#### A CIRD.

### Irchibald Morton

S LEAVE respectfully to notify his friends. d the public, that he continues to manufacarticles in his line of business, at low it his establishment, No. 23, JACOB's ST., he will be happy to wait on purchasers in v or from the country. He also offers his services as FUNERAL

May 5.

#### rr Life Assurance Company. OF LONDON.

E AGENCY of this Company has been enblished in this Province about three years, s made some progress, and up to the present vithout a claim being made upon it. The ors have recently instructed the Agent to persons insuring for the whole term of Life, one half the premium for the first five and give a note bearing Interest, for the reg half, upon the same condition as the al Loan Fund Association. As the proof profits divided among the Policy holders, articipations, is greater in this than any other ny-being 90 per cent -it therefore recomitself to the favourable consideration of all s intending to insure, the rates being as low ny other Company. If persons would give bject of Life Assurance their serious conion, they would be convinced that it is the est investment to be found for a moderate sum of money, for the benefit of their famter they are taken from them. The attention ls of families in this Province generally, and of Wesleyans in particular, is earnestly ino this subject, and while the bicsing of is enjoyed, to call upon the Agent of the " Association for admission into the So-who will furnish all necessary blanks and rery information requisite at his office in lem Warehouse, Hollis Street.

DANIEL STARR, Agent.

#### 'o intending Emigrants ROM NOVA SCOTTA.

E CANADA COMPANY would submit to he serious consideration of parties who may aplate leaving Nowa Scotia whether the rn Section of Canada (formerly the Province er Canada,) does not offer every inducement proceed to the United States. In Upper do they will find a most healthy climate, the ry fertile, and abundance of excellent Land btained upon easy terms from the Governand Canada Company. The great success has attended Settlers in Upper Canada. adantly evidenced by the prosperous condif the Farmers throughout the Country, and shown by the success of many Natives of Brunswick and Apra Scotia who have in many Townships of the Country; - and dividual progress made by several thousands ple who have taken Lands from the Comcorroborates the success which has attended nent in Upper Canada.

#### E CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS

Tered by way of Leuse for Ten Years; or for Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and ice in Instalments, being done away with. Reuts, payable 1st February each Year, are the Interest, at Six per Cent., upon the Cash of the Lan !. Upon most of the Lots, when I, no Money is required down; whilst he others, arcording to locality, One, Two, ree Years' Rent must be paid in advance, iese payments will free the Settler from r Calls, until the Second, Third, or Fourth

I his Term of Lease. Settler has secure I to him the right of conz his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, ng payment of further Reats, before the tion of the Terin, upon paying the purchase specified in the Lease.

Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the enenefit of his Improvements and increased of the Land he occupies, should he wish chase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to r the Freehold: the option being completely

Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent. e allowed for anticipated payment of the ase Money for every unexpired year of Lease. entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has soured to him the benefit of the

#### SETTLER'S SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT

Printed Papers, containing full and detailed ulars, may be procured gratis from every Post r in Nova Scotia, as likewise from the Rev. ans, Halifax, of whose permission the Comavail themselves to refer inquiring parties ), as a gentleman long resident in Western a, and who, possessing Maps, will afford intion respecting the Company's Lands, and Canada generally.

imissioners of the Canada Company's Office, oronto C. W., April 1848.

Wesleyan is published for the Proprietors BY WM. CUNNABELL,

T HIS OFFICE, NO. 3, CONNORS' WHARF, ... HALIFAX, N. S.

# WESLEYAN

NEW MERIES.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, &c., &c., &c. [101. 1, No. 8.

Ten Shilliner per annum, Half Fenrly in Advance.

HALIFAY, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1849.

#### From the National Era. Tibughts of Beaven.

No sickness there. No weary wasting of the frame No fearful shrinking from the mice No dread of summer's bright and fervid ray h

No hidden grief. No wild and cheerless vision of deepair; No vain petition for a swift relief. No tearful eye, no broken heart, are there.

Care has no home. Within that realm of ceaseless praise and song,-Its tossing billows break and meit in foam, Far from the mansions of the spirit-throng.

The storm's black wing Is never spread athwart celestial skies, its wailings blend not with the voice of Spring. As some too tender floweret fades and dies

is chilling dews upon the tender frame: No morn is needed there! the light which fills The land of glory, from its Maker came. No parted friends

No night distils

Per mouraful recollections have to weep-No best of death endoring love attends, To watch the coming of a pureless sleep! No withered flower

te blasted bud celestial gardens know! No scorching blast, or flerce descending shower, Scatters destruction like a ruthless foe.

Startles the sacred hosts with fear and dread! The song of Peace, Creation's marning heard, Is sung wherever angel footsteps tread!

Let me depart If home this this sweit the weary soul! Look up, thou stricken one! thy wounded heart Shall bleed no more at sorrow's stern control. With taith our guide

Why lear to plunge in Jordan's rolling tide. And find the Haven of Eternal day.

#### flow Softly on the Bruised Heart.

BY C. D. STUART. How softly on the bruised heart A word of kindness falls. And to the dry and parched soul, The moistening tear drop cails; O if they knew, who walk the earth 'Mid sorrow, grief and pain. The power a word of kindness hath. 'Twere paradise again.

The weakest, and the poorest, may This simple pittance give. And bid delight to withered hearts Return again and live: Oh what is life if love be lost? If man's unkind to man-Or what the heaven that waits beyond This brief and mortal span?

As stars upon the tranquil sea In mimic glory shine. So, words of kindness in the heart, Reflect their source divine ; () then be kind, who'er thou art That breathest mortal breath, And it shall brighten all thy life, And sweeten even death.

### CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

We need a hetter acquaintance with the thoughts reasonings of pure and long minds."—Dr. Sharp.

#### Begin and end every day with God,

Let prayer be the key to open the heart of ing in the morning, and lock it against all is chemies at night. Let no Christian say

morning cometh of which you will never see-the night; or that night of which you will never see the morning. Let the conclusion of every day put you in mind of the conclusion of all your days, by the long night of death, which will put an end to your work, and bring you to account and reckon-with your great Master about it. O to lie down every night reconciled with him! O that we could lie down and leave our hearts with Christ; and compose our spirits, as if we were not to wake till the heavens, are no

Since none knoweth what a day may bring forth, spend every day as if it were your last. Look on yourself as standing every day at the door of eternity, and hundreds of diseases and accidents ready to open the door to let you in. Ne doubt you have sometimes apprehended yourself nearer death than you think you are just now; yet it is certain death and judgment were never so near you as they are at present. We who stand every hour at the door of eternity, should spend our precious hours with the greatest frugality, reeing the work we have in hand is soul-work, and work on which eternity depends; and the time we have to do it in is very short, and cannot be recalled. This short life being only a passage to eternity, it should be spent as a continual preparation for it. Surely those who have immortal souls so near eternity, have other work to do than trifle away time in tippling, idle talking, gaming, and such diversions.

Sejeura in this world as travellers, keeping so loses from the world as to be able to pade in and be gone from it upon short warning. We have no continuing city, nor certain abode here; therefore let us always to ready to arise and depart; and if we would be tight travellers towards Zion, we must have Chriet in our hearts, heaven in must take God's Spirit for our guide; God's word for our rule, God's glory for our end, God's fear for our guard, God's people for our companions, God's praise for our re creation, God's promises for our cordials. We must make religion our business, prayer our delight, holiness our way, and heaven our home.

O Zion's travellers! distinguish yourselves from the men that dwell upon the earth! Let Christ always be precious to you; the word sweet; sin bitter; the world a wilderness; and death welcome. Let Christ's will be your will; Christ's dishonour your affliction: Christ's cause your concern: Christ's cross your glory; Christ's sufferings your meditations; Christ's wounds your refuge; ('hrist's blood your balm; Christ's presence your nal joy .- Christian Miscellany.

#### Consistency-WHAT IT CAN DO.

Lord — was a man of the world. His honours, and his friends. His daughter They were both strangers to God.

At length Miss -, having attended a awakened, and soon happily converted.

others of her birth; and leave the meetings.

But she maintained her integrity. He took her long journeys, and conducted himself in the most engaging manner, in order to divert her mind from religion but she still delighted in the Saviour.

After failing in many projects which he fendly anticipated would be effectual, he introduced her into company, under circumstances, that she must either join in the recreation of the party, or give offence. Hope lighted up the countenance of this affec-

The hour arrived; the party assembled Secured had performed their parts to the great-delight of the party, which was in high spirits. Miss— was now called on for a suight movement in the assembly, and a song, and many hearts best high in hopestof victory. Should she decline she was the graces, should she comply, their triumph was complete. This was the mount to seak her fate! With partner self-passement to seak her fate! With partner self-passement. The hour arrived; the party assembled Segual had performed their parts to the graft-delight of the party, which was in high was complete. This was the moment to seal her fate! With perfect self-possession, shipped her seat at the plane-force, and an her fingers over the keys, and commenced playing, and singing in a sweet air the fel-lowing words:—

. We reem for mirth or triffing here, For workily hope or workily fear,

If life so soon is gone;

If mow the Judge is at the dear,
And all manhind must quad before Th' inexerable thruse !

wife matter which my thoughts employ, M moment's misery or Joy :

But oh ! when hoth shall end, Withhere shall I find my destined place

party was subdued. Not a word was spoken. One by one left the house. Her father wept aloud. Lord - never rested earth shall have mouldered forever. - Mesuntil he became a Christian. He lived an senger. example of Christian benevolence, having given to benevolent Christian enterprises. before his death, nearly half a million of dollars.

#### Revenge.

del, search the ponderous tomes of heathen with the various physical ills of life, have learning, explore the works of Confucius, their periods, their boundary, and their end; examine the precepts of Seneca and the their ravages being confined within a given writings of Socrates—collect all the excel- circle of time, and a given point of apace. and point to a sentence equal to this simple a depth that may be fathomed, a length and heaven; and so shall you come to his eter- prayer of our Saviour. Reviled and insul- breadth that may be explored. But sin. crowned with thorns, and led away to die! there a country, but a world, and hastens to no annihilating curse breaks from his tortur- spread its disastrous influences over the uning heart. Sweet and placid as the aspira- travelled extent of an eternity to come. We tions of a mother from her nursling, ascends may say of unrepented, unpardoned, and pleasures were drawn from his riches, his the prayer for mercy on his enemics. "Fa- unforsaken sin, as the Apostle says of the ther, forgive them." Oh, it was worthy of love of Christ, that it has heights, and depths, was the idol of his heart. Much had been its origin; and stamps with the brightest seal and lengths, and breadths, which niterly expended on her education; and well did of truth that his mission was from heaven. surpass all human knowledge. The reason she repay in her intellectual endowments Acquaintances, have you quarreled? Friends is obvious. Moral evil corrupts and vitithe solicitude of her parents. She was have you differed? If he who was pure and ates the mind itself, carries the contagion of highly accomplished, amiable in her dispersed for a position, and winning in her manners, well to cherish your anger? Brothers, to you and powers, and affects the moral condition not seven times, but seventy times seven. his being, since it tends to separate from Dissenting meeting in London, was deeply Revenge is as incompatible with happiness as it is hostile to reason and religion. Let Now she delighted in the service of the him whose heart is black with malice and sanctuary and social meetings. To her the studious of revenge, walk through the fields charms of Christianity were overflowing. while clad in verdure and adorned with flow-She frequented those places where she met ers; to his eye there is no beauty, the flowwith congenial minds animated with similar ers to him exhale no fragrance. Dark as his soul, nature is robed in deepest sable. The The change was marked by her fond fa- smiles of beauty light not up his bosom with morning may be my last morning, or money, hoping she would be induced to go a new and delightful character. Then, in- of sparks.

this night my last night;" for certainly that into the fashions and extravagancies of deed, are the meads verdant and the flow

#### An indiant Gift to Christ.

In a portion of the Routhe from which the red man has now been de ven, I once attended as protreated meeting held in the wild forest. The theme on which lighted up the countenance of this affections but misguided father, as he saw his snare about to entangle the object of his solicitude. It had been arranged among his friends that several young ladies on the approaching festive occasion, should have a missical entertainment.

The broader awan, and wases as suscerns with surpassing beauty and gleadeur, was with surpassing beauty and gleadeur, was the good Shiphard who came his to seek and to save the lost. He heartless soldiers. He draw a primer of Getheemane and the unbufflended Strunger was the many than the processor with surpassing beauty and gleadeur, was the good Shiphard who came his lost to seek and to save the lost. He draw a primer of Getheemane and the unbufflended Strunger the preacher dwelt, and which he illustrated

> white man take them acture me give him my dog, and my rifle. The minister told him Jesus could not ascept those fifts. Me give Janus my dog, my rifle and my blanket; poor Indian, he got no more to give—he give Jesus all. The minister replied that Christ could not accept them. The poor, ignorant, but generous child of the forces bent his head in sorrow and meditated. He raised his noble brow once more, find his eye on the preacher, while he solded out. "Here is poor Indian, will Jeans have him?" A thrill of unutterable joy ran through the souls of minister and people as this ferree son of the wilderness people as this ferree son of the wilderness now sat, in his right mind, as the feet of Jesus, The Spirit has poor, received the carnest of an inherit which will not fade when the diadems of

#### The Fearful Tendencies of Sin.

Other evils are partial, temporary, and circumscribed; their results may be calculated, defined, and in a measure provided against. Plague, postilence, and famine, "Father, forgive them!" Go, proud infi- the earthquake, the volcano, the inundation, lencies of ancient and modern moralities. They have a height that may be reached. ted-suffering the grossest indignities- more dreadful, has laid waste, not here and the precept is imperative. You shall forgive, of the man through the whole duration of God, the source of all good, for ever.

#### Temptation.

That temptation which at first is but a little cloud, as big as a man's hand, may quickly overspread the whole heaven. Our engaging in ain is the motion of a stone down hill-" it strengthens itself by going," ther with painful solicitude. To see his joy-but the furies of hell rage in his breast, and the longer it runs, the more violently. lovely daughter thus infatuated, was to him and render him as miserable as he could Beware of the smallest beginnings of tempan occasion of deep grief; and he resolved wish the object of his hate. But let him lay tations. No wise man will neglect or slight is breath. Let mone say they have not time to correct her erroneous notions on the sub- his hand on his heart and say "Revenge, I the smallest spark of fire, especially if he cast thee from me; Father, forgive me, as I sees it among barrels of gunpowder. You can time for prayer. Think with yourself, He placed at her disposal large sums of forgive my enemies," and nature will assume carry gunpowder about you—O, take heed

Indeal to in the British House

ment by an Hon. Mem. as to the

#### THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

# The Religious Experience of the Candidates, for Ordination.

(In our last Number we copied from the Watch (In our light Number we copied from the Watch-man of August 8th an account of the Urdination of the Candidates through Ministry, which took place August int, in Iswell' Street Chapel, Manchester; bull-providing to diffe (on Suly 20th) their public-examination commoned in Oldham 8t. Chapel, which was dentely crowded, when a number of theirly us to unathlesty on their according, give a halal account of their consession to God, and of their religious experience. In consequence of the indisposition of the President of Conference, Dr. Wowton, the Ex-President accupied the Chair. indisposition of the President of Conterence, Dr. Newton, the Ex-President occupied the Chair.—
Extracts relating to this very interesting service we now lay helps our baselous, needlident they will inspire the hearts of the traly plous with hely joy. m descent of the grace given to those who

The and (take Dr. N.) would look on that nominity without Staling an intense interest. He passes of their who thought is fitting, in addition to private examinations, that the Young Mon should, in that public manner, "witness a good batheries." and "hather many-witnesses." It was very proper, that his Christian friends Birthic have an applicability, on suith great occations, of his fitting benchmany of those who are to be their fatting benchman,—as to what they know, what they had themselves realised, what knew, what they had been opportunity of calling upon all those Young Men that of calling upon all there Young Men that might; but he would venture to say, that the testimony of those when they should hear, would, as to subtifine a heard went to say, that the testimony of those when they should hear, would, as to subtifine, he heard they should hear, would, as to subtifine, he the sime as that which the rest would give, if there had been opportunity. "It is, indeed, (he continued) an important cirknow, what they had themselves realised, what would give, if there had been opportunity. "It is, indeed, (he continued,) an important circumstance, that such a number of young men should be rising up to take our places,—to be the living teachers, when we shall be numbered with the dead. I always regarded this service with deep interest, for, the longer I live, the more concerned I fash, as to what will become of Methodism when many of us shall be no more,—when our tenegra deal he shall be signed. It is refreshing and encouraging to see such Young Men coming forwards, and I hope they will ast their parts, in Wesleyan Methodism, with greater and happier effect than we have

He then proceeded to call upon the following

JOSEPH CHAPMAN said, - During the whole This life, the lines had fallen to him in pleasant places, and he had had a goodly heritage. His nurture and admonition of the Lord. To him the was an interesting and deeply affecting circumstance, that four and thirty years ago his seek the Lord. He was then at school, and his himself, was accepted, and had the great privifather stood in that very position in that chapel. custom was, by rising early, to devote two lege of residing three years in the Didsbury Inscarcely eight years old, he was privileged with admission to Woodhouse Grove School. He had ever felt grateful for the advantages of and James's "Anxious Inquirer." He never three happy years in the regular work of a cira literary kind which he there received; but, especially, that there his heart was sectioned and removed by divine grace. It was not until the close of his residence as a pupil that he experised converting grace. At that time the school of hope. He continued in this state for about the holy Ghost to take upon fragment broken off the British dominions not one bears so mean a character as New-specially, that there his heart was sectioned and linerest. From a dury kept at the time, he pass by,—yet God had been allowed to Among the colonies of the British dominions not one bears so mean a character as New-specially, that there his heart was sectioned and linerest. From a dury kept at the time, he pass by,—yet God had been allowed to Among the colonies of the British dominions not one bears so mean a character as New-specially, that time the school of the British dominions not one bears so mean a character as New-specially, that time the school of the British dominions not one bears so mean a character as New-specially, that time the school of the British dominions not one bears so mean a character as New-specially, that time the school of the British dominions not one bears so mean a character as New-specially, that time the school of the British dominions not one bears so mean a character as New-special pass by,—yet God had been allowed to Among the colonies of the British dominions not one bears so mean a character as New-special pass by,—yet God had been allowed to Among the colonies of the British dominions not one bears so mean a character as New-special pass by,—yet God had been allowed to Among the colonies of the British dominions not one bears so mean a character as New-special pass by,—yet God had been allowed to Among the colonies of the British dominions not one bears so mean a character as New-special pass by,—yet God had been allowed to whom the colonies of the British dominions not one bears so mean a character as New-special pass by,—yet God had been allowed to whom the colonies of the colonies of the British dominions not one bears so mean a c especially, that there his heart was settened and was visited with a peculiar influence, and nearly the whole of the youths were led to meet in class. Six months he groaned under the anguish of a great treat to hear a sermon in a Wesleyan ers. He was cradle I and nursed in Methodism: wounded spirit, and was tempted to suppose that he had not repented sufficiently. One day, when vice in Halifax Place Chapel, Nottingham, when once from early prejudices, but now from conin the play-ground, a light, as it were, from heaven, abone into his mind, the love of God filled joy through believing. He had looked for and my God." His experience was well described in one of their hymns did not confess that he had received this blessing,-but his peace continued, and his soul was drawn out in prayer. He was enabled fully to rely on Christ, and he felt that He had power on earth to forgive sins. Soon after he obtained mercy, it was impressed on his mind that he should be called to the work of the ministry. His father, on his death bed, had charged him not to resist the Spirit. He became deeply anxious on this subject :-- he saw there were upon the work without a special call and special help from God. He resolved, in his own mind, that, if asked by the new Superintendent, he would not refuse: he was put upon the plan: and his first effort was attended with a divine blessing. "After that, he began to think of the itinerant work. His health was established, ob-

souls as he could He felt the uncertainty of life; and the importance of entire dedication of This thought had incited him to diligence at body and soul to God. His prayer was that his heart might be enlarged and inflamed "with boundless charity divine,"—that he might lead poor sinners to "the fountain opened for sin poor sinners to " the fountain opened for sin tion was, after his course at Cambridge, to offer and for uncleanness,"—that while he kved he himself to that Body: but his friends wished him might labour for God,—and then finish his course to leave the question open and follow the leadings of Providence. During his affliction he re-

Dr. NEWTON said, he had known Mr. \*Chapman's excellent father: he would now call upon another young brother, where father still lived, though he had been twice abroad,—first in Céy-lon and then in Canada. How great must be his joy, to find one of his sons a candidate for the full ministry among them!

SPEPHEN P. HARVARD was thankful for the early instructions he received from a faithful pieus step-mother, whose prayers were owned of God.in bringing him early in life, to see the importance of personal religion. The death of one of his schoolfellows, at Kingswood, deeply inpressed him: several others were led to seek the when our tongues shall be silent in the grave. portunity of leading-many a discouraged sinner to earnest and hearty trust in the Saviour. Wherever there was a broken heart and a contrite spirit, he delighted to tell the poor sinner how to find mercy. When he first began to travel, he met with discouragement as to his call; but, during the last four years, he had been, every year, increasingly satisfied on that point; he had now no doubt of it; and he was determined, by

> JOHN HERB attributed his first religious impressions to conversations with a pious father. morning hours to th

divine grace, to live to Gol

Long my imprisoned a init lay Fast bound in sin and nature's night; Thine-eye diffus'd a quick ning ray: I woke,-the dungeon flam'd with light; My chains fel! off .- my heart was free ,-I rose,-went forth,-and followed thee

The cestacy of his joy corresponded with the intensity of his previous distress. He felt as he returned home, like one emancipated; and when he arrived there, he told his friends what God had great difficulties; and that he must not enter done for his soul, and, as they perceived a change, and souls converted and saved, they rejoiced together. For some time, he experienced heaven upon earth. " Not a cloud did arise for to darken the skies." He enjoyed close communion with God, was never so happy as when pouring out his soul to him- and many a spot in that delightful neighbourhood was endeared by recollections of such intercourse, and manistacles were removed, he offered himself, and festations of the divine favour. He began to be during hearly five years had been engaged in the anxious for the salvation of others, and particuwork. The happiest employment of his life was larly of his sisters; and one of them attributed to direct sinners to the Saviour. He had had her conversion to his conversation and prayers. some few seals to his humble ministry, and he He also sought the conversion of his schoolfelfelt himself more fully determined than ever for lows; and he mentioned what he conceived to be Got to live and for him to die. He trusted his a remarkable answer to prayer on behalf of one least he could do was to determine to "know noheart was fully given to God, and his strongest of them. At sixteen he was sent to a college thing among men, save Jesus Christ, and him ter and means. Its banks are known by desire was, to be "cleansed from all unrighteous" (as we understood) in Kent, and resided there, crucified." He was the child of pious parents, every mariner of the North and Western

setting. He was eften depressed with a sense of insufficiency, and felt that without the special aid of the Holy Ghost, he could never be a successful or useful minister of Jesus Christ. It had to spend at hopse, it pleased God to lay upwas his desire to become a Methodist Minister, on him a very heavy affliction. From early life, in every sense of the word, and to save as many he had been impressed with a conviction that he awakened to a sense of his sin and danger by a should be called to the work of the Ministry. - | voice which came from a mother's grave. A. This thought had incited him to diligence at ries of providences deepened this impression, school, and had directed his reading in the cultivation of his mind. His views had always been towards the Wesleyan Ministry, and his intenserved the greatest kindness from Wesleyan friends, particularly the Rev. Messrs. Sly and Nightingale, and his restoration, as many present knew, indicated the finger of God, and was a remarkable instance of the power of prayer. He then felt bound by additional ties to the Wesleyan Ministry,-was indisposed to risk the effect of a course at Cambridge,—was, through Mr. Marsden, placed on the local preachers' plan,— and was finally recommended as a candidate for the work. At the Institution, he had spent three happy years, and felt grateful to his beloved tutors. Since that time, he had some success in his Ministry; and he hoped there were many who would be his joy and crown of rejoicing in the day of the Lord.

> Here, at the request of Dr. Newton, the congregation joined in singing the hymn on the 417th page, which, he observed, was a prayer for the universal spread of the gospel, and the extension of Christ's kingdom to every land.

Edward Knaggs had the benefit of early religious training. He was taken to the house of God very early in life, and serious impressions were produced on his mind by the sermons which be heard, and especially, and irresistibly, by the prayers and instructions of a pious mother. yet it was not till about nine years ago that he resolved to give his heart to God. Under a sermon by one of the circuit ministers, he was deeply and powerfully convinced of sin, and began to seek the Lord earnestly and powerfully,-but seemed to seek in vain, though with many tears. One day when pleading for mercy in secret, he felt his mind inexpressibly happy. The load of sorrow was removed, he believed in Christ, trusted in his merits and blood, urged nothing but Christ : ...d God heard his prayer, and the Spirit bore witness with his spirit that he was, then and there, made a child of God. He had never doubted his acceptance, from that moment to the present hour, which he felt to be one of the most monuntous and solemn in his life. In three or four months, he began to exhort sinners to flefrom the wrath to come. The Ministers of the circuit took him kindly by the hand; -amongst others he saw one present who gave him his first ticket, and greatly encouraged him-the Rev. Mr. Wilson. Believing that he was called of Eleven years ago, he began in good earnest, to God, he gave himself to the work : he offered works, such as Doddridge's "Rise and Progress" loved tutors and governor. He had now spent looked back upon that period but with great cuit. He saw many imperfections, that many interest. From a diary kept at the time, he fine opportunities of good had been allowed to Among the colonies of the British dominions two years. At that time, he had to attend the him the office of the Christian Ministry, and he Independent ministry, but always thought it a preferred the Wesleyan Ministry before all othchapel. One Sunday night, after attending ser- he loved it, and always had loved it, dearly,engaged in pouring out his heart at the throne of viction; and, it received as one of its Ministers, grace, God suddenly revealed himself to him as he was resolved that it should be the one unhis reconciled tather. He could say, "My Lord divided business of his life to diffuse its principles. He could say, with a beloved friend and brother who had spoken before him, that he was resolved to save as many souls as he could,-and he prayed God to help him.

> Dr. Newton--That was the great-object to be kept in view: not preaching so many sermons. but saving so many souls. He hoped the day would never come, when they, as Ministers, would be satisfied with anything short of that. tentively and went away delighted, that they should desire; but to have sinners awakened,

W. M. Panshon, when he looked back upon that he had been made a child of God, and still more, by God's preserving grace, had been enabled to maintain a religious profession for eleven years; and, most of all, that he should be called to take upon himself the office of the christian ministry; he felt overwhelmed with grateful teelings; and, while he creeted his Ebenezer. would endeavour to make it a stone of consecra- However I am inclined to tarry awhile and tion as well as of remembrance, feeling that the

had to spend at home, it pleased God to lay up-on him a very heavy affiction. From early life, of God, till his fourteenth year. He was then pious father nover ceased till he gave his heart to God,-till he was humbled at the foot of the cross, and contain earnest for mercy. The ministry of the 18. R. Hall was of great benefit to him. Lord carefully, and with tears. At length, in a moment, deliverance came. There was an open vision; his eve beheld and his faith rested en the Saviour. He trusted him entirely, and at once. A peace that was unmistakable, and, till then unknown, came into his heart, he had nowor over sin, and was enabled to go on his way rejoicing. From that time, though conscious of much unworthiness, he bad never entirely cast away his confidence. He had felt, since he was actively employed in preaching the gospel, that there was a danger lest personal piety should degenerate into official or professional piety; lest, having to wear the garb and speak the language, he should lose sight of the vitality, warmth, and power of religion. But, by seeing his dam ger, and his inability to protect himself, he had been driven to the efficacious blood which cleanseth from all sin. Truly could he say, he had never repented the course he had taken. He had tried religion under various circumstances. and it had never failed him : he had no desire to part with it, and felt, at that moment, that he was a child of God. Shortly after his conversion, it was forcibly impressed on his mind that it was the will of God he should call sinners to repentance, but he shrunk from the awful responsibilities. At length, in fear and trembling. e ventured to preach. He took the judicious ulvice of Mr. Squance, and of his relative Mr. Clough, and, after intense struggle and sincere prayer, offered himself for the work. During he years of probation, he had laboured under great discouragement and depression, but God had sustained and upheld him, both humbling and gladdening him by giving scals to his minitry. He felt that he was moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon him this office and ministry, and at that instant, he had an unfaitering conviction that he was just where God would have him to be. Methodism was his birth-place, and by the grace of God, should be his home. He knew not where there were greener pastures or

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

stiller waters. It was his one purpose to devote his life to the service of God; and, before that

asembly, before his fathers and brethren in the

ministry, and before the spirits of the just made

perfect, " upon the altar which sanctifieth the

gift," to live and labour, serve and suffer, to

and triumph, to do and to die for God.

# NOTICES OF NEWFOUNDIAND

[No. 1.]

Colonies, like men, have their character. fragment broken off the great continent of America by some convulsion of nature, and plunged headlong into the North Atlantie ocean, it is lost to the world amid its own native fogs. Its geographical position arrests the eye as it traces the map; but who stops for a moment to investigate its character? " Oh, it is but a rock for the fisherman to spread his nets upon," exclaims the traveller; and he hastens to explore the rich forests of Canada, or to dig for gold in the mines of California. Thus fleeing from it as from a modern Tyre branded with an ancient curse. But stay, traveller! You have not east anchor in our communious harbours, the safest in the world. You have It was not large congregations, who listened at | not inhaled the pure air of our mountain breezes; nor land your nervous system braced up with a summer's atmosphere tempered by ocean's cooling breath. You have not entered our hospitable dwellings, par the way by which the Lord had led him,- upon feasted at our tables replenished often with the unmerited mercies which he had enjoyed, - the luxuries of every clime. Perhaps in passing by you snuffed the flavour of our oil-vats and fish-stores, and was convinced that it was not that better land of which Mrs.

Hemans so beautifully sings -"Or mid the green islands of glittering seas.
Where fragiant forests perfume the preeze?"

send after you some " Notices" of its characnest." During his period of probation, he had some time; but, there was no Wesleyan and consequently, early instructed in the fear occurs, and one had the honour of being and

of growing timber or corn! ( tains of the deep, over whose b ocean rolls his waves a thous seep, rise to rebuke the ignora ton's sons for whose support yield rich harvests from your l The interior of the island o land has been never properly e B. Jakes, M. A., was employed nial government to survey the

in the trackless wilds, the woods and extensive bogs, he ties too great to surmount. character of the island," he o that of a rugged, and, for the barren country. Hills and val ally succeed each other; the f rising into mountains, and the expanding into plains." From th another interesting volume publi Philip Tocque, to which I sha future Notice, we learn that land is on the sea-coast. I mountains in the interior, cons rivers; and where there are no are no fertile valleys for the bre tid, non loaming soil for the gro In some parts of the island valu is found; but neither the birch grows to the size of its Cauad Agriculture, though at present on a small scale, is rapidly in means and extent. Sir John late Governor, paid special atte branch of industry. He saw at trance into the colony its res adopted means for their develop Excellency introduced new mod plements of husbandry; formed tural society; and the ploughing prize for successful competition ized by him. And in order to plans for the pursuit of so impor ness, Sir John formed new road country and thus connected di which before were accessible on And where the humble pedestria ded his weary way through bog the farmer and wealthy citizen their car and sleigh. Every will acknowledge that the five y John's administration of the gov Newfoundland, were a new and era in its existence. In new re colony, and communication with nies, facilitated by steam vessels, land has seen nothing like it before Tuese remarks are not designed the efforts of our present governe pard Le Marchani, whom I be truly anxious for the good of the who is at this time adopting meas ultimately, will be of lasting be colony is at this moment passing crisis of a most important nat greatly needs a man of Sir Gasi fy and independence of action. out his Excellency has much reference to colonial habits and ficulties. He is sometimes out with this son of John Bull's who to tutor. And the poor lad not to big and so Englishified in his his father, Sir Gaspard gets out with him ;--particularly as the ye thrift, who, of late, has been ver gant, is just now out of pocketwants to borrow a dollar! Si complains that Sir John humour much, -- allowed him to run to such of riot which has at length brou orders in the chest. And the lad declares Sir Gaspard is not wort in the same room as Sir John's. quarrel rose to such a pitch that stamped and stormed, and vower govern himself! Yes, told the g his face. "I'll be a responsible n responsible for my own purse; a sible for my own acts and deeds! pard suspects that some of the servants have been putting him But when he considers again how the poor lad is of being put on tooting as his elder brother in (

The Haligonians and other Soria Scotia have a habit of boas bey visit as, of the superiority of or St. John's, our metropolitan o turnainly have a most beautiful cit

ather fears his intellects are som

-taught to reverence ministers and a

d's word. The spirit of God frequently rerfully strove with him. His first deep ing impressions were produced by a ser-

m the Rev. W. H. Taylor. Still he went ng and repenting, tritling with the grace till his fourteenth year. He was then

ed to a sense of his sin and danger by hich came from a mother's grave. A.

providences deepened this impression, faithful appeals of an affectionate and

ther never ceased till be gave his heart

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prefully, and with tears. At length, in a

SEPTEMBER 1.

i, deliverance came. There was an open his eye beheld and his faith rested on jour. He trusted him entirely, and at A peace that was unwistakable, and, till known, came into his heart, he had nowsin, and was enabled to go on his way re-From that time, though conscious of mworthiness, he had never entirely cast is confidence. He had felt, since he was employed in preaching the gospel, that as a danger lest personal piety should rate into official or professional piety :ving to wear the garb and speak the lanhe should lose sight of the vitality, warmth, ver of religion. But, by seeing his dand his inability to protect himself, he had iven to the efficacious blood which cleanom all sin. Truly could he say, he had repented the course he had taken. He ad religion under various circumstances, and never failed him: he had no desire to ith it, and felt, at that moment, that he child of God. Shortly after his converwas forcibly impressed on his mind that he will of God he should call sinners to nce,-but he shrunk from the awful reilities. At length, in fear and trembling. ured to preach. He took the judicious of Mr. Squance, and of his relative Mr. and, after intense struggle and sincere offered himself for the work. During urs of probation, he had laboured under scouragement and depression, but God stained and upheld him, both humbling ddening him by giving scale to his minile felt that he was moved by the Holy o take upon him this office and ministry, that instant, he had an unfaltering conthat he was just where God would have be. Methodism was his birth-place, and grace of God, should be his home. He ot where there were greener pastures or vaters. It was his one purpose to devote to the service of God; and, before that r, before his fathers and brethren in the y, and before the spirits of the just made "upon the altar which sanctifieth the o live and labour, serve and suffer. toil umph, to do and to die for God.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### NOTICES OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

[No. 1.]

nies, like men, have their character. the colonies of the British dominions : bears so mean a character as Newund. Appearing on the map as a nt broken off the great continent of a by some convulsion of nature, and d headlong into the North Atlantic it is lost to the world amid its own fogs. Its geographical position arie eye as it traces the map; but who or a moment to investigate its charac-" Oh, it is but a rock for the fisherspread his nets upon," exclaims the er; and he hastens to explore the rests of Canada, or to dig for gold in nes of California. Thus fleeing from om a modern Tyre branded with an t curse. But stay, traveller! You ot east unchor in our communious harthe safest in the world. You have saled the pure air of our mountain s; nor had your nervous system up with a summer's atmosphere temby ocean's cooling breath. You have stered our hospitable dwellings, par Lat our tables replenished often with xuries of every clime. Perhaps in g by you snuffed the flavour of our s and fish-stores, and was convinced was not that better land of which Mrs. us so beautifully sings -

mid the green islands of glittering seas. sere fragrant forests per fume the preeze ver I am inclined to tarry awhile and fter you some " Notices" of its characd means. Its banks are known by mariner of the North and Western , and one had the honour of being ab-

expanding into plains." From this work, and trespassing on these delicate subjects, and walk in the light, as die is in the li another interesting volume published by Mr. beg to conclude with a promise of a notice have fellowship with the Father, and with Philip Tocque, to which I shall refer in a of Newfoundland natives in my next comfuture Notice, we learn that the highest munication. land is on the sea-coast. There are no mountains in the interior, consequently no rivers : and where there are no rivers there The Influence of Levity on the Christian Piolesies. are no fertile valleys for the breeding of cattid, non loaming soil for the growth of corn. In some parts of the island valuable timber is found; but neither the birch nor the pine God, has been deplored by the Church for grows to the size of its Canadian species. inany ages. It has betrayed the Saviour Agriculture, though at present presecuted with a kine-wounded him in the house of on a small scale, is rapidly increasing in his friends, and like Ananias, it has lied means and extent. Sir John Harvey, the against the truth, and withheld that which late Governor, paid special attention to this | was consecrated to the service of God. As branch of industry. He saw at his first entrance into the colony its resources, and that spirit - the utterance of those sentiments adopted means for their development. His and that language, that have been opposed to Excellency introduced new modes and im- the spirit of Chilst, and that holy fervour, plements of husbandry; formed an agricul- deep sease of responsibility, and steady aim tural society; and the ploughing match and to please God in all things peculiar to the prize for successful competition were patronized by him. And in order to carry out his plans for the pursuit of so important a basi and studied movement, by some deemed esness. Sir John formed new roads across the sential to the christian character, but on the country and thus connected distant places other hand would commend christian cheurwhich before were accessible only by water. fulness and christian courtesy, as necessary And where the hurable pedestrian once plod- to give a true portrait of the religion of ded his weary way through bog and wood, Christ. It has been observed by a judicious the farmer and wealthy citizen now drive for a christian to wear an air of cheerfulness, their car and sleigh. Every candid man and watch against a morose and gloomy diswill acknowledge that the five years of Sir position; yet he must be cautious of that vo-John's administration of the government of latility of spirit which characterizes the Newfoundland, were a new and propitious unthinking, and marks the vain professor." era in its existence. In new roads in the The opposite of levily ie, very frequently encolony, and communication with other colo- joined in the lively oracles. St. Peter excolony, and communication with other colonies, facilitated by steam vessels, Newfoundland has seen nothing like it before or since.

Joined in the livery oracles. St. Paul—" Let us ly abated; be feels less interest in the live soberly." Our Lord—" What I say unto all, watch." "Watch bis own salvation. These are some of the These remarks are not designed to disparage and pray, lest ye enter into temptation. ""Eventhe efforts of our present governor, Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, whom I believe to be shall give an account thereof in the day of carioned by indulgence in levity. J. B. truly anxious for the good of the colony, and Judgment. For by thy words theu shall be who is at this time adopting measures which, Justified, and by thy words thou shalt be conultimately, will be of lasting benefit. The colony is at this moment passing through a ty on the christian's own mind. The expecrisis of a most important nature, and it rience of all who have been brought under greatly needs a man of Sir Gaspard's ener- its baneful influence, testifies that it weakens cy and independence of action. But at pre-ent his Excellency has much to learn in God. The faith by which the believer lives, reference to colonial habits and colonial difficulties. He is sometimes out of patience a hearty acquiescence in the plan of salvation, with this son of John Bull's whom he is sent as laid down in the Gospel, but an entire to tutor. And the poor lad not being quite reliance on the atonement, and the truth of to big and so Englishified in his manners as the word, with firm and unsheken confidence his father, Sir Gaspard gets out of temper in God, as ours in Christ. Our confidence with him ;-particularly as the young spend- implies that we are accepted, beloved, dithrith, who, of late, has been very extravative by the help be affords, we are doing his will, gant, is just now out of pocket-money and setting the Lord always before us." Now wants to borrow a dollar! Sir Gaspard it is not difficult to see that if we include a complains that Sir John humoured him too spirit incompatible with the Gospel, we give hauch,--allowed him to run to such an excess, utterance to words and sentiments not in acof riot which has at length brought on dis- cordance with the sanctity of the christian orders in the chest. And the lad in his turn declares Sir Gaspard is not worthy to sleep in the same room as Sir John's Ludwight of the day, a review of what has transpired, in the same room as Sir John's. Indeed the brings upon the soul a sense of unfaithfulquarrel rose to such a pitch that the urchin ness; this dampens our ardour in our upstamped and stormed, and vowed he would proach to the throne, and prevents the exergovern himself! Yes, told the governor to cise of that lively expectation, and that un- Goderich, John Williams, John Laird his face. "I'll be a responsible man. I'll be wavering recumbance of the soul on Christ, Adelude, Uzias Barber. responsible for my own purse; and responsible for my own acts and deeds?" Sir Gaspard suspects that some of the disaffected servants have been putting him up to this greater than our hearts, and knoweth all Gaelph, James Spencer, Charles Fish. servants have been putting him up to this. things. Beloved, if our bearts condem us But when he considers again how incapable not, then have we confidence towards God. the poor lad is of being put on the same And whatever we ask, we receive of him, tooting as his elder brother in Canada, he because we keep his commandments, and do ather fears his intellects are somewhat dis- those things that are pleasing in his eight."

exclusinly have a most beautiful city for their I am his," that God is working in us to will I fackingham, John Arms to g

## POR THE WESLEYAN.

That levily has been the troubler of our Israel, and turnished the character of many, an otherwiee, devoted and uneful shild. tification of the flesh-for the indulgence of that exclusiveness, melancholy temperament, democd."

Here we may notice the influence of levi-

But further, levity mars, and interrupts our | Sheibrook, Michael Baster. The Haligonians and other natives of peace of mind. True peace, or that peace Comwall, William H. Williams, Lewes Morton. which God implants in the believing neart, Osgood, trenty surfier is maintained, while we have an inward St Andrews, Francis Coleman, John Amastrong, is maintained, while we are one with Carlet, 2nd.
consciousness that we are one with Carlet, 2nd.
and St. John's, our metropolitan city. They and can exclaim, "My beloved is mine, and Bonchere, Richard Wilson, and Can exclaim, "My beloved is mine, and Ecckingham, John Arms to

ment by an Hon. Mem. as to their capability tectural beauty it is superior. But in re- are working our own selvation with fear ment by an Hon. Mem. as to their capability tectural beauty it is superior. But in reof growing timber or corn! Oh ye mounof growing timber or corn! Oh ye mountains of the deep, over whose brow and top,
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tains of the deep, over whose bro ocean rolls his waves a thousand fathoms hood of St. John's are better than those in the suburbs of Halifax. What they are in vinces us that we have grieved the Spirit, Quebuc, Charles Churchill, Lechlid Taylor. the interior of the colony I cannot say. Durnd are wasting in moral rectifude. Here
the interior of the colony I cannot say. Durnd are wasting in moral rectifude. Here
yield rich harvests from your hidden fields!
ing a short visit to your city a friend drove our peace to a greater or less extent is interWesleyville, One wanted. The interior of the island of Newfound- me out in his carriage, and we were in dan- rupted, our souls are troubled-atl is not In interior of the Island of Newfounds and has been never properly explored. J. ger. of breaking the axietrees over deep little within—God is offended. New the bitter waters of strife enter our souls; we sock M. A., was employed by the cologuishes, big rocks and broken bridges. Mend sock rest and find more. The truth of the mal government to survey the country; but your roads and then boast. But in reference provert is experienced, "The spiritin the trackless wilds, the impenetrable to the two cities; as merely commercial in of a man will sustain his infimities; but a woods and extensive bogs, he had difficulties too great to surmount. "The general John Bull were tied up, and each city per- is applied, "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, character of the island," he observes, "is mitted to stand on the basis of its home and do not the things which I say?" The that of a rugged, and, for the most part, a made wealth, St. John's would be as high as evil continuing, there is a permanency of that of a rugged, and, for the most part, a barren country. Hills and valleys continually succeed each other; the former never rising into mountains, and the latter rarely of my adopted country. I feel my danger of know little of the baguiness of those, who

We may also observe the influence billerity on our leve to God. The inepiresh weight and seems of the leve of Gody, as Beauti, September 19, Wenter points ince opening of the leve of Gody, as the set of God these two communications in handless the idea and the prophets; then shall be the the table to the said the sai other parts of Scripture, is spaken of as a distinct grace of the Spirit,-for instance, in Gal. v. 23. "But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace," &c. &c. It is in this sense. as a distinct grace of the Spirit, we would River Pailin ton marted, here speak of it. Love being one of God's Gaysburgeh, Wesley C. Boale. choicest gifts, the less operative, or influential this grace in the heart, the less enjoyment the man has in the divine life, and the res be is devoted to God. Indeed whatever other traits may remain in the beart or life of the Christian, if love be wanting, the heart | Charlottetown, Frederick Hinaliwood, Hos. Pope, nust be glovmy, cheerless, and nold. Now evity, as a sin, dissipates the mind, ronders obtuse our best feelings, and so intervenes beween God and our souls, as to prevent the ree and full circulation of the love of God in our bearts. This is soon discovered,-like a plant when a worm is guawing at the root,the man's soul begins to droop; or as a field parched with drought, he is feeble and fruitless. His conversation in changed-is less spiritual; his thoughts flow in another channel-they do not tend so much beavenwardhis delight in the ordinances of religion, asioned by indulgence in levity Guysborough, 19th August, 1519.

#### WESLEYAN INTELLIGENCE. Stations of Preachers.

L-MISSIONS IN CANADA WEST INDIAN MISSIONS.

St. Clair, Thomas Fiwer It, James Grav. Moncey, Samuel D Rice, Abram Sickies. S.bereng, John K. Willimon. Grand River, Rowley Heyland. New Credit, William Ryerson. Sn.ke Island, William Young. Schoogeg, One to be sent. Alderville, William Case, Stephen Brownell Rice and Mad Lake, Robert Brooking, John San-

Rama and Otilia, Hornce Dean. deausoliel and French River, Willam Herkimer. Owen's Bound, David Sawyer. DOMESTIC MISSIONS IN THE NEW SETTLEMENTS. Gosfield and Amberetburgh, Richard Whiting, Ed

win Clement Mono, John Goodfellow Notawasaga. One to be sent. St. Vincent, One to be sent Birrie, Luther O Rice. Une to be sent Brock, William bleer. Arremoss, John Sanderson Sidinbam, William Dignum Chippewa, Recben E. Topper, George Case. Seneca, John Bexter, William S. Griffin. Shanoaville, Daniel Wright. Norwood, William Norton. Mormors, Abram Daymas Hungerford, Joseph Reynolde.

Exoch Wood, General Superintendent of

81 Join's and Chumbly, Matthew Lang, John Dougler. Huntingdon, James Brock.

Resealton, High Mistgomery: Ode 1-Town and Homingford, John C. Davidson Giffierd Dorey.
Claresceville, Edmand S Ingalis. St. Armend's, John Tomkins.

Danham, William Scott Shefford, Rufue A Flanders Stanotate de John Benhaut. Comptus, Thomas Campbelli Sherbrooks, Henry Lanien. Melborres and Dadville, Benjemin Slight, A. Loods, Ore wanted. MATTHOW LANG, Chairmes of the District

aud General Saperintendent. III.—THE NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT. Halifex, Epheniu Roans, John McMorray, Was.

Nervowey. 1561 0 Newport and Maitland, Honey, Papa, Jot, Robert E. Crane. Trure and River John, William McCarry.

Amherst, William Crosscombe.
Meccan and Parriborough, One wasted Wallage, Jeremish Vardestonian Vine

CAPE BRETON. Bydney, Richard Smith. Ship Harbour, One wanted? PRINCE. EDWARD MLANS.

and. Une wanted ; John B. Strong, Soperanmerer). Bedeque, James Buckley. .

Tryon and Crapand, One wested, Murray-tlarbour, One wasted EPHRAIM EVANS, Chairman of the District und General Boperintendent. IV .- THE NEW BRUNSWICK DISTRICT. St. John, South, (Germais-etreet, &c.) Richard Knight, Robert Cooney. 31. John, North, (Portland,) William Smith, and.

St. Jonn, Wust, (Carlion,) Honry Daniel, James Taylor, 2ud. Fredericton, William Temple. One wanted. Nachwark, Une wanted, Sheffield, &c., William Smitheon. Mill Town, Ingram Batcliffe. st. Stephen's and St. David's, Geprge M. Barrett. Seckville, James G. Hennigar. Point de Bute, Georg Petitordiac, Robert A. Chesley. Hopewell, Christopher Lockhart. Bursex Vale, Jose ph F. Bout. Woodstock and Andover, John Allicon. Annapolis, Michael Pickles. Bridge-town, Arthur M'Nutt. Ayle, ford, Richard Shepherd. thighy and Siecibou, One wonted. Muntichi, Sampson Busby.

Richivacto, John Prince. Bithuret, William Alben, 2nd. Dilhousie, One eurnestly requested Wesley au Academy, Mount Alison, Westmoreland, Humphrey Pickerd, A. M , Principal ; Albort Destri-ay, Chaplain.
RICHARD KNIGHT, Chairman of the District

and General Superintendent. V .- THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISTRICT. St John's, Edmund Botterell, Elias Brettell ; Richard Williams, Buperaumerars. Harbour-Grace, William E. Shenstone Carbonear, William Faulkner. Blackhead, Thomas Angwin. Perlican, James England. Jeinel-Cove, Samuet W Sprague. Port-de-Grave, John P. Audy Briggs, John Snowball. l'imity, Que wanted. Bunaviste, Adam Nightingale. Green Bay, John Brewster. Barin, John S. Pench. Grand Bank, James Noris. Hant's Harboer, One wanted.

Hermitage; Cove, One wanted. EDMUND BOTTERELL, Chairman of the District and General Superintendent. TERRITORIES OF THE HUDSON'S BAY

COMPANY. Norway House, Lake Winnipeg, William Mason. Moose Factory-One wanted. Lac-la-Plaie and Fort-Alexander, Peter Jacobe, Assistant Missionary

Edmonton and Rocky Mountain-One wanted. The Seperintendence of these Musions is, for the present, placed enuer the direction of the Rev. Jos. n Jenzine, Beperiatendent of Montreal. (Thomas Haswell and Richard D. Griffith are re-

terning home )

A venerable minister having

subject of eternal punishment

Loughtless young men appoint number to go to him and endea

nto dispute, that he might mak

and of his doctrine. He accord being introduced into the minist

menced the conversation by

here is a small dispute between

#### POETRY.

FOR THE WESLEYAN.

Parewell Lines to a Minister on leaving his Christit. DY-A-YOURG LADY.

with we wedge id Our Paster must go, the one that me love, ... And part with the Pringle Mant are dear; And part with the Printellite are de-Of maneions on high full of peace, juy and love,.
He feels that his Savher is lear.

But of Line deaft He both manfully fought for the Mingdon on his Like Segab he has wresteld in prayer.

By his Fally the Regions of the project of the Mingdon of the Mingdon

Mars mani N

L'SCOTTA DISTRIC Milliaries near the aller But only in body me middle manager of the Yout off in famous his dispensation of the state of th

Amidet tempest and storm be would mittemit motoric, tile people to mispe, So intent on the welfare of man the mountain.

.Siie faithful instructions so more will we i That often our doubting fithin right;

. We more in the putilt shall we see him appear Where of with pleasure we have gazed.

with strong resignation we would be possessed To the will of the Ruler on high : May his will here be done, he knows what best.-

Through his wise Dispensations constantly blest, We will not ungratefully sigh.

We must with the hope of meeting again, Wilese threwells will never be hear'd; Where there's no parting, no sorrow, no pain; It faithful our heads a bright crown shall obtain, And meet with the smiles of our Lord.

If it be consistent with thy will gracious Lord, With the Servant to bless us once more. That hath reached the heart with great power.

O Lord! shield thy Servant until Life's toils are o'er.

With wisdom and Faith from on high :-

May his last words be peace, -on wings of faith may he soar,

To receive his reward in the sky.

Like Paul's in death be his joyful discourse,-"Through trials I have fought the good aget, Though all Satan's army was against me with his strength; and with a grateful heart poured

I have kept the faith, and finished my course,-Now I go to the reaims of pure light."

Nova Scutia, July 23rd, 1319.

#### FAMILY CIRCLE.

The Sailor Boy and his Bible.

At a village in Warwickshire, England, a few book in his hand, as if waiting for the time of habits of management as to lose your authority, Divine worship. She invited him to her house, you never can regain it: for not only your own

real worth, yet he prized as having belonged to prayers his mother—it was a Bible. ... When he less light at twelve years of ago, he determined to take something that would put him in mind of her. He had, as he said, no love for the book, and but little knowledge-of it; but it was bis

Our sailor, in all this supplicings had pre-our sailor, in all this supplicings had pre-served his Bible, this blessed voltme; it was a vise it make it irresistible, small one; and he sailly kept it within the bottom 2. Be executible you t mind were and he untily kept if within the betom of his sectors. Having made this preparation and judging that the wreth could be no longer a phore of many, he contained historiff in the ways, he pains to be able to swint to the highly ways, hoping to be able to swint to the highly ways, hoping to be able to swint to the highly ways, hoping these wife stand but finding the existence which simply but finding the existence which shall be finding the existence which shall be within the could also will be confidented will be described.

turned to see whether my Bible was in night, shough I could not suppose it possible, even from the distance, and thought, indeed, that it had sunk in the waters; but to my great surprise, I found it borne up by a wave, and now close to my shoulder! My heart thrilled with joy: I selied my precious book, and could not help crying out, 'O my Bible! so you would not leave me, though I cast you away! Well, then, come what will, you and I will never part.' Gladly did I put it into my jacket, and then emptied my pockets of my money, which, being the greater part of it silver, was bulky as well as

At length he reached a rock, which raised its head just above the water; upon this he scrambled, thankful to rest his weary limbs upon it. A few crumbs of biscuit, which he had in his pocket, though soaked, afforded him a scanty, but welcome refreshment. His Bible, so wonderfully preserved, became in such circumstances still dearer to him; he carefully pressed out the water, and opening it, these words met his eye, and fixed his attention: "Kiss the Son lest he be angry, and ye perish from the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little. Blessed are all they that put their trust in him."

He stretched himself upon his rocky bed; sleep weighed down his eyelids, and tired na-That oft in times past from thy Bervant was heard sounding in his ears. He was afraid the merciful Saviour would, in his case, cease to be mer-

His situation was dangerous in the extreme but the Lord heard his cry, and sent him help A ship hove in sight, bound on her homeward voyage to Liverpool. What now was his joy! with what anxiety did he strain his eyes to watch May be patiently wrestle a few fleeting days the coming vessel! and with what dread did be think of being passed unseen! A fresh breeze had sprung up, and the vessel was going very fast through the water. He had passed two long days here and was suffering from raging thirst. He had scarce strength enough to wave his handkerchief. Happily, it was perceived. A boat was sent off, and he taken on board the vessel

> forth his thanksgivings to God, and renewed vows ever to be the Lord's. At length he was landed safe in Liverpool, and was now pursuing his way to London .- Teachers' Offering.

#### Advices to a Mother.

From a Letter from Dr. Griffin to his Daughter.)

The influence of a mother upon the manners and salvation of children, especially the latter, is probably greater than that of all other created beings united. On you, then, it chiefly depends under God, what your children shall be in both early hour on the Sabbath day for prayer and you lose, of course, the chief part of your influa Christian female observed a poor sailor sitting means which God has appointed for their happiby the wayside, with his Bible and his hyum ness here and hereafter. If you once form such when he gave the following account of himself habits will stand in the way, but the confirmed habits of depraved and untamed children, who

from tempests, and battles with the enemy. One you are to have a government which will form for any one to break his word. No one should night a dreadful steps arose, and the ship became an analysis of the corruptions to break his word. No one should not be ship be your children to bonour, and glory, and immore the circumstances beforehand and has every reasonable itself. me presented itself; every person on to take their natural course. God will certainly son to believe, that it will be in his power to board had been swept away by the waves breakhold you answerable for those young immortals,
living person upon a vessel going so pieces!
The poor how finding that he waves to given you for their benefit. If you have any living person upon a vessel going to pieces!

The poor boy, finding that he must leave the sinking vessel, put as much money in the pocket bearing. Make the management of your child-of his jacket as he could. He had likewise a treasure, which, though he was ignorant of its and the subject of your most auxious exertions, treasure, which, though he was ignorant of its and the subject of your agonising and uncessing

> There not time to go into a full treatise family government, but will lay down the fol-lowing rules for your daily and prayerful exam-inatios:—17

12. Alexardise your authority as saldom as possi ble, and instead of it employ kind persuasion hand-deliberate researing: but when you exer-

2. Be essefulther you threaten, but never lie Threaten colding, but never fail to execute. The parent who is open-mouthed to threaten, and threatens hastily, but is irresolute to punish, and when the child is not subdued by the first threat, repeats it half a dozen times with a voice of in-preasing violence, and with many shakes and twistless of the little culpits, will certainly possess

twitches of the little culpin, will certainly possess and substitute in the little culpin, will certainly possess and substitute in the little culpin, will certainly possess and substitute and substitute in little substitute. It is thought lie considerable and substitute in little substitute in little substitute in little substitute. I like the little substitute in little substitute i edusiderable way. I fretting at children for little things will inevitable was in night, bly harden their hearts, and totally destroy parests, indeed, that it was a fretting parent, who often threatened and seldom performed, that had a particle of efficient

4. Establish the unchanging habit of not com manding a child but once. Cost what it may, break the child down to obedience to the first command. And when this is once done, if you are careful never to let disobedience escape punishment of some kind or other, and punish ment that shall be effectual and triumphant, you will find it not difficult to maintain your absolute authority.

#### The Aged.

There is an even tide in human life; a season when the eye becomes dim and the strength de-cays, and when the winter of age begins to shed upon the human head its prophetic snews. It is the season of life to which the autumn is the most analogous, and when it becomes, and much it would profit you, my elder brethren, to mark the instruction which the season brings. The spring and summer of your days are gone, and with them not only joys they knew, but many of the friends that gave them. You have entered the warm temperament of your summer, there is a season of stillness or solitude which the beneficence of heaven affords you, in which you may meditate upon the past and the future, and prepare yourself for the mighty change which you may soon undergo.

ficent language of heaven-it mingles its voice try put together." with the Revelation-it summons you to these hours when the leaves fall and the winter is gathering, to that evening study which the mercy of Heaven has provided in the book of salvation. And while the shadowy valley opens, which leads which can comfort and save, and which can conduct to those green pastures and these still wa-Now, rested and refreshed, he soon regained ters where there is an eternal spring for the children of God.

#### Keep Your Promises.

We have often been shocked at the reckless disregard which many persons manifest for the falfilment of their promises They are ever ready to make engagements for the future, but when the time arrives for their fulfilment, they seem to have forgotten them entirely, or at least, to treat them as though they involved no obligation whatever. Such conduct is sinful in the highest degree, and when indulged in by professing Christians, furnishes glaring evidence of espious people were in the habit of meeting at an worlds. If you lose your authority over them, also highly injurious in its influence upon sociepraise. Returning from one of these meetings, ence, and then your children lose the choicest troy the confidence of man in man, which is so essential to the happiness of the community. It is especially detrimental to the interests of the individual himself, who is guilty of it, as he thereby forfeits the confidence and respect of He was born in America; at twelve years of will no longer brook restraint. The present is age he left home. A father's and a mother's your forming period. Two or three years to bit, is one of the most inexcusable of which any as to myself. I can as well go to FEAVEN from upon, and he is obliged to suffer all the unhaptears of joy. I can give up my country, ny re-

wide ocean, and soon met with many dangers (especially if the habits are wrong), whether hundred, there is no absolute necessity whatever ever make a promise, unless he looks well into fulfil his promise. And whenever a promise has once been made, it should be his fixed determination to keep it, and with a particular reference to this, his subsequent conduct should be shap. ed. Were this course to be faithfully pursued. not only would the serious evils resulting from a disregard to one's word be avoided, but also the confidence of those around speedily granted and enjoyed, and character thereby eventually established, that all be of more value than "ermine, gold, or princely disdems."-Weekle Mes.

#### A Husband's Reproof.

A lady who had lost a loved child was no opressed with grief that she even secluded herself from the society of her ewn family and kept herself locked in her chamber; but was at length prevailed upon by her husband to come down stairs and take a walk in the garden. While there she stopped to pluck a flower, but her husband appeared as though he would hinder her. She intively mid :-What ! deay a flower !

'He replied-" you have denied God your flower, and surely you ought not to think it hard in me to deny you mine."

It is said the lady suitably felt the gentle re-

moof, and had season to say, " A word spoken

#### RELIGIOUS ANECDOTES.

"My grandfather," says Orton, "once solicited a very excellent but modest minister to pray in his family; but he desired to be excused, alleging that he had not thought of it, and there were so many ministers present. My grandfather replied, " Sir, you are to speak TO YOUR MASTER, and not to them; and my Bible tells me he is not so critical and censorious as men

The little daughter of Descon L- was taken ill at evening, and died before daybreak .-While the family were gathered round the dying child, and one and another were crying out.
"Lucy, you must not die! You shall not die!" The father spoke to them and said, "Be still: let the will of God be done. She may die-she shall die, if it is His will; and WHATEVER HE SAYS. WE WILL HAVE IT SO. AND IN NO OTHER WAY." His pastor coming in, after the child's death, said to him, "Well, brother L., the blow has fallen very unexpectedly." "Yes." replied the father, "THE SAVIOUR HAS MANI-FESTED HIMSELF TO US IN A NEW WAY.

A minister was recovering from a dangerous ture sunk to rest; but the words still seemed upon the autumn of your being-and whatever illness, when one of his friends addressed him may have been the profusion of your spring-or thus: "Sir, though God seem to be bringing you up from the gates of death, yet it will be a long time before you will sufficiently retrieve your strength, and regain vigour enough of mind to preach as usual." The good man answered. You are mistaken, my friend: for this six week's illness has taught me more divinity than .It is now that you may understand the magni- all my past studies, and all my ten years' mini-

> Dr. Manton was one day called to a reach before the Lord Mayor and the companies of Lordon, at St. Paul's. He studied for the overs' to to the abode of death, it speaks of that love an elaborate discourse, and was heard with great admiration. But as he was returning Lone. a poor man pulled at the sleeve of his gown, and asked if he were the gentleman who prenched before the Lord Mayor in the morning. Peng told that he was, the man added. "Sir, I cane with the hope of getting some good for my soil. but I was greatly disappointed; for I could not understand a great deal of what you said; you were quite above me." The Doctor west, and replied, "Friend, if I did not give you a serme" you have given ME one; and, by the grace of God. I will never play the fool again in the pai-

> > The son of a Baptist minister in Massaci use tto aged five-and-a-half years, being asked, when near his death, whether he chose to live with his parents and friends here, or die and be with Jesus in heaven, cheerfully answered, "I world rather die and be with Jesus in Leaven, and WAIT THERE TILL YOU COME."

Dr. Doddridge, being found in tears, when just about to embark for Lisbon, in pu suit of his fellows. His word accordingly, is not relied health, remarked, "I am weeping, but they are age he left home. A lattier's and a momental your forming period. List one of the embarked on the come will settle the question nuchangeably one can be guilty. In ninety-nine cases cut of a Liston, as from by own study at Northamp on

and I thought I would come th try to settle it." "Ah," said what is it?" "Why, you say will go into everlasting punish not think they will." "Oh, if oine the good man, "there is ween you and me. If you turn you will find that the dispute is he Lord Jesus Christ; and I a m.mediately and SETTLE IT WI The Rev. John Newton was visit a family that had suffered t

nonessed by fire. He found 'the and saluted her with, "I give y Surprised and ready to be o claimed, "What! joy that all onsumed? "Oh no," he answered, "b have so much property that fire

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#### STANDING REGULAT

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n' practicable, be written on different so that they may be separated when Communications and Exchanges should Editor, Halifax, N. S. is-ued weekly, on Saturday Morning-

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# THE WESLE

Halifax, Saturday Morning, Sept

#### Concentration and Extension Labour

THE judicious union of conextension in the pursuance of erts was recommended in ou now remains for us briefly to manner it may be effected. I the following method, this de we apprehend, may be success Let the Sabbath-day labours ant exclusively, yet principall important places in a Circuit importance to be judged of of position, number of inh congregations, proportion a embers, degrees of influen · llages, measure of support God, &c., &c. These, and ki must be taken into account in a correct estimate; and wh reponderance is found to without hesitation should the Crouit be established. That spheres of operation have claim any ministrations, which cann to others of a subordinate char sessed of interior advantage agreement with the dictates b and justice, -qualities or virtue exert their legitimate influence ments of ministerial labour, as constrments of civil life. A s on for the Sabbath has bee week-days be employed in visi na systematic plan, as ma tmailer neighbourhoods, as and as strength and health

there sowing with a liberal ha

the Word, "beside all water

#### A Husband's Reproof.

dy who had lost a loved child was no opwith grief that she even secluded herm the society of her own family and kept locked in her chamber ; but was at length ed upon by her husband to come down ad take a walk in the garden. While there speed to pluck a flower, but her husband ad as though he would hinder her. She hely said :-- hat ! deny a flower !"

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Doddridge, being found in tears, when out to embark for Lisbon, in pu suit et remarked, "I am weeping, but they are joy. I can give up my coundy, ny remy friends, into the hands of God; and vself. I can as well go to FLAVEN from as from by own study at Northampica

SEPTEMBER 1.

subject of eternal punishment, a company of Loughtless young men appointed one of their number to go to him and endeavour to draw him nto dispute, that he might make a jest of him and of his doctrine. He accordingly went; and being introduced into the minister's study, commenced the conversation by saying, "I believe here is a small dispute between you and me, sir. and I thought I would come this morning and try to settle it." "Ah," said the clergyman. what is it?" "Why, you say that the wicked will go into everlasting punishment, and I do not think they will." "Oh, if that is all," recine I the good man, "there is no dispute beween you and me. If you turn to Matt. xxv. 46, you will find that the dispute is between you and the Lord Jesus Christ; and I advise you to go mmediately and SETTLE IT WITH HIM."

The Rev. John Newton was one day called to visit a family that had suffered the loss of all they possessed by fire. He found the pious mistress, and saluted her with, "I give you joy, madam." Surprised and ready to be offended, she exclaimed, "What! joy that all my property is

"Oh no." he answered, "but joy that you have so much property that fire cannot touch." This happy allusion checked her grief; and she wiped away her tears

" For where the treasure is, there will the heart be also."

#### STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents want agail their communications written in negitle hand, and free of pastage; and carried win confidence, with their proper matrice and address.

he Editor bolds not himself responsible for the optate of correspondents—claims the privilege of modifying of rjecting articles offered for publication—and cause proced himself to return those not interted.

Communications on husiness, and those intended for i practicule, be written on different parts of the sheet to that they may be separated when they reach us.

Communications and Exchanges should be addressed to the Editor, Halifex, N. S. is-ued weekly, on Sainrday Morning-Terms Ten Phil

lings per annum, exclusive of postage—half yearly is advance—Bingle Copius three pence each. The Western Minteres of the Nova Scotis and New Branawick Districts are our Agents; who will receive

### THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning. September 1, 7549.

#### Concentration and Extension of Ministerial Labour.

THE judicious union of concentration and extension in the pursuance of ministerial eferts was recommended in our last; and it now remains for us briefly to state in what manner it may be effected. By attention to the following method, this desirable object, we apprehend, may be successfully secured. Let the Sabbath-day labours be devoted, if at exclusively, yet principally, to the most aportant places in a Circuit; this relative mportance to be judged of, by centrality r position, number of inhabitants, size the treaty signed in 1704, by Marshal Villars on the part of the king, and by their young chief alliages, measure of support to the cause of pulation in many places is sparsedly settled. Cavoulier on the part of the Camisards, no pro-God, &c., &c. These, and kindred subjects. in consequence of the paucity of labourers vision appears to have been thought of with respect to the ministry; but the very year of the mast be taken into account in the formation in the vineyard, inconveniences are unavoidagreement with the dictates both of equity ities-will become heads of Circuits, sur- among the continental nations. and justice, -qualities or virtues which should rounded in turn with lesser dependencies.

steadfast zeal, a large tract may be enclosed energetic and unfaultering prosecution of a and successfully cultivated. In this way, system of concentrating and extending minis- ting to their discipline. From them the Bene concentration and extension of ministerial terial labour, such as we have endeavoured zets and Grellets of the United States are des

Extremely injudicious is it in our judg- of their labour. ment, for the general good, to multiply Sabbath-preaching places within short distances rial duties, we assume not the office of dicof each other. Better to fix upon some cen- tator to our senior brethren, but write under tre, to which the adjoining population within an impression that our junior Ministers may reasonable limits may repair. Then the entire energies of the Minister can be devoted. Chair, altogether unprofitable. as frequently on the Lord's day as he may deem fit, to larger Congregations than otherwise could be obtained, and with greater prospect of success; and his strength need have been accustomed to regard the Reformed not be spent, nor his mind be distracted, nor Churches of France, se long known under the his time unnecessarily occupied, in travelling affecting, appellation of the charches of the his time unnecessarily occupied, in travelling desert, or the wilderness, was considerably on the sacred day of rest. None but they, weakened in many after the general passes, when the restored facility of consumpostions with the who, from time to time, suffer the incon-the restored facility of commen venience, are fully aware of the perturbation states administration with the spiritual state of the of mind, lassitude of body, prostrution of French shurches; said not a little unreasonable physical energy, in the summer's heat and digine truth, and the consequent indifference wister's cold, occasioned by these rabbatic and infidelity which prevailed among them. But journeys; and the adoption of those mea-sures, by which these undesirable, and to an extent, pernicious effects may be avoided, or, which is in fact its transmission from one is well worth serious consideration.

country; yet, should it be made apparent, as have been employed, we think it must be to every unbiassed! mind, that the pursuance of such an arrangement would militate against the greater themselves, in conscience, bound to forego Church were driven out of the country, or desthan life-has sustained great loss.

ous to the larger centres of general Sabbath- the wilds and fastnesses of the Cevennes, and the day labour, may, in a good degree, be met Vivarais, public worship was continued at interfor the present—until more labourers can be tors, their unregulated and undisciplined woremployed to cultivate the field-by extend-tchip became a hotbed of enthusiasm, #ggravated ing to them week-day services, with reguharity and frequency; having, in addition to with which they were treated by a Church and willing mind to embrace them-of tyranny, when she had the power to torment

the Word, "beside all waters." By did. In no better way at least in our view, can

A venerable minister having preached on the gence and perseverance, accompanied by this desirable object be attained, than by an some time afterward by English and America abour may be united; the one not at all in- to explain and recommend. To this, or a both working together in delightful har- must turn their practical attention, if they would witness extensive and permanent fruit

> In all our lucubrations, touching ministenot deem occasional hints from the Editorial

#### French Protestant Church.

The interest with which pious Protestant Church to another, is by no means a matter of To the plan of operation now submitted our people should not demur. For though and may not be transmitted to successors, even on some accounts it may be deemed desirable where articles of faith, rules of government and to have the Sabbath-labour of Ministers discipline, forms of worship, and consecrated brought to the doors of persons inhabiting buildings and persons, are. Dut in Finance to buildings and persons, are. But in France even small localities, scattered over the face of the nal cunning and cruelty could devise seems to

#### "To blast the blooming work of grace, The heavenly offspring to destroy.

In the persecutions which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the most enlightgood, then the parties in question should feel rened and devout members of the Reformed their individual wishes and personal convered in France were mostly mere nominal Chrisof Christ—which should be dearer to us there were six hundred and sixty-five pastors in France. After that deplorable event, the The spiritual wants of villages contiguiscript worship, as well as pastors. In the south, amid these, opportunities-where there is a ready which has never spared those who rejected her

meeting on the Lord's day, with their chris- The Camisard insurfection was terminated in congregations, proportion of Church- tian brethren in the "great congregation." In the year 1704, and Louis XIV. died in 1715. In Reformed Churches were in the greatest dinner. if we do not accept the elergyman who is offered to correct estimate; and wherever the just able; the endurance of them should be experience is found to prevail, there pected, and sustained in a christian spirit, of the world to confound the mighty, made us by the Wesleyan number of the world to confound the mighty, made us by the Wesleyan number of the world to confound the mighty. without hesitation should the head of the Circuit be established. That such principal spheres of operation have claims on Sabbath
with the hope that, in the sense of minister of a young man whose name is but little known. I believe —Antoine Court—to re-organize the French Churches, and thus prevent the total despheres of operation have claims on Sabbath
In the course of time, and as Ministers struction of the remnant, "beloved for the Fathey ministrations, which cannot be accorded increase, and the work of God spreads, and ther's sake," and destined to be a monument of to others of a subordinate character and pos-enlarged liberality is manifested by the ing religious liberay, and perhaps also a powersessed of inferior advantages, is only in Church these-at present less favoured local- ful instrument for the diffusion of divine truth

. It was, as we have said, in 1715; in the second year of his ministry, and when he was only 19 e cert their legitimate influence in the allot- Precisely in this way has Wesleyan Metho- years of age, that Antoine Court assembled eight some of the Christians yielded to the opinions ments of ministerial labour, as well as in the dism grown, and spread, and prospered; individuals, all, I believe, laymen, but men of of the majority. At this moment a young Chipconstruents of civil life. After due provi- the same orbit of usefulness it must continue him, engaged to be faithful to the discipline of which we now are, we cannot come to any des on for the Sabbath has been made, let the to pursue; and the same blessing of God the French Churches, and re-establish as far as cision, for the Spirit of God is withdrawn week-days be employed in visiting regularly, will rest upon it. We should like to see our possible, an ancient organization. One thing from us. We ought to separate and postpores a systematic plan, as many villages, or beloved Methodism pervading every section sistories, which immediately assumed the directitmailer neighbourhoods, as are accessible, of the Provinces extending its influence and on of the Churches. Only such ministers as were and as strength and health will permit.— benefits, not only to the greater cities, but to there sowing with a liberal hand the seed of every village and hamlet, however humble the authority of the consistories. That few a chapter.' To this they consented, and became a separate people, and being visited read the first chartex of Acts. He then too

Quakers, have adopted their name, and suctain some relation with them, though without submit

Considerable spiritual good was effected, it terfering with the claims of the other, but similar plan, we are confident, our Ministers was likely, by the labours of Antoine Court, and his condjutors and disciples. He established an academy at Lausanne, in Switzerland, to which he sent out young men of promising abilities, among whom the Rabouts and the Gabriels, are still spoken of with affection in the Cevennes, while the dangers which they often ran in the exercise of a ministry, legally punishable by death, and their hair-breadth escapes, and boldness and courage in the actionspliatment of their pastoral duties, still excite the admiration of the Protestant population.

But the greatest trial of all, the most fatal to

the morality and piety of these churches, was yet to come. You will anticipate that I allude to the French Revolution. This was hailed by many of Them, and who can wonder at it, as the dawn of a glorious day, and it brought them into introdicts, intimate intercourse with men whose profession of regard for religious liberty and universal philanthropy were most captivating, but whose stindard of morals was very lew indeed, compared with this by which the Protestants had been accustomed to regulate their conduct and fullings. Home few of the Protestants resisted the evil as now as it was manifested, with a spirit worthy of their fathers. These the revolution swept away in its resisted estates, and the guillotine leftlier but them who tould submit without remonstrates to the burning of their Bibles, the prescription of their worthip, and the abolition of the Sabbath of their God.

After these successive extractions from among many of them, and who can wonder at it, as the

After these successive extractions from among them of the leaven of true piety, and these re peated visitations of influences the most malig-nant, what wonder is it, if the restoration of pub-lic worship should have found them a mass of meral and spiritual corruption, their confessions of faith forgotten and obsolete, and their discipline voted impracticable, and being as in fact What wonder that they should have sacrificed. I believe without a dissenting voice, their spir tual independence, and the most co ciples of their organization, to the advantage of obtaining from the State a moderate provision for their ministers? What wonder, if the Methodist preachers who visited them after the peace, should find that scarce anything remained to identify them with their pious ancestors, but natural descent, a profound respect for the virtues they had manifested, and a deep sense of the cruel treatment they had met with, as well troyed. The members of that Church who stay- as some little moral superiority to the world around them; superiority, however, which was nience, for the sake of that good. By yield- tians who could not consent to that "spoiling of every day loss visible, as their own morality was ing to the desires of individuals on this point, which emigration generally exposed them, and provement had been effected in the nation in very few of them avoided completely the sin and general by the revolution.—From the Paris been frittered away, and the general cause moral degradation of apostasy! Fifteen years Correspondent of the Christian Advocate and

### France.

I have now before me a letter from an evangelist in one of the provinces of France, describing a discussion which took place, a few days ago, or the question whether an application should be made to the Wesleyan Missionary Committee for a missionary for the town, which is a chef-lieu of department in which there is no Protestant minister, or accept an offer made by a neighbour ing consistory, to furnish them with a minister the National Reformed Church. The letter is addressed to a preacher at Paris: " The answer you gave to our friends at B., by your letter or June 26th, had occasioned them to fear that you would not be able to supply them with a preadle er, and the majority of the Protestants declared in favour of accepting a preacher from the consistory of M. This the Christians opposed water all their might, which led to a very fively discussion. The greater number said, 'But you see ister, and we run the risk of having nobody. To this the Christians replied, Listen, friends what we want is a pastor, it is true, but especia. ly one who is a Christian. But the Consistory may send us one who is not a believer, and what shall we do with such a one? He will do us harm, and he will do harm to our children-that s all we can expect from the consistory of M. We can expect to have a Christian pastor only by applying to the Wesleyan Society.' Then the discussions became more violent, so that influence in their respective localities, who, with rian said, Friends, in the state of mind in they did immediately : they re-established con- our decision.' To this they would by no means agree. Then this dear youth, trusting in God. said. Well. friends, since you are resolved

said he, 'let us write two notes, on one put of the members of the family had previously again was the royal standard lowered as a signal of of Comern have become so troublesome to the Australia, (for the Wesleyan Society,) on the other M. (for the Consistory:) we will put other M. (for the Consistory:) we will put house in order,"-made up some, packages for them in a hat, and pray to God to give us the West India Missions, and sent one to Mr. himself what he knows to be best for us. Hoole, containing a cheque of £250 for the as at the capital.

The Queen then departed for Scotland, where refused this, and resolved that they would H." The next day, he went to Hampstead, and decide the question by bullot. The same there died! A Servant as well as another peryoung man objected to this with all his son in the house had since also died! might. He said, That must not be done now; we are not in sufficient number. If that is your resolution, call all the Protestunts together. Then declare your motives will show what ours are for applying to the (with subscribers). Wesleyans; and then, after having prayed, we will give our votes. Finally, after some little discussion, this proposal was accepted, and it was agreed to convoke the Protestants of the town, at four o'clock on Sunday after- been received; and shall receive due attennoon, to vote for a pastor, "At the meeting, which took place at the

appointed time, a brother again proposed having recourse to the lot: this was rejected. Before going to the vote, the Christians proposed prayer, which was agreed to. Severul of them then ealled upon God to direct the votation, and make all things concur, for his glory and the good of souls. Then the vote was taken in secret. When every one had deposited his vote, one might see the joy of those who wished for a state pastor in their countenances, for they reckoned certainly that they were the most numerous. The Christians remained calm and serious. Then when they were about to examine the votes, they proposed prayer again, and several of them poured out their souls before souls which had been purchased by the blood of his Son Jesus. Afterward the ballot-box was opened, Judge of the joy of the Christhe Consistory said they were quite satisfied that the vote was for you. Dear Pastor, was it not the hand of our good God which directed this business? who, on the one hand, has shown the inhabitants of B. that they who trust in the Lord may reckon on his working in their favour; and, on the other, shows your society that B. is a post reserved for them, and prepared for them, and that his Halifax have decided, so it is reported, to inwill is, that they should occupy it for his glory vite Father Matthew to visit this Province. and the good of souls .- 1b.

### ITEMS OF CONFERENCE INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. Richey is appointed the President of the Canadian Conference, and the men of this expedition are already on some Island Rev. John Ryerson co-delegate for the en- in the Gulf of Mexico, ready for immediate serbuing year.

Roy. Samuel Dunn, and the Rey. William mation warning all citizens of the U.S., against Griffith, jun, have been expelled from the connecting themselves with this enterprize. Westeyan Connexion by the recent Con- Albert Gallatin, a distinguished American, is

SALE OF A CHAPEL. - Dr. Alden requested, of the California news says and obtained the permission of the Conference, tor the Trustees of Argyle Street Chapel, Hali-spire City, appear to corroborate the former advitax. Nova Scotia, to seit their present PREMISES, ces relative to the amount of gold in that region — in order to the erection of a larger Chapel.

A beautiful lump, said to be the purest natural in order to the erection of a larger Chapel.

GIFT OF CHAPKIS. - A Letter was read, addressed to the Ex-Prosident, from Tuos. .i ALLEHURST, Esq., of Runcorn, offering to the Connexion, on behalf of himself and others concorned in their erection, two Chapels, free of debt, -one at Runcorn, the other at Farnworth, in the same neighbourhood....... The Conference gratefully accepted the offer, and directed and oficial Letter of Thanks to be addressed to Mr.

Applitional Home Labourers .-- A Letter was road, by Dr. Bunting, from Mr. HAYDON, and quite plentiful banker, of Guildford, stating that he had read the "Watchman" with great interest.-particularly a passage referring to the necessity of trade. extended operations for the conversion of men, the decline. Flour was nominal at the last quoted come to light. All the artillety at Aatsh and Motorices. Wheat receded from 1d. to 2d, per bushel, sha was taken by the Hungarians, who took four Young man, if the Conference thought proper Indian Corn had slightly advanced. reappoint one to labour in that neighbourhood. He expressed his gratitude that, though late in fair amount of business has been transacted. life, he had not been allowed to depart out of to sworld without having the privilege of taking a part in so good a work.......The Conference resolved that this offer should be gratefully accepted.

DECEASE OF A SUPERNUMERARY MINIST-H. .- Dr. Bunting said, he had to communicate the same enthusiastic delight with which it comin menced intelligence, just rewell from Mr. Hoole, of the death, from Chobeen of a most animated and chivalrous character;

posed that they should do what the apostles Supernumerary in the Fifth London Circuit, her embarkation with more than accustomed 10,000 Austrians are advancing from Altenburg for had done To put an end to our strife, The letter was a very affecting one. Several warmth; she waved her handkerchief in token of

#### LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last, letters have been received from Rev. R. A. Chesley, (with remittance) for accepting the offer of the Consistory: we Rev. G. O. Huestis, and Rev. R. E. Crane.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several articles, poetical and prose, have

Cornwallis; Not arranged.

Shelburne: We acknowledge no money until received by us. It is sufficient for the party to settle with our agent there. Our friend will understand this.

Petitodiae: Is " Coverdale" a sufficient address for our Post Office authorities here? Paper must be maintained; yet we give a fair share of general intelligence.

#### Opening of a New Chapel. &c.

We are requested to state that the New Chapel in Salisbury. Petitcodiac, will be opened, (D; V.) on the 16th of this month, (Septr.) at half-past 10 A. M.; when ser-God, reminding him of the necessities of the mons will be preached by the Revs. J. G. Church, and beseeching him to have pity on Hennigar and H. Pickard; and thanksgiving services on the Monday and Tuesday following; and that on Thursday the 20th. tians, when they found that the majority had a Tea Meeting will be held in the Tempevoted for your society. Such was the effect rance Hall at "THE BEND," to raise funds produced, that even many who had voted for for furnishing the new Mission House. Tick ets to be had at the door, price Is. 6d. 1st Septr., 1849.

# SUMMARY OF NEWS.

#### DEFERRED ITEMS.

The combined Temperance Societies of

#### UNITED STATES.

State Department, of an expedition fitting out at of the Washington papers states that five hundred vice."- Bennett's Herald

The President of the U. S., has issued a Procla-

The New York Courier and Enquirer speaking

The advices from California, received per Em-

specimen yet received, was shewn in our office

to-day. It weighed the penny weights 17 grains.

#### BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. S. Caledonia arrived here about 10 P. M. of the 29th. Items of news are given be-

### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Wilmer & Smith speak very encouragingly of the probable result of the harvest. The potatoes in England are of sound quality

In London and elsewhere, we are gratified to enna on the late successes of the Hungarians. The

All descriptions of breadstuffs are however on

The Money market is steady. In the Funds a Most recent advices from the manufacturing dis-

land, with the exception of Liverpool, there has been a great decrease of mortality by the cholera. The Queen's visit to Ireland has terminated with

Her Majesty next proceeded to Belfast - where she was received with the same loyal attachment

we read the Scotch manifested as much enthusiasm as she had experienced from the Irish. Her Majesty at the latest accounts, was at Bal-

moral, "enjoying the sweets of privacy after the iate exciting scenes she had gone through."

The weather in Ireland has undergone a very unfavourable change since the departure of the

The Lord Mayor of Dublin announced officially that the Queen, to express to the citizens of Dublin her unmixed gratification at the loyalty manifested towards her on all occasions during her stay, had intimated through Bir George Grey, her intention to confer on the Prince of rales the title of Earl of Dublin.

DESCRATCHES FOR HALIFAX .- Her Majesty's sloop Persian is ordered, when ready at Devenport (on the 13th inst.), to proceed direct to Halitax case, and that the opinions of the Cabinet vary onwith Admirality despatches for the Commander-in-Chief, the Earl of Dundonald, G. B. B.

POSTAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX, BOSTON AND NEW YORK -A treasury warrant is printed in last Tuesday's Gazette, directing that in future the postage between the above named place, shall, after the 20th of September next, be fixed at a rate of 4d. for every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight and so on, progress vely, 4d for every -The decidedly religious character of our additional half, ounce. Newspapers are to be charged id. each, provided the usual postal regulations respecting newspapers are complied with.

#### FOREIGN.

#### FRANCE.

The recall by the Government of General Oudinot from the command of the army in Italy is announced by the Evenement and the Patrie of assigned by the friends of Ministers is, that the it now remains for diplomacy to complete the work; a space of 22 (German) miles, hitherto withcommenced in the States of the Church ; but that the real cause is the decree published by General Ondinot re-establishing the ecclesissical jurisdic-

The Muniteur appounced that the President of the Republic has authorized an English gentleman, Mr. Jacob Brett, to establish on the coast of France, between Calais and Bologue, a sub-marine electric telegraph, which is to cross the Channel, and communicate with the English coast at Dover. The reaty concluded with Mr. Brett, guarantees cerain advantages to the French Government, and leaves all the expense to the contractor, to whom it secures a privilege of 10 years, should the experiment succeed. The works are to be terminated on the 1st of September, 1850, at the latest.

Aug. 15 -It was reported in Paris, yesterday, that the great Russian army, had been completely detested by the Magyars. The President returned to Paris on Monday might, from his tour in Nor-

mandy. By letters from Paris dated last night we learn ARMED EXPEDITION.—" We learn from Wash-ington that information has been received at the illness, consequent on the fatigue of his recent sued a decree relative to the paper circulation, tour. There was, however, no cause for alarm.

The pretext on which this demonstration is to Roman market with provisions. be made is that of presenting a case of pistols to his Royal Highners, or, as they call him, his Majesty." For some time past a penthat it will be immediately after the arrival of the Duke de Bordeaux at Ems. At pre-

#### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

us of the cortinued and paintul interest felt at Vihatteries to Komorn, and spiked the rest. One battation of the Regiment Mazzuchelli was car tured, 10,000 cwt. of copper money, 50,000 uniforms. and 100,000 cwt. of flour were taken in Ruab, and at Guyonyo the Hungarians took five vessels loaded with corn and with 17 cat. of gunpowder .-Near the city of Galanthe, the Hungarians interplace at Aatsh, where General Klapka, with 5,000 been of a most animated and chivalrous character; and Auton move joined at Raab. The Russians of the Rev. Thomas Harrison, formerly the Queen acknowledging the testimonials of love have sent 20,000 men under General Osten-Sacken satisfied if the garrison of Rome should commit of the punish the Hungarians for their temerity, white

Of the Ban's operations nothing was known at Vienna, and the movements of Prince Paskiewitch were equally shrouded from the vulgar gaze. On he other hand, news had arrived of a pitched but. tie which General itay nau lought, on the 3rd in. stant, against the Hungarian army under Messares and Dembinski, in which the Austrian General rossed the Their at Szegedin, and attacking the intrenched camp of the Hungarians compelled them. o consult their safety in flight. The joy which this news was calculated to cause at Vienna was considerably lessened by the reflection that the wild flights" of the Hungarians are sometimes. very dangerous to their enemies. In the presentinstance, two Imperialist Generals, Benedek and Cordon, were among the wounded.

Some of the Austrian papers state that certain members of the Cabinet are still inclined to offer terms to the Hungarians. The correspondent ofthe Times, however, protests that such is not the ly on the subject of the territorial arrangement of few counties.

The Austrian Premier, Prince Swarzenberg, set out for Warsaw on the oth instant, on a visit to his Majesty the Czar, for the purpose, it is thought, of . consulting with His Russian Majesty on the steps to be taken to insure a greater unity of purpose between the altied armies.

REINFORGEMENTS FROM RUSSIA:-A COLrespondent from the frontier of Galicia and Silesia writes :- "The auxiliary troups now sent by Russia seroes the Carpathians consist for the most part of excellent cavalry, artillery, and pontoon trains, well adapted to the centre and south of Hungary the land of morases and flat plains. The royal-guards supply the place of the advancing corps. It is supposed that \$5 regiments will be posted The Epenement adds, that the cause on the Vistula, the Sau, and the middle Carpathinus. The strip of mountain that conarmy having concluded its trassion to Rome, and | cerns us most is that from Jablunka to Jaslo, out troops. A corps d'observation of 40,000 men will here be stationed, and the tarrow defiles strongly guarded to keep the Hungarians from breaking into Poland. With the exception of some five battalions, all the Austrian troops have left Galicia for Hungary; and from Seypusch to Ducla only one battalion is to be found, and that is quariered at Ducia, for the purpose of protecting the magazines and military bospital there.

> La Presse states that a letter has been received by a member of the Commission of the Legislative Assembly, announcing that the great Russian army has been completely deleated by the Magyars. It was added that the Russian army of reserve was marching night and day towards Podolia and Volhynia, waich were uncovered by the defeat, and which provinces the Emperor Nicholas feared would be invaded by the victorious Hungarians.

#### ROME.

which made a great sensation. A DEMONSTRATION FOR THE PRETENDER. It is, that the Papal Government recognizes all -The French Legitimists are preparing a the paper money issued by the Pope, and 600,000 great demonstration in favour of " Henry dollars put into circulation immediately after his V ," which is to come off at Ems. It is said departure, and that it reduces by 25 per cent. all that a great number of the leaders of that the notes since issued by the Republic. In consethat a great number of the leaders of that quence of this measure the exchange on London, party are preparing to make a pilgrimage to which on last change day was at 630, fell at the that celebrated watering-place, similar to Bourse to 500. The loss will fail chiefly on the the celebrated pilgrimage to Belgrave-square. farmers and cattle-dealers who have supplied the

A letter from Rome of Aug. 4, says-" It was quite awful to see the rage of the people on the exhibition of the placards announcing the fatal my subscription has been going on in Paris laews, and Rome would have risen as one man had and the neighbourhood, the result of which not 20,000 foreign bayonets been in the city to preis the purchase of the pistols in question, vent it. Last evening the discontent, which was The day for the commencement of the pil- somewhat patient in the morning, began to assume grimage is not yet fixed, but it is supposed a graver character, and as there are still 4,000 of the late combatants on sufferance in Rome, the French Governor thought proper to take extracrdi sent his Royal righness is at Hanover, on a planted on the Pincto, in the Piazza del Popelo. visit to the King. The Duchess of Bord eaux has already arrived at Ems. and foot were marched to the different squares."-These prompt measures prevented the excitement from breaking out into disturbance

The Bologna Gazette of the 6th contains a not .-Vienna papers and letters of the 5th inst., inform | fication from General Gersowski, the Austrian Commandant of the place, stating that the greater portion of the followers of Garibalus have been learn that there is a marked improvement in occupation of Raab is considered a terrible blow taken prisoners, but that "dangerous individual" for the Austrians; indeed, as time wears on, the is himself still at large. It forbids all persons to details of the loss which they suffered in that affair and or assist Caribaldi, and declares that all those who will be proved to have knowingly assisted sha was taken by the Hungarians, who took four him, or concealed his hiding place from the au thorities, will be handed over to the military tri-

### LAST NEWS FROM ROME.

CONTINUED REFUSAL OF THE POPL TO GO To ROME .- The Pope still refuses to return to cepted a Russian transport with 30,000 regimen. Rome so long as that city remains in the exclusive tais. The principal engagement in this affair took prosession of the French troops. It is said that ins ncliness had expressed a wish that the French men, attacked the Imperialists, who mustered 5, army should retire and leave the protection of his men, attacked the imperialists, who mustered by person and capital to the Spanish troops under 000, and who had five batteries of 18-pounders. It the now stated as a fact, that the coins of Klabka and Aulich have joined at Raab. The Russians event of this not being agreed to, he should be

the whole of the foreign froop Home, of whatever nation, should w

equal numbers, but he adds th

of the Pope. The Freach diploma r letely failed in obtaining terms fro and the Cardinels who surround hi ded determination to carry their vi good limits. VENICE. A letter from Venice of the 1st

following passage :- "On the nigh the Venetians surprised a strong a the Austrians, attacked it at the pu et, kinied 50 men, disabted 37, an natitity of provisions. About the Venetian flotilia was escorting a provisions from the lonian Island, tacked off the Venetian Gult by the which, after a most obstinate confi to take retuge at Trieste. The fiel phantly entered the Lagoons, to th netians, who had already begun to want of provisions. At present fle and fresh meat are pleatiful." "... land is," says the Concordia, " se the Austrians having considerably mits after their truitless efforts of and 30th ult. In their retreat they quantity of projectiles behind then

#### RUSSIA.

The war in the Caucasas has been great activity by the Circassians in aware of the Russian invasion of I Manomet, the emissary of Schamy on the right wing of the Caucasian ible army, with which he advance haba, in order to inoite the trib tue Russians to join him. Genera only seven companies of inlantry, and 10 cannon in readiness to oppo On the lett wing Naib Talgik was strong band, and on the 17th of Ja incursion over the Argun by a de Col. Sussioff. Circussian pilgrim ved at Treorzond, on their way t that several of the extensive work constructed by the Russians in the fallen lately into the hands of the been destroved.

#### DENMARK

Disturbances of a very serious in en out at Fleusburg. It appears th ther arrived in the port of that tow having on board three Danish off sent to negotiate with General Pr tom-nouse officer, too, was on boa ing at Flensburg, hoisted a Daniel near the quay, Upon this the anat it and lowered the flag. In the the Danish officers insuited a Sch the streets. A crowd assembled. efficers were susulted, beaten, entier affairs took place in the eve populace and some Danish and investiter wished to protect the I tienword, and roughly handled.

NEW BRUNSWICE We continue to receive from country the most gratifying repo dered out of danger, and they p dant yield, and the quality has passed. We have heard of no ted cases of potato disease. Bemore auxuriant crops could be s try. Several fields of wheat, no also be seen by early walkers, it sed even in Old England for le

weight of grain. We see in this abundant has prospect of a new era of prosper oremon, we believe, with the w that the triver of all Good shou in the midst of mercies, as wel we beg to suggest to the proper a "day of thanksgiving" should enable the people to give put their gratitude. St. John Con

THE CROPS. -From all part we have accounts of the most sa on this important subject; and exception of hav, which is ligh of the long continuance of dry the summer, we appear to he for congratulation and thanki tige of the potato disease is v which for several years past, follure, owing to the weevil and nounced beyond danger of ei turned an abundant yield in t of the country, where it is a forn has been cultivated to the amount of former years, double the amount in quantit exceedingly abundant and preare exceedingly good, altho

not so heary as usual. - Fred P. E. Island, Aug., 21- V some districts, has commenced the of the week, will be gener has been gathered a fortnight area Oass, which held back wang to the long continued dre muzkably well: and as for Po a mind of old times, when selected of and the root fo

The Live of the the Comments

ustrians are advancing from Altenburg for purpose.

llies of the Hungarians from the fortress n have become so troublesome to the Aus. at a regular siege of that fortress is seriught of.

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PORCEMBUTS FROM ROPETA: - A COTent from the frontier of Galicia and writes :- "The auxiliary troups now. Russia across the Carpathians consist most part of excellent cavalry, artild pontoon trains, well adapted to the nd south of Hungary-the land of s and flat plains. The royal- guarde he place of the advancing corps. It well that \$5 regiments will be posted Vistula, the Sau, and the middle Car-. The strip of mountain that conmost is that from Jablunka to Jaclo, .

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#### ROME.

postolic Triumvirate on the 31st ult. iscree relative to the paper circulation, ade a great sensation. The meaning of the Papal Government recognizes all r money issued by the Pope, and 600.000 ut into circulation immediately after his e, and that it reduces by 25 per cent. all since issued by the Republic. In consethis measure the exchange on London, n last change day was at 630, fell at the , 500. The less will fail chiefly on the ind cattle-dealers who have supplied the tarket with provisions.

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### ST NEWS FROM ROME.

INTED REFUSAL OF THE POPL TO GO t .- The Pope still refuses to return to long as that city remains in the exclusive m of the French troops. It is said that ins had expressed a wish that the French ould retire and leave the protection of his nd capital to the Spanisa troops under Cordova; but that he said that, in the this not being agreed to, he should be if the garrison of Rome should counst of Austrian, Ne politin, and Spinish treeps .

in equal numbers, but he adds the condition that the wide of the foreign troops remaining in Rome, of whatever nation, should wear the cockade of the Pope. The French diplomatists have com- Elgin, and Lord Harris is to be the new Goverr letely failed in obtaining terms from Lis Holiness; and the Cardinels who surround him show a decided determination to carry their victory to its utgreat limits.

#### VENICE.

A letter from Venice of the 1st inst. contains the f stowing passage :- "On the night of the 29th ult the Venetians surprised a strong advanced post of the Austrians, attacked it at the point of the bayonet, knied 50 men, disabled 37, and seized a large natitity of provisions. About the same time, a Venetian flotilia was escorting a large supply of provisions from the ionian Island, when it was attacked off the Venetian Gult by the imperial fleet, which, after a most obstinate conflict, was obliged to take retuge at Trieste. The fiotilie then friumphantly entered the Lagoons, to the joy of the Venetians, who had already begun to suffer from the want of provisions. At present flour, cora, wine, and fresh meat are pleatiful." "The blookade by land is," says the Concordia, " se good as raised, the Austrians having considerably extended its limits after their truitless efforts of the 28th, 29th, and 30th ult. In their retreat they have lett a targe quantity of projectiles behind them."

#### RUSSIA.

The war in the Caucasas has been renewed with great activity by the Circassians since they became aware of the Russian invasion of Hungary. Manomet, the emissary of Schamyi, had assembled on the right wing of the Caucasian line a considerible army, with which he advanced towards the Laba, in order to incite the tribes at peace with tue Russians to join him. General Kowsteski had only seven companies of intantry, 2,000 Cossacks, and 10 canuon in readiness to oppose this force .-On the left wing Naib Talgik was at the head of a strong band, and on the 17th of June repelled an incursion over the Argun by a detachment under Col. Susslotf. Circussian pilgrims, who had arrived at Treorzond, on their way to Mecca, stated that several of the extensive works of fortifications constructed by the Russians in the Caucasus had fallen lately into the hands of the Circassians, and been destroied.

#### DENMARK.

Disturbances of a very serious nature have broken out at Flemsburg. It appears that a Danish steamer arrived in the port of that town on the 9th inst. having on board three Danish officers, who were sent to negotiate with General Prittwitz. A custom-house officer, too, was on board, who, on landang at Piensburg, housted a Danish flag on a house Upon this the mob of Flensburg mear the quay, assembled, and attacking the house, they demonshed it and towered the flag. In the afternoon one of the Danish officers insuited a Schleswig sol her in the streets. A crowd assembled, and the Danish, which 75 were by cholera, showing a deetheers were rusulted, beaten, and wounded. other affairs took place in the evening between the populace and some Danish and Prussian officers. the latter wished to protect the lormer, but in the they were overpowered by the people of I tempong, and roughly handed.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK, August 24.

We continue to receive from all parts of the country the most gratifying reports of the state Wheat and potatoes may be now consid out of danger and they promise an abundant yield, and the quality has never been sur- cab man was killed last night in a fight with passed. We have heard of no well-authentica- another cab man .- BUFFALO, August 27. ted cases of potate disease. Better cultivated or Within the last 48 hours 64 cases, and 30 more maxuriant crops could be seen in no coundents by cholera have taken place.—Much 126 Tons Dimension, Spruce and Pine TIMBER, the Second fields of wheat reacher ring many more invuriant crops could be seen in no coundents by choiera may each pince.—Much RAC 19x19, 283 and one provided to Several fields of wheat, nearly ripe, may excitement prevailed in New Orleans, he's What. Low for Cash. Apply to H. G. Hill. also be seen by early walkers, not to be surpassed even in Old England for length of straw, or weight of grain.

We see in this abundant barvest the coming prospect of a new era of prosperity and feeling in organon, we believe, with the whole community, that the Giver of all Good should be recognized. in the midst of mercies, as well as of afflictions, we beg to suggest to the proper authorities, that a "day of thanksgiving" should be appointed, to enable the people to give public expression to tueir gratitude. St. John Courier.

THE CROPS. -From all parts of the Province we have accounts of the most satisfactory nature, on this important subject; and with the single exception of hav, which is light, in consequence of the long continuance of dry weather during the summer, we appear to have ample ground for congratulation and thankfulness. No vestige of the potato disease is vet visible, wheat of the country, where it is nearly secured --Corn has been cultivated to more than double the amount of former years, and promises full double the amount in quantity - Buckwheat is exceedingly abundant and promising; and oats are exceedingly good, although the straw is not so heary as usual. - Frederickton Rep'r.

some districts, has commenced; and before the ruse of the week, will be general. Early Barley was been gathered a fortnight since, and is a fair erop. Oass, which held back for a long time, ewayng to the long continued drought, also promise Tanta Kabiy well: and as for Potatoes, they put as a mind of old times, when the vastator was

WEST INDIES. - Information reached the West Indies by the last mail that Sir Charles Grey is to proceed to Canada to succeed Lord nor of Jamaica, Lord Sligo succeeding him in the Government of Trinidad.

#### DOMESTIC.

From various exchange papers we are happy to learn that, except the hay, the brigt Emphrates, Cox, New York; schrs. Mary, Sydney, C. B.; Dove, St. Andrews. Crops continue to present a favourable appearance. We have been suffering much brig Rivel, Crom, Fortune Island, 17 days schr. Inlatterly for want of rain, which has materially injured the after feed. The fishing interests are prospering. Abundant hauls of Mackerel have been made on the Western shores. So that on the whole we have abundant cause to be thankful to the bountiful 4 days from Fall River. donor of all good for our prospects. Fires are still raging in parts of the Country. ()n off Cork. Thursday morning we in the City were surrounded with dense smoke. We fear more property has been, and still will be, destroyed by the spread of the devouring element.

The fast day on Wednesday last was observed by many with becoming solemnity.

Malace, B. W. Indies; schr. Charles, Whipple, St. John, N. B.; Lady Michan, Qaebon. 20th—tehr. Emporium, Banks, F. W. Indies; John Hastings, Kelly, Newfoundhind. 'Slat—brigt Petersl, Archrep. We trust that God will accept of our humi-

The R. M. Steamer Hibernia arrived at this port vesterday morning, from Boston, and grounded on Chebucto Head, by which she sustained so much damage as to render or. 18th—Mary Tyrrell, Sydney; Prime Henry, it necessary for her to undergo repairs before prosecuting her voyage. She brought ser. 45 passengers, about 20 of whom remain in this city. L. H. Fontaine Esqr., of Canada, is said to be among the latter.

Accounts from SANTA FE to the 4th ult. state that trade was dull, and the surrounding Indians very heatile. A military expedition had been sent against several Indian tribes.—The returns of deaths for the past crease from the week before of 36 .- President Taylor arrived at ERIE on August 25. exhausted from fatigue. A large and enthusigstic turn out of citizens received him.weeks .- Montreal, August 27. No cholera here. It is raging bad at TORONTO. 11 deaths occurred last evening. Quebec ADVERTISEMENTS 2 deaths. The city (Montreal) is quiet. A August 24, on account of the abduction of Sept 1. Rev.-Captein J. Howard was shot, but not fatally at Sr. Louis, on the 27th August.— Several slavers full of negroes, have been captured by British cruisers near Banta.--Larguages in Union College, fixed on the ble of renewing for very many years.

26th alt. of cholors - Larguage For carrier Sept 1. (W&A) H: G. HILL. 26th ult., of cholera.- Large dinngarian Sympathy-Meetings have been held at New YORK, August 28. The Stock Market dull. but prices without material change. The Exchange Market firm, with a fair inquiry. ruled low during the week. Money Margenerally is reviving. Market for bread A those first rate improved Patent Washing, 3-8 c., putting the market to fall prices.

#### MARRIAGES.

P. E. ISLAND, Augr. 21. Wheat harvest, in Mr. James E. Woodworth to Miss Caroline Longard, On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. F. Smallwood both of Halitax.

#### DEATHS.

while are of and the root formed the stable Murray, youngest child of Mr. C. J. Luoke, aged P arcele, the bester can in time, as there are only a few " she to have trans all a Pring. a say the de

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

Saturday -R. M. Steamer America, Harrison, New York, 60 hours-99 passengers, 3 for Halifax; schr. Mary & Charles, Sydney; Robert Bince, Canso; brigt Manilla, Sydney, schrs. Victory, Parsons. St. George's Bay, 9 days; Sophia, Allard, Carleton; Fly, Canso; Guysborough, (new.) Hadley, Guysborough.

Sunday .- Schr. Zebina, Collins, Quebee, 6 days;

Monday .- New brigt, Selvina, Donne, Barrington teitive, Marith, do. do ; hrigt. Ludy Sale, Buane innfuegos, 26 days; schr. Nantilus, Bourneuf, Boston, days ; back Corsuir, Westcott, Liverpoul, 26 days. Tuesday-Barque Annie, Rees, 36 days from Liver-

pool; schr. Daiby, Durby, from a cruise eastward. Wednesday-Schre. Vultuti, McLenra. Shelturne Mountainen, Lapoile, 5 days; schr. Mazeppa, Mettonald, Providence, N. S.; brigt. Dandy Jim, Vigacan,

Thursday .- Htenmer Caledonia, Leitch, Liverprol, 64 s-on Satarday 19th, passed the Europa honce

#### CLEARANCES.

Saturday, August 18 .- Brigts. Record, Full, Goops; Commedere, Sultivan, B. W. Indies; Muta, Glaverly, Kingston; Ivig Nancy, Taylor, do; Brick, Evace, We trust that God will accept of our humiliation, and grant us his continuing blessingliation, and grant us his con

New York, Aug. 11-Arr. Speed, Fortune 'island;

Bouton, Aug. 18-Arr. Trusty, Halifax. Philadelphia, Aug. 16-Arr. Rera'd, Hallfen. Baltimore, Aug. 16-Arr. Aldelmean, Hallfan. Sulem, Aug. 16- Atr. Albert, Multhad ; Louis Melioch, Anuspol

Liverpool, Aug. 6-Arr. steamer Ningara, Halifax. 9g stays. Clyde, Aug. 6-Sailed Bethel, Halifax. Aberdeen, Aug. 6-Sailed Albion, Halifux.

#### WRRCKS. &C.

week (August 25) at Boston, are 215, of Monday, touched upon Point Plemont Shoale, and re. mained 10 hours, but was got off - without damage The Ship reported on shore at Black Poins, near Cape Negro, was the Admiral of 1609 tons, Capt Criep, from Liverpool, G B, 37 days out, for St. N B, with a general cargo, crew saved-materials will be saved. The schr Lvy, Crocket, from Montego Bay, was At Hydley Falls more than 100 deaths wrecked on Grand Key, to inst, cargo, rum and piby cholera have occurred during the last 6 ments, partly saved—crew saved, and are at Nassau.

#### For Sale.

(W & A)

#### Cedar Posts.

captured by British cruisers near BAHIA.—
Dr. J. A. Yates, late Professor of Modern world for lending, and will save the expense and trouPrice of the Lati.

Upon most of the Lote, w

From the Lake running through our City.

# LING MACHINES.

which for several years past, has turned out a stuffs has been very firm, and the advanced Wringing and Manging Machines, in their Laundry. They have long since been tested and proved to be a follure, owing to the weevil and rust, is now pro- rates have placed it beyond the reach of good and useful article, combining in economy the sanounced beyond danger of either, and has re- shippers. Provision and Cotton Markets ving of Soup, Labour and Faet, and less wood und sour turned an abundant yield in the upper district had been inactive. The latter after the of atticks, then when washed to the nands. This machine will wash large viticles, such as Blankets, Flannews by the Canada advanced from 1-4 to sele, &c., in a very short space of time, superior to a nything of the kind done by the hand, being enchlad to me landing water, or water so hot, that is impossible for hands to work in ; it softens, opens the grain, and lid sout the wool, and is made nearly dry by pussing through the wringing machine. This muchine will Mangle all kinds of articles, such as Table Linnen, Toweling, Sheeting, and all other articles as done by the old Mangles; can be used at any time without that brothing over the fire in heating and irons this hot weather. The Machine occipies very little room, not more than two barrels.

At so-fwo or three small Patent CHURNS on hand, and a very superior Patent Cheese Press. Terms - Cach on delivery. Apply to H. G. HILL,

No. 9. Brunswick-Street

At Freshwater, on Tuesday morning last, Emily! N. B -Parties wishing to secure a good substantial

#### To Let.

And possession given on the 1st day of Nor.

THAT very decirable and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, now in the occupation of the Rev Mr. Forcester, in Victoria Terrace, Hollis Street, adjoining the Dwelling House of Benjamin E. Black, Esq. H. G. HILL, Architect, No. 9, Brunswick St. Sept. 1.

#### NOTICE.

#### JOHN D. MASK

WOULD give notice to his friends and the public, that he still continues in the AUCTIONERR & COMMISSION Business, and will be glad, particularly, to attend to sales on the wharis, or out-door & Household Sales of Furniture, & Sec. : Almo to attend to the buying and setting of Stocks, Bills of Exchange and every description of Goods for parties at a very moderate RROKAGE. (and would take this opportunity to say to all who may have demands against the firm of Tremain & Nash, that he will attend to sales of any descriptions for such and allow four fifths of the commission to go to the Credit of the firm.)

He will still continue at the old Stard No. 1: DUKE STREET, having 2 large Lofts, and a good Cellar, he will be glad to take in Storage at a more derate rent: could take in a few Tone Screwed Hay, for a short time.

AG- Parties sending goods to him for Sale may fenend upon the proceeds being paid over without any unnecessary delay. W 2m. August 15.

#### JOHN WOODILL. Victualler.

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his formestand, (apposite Davy's Country Market) to the cold Woodill) stand, No. 52, UPPER WATER STREET. opposite Messrs. Saltus & Wainwright's Whartwhere he will be thankful for a continuation of tavours, formerly conferred on him.

### To intending binigrants FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to L 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 inducament for them to adule 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 Govern ment and Canada Company. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canaci is shundantly 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 Aboa Scotta who have in many Townshing of the Country : ... at. the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Com pany, corroborates the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada.

#### THE CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS

Are offered by way of Leane for Ten Years; or to-Sale, Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Instalments, being done many with The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, ere

Price of the Laty! Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required doton, where upon the others, according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance. but these payments will free the Bettler from York, Cincinnati, and Newark, N. J.-New Water! Water! Pure Water! 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. Supply of Bills moderate. Freights have WASHING, WRINGING & MANG- stopping payment of further Reads, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money apecified in the Lease

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased rulue of the Land he occupies, should he was 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 parchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease. before entering the Tenth Year. The Leaser Las also secured to him the benefit of the

#### SETTLER'S SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT

fry Printed Papers, containing full and detailed rticul ire, may be procured gratis from every l'est Master in Nova Scotia, as likewise from the Rev. F. Evans, Halifax, of whose permission the Con. to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western l'anady, and who, possessing Maps, will afford formation respecting the Company's Lands, at t upon Canada generally.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office

Hymn of the City. BT W. C. BRTAST.

Not in the solitude Alone may man commu Only in the savage wood

And sunny vale the present Delty ; Or only hear his spice

Where the winds whisper and Even here de 1 beheld Tig steps, Almighty !-- here, amidst the

Through the great sity rolled, With everlasting usurmur deep and load-Cheking the weys that wind Monget the proud piles, the work of human kind.

From the rough housen, and on their dwelling li And lights their inner homes ;--For them thou fill'et with air thouse And givest them the stores Of ocean, and the harvest of its shores.

Thy spirit is around, Quickening the restless mass th And this sterns ! sound-Voices and footfalls of the number

Or like the raisy temperts, speaks of thee And when the hours of rest Come, like a calm, spon the mid-sea brice, Hushing its billowy breast,

Like the resounding see,

The quiet of the memors, too, is thine; It breathes of Him who keeps The vast and helpless sily while it sleeps.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

#### Farming, a Trade.

with profit, is as much a trade as many other tween the plants, and ruta baga to twelve in-Finds of business. It is no nercessary that a ches. If the ground is not very porous and regular apprenticeship should be served on a dry, it will generally be preferable to form firm, in order to make a most and profitable ridges on which to sow the crop; they may farmer, as it is to spend two or three years in be made with a small plough drawn by one learning other trades which might be men- horse, or more readily with a double mould tioned. The difference is easily discernible barred plough. On stubble or sward ground between the farm of a workman, one who care should be taken in making the ridges. has served his time on a farm, and one who that the grass and weeds are not turned up : has had little or no experiece in his business, the ridges should be levelled by passing a While the furmer keeps everything in good roller over them, before the soud is sown .order about his premises, and ruless good A pound of seed to the acre is sufficient. A crops, the latter lets things go at "loose dressing of plaster sown on the plants as soon and has stinted crops for his pains .- as they are up, while they are wet with the On will endeavour to raise crops with little dew, will afford considerable pretection or no manure, and with land half cultivated, against the turnip fly or flea, and will, on maand in return for his labours receive scarce by soils, greatly hasten the growth of the Mr. John C. Cuthouse, Assistant Teacher enough to pay for his trouble ; hence the com- crop. The weeds must be killed as soon as Mr. Thomrson TRUEMAN, Stewar! , wint of small profits of farming. While they appear; the scuffle-hoe is the best hand other who has devoted his time and attention tool for this purpose. It may be run rapidly moreto, "serving his time on a farm," deems along the ridges, close to the plants, and may it to his advantage to manure bountifully, take out almost every weed in the row withand cultivate accordingly. He calculates not out doing any damage. The spaces between and cultivate accordingly. The calculates not the rows may be chiefly worked by a harrow Terms: The first of twenty-four weeks from the city or from the country. real and to pay in the same ratio in succeed- or cultivator, the former is preferable on light ing years. The one who considers farming land. The plants should not be much thintrade, but thinks each and every one ca- ned till they have got into the fourth leaf, pame of successfully managing a farm in all and appear to be pretty well out of the way &c , and Tuition in the Primary Department; for its various parts, often has cause to change of the fly. nes opinions. It is most true any and every ce can do it with the same profitable results. I serve again that the individual who has , senty of capital with which to improve land, ties altogether the advantage over the individear whose means are limited. But it is not true again that the one having the largest amount of capital, always received the most netual profit. While one may have a capital o three thousand dollars at his command to time advantage of in his farming operations, The Academical Building is delightfully situations that the hundred, and still come up. The ben should be secured in a ted, and is spacious, convenient, and confortable core a higher percentage in proportion to an other may have but five hundred, and still the amount invested. The cause of this, in ces for the chickens to go in and out; it a great measure, is owing to the better management of the latter. Now it is very evicent that the man who has "served an apmenticeship," been brought up on a farm, and devoted himself to his calling, will through his skilful husbandry receive nearly double years with complete success. the profit from the same amount and quality or land, that the individual will, who goes on tend to raise 12 or 1500 chickens, and I reck- the commencement of the Term; but they will be of land, that the individual will, who goes on on bogs and worms won't trouble my garden taken at any time. The next Term will begin on of heads of families in this Province generally, and husiness. True, be can plough his ground much. I find towls the most profitable stock horse. No doubt he would make something man from Fort Edward, that was wintering that would recemble a horse shee, but would 5 to 600 fowls, called, in my absence, to buy to be a suitable shoe for a horse to wear ?- leggs for his own family use; was it not laugh-Just so with the unpracticed, who would be a subset of debt to them. The more Brandrams No. 1. Orders left at his shop No. 30. Just so with the unpracticed, who would be a sold feed, and find myself in debt to them. The more | Brandrams No. 1. Urders left at his shop No. 30. 1 | Jacob Street, or (for the convenience of residence | The Wesleyan is published for the Provincions. by trade ?" Farmers often experience the dif- ter three or four years, I find myself so inbecause in those whom they hire to labour on volved, that I kill off my creditors, and gend meir land. While one can carn eighteen dol- them to the city to be dissected.

lars a month, another equally as strong and healthy cannot earn more than ten. The roason of this is plain. The one who has eighteen dollars is a farmer by trade; he knows how and where to take hold, and how to proceed; while the other who has but ten dollars (and perhaps is a dear hand at that,) is so little acquainted with the business, that be can scarce begin, a job without being told how and where by his employer, and then he will go to work in a very bungling port of a way. The fact is he is a " raw hand"-and he has got the trade to learn before he is worth eighteen dollars a month. The saying is, "Every one to his trade," and there is more truth than poetry in the remark .- Boston Cultiva-

#### Culture of Turnips.

It should be remembered that it is not too fate for sowing turnips. The Swedish turnip (ruta haga) should be sown, if practicable, as early as the middle of Jene; but the 20th or 25th of the month will answer if they cannot be got in sooner. The yellow Aberdeen is a kind which requires nearly as long a sesson as the ruta bags. The common flat turnip grows much quicker than the kinds before mentioned; it will produce a good crop on tolerably rich lands, sown as late as the 25th of July, or the let of August. Ground which has produced a crop of hay, rye, or wheat, may give a crop of flet tucalps the same season. They are less nutritive than the other kinds, but are, notwithstanding, very useful in feeding stock during the beginning of winter, and from the convenience of cultivaling them as an after crop, they are in many instances profitable. For late keeping, or feeding in the latter part of winter and spring. the Aberdeen and Swede are hest.

A soil inclining to sand is most suitable for nrnipe. Compost of muck and barn-yard dung, with a dressing of leached ashes, furnishes a good manure. The seed should be sown in drille; two feet spaces between the tilrille will admit the use of a small barrow or cultivator in cultivating the crop. Flat tur-Farming, to carry it on successfully and nips should be thinned to eight inches be-

#### From the Pensylvania Cuitivator. To Destroy the Striped Bug &c.

To destroy striped bugs and other insects, a brood of fitieen or twenty chickens, in a small garden, will keep it free from the above named ravagers. The brood should be batch-ed about a week before the vines and plants would do you good to be up as soon as light, Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical Apand see the little busy body's drawing the warms from the cubbage mots, or the bugs from their hiding places among the vines .--I have used the above remedy for several

I am wintering 160 or more fowls, and inand plant his seed, after a fashion ; but will on a farm ; my hens have laid between nineto be done in a workmanlike manner? As teen and twenty hundred eggs (and that too well might a farmer go into a blacksmith's without any fresh meat to feed on) since the supp and attempt to forge out a shoe for a first of December up to this date. A gentlea farm compare with his who was a farmer them, the more I get in debt ; and finally, at-

### **ADVERTISEMENTS**

character of our Puper, inserted on the following terms. A square or under, first insertion, Ss. 5d: and each scattenance is. Larger advertisements in proportion. Auction sales on the usual terms.

fearly advertisements inserted on moderate terms—the prices to be fixed accushing to their size and frequency of changes.

a this paper will circulate extensively through all parts of Nova Scotta and New Branswick, and in Prince Edward Island, it will form a desirable medium of

#### Pure Cod Liver Oil, FOR MEDICINAL USE. Prepared and Sold by

ROBT. G. FRASER, Chemiet. 139, Granville Street.

NEW PUBLICATION ON THE Industrial Resources

3rd AUGUST, 1849.

NOVA SCOTIA. BY A. GESMER, ESQ., SURGEON AND FELLOW OF THE GEOLOGICAL

SOCIETY.

TUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Book Storea of A. & W. McKinlay, 16 Granville Street, and Wm Grant, junr., the above work, comrehending the Physical Geography, Topography beology, Agriculture, Fisheries, Mines, Forests, Wild Lands, Lumbering, Manufacturies, Navigation, Commerce, Emigration, Improvements, Industry, Contemplated Railway, Natural History and Resources of the Province, with a large Map of Nova Sootia, engraved expressly for the work .handsomels done up in suitable Cloth. Price 7s 6d August 11. 41

#### WESLEYAN ACADEMY,

ommittee of Management.—The Revd. Mesrs.

KNIGHT, EVANS, TEMPLE. McLEOD and CHARLES F ALLISON, Esquire. Chaplain—The Rev. ALBERT DESBRISAY. Treasurer—Chas. F. Allison, Esq.

#### FACULTY.

The Rev. H. Pickard, A. M., Principal, and Protessor of Mental and Moral Science, &c., &c. Jos. R. HEA, Esq. Classicel and French Tutor. THOS. PICKARD, June., A. B. Mathematical Tutor and Lectour on Chemistry, Natural Philoso-

Thos. W. Woor, Fsq., English Master

first Thousday in Jactory, -tie Second of nineteen from He also others his services as FUNERAL. weeks from the first Thurs lay in August. EXPENSES -- For Ecard, Washing, Fuel, Lights UNDERTAKER.

First Term 21 weeks 1, 2 14 0 0 11 0 0 "Starr Life Assurance Company. Second to (15 ") Or for the Academical year, N.P. Civ. Additional charges are made for instruction in the higher Departments, but the expenses for THE AGENCY of this Company has been es-Board, &c., and Turion will in no case exceed. I tablished in this Frontnee about three years.

and the remainder at the middle of each Term.

The Institution is supplied with Maps, Globes, paratus and a well selected Library

giously principled monel character. Fit is desiral le that students should enter at

Thur day, August 2:11 April 7th '49.

#### Card.

THE Subscriber conceives it but due to his I friends to thank them for past encouragement and presumes to solicit the continuance of their favours. He expects shortly to receive his usual stock of London Paints, which he warrants pes te the east front of the Round Church, Brunswick street, will receive his best attention

( )-A man and two boys wanted. Aut. 20, 154.

#### 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 cours. 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, Grammer, and Com. Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra.

#### Mathematical and Classical Deparment.

Euclid, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, LATINGREEK, FRENCH, Logic, and Rheteric. School Room adjoining the Argyle St. Chapel. Hours of attendance from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M. A distinct Class for the tuition of young Ladies

in the French Language would be opened should a sufficient number of Pupils offer. Terms of the different Classes made known on application at the chool Room, or at the Subscriber's residence, No. 30 Brunswick Street. July 14th. W. ALEXANDER S. REID.

#### Hardware. SPRING, 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received their Spring 1 Supplies, per Acadia, Perthehire, Adelande Corsair, and Ocean Queen, consisting of: Best Proved Chain Cables and Small CHAINS. IRON of all kinds,

Bolt Copper and Composition Spikes, Cast, Dbl Sheer, Blister, Spring, and Tilted Steel, Brandram's genuine White-Lead, Black, Yerlow Green & Red PAINTS, Ochres, Linseed Oi's

Smithwick Window Glass, Sheet Lead, Shot, Lead Pipe from & in. to 1 1-4 in Tim Clotes, ic., ix , ixx., bc , ox , Grain Tiu, Iron

Wire, Gridin's and Poster's prime and double refined Scythes, Sickles, Smith's Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Cart Boxes, and

MOUNT ALLISON, SACK VILLE, N. B. Plough Share Moulds, Cast Plough Mounting. Thompson's Patent Scotch Screw and Pod Augurs, Iron Pots, Bake Ovens and Covers, Fry Pans, Sauce

> Tea-Kettles, : eli-Metal and Engraeiled Masin Ketties. Guns, Muskets, Pistols, Spades and Shovels,

> With an excellent assertment of Locks, HINGES, Cutlery, Brushes, Files, Carpenier's Teols, &c. &c., which they offer for sale at very low pri-DAVID STARR & SONS Plainax, May 5th, 1549.

#### A CARD.

#### Archibald Morton CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLST EREB

DEGS LEAVE respectfully to notify his friends and the rough; including all the Branches of a Band the public, that he continues to manufactorium English, a faterary and Scientific, and a turn all priviles in his line of business, at law rays, at ble establishment, No. 23, Jacon's Sr . Terms — The Academical Year consists of two where he will be happy to wait on purchasers in

# OF LONDON,

If no per annum. The challes per week is and has made some progress, and up to the present charged for those who remain during the vacations time, without a claim being made upon it. The 2. The amount of the ordinary expenses is Directors have recently instructed the Agent required in advance-half at the beginning, allow persons insuring for the whole term of Line. to pay one half the premium for the first five years, and give a note bearing interest, for the re-The Academical Building is delightfully situa- maining halt, upon the same condition as the National Loan Fund Association. As the proportion of profits divided among the Policy holders. with participations, is greater in this than any other Company-being 60 per cent -it therefore reconmends itself to the favourable consideration of an The strictest attention is paid to the morals and persons intending to insure, the rates being as low general habits of the Students; efforts are con-tantly made to aid each, not only to acquire the subject of Life Assurance their serious conknowledge, but also to form a high-tened, a reli- sideration, they would be convinced that it is the very best investment to be found for a modera's annual sum of money, for the benefit of their families after they are taken from them. The attention those of Wesleyans in particular, is earnesity invited to this subject, and while the biceoing of Health is enjoyed, to call upon the Agent of the Association for admission into the Society; who will furnish all necessary blanks at a give every information requisite at his office is Jerusalem Warehouse, Hollis Street.

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POETRY.

Milton on his Loss of Sigh

From the Oxford Elition of Milto I am old and blind! Men point at me as smitten by God's Afflicted and deserted of my kind,

I am weak, yet strong; I murmur not that I no longer see; Poor, old, and helpless, I the more be Father Supreme! to Thee

Yet I am not cast down.

O, merciful One! When men are farthest, then Thou a When friends pass by, my weakness Thy chariot I hear.

Thy glorious face

Shines in my lonely dwelling-place-And there is no more nig On my bended knee, I recognize thy purpose, clearly show

My vision Thou hast dimmed that I i

le leaning towards me, and its holy

Thyself, Thyself alone. I have nought to fear; This darkness is the shadow of thy Beneath it I am almost sacred-here

Can come no evil thing. C! I seem to stand. Trembling, where foot of mortal no'e Wrapped in the radiance from Thy

Visions come and go; Shapes of resplendent beauty round From angel lips I seem to hear the Of soft and holy song.

Which eve hath never se

It is nothing now, When heaven is opening on my sigh When airs from paradise refresh my The earth in darkness li

In a purer clime, My being fills with raptura-waves dil in upon my spirit - strains sut Break over me unsought

Give me now my lyre? I feel the stirring of a gift divine-Within my bosom glows unearthly Lit by no skill of mine.

CHRISTIAN MISCEI We need a better acquaintance with teasonings of pure and lotty minds."-

FOR THE WESLEYA

The Subjects of God's Gove God is a universal King: 1 all intelligent beings, and mai stant and minute eversight of I tion: his possession of Almig finite wisdom, unfailing tre z polacss, and perfect righteen the governance of all his hand "His authority is absolute, as ment, therefore, universal, all places, on all occasions, and and will reign in the same I forever. The number of we and the number of orders of verns, he has not seen fit to 1 present; but he has given us judge, by the number of the uets that are seen from our w dominien over created nature vastly extensive. As the He connected with mankind by t demption -as they are empl

this plan in waiting upon mer ing spirits, God has favoured knowledge of them: He has vail that hid them and their v knowledge; and informed us tures, of several truths relativ lustrative of their wisdom, I devotion, and berevolence.

sucy are the happy subjects of mental amenable to his holy w