

POETRY.

For the Wesleyan.

ELEGIC STANZAS,

ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM S. BLACK;

SON OF MARTIN S. BLACK ESQ. OF HALIFAX.

And art thou gone,—thou whom we late beheld,
In all the freshness of thine early years;
Thy open sunny brow unmarked by care,—
And thy clear eyes undimmed by gath'ring tears;
Gone! could not Death the stroke, awhile delay,
Nor summon the beloved so soon away!

Ah! little thought thy Parents, when they bade
In fall'ring tones, their darling son adieu;
Sisters and Brothers dreamt not, as they gazed
Upon the bark that bore thee from their view;
The last farewell was said,—that never more
Thy bounding steps should press thy native shore.

Who, who can paint the bitter pang that wrung
Thy manly heart, when struggling all in vain,
To reach thy home, the sad conviction dawning,
For thee its portals ne'er should open again;
How hard it seemed, beneath a stranger sky,
Far from the household band, to droop and die!

Weeps now thy Mother, for her Son is not;
Laments a Father, for his much loved child;
The playmates of thy boyhood shall recall
Thy generous deeds, thy accents ever mild,—
And while, in memory, comes thy back to view,
The fount of grief, unchecked, bursts forth anew.

They mourn, yet wherefore? blessed is thy lot,
So early taken from a world of care;
Not thine to watch beside the dying couch,
Where lie the friends thy soul hath held most dear;
Nor shalt thou mark youth's glowing visions fade,
Love scor'd, hopes blighted, generous trust betrayed.

Then, rather, let the song of praise ascend,
That thou, so soon, heaven's joys art called to share,—
And let us patiently "our cross sustain,"
Until we, too, a crown of glory wear;
Until we, in our Father's House, shall tell
Of trials past, 'till then, Farewell, Farewell.

M. E. H.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

A Word to Fathers.

FROM A FATHER'S PEN.

Many fathers appear to think that all the religious instruction of the children devolves exclusively on the mother. They act upon this principle. If God so regarded it, He would, in justice, order that the consequences of their ruin should fall upon the mother alone; but God has, by connecting both parents in the penalty of the neglect, shown that the responsibility is equally divided. The father who does not pray with his children; who does not, with his own lips, guide their infant affections to their mental and moral culture, must expect that the displeasure of God will meet him, embittering his declining days, and almost destroying the anticipation of joy in heaven. How many dreadful facts might, in this connexion, be narrated, which would cause even the ears of them that heard to tingle. Each family is, in itself, an independent empire, of which the father is monarch; he has power to oppress his wife—he has power to oppress his child. The arm of the State cannot be thrust in, and the cry of oppression may not come out. The relation between parent and child is such, that it is the parent's duty, for many years, to secure the obedience of the child; at the same time, the parent must himself be all that he would desire his child to be, both in the things of God and the things of the world. The Christian father will desire the temporal, as well as the spiritual happiness of his family. The man who has too much dignity to play with his children; who can look coldly and distantly upon their sports in the yard; who takes no interest in their waggons and tops; who will not lend them an encouraging smile, in building a rabbit-warren, or a dove-cote, disgraces the name of father. A snow-drift must be warmer than such a man's heart.

The Sweetness of Home.

He who has no home has not the sweetest pleasure of life, he feels not the thousand endearments that cluster around that hallowed spot to fill the void of his aching heart, and while away his leisure moments in the sweetest of life's joys. Is misfortune your lot, you will find a friendly welcome from hearts beating true

to your own. The chosen partner of your toil has a smile of approbation when others have desisted, a hand of hope when all others refuse, and a heart to feel your sorrows as her own. Perhaps a smiling cherub with prattling glee and joyous laugh, will drive all sorrow from your care-worn brow, and inebriate it in the wreaths of domestic bliss.

No matter how humble that home may be, how destitute its stores, or how poorly its inmates are clad; if true hearts dwell there, it is yet a home—a cheerful, prudent wife, obedient and affectionate children will give that possessor more real joy than bags of gold and windy honours.

The home of a temperate, industrious, honest man will be his greatest joy. He comes to it, "weary and worn," but the music of the merry laugh, and the happy voices of childhood cheer him. Envy, ambition and strife have no place there, and with a clear conscience he lays his weary limbs down to rest in the bosom of his family and under the protecting care of the poor man's friend and helper.

The Forsaken Lamb.

Many years ago, when taking my morning walk along the base of Shebalion, one of our loftiest Highland mountains, I met a shepherd, a regular attendant on my Sabbath meetings. He had his plaid closely wrapped about him, and had evidently something in it, that he was carrying with unusual care. After the usual friendly salutation, I said, "What is this, Malcom, that you have got in your plaid?" He answered, "It is a poor forsaken lamb. When I was going my rounds this morning, I found it lying on the cold ground; its mother had left it, and it would soon have died. I took it up, wrapped it in my warm plaid, and am now carrying it home to my loby." "And what," I asked, "do you intend to do with it?" "I will feed it," said the kind shepherd, "and it will soon be one of the flock." He did so. The poor forsaken lamb revived, grew, and became one of the liveliest and strongest sheep of the flock; while it must have pined and died, if my kind friend had not had compassion upon it. At that time I had an interesting Sabbath-school among the cold mountains. There were among my scholars many lambs that had strayed from the fold of Jesus. Many a time had I mourned over them, and feared that they would die in their sins. This little incident encouraged me. I remembered that Jesus had left the ninety and nine sheep in the wilderness, and gone after the one that was lost. I could see Jesus walking over the cold mountains of this world. He finds the poor dying lamb. Filled with love, he says unto it, "Live!" He takes it into his arms—he carries it in his bosom—he brings it into his own fold—he feeds it with the pure milk of the Word—with the finest of the wheat.

Dear young people, have you met with Jesus? You are by nature lying on the cold mountains, not dying merely, but dead; if Jesus does not meet you, and save you, your portion must be misery for ever. He is going about the hills, seeking for the wanderers of the dark. His sweet though loud voice you may now hear, calling upon you to return. "Turn ye, turn ye; why will ye die?" It may encourage you to hear that last year I met one of my former little Highland flock, who seems to have been brought into the fold of Jesus. He was then a diligent attentive boy, but without grace. He is now a strong young man, and appears to have tasted and seen that the Lord is gracious. He was then the dying lamb; he is now a living member of Christ's little flock.—Anon.

Domestic Accomplishment.

In the domestic relationship there ought to be no selfishness. Whatever elegant acquirements we may chance to have made, instead of being reserved for rare occasions, should be suffered to shed their softening influence on every day experience. The prints should not be carefully kept out of sight of the children of the family, and turned over only for the benefit of the stranger; the picture should not be curtained except when there is company; or the piano be dumb because there is "no one but ourselves" to listen. There may be less triumph, but there is surely equal if not greater happiness in singing by the fireside than by warbling in the saloon; and though the thanks of the father or brother be honestly in expression, there is more sweetness in them than in all the studied commonplace of society. A sadder sight can scarcely be conceived than that of the spirit of dullness taking possession of the family circle. We see it in the husband, who, hour by hour, gazes moodily by the fire; in the wife who occupies herself with her mechanical employment, without seeking to break the enchanted silence. Neither entertains the intention of injuring the other, and yet they are mutually defrauded of the happiness they ought to enjoy.

The Two Neighbours Reconciled.

Two merchants of the same city, being neighbours, and jealous of each other, lived in a scan-

dalous enmity. One of them, entering into himself, submitted to the voice of religion, which condemned his resentments; he consulted a pious person, in whom he had great confidence, and inquired of him how he should manage to bring about a reconciliation. "The best means," answered he, "is what I shall now indicate to you: Whenever any person shall enter your store in order to purchase, and you have not what suits them, recommend them to go over to your neighbour." He did so. The other merchant being informed of the person by whom these purchasers came to him, was so struck with the good offices of a man whom he considered his enemy, that he repaired immediately to his house to thank him for it, he begged his parson with tears in his eyes for the hatred he had entertained against him, and besought him to admit him amongst the number of his best friends. His prayer was heard, and religion closely united those whom self-interest and jealousy had divided.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and, unless they contain the names of new subscribers, or testimonials, free of postage; and transmit as in confidence, with their proper names and addresses. The Editor holds not 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, Halifax, N. S. Issued 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, November 17, 1849.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS.

To those who are familiar with the working of PROTRACTED MEETINGS, it may appear an act of supererogation to enter at large into a vindication of them; but when they are made either the objects of attack, or the subjects of ridicule, their advocates may not keep silence. We have this advantage—if advantage it may be considered—that we are well acquainted with the manner in which they are conducted, and with the gracious results, which, under the divine blessing, generally follow. On this ground we feel ourselves competent to bear decided testimony. Had we reason to believe they were either commenced or continued with dependence on human instrumentality only, and without implicit reliance on the agency of GOD THE SPIRIT; or had we reason to question the legitimacy of the means employed, or to suppose the good effected did not greatly exceed any inconveniences that might incidentally accompany their use,—we should, as in duty bound, hesitate before throwing into the scale even the weight of our humble sanction. But not only do we approve of Protracted Meetings as a means of promoting a revival of the work of God, but, from personal knowledge of their great and important benefits, we give to them our sincere and hearty recommendation.

Nothing is easier, or more common, than under the influence of ignorance or prejudice, to condemn what in itself is right and good. Against this species of weapon Protracted Meetings have had to contend. Instead of calm consideration, impartial investigation, and candid trial of things that apparently "differ," some things are supposed, others fabricated, the whole regarded through some distorted medium, and sentence of unmitigated censure or unqualified condemnation is recorded. Tested in the same way, or by similar process, what instrumentality employed by the Church for its own and the world's benefit would escape unscathed?

But what are Protracted Meetings? and in what do they differ from the ordinary

means employed in advancing the cause of Christ in the earth?

The terms themselves are sufficiently explanatory of the character of the services. They imply a series of religious meetings held more frequently, and extending over a longer period of time, than is usually the case. As far as we know, prayers, exhortations, singing, and preaching the Word of God, are the means employed. Sometimes, but very rarely compared with the others, there may be the relation of christian experience. No just exception, we apprehend, can be against the kind of means used at Protracted Meetings—except the impugner is prepared to condemn those which distinguish the ordinary services of the sanctuary on the Lord's Day. The difference then is not in kind but in degree—in the more frequent and continuous use of the ordinary means of grace.

A Protracted Meeting generally continues—with proper intermissions, or intervals of time—from four to five days,—sometimes for seven, and, under extraordinary circumstances, for twelve or fourteen days; the time being regulated by indications or manifestations of the divine presence, or other important considerations. Now, should the objection be urged against the frequency of the religious exercises, or the length of time allotted and expended, then, for its sustenance, it should be clearly shown that God, in His Word, has limited acts of public worship not only to the holy Sabbath, but to so many given hours of that day; that, by express enactment, He has excluded such acts from all week-day observance, or restricted them to certain days of the week, and to certain hours of those days; which restrictive or limiting clauses, we may safely challenge the stoutest opponents of protracted meetings to adduce. They exist not on the Statute-Book. Whilst the Sabbath is to be kept holy, and suitable portions of it are to be spent in public devotional exercises,—on the frequency of His worship on the other days of the week, God has been pleased to give no deliverance. Wisely has this matter been left to the judgment and action of the Ministers and members of the Church. Only we may presume that portions of some of the working-days should be redeemed from the calls of labour for the religious instruction and edification of the pious, and the reclamation of the wicked from the error of their ways; and that the more zealous any particular Church is for God and the salvation of souls, the more frequently will it secure and improve such favourable opportunities of receiving and doing good.

Strange it is—but not more strange than true—that the very parties, who object the loudest to Protracted Meetings, are in the habit of holding religious services on week-nights, and sometimes on week-days, and as frequently too as they in their wisdom and zeal deem necessary or prudent. The principle on which protracted meetings are held is here surrendered, and their objections to these services "vanish into thin air." They should be the last to condemn in others what in reality they do themselves. Nor, if they thought it promotive of the interests of their Church, would they hesitate to summon special meetings for that object at any time, and hold them as frequently and as long as they had reason to believe those interests would be advanced. We cannot, therefore, help regarding the objection urged by such parties against protracted meetings as captious, without just or reasonable foundation, arising from sheer prejudice or from some less worthy motive.

We refer our readers to the Epistle of Nehemiah, in which it is recorded that Ezra the priest brought the congregation both of men and women and read therein—from the morning to the evening—and that "day by day from the first day unto the last day, he read in the book of the law of God,"—giving and causing them to understand the things keeping the feast "seven days, as this looks very much like a meeting. We are also quite sure the Nineteenth Chapter of the Acts, we have read of PAUL daily in the school of one Tyrus that "this continued by the space of years; so that all they which dwelt in the city of the Lord Jesus and Greeks." We do not style moon parlance a Protracted Meeting, the course pursued by the Apostle shows us that he was not so fastidious in frequent and continuous services for the purpose of disseminating religious doctrine, and souls of people, as some mode of the Apostolic faith and practice, are not Protracted Meetings by certain Ministers, "as if to control the sovereign agency of potent Spirit?"—No. Such a theory enters their minds. They are not to be alienated, or insinuated, from hearts. But they employ Protracted Meetings as a means to attain an end and PAUL in the cases before us, like WHITEFIELD and WESLEY labours were abundant, and well and prayed, and set the people praying, in the firm belief that the point of the means, and had produced and rendered them efficient. The of protracted meetings, like the servants of God, believe God's promise on his faithful promise; and in relying, they go on the Gospel from day to day, call on upon God, setting the Church with earnest prayers, and expecting, the descending influence of the Spirit descend power, convincing sinners, and their sins and desert of punishment in their hearts the cry of the case in meetings protracted, they dare not abandon prayer, using the means, and still greater things; or, to use a cotemporary quoted in our letters and people spread out their souls, to catch the heart; thus are waited onwards in the rival.

These, in brief, are the titles of Protracted Meeting they were multiplied in the all the Churches—and yet blessed of God. Then wouldness and the solitary place be and the desert rejoice and rose; and the people "see the Lord, and the excellency of the Lord." In connexion with the we hope our readers will peruse our article on the subject Religion in Scotland, which second page,—in which they have said in favour of Protracted Meetings abundantly confirmed.

THE RECENT CONTINUED

From personal expression in the City, and from letters

employed in advancing the cause of the earth?

forms themselves are sufficiently explanatory of the character of the services. A series of religious meetings are frequently, and extending over a period of time, than is usually the case. As far as we know, prayers, exhorting, and preaching the Word of God are the means employed. Sometimes, they are rarely compared with others, but they may be the relation of christian care. No just exception, we apprehend, can be made against the means used in Protracted Meetings—except the impropriety of condemning those which diminish the ordinary services of the Lord's Day. The difference is not in kind but in degree—in the frequent and continuous use of the ordinary means of grace.

Protracted Meetings generally consist of proper intermissions, or intervals of time—from four to five days, some for seven, and, under extraordinary circumstances, for twelve or fourteen days; they being regulated by indications or manifestations of the divine presence, or other important considerations. Now, if the objection be urged against the frequency of the religious exercises, or the time allotted and expended, then, for its sustenance, it should be clearly shown that God, in His Word, has limited public worship not only to the holy Sabbath, but to so many given hours of that day, that by express enactment, He has prohibited such acts from all week-day observance, or restricted them to certain days of the week, and to certain hours of those days, which restrictive or limiting clauses, may safely challenge the stoutest opponent of protracted meetings to adduce. While Sabbath is to be kept holy, and suitable portions of it are to be spent in public devotional exercises,—on the frequency of His Word on the other days of the week, God has been pleased to give no deliverance. Only has this matter been left to the prudent and action of the Ministers and members of the Church. Only we may note that portions of some of the work-days should be redeemed from the calls of the world for the religious instruction and edification of the pious, and the reclamation of the wicked from the error of their ways; that the more zealous any particular church is for God and the salvation of souls, the more frequently will it secure and have such favourable opportunities of living and doing good.

Strange it is—but not more strange than that the very parties, who object the most to Protracted Meetings, are in the habit of holding religious services on week-days, and sometimes on week-days, and as frequently too as they in their wisdom and prudence deem necessary or prudent. The privilege on which protracted meetings are held here surrendered, and their objections to these services "vanish into thin air." They could be the last to condemn in others what reality they do themselves. Nor, if they ought it promotive of the interests of the Church, would they hesitate to summon social meetings for that object at any time, and hold them as frequently and as long as they had reason to believe those interests could be advanced. We cannot, therefore, help regarding the objection urged by such parties against protracted meetings as capricious, without just or reasonable foundation, arising from sheer prejudice or from some unworthy motive.

We refer our readers to the Eighth Chapter of Nehemiah, in which it is stated that Ezra the priest brought the law before the congregation both of men and women—and read therein—from the morning until mid-day—and that "day by day from the first day unto the last day, he read in the book of the law of God,"—giving the sense and causing them to understand the reading—thus keeping the feast "seven days." To us, this looks very much like a protracted meeting. We are also quite sure that, in the Nineteenth Chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, we have read of PAUL "disputing daily in the school of one Tyrannus," and that "this continued by the space of two years; so that all they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks." We do not style this in common parlance a Protracted Meeting; but the course pursued by the Apostle Paul shows us that he was not so fastidious, as to frequent and continuous services held for the purpose of disseminating religious truth, enforcing Christian doctrine, and saving the souls of people, as some modern divines, who boast much of their superior claims to Apostolic faith and practice, are.

But are not Protracted Meetings "got up" by certain Ministers, "as if they could control the sovereign agency of the Omnipotent Spirit?"—No. Such a thought never enters their minds. They regulate the frequency, or intermission, from their very hearts. But they employ Protracted Meetings as a means to attain an end, like Ezra and Paul, in the cases before mentioned; or like WHITFIELD and WESLEY, who in labours were abundant, and who preached and prayed, and set the people of God praying, in the firm belief that God had appointed the means, and had promised to own and render them efficient. The promoters of protracted meetings, like those honoured servants of God, believe God's word and rely on his faithful promise; and thus believing and relying, they go and preach the Gospel from day to day, calling themselves upon God, setting the Church in motion with earnest prayers, and expecting, waiting for, the descending influence of the Spirit. And when the Spirit descends in mighty power, convincing sinners, showing them their sins and desert of punishment, and putting in their hearts the cry for mercy, as was the case in meetings protracted in KINGSLEY, they dare not abandon the work, but continue in the same spirit of faith and prayer, using the means, and waiting for still greater things; or, to use the words of a contemporary quoted in our last—"ministers and people spread out the canvass of their souls, to catch the heavenly breeze, and thus are waded onwards in the work of Revival."

These, in brief, are the theory and practice of Protracted Meetings. We would they were multiplied in the land—used by all the Churches—and yet more signally blessed of God. Then would "the wilderness and the solitary place be glad for them; and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose;" and the people "see the glory of the Lord, and the excellency of our God."

In connexion with the above remarks, we hope our readers will peruse the interesting article on the subject of Revivals of Religion in Scotland, which appears on our second page,—in which they will find all we have said in favour of Protracted Meetings abundantly confirmed.

THE RECENT CONTROVERSY.

From personal expressions of individuals in the City, and from letters received from

Ministers and private members of our Church in the country, we know our people have taken an interest in the controversy provoked by the *Presbyterian Witness*. It is nothing but right that they should be informed of the present position of the affair. The last editorials of our contemporary contain no allusion to the subject. We conclude that editorially the matter has been dropped—dropped without explanation or retraction. Under the heading of "Contemporary Opinion," an article is inserted on "The Wesleyan Conference," taken from "the Free Church Magazine"—from which Organ our Contemporary had previously quoted some remarks condemnatory of the proceedings of the Conference and exculpating the expelled Ministers. In the latter article we find that the Editor of the F. C. Magazine has considerably modified the opinions formerly expressed. He says—

"We now invite the attention of our readers to the subject more deliberately; and we do so, partly to show that we have no sympathy with the outcry that has been raised in some quarters against the Wesleyan Conference, and partly because, on examining official documents, and not relying on newspaper reports, we are disposed to modify, on one point, the opinion formerly expressed."

This confession is candid and honourable to the conductor of that Periodical. It confirms us in our opinion, that the criminations of the Conference on the part of the respectable portion of the Press, have proceeded from hasty judgment on *ex-parte* statements. An unbiassed examination into the facts of the case after mature deliberation would have conducted to a different issue. On the much controverted point, whether the Conference had the right to put the questions to the Dissenters which it did put, the Editor of the Magazine says—

It is admitted, that were the case to be tried by the old maxim of English law, that no man is bound to criminate himself—*nemo tenetur jurare in suam injuriam*—the proceedings of the Conference would not be defensible. But, in fact, this maxim is not applicable to the procedure of church courts. When a man joins a church, especially as an office-bearer, he receives certain privileges, in return for which he submits to certain restrictions on his liberty. To claim the privileges and repudiate the restrictions, or to employ the privileges for the injury of the body conferring them, would be equally unjust and unreasonable. Now it seems very reasonable, on this principle, that a church court should have the right of questioning a member in regard to any thing injurious to the interests of the church believed to have been done by him. In the Wesleyan Church, moreover, the right to question the brethren in regard to their ministerial conduct, is one expressly claimed and frequently exercised. And, further, the peculiar circumstances of the present case were such as to baffle the ordinary methods of investigation. Certain very serious charges, affecting the character of eminent brethren, had virtually been published, but in such a way as to give no direct clue to the parties who had circulated them. It was impossible that this should be allowed to continue; and when suspicion was strongly attached to particular individuals, it was natural that they should be called upon, and ready, either to vindicate the position they had taken up, or to confess if they were guilty. At all events, there was nothing in this proceeding to justify the charge of inquisitorial tyranny which has been brought so strongly against the Conference.

As to the question, whether the Conference pursued a proper course with the contumacious parties, the Editor of the F. C. M. thinks the proceedings were too precipitate—that the "utmost his own Church would have done summarily in a similar case would have been to *suspend*"—that possibly, "the case would have ended in deposition; but not till there had been time for the patient and prayerful exercise of discipline, which, however men might slight it, is God's appointed method for bringing an erring brother to a sense of sin."

The point of difference is then narrowed down to the single issue whether *suspension*

or *deposition* should have been the sentence. Now we think that nearly six hundred Ministers, who were well acquainted with all the facts of the case, the aggravation of the circumstances, the long period of malicious slander, the futile attempts which had been made first by individual Ministers and then by a Committee appointed to meet the implicated parties, their repeated refusals to give any satisfaction, their final contumacy, setting the Conference at defiance, and the utter hopelessness of bringing them to a better state of mind, were well qualified to determine the nature of the sentence to be inflicted—better qualified, we should say, than parties at a distance, and not in possession of all the circumstances. Subsequent events have proved to a demonstration that the Conference took the right view of the case and acted righteously in it. Nor do we despair that the Editor of the Free Church Magazine, who has shown himself open to conviction, will yet see cause further to modify his opinion on the point of difference, and to acknowledge the justice and expediency of the sentence pronounced by Conference.

Whether the *Witness*, by the publication of the Article from the F. C. M., wishes to intimate that his opinion has undergone a similar modification, we have no means of deciding. He says nothing. But we cannot conclude without observing, that his charge of *Aveary* against the "whole system of Wesleyanism" stands in a predicament very different from an opinion on Conference discipline. That charge has been made—and made without provocation on our part. It still stands unmodified on his pages. He owes it as a solemn duty to the Wesleyan Body either to retract it, or to give his reasons for it. How can he expect our Church to fraternize with the Free Church as once it did, whilst that impeachment remains? If he knows not how to render an act of justice to an unjustly criminated Religious Body, he may depend upon it, the Wesleyans know what is due to themselves.

PENNY WISE AND POT'D POOLISH.

A WELL known aphorism—conveying in homely but truthful phrase an important suggestion. There are those who to save a small expense lose a great benefit. This we take to be its meaning,—the lesson it designs to teach. The propriety of this aphorism is exemplified in many instances occurring in every-day life; but in no one more palpably than in the refusal to take, and pay a small sum for, a well-conducted family Paper. The advantages of such a periodical to one's self and to one's family are incalculable. Not only is it a source of information but of pleasure. The cream of scores of volumes is carefully gathered—the best thoughts of the best men on the best subjects are presented—articles on important topics are given in such variety and form as not by their length to deter or by their preciseness to weary—the sayings and doings of earth's best benefactors are faithfully chronicled—the current history of the day respecting the various nations in which our world's population is divided is placed on record. If not all, yet much, that can ennoble by greatness, elevate by sublimity, charm by interest, mould by example, warn by viciousness, and allure by virtuousness, finds a conspicuous place in the well-stored pages of the judiciously conducted Family Paper. The preservation of its weekly issue for one year will secure for subsequent perusal a Volume of unsurpassed interest, such as no mere regularly published book can furnish. But here many are "penny wise and pound

foolish." All this pleasure and profit to themselves and families, with the accumulating provision for a volume of instructive and entertaining reading in the bargain, they forego, merely to save the present outlay of the small sum of *ten shillings*—the price of our Paper—or some other trifling amount! Let parents consider this in time, and secure for themselves, their children, and domestics, a good paper, such as we vainly hope THE WESLEYAN is, or as we are diligently labouring to make it; and thus by a comparatively insignificant expenditure provide substantial nourishment for the mind, and a constantly recurring source of innocent and profitable pleasure. Then, in this matter, we will assure them, they are at least *ten shillings wise and nothing foolish*. All orders in our line executed with despatch!

Diocesan Church Society.

It is sometimes since the Eleventh Annual Report of this Society has been issued, and we ought to have noticed it before. We wish it were in our power to speak of it with unmingled satisfaction; but, it would not serve the cause of the Church, to say that it presents us with a spirit or an effort commensurate with its paramount demand. We noticed the languid features of the last Report, and the review of the present affords us but little matter either of triumph or of hope. We know that it is the fashion to gloss over deficiencies in our popular institutions, or to make some morbid excuse for them; but, we approve of neither of these expedients, and when God is to be honoured, when Christ is to be preached, when souls are to be saved, such trifling is alike sinful and dangerous; in our present position, and with our present prospects, it must be altogether ruinous. The day is quickly coming when the Church in Nova Scotia will be left entirely to its own resources; when the supineness and dependence of a hundred years must be met with the adequate efforts of a wisehearted people, or the light will grow dim in Zion and the candlestick be removed out of its place. We have no fears for the ultimate fortunes of the Church, for she has a pre-destinated existence above and beyond all contingency and control; but, we have no promise for any particular province where doctrine shall become corrupt or energy shall fail; under such circumstances we have no more security for the Church of England, than for any of the seven Churches in Asia whose stars have been obscured, and upon whose desecrated temples the fatal Ichabod has been written.—*Church Times*.

New Wesleyan Church—Quebec.

The following architectural description of the building may not be unacceptable to some of your readers:—
The building is of cut stone, upwards of 100 feet in length, by a breadth of 70 feet, and is of the perpendicular Decorated English style of Gothic Architecture. The principal front is composed of a centre with flanks, the centre extending 26 feet on the facade, with a projection of 8 feet, forming an entrance to the principal lobby and staircase. At each angle are two rectangular buttresses with three tiers of decorated water tables the front of each being enriched with a carved finial and surmounted at the summit by an octagonal buttress with sunk panels and a crocheted pinnacle with carved finial. The centre is finished by a raking cornice conforming to the slope of the roof, and decorated with carved bosses, the apex finishing with a square buttress and carved pinnacle and finial. The flank extending on each side of the centre is finished at the angles by angular buttresses with plain sloping water tables moulded at the drips and surmounted by a plain octagonal pinnacle and carved finial.
The main entrance in front is finished with deep mouldings at the jambs and head. On each side are two angular dwarf buttresses, with a niche in the centre finished with carved pinnacles, the head of which niche is surmounted by a head and carved finial. Over the doorway is a moulded string course, the principal member of it being enriched with carved bosses, and above this is an elegantly designed window 25 feet high with stone mullions, the tracery judiciously arranged—the label head having a carved finial and the whole forming a striking feature in the main front of the building.
In each flank is a window with seven others on each side and three at the west end, these are twenty feet in height, and at the rear are massive buttresses of the same style in every respect as those in front.
Under the Church is a basement containing a large school-room fifty five feet square; three closets, with kitchen, wood-cellar and three furnaces for heating the building in the winter season.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Monday.—Bridg Brothers, Esq., Exuma; Scher Marv Ann, Muggah, Sydney. Tuesday.—Bridg Griffin, Webb, St. Vincent, 22 days. Wednesday.—Bridg Ranger, Fawcett, Kingston, Jan. 23 days; Scher Pivior, Lewis, New York; brig Commodore, Sullivan, Demerara, 30 days; schr Victoria, Doane, Philadelphia, 10 days. Thursday.—Steamer America, Jenkins, Liverpool, 11 1/2 days.

MEMORANDA.

At Quebec, Nov 9—schr Cinara, hence, 9 days. Liverpool, Oct 22—Ard. Steamer Canada, Halifax. 21—Morning Star, Parrabero; ditto Prospect, P. E. Island. Balm, Oct 31—Ard, Eliza, Paganash. Portsmouth—Ard. Mayflower, Parrabero. Longhops, Oct 21—Ard, Mary Young, Pictou. New Haven—Ard, River, Windsor, with loss of man-of-war, jibboom and masts. The Clyde, October 27—Ard, Wakefield, Dallois. 30—Amelia, Yarmouth, N. S. At New York, 28—Bridg America, Beckwith, from Windsor. Belfast, Oct 19—Ard, Commerce, Cumberland. Queenstown, Oct 18—Ard. Mayflower, Parrabero. 20h—Eliza, Paganash. 22nd—Amelia, Yarmouth. Commodore left brig Nic Mac at Demerara from Liverpool, N. S., 23 days.

BELL & BLACK.

HAVING received by recent arrivals from Great Britain, an assortment of GOODS suitable for the present and coming Season, hereby offer, PLAIN CLOTHS, Beavers, Deskings, Broad Cloths and Casimeres, Black and Fancy Tweed and Plaid Cloakings, Fashionable Tweed Shawls and Scarfs, Blankets, Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Grey, White and Printed Cottons, Plain, Fancy, Striped and Checked Lyonsese and Alpaca Cloths, With a great variety of Linings, Trimmings, and Small Wares, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. October 6. 6 ins. C. Mess 6 w.

New Goods, New Goods.

CLEVEDON & Co.

HAVE COMPLETED their Fall Importations of China Glass and Earthenware, comprising a new and varied assortment of both Fancy and Staple Goods to which they invite the attention of wholesale dealers visiting the city. No. 1 Granville Street and No. 1 Ordinance Row. Oct. 20. W 4ins.

LONDON HOUSE,

Halifax, October 10th 1849.

Billing, Ross, & Co.

HAVE imported this season a very extensive Stock of Autumn & Winter Goods, personally selected by Mr. Billing for Cash, and are now for sale as above, at extreme low prices. We have a splendid assortment of Imperial and Kidderminster, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Blankets, Quilts, Damask Moreens, &c., &c. W. 4w pd. Oct. 15.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

CONTINUE to insure Dwelling Houses, Shops, Barns, Ships and Vessels while in Port or on the Stocks, Goods, Furniture, and other Personal Property against loss or damage by Fire. The above Companies were incorporated in 1810, 1812, and 1825, with Capitals of \$200,000 and \$500,000 each, and have acquired a high reputation for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses. Persons wishing to insure will please apply to ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Agent. Office No. 30, Bedford Row. Halifax, N. S., 15th Oct. 1849. Sins. W & A.

49-UPPER WATER STREET-49

The Subscribers are now receiving their Fall Supplies

COMPRISING

BAR, Bolt, Sheet, Hoop, Plate and Rod Iron, Russia and Swedish Iron, Sanderson's best Cast Steel, Coach-Spring, German and Bliester Steel, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Hammers and Files, Bell-Copper, Tin Plates, Wire, Sheet-Lead, Shot, Lead Pipes, 1/4 to 1 1/2 Inch Chain Cables and small Chains, Iron and Composition Spikes, Cut Nails, Halifax manufacture, Best White Lead and Coloured Paints, Lined Oils, Putty, Window Glass, Stoves, Pots, Bake-Ovens, Plough-Mounting, With numerous other articles of Hardware, Cutlery, Firearms, &c. at very low prices. DAVID STARR & SONS. October 6. 4 ins.

Adjutant General's office is to be moved to city—Globe.

Yesterday, the man Reel, charged with the murder of his wife, whose body was discovered in his garden, through the information of his children, was tried, and found guilty, recommended to mercy, there being reason to believe that the fatal accident was committed in consequence of gross provocation—the unfortunate man being intoxicated at the time.—Toronto, Oct. 17.

GRIMM'S.—We learn that a man named George Gossage was burnt to death a few days since in the village of Syleham, under the following circumstances. He had been drinking in company with another man, when both being thoroughly intoxicated, they were got to bed by the people of the house. The deceased appears to have had a net for matches in his pocket, which ignited the bed clothes on fire, and when the smoke discovered, the wretched man was so much intoxicated as only to live about an hour.—B.

A RICKED COUNTRY.—Before the navigation sets we wish that some of the Montreal annexists would take a run up to Toronto, and witness the rancidity with which crops of homes are springing up, in room of those destroyed by late calamitous fire. The elegance and substantiality of these structures furnish strong proof of prosperity and Canada West have decidedly "got company"—Steele's Review.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Our neighbour, Mr. Henry Le of the town-line, left his house on Monday for a walk with a load of wheat. On the evening of that day he was discovered lying on the road, not far from home, quite dead, with his team standing by his side. The deceased had the reins in his hand, and from his position, it is conjectured that he had fallen out of the wagon, and been killed by one of the wheels passing over his neck.—B.

EARLY CLOSING.—We have much pleasure in stating that the principal Merchants in Halifax have concluded to close their stores at eight o'clock in the evening, from the 15th October, 1849 to the 15th April, 1850.—Booklet's Recorder.

A CIRCULAR has been addressed by the Adjutant General of Militia in Canada to all the commanding officers of the various militia corps in control, desiring that they will ascertain if any of their officers signed the annexation address; and if so, whether it was of their own free will or not. With those holding her Majesty's commission as justice of the peace, the Provincial secretary has done likewise.—But they do not stop here. The government announce that they will require all those who have signed the address, to enter how high their station, of all offices in the list of the Crown.

In speaking yesterday, of the removal of military headquarters, we should have said the Headquarters of Upper Canada, was to be removed from Kingston to Toronto. The Headquarters of Lower Canada, are to be removed to Montreal.—Montreal Gazette.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

STATE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The papers contain a report which will excite attention on the present and future of the province. The people are becoming more and more aware of the necessity of a more liberal and more just policy of the government. The small amount of the products of the soil, and the small amount of the population, are not sufficient to enable the province to support a large population. The government are now making arrangements to increase the number of the population, and to improve the condition of the province. The government are now making arrangements to increase the number of the population, and to improve the condition of the province. The government are now making arrangements to increase the number of the population, and to improve the condition of the province.

SATURN'S RETURN.—We are glad to perceive that the people are becoming more and more aware of the necessity of a more liberal and more just policy of the government. The small amount of the products of the soil, and the small amount of the population, are not sufficient to enable the province to support a large population. The government are now making arrangements to increase the number of the population, and to improve the condition of the province. The government are now making arrangements to increase the number of the population, and to improve the condition of the province.

ANNEXATION.—It gives us much pleasure to state that during the past week, we did not meet with a single individual to say a word in favour of the annexation of this province to the United States. The people are becoming more and more aware of the necessity of a more liberal and more just policy of the government.

few persons who had neither stake nor interest in the matter, has at once been met and crushed by the sense of the people. The public may see in the statement, that the anti-annexationist protest is generally sustained in Canada. In Toronto alone, it numbers about two thousand names. The howling, turbulent little brook has had its day, but it is now fairly set in the deep, wide, and resistless current with which it has come in contact.—N. B. Reporter, Oct. 17.

The Government has decided that the evidence against Dr. Peters, by a Mrs. Cooper, in St. John, relative to charges which have lately undergone an investigation, is not worthy of belief.—B.

New forms for Certificates of Registry, and Registry declarations under the navigation Law, which will come into operation on the 1st January next, have been received by the Imperial Officers at Customs, at this Port, from the Hon. Commissioners of H. M. Customs.—New-Brunswick.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

TEA MEETING.—A number of the friends of the cause who have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of procuring to California, on a commercial enterprise, having felt a desire to give them, before their departure, some token of their regard and esteem, invited them with their wives to a Tea meeting on Wednesday evening last, in the new and spacious Sunday School, attached to the Wesleyan Chapel. upwards of 200 persons sat down to a sumptuous repast, and after thanksgiving had been said, His Honour the Speaker of the House of Assembly, was called to the chair, who stated generally the object of the Meeting. A number of excellent speeches were then delivered by different gentlemen, in which the principles and proceedings of the Association were fully discussed, and much general and useful information was imparted, to which the public before, were strangers. The interest of the meeting was well sustained, until about ten o'clock, when the Speaker having left the chair, Mr. Beer, sen., was called thereon, and the friends of the meeting were adopted for the manner in which the Speaker had conducted the proceedings, to which Mr. Pope made a suitable acknowledgment.

The Meeting was then closed with singing and prayer.—Advertiser of the 1st Inst. The Royal Gazette contains Orders in Council conveying Her Majesty's special confirmation to forty three Acts passed during the last Session of the Legislature—the whole, with the exception of the Act to provide for the payment of the Civil List.—B.

DOMESTIC

First Telegraphic Despatch.

The following despatch was received at the Exchange Rooms yesterday morning. Mr. Burset has politely handed it to us for publication, in this number of the Chronicle. It is the beginning of a new era in our provincial affairs, and is we hope, an earnest of still greater advances by the people of Nova Scotia in the onward march of improvement. This is the first Telegraphic despatch ever published in the Halifax newspaper, which came direct to the city by the city through the agency of the wires.

GREAT STORM AT PORTLAND.

ST. JOHN, N.-B., Nov. 14, 1849.

Ten buildings were blown down on Friday night. No other news per steamer.

ARRIVALS.—Boston, Nov. 13, 1849.—Arrived on the ninth at ten, P. M.: Cambria (S) arrived on the tenth; Vixen arrived on the twelfth; Halifax arrived on the twelfth.

HAVANA, MARKETS, Nov. 5.—Newfoundland Fish \$2 1/2 and \$3 per quintal, three cargoes unsold.

BOSTON MARKETS, Nov. 13.—Mackerel No. 3, \$3 1/2; No. 2, \$3; No. 1, \$12—last sales, Nov. 13.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Empire City has arrived from California, with half a million of dollars, and dates to 1st October.

The French have seized the Sandwich Islands. The trouble was caused by the French Consul.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer America arrived at this Port on Thursday morning last. Our usual summary of News will be found below.

ENGLAND.—The Corn and Commercial Markets remain about the same as at last advices; if any thing rather duller and prices a little downwards.—In the Money market no change of consequence to be noted.—The general state of trade is tolerably good.—In the Manufacturing Districts a steady trade is doing on the whole.—The Funds somewhat improved.—So were Foreign Securities.

In our last we noticed the intention of her Majesty to visit the new Coal Exchange on the 30th inst.—The pageant on the river, says the Watchman, lost its greatest attraction, owing to the absence of Her Majesty, from indisposition; but her illness has been slight and transient.—The Queen Dowager is so dangerously ill that the bulletins give no hope of recovery.—Public prayers are everthevirtues offered for Her Majesty, whose private virtues and extensive charities will make them unusually fervent and sincere.

The Press is discussing with much earnestness the state of Canada.—Doubts are entertained by some leading journals whether the document of the Montreal patriots represents the wishes of the provinces themselves, and whether its tenacity is for the mutual interests of Canada and the Mother Country.

The Petitions against the Sabbath postal arrangements have been without avail. S. Martin's-le-Grand was last Sunday, (Oct. 28th) and will in future Sundays be the receptacle of from 50,000 to 100,000 additional letters, to be sorted and disposed of by 25 or 30 clerks, who it is said will give employment to 60 other persons, besides all of the usual out of doors retinue following such a vast establishment.

His Excellency Sir H. L. Bulwer, the newly accredited Minister to the United States, accompanied by his Lady, left London for Liverpool, there to embark for New York, to enter upon his diplomatic duties at Washington. Mr. Bulwer Lytton, son of the celebrated novelist, was to accompany his uncle.

Two whalers, the Advice and the St. Andrew, had arrived the first at Dundee, and the other at Aberdeen, from Davis's Straits, after quick passages, and have reported that they could not obtain the slightest indication of the Arctic expedition. This throws a gloom over the prospect of Sir John Franklin's safety.

Dr. Ollivier is to be nominated by the Crown to the See of Llandaff.

IRELAND.—The news from Ireland continues unfavourable.—The anti-rent movement is extending to the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny.—About 400 men, says the Kilkenny Moderator, with no fewer than 157 horses and carts, assembled at Clintown, and carried off the entire crop of a person named Duppy.—A large number of troops have been sent to the north, in order to preserve the peace should any display of the Orangemen take place on the 5th of November. Lord Roden has written a letter dissuading the members from having any procession on the approaching anniversary. It is thought that his advice will be acted upon.

FRANCE.—The news from France is startling.—The French Ministry is dissolved.—At a meeting of the Cabinet, Louis Napoleon is taxed as wanting "dignity," and as having been too subservient to the Conservator majority of the Assembly.—The Cabinet threw up their portfolios, and threw the President on his own resources. In the evening sitting of the Assembly M. Dupin read the President's Message, which cannot fail to provoke angry passions. Some suppose the President is aiming at the Imperial diadem. The Parisian Press, with few exceptions, are violent. The Siecle alone is friendly. It is evident the President is resolved to hold aloof from the Red and Moderate sections of the Republicans.

ROME.—Letters from Rome, dated 21st ult., and received in Paris, announce that the French troops are preparing to leave Rome, and that all the preparations making for the reception of the Pope have suddenly ceased.

GERMANY.—Wurtemberg.—The new Ministry announce that they will speedily assemble the Representatives of the people, elected agreeably to the law of the 1st July, and will submit divers propositions, having for their object the revision of many articles of the constitution, as well as financial measures.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Vienna, Oct. 27.—The last reports of Russians, under Grahbe, has left Hungary. Kibers from Trentschin complain bitterly of the Russians.—Kosuth and the Mayas are spoken of with respect. The Military March of Kosuth was a popular affair that locality, and among the Austrian soldiers very much.

The Convention of war in Freiburg, on the 26th Oct. sentenced eight more individuals to chains and imprisonment for a term in the year of their being sent.

AUSTRIA.—The news from Hungary alternately makes the blood run cold with horror, or burn for revenge. The fields, which were nicknamed rulers in Austria, not satisfied with the human gore they have shed, still continue their sanguinary career. Several additional murders have been added to the already fearful list.—These victims, who have been strangled in Pesh or shot are all men of mark; and when it is stated that the wretch Haynan has been appointed civil and military governor of Hungary, crimes at which humanity shudders at once raise before the mind at the very mention of his name. If this wholesale system of murder is continued another crisis in that country seems inevitable. But the day of retribution will sooner or later arrive.

CHINA.—There have been two Overland Mails during the week. The first brought painful tidings from China. The Portuguese settlement at Macao, which is situated on an island at the mouth of the estuary formed by the Canton river, has been prostrated to a deadly collision with the Chinese authorities by the perpetration of one of the most foul and barbarous murders on record. It seems that while the Portuguese Governor, M. Amarel, a man of high character, and greatly respected by all foreigners at Canton, was taking his customary exercise on horseback, he was pulled from the saddle and murdered by five or six Chinese assassins.

SPAIN.—We stated last week that the Narvaez Ministry, after having been summarily dismissed, has taken ample vengeance on all the parties who were instrumental in tripping him by the heels. He has dismissed the King from his post of keeper of the palace, and imprisoned a priest and a nun, the instruments of the Kings policy. Narvaez in Spain is what the great Warwick once was in England—he plays with royalty as a child does at battledore, and literally holds in his hands the throne and its dignities.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL."

Hays' Liniment for the Piles. The worst ailment of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hays' Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this Liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case. Caution.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Constock & Co. upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article. 67-53 1/2 Wholesale for the Proprietors in Nov Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday morning, the 18th inst., by the Rev. George William Hill, A. B., Curate of St. George's, James C. Cogswell, Esq., A. B. Barrister at Law, son of the Hon. John H. Cogswell, to Sophia Louisa, daughter of the Hon. John B. Almon.

At Woodbank Cottage, Wallace, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. R. Avery, Rector of St. George's, William B. Oxley, Esq., to Miss Ann Elizabeth, and Anna Robinson, Esq., Barrister at Law, to Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph N. B. Kerr, Esq.

On Thursday Evening, the 8th inst., by the Rev. John Scott, Mr. Charles McQueen of Banffshire, Scotland, to Miss Isabella, third daughter of the late John Robb, of this city.

On the same evening, by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. Francis Green, to Miss Emily Elyers, both of Port Fawcett.

At P. E. I. on the 6th inst., by the Rev. F. Betterell, Mr. Peter McFadyen, to Miss Catherine McEachern, both of Elliot River.

At St. John, N. B., on the 5th inst., in the Centenary Chapel, by the Rev. R. Knight, Chairman of the N. B. District, the Rev. Wm. McCarthy, Wesleyan Missionary, Halifax District, to Miss Susan Mary Houghton, of this City.

At Halifax, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. R. Cooney, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Abraham Johnston, to Miss Jane Jackson, both of this city.

At Halifax, on the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. John Richards, to Miss Charlotte McGuire, both of this city.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday the 6th inst., at Springfield, Mass., on his way to join the Europa for this city, Mr. William Stock Black, fourth son of Martin Gay Black, Esq., aged 27 years.

At Fredericton, N. B., of Consumption, after a lingering illness of six months, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, aged 35 years, Phoebe Elizabeth, wife of Mark Rathbone, and daughter of the late Henry Knowles, Esq., of Falmouth, N. S.

At Woodstock, N. B., on the 4th inst., M. Wm. Upham, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place, aged 73 years.

At Mill Village, on the 23d Oct., Ephraim Mack, Esquire, much regretted by his family and numerous friends.

On Tuesday last, Charles Clark, Esq., aged 25 years, youngest son of the late John Clark, Esq.

On Tuesday morning after a short illness, which he bore with Christian resignation to the Divine will, Mr. John Laidlaw, aged 121 years, much regretted by all who knew him.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements, not inconsistent with the profane character of our Paper, inserted on the following terms. A square of under, first insertion, 3s 6d; and each continuance in. Larger advertisements in proportion. Auction sales on the usual terms. Family advertisements inserted on moderate terms—the price to be fixed according to their size and frequency of change.

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 and 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.

Water! Water! Pure Water! From the Lake running through our City.

WASHING, WRINGING & MANGLING MACHINES.

ALL thorough Housekeepers should have one of these improved Patent Washing, Wringing and Mangling Machines, in their Laundry. They have long since been tested and proved to be a good and useful article, combining in economy the saving of Soap, Labour and Fuel, and less wear and tear of articles, as when washed by the hand. This machine will wash large articles, such as Blankets, Flannels, &c., in a very short space of time, superior to anything of the kind done by the hand, being enabled to use boiling water, or water so hot, that it is impossible for hands to work in; it softens, cleans the grain, and falls out the wool, and is made nearly dry by passing through the wringing machine. This machine will wash all kinds of articles, such as Table Linens, Towelling, Shirts, and all articles as done by the old Mangle; can be used at any time without the trouble of the fire in heating and using this hot water. The Machine occupies very little room, not more than two barrels.

Also—Two or three small Patent CHURNS, and a very superior Patent Cheese Press. Forms—Cash on delivery. Apply to H. G. HILL, No. 9, Brunswick Street.

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, GREEK, FRENCH, Logic, and Rhetoric.

School Room adjoining the Argyle St. Chapel. Hours of attendance from 9 A. M. to 4 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 Subscriber's residence, No. 30 Brunswick Street. July 14th. W. ALEXANDER S. REID.

No. 139, Granville Street.

THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, SOAPS, VINEGAR, &c., and every article usually kept by Druggists, of the best quality.

Chirburgh's Tricopherous, Eau de Lustrale, &c., for the Hair. Superior Eucema Syringes, Vesta Matches, Rich Cut Toilette Bottles, Eau de Cologne, Sponges and Sponge Bags. ROBERT G. FRASER, Oct. 27.

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

NO. 2, GRANVILLE STREET. JOST & KNIGHT,

INVITE ATTENTION to their Importation of SEASONABLE GOODS, received per "MICMAC" from GLASGOW, "ADELAIDE" and "ALBERT" from LIVERPOOL. Their Stock comprises—Gala Plaids and Tweed CLOAKINGS, Cashmere, Lyonses, paces, Silk Striped Check'd, striped and figured other varieties in Fancy & Mourning, rich Printed Cashmere Mant, and other SHAWLS, Pilots, Doekins, & CASHMERE VESTINGS; Carpeting, Rugs, Damask & printed Gloves, Haberdashery; Trimmings, French and ALWAYS IN STOCK—Flannels, Shirtings, COTTON WARP, and Also, a good article in CongoTEA. For B. M. STEAMER, Rich French and English Ribbons, Black Laces, Gros de Naples, Watered Duques, Silk Velvets, with various other Fancy Articles. Oct. 13, 1848.

For Sale.

126 Tons Dimension, Spruce and Pine TIMBER 10x10, 8x8 and 6x6 inches Square, at Col- lip's Wharf. Low for Cash. Apply to Sept. 5. (W & A) H. G. HILL.

To intending Emigrants FROM NOVA SCOTIA

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia whether the Western Section of 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.

THE CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS

Are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale, Cash down. The plan is 1/5th Cash and Balance in instalments, 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 pleases, 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

SETTLER'S SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT Printed Papers, containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from every Post Master in Nova Scotia, or likewise from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, if 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.

Cedar Posts.

THE Subscriber 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 rearing for very many years. Sept. 5. (W & A) M. G. HILL.

To Let.

And possessing a view on the 1st day of Nov. THAT very desirable and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, now in the occupation of the late Mr. Forrester, in Victoria Terrace, H. G. Street, adjoining the Dwelling House of Benjamin E. A. Hill, Esq. Apply to H. G. HILL, Architect, No. 9, Brunswick St.

Printing of every Description

NEATLY EXECUTED, At the Office of this Paper

JOHN WOODBILL, Victroler.

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former stand, (opposite Davy's Country Market) to the (old Woodbill) stand, No. 52, Upper WATER STREET, opposite Messrs Saltus & Wainwright's Wharf, where he will be thankful for a continuation of favours, formerly conferred on him. May 19.

IMPROVED NEGATIVE & POSITIVE Daguerrean Portraits.

W. VALENTINE HAS the honour of announcing that he has arranged a Vertical Light, at his Rooms, and that he is prepared to produce pictures superior to any others taken in America. W. Va made requires artistic skill in finishing, and his Daguerrean portraits have the effects of fine painted miniatures, joined to the accuracy which the agency of STAR LIGHT, by means of first rate apparatus, imparts. Positive pictures are particularly adapted for portraits of NAVY and ARMY OFFICERS, in uniform. N. B.—For sale Calotype and Daguerreotype apparatus, complete. Instructions given in both processes. Marchington'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, and has made some progress, and up to the present time, without a claim being made upon it. The Directors have recently instructed the Agent to allow persons insuring for the whole term of Life, to pay one half the premium for the first five years, and give a vote bearing interest, for the remaining half, upon the same condition as the National Loan Fund Association. As the proportion of profits is divided among the Policy holders, with participations greater in this than any other Company—being 50 per cent—therefore recommends itself to the favourable consideration of all persons intending to insure, the rates being as low as in any other company. If persons would give the subject of Life Assurance their serious consideration, they would be convinced that it is the very best investment to be found for a moderate amount of money, for the benefit of their families after they are taken from them. The attention of heads of families in this Province generally, and those of Halifax in particular, is earnestly invited to this subject, and while the business of Health is enjoyed, to call upon the Agent of the "STAR" Association for admission into the Society, who will furnish all necessary blanks and give every information requisite at his office in Jerusalem Warehouse, Hollis Street. DANIEL STARR, Agent.

Pure Cod Liver Oil, FOR MEDICINAL USE,

Prepared and Sold by ROBT. G. FRASER, Chemist, 139, Granville Street. July 14

A CARD.

MISS SMITH begs leave respectfully to notify her friends and the public that she has removed her Book and Stationery Establishment, to the Shop (No. 128) lately occupied by Mrs. Doane, in Granville Street, and desires attention to her present Stock, which she will sell at reduced prices. September 15.

Liverpool Bakery.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints the Public, that he has taken the Bakery, formerly occupied by Mr. Malton Vail, in Liverpool, and is prepared to undertake every description of Bread Sticks, warranted superior to any imported from the Continent. The Subscriber has had a long experience in the Bakery Business in Liverpool, New York, and also having conducted the business which carried on by Mr. Vail, he trusts he has attention to make a share of patronage. Orders to be sent to Mr. John Blair, junr., (Halifax) will be punctually attended to. JOHN BLAIR, Liverpool, N. S., August, 1848.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for Mr. Blair's Bakery at Liverpool, and has received by express a quantity of Choice Flour of Pilot and Navy Mills, and also Choice Flour, Wine, Soda, and other articles, which he will sell at reduced prices. For particulars apply to JOHN BLAIR, junr., No. 17 Water St. W. 1848.

The Wesleyan is published for the Proprietor BY WM. CUNNABELL, AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 3, CONNORS' WHARF HALIFAX, N. S.

POETRY.

Blessing. And my prayer shall turn into song.—PSALM XXXV. 13.

What ever lost by giving? The sky pours down its rain, Refreshing all things living, While mists rise up again.

Go rob the sparkling fountain And drain its basin dry; The barren seeming mountain, Will fill its chalice high.

Who ever lost by loving? Though all our heart we pour Still other spirits moving, To pay our love with more.

And was there ever blessing That did not turn and rest; A double power possessing, The bleaser being bless'd?

Prayer. There is an eye that never sleep Beneath the wing of night; There is an ear that never shut When sink the beams of light.

There is an arm that never tire When human strength gives out; There is a love that never fails When earthly loves decay.

That eye is fixed on aeraph (th) That ear is filled with angels That arm upholds the worlds c That love is shown beyond.

But there's a power which mat When mortal aid is vain;— That eye, that ear, that love t That listening ear to gain.

That power is Prayer, which s And feeds on bliss beyond the

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANEOUS.

We need a better acquaintance with the workings of pure and holy minds. Duty of Attendance upon the God's House.

If a desultory attendance at tutions which stand connect house of God," were equal obligations involved in a Christi it is quite certain that it eak with the healthy and vigorou social Christianity. The Christ's Church are a speci discipline, the full value of y be estimated by those who y to their influence without r there were in apostolic times ed shtal laxity in this matter from Paul's treatment of the was alike inconsi-ent and in us hold fast," said the apostle sion of our faith without wa is faithful that promised; a der one another, to provoke to good works; not forsaki of ourselves together, as the t is; but exhorting one another the more as ye see the day a

If a church is not to be prison-house, it ought, at lea as a religious home, whic preferences are all to be d' bers who have no sympathy ing are neither in a conditio best themselves nor to in others. They may wander true; but there is no S. G. b professors who may grove own pastors, but they will ce of no other servant of Ch the will be first and last, a