

AUGUST 25

A CARD.

Archibald Morton  
NETMAKER AND UPHOLSTERER  
S LEAVE respectfully to notify his friends  
the public, that he continues to manufac-  
ture articles in his line of business, at low  
prices in his establishment, No. 23, Jacob's St.,  
he will be happy to wait on purchasers in  
any part of the country.  
He also offers his services as FUNERAL  
DRAUGHTSMAN.  
MAY 5.

Life Assurance Company  
OF LONDON.

AGENCY of this Company has been estab-  
lished in this Province about three years,  
and made some progress, and up to the present  
without a claim being made upon it. The  
Company 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 re-  
maining half, upon the same condition as the  
London Fund Association. As the pro-  
fit of profits divided among the Policy holders,  
participation is greater in this than any other  
Company—being 90 per cent—it therefore recom-  
mends itself to the favourable consideration of all  
intending to insure, the rates being as low  
as any other Company. If persons would give  
object of Life Assurance their serious con-  
sideration, they would be convinced that it is the  
best investment to be found for a moderate  
sum of money, for the benefit of their fam-  
ily they are taken from them. The attention  
of families in this Province generally, and  
of West Yorkers in particular, to earnestly in-  
quire into this subject, and while the business  
is enjoyed, to call upon the Agent of the  
Company for admission into the So-  
ciety who will furnish all necessary blanks and  
every information requisite at his office in  
Lem Warehouse, Hollis Street.  
DANIEL STARR, Agent.

Intending Emigrants  
FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

E CANADA COMPANY would submit to  
the serious consideration of parties who may  
be about leaving Nova Scotia whether the  
Eastern Section of Canada (formerly the Province  
of Canada), does not offer every inducement  
to settle there, rather than that they  
proceed to the United States. In Upper  
Canada they will find a most healthy climate,  
a fertile and abundant of excellent Land  
obtained upon easy terms from the Govern-  
ment and Canada Company. The great success  
has attended settlers in Upper Canada,  
evidenced by the prosperous condi-  
tion of the Farmers throughout the Country, and  
shown by the success of many Natives of  
Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have  
in many Townships of the Country;—and  
dividual progress made by several thousands  
of people who have taken Lands from the Com-  
pany, corroborates the success which has attended  
settlers in Upper Canada.

E CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS

Settled by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for  
Cash down. The plan of 1-1/2 Acre Cash and  
the balance Instalments, being done away with.  
Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are  
the Interest, at Six per Cent, upon the Cash  
of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when  
no Money is required down; whilst  
the others, according to locality, One, Two,  
Three Years Rent must be paid in advance,  
and payments will free the Settler from  
all Calls, until the Second, Third, or Fourth  
of his Term of Lease.

Settler has secured to him the right of con-  
verting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course,  
on payment of further Rents, before the  
expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase  
price specified in the Lease.

Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the en-  
joyment of his Improvements and increased  
value of the Land he occupies, should he wish  
to sell. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to  
convert the Freehold; the option being completely  
in the Settler's.

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

SETTLER'S SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT

Printed Papers, containing full and detailed  
plans, may be procured gratis from every Post  
Office in Nova Scotia, as likewise from the Rev.  
and Hon. Mr. Hallifax, of whose permission the Com-  
pany themselves refer inquiring parties  
to, as a gentleman long resident in Western  
Canada, and who, possessing Maps, will afford in-  
formation respecting the Company's Lands, and  
Canada generally.

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

Wesleyan is published for the Proprietors

BY WM. CUNNABELL,

AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 3, CORNER WHARF,

HALIFAX, N. S.

# THE WESLEYAN.

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

Ten Shillings per annum;  
Half Yearly in Advance.

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

Single Copies,  
Three Pence.

From the National Era.

Thoughts of Heaven.

No sickness there,  
No weary wasting of the frame;  
No fearful shrinking from the midnight air,  
No dread of summer's bright and fervid rays.

No hidden grief,  
No wild and cheerless vision of despair;  
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 melt 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.

No night distils  
Its chilling dew upon the tender frame;  
No morn is needed there! the light which fills  
The land of glory, from its Maker came.

No parted friends  
For mournful recollections have to weep—  
No bed of death endearing love attends,  
To watch the coming of a purest sleep!

No withered flower  
Or blasted bud celestial gardens know!  
No scorching blast, or fierce descending shower,  
Scatters destruction like a ruthless foe.

No battle word  
Startles the sacred hosts with fear and dread!  
The song of Peace, Creation's morning heard,  
Is sung whate'er angel footsteps tread!

Let us depart  
If home like this await the weary soul!  
Look up, thou stricken one! thy wounded heart  
Shall bleed no more at sorrow's stern control.

With faith our guide  
We'll tread the path that leads to glory's shore,  
Why fear to plunge in Jordan's rolling tide,  
And find the Haven of Eternal day.

How 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 calls;  
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;

When be kind, who'er thou art

That breathe'st mortal breath,

And it shall brighten all thy life,  
And sweeten even death.

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

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

Begin and end every day with God.

Let prayer be the key to open the heart of  
the morning, and lock it against all  
enemies at night. Let no Christian say  
he cannot pray; for prayer is as necessary  
to breath. Let none say they have not time  
for prayer; better take time from sleep than  
from time for prayer. Think with yourself,  
this morning may be my last morning, or

this night my last night; for certainly that  
morning cometh of which you will never  
see the night; or that night of which you  
will never see the morning. Let the con-  
clusion 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  
more!

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 hun-  
dreds of diseases and accidents ready to open  
the door to let you in. No 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, seeing the work we have  
in hand is soul-work, and work on which e-  
ternity depends; and the time we have to  
do it is very short, and cannot be recalled.  
This short life being only a passage to eter-  
nity, it should be spent as a continual pre-  
paration for it. Surely those who have im-  
mortal souls so near eternity, have other  
work to do than trifle away time in tipping,  
idle talking, gaming, and such diversions.

Behave in this world as travellers, keep-  
ing on horse from the world as to be able to  
pack up and be gone from it upon short  
warning. We have no continuing city, nor  
certain abode here; therefore let us always  
be ready to arise and depart; and if we  
would be tight travellers towards Zion, we  
must have Christ in our hearts, heaven in  
our eyes, and God's Spirit for our guides. 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 medita-  
tions; Christ's wounds your refuge; Christ's  
blood your balm; Christ's presence your  
heaven; and so shall you come to his eter-  
nal joy.—Christian Miscellany.

Consistency—WHAT IT CAN DO.

Lord — was a man of the world. His  
pleasures were drawn from his riches, his  
honours, and his friends. His daughter  
was the idol of his heart. Much had been  
expended on her education; and well did  
she repay in her intellectual endowments  
the solicitude of her parents. She was  
highly accomplished, amiable in her dis-  
position, and winning in her manners.  
They were both strangers to God.

At length Miss —, having attended a  
Dissenting meeting in London, was deeply  
awakened, and soon happily converted.  
Now she delighted in the service of the  
sanctuary and social meetings. To her the  
charms of Christianity were overflowing.  
She frequented those places where she met  
with congenial minds animated with similar  
hopes.

The change was marked by her fond fa-  
ther with painful solicitude. To see his  
lovely daughter thus infatuated, was to him  
an occasion of deep grief; and he resolved  
to correct her erroneous notions on the sub-  
ject of the real pleasure and business of life.  
He placed at her disposal large sums of  
money, hoping she would be induced to go

into the fashions and extravagancies of  
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  
fondly anticipated would be effectual, he in-  
troduced her into company, under circum-  
stances, that she must either join in the re-  
creation of the party, or give offence. Hope  
lighted up the countenance of this affec-  
tionate but misguided father, as he saw his  
scheme 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  
musical entertainment.

The hour arrived; the party assembled.  
Several had performed their parts to the  
great delight of the party, which was in high  
spirits. Miss — was now called on for a  
song, and many hearts beat high in hopes of  
victory. Should she decline, she was dis-  
graced; should she comply, their triumph  
was complete. This was the moment to  
seal her fate! With perfect self-possession,  
she took her seat at the piano-forte, and  
her fingers over the keys, and commenced  
playing, and singing in a sweet air the fol-  
lowing words:—

No room for mirth or trifling here,  
For earthly hope or worldly fear,  
If life so soon is gone;  
Hence the Judge is at the door,  
And all mankind must stand before  
Th' inevitable throne!

No matter which my thoughts employ,  
A moment's misery or joy  
But oh! when both shall end,  
Where shall I find my destined place?  
When I my everlasting day  
With friends or angels spend!

party was subdued. Not a word was spo-  
ken. One by one left the house. Her fa-  
ther wept aloud. Lord — never rested  
until he became a Christian. He lived an  
example of Christian benevolence, having  
given to benevolent Christian enterprise  
before his death, nearly half a million of  
dollars.

Revenge.

"Father, forgive them!" Go, proud in-  
del, search the ponderous tomes of heathen  
learning, explore the works of Confucius,  
examine the precepts of Seneca and the  
writings of Socrates—collect all the excel-  
lencies of ancient and modern moralities,  
and point to a sentence equal to this simple  
prayer of our Saviour. Reviled and insulted—  
suffering the grossest indignities—  
crowned with thorns, and led away to die!  
no annihilating curse breaks from his tortur-  
ing heart. Sweet and placid as the aspira-  
tions of a mother from her nursing, ascends  
the prayer for mercy on his enemies. "Fa-  
ther, forgive them." Oh, it was worthy of  
its origin; and stamps with the brightest seal  
of truth that his mission was from heaven.  
Acquaintances, have you quarrelled? Friends  
have you differed? If he who was pure and  
perfect forgave his bitterest enemies, do you  
well to cherish your anger? Brothers, to you  
the precept is imperative. You shall forgive,  
not seven times, but seventy times seven.  
Revenge is as incompatible with happiness  
as it is hostile to reason and religion. Let  
him whose heart is black with malice and  
studious of revenge, walk through the fields  
while clad in verdure and adorned with flow-  
ers; to his eye there is no beauty, the flow-  
ers to him exhale no fragrance. Dark as his  
soul, nature is robed in deepest sable. The  
smiles of beauty light not up his bosom with  
joy—but the furies of hell rage in his breast,  
and render him as miserable as he could  
with the object of his hate. But let him lay  
his hand on his heart and say "Revenge, I  
cast thee from me; Father, forgive me, as I  
forgive my enemies," and nature will assume  
a new and delightful character. Then, in-

deed, are the meads verdant and the flow-  
ers fragrant—then is the music of the grove  
delightful to the ear, and the smile of virtu-  
ous beauty lovely to the soul.

An Indian's Gift to Christ.

In a portion of the Southern territory  
from which the red man has now been driv-  
ven, I once attended a protracted meeting  
held in the wild forest. The theme on which  
the preacher dwelt, and which he illustrated  
with surpassing beauty and grandeur, was  
"Christ and his crucifixion." He spoke of  
the good Shepherd who came into the world  
to seek and to save the lost. He told how  
this Saviour met the rude highway of the  
heartless soldiers. He drew a picture of  
Gethsemane and the unattended Stranger  
who wept there. He pointed to Him as he  
hung bleeding upon the cross.

The congregation were such there was  
a slight movement in the assembly, and a  
tall son of the forest, with hair on his red  
cheeks, approached the pulpit and said,  
"Did Jesus die for me—die for poor In-  
dians? We have no lands to give to death, the  
white man take them away; we give him  
my dog, and my rifle." The minister told  
him Jesus could not accept these gifts. "We  
give Jesus 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 forest  
beat his head in sorrow and meditation. He  
raised his noble brow once more, fixed his  
eye on the preacher, while he sobbed out,  
"Here is poor Indian, will Jesus have him?"  
A thrill of unutterable joy ran through the  
souls of minister and people, as this fierce  
son of the wilderness now sat, in his right  
mind, at the feet of Jesus. The Spirit had  
done his work, and the poor Indian, who  
poor, received the earnest of an inheritance  
which will not fade when the diadems of  
earth shall have mouldered forever.—Mes-  
senger.

The Fearful Tendencies of Sin.

Other evils are partial, temporary, and  
circumscribed; their results may be calcu-  
lated, defined, and in a measure provided  
against. Plague, pestilence, and famine,  
the earthquake, the volcano, the inundation,  
with the various physical ills of life, have  
their periods, their boundary, and their end;  
their ravages being confined within a given  
circle of time, and a given point of space.  
They have a height that may be reached,  
a depth that may be fathomed, a length and  
breadth that may be explored. But sin,  
more dreadful, has laid waste, not here and  
there a country, but a world, and hastens to  
spread its disastrous influences over the un-  
travelling extent of an eternity to come. We  
may say of unrepented, unpardoned, and  
unforgotten sin, as the Apostle says of the  
love of Christ, that it has height, and depth,  
and length, and breadth, which utterly  
surpass all human knowledge. The reason  
is obvious. Moral evil corrupts and viti-  
ates the mind itself, carries the contagion of  
a mortal disease through all its affections  
and powers, and affects the moral condition  
of the man through the whole duration of  
his being, since it tends to separate from  
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 sin is the motion of a stone  
down hill—"it strengthens itself by going,"  
and the longer it runs, the more violently.  
Beware of the smallest beginnings of tem-  
ptations. No wise man will neglect or slight  
the smallest spark of fire, especially if he  
sees it among barrels of gunpowder. You  
carry gunpowder about you—O, take heed  
of sparks.



—taught to reverence ministers and to  
d's word. The spirit of God frequently  
rejoiced with him. His first deep  
impressions were produced by a ser-  
mon and repenting, trifling with the grace  
of his fourteenth year. He was then  
led to a sense of his sin and danger by a  
high came from a mother's grave. A  
providences deepened this impression,  
faithful appeals of an affectionate and  
other never ceased till he gave his heart  
—till he was humbled at the foot of the  
nd of his earnest for mercy. The mi-  
of the Rev. S. R. Hall was of great ben-  
fit. For three months, he sought the  
refully, and with tears. At length, in a  
i, deliverance came. There was an open  
his eye beheld and his faith rested on  
our. He trusted him entirely, and at  
A peace that was unshakable, and, till  
known, came into his heart, he had pow-  
er, 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 lan-  
uage should lose sight of the vitality, warmth,  
rer of religion. But, by seeing his dan-  
d his inability to protect himself, he had  
iven to the efficacious blood which cleans-  
an all sin. Truly could he say, he had  
repented the course he had taken. He  
d religion under various circumstances,  
ad never failed him: he had no desire to  
it, and, felt, at that moment, that he  
child of God. Shortly after his conver-  
sion, he was forcibly impressed on his mind that  
he will of God he should call sinners to  
repentance, but he shrank from the awful re-  
sults. 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  
of probation, he had laboured under  
discouragement and depression, but God  
stained and upheld him, both humbling  
denying him by giving seals to his minis-  
try, and he was moved by the Holy  
o take upon him this office and ministry,  
that instant, he had an unflinching con-  
fidence that he was just where God would  
be. Methodism was his birth-place, and  
grace of God, should be his home. He  
of where there were greener pastures or  
waters. It was his one purpose to devote  
to the service of God; and, before that  
y, 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, and  
umph, to do and to die for God.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICES OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

[No. 1.]

omies, like men, have their character.  
of the colonies of the British dominions  
; bears so mean a character as New-  
und. Appearing on the map as a  
nt broken off the great continent of  
a by some convulsion of nature, and  
d heading into the North Atlantic  
it is lost to the world amid its own  
fogs. Its geographical position ar-  
e eye as it traces the map; but who  
r a moment to investigate its charac-  
"Oh, it is but a rock for the fisher-  
spread 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  
of cast anchor in our commodious har-  
the safest in the world. You have  
aled the pure air of our mountain  
s; nor had your nervous system  
up with a summer's atmosphere tem-  
by ocean's cooling breath. You have  
dered our hospitable dwellings, nor  
at our tables replenished often with  
suries of every clime. Perhaps in  
z by you snuffed the flavour of our  
s and fish-stores, and was convinced  
was not that better land of which Mrs.  
as so beautifully sing—  
mid the green islands of glittering seas,  
one fragrant forest perfume the breeze."  
er I am inclined to tarry awhile and  
fter you some "Notice" of its charac-  
d means. Its banks are known by  
mariner of the North and Western  
, and one had the honour of being dis-

indeed to in the British House of Parlia-  
ment by an Hon. Mem. as to their capability  
of growing timber or corn! Oh ye moun-  
tains of the deep, over whose brow and top,  
ocean rolls his waves a thousand fathoms  
deep, rise to rebuke the ignorance of Brit-  
ton's sons for whose support ye annually  
yield rich harvests from your hidden fields!  
The interior of the island of Newfound-  
land has been never properly explored. J.  
B. Jakes, M. A., was employed by the col-  
onial government to survey the country; but  
in the trackless wilds, the impenetrable  
woods and extensive bogs, he had difficul-  
ties too great to surmount. "The general  
character of the island," he observes, "is  
that of a rugged, and, for the most part, a  
barren country. Hills and valleys contin-  
ually succeed each other; the former never  
rising into mountains, and the latter rarely  
expanding into plains." From this work, and  
another interesting volume published by Mr.  
Philip Touque, to which I shall refer in a  
future Notice, we learn that the highest  
land is on the sea-coast. There are no  
mountains in the interior; consequently no  
rivers; and where there are no rivers there  
are no fertile valleys for the breeding of cat-  
tle, nor loaming soil for the growth of corn.  
In some parts of the island valuable timber  
is found; but neither the birch nor the pine  
grows to the size of its Canadian species.  
Agriculture, though at present prosecuted  
on a small scale, is rapidly increasing in  
means and extent. Sir John Harvey, the  
late Governor, paid special attention to this  
branch of industry. He saw at his first en-  
trance into the colony its resources, and  
adopted means for their development. His  
Excellency introduced new modes and im-  
plements of husbandry; formed an agricul-  
tural society; and the ploughing match and  
prize for successful competition were patron-  
ized by him. And in order to carry out his  
plans for the pursuit of so important a busi-  
ness, Sir John formed new roads across the  
country and thus connected distant places  
which before were inaccessible only by water.  
And where the humble pedestrian once plod-  
ded his weary way through bog and wood,  
the farmer and wealthy citizen now drive  
their car and sleigh. Every candid man  
will acknowledge that the five years of Sir  
John's administration of the government of  
Newfoundland, were a new and propitious  
era in its existence. In new roads in the  
colony, and communication with other col-  
onies, facilitated by steam vessels, Newfound-  
land has seen nothing like it before or since.  
These remarks are not designed to disparage  
the efforts of our present governor, Sir Gas-  
pard Le Marchant, whom I believe to be  
truly anxious for the good of the colony, and  
who is at this time adopting measures which,  
ultimately, will be of lasting benefit. The  
colony is at this moment passing through a  
crisis of a most important nature, and it  
greatly needs a man of Sir Gaspard's ener-  
gy and independence of action. But at pre-  
sent his Excellency has much to learn in  
reference to colonial habits and colonial dif-  
ficulties. He is sometimes out of patience  
with this son of John Bull's whom he is sent  
to tutor. And the poor lad not being quite  
so big and so Englishified in his manners as  
his father, Sir Gaspard gets out of temper  
with him;—particularly as the young spend-  
thrift, who, of late, has been very extrava-  
gant, is just now out of pocket-money and  
wants to borrow a dollar! Sir Gaspard  
complains that Sir John humoured him too  
much, allowed him to run to such an excess  
of riot which has at length brought on dis-  
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. Indeed the  
quarrel rose to such a pitch that the urchin  
stamped and stormed, and vowed he would  
govern himself! Yes, told the governor to  
his face, "I'll be a responsible man. I'll be  
responsible for my own purse; and respon-  
sible for my own acts and deeds." Sir Gas-  
pard suspects that some of the disaffected  
servants have been putting him up to this.  
But when he considers again how incapable  
the poor lad is of being put on the same  
 footing as his elder brother in Canada, he  
often fears his intellects are somewhat dis-  
ordered!

The Halifaxians and other natives of  
Nova Scotia have a habit of boasting, when  
they visit us, of the superiority of Halifax  
to St. John's, our metropolitan city. They  
certainly have a most beautiful city for their

metropolis, and in point of size and archi-  
tectural beauty it is superior. But in re-  
ference to an above mentioned subject—  
roads, I think the roads in the neighbour-  
hood of St. John's are better than those in  
the suburbs of Halifax. What they are in  
the interior of the colony I cannot say. Dur-  
ing a short visit to your city a friend drove  
me out in his carriage, and we were in dan-  
ger of breaking the axletrees over deep  
gushes, big rocks and broken bridges. Mend  
your roads and then boast. But in reference  
to the two cities; as merely commercial in  
their character, I think if the two purses of  
John Bull were tied up, and each city per-  
mitted to stand on the basis of its home-  
made wealth, St. John's would be as high as  
Halifax. We have, certainly nothing to  
boast of; but feeling jealous for the honour  
of my adopted country, I feel my danger  
of trespassing on these delicate subjects, and  
beg to conclude with a promise of a notice  
of Newfoundland natives in my next com-  
munication. J. B.

FOR THE WESLEYAN.

The Influence of Levity on the Christian Profrmit.

That levity has been the troubler of our  
Israel, and tarnished the character of many,  
an otherwise, devoted and useful child of  
God, has been deplored by the Church for  
many ages. It has betrayed the Saviour  
with a kiss—wounded him in the house of  
his friends, and like Ananias, it has lied  
against the truth, and withheld that which  
was consecrated to the service of God. As  
an angel of light, it has preached for the  
gratification of the flesh—for the indulgence  
of that spirit—the utterance of those sentiments  
and that language, that have been opposed  
to the spirit of Christ, and that holy fervour,  
deep sense of responsibility, and steady aim  
to please God in all things peculiar to the  
sanctified heart. The spirit of the follow-  
ing remarks, has no design to censure  
that exultance, melancholy temperament,  
and studied movement, by some deemed es-  
sential to the christian character, but on the  
other hand would commend christian cheer-  
fulness and christian courtesy, as necessary  
to give a true portrait of the religion of  
Christ. It has been observed by a judicious  
writer,—"nothing can be more proper than  
for a christian to wear an air of cheerfulness,  
and watch against a morose and gloomy dis-  
position; yet he must be cautious of that vol-  
atility of spirit which characterizes the  
unthinking, and marks the vain professor."  
The opposite of levity is, very frequently en-  
joined in the lively oracles. St. Peter ex-  
horts us—"Be sober." St. Paul—"Let us live  
soberly." Our Lord—"What I say unto  
you, I say unto all, watch." "Watch  
and pray, lest ye enter into temptation." "Ev-  
ery idle word that men shall speak, they  
shall give an account thereof in the day of  
judgment. For by thy words thou shalt be  
justified, and by thy words thou shalt be  
condemned."

Here we may notice the influence of levity  
on the christian's own mind. The experi-  
ence of all who have been brought under  
its baneful influence, testifies that it weakens  
our confidence and diminishes our faith in  
God. "The faith by which the believer lives,  
and by which he holds communion with God,  
implies not merely an assent to the truth, or  
a hearty acquiescence in the plan of salvation,  
as laid down in the Gospel, but an entire  
reliance on the atonement, and the truth of  
the word, with firm and unshaken confidence  
in God, as ours in Christ. Our confidence  
implies that we are accepted, beloved, dis-  
creet, as well as sustained by Him, and that  
by the help he affords, we are doing his will,  
"setting the Lord always before us." Now  
it is not difficult to see that if we indulge a  
spirit incompatible with the Gospel, we give  
utterance to words and sentiments not in ac-  
cordance with the sanctity of the christian  
character, it must diminish our confidence in  
God, and consequently our faith. At the end  
of the day, a review of what has transpired,  
brings upon the soul a sense of unfaithful-  
ness; this dampens our ardour in our ap-  
proach to the throne, and prevents the exer-  
cise of that lively expectation, and that un-  
wavering recumbence of the soul on Christ,  
which is necessary to the realization of the  
fulfilment of the promises. St. John has  
said, "If our hearts condemn us, God is  
greater than our hearts, and knoweth all  
things. Beloved, if our hearts condemn us  
not, then have we confidence towards God.  
And whatever we ask, we receive of him,  
because we keep his commandments, and do  
those things that are pleasing in his sight."  
But further, levity mars, and interrupts our  
peace of mind. True peace, or that peace  
which God implants in the believing heart,  
is maintained, while we have an inward  
consciousness that we are one with Christ,  
and can exclaim, "My beloved is mine, and  
I am his;" that God is working in us to will

and to do of his good pleasure, and that we  
are working out our own salvation with fear  
and trembling. But the moment we have a  
conviction that we are wanting in self-denial  
or in sanctity of conversation, conscience  
speaks, and stamps our souls with guilt, con-  
vinces us that we have grieved the Spirit,  
and are wanting in moral rectitude. Here  
our peace to a greater or less extent is inter-  
rupted; our souls are troubled—all is not  
right within—God is offended. Now the  
bitter waters of strife enter our souls; we  
seek rest and find none. The truth of the  
sacred proverb is experienced, "The spirit  
of a man will sustain his infirmities; but a  
wounded spirit who can bear?" The word  
is applied, "Why call ye me Lord, Lord,  
and do not the things which I say?" The  
evil continuing, there is a permanency of  
regret, and of dissatisfaction in the heart,  
that leads to the breathing forth of many  
painful sighs. The man in this state, can  
know little of the happiness of those, who  
walk in the light, as he is in the light, and  
have fellowship with the Father, and with  
his Son Jesus Christ.

We may also observe the influence of levity  
on our love to God. The inspired writ-  
ters sometimes speak of the love of God, as  
embracing the whole of the christian's interior  
or spiritual life. "This St. Paul handles  
in I. Cor. xiii. "Charity (love) endureth long  
and is kind; she is slow to anger in the  
Epistle to the Rom. xiii. 10. "Love is the  
fulfilling of the law;" and our Lord, in His  
these two commandments hang all the law  
and the prophets—then shall thou love the Lord  
thy God with all thy heart, and thy neigh-  
bour as thyself." But the love of God, in  
other parts of Scripture, is spoken of as a dis-  
tinct grace of the Spirit,—for instance, in  
Gal. v. 22. "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  
here speak of it. Love being one of God's  
choicest gifts, the less operative, or influ-  
ential this grace in the heart, the less enjoy-  
ment the man has in the divine life, and the  
less he is devoted to God. Indeed whatever  
other traits may remain in the heart or life of  
the Christian, if love be wanting, the heart  
must be gloomy, cheerless, and cold. Now  
levity, as a sin, dissipates the mind, renders  
obscure our best feelings, and so intervenes be-  
tween God and our souls, as to prevent the  
free and full circulation of the love of God in  
our hearts. This is soon discovered,—like a  
plant when a worm is gnawing at the root,—  
the man's soul begins to droop; or as a field  
perched with drought, he is feeble and fruit-  
less. His conversation is changed—is less  
spiritual; his thoughts flow in another chan-  
nel—they do not tend so much heavenward—  
his delight in the ordinances of religion,  
and in the society of the faithful, is greatly  
diminished; he feels less interest in the  
cause of God, and has less concern for  
his own salvation. These are some of the  
consequences that flow from the diminution  
of our love to God, and this is too often oc-  
casioned by indulgence in levity. J. B.  
Guyborough, 14th August, 1842.

WESLEYAN INTELLIGENCE.

- Stations of Preachers.
- I.—MISSIONS IN CANADA WEST.
- INDIAN MISSIONS.
- St. Clair, Thomas Fawcett, James Gray.  
Moncy, Samuel D. Rice, Abram Schick.  
Sageong, John K. Williston.  
Grand River, Rowley Heyland.  
New Credit, William Ryerson.  
Snake Island, William Young.  
Schucong, Ont. to be sent.  
Alderville, William Case, Stephen Brownell.  
Rice and Mad Lake, Robert Brooking, John Sand-  
dy.  
Rains and Otina, Horace Dean.  
Joussell and French River, William Herkimer.  
Owen's Sound, David Sawyer.
- DOMESTIC MISSIONS IN THE NEW SETTLEMENTS.
- Godsfield and Amherstburgh, Richard Whiting, Ed-  
win Clement.  
Mono, John Goodfellow.  
Notwasaga, One to be sent.  
St. Vincent, One to be sent.  
Borne, Luther O. Rice. One to be sent.  
Brook, William Steer.  
Artemosa, John Sanderson.  
Sydenham, William Dignam.  
Godersich, John Williams, John Laird.  
Adelaide, Ozias Barber.  
Wardville, Edward Sallows. One to be sent.  
Sturford, James Hutchinson.  
Peel, Robert Lockhead.  
Guelph, James Spencer, Charles Fish.  
Chippawa, Reuben E. Tepper, George Case.  
Seneca, John Baxter, William S. Griffin.  
Shanawille, Daniel Wright.  
Norwood, William Norton.  
Mormons, Abram Dayman.  
Hungerford, Joseph Reynolds.  
Sherbrook, Michael Baxter.  
Cornwall, William H. Williams, Lewis Morton.  
Osgood, Henry Shiller.  
St. Andrews, Francis Coleman, John Armstrong.  
2nd.  
Bonchore, Richard Wilson.  
Beckingham, John Amers g

- Clarendon, David Jennings.  
Enoch Wood, General Superintendent of  
Missions in Canada West.
- II.—CANADA (EASTERN DISTRICT.)
- Montreal, John Jenkins, Charles de Wolfe, A. M.,  
Charles Lovell, Henry Cox.  
Quebec, Charles Churchill, Leckie Taylor.  
Three Rivers, Malcolm M'Donald.  
Wesleyville, One wanted.  
St. John's and Chambly, Matthew Lang, John  
Douglas.  
Huntingdon, James Brock.  
Rochester, Hugh Montgomery.  
Ode I-Town and Stouffville, John C. Davidson.  
Gifford Dorey.  
Clareville, Edmund S. Ingalls.  
St. Armand's, John Tomkins.  
Dunham, William Scott.  
Shefford, Rufus A. Fladore.  
Stouffville, John Beaman.  
Compton, Thomas Campbell.  
Sherbrooke, Henry Linton.  
Melbourne and Desville, Benjamin Slight, A. M.  
Leeds, One wanted.
- MATTHEW LANG, Chairman of the District  
and General Superintendent.
- III.—THE NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT.
- Halifax, Ephraim Evans, John McMoray, Wm.  
Benson, Superintendent.  
Halifax County, George U. Heaton.  
Lansburg, Roland Morris.  
Liverpool and Mills Village, Alexander Wm'Leod.  
One wanted.  
Shefford, Robert A. Temple.  
Barrington, One wanted.  
North West, Richard Wadsworth.  
Stouffville and Stouffville, Timothy St. David, James  
Newberry.  
Windsor, John Marshall.  
Newfoundland, Henry Pope, M. Robert  
E. Crane.
- THREE AND RIVER JOHN, William M'Carthy.  
Amherst, William Crosscombe.  
Mecana and Ferrisburgh, One wanted.  
Wallace, Jeremiah V. Jones.  
River Philip, One wanted.  
Guyborough, Wesley C. Boyd.
- CAPS BRTON.
- Sydney, Richard Smith.  
Ship Harbour, One wanted.
- PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
- Charlottetown, Frederick Smallwood, Hen. Pope.  
2nd. One wanted; John B. Strong, Superin-  
tendent.
- Bedeque, James Buckley.  
Tyson and Crapaud, One wanted.  
Murray Harbour, One wanted.
- EDMUND EVANS, Chairman of the District  
and General Superintendent.
- IV.—THE NEW BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.
- St. John, South, (Germain-street, &c.) Richard  
Knight, Robert Cooney.  
St. John, North, (Portland,) William Smith, 2nd.  
St. John, West, (Carlton,) Henry Daniels, James  
Taylor, 2nd.  
Fredericton, William Temple. One wanted.  
Nashua, One wanted.  
Shedfield, &c., William Smithson.  
Mill Town, Ingram Batchelor.  
St. Stephen's and St. David's, George M. Barratt.  
St. Andrew's, George Miller.  
Sackville, James G. Hennigar.  
Point de Bute, George Johnson.  
Pentecost, Robert A. Chesley.  
Hopewell, Christopher Lockhart.  
Sussex Vale, Joseph F. Bout.  
Woodstock and Andover, John Allison.  
Annapolis, Michael Pickles.  
Bridgetown, Arthur M'Nutt.  
Aylesford, Richard Shephard.  
Digby and Sussex, One wanted.  
Miramichi, Sampson Busby.  
Richibucto, John Prince.  
Bathurst, William Allen, 2nd.  
D'Arbonne, One earnestly requested.  
Wesleyan Academy, Mount Allison, Westmore-  
land, Humphrey Pickard, A. M., Principal; Al-  
bert Desbriay, Chaplain.  
RICHARD KNIGHT, Chairman of the District  
and General Superintendent.
- V.—THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISTRICT.
- St. John's, Edmund Butterell, Elias Brettell; Ri-  
chard Williams, Superintendent.  
Harbour-Grace, William E. Sherstone.  
Carbonear, William Faulkner.  
Blackhead, Thomas Angwin.  
Parfican, James England.  
Island-Cove, Samuel W. Sprague.  
Port-de-Grave, John P. Audy.  
Briggs, John Snowball.  
Trinity, One wanted.  
Bonaville, Adam Nightingale.  
Green-Bay, John Brewster.  
Barin, John S. Peck.  
Grand Bank, James Norris.  
Hant's Harbour, One wanted.  
Hermitage-Cove, One wanted.  
EDMUND BUTTERELL, Chairman of the Dis-  
trict and General Superintendent.
- TERRITORIES OF THE HUDSON'S BAY  
COMPANY.
- Norway House, Lake Winnipeg, William Mason.  
Moose-Factory—One wanted.  
Lac-la-Peque and Fort-Alexander, Peter Jacobs,  
Assistant Missionary.  
Edmonton and Rocky Mountain—One wanted.  
The Superintendence of these Missions is, for  
the present, placed under the direction of  
the Rev. Jos. M. Jenkins, Superintendent  
of Montreal.  
(Thomas Haswell and Richard D. Griffith are re-  
turning home.)

POETRY.

FOR THE WESLEYAN.
Farwell Lines to a Minister on leaving his Circuit.

Our Pastor must go, the eye that greets love,
And part with the...
Of mansions on high full of peace, joy and love...

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.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

The Sailor Boy and his Bible.
At a village in Warwickshire, England, a few
pious people were in the habit of meeting at an
early hour on the Sabbath day for prayer and
praise.

wide ocean, and soon met with many dangers
from tempests, and battles with the enemy. One
night a dreadful storm arose, and the ship be-
came unmanageable, and in the morning an
awful scene presented itself; every person on
board had been swept away by the waves break-
ing over the ship, and he found himself the only
living person upon a vessel going so pieces!

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.

(especially if the habits are wrong), whether
you are to have a government which will form
your children to honour, and glory, and immor-
tality, or one which will leave their corruptions
to take their natural course. God will certainly
hold you answerable for those young immortals,
and for the distinguished talents which he has
given you for their benefit.

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 snows.

Keep Your Promises.
We have often been shocked at the reckless
disregard which many persons manifest for the
fulfilment 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 obliga-
tion whatever.

hundred, there is no absolute necessity whatever
for any one to break his word. No one should
ever make a promise, unless he looks well into
the circumstances beforehand and has every reason
to believe, that it will be in his power to
fulfil his promise.

A Husband's Reproof.
A lady who had lost a loved child was so op-
pressed with grief that she even secluded her-
self from the society of her own 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.

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, al-
leging that he had not thought of it, and there
were so many ministers present. My grandfa-
ther 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
are.'"

The little daughter of Deacon 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."

Dr. Manton was one day called to preach before
the Lord Mayor and the corporation of Lon-
don, at St. Paul's. He studied for the occasion
an elaborate discourse, and was heard with great
admiration. But as he was returning home, a
poor man pulled at the sleeve of his gown, and
asked if he were the gentleman who preached
before the Lord Mayor in the morning. Being
told that he was, the man added, "Sir, I came
with the hope of getting some good for my soul,
but I was greatly disappointed; for I could not
understand a great deal of what you said; you
were quite obscure." The Doctor went, and
replied, "Friend, if I did not give you a sermon,
you have given me one; and, by the grace of
God, I will never play the fool again in the pul-
pit."

The son of a Baptist minister in Massachusetts
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 would
rather die and be with Jesus in heaven, and
wait there till you come."

Dr. Doddridge, being found in tears, when
just about to embark for Lisbon, in pursuit of
health, remarked, "I am weeping, but they are
tears of joy. I can give up my country, my re-
lations, my friends, into the hands of God; and
as to myself, I can as well go to HEAVEN from
Lisbon, as from my own study at Northampton."

A venerable minister having
subject of eternal punishment
thoughtless young men appoint
number to go to him, and endea
into dispute, that he might mak
and of his doctrine. He accord
being introduced into the minis
menaced the conversation by m
there is a small dispute between
and I thought I would come t
try to settle it." "Ah," said
"what is it?" "Why, you say
will go into everlasting punish
not think they will." "Oh, if
one of the good men," "There is
ween you and me. If you turn
you will find that the dispute is
the Lord Jesus Christ; and I s
immediately and SETTLE IT WI

The Rev. John Newton was
visit a family that had suffered t
possessed by fire. He found t
and saluted her with, "I give y
Surprised and ready to be c
claimed, "What! joy that all
consumed?"
"O no," he answered, "b
have so much property that fire
This happy allusion checked
she wiped away her tears
"For where the treasure is
heart be also."

SPREADING REGULAT

Correspondents must send their comm
in a legible hand, and free of postag
in confidence, with their proper ad
The Editor holds not himself responsib
of correspondents—claims the privi
rejecting articles offered for public
pledge himself to return those not
Communications on business, and u
publications, when contained in the
of practicality, he writes on differen
so that they may be separated when
Communications and Exchange should
Editor, Halifax, N. S.
Issued weekly, on Saturday Mornin
ings per annum, exclusive of post
advance—Single Copies three pence
The Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova
Branford District are our Agents;
orders and make remittances.

THE WESLE

Halifax, Saturday Morning, Sept

Concentration and Extension

Labour
The judicious union of con
extension in the pursuance of
arts was recommended in ou
now remains for us briefly to
manner it may be effected.
the following method, this de
we apprehend, may be success
Let the Sabbath-day labours
exclusively, yet principal
important places in a Circuit
importance to be judged of
position, number of inh
congregations, proportion
members, degrees of influen
villages, measure of support
God, &c., &c. These, and ki
must be taken into account in
a correct estimate; and wh
respondence is found to
without hesitation should the
Circuit be established. That
spheres of operation have clai
any ministrations, which can
to others of a subordinate chr
sessed of interior advantage
ment with the dictates b
and justice,—qualities or virtu
event their legitimate influen
ments of ministerial labour, as
departments of civil life. A
son for the Sabbath has been
week-days be employed in visi
a systematic plan, as man
smaller neighbourhoods, as i
and as strength and health
there sowing with a liberal ha
the Word, "beside all water

There is no absolute necessity whatever for one to break his word. No one should make a promise, unless he looks well into the circumstances beforehand, and has every reason to believe, that it will be in his power to perform. And whenever a promise has been made, it should be his fixed determination to keep it, and with a particular reference to his subsequent conduct should be shaped, ere this course to be faithfully pursued, would the serious evils resulting from a man's word be avoided, but also the need of those around speedily granted and a character thereby eventually established, will be of more value than "princely disdains."—*Weekly*

**A Husband's Reproof.**

A lady who had lost a loved child was so oppressed with grief that she even secluded herself in the society of her own family and kept locked in her chamber; but was at length induced by her husband to come down and take a walk in the garden. While there she picked a flower, but her husband said as though he would hinder her. "She only said—'hat! deny a flower!'" replied—"you have denied God your and surely you ought not to think it hard to deny you mine." said the lady suitably felt the gentle reproof and soon to say, "A word spoken in, how good is it!"

**RELIGIOUS ANECDOTES.**

grandfather," says Orton, "once solicited excellent but modest minister to pray for him; but he desired to be excused, although he had not thought of it, and there were many ministers present. My grandfather, "Sir, you are to speak to your father, and not to them; and my Bible tells me not so critical and censorious as men

little daughter of Deacon L— was taken evening, and died before daybreak.—the family were gathered round the dying, and one and another were crying out, "you must not die! You shall not die!" her spoke to them and said, "Be still; will of God be done. She may die—she is, if it is His will; and whatever HE WILL HAVE IT SO, AND IN NO OTHER MANNER." His pastor coming in, after the child's said to him, "Well, brother L—, the is fallen very unexpectedly." "Yes," replied the father, "THE SAVIOUR HAS TAKEN HIMSELF TO US IN A NEW WAY."

minister was recovering from a dangerous illness when one of his friends addressed him "Sir, though God seem to be bringing you from the gates of death, yet it will be a me before you will sufficiently retrieve length, and regain vigour enough of mind to us usual." The good man answered, "I am mistaken, my friend; for this illness has taught me more divinity than past studies, and all my ten years' ministry together."

fantom was one day called to preach to Lord Mayor and the commons of London, St. Paul's. He studied for the occasion, and made a moderate discourse, and was heard with great attention. But as he was returning home, a man pulled at the sleeve of his gown, and he were the gentleman who preached to the Lord Mayor in the morning. "Being that he was, the man added, "Sir, I came a hope of getting some good for my soul, as greatly disappointed; for I could not and a great deal of what you said, you are above me." The Doctor went, and said, "Friend, if I did not give you a sermon, I have given ME one; and, by the grace of will never play the fool again in the pul-

son of a Baptist minister in Massachusetts, ve-and-a-half years, being asked, when death, whether he chose to live with his and friends here, or die and be with a heaven, cheerfully answered, "I would be with Jesus in Heaven, and HERE TELL YOU COME."

Doddridge, being found in tears, when out to embark for Lisbon, in pursuit of remarked, "I am weeping, but they are joy. I can give up my country, my friends, into the hands of God; and myself, I can as well go to HEAVEN from as from by own study at Northampton."

A venerable minister having preached on the subject of eternal punishment, a company of thoughtless young men appointed one of their number to go to him, and endeavour to draw him into 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 there 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," rejoined the good man, "there is no dispute between 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 immediately 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 consumed?" "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 must send their communications written in a legible hand, and free of postages; and entrust us in confidence, with their proper names and address. The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents—claims the privilege of modifying or rejecting articles offered for publication—and cannot pledge himself to return those not inserted. Communications on business, and those intended for publication, when contained in the same letter, should, if practicable, be written on different parts of the sheet, so that they may be separated when they reach us. Communications and Exchanges should be addressed to the Editor, Halifax, N. S. Issued weekly, on Saturday Morning—Terms Ten Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage—half yearly in advance—Single Copies three pence each. The Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Districts are our Agents; who will receive orders and make remittances.

**THE WESLEYAN.**

Halifax, Saturday Morning, September 1, 1849.

**Concentration and Extension of Ministerial Labour.**

The judicious union of concentration and extension in the pursuance of ministerial efforts 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 not exclusively, yet principally, to the most important places in a Circuit; this relative importance to be judged of, by certainty of position, number of inhabitants, size of congregations, proportion of Church members, degrees of influence, contiguous villages, measure of support to the cause of God, &c., &c. These and kindred subjects, must be taken into account in the formation of a correct estimate; and wherever the last preponderance is found to prevail, there without hesitation should the head of the Circuit be established. That such principal spheres of operation have claims on Sabbath-day ministrations, which cannot be accorded to others of a subordinate character and possessed of inferior advantages, is only in agreement with the dictates both of equity and justice,—qualities or virtues which should exert their legitimate influence in the allotments of ministerial labour, as well as in the departments of civil life. After due provision for the Sabbath has been made, let the week-days be employed in visiting regularly, under a systematic plan, as many villages, or smaller neighbourhoods, as are accessible, and as strength and health will permit,—there sowing with a liberal hand the seed of the Word, "beside all waters." By dis-

gence and perseverance, accompanied by steadfast zeal, a large tract may be enclosed and successfully cultivated. In this way, concentration and extension of ministerial labour may be united; the one not at all interfering with the claims of the other, but both working together in delightful harmony.

Extremely injudicious is it in our judgment, for the general good, to multiply Sabbath-preaching places within short distances of each other. Better to fix upon some centre, to which the adjoining population within reasonable limits may repair. Then the entire energies of the Minister can be devoted, 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 not be spent, nor his mind be distracted, nor his time unnecessarily occupied, in travelling on the sacred day of rest. None but they, who, from time to time, suffer the inconvenience, are fully aware of the perturbation of mind, lassitude of body, prostration of physical energy, in the summer's heat and winter's cold, occasioned by these sabbatic journeys; and the adoption of those measures, by which these undesirable, and to an extent, pernicious effects may be avoided, is well worth serious consideration.

To the plan of operation now submitted our people should not demur. For though on some accounts it may be deemed desirable to have the Sabbath-labour of Ministers brought to the doors of persons inhabiting small localities, scattered over the face of the country; yet, should it be made apparent, as we think it must be to every unbiassed mind, that the pursuance of such an arrangement would militate against the greater good, then the parties in question should feel themselves, in conscience, bound to forego their individual wishes and personal convenience, for the sake of that good. By yielding to the desires of individuals on this point, we are persuaded much valuable labour has been frittered away, and the general cause of Christ—which should be dearer to us than life—has sustained great loss.

The spiritual wants of villages contiguous to the larger centres of general Sabbath-day labour, may, in a good degree, be met for the present—until more labourers can be employed to cultivate the field—by extending to them week-day services, with regularity and frequency; having, in addition to these, opportunities—where there is a ready and willing mind to embrace them—of meeting on the Lord's day, with their Christian brethren in the "great congregation." In a young country like our own where the population in many places is sparsely settled, in consequence of the paucity of labourers in the vineyard, inconveniences are unavoidable; the endurance of them should be expected, and sustained in a Christian spirit, with the hope that, in the course of ministerial privileges, "better days are coming."

In the course of time, and as Ministers increase, and the work of God spreads, and enlarged liberality is manifested by the Church, these—at present less favoured localities—will become heads of Circuits, surrounded in turn with lesser dependencies. Precisely in this way has Wesleyan Methodism grown, and spread, and prospered; the same orbit of usefulness it must continue to pursue; and the same blessing of God will rest upon it. We should like to see our beloved Methodism pervading every section of the Province, extending its influence and benefits, not only to the greater cities, but to every village and hamlet, however humble. In no better way at least in our view, can

this desirable object be attained, than by an energetic and unflinching prosecution of a system of concentrating and extending ministerial labour, such as we have endeavoured to explain and recommend. To this, or a similar plan, we are confident, our Ministers must turn their practical attention, if they would witness extensive and permanent fruit of their labour.

In all our lucubrations touching ministerial duties, we assume not the office of dictator to our senior brethren, but write under an impression that our junior Ministers may not deem occasional hints from the Editorial Chair, altogether unprofitable.

**French Protestant Church.**

The interest with which pious Protestants have been accustomed to regard the Reformed Churches of France, as long known under the appellation of the churches of the "desert," or the wilderness, was considerably weakened in many parts of the general press, when the restored facility of communications with the Continent made Christians of other countries better acquainted with the spiritual state of the French churches; and not a little unreasonable astonishment was expressed at the ignorance of divine truth, and the consequent indifference and infidelity which prevailed among them. But the history of almost all Churches, proving that in the most favourable circumstances the transmission of true piety from one generation to another, which is in fact its transmission from one Church to another, is by no means a matter of course. Faith, hope, and charity, which constitute the piety, the life of God in the soul of man, are graces of individuals, not of collective bodies, and may not be transmitted to successors, even where articles of faith, rules of government and discipline, forms of worship, and consecrated buildings and persons, are. But in France even these were wanting, and every means that infernal cunning and cruelty could devise seems to have been employed.

"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 enlightened and devout members of the Reformed Church were driven out of the country, or destroyed. The members of that Church who stayed in France were mostly mere nominal Christians who could not consent to that "spilling of their goods," that sacrifice of their possessions to which emigration generally exposed them, and very few of them avoided completely the sin and moral degradation of apostasy. Fifteen years before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, there were six hundred and sixty-five pastors in France. After that deplorable event, the Churches in the north were deprived of public worship, as well as pastors. In the south, amid the wilds and fastnesses of the Cevennes, and the Vivarais, public worship was continued at intervals; but deprived, as they soon were, of pastors, their unregulated and undisciplined worship became a hotbed of enthusiasm, aggravated and excited continually, as well by the wars of the Camisards, as by the unrelenting cruelty with which they were treated by a Church which has never spared those who rejected her tyranny, when she had the power to torment them.

The Camisard insurrection was terminated in the year 1704, and Louis XIV. died in 1715. In the treaty signed in 1704, by Marshal Villars on the part of the king, and by their young chief Cavoulier on the part of the Camisards, no provision appears to have been thought of with respect to the ministry; but the very year of the king's death, at the period, when, probably, the Reformed Churches were in the greatest danger. He who hath in all ages chosen the weak things of the world to confound the mighty, may be one 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 destruction of the remnant, "beloved for the Father's sake," and destined to be a monument of divine grace, a means of preserving and extending religious liberty, and perhaps also a powerful instrument for the diffusion of divine truth among the continental nations.

It was, as we have said, in 1715; in the second year of his ministry, and when he was only 19 years of age, that Antoine Court assembled eight individuals, all, I believe, laymen, but men of influence in their respective localities, who, with him, engaged to be faithful to the discipline of the French Churches, and re-establish, as far as possible, an ancient organization. One thing they did immediately; they re-established consistories, which immediately assumed the direction of the Churches. Only such ministers as were approved by them were from that time received by the Churches. Very few, I believe, rejected the authority of the consistories. That few became a separate people, and being visited

some time afterward by English and American Quakers, have adopted their name, and sustain some relation with them, though without submitting to their discipline. From them the Hays and Grellots of the United States are descended.

Considerable spiritual good was effected, it was likely, by the labours of Antoine Court, and his coadjutors and disciples. He established an academy at Lausanne, in Switzerland, to which he sent out young men of promising abilities, among whom the Rabauts 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 accomplishment 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 immediate, intimate intercourse with men whose professions of regard for religious liberty and universal philanthropy were most captivating, but whose standard of morals was very low indeed, compared with that by which the Protestants had been accustomed to regulate their conduct and feelings. Some few of the Protestants resisted the evil arrow as it was manifested, with a spirit worthy of their fathers. Thus the revolution swept away in its vastation course, and the guillotine left by but those who would submit without remonstrance to the burning of their Bibles, the proscription of their worship, and the abolition of the Sabbath of their God.

After these successive extractions from among them of the heaven of true piety, and these repeated visitations of influences the most malignant, what wonder is it, if the restoration of public worship should have found them a mass of moral and spiritual corruption, their consciences of faith forgotten and obsolete, and their discipline voted impracticable, and being so in fact? What wonder that they should have sacrificed, I believe without a dissenting voice, their spiritual independence, and the most essential principles 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 as some little moral superiority to the world around them; superiority, however, which was every day less visible, as their own morality was falling lower and lower, and some moral improvement had been effected in the nation in general by the revolution.—*From the Paris Correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal.*

**Votes in favour of a Wesleyan Minister for 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, on the question whether an application should be made to the Wesleyan Missionary Committee for a missionary for the town, which is a chief-lieu of department in which there is no Protestant minister, or accept an offer made by a neighbouring consistory, to furnish them with a minister of 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 of June 26th, had occasioned them to fear that you would not be able to supply them with a preacher, and the majority of the Protestants declared in favour of accepting a preacher from the consistory of M. This the Christians opposed with all their might, which led to a very lively discussion. The greater number said, 'But you see if we do not accept the clergyman who is offered us, perhaps we shall not have a minister at all; for no promise is made us by the Wesleyan minister, 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 especially 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 is 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 some of the Christians yielded to the opinion of the majority. At this moment a young Christian said, 'Friends, in the state of mind in which we now are, we cannot come to any decision, for the Spirit of God is withdrawn from us. We ought to separate and postpone our decision.' To this they would by no means agree. Then this dear youth, trusting in God, said, 'Well, friends, since you are resolved to terminate the affair this evening, before I have determined anything, allow me to propose a chapter.' To this they consented, and I read the first chapter of Acts. He then read

posed that they should do what the apostles had done.—To put an end to our strife, said he, 'let us write two notes, on one put Paris, (for the Wesleyan Society,) on the other M. (for the Consistory:) we will put them in a hat, and pray to God to give us himself what he knows to be best for us.' The persons who had the majority for them refused this, and resolved that they would decide the question by ballot. The same young man objected to this with all his might. He said, 'That must not be done now; we are not in sufficient number. If that is your resolution, call all the Protestants together. Then declare your motives for accepting the offer of the Consistory: we will show what ours are for applying to the 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 convene the Protestants of the town, at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, 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. Several of them then called upon God to direct the vote, 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 God, reminding him of the necessities of the Church, and beseeching him to have pity on souls which had been purchased by the blood of his Son Jesus. Afterward the ballot-box was opened. Judge of the joy of the Christians, when they found that the majority had voted for your society. Such was the effect produced, that even many who had voted for the 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 will is, that they should occupy it for his glory and the good of souls.—*Id.*

ITEMS OF CONFERENCE INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. Richey is appointed the President of the Canadian Conference, and the Rev. John Ryerson co-delegate for the ensuing year.

Rev. Samuel Dunn, and the Rev. Wilkins Griffith, jun. have been expelled from the Wesleyan Connexion by the recent Conference.

SALE OF A CHAPEL.—Dr. Alder requested, and obtained the permission of the Conference, for the Trustees of Argyle Street Chapel, Halifax, Nova Scotia, to sell their present premises, in order to the erection of a larger Chapel.

GIFT OF CHAIRS.—A Letter was read, addressed to the Ex-President, from THOS. HAZLEHURST, Esq., of Runcorn, offering to the Conference, on behalf of himself and others concerned in their erection, two Chairs, free of debt,—one at Runcorn, the other at Farnworth, in the same neighbourhood. The Conference gratefully accepted the offer, and directed an official Letter of Thanks to be addressed to Mr. Hazlehurst.

ADDITIONAL HOME LABOURERS.—A Letter was read, by Dr. Bunting, from Mr. HAYDON, banker, of Guildford, stating that he had read the "Watchman" with great interest,—particularly a passage referring to the necessity of extended operations for the conversion of men,—and offering to receive, into his house a Young man, if the Conference thought proper to appoint one to labour in that neighbourhood. He expressed his gratitude that, though late in life, he had not been allowed to depart out of this world 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 MINISTER.—Dr. BENTING said, he had to communicate a painful and distressing intelligence, just received from Mr. Hoole, of the death, from Cholera, of the Rev. THOMAS HARRISON, formerly a Missionary in the West Indies, and lately a

Supernumerary in the Fifth London Circuit. The letter was a very affecting one. Several other members of the family had previously died, from the same awful disease, including his Aunt and Wife. Mr. Harrison then "set his house in order,"—made up some packages for the West India Missions,—and sent one to Mr. Hoole, containing a cheque of £250 for the Mission Fund, with the words—"All is right, T. H." The next day, he went to Hampstead, and there died! A Servant as well as another person in the house had since also died!

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last, letters have been received from Rev. R. A. Chesley, (with remittance) Rev. G. O. Huestis, and Rev. R. E. Crans; (with subscribers).

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several articles, poetical and prose, have been received, and shall receive due attention.

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.

Peticodiac: Is "Corcordale" a sufficient address for our Post Office authorities here?—The decidedly religious character of our 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, Peticodiac, will be opened, (D. V.) on the 16th of this month, (Sept.) at half-past 10 A. M.; when sermons will be preached by the Revs. J. G. Henniger and H. Pickard; and thanksgiving services on the Monday and Tuesday following; and that on Thursday the 20th, a Tea Meeting will be held in the Temperance Hall at "THE BEND," to raise funds for furnishing the new Mission House. Tickets to be had at the door, price 1s. 6d. 1st Sept., 1849.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

DEFERRED ITEMS.

The combined Temperance Societies of Halifax have decided, so it is reported, to invite Father Matthew to visit this Province.

UNITED STATES.

ARMED EXPEDITION.—We learn from Washington that information has been received at the State Department, of an expedition fitting out at the South, to operate on Cuba or Tampico. One of the Washington papers states that five hundred men of this expedition are already on some Island in the Gulf of Mexico, ready for immediate service.—*Bennett's Herald.*

The President of the U. S., has issued a Proclamation warning all citizens of the U. S., against connecting themselves with the enterprise. Albert Gallatin, a distinguished American, is dead.

The New York Courier and Enquirer speaking of the California news says:—The advices from California, received per Empire City, appear to corroborate the former advices relative to the amount of gold in that region.—A beautiful jump, said to be the purest natural specimen yet received, was shown in our office today. It weighed 105 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 below.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Wilmer & Smith speak very encouragingly of the probable result of the harvest.

The potatoes in England are of sound quality and quite plentiful.

In London and elsewhere, we are gratified to learn that there is a marked improvement in trade.

All descriptions of breadstuffs are however on the decline. Flour was nominal at the last quoted prices. Wheat received from Id. to 24 per bushel. Indian Corn had slightly advanced.

The Money market is steady. In the Funds a fair amount of business has been transacted.

Most recent advices from the manufacturing districts speak encouragingly of trade in both Cotton and Woolen goods.

We are gratified to observe that throughout England, 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 the same enthusiastic delight with which it commenced.

The farewell to the Dublin folks seems to have been of a most animated and cheerful character; the Queen acknowledging the testimonials of loyalty expressed by the multitudes which witnessed

her embarkation with more than accustomed warmth; she waved her handkerchief in token of the satisfaction she experienced, and again and again was the royal standard lowered as a signal of her acknowledgements of the hearty reception she had experienced.

Her Majesty next proceeded to Belfast—where she was received with the same loyal attachment as at the capital.

The Queen then departed for Scotland, where we read the Scotch manifested as much enthusiasm as she had experienced from the Irish.

Her Majesty at the latest accounts, was at Balmoral, "enjoying the sweets of privacy after the late exciting scenes she had gone through."

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

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

DEPARTURES FOR HALIFAX.—Her Majesty's sloop *Paratan* is ordered, when ready at Devonport (on the 18th inst.), to proceed direct to Halifax with Admiralty despatches for the Commander-in-Chief, the Earl of Dundonald, G. B. H.

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, progressively, 4d for every additional half ounce. Newspapers are to be charged 1d. 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 Thursday. The *Evenement* adds, that the cause assigned by the friends of Ministers is, that the army having concluded its mission to Rome, and it now remains for diplomacy to complete the work commenced in the States of the Church; but that the real cause is the decree published by General Oudinot re-establishing the ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

The *Moniteur* announced that the President of the Republic has authorized an English gentleman, Mr. Jacob Brett, to establish on the coast of France, between Calais and Boulogne, a sub-marine electric telegraph, which is to cross the Channel, and communicate with the English coast at Dover. The treaty concluded with Mr. Brett, guarantees certain 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 defeated by the Magyars. The President returned to Paris on Monday night, from his tour in Normandy.

By letters from Paris dated last night we learn that the President of the Republic is suffering from illness, consequent on the fatigue of his recent tour. There was, however, no cause for alarm.

A DEMONSTRATION FOR THE PRETENDER.—The French Legation is preparing a great demonstration in favour of "Henry V," which is to come off at Ems. It is said that a great number of the leaders of that party are preparing to make a pilgrimage to that celebrated watering-place, similar to the celebrated pilgrimage to Belgrave-square.

The pretext on which this demonstration is to be made is that of presenting a case of pistols to his Royal Highness, or, as they call him, "his Majesty." For some time past a penny subscription has been going on in Paris and the neighbourhood, the result of which is the purchase of the pistols in question.

The day for the commencement of the pilgrimage is not yet fixed, but it is supposed that it will be immediately after the arrival of the Duke de Bordeaux at Ems. At present his Royal Highness is at Hanover, on a visit to the King. The Duchess of Bordeaux has already arrived at Ems.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Vienna papers and letters of the 28th inst., inform us of the continued and painful interest felt at Vienna on the late successes of the Hungarians. The occupation of Raab is considered a terrible blow for the Austrians; indeed, as time wears on, the details of the loss which they suffered in that affair come to light. All the artillery at Aush and Motosha was taken by the Hungarians, who took four batteries to Komorn, and spiked the rest. One battalion of the Regiment Mezrucelli was captured, 10,000 cwt. of copper money, 50,000 uniforms, and 100,000 cwt. of flour were taken in Raab, and at Gyonyo the Hungarians took five vessels loaded with corn and with 17 cwt. of gunpowder.

Near the city of Galantha, the Hungarians intercepted a Russian transport with 30,000 regimentals. The principal engagement in this affair took place at Aush, where General Klapka, with 8,000 men, attacked the Imperialists, who mustered 5,000, and who had five batteries of 18-pounders. It is now stated as a fact, that the corps of Klapka and Aulich have joined at Raab. The Russians have sent 20,000 men under General Osten-Sacken to punish the Hungarians for their temerity, while

10,000 Austrians are advancing from Altenburg for the same purpose.

The allies of the Hungarians from the fortress of Comorn have become so troublesome to the Austrians, that a regular siege of that fortress is seriously thought of.

Of the Ban's operations nothing was known at Vienna, and the movements of Prince Paskiewitch were equally shrouded from the vulgar gaze. On the other hand, news had arrived of a pitched battle which General Istinou fought, on the 3rd instant, against the Hungarian army under Meczary and Dembinski, in which the Austrian General crossed the Theis at Szegedin, and attacking the entrenched camp of the Hungarians compelled them to 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 present instance, 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 of the *Times*, however, protests that such is not the case, and that the opinions of the Cabinet vary only on the subject of the territorial arrangement of a few counties.

The Austrian Premier, Prince Swarsenberg, set out for Warsaw on the 6th 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 allied armies.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM RUSSIA.—A correspondent from the frontier of Galicia and Silesia writes:—"The auxiliary troops sent by Russia across 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 morasses and flat plains. The royal guards supply the place of the advancing corps. It is supposed that 25 regiments will be posted on the Vistula, the San, and the middle Carpathians. The strip of mountain that concerns us most is that from Jablunka to Jaslo, a space of 22 (German) miles, hitherto without men or troops. A corps of observation of 40,000 men will be stationed there, and the narrow 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 Szeppesch to Ducla only one battalion is to be found, and that is quartered at Ducla, for the purpose of protecting the magazines and a military hospital 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 defeated by the Magyars. It was added that the Russian army of reserve was marching night and day towards Podolia and Volhynia, which were uncovered by the defeat, and which provinces the Emperor Nicholas feared would be invaded by the victorious Hungarians.

ROME.

The Apostolic Triumvirate on the 31st ult. issued a decree relative to the paper circulation, which made a great sensation. The meaning of it, is, that the Papal Government recognizes all the paper money issued by the Pope, and 600,000 dollars put into circulation immediately after his departure, and that it reduces by 25 per cent. all the notes since issued by the Republic. In consequence of this measure, the exchange on London, which on last change day was at 630, fell at the Bourse to 500. The loss will fall chiefly on the farmers and cattle-dealers who have supplied the Roman market with provisions.

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 news, and Rome would have risen as one man had not 20,000 foreign bayonets been in the city to prevent it. Last evening the discontent, which was somewhat patient in the morning, began to assume 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 extraordinary precautions. With that view cannon were planted on the Pincio, in the Piazza del Popolo, and other leading points, and strong bodies of horse 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 notification from General Gorsowski, the Austrian Commandant of the place, stating that the greater portion of the followers of Garibaldi have been taken prisoners, but that "dangerous individuals" is himself still at large. It forbids all persons to aid or assist Garibaldi, and declares that all those who will be proved to have knowingly assisted him, or concealed his hiding place from the authorities, will be handed over to the military tribunals.

LAST NEWS FROM ROME.

CONTINUED REFUSAL OF THE POPE TO GO TO ROME.—The Pope still refuses to return to Rome so long as that city remains in the exclusive possession of the French troops. It is said that the Pontiff had expressed a wish that the French army should retire and leave the protection of his person and capital to the Spanish troops under General Concha; but that he said that, in the event of this not being agreed to, he should be satisfied if the governing of Rome should consist of French, Austrian, Neapolitan, and Spanish troops.

equal numbers, but he adds that the whole of the foreign troops, some of whatever nation, should withdraw from the Po. The French diplomats lately failed in obtaining terms from the Cardinals who surround the bed of determination to carry their views into effect.

VENICE.

A letter from Venice of the 1st ult. following passage:—"On the night the Venetians surprised a strong party of the Austrians, attacked it at the point, killed 50 men, disabled 37, and a quantity of provisions. About the Venetian flotilla was escorting a provisions train to the Ionian Islands, backed off the Venetian Gulf by the which, after a most obstinate conflict, took refuge at Trieste. The flotilla promptly entered the Lagoons, to the mortification of the Austrians, who had already begun to want of provisions. At present the Venetians are plentifully supplied, and fresh meat are plentiful. The land is," says the *Corriere*, "as the Austrians having considerably more than their fruitless efforts of and 30th ult. In their retreat they quantity of projectiles behind them.

RUSSIA.

The war in the Caucasus has been great activity by the Circassians in aware of the Russian invasion of I Shamouk, the emissary of Schamouk on the right wing of the Circassian army, with which he advances into, in order to incite the tribes the Russians to join him. General only seven companies of infantry, and 10 cannon in readiness to oppose the left wing Nab Talgik was strong band, and on the 17th of June, near the Argun by a detachment of 1000, on their way to that several of the extensive works constructed by the Russians in the fallen lately into the hands of the been destroyed.

DENMARK.

Disturbances of a very serious nature out at Flensborg. It appears that on the 27th of August, a Danish fleet arrived in the port of that town having on board three Danish frigates to negotiate with General Frrom-house officer, too, was on board Flensborg, hosted a Danish near the quay. Upon this the assembled, and attacking the boats of it and lowered the flag. In the the Danish officers raised a Schill the streets. A crowd assembled, other affairs took place in the evening, and some Danish and, after wishing to protect the boats, they were overpowered by a Danish, and roughly handled.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We continue to receive from the country the most gratifying reports. Wheat and potatoes have escaped out of danger, and they produce a good yield, and the quality has passed. We have heard of no pestilence of potato disease. But more luxuriant crops could be raised. Several fields of wheat, not also be seen by early walkers, used even in Old England for less weight of grain.

We see in this abundant harvest the prospect of a new era of prosperity, we believe, with the wheat that the Giver of all Good should be in the midst of mercies, as well as to suggest to the proper day of thanksgiving" should enable the people to give public their gratitude.—*St. John's Col.*

THE CHIEFS.—From all parts we have accounts of the most satisfactory nature on this important subject; an exception of hay, which is light of the long continuance of dry the summer, we appear to be congratulating and thanksgiving of the potato disease is, which for several years past, failure, owing to the weevil and named beyond danger of extinction an abundant yield in the of the country, where it is a corn has been cultivated to the amount of former years, double the amount in quantity exceedingly abundant and produce exceedingly good, although not so heavy as usual.—*Fred.*

P. E. ISLAND, Aug. 21.—V some districts, has commenced the week, will be generally been gathered a fortnight ago. Oats, which held back owing to the long continued drought, are well, and as for the of old times, when the part of, and the root for

...rians are advancing from Altenburg for purpose.

...lies of the Hungarians from the fortress have become so troublesome to the Austrians...

...Ban's operations nothing was known at and the movements of Prince Paskiewitch...

...of the Austrian papers state that certain of the Cabinet are still inclined to offer the Hungarians...

...Austrian Premier, Prince Swarzenberg, set on foot on the 26th inst., on a visit to his Majesty...

...FORGEMEN FROM RUSSIA.—A column from the frontier of Galicia and Bukovina...

...The strip of mountain that connects the two is that from Jablunka to Jaslo, of 22 (German) miles...

...DENMARK.—Disturbances of a very serious nature have broken out at Flensburg...

...NEW BRUNSWICK, August 21.—We continue to receive from all parts of the country...

...ROME.—Apostolic Triumvirate on the 31st ult. issued a decree relative to the paper circulation...

...ST NEWS FROM ROME.—The refusal of the Pope to go to the front...

...P. E. ISLAND, Aug. 21.—Wheat harvest, in some districts, has commenced...

...equal numbers, but he adds the condition that the whole of the foreign troops...

VENICE.

...A letter from Venice of the 1st inst. contains the following passage:—On the night of the 29th ult...

RUSSIA.

...The war in the Caucasus has been renewed with great activity by the Circassians...

DENMARK.

...Disturbances of a very serious nature have broken out at Flensburg. It appears that a Danish steamer...

NEW BRUNSWICK.

...We continue to receive from all parts of the country the most gratifying reports of the state of the crops...

...We see in this abundant harvest the coming prospect of a new era of prosperity and feeling in our country...

...THE CROPS.—From all parts of the Province we have accounts of the most satisfactory nature...

...P. E. ISLAND, Aug. 21.—Wheat harvest, in some districts, has commenced...

WEST INDIES.—Information reached the West Indies by the last mail that Sir Charles Grey is to proceed to Canada...

DOMESTIC.

...From various exchange papers we are happy to learn that, except the hay, the Crops continue to present a favourable appearance...

...The R. M. Steamer *Hibernia* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Boston, and grounded on Chebucto Head...

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

...The R. M. Steamer *Hibernia* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Boston, and grounded on Chebucto Head...

...Accounts from SANTA FE to the 4th ult. state that trade was dull, and the surrounding Indians very hostile...

...Within the last 48 hours 64 cases, and 30 deaths by cholera have taken place. Much excitement prevailed in NEW ORLEANS...

...Several slavers full of negroes, have been captured by British cruisers near BAHIA. Dr. J. A. Yates, late Professor of Modern Languages...

...The Exchange Market firm, with a fair inquiry. Supply of Bills moderate. Freight have ruled low during the week...

...On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. F. Smallwood Mr. James E. Woodworth to Miss Caroline Langford...

MARRIAGES.

...On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. F. Smallwood Mr. James E. Woodworth to Miss Caroline Langford...

DEATHS.

...At Freshwater, on Tuesday morning last, Emily Murray, youngest child of Mr. G. J. Cooke, aged 2 years...

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

...Saturday.—R. M. Steamer *America*, Harrison, New York, 60 hours—59 passengers, 3 for Halifax...

DEPARTURES.

...Monday.—New brig *Selina*, Doane, Barrington; brig *Royal*, Crom, Fortune Island, 17 days...

CLEARANCES.

...Saturday, August 18.—Brigs: *Renard*, Fall, Gospe; *Commodore*, Sullivan, B. W. Indies; *Mata*, Governor...

MEMORANDA.

...New York, Aug. 11.—Arr. *Speed*, Fortune Island; *Nina*, Sydney, 10th—brigt. Atlas, McCollum, Windsor...

WRICKS, &c.

...The Brig *Brit* is heating out of the harbour on Monday, loaded with Point Pleasant Shales...

...The ship reported on shore at Black Point, near Cape Negro, was the *Arcton* of 1000 tons, Capt. Grier...

...The ship *Ly*, Crockett, from Montego Bay, was wrecked on Grand Key, last night...

...The ship *Ly*, Crockett, from Montego Bay, was wrecked on Grand Key, last night...

...The ship *Ly*, Crockett, from Montego Bay, was wrecked on Grand Key, last night...

...The ship *Ly*, Crockett, from Montego Bay, was wrecked on Grand Key, last night...

...The ship *Ly*, Crockett, from Montego Bay, was wrecked on Grand Key, last night...

...The ship *Ly*, Crockett, from Montego Bay, was wrecked on Grand Key, last night...

...The ship *Ly*, Crockett, from Montego Bay, was wrecked on Grand Key, last night...

...The ship *Ly*, Crockett, from Montego Bay, was wrecked on Grand Key, last night...

...The ship *Ly*, Crockett, from Montego Bay, was wrecked on Grand Key, last night...

...The ship *Ly*, Crockett, from Montego Bay, was wrecked on Grand Key, last night...

...The ship *Ly*, Crockett, from Montego Bay, was wrecked on Grand Key, last night...

...The ship *Ly*, Crockett, from Montego Bay, was wrecked on Grand Key, last night...

...The ship *Ly*, Crockett, from Montego Bay, was wrecked on Grand Key, last night...

...The ship *Ly*, Crockett, from Montego Bay, was wrecked on Grand Key, last night...

...The ship *Ly*, Crockett, from Montego Bay, was wrecked on Grand Key, last night...

...The ship *Ly*, Crockett, from Montego Bay, was wrecked on Grand Key, last night...

To Let.

...A very desirable and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, now in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Forrester...

NOTICE.

JOHN D. HASK.

...I would give notice to his friends and the public, that he still continues in the mercantile business...

JOHN WOODHILL.

Victualler.

...I respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former stand...

JOHN WOODHILL.

Victualler.

...I respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former stand...

To Intending Emigrants FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

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

THE CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS.

...Are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years, or for Sale, Cash down...

...The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are about the interest, at Six per Cent...

...The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold...

...The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his improvements...

SETTLER'S SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT.

...Printed Papers, containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis...

...Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, 9, Broad Street, Halifax.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

...For Sale. 126 Feet Dimension, Spruce and Pine TIMBER...

...Cedar Post. THE Subscriber has always on hand, very superior CEDAR POSTS...

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

...WASHING, WRINGING & MANGLING MACHINES. ALL thorough Housekeepers should have one of these...

SELECTED POETRY.

Hymn of the City.

BY W. C. BRYANT.

Not in the solitude
Alone may man commune with heaven, or see
Only in the average world
And sunny vale the present Duty;

AGRICULTURAL.

Farming, a Trade.

Farming, to carry it on successfully and
with profit, is as much a trade as many other
kinds of business. It is no necessary that a
regular apprenticeship should be served on a
farm, in order to make a neat and profitable

lars a month, another equally as strong and
healthy cannot earn more than ten. The rea-
son of this is plain. The one who has eigh-

Culture of Turnips.

It should be remembered that it is not too
late for sowing turnips. The Swedish turnip
(ruta baga) should be sown, if practicable, as
early as the middle of June; but the 20th or

ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS, not inconsistent with the profes-
sional character of our Paper, inserted on the following
terms. A square or under, first insertion, 2s. 6d. and
each subsequent 1s. Larger advertisements in pro-
portion. Auction sales on the usual terms.

Pure Cod Liver Oil,
FOR MEDICINAL USE,
Prepared and Sold by
ROBT. G. FRASER, Chemist,
139, Granville Street.

3rd AUGUST, 1849.
NEW PUBLICATION
ON THE
Industrial Resources
OF
NOVA SCOTIA.
BY A. GIESNER, ESQ.,
SURGEON AND FELLOW OF THE GEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Book
Stores of A. & W. McKinlay, 15 Granville
Street, and Wm Grant, junr., the above work, com-
prehending the Physical Geography, Topography,

WESLEYAN ACADEMY,
MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE, N.B.
Committee of Management.—The Rev. Messrs.
KNIGHT, EVANS, TAPPAN, McLEOD, and

THE REV. H. PICKARD, A. M., Principal, and Pro-
fessor in Mental and Moral Science, &c.; &c.
JOS. B. HERR, Esq., Classical and French Tutor.
JOS. WICKHAM, Junr., A. M., Mathematical Tutor
and Lecturer on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy,

THE CHURCH of St. Mary is extensive, systematic,
and thoroughly established. It is a Branch of a
Common English, a Literary and Scientific, and a
Classical Education.

THE ACADEMICAL BUILDING is delightfully situ-
ated, and is spacious, convenient, and comfortable
and well furnished and furnished throughout.

THE strictest attention is paid to the morals and
general habits of the Students; efforts are con-
stantly made to aid each not only to acquire
knowledge, but also to form a high-toned, a reli-
giously principled and character.

THE Subscriber conceives it but due to his
friends to thank them for past encourage-
ment and presents to solicit the continuance of
their favours. He expects shortly to receive his
usual stock of London Paints, which he warrants
Brands No. 1. Orders left at his shop No. 30,

Wesleyan Day School.

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

Primary Department.
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar,
and Geography.
Higher Department.
Ancient and Modern History, Ancient & Modern
Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Com-
position, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and
Algebra.

Mathematical and Classical Department.
Euclid, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Sur-
veying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, LATIN-
GRAMMAR, FRENCH, LOGIC, and RHETORIC.

Hardware.
SPRING, 1849.

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

A CARD.
Archibald Morton
CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER

Start Life Assurance Company.
OF LONDON.

THE AGENCY of this Company has been es-
tablished in this Province about three years,
and has made some progress, and up to the present
time, without a claim being made upon it. The
Directors have recently instructed the Agent to
allow persons insuring for the whole term of Five
years, and give a 10 per cent. premium for the first
year, and give a 10 per cent. interest for the remain-
ing half, upon the same condition as the
National Loan Fund Association. As the propor-
tion of profits divided among the Policy holders,
with participations is greater in this than any other
Company—being 40 per cent.—it therefore recom-
mends itself to the favourable consideration of as-
sured persons intending to insure, the rates being as low
as in any other Company. If persons would give
the subject of Life Assurance their serious con-
sideration, they would be convinced that it is the
very best investment to be found for a moderate
annual sum of money, for the benefit of their fami-
lies after they are taken from them. The attention
of heads of families in this Province generally, and
those of Wesleyans in particular, is earnestly ad-
vised to this subject, and while the meeting of
Health is enjoyed, to call upon the Agent of the
"Start" Association for admission into the Soci-
ety; who will furnish all necessary blanks, and
give every information requisite at his office at
Jerusalem Warehouse, Hollis Street.

BY WM. CUNNABELL,
AT THE OFFICE, NO. 1, CORNHILL,
HALIFAX, N. S.

THE NEW SERIES.] A FAMILY

Tea Shillings per annum.
Half Yearly in Advance.

POETRY.

Milton on his Loss of Sight
From the Oxford Edition of Milton
I am old and blind!

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

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

Thy glorious face
Is leaning towards me, and its holy light
Shines in my lonely dwelling-place—
And there is no more night!

On my bended knee,
I recognize thy purpose, clearly show
My vision Thou hast dimmed that I
Thyself, Thyself alone.

I have nought to fear;
This darkness is the shadow of thy love
Beneath it I am almost sacred—here
Can come no evil thing.

O! I seem to stand,
Trembling, where foot of mortal ne'er
Wrapped in the radiance from Thy
Which eye hath never seen

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

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

In a purer clime,
My being fills with rapture—waves
Roll in upon my spirit—strains out
Break over me unsought!

Give me new my lyre!
I feel the strings of a gutt divine—
Within my bosom glows unearthly
Lit by no skill of mine.

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE WESLEYAN
The Subjects of God's Govr
God is a universal King; I
all intelligent beings, and man-
stant and minute oversight of I
from his possession of Almighty
finite wisdom, unflinching tri-
zealousness, and perfect rightness
the governance of all his hand-
His authority is absolute, un-
dermined, therefore, universal.
all places, on all occasions, and
will reign in the same way
forever. The number of w
and the number of orders of
verns, he has not seen fit to
presently; but he has given us
judge, by the number of the
ests that are seen from our v
dominion over created nature
vastly extensive. As the He
connected with mankind by a
deception—as they are emp
this plan in waiting upon mor-
ting spirits, God has favoured
knowledge of them: He has
said that hid them and their
knowledge; and informed us
tures of several truths relativ
illustrative of their wisdom, I
devotion, and his volence.
they are the happy subjects of
most amenable to his holy w