than the salvation of the world. Either men of God should be sent forth on the special mission of carrying the bread of life to those who are perishing for want of it,—whose great object should be to pervade neglected portions of the country, breaking up new ground, sowing the precious seed of the kingdom with a liberal hand beside all waters, and so preparing the way for the introduction and establishment of our more permanent means; or, some scheme should be devised by which the Ministers having charge of particular Societies should be free to occupy two or three months annually in the work of Evangelists. The latter mode of procedure would necessarily involve some sacrifice on long established societies and congregations; but the great end to be accomplished, and the blessed results which, doubtless, by God's blessing, would follow, should more than reconcile them to the endurance of the temporary inconvenience which they would sustain. Were the former mode of operation deemed more prudent and likely to be more useful, then, a special Home Missionary Fund should be created to meet the necessary and unavoidable expenditure, and which might be raised by annual collections made in all our congregations, and by yearly or quarterly donations and subscriptions solicited and received from our wealthier friends, and from others, who might feel it both a duty and a privilege to contribute, according to their ability, to the sustentation of a work at once so truly christian and benevolent.

The age has claims on the consecrated talents, energies, and means of Wesleyan Methodists, which they must meet in some adequate manner, or lie under criminality corresponding to the neglect of obvious duty. Than our own,—no system of christian doctrine when preached in simplicity and power—no system of church-organization when brought into efficient operation—no means of grace when thoroughly established and faithfully maintained in reliance on the aid of the Spirit and the blessing of the Head of the Church,—are better adapted to meet the necessities of our fellow men wherever may be the bounds of their habitation, or to lead to general and extensive spiritual good, or to make men holy and happy, and qualify them for the right discharge of the duties of this life and prepare them for the glory and felicity of the future. With these convictions inwrought into the mind, Wesleyan Methodists should be true to their principles, faithful to their trust.—Regarding the salvation of souls as an object paramount to all others,—as an object of such importance, as already to have wondrously moved the heart of the God-head, and for its securement, to have led Christ, the God-man, to endure the sufferings and death of the Cross, they should, in the loving and self-sacrificing spirit of their Lord and Master, tax their means to the utmost to disperse the savour of Jesu's Name, and recover wandering, perishing men to the favour and fold of God.

The Wesleyan Methodists in these Provinces have for many years contributed nobly to the support of the Parent Missionary Society, as the annual Reports abundantly testify. That charity should continue. We deprecate any diminution of it—any withdrawal of contributions in whole or in part from the Foreign Mission Fund. But superadded to that charity which contributes generously to the evangelization of the strictly Heathen, should be another,—the provision of means to supply the Ministry of the Word of God and the means of grace to those of our own population who are like sheep going astray without the watchful care of faithful shepherds, and who, to a certain extent, may say with the Psalmist, "No man careth for my soul." Nor are we willing to believe, if in the wisdom and prudence of the collective Pastorate, and official members, of the two Districts, a plan should be adopted in accordance with the principles we have advocated and for the objects we have stated, that, when the benevolent appeal is made to the Methodist people for their practical concurrence, they will withhold the good which it is in their power to do; but our confident expectation is, that in this, as well as in other instances, they will exemplify, by cheerful and enlarged liberality, the constraining influence of that truly divine principle, "freely ye have received" of the Lord, "freely give" to his cause.

CHARLOTTETOWN CIRCUIT.

The communication from the Superintendent of the Charlottetown Circuit, which appears on a previous page, will be read with interest. The members of our Church, with their devoted Pastor, and the friends and supporters of Wesleyan Methodism generally, on that old and important Station, are deserving of well merited commendation for the zeal and spirit they have manifested in providing such ample accommodation for week-day worship. Their reward, we trust, will be realized in the reception of richer and more abundant effusions of the Divine Spirit, and in a greater extension of the work of God in their midst. We notice also with

pleasure the increase in the amount of the Juvenile Offering, and the efficient state of the Sabbath Schools. Indeed the state of the general work of God in Charlottetown is such as to call forth devout thanksgivings to the Head of the Church for past and present blessings, and to excite the most lively hope and confidence in reference to the future. The "Union Prayer Meeting" must have been a delightful and profitable season. In these eventful days, how necessary is it for "all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity," though denominationally distinguished, to exemplify that love by loving one another, and fraternizing, in the spirit of true catholicism, in the public worship of their one Heavenly Father, through the "one Mediator," and under the gracious influence of the one Sanctifier! On such a scene of evangelical union angels gaze with admiration, whilst Christ fulfils his promise to his followers thus assembled in his Name—"I am in the midst." "Let brotherly love continue"—and increase.

A WORD OR TWO TO OUR MINISTERS.

One of our respected Correspondents writes—"I wish you had more Local Intelligence—this is particularly interesting to our people." In this sentiment we heartily concur. But how is this local intelligence to be obtained? Evidently not by the sole labour of the Editor, however desirous he may be to please his readers to their edification; but by the zealous co-operation of our ministerial brethren, who are supposed to be as interested in the prosperity of the Wesleyan as we can possibly be. Whilst some of our brethren have been laudably unremitting in their efforts to furnish intelligence of a local character—for which they have our warmest thanks—others, we regret to say, have scarcely favoured us with any original contributions. Had all been thus quiescent in their literary support, it may at once be seen, that the past number of our Journal would have been deprived of much of that interest which they have evidently possessed; and should this want of general co-operation be continued, then, our future numbers will be divested of an interest which they might otherwise have. Now we seriously press this subject on the attention of all concerned. We have upwards of fifty ministers in the Districts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia alone; each of whom, without any great tax upon his time, might furnish us at least with one communication on local affairs every three months, which, if carried out, would keep us well supplied with original matter on interesting topics. We have always at hand an abundance of choice selected articles. The deficiency is not felt in this department of our Journal. What we require is, a good supply of original communications. Will all our brethren co-operate? Will they esteem it a part of their duty thus to support a denominational paper? Or will any of them be content to allow it to get on as it can without any contributory aid from them? We are far from wishing even to seem to dictate the course others should pursue; but we may remind our brethren, that no one, but one situated as we are, knows the anxiety and toil connected with furnishing a weekly sheet of good, profitable, and interesting reading matter for a large number of subscribers.—That a paper, like the Wesleyan, has been long required as a subsidiary instrumentality in the prosecution of our general work is universally acknowledged; and that the Wesleyan, as it is, has been productive of some good we have received many gratifying testimonials. A correspondent just

writes—"I have the pleasure of the great acceptability and of the Wesleyan. It is what we, a have long needed, and I can assure it will be well sustained." The far considerations should strengthen our present appeal, so as henceforth another altogether unexcused course we must—and will—do, can, whether adequately support our efforts by those, to whom we have a just claim to look for vivacity. But as we have commenced half-year of our existence as Journalist, we feel a compulsion to give continued satisfaction to our patrons. We have the contributions from some of our Newfoundland, which we shall receive.

We cordially invite the co-operation of our literary friends in disseminating useful knowledge, their attention to our note on "Correspondence" for subjects, well-written articles of kindred ones, will find a welcome.

PARLIAMENTARY DO.

We commence to-day in giving of Parliamentary intelligence a right to say, that, as we neutrality on the subject of partial as far as possible, guarding on this delicate ground, reports of parliamentary sayings. Yet subjects may arise of a religious educational and other rests of the Province on which duty may require us to offer opinion. Should such cases will be treated by us irrespective considerations. In the strictness we shall not mingle; but that affects the vital interests since we have a solemn duty.

A GRIEVANCE.

A very serious evil exists which ought to receive the attention of the proper authorities; the practice of Truckmen and others driving their wares and others driving their wares, and the great limbs and lives of Her subjects. Such a wrong, not believe, is not tolerated in a British America, and it is arrested here. We have but few escapes, and of injuries the winter from this cause ought not to be allowed to run their horses through others should not be permitted to trot. We hope the public notice, until the evil be removed.

Grand Wesleyan Sabbath.

The Rev. Mr. Jost, assistant and Teachers of the Grand Wesleyan Sabbath School, having previously notified for the above Festival on Thursday evening—the singing upwards of seventy, many Chapel that had already having presented their contributions of collections in the shape of articles in the character of the teachers—they occasion to the large and beautiful house belonging to Mr. F. been beautifully decorated the occasion. When they in proper order, they con-

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer Canada, after a boisterous voyage of 144 days, arrived at this port on Sabbath morning last, bringing 112 passengers. We give our usual summary of British and Foreign News, chiefly selected from the Journal of Monday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No change of moment had taken place in trade. The sudden closing of the northern ports of Europe by severe cold, had caused a small improvement in Grain Market. Money continued plenty.

LONDON, TIMBER MARKET.—Since the 1st February the supplies to this port of North American Colonial Wood have been brought in 205 vessels, viz, 144 from Quebec, 100 from St. John, N. B., and 142 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 220,785; during same time last year there arrived 204 vessels the tonnage being 193,950. The average amount for the like time in the four years previous to this has been 203,233 tons.

BIRCH: Parabro' has been sold at 15d per foot; Pictou 13d to 14d per foot; Prince Edward Island at 15 1-4d per foot. A parcel of St. John's, offered by auction brought 163-4d per foot. PINE and SPRUCE PLANKS; St. John and St. Andrew's Spruce have been sold at from £7 10 to £8 per standard; Ribbucto at 7 1/2s per standard, Pictou, Wallace and Halifax at 7 1/2 per standard, and Shipagan Pine at 7 1/2s 6d per standard. By auction yesterday a well assorted cargo of St. John Spruce deals brought from 7 2s 6d to 8 10s per standard. Boards 8 1/2s 3d per standard, and Scantling 7 1/2 per standard. A parcel of St. John Spruce Boards, by private sale brought 8 1/2s 6d.

The New Navigation Act will come into force on the 1st proximo; from which it appears it is the intention of the Legislature that in all cases in which foreign nations agree to reciprocate in a system of free navigation their vessels with their cargoes shall be admitted into British ports on the same footing as British vessels are, with the exception of those engaged in the coasting trade whether in this country or in the Colonies.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on Thursday, the 29th of January. It is not yet known whether the session will be opened by Her Majesty or by royal commission.

The next batch of convicts under sentence of transportation will be forwarded to the new settlement at Perth Western Australia.

The cost of the Queen's messenger going from London to Constantinople is £268 15s. 6d. The route by Vienna is taken; the distance is 2192 miles.

It is stated that a monument to Nelson is about to be erected in the market place at Norwich, the capital of his native county, in the form of a statue of the hero.

The late Commissary-General Sir Gabriel Wood has bequeathed £70,000 to erect and endow a hospital at Greenwich for shipwrecked and distressed mariners.

The old gas companies of London have agreed to lower the price to private consumers to 4s. per 1000 cubic feet. The new companies have however asked them by offering to charge a maximum of 4s. to be reduced to 3s. 6d. and ultimately to 3s. per thousand.

The First Lord of the Admiralty appreciating the eminent distinguished services of Captain Sir James Ross, both as one of our Arctic and Antarctic explorers has awarded to him a vacant captain's good service pension of £150 per annum.

It is now definitively arranged that Lord Denman will be succeeded in the chief justiceship of the Queen's Bench by Lord Campbell. Mr. Stiel, it is rumoured, is to have a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Cobden, in a recent speech said he would give to the Colonies the fullest amount of self government they possibly can claim,—but they must pay for this government.—He says,—You must pay for your own Army—you must pay for your own functionaries, you must pay for your own Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Queen and Prince Albert have been graciously pleased to contribute five hundred pounds towards the fund for promoting female emigration, which is now being placed under the auspices of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.

The Secretary of the State has allowed the following rewards to the parties employed in the detection and conviction of Mr. and Mrs. Manning, the perpetrators of the murder of Mr. Patrick O'Connor:—Inspector Field Officer £15; Sergeant Langley, Witcher, and Thornton £10 each; Shaw, Kendall, and Smith £8 each; Andrews, £6; Constables Barnes £10, Barton £3; and Lockyer, £5.

IRELAND.

The News from Ireland is rather discouraging. The tide of emigration still continues to flow from the shores of that unhappy country.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE NEAR KILROSH.—On Wednesday week from four to five hundred paupers attended at the Kilrosh union in order to seek other assistance to the workhouse or out-door relief. It is alleged their applications were fruitless, and after spending the day (a most painful one) in a miserable state of suffering, they were obliged when evening came, to remain unrelieved to their homes some of these being from eight to ten miles distant from Kilrosh.

Within two miles of this town there is a ferry, about 200 yards wide, over which a number of these starving creatures were obliged to cross. Too many crowded into the boat and she sank on the passage when about 40 men, women, and children perished, five only being saved! Up to Thursday morning there had been 31 bodies recovered, and many are still missing.

Language fails to describe the sad state of this doomed union. The guardians have neither funds nor credit, and are in debt 18,000L. There are 13,000 paupers actually starving.

A London evening paper says that it is the intention of Mr. John O'Connell not to appear in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, his motives for withdrawal being the offensive inattention of the House of Commons in his very best speeches and the imperfect way in which they reported in the London papers.

The Cork Reporter says:—"A Certain noble earl in this country has assigned to his agent, for consideration of life annuity of five hundred pounds, his claims on the remains of a vast estate, once estimated at the value £70,000 a year."

FRANCE.

The Genoa Gazette states that four Hungarian persons, amongst whom were several ladies, arrived at Bologna on the 5th inst. The male prisoners are to be incorporated in the Austrian army at the rate of five per company. There are several princes among them, who had served under Kossuth as colonels, and are now common soldiers. Troops are continued marching in all directions, but the object of their movements is not known.

The Government has resolved upon and is maturing a plan for the abolition of the system of passports, at least as far as regards travellers arriving in France from England.

A circular has been addressed by the Minister of War to the adjutants of the regiments of the line commanding them not to suffer any persons professing extreme opinions to enter the barracks.

A funeral ceremony was performed at twelve o'clock on Saturday, in the chapel of the Invalides, to commemorate the anniversary of the arrival of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon in Paris. The ceremony was not of a pompous character. It simply consisted of a low mass with the accompaniment of a full military band, station in one of the side galleries of the chapel.

Bronzes, jewelry and other works of art, to the value of £30,000,000, have recently been exported from Paris within a fortnight.

SPAIN.

The diplomatic relations between England and Spain being suspended, the latter Government has not received any official communication of the decease of the Queen Dowager Adelaide. The court however, it is said will go into mourning for some days, and that the balls, concerts, and theatrical entertainments, will be suspended until the early part of next month.

It appears that Ministers intend to organize immediately a Spanish Legion of 6000 men with the view of placing them at the service in the pay of the Pope.

ROMAN STATES.

A letter from Rome, of the 10th, in the Constitutionnel, announces that the return of the Pope is fixed for the 20th. Preparations for his reception has already commenced. A loan of six million crowns had, it was said, been effected.

Vienna, Moscow, &c.

The Continent of Europe appears fast approaching further troubles. A number of arrests had recently been made at Vienna, the garrison was under orders, and all places of public amusement were compelled to close at an early hour. A conspiracy is said to have been discovered in Moscow, the object of which was the overthrow of the present dynasty. An insurrection is also reported, has broken out in Servia. The Turin Chamber was opened on the 20th of December. The king, after alluding to the crimes which induced him to dissolve the last parliament, says:—"Our situation, which I deem serious four months ago is not much altered, the most important questions, both internal and exterior, are still pending. It is stated that Servia, Slavonia, and the military boundaries are up in arms against Austria.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Papers and letters from this colony have been received on the 27th October, being one week's later intelligence. Nothing had occurred to alter the position of the Cape Colony. The state of the public mind had undergone no change whatever, but on the contrary, there had each day been a steady increase. Persons employed by the Government were, however, allowed to obtain necessary supplies of provisions by their simply declaring in writing that they had applied to the persons appointed by his excellency for the purpose of supplying private families with bread and meat, on the terms of the Government notice of the 12th October, and had been refused.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to Nov 3rd, inclusive, but the intelligence they contain differs very little from that supplied by many of the late arrivals from that colony. The people at large maintained the "plodder" but the Government had always obtained what they required for convicts, troops, and every one else who needed assistance. Some fifteen or twenty individuals have incurred grave censure by supplying Government with inferior kind of food. A serious attack was made upon Mr. Henrick Houckel justice of the peace for Somerset West, he having supplied Captain Standaal with sheep, knowing that they were for the Government. Mr. Morkel and his two sons arrived at Stellenbosch on the 25th of October, when the village rose in commotion. These gentlemen were pelted with rotten eggs and mud, and soon to come scolded from head to foot. One of the sons was severely injured, and the magistrate himself was struck on the ear. His excellency Sir Harry Smith, we regret to hear, is seriously indisposed, owing, it is believed, to the intense excitement under which he has laboured for some time past, caused by the discontented and inflammatory state of the colony.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail reached London on Tuesday, with dates from Delhi of the 8th ult.; Calcutta, the 8th; Madras, the 14th; and Bombay, 17th. The papers report "uninterrupted quiet in India."

Sir C. Napier arrived at Delhi on the 30th ult., on his tour of inspection. His health is stated to be indifferent. He was about to proceed to Bombay, and thence, probably, home.

The accounts from China announce the death of Rear Admiral Sir Francis A. Collier, C.B., commander-in-chief of her Majesty's naval force in the East.

The vessels of war have been chiefly engaged this month in the suppression of piracy. Captain Hay, of her Majesty's brig Columbine and Captain Wilcox, of her Majesty's sloop-of-war Fury, have destroyed a formidable fleet of 30, with their dockyards, not more than 40 miles from this colony. The chief, Gou-Apoo had, until lately, a manufactory of gunpowder on this island. He was also engaged in the murder of Captain De Costa, and Lieutenant Dwyer, which took place in February last. The Columbine and Fury, along with the East India Company's sloop Phlegonias, were despatched 14 days ago to the west coast in search of the celebrated pirate chief, Ching-Sai, and his formidable fleet. The expedition has not yet returned, owing, probably, to the reverse gales that have lately prevailed, and to the difficulty of discovering the pirates in their places of retreat. These pirates plunder a cargo 500 tons each, carry 12 to 18 guns, some of them 24 pounders, and chiefly of English manufacture. The pirates have hitherto always been the best of a bad trade, and they not only manage their guns well, but fight desperately.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Circuit Court.—The Court was opened on Tuesday morning by His Honor Judge Parker, who addressed the Grand Jury in a most impressive manner. He alluded to the new Police, remarking that under the present system of law enforcement fewer crimes would be perpetrated. His Honor said that there were only two cases of larceny on the Calendar, the greater of which was larceny. He also referred to the cutting of the Telegraph wires, and said that the garrison was under orders to be prepared to march at a moment's notice.

The grand jury returned a verdict of guilty against the defendants in the case of the cutting of the Telegraph wires. The grand jury also returned a verdict of guilty against the defendants in the case of the cutting of the Telegraph wires. The grand jury also returned a verdict of guilty against the defendants in the case of the cutting of the Telegraph wires.

engaged in searching his premises for smuggled liquor. It appears that Rowe gave them permission to enter and search his house, during which they discovered two barrels of liquor containing 12 1/2 gallons of spirits. These Rowe refused to permit them to carry away, and the officers perceiving he assaulted them with a cutlass, and also presented pistols, threatened to shoot them. Mr. Griffiths, one of the officers, received a cut on the head and one on the arm, when he drew a pistol from his pocket and shot Rowe in the arm. Rowe and his wife, and a man named Moore, living at Black River, who also resisted the officers, were afterwards arrested, and an examination was held yesterday before the Police Magistrate, when the parties were committed to goal to take their trial. As the court is now sitting, we suppose the case will be brought up in a few days, and in the meantime we shall offer no comments until the matter is brought before the court.—10.

MACHANICKS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening last the Rev. Mr. Wishart entertained a large audience, with an excellent lecture on Invention. This Gentleman has the happy faculty of interesting his hearers in any subject he undertakes, and although on the present occasion he left altogether unmentioned or passed over many of the great inventions with but slight notice, he yet produced one of the best lectures ever delivered in the Institute, and which appeared to gratify all who heard it. Mr. Wishart will lecture next Monday on "Prejudice," and we anticipate another rich treat for our citizens.—St. John N. B. Courier, 12th.

THE WATER COMPANY.—The advantages which have attended the introduction of water into this City, composed as it is, in a great measure, of wooden houses, are too obvious to require any comment at the present time, as independently of the benefit to the health of the community that a plentiful supply of water, it has been very frequently the means of preventing fires assuming that serious aspect which they otherwise inevitably would have done, and which, of late, have been generally checked at the commencement.—No doubt a considerable deal of this may be attributed to the very efficient state of our Fire Engine Companies, which are gradually progressing to, having attached to the engines some of our most active and energetic young men, each of the different companies seemingly emulating one another in their exertions to be first at the scene of danger and to put a stop to the devouring element. Our object in alluding to the subject at present is to point out that with all these advantages, when a fire occurs at night, the danger that attaches to the present system of shutting off the water during the night, which is the time that fires most frequently occur at, this season of the year, owing to the cold and fires being more required at present than at other periods,—more particularly should it be the case to happen in some of the high-lying portions of the City, where the wind is generally stronger, and where the water takes a much longer time to reach, than in the lower part of the town, or without a supply of water the activity of the Engine Companies is thrown away to a certain extent. This evil could very easily be remedied by a number of fire engines, and other machinery in the City, subscribing together the small sum of Twenty or Forty Pounds, the maintenance of which we mentioned by some of the parties before the change of the Water Company's Charter, having the additional expense that the Company would be subjected to, for the purpose of keeping the water on all night.

We trust that some measures will be taken immediately to carry this out, as it cannot be expected that the Water Company can do any more than it has already done for the public without some increased support, and the sum required to make that under the present system of law enforcement fewer crimes would be perpetrated. His Honor said that there were only two cases of larceny on the Calendar, the greater of which was larceny. He also referred to the cutting of the Telegraph wires, and said that the garrison was under orders to be prepared to march at a moment's notice.

There were built on the 11th inst year 83 vessels, whose tonnage was 11,826 tons, being an increase of 1,191 tons since 1843.—Herald.

UNITED STATES. FAVORABLE POSITION OF THE QUEEN.—Washington, Jan 15th. Minister has had a long interview with the U. S. Secretary of State, and he is satisfied that the Nation will not do it, but he is fully right of way for a ship canal will be both to the United States and to the British Empire. Mr. C. G. Davis, the Secretary of the Navy, respecting Tigris I.

REVENUE.—The Revenue Commissioners have reported to the House of Commons that the revenue for the year 1843 was £11,826,000, being an increase of £1,191,000 since 1842.

FRANCE.—The French Government has announced that it has received a proposal from the British Government for the purchase of a large quantity of arms and ammunition for the use of the French army in the East.

THE CHURCH.—The Wesleyan Methodist Church in this City has held a meeting on Sunday last, on occasion of the late Majesty the Queen Dowager.

THE WATER COMPANY.—The Water Company has announced that it has received a proposal from the British Government for the purchase of a large quantity of arms and ammunition for the use of the British army in the East.

THE EXPORTS.—The following amount of Produce cleared at this Port alone, for the district of the British North American Provinces, and the United States:—

Table with 2 columns: Description of goods and Amount. Includes Potatoes, Oats, Turnips, Barley, Carrots and Parsnips, etc.

THE EXPORTS.—The following amount of Produce cleared at this Port alone, for the district of the British North American Provinces, and the United States:—

UNITED STATES. FAVORABLE POSITION OF THE QUEEN.—Washington, Jan 15th. Minister has had a long interview with the U. S. Secretary of State, and he is satisfied that the Nation will not do it, but he is fully right of way for a ship canal will be both to the United States and to the British Empire.

engaged in searching his premises for smuggled liquor. It appears that Rowe gave them permission to enter and search his house, during which they discovered two barrels of liquor containing P. G. Custom House marks. These Rowe refused to permit them to carry away, and the officers perceiving, he assaulted them with a cutlass, and also repeated pistol, threatening to shoot them. Mr. Mitchell, one of the officers, received a cut on the head and one on the arm, when he drew a pistol from his pocket and shot Rowe in the arm. Rowe and his wife, and a man named Moore, living at Black River, who also resisted the officers, were afterwards arrested, and an examination was held yesterday before the Police Magistrate, when the parties were committed to Goal to take their trial. As the court is now sitting, we suppose the case will be brought up in a few days, and in the meantime we shall offer no comments until the matter is brought before the court.—16.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening at the Rev. Mr. Wislart entertained a large audience, with an excellent lecture on *Invention*. This Gentleman has the happy faculty of interesting his hearers in any subject he undertakes, and although on the present occasion he left altogether unnoticed or passed over many of the great inventions which but slight notice, he yet produced one of the best lectures ever delivered in the Institute, and which appeared to gratify all who heard it.

Mr. Wislart will lecture next Monday on "*Prejudice*," and we anticipate another rich treat for our citizens.—St. John N. B. Courier, 12th.

THE WATER COMPANY.—The advantages which have attended the introduction of water to this City, composed as it is, in a great measure, of wooden houses, are too obvious to require any comment at the present time, as independently of the benefit to the health of the community that a plentiful supply of water is, it has been very frequently the means of preventing fires assuming that serious aspect which they otherwise inevitably would have done, and which, of late, have been generally checked at the commencement.—No doubt a considerable deal of this may be ascribed to the very efficient state that our Fire Engine Companies are gradually progressing to, having attached to the engines some of our most active and energetic young men, each of the different companies seemingly emulating one another in their exertions to be first at the scene of danger and to put a stop to the devouring element. Our object in alluding to the subject at present is to point out that with all these advantages, when a fire occurs at night, the danger that attaches to the present system of shutting off the water during the night, which is the time that fires most frequently occur at this season of the year, owing to stove and fires being more resorted to at present than at other periods,—more particularly should it be the case to take place in some of the high-streets of the City, where the wind is generally stronger, and where the water takes a much longer time to reach, than in the lower part of the town, for without a supply of water the activity of the Engine Companies is thrown away to a certain extent. This could very easily be remedied by a number of fire-walkers and other fire engines, generally in the night, subscribing together the small sum of Thirty or Forty Pounds, the amount of the expense being met by some of the parties who have the use of the Water Company's pipes, to pay the additional expense that the Company would be subjected to, for the purpose of keeping the water on all night.

We trust that some measures will be taken immediately to carry this out, as it cannot be expected that the Water Company can do any more than it has already done for the public without some increased support, and the sum required at present is not so very small, compared with the advantages that it would afford.

As we have learned with regret that the Directors of the Water Company have refused to consider the supply of water in the City on the 1st May next, as it is quite impossible for them to continue it under present circumstances. They have not yet been able to raise the necessary sum, and it is to be feared that they will not be able to do so. It is to be regretted that a state of things is now existing, which is depriving us of the means of procuring a supply of water, it will be the means of procuring a supply of water, it will be the means of procuring a supply of water in the City.—17.

ROBBERY.—A daring robbery was committed last evening on the premises of Mr. John H. ... The family being ...

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—A Public Meeting was held in the Market House last evening, at which the Committee of a new Society for the protection of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, submitted their Report, embodying the Constitution, and recommending the officers for the first year. The Report was received unanimously. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has consented to become Patron of the Society, and Professor B. ... is chosen President.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.—Capital Stock £100,000 Sterling. Chief Office, 44 Moorgate Street. TRUSTEES: James Hunter, Esq., Compton Terrace, Islington. Frank Milford, Esq., Banker, Nicholas Lane. Thomas Sands, Esq., Liverpool. Chairman of Directors, Charles Harwood, Esq., F.R.S. Recorder of Shrewsbury. Dy. Chairman, John Josiah Buttress, Esq., Agent for Nova Scotia. DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner, R. S. Black, Esq., M.D.

Exports of Produce from the Port of Charlottetown, this Fall, up to the closing of the Navigation.

Bushels of Potatoes, - - -	125,319
" Oats, - - - - -	65,917
" Turnips, - - - - -	19,391
" Barley, - - - - -	2,775
" Carrots and Parsnips, about	500
Total, - - - - -	217,292

In the Year 1845, the Exports from this Island were as follows:—

Bushels of Potatoes, - - -	101,716
" Oats, - - - - -	123,829
" Turnips, - - - - -	13,544
" Barley, - - - - -	3,926
Total, - - - - -	243,119

In the Fall of 1849, from Charlottetown alone, - - - - -

being within 31,917 bushels of what was exported from the whole Island, of the Produce of 1845.—Royal Gazette.	
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MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Hon. Charles Young, President of the Institute, delivered the opening Lecture on Wednesday evening last, at the National School, "On the Perfection of the Deity, as displayed in the Planetary System." T. Heath Haviland, Esq., took the Chair.

The Rev. Mr. RAND will lecture next Wednesday evening on "The History of the Indians."—18.

DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of P. E. I., we perceive has dissolved the General Assembly, and has given orders for the issue of Writs for the election of a new House, returnable the 1st of March next. The P. E. I. members we imagine must have been taken by surprise, by this Proclamation. So it is—and so it will be to the end of the chapter. Let them, in the mean time, do their duty, and all will be well.

There were built on the Island during the past year 83 vessels, whose tonnage amounted to 11,826 tons, being an increase over the year 1845, of 1,191 tons.—*Register*.

UNITED STATES.

FAVORABLE POSITION OF THE NICARAGUA QUESTION.—*Herald*, Jan. 6.—The British Minister has had several negotiations with the U. S. Secretary of State upon the subject of his mission. The Nicaragua question will no doubt be amicably settled, and the right of way for a canal will be guaranteed both to the United States and Great Britain, and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer will view Mr. Cassin's acts on the coast of Honduras, respecting Tigre Island, &c.

COMPLIMENT TO A GENEROUS SAILOR.—Capt. Cook, in the English barque *Santa*, who made a large sacrifice to relieve the sufferers on board the ship "Caleb Grimshaw," is daily expected to arrive at this port. In the Board of Aldermen last night a vote of thanks for his heroic conduct, was ordered, and the freedom of the city is to be presented him in a gold box. Congress will unquestionably take some action on this subject, and make honorable mention of the generous conduct of this officer. He staid by the burning ship seven days, and it is through his humanity and perilous efforts that so many were saved from certain destruction.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENT, not inconsistent with the professional character of our Paper, inserted on the following terms: A square of under, first insertion, 50 cts; and each subsequent insertion, 25 cts. Larger advertisements in proportion. Notices on the usual terms. Yearly advertisements inserted on moderate terms, and the price to be fixed according to their size and frequency. 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.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

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The Agency of the above Company has been in operation in this Province about 4 years, and has made considerable progress, without yet having a claim, the rates are generally lower than any other London or Scotch Company, and the proportion of profit divided among the assured greater by far than any other, being 10 per cent, 10 per cent to the Stockholders, rendering it at once both a Stock and mutual Society without any risk to the assured; their first Bonus declared in May last were in some cases over three per cent annum on the amount of Policy. And on two Policies at this agency on which three annual premiums only had been paid, the Bonus added was over 62 per cent on the amount paid in, the mortality among the lives assured by this Society were found to be 21 per cent less than had been calculated for. The above are facts in favour of the "Star" which cannot be controverted, and should be recommended to the favourable consideration of all parties intending to insure. Policies effected on the participating principle allowed to engage in the payment of 3 annual premiums, (only 3 days allowed for the renewal of Policies after becoming due, and Policies expired can be renewed within six months, if the parties be not then impaired and the payment of a small fine—a credit of one half the premium when amounting to a certain sum, may be obtained for the first five years. No extra charge made for crossing and from England in Steamers or first class sailing vessels at any season, advising the Agent of the parties intention. Policies are sent out by first steamer after arrival of Proposals. The attention of the Public of this Province generally, and of Wesleyans in particular, is requested to the favourable terms and privileges offered by the "Star" above enumerated. It is admitted by all that it is the duty of every person having other concerns to them to provide for them what they may be able to do, and so to do, and in no way can this be done so factually or cheaply as by paying according to their means a sum annually on a Life Policy. It is admitted that a prudent man should be able to provide for his wife and orphan, and so very much to be desired for the life and health of which we have recently had many sad proofs, that delay in these matters is exceedingly dangerous, the only time to apply is while in health. Applicants will receive every information and attention to their requests by the Agent in Halifax, who furnishes all necessary Blank and Medical Examination forms free of expense to the applicant. All communications by mail must be prepaid.

JANUARY 19.

Jubilee Bazaar!

The Ladies of the Halifax, London, and ...

THE CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS

Are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale, Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Creek and Belton is in settlement, being done away with. The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest, at six per Cent, upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from further Calls, until the Second, Third, or Fourth Year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and, of course, stopping payment of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased value of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he please, refuse to call for the Freehold, the option being completely with the Settler.

A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent, will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the

To intending Emigrants FROM NOVA SCOTIA

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of parties who may be contemplating leaving Nova Scotia, whether Western or Eastern Canada (formerly the Province of Upper Canada) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada, is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country, and is also shown by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who have settled in many Townships of the Country;—and the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company, corroborates the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada.

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SETTLER'S SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT

Printed Papers, containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from every Post Master in Nova Scotia, as likewise from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who, possessing Maps, will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office Toronto C. W., April 1848.

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 (as far as necessary), Logic, and Rhetoric.

School Room adjoining the Argyle St. Chapel (open for 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 Chapel Room, or at the Subscribers' residence, No. 30 Brunswick Street, Halifax, 19th. W. ALEXANDER'S REID.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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CUNNABELL'S NOVA-SCOTIA ALMANAC FOR 1850.

Containing the ... and ...

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

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Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

The most extraordinary Medicine in the World. This Extract is put up in Quarts Bottles; it is in three strengths, pleasant and warranted to cure any disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the Patient. The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best.

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE

over impure; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of various kinds of disease, at least 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 10,000 children (by three part cures).

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

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INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Rheumatism, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Cramps, Spitting of Blood, Serous in the Chest, Head-Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Spitting Blood.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough, it became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has been a wonderful change wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant, WM. RUSSELL, of Cuthbert-st.

First Trial! First!

Dr. S. P. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in one of Pitt's cures, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Physician in Westchester County:

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in your circular for such cases, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are glad to say, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, and our very great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy for which we feel grateful. Yours respectfully, JOHN BOTTLE, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for the frequent Consumption, Nervousness, Prostration of the system, no matter whether the result of improper use of the system, or of disease, or of any other cause, produced by irregularities, Illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and impotence, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of no delicate nature, to exhibit certainties of cure; but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cures have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where Barrenness have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fair, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the suffering attendant upon children, both over-luscious and under-luscious. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents disease attendant upon such birth—in Constipation, Flatulency, Swelling of the Feet, Sleeplessness, Headaches, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, Sore Throat, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions, and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate one I need successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Keep it in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

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BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and acquaintances that he has removed from his former stand, (near the Dairy's Country Market) to the (old) Weekly Stand, No. 51, UPPER WATER STREET, opposite Messrs. Smith & Wainwright's Wharf, where he will be thankful for a continuation of his patronage, formerly rendered to him. May 19

Pure Cod Liver Oil, FOR MEDICINAL USE,

and received a fresh supply of the above, which will be put up and bottled by

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