







opinion, as to advance still further the cause which has been so well commended by the Congress at Paris. Each State in the Union will send two delegates to represent them in this Congress. Public meetings are now being held for this purpose throughout the United States. Elisha Burritt will proceed to London in May, for the purpose of arranging preliminaries for the Congress, in concert with Mr. Cobden and other members of the British Parliament. A public meeting was held here last week in order to select delegates for the State of Massachusetts, to attend the Congress at Frankfort next summer. His Excellency Governor Briggs presided, and delivered a noble and eloquent address on the inconsistency of all war with the spirit of Christianity. I attended a public meeting with Elisha Burritt on Friday evening last in the City of Roxbury. General Dearborn, of the standing army of the United States took the chair, he made a noble speech denouncing all war. I am at this moment preparing a Lecture against war, to be delivered at the Lyceum in the city of Worcester next week. I will give you an extract from it in my next letter.

Elisha Burritt says—"Look at the fortunes which nations have squandered away in the sanguinary litigation of the sword. Take Great Britain for instance. Her wars with the neighbouring nations, from 1688 to 1815 cost her £3,383,022,500, including the interest she has paid on money borrowed for the work of human slaughter. How can we measure this vast amount thus wasted? Let us weigh it in pure gold, and we shall find it weighs 73,543,967 pounds troy! It would require 26,770 able-bodied men to carry it from the mine, each having 200 lbs., or 9200 sovereigns in his sack. Placed in a line of sovereigns, each touching the other, and averaging three fourths of an inch in diameter, they would reach 484,880 miles, or twenty times around the Globe at the Equator. It would require 213 men to count it in a year, each counting at 60 sovereigns a second, working ten hours a day, and 300 days in a year. The wages of labourers in Great Britain, including old and young, women and children, will not average over 10 shillings a week. Then at this rate of wages, it would take 13,011,621 labourers ten years to earn what Great Britain expended in the litigation of the battle-field from 1688 to 1815. It would require 520 ships to convey that amount in silver, each freighted with 1000 tons of that precious metal. Surely war is the consumption of all human follies, waste and profusion."

"Here are a few of the reminiscences of war, entirely shorn of poetry. They are bloody witness, and let them testify, in the periodical butcheries in the human family, the following hecatombs have been offered up to that god of battles which Christians and Pagans have worshipped with the same devotion:—

Loss of life in the Jewish Wars,	25,000,000
By Wars in the time of Sesostris,	15,000,000
By those of Semiramis, Cyrus, and Alexander,	30,000,000
By Alexander's successors,	20,000,000
Groecian Wars,	15,000,000
Wars of the twelve Cæsars,	30,000,000
Roman Wars before Julius Cæsar,	60,000,000
Wars of the Roman Empire, Turks and Saracens,	180,000,000
Wars of the Reformation,	30,000,000
Wars of the Middle Ages, and nine Crusades,	80,000,000
Tartar and African Wars,	180,000,000
American Indians destroyed by the Spaniards,	12,000,000
Wars of Napoleon,	6,000,000
	683,000,000

The above is a mere extract from the bloody statistics of glorious war; one chapter in the annals of the violence, crime and misery that have followed in the foot-prints of the Great Destroyer. The loss of souls is entered where human eyes may not read the list. Dr. Dick estimates the number of those who have perished directly and indirectly by war, at fourteen thousand millions, or about one-tenth of the human race.—Edmund Burke placed the number at thirty-four thousand millions. Taking the estimate of Dr. Dick, and assuming the average quantity of blood in a common sized person, the veins of those fourteen thousand millions would fill a circular lake of more than seventeen miles in circumference,—ten feet deep, in which all the navies of the world might float! Supposing these slaughtered millions to average each four feet in length, if placed in a row, they would reach nearly 412 times around the earth, and four times around the sun. Supposing they average 130 pounds each, then they would form a globe of human flesh of nearly a mile in diameter, weighing 1,820,000,000,000 pounds.—Fourteen times more than all the human beings now living on the globe.

What a spectacle to the eye of Him, with whom time and eternity, things present, past, and to come, are one omnipresent Now! with whom all the actions and conditions of his creatures are not matter of memory, or presence, but of clear and consentaneous vision! Not a drop of that sea of blood has evaporated from

the sight of that All-seeing Eye. Its red, putrid vapor is still going up into the nostrils of the God of peace. Before him that solid globe of human flesh revolves, in its crimson atmosphere, a horrid satellite around the green earth be made for man. O Christian! disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus! Look at that blood-dripping planet! It is the flesh of the tenth part of your race! Shall its purple circumference swell with more butcheries of God's human children? Look into that dead sea of blood! shall it be deepened and widened from the veins of more victims to the destroyer of mankind? If not, say so. Say it in the majesty of your Master's spirit. Let the Christians of Christendom say to the world, that all war is a vast and unmitigated violation of the spirit and precepts of the gospel, and the principalities and powers of the earth would soon bow to the name of Jesus, and nations learn war no more."

P. Tocquz.  
Boston, U. S., March 19th, 1850.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and, unless they contain the names of new subscribers, or remittances, free of postage; and enclose 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 Exchange should be addressed to the Editor, Halifax, N. S.

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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, April 20, 1850.

THE OLD LANDMARKS.

AMIDST the changes that are continually occurring in the world around us, and which are more or less incident to all earthly things, it becomes every pious man, who has the honour of God and the welfare of mankind truly at heart, to cling, in matters of religion, with the utmost tenacity, to the "old landmarks." The principal reason assigned for this course, may be found in the unquestionable fact, that divine truth and the principles enunciated in the Word of God, our sole directory in matters of faith, are immutable and insusceptible of improvement. There may be fresh illustrations and new combinations of these principles—they may be placed in varied and more commanding lights—their ground-work may be more clearly displayed and their claim to universal adoption more powerfully enforced—their intimate connection with all of man's present, and with all of man's hope of future, happiness, may be more convincingly exhibited—but in themselves those principles are as unchanging as the throne of the Eternal, their author and their end. Nothing is left for the exercise of mere human sagacity or wisdom in the discovery of what had been previously *unrevealed*; as, were this the case, the foundation would be in a state of continual mutations. Instead of firm rock, there would be nought but shifting sand, on which immortal beings, might erect their "house"—their habitation of peace and security for this and the future world. All would be left in dread and varying uncertainty. Harrassing doubts and tormenting fears would seize on the troubled mind, prostrate the spirit, and render existence miserable. Nothing would be found to satisfy the appetite for truth—nothing to engender confidence—nothing to foster holy aspirations—nothing to attract the soul from earthly tendencies to spiritual realities and heavenly glories. Man would then emphatically "walk in a vain show" and "disquiet himself in vain." No friendly ark would invite his gloomy spirit to take shelter from the threatened deluge of swift-coming des-

truction—no city of refuge, with wide-spread gates, would bid him welcome, and offer protection from the menacing vengeance of the stern and fleet-pursuing avenger. Clouds and darkness would surround these places of real security, rendering all search for them perplexing and fruitless; especially as error would fill the land with gorgeous temples to mock hope, baffle enquiry, and entice into their unhallowed portals.

It is these considerations that give an unutterable importance to the inspired question—"If the foundations be destroyed what can the righteous do?"—What, also, we ask, can guilty sinners do? Whither can they flee? To what source can they with certainty turn in the time of their distress? They, therefore, who believe in the inspiration of the Sacred Scriptures, in their perfection as a rule of faith and conduct, and in their adaptation to the necessities of universal man, should discourage to the utmost of their power, all attempts to unsettle the foundation of revealed truth by the introduction of novelties, strange and diverse doctrines, sophistical interpretations, and sceptical comments. One of the most fearful and alarming predictions of a degenerate and apostate people, is, that "the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears; and they shall turn away their ears from the truth, and shall be turned unto fables." This fore-warning is sufficient to put persons on their guard, and lead them to "believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God." So deeply was St. Paul impressed with the importance of "holding fast the form of sound words," that he makes it a matter of special direction to Timothy, his beloved son in the Gospel, and an able minister of Christ, exhorting him thus—"take heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine; continue in them: for in doing this thou shalt both save thyself, and them that hear thee." Hence he warns him that "in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits," and places the brand of condemnation on the man who "consents not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness," deciding, that "he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmising, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth." Of the truthfulness of the Apostle's prediction we have had many lamentable proofs, showing that when persons allow their minds to get once afloat on the sea of scepticism, there is no doctrine, however absurd in itself, and repugnant to the fundamental verities of Sacred Writ, to which they may not be drifted by the strong current, or driven by the fierce winds, of error.

What, then, is our security? In what consists our preservation? "The truth as it is in Jesus"—an humble but firm reception of that truth, as contained in the Sacred Oracles. Clinging to the "old landmarks," like an anchor in good holding ground to the storm-beaten ship, will retain the mind in a state of security, and keep it from being "tossed to and fro by every wind of doctrine." Infidels, and semi-infidels will assault the foundation of our faith—in vain. Like the rock of the ocean, that foundation will remain undisturbed amid the boisterous swellings of an unsound theology. Neither the metaphysical cavils of the *literati*, nor the rude taunts of the *sciolists*, of infidelity, will be able to move us from the truth and

the hope of the Gospel. We shall feel, whilst we sing, with the Christian Poet—  
"Should all the forms that men devise  
Assault my faith with treacherous art,  
I'd call them vanity and lies  
And bind thy Gospel to my heart."

RELIGIOUS EFFORTS IN SPAIN.

We give to-day part of an interesting communication from *Evangelical Christendom*, written by Dr. THOMSON. The friends of evangelical truth are becoming more active in the dissemination of the Word of God on the European Continent, under the correct conviction, that where God himself through His Word is allowed to speak, and where his own messages of mercy are candidly listened to, and received, there the people will be enlightened, instructed, edified and saved, however dark and ignorant and vicious their minds may have previously been. We hail with sincerest pleasure the circulation of so important a work as *Catolicismo Neto* among the Spanish population. Imbued as it is with the spirit of evangelical religion, it will doubtless attract the attention of many, lead to serious enquiry, and prove the means of discovering error, emancipating their minds from the domination of long cherished, but false opinions, and bringing them under the superior influence of divine truth and saving grace. It is true the agency at present seems in itself insignificant and ill-adapted to produce a general change in the aspect of religious affairs in that country, but the aphorism must not be forgotten, that great results have followed from small beginnings. God can accomplish his redeeming purposes by few as well as by many. The present agent, who is so disinterestedly employed for the spiritual benefit of his countrymen, is only one of many, who, we trust, will be long induced to consecrate their talents in a similar way. The truth will reach other minds. The reception of christian principle will produce in them its well known and legitimate effects—under the operation of its invariable law, they will freely impart to others what they have freely received—and thus, in the course of time, a wide-spread agency will be created in the bosom of the country and among its population, diffusing in all directions a salutary influence, and extending continuously the circle of good.

Resolution of the General Committee of the Micmac Mission.

We are gratified to perceive that the General Committee of the Micmac Mission are laudably caring for the interests of this important enterprise. The measure specified in the Resolution here with given, is the best, which, under existing circumstances, could have been adopted in this City to promote the objects of the Mission. By this means these objects will be kept before the public mind—a practical union of the friends of the Mission will be promoted—the blessing of Almighty God will be humbly and earnestly sought, and, we trust, abundantly obtained—interesting information will be disseminated—the laborious Missionary encouraged in his work—and a continuing impetus given to the good cause. We hope the religious part of the community will manifest a becoming interest in the efforts of the General Committee by attending these quarterly meetings and uniting in the proposed devotional exercises. Thus they will show that they countenance a work which, under God, is calculated, as it is designed, to operate beneficially on the present and eternal welfare of the *aborigines* of the Provinces.

Resolution.

At a Quarterly Meeting of the Committee having charge of the Mission held on the 9th instant, it was unanimously "That with the view of objects of the Mission, a Quarterly shall be held in different Churches for the purpose of uniting in prayer, and of giving information respecting its progress." The first to be pointed for the evening of the 29th of clock, to be held in the Wesleyan Church, Brunswick Street.

Published by direction of the Committee P. G. McG.

The above was designed for our use but was overlooked.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

Special services to promote God have been held during the week, and we understand, will be continued. The Wesleyan Church of this city, since the morning prayer has been generally good, but more encouraging at the preaching evenings. A gracious influence has been manifested to the worshippers, and there are indications of a revival of heart-felt and practical piety in various congregations of the city, and we trust that the blessing of God will be copiously poured out upon the people in this behalf.

WOODSTOCK CITY.

The intelligence from this city, will be gratifying to all lovers of Zion. When God sees the efforts of the ministers of his Church, in the conversion and consequent enlargement of the world, it should prove a source of joy and thanksgiving. At the same time should stir up the hearts of the faithful to more diligent acts of faith and prayer. The Church be in earnest work of our God will abundantly abound. May seasons of spiritual presence of the Lord be afforded to all the churches, and the world filled with the glory of God.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A meeting of our citizens, P. M., to-day, at the New York Hotel, to consider the expediency of the "Stock" of the contemplated Rail Road, and "to ascertain if they are willing to take." It is expected that all possible success.

Methodism in New York.

The New York Correspondent of the Christian Advocate says: "I have been gratified to find that the affairs of our churches are more satisfactory at this time than for many years past. The administration of the church is generally approved, and there is a state of feeling between the members, which is more and more vigorous co-operation for the interests of the institution. There is, also, at this time, a state of religious revival in some of our churches, and in this city and vicinity. Bedford Street Church reports conversions during the past year, and a good state of prosperity in Allen Street Church; and it is believed that there has been, for the most excellent work at the Church. In Brooklyn, the church has been visited by a gracious power, and about a hundred have been added to the church—all

the hope of the Gospel. We shall feel, whilst we sing, with the Christian Poet—  
 "Should all the forms that men devise  
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**Resolution of the General Committee of the Micmac Mission.**

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**Resolution.**

At a Quarterly Meeting of the General Committee having charge of the Micmac Mission held on the 9th instant, it was agreed unanimously "That with the view of promoting the objects of the Mission, a Quarterly Meeting shall be held in different Churches in the City, for the purpose of uniting in prayer in its behalf, and of giving information respecting its object and its progress." The first of these was appointed for the evening of the 29th instant, at 7 o'clock, to be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Brunswick Street.

Published by direction of the Committee,  
 P. G. MCGREGOR.

**Res. Sec.**

The above was designed for our last number, but was overlooked.

**SPECIAL SERVICES.**

Special services to promote the work of God have been held during this week, and, we understand, will be continued, by the Wesleyan Church of this city. The attendance at the morning prayer-meetings has been generally good, but much more encouraging at the preaching services in the evenings. A gracious influence has been vouchsafed to the worshipping assemblies, and there are indications of good. A revival of heart-felt and practical religion in the various congregations of the city is exceedingly desirable, and we trust God will mercifully hear and answer the fervent prayers of His people in this behalf, and that His blessing will be copiously granted to the means that have been, and still may be, used.

**WOODSTOCK CIRCUIT.**

The intelligence from this interesting portion of our work, will be gratifying to the lovers of Zion. When God signally blesses the efforts of the ministers and members of His Church, in the conversion of souls, and consequent enlargement of His cause in the world, it should prove a source of unfeigned gratitude and of holy rejoicing, and at the same time should stimulate to increased acts of faith and prayer and hope. Let but the Church be in earnest, and the good work of our God will abundantly prosper. May seasons of spiritual refreshing from the presence of the Lord be afforded to all evangelical Churches, and the earth be speedily filled with the glory of God!

**RAIL ROAD MEETING.**

A meeting of our citizens takes place at 2 P. M., to-day, at the New Temperance Hall "to consider the expediency of taking a part of the Stock" of the contemplated Windsor Rail Road, and "to ascertain what amount they are willing to take." We wish the project all possible success.

**Methodism in New York and Vicinity.**

The New York Correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate says: "It is generally admitted that the affairs of our churches in these parts are more satisfactory at this time than they have been for many years past. Local questions have ceased to divide the councils of the church; the administration of the church's affairs is very generally approved, and there is a very cordial state of feeling between the ministers and laymen, which is more and more manifested in acts of vigorous co-operation for the furtherance of the interests of the institutions of the church. There is, also, at this time, a very encouraging state of religious revival in several of the churches in this city and vicinity. The pastor of the Bedford Street Church reports three hundred conversions during the three winter months; a good state of prosperity is also enjoyed by the Allen Street Church; and I have been informed that there has been, for a few weeks past, a most excellent work at the twenty-seventh Street Church. In Brooklyn the Centenary Church has been visited by a gracious effusion of converting power, and about a hundred have been united with the church—all professing conversion,

as no others join church among us. The Sands Street Church has also been visited with a good work of grace, and some other places have received encouraging tokens of mercy."

**SINGULAR CASE.**—In the Archepiscopal Court, on Saturday, Sir H. Jenner East gave his decision in the case of Conolly v. Conolly, which is a suit of a singular nature. The promoter is the Rev. Pierce Conolly, who proceeds against his wife to compel her to reside with him. The parties were married at Philadelphia in 1831, according to the rites of the United States Episcopal Church, and have had five children, three of whom are now living. In 1835, Mr. Conolly and his wife determined to embrace Roman Catholicism, and took vows of separation, and the former proceeded to Rome with the view of becoming a priest. A sentence of separation having been obtained from the Pope's Vicar-General, Mr. Conolly was ordained a priest, and became chaplain to the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Mrs. Conolly having taken the vows of a nun, came to England, and is now the superioress of a convent at Hastings. Before entering the convent, Mrs. Conolly, with the consent of her husband, took vows of poverty. Mr. Conolly, however, has since protested against her being bound by such vows, on the ground that he would still be liable for any debts she might contract. In January, 1848, he went to Hastings and demanded an interview with her, which she declined, and the present proceedings commenced. The learned judge, in an elaborate judgment, rejected the sentence of separation pronounced by the Pope's representative, as having no force in this country, and gave his decision in favour of the husband, of whose motives, he observed, in adopting these proceedings, he had no means of judging.

**Dr. DICK.**—We have great pleasure in stating that intelligence by the last American mail informs us that a society has been formed in Philadelphia for the purpose of relieving the necessities, in his old age, of Dr. Thomas Dick, the eminent Christian philosopher of Scotland. This movement of sincere charity was set on foot chiefly by Dr. John A. Elkington, a physician and magistrate of Philadelphia, (a liberal contributor,) by Robert Morris, editor of the *Pennsylvania Inquirer* (who has collected a considerable sum for Dr. Dick); by Mr. E. C. Biddle, an eminent publisher of Philadelphia, (who has published an edition of Dick's works for the benefit of the author,) and many other distinguished citizens.

**Gerham Controversy.**

In consequence of the late controversy, the Archbishop of Canterbury has deemed it necessary to publish in the form of an addendum to a work written by himself thirty-five years ago, an exposition of his views respecting the grace of baptism. In the concluding portion of these explanatory remarks he says: "All that consistency requires of a clergyman who denies or doubts the universal efficacy of infant baptism is, that he address his congregation as partakers of the blessings of the Christian covenant, unless their own sin deprive them of it, or unless the state of their hearts prove that they are not believing in the Saviour whose name they bear, and unless the habit of their lives proves that they have no part or lot in His salvation."

"They may have been treated as regenerate in the language of the church and yet may be very far from being such new creatures as the true Christian must be." Whether or no we believe that they become 'children of God,' when they are charitably pronounced such at their baptism, we must judge of them when they come of age, according to the qualifications by which the children of God are characterized in Scripture. Their baptism made them unquestionably God's children in word and in deed; but they are not His children, in deed and in truth, unless they are led by the spirit of God."

**State of Rome.**

The greatest hatred is felt towards the Papal Government; and the Romans would welcome any deliverer who would relieve them from priestly thralldom. The Pope can only rule in Rome as the restored of the foreigner; and his presence there will be felt by the Roman people as a badge of national thralldom—a trophy of foreign conquest.

**UNITED STATES.**

**Dr. Webster's Trial.**

(Concluded.)

The FIFTH DAY was principally occupied in Littlefield's cross examination, and in the examination of his wife, who corroborated parts of her husband's testimony.

The SIXTH DAY (Monday March 25th) was oc-

cupied in the examination of witnesses, the principal ones of whom were William Calhoun, Dr. J. B. Jackson, G. W. Trenholm, and N. D. Swain, who corroborated Littlefield's testimony; Derastus Clapp, policeman, who certified to receiving from Mrs. Webster two notes of hand drawn by Dr. Webster in favour of Dr. Parkman, scratched across the surface by a broad cross of a pen, but not endorsed by Dr. Parkman—these are the notes which Dr. Webster said he paid Dr. Parkman at the interview on Friday, the day Dr. Parkman was missing—also to the finding of five keys on the person of Dr. Webster in the jail-office, one of which had a label on it marked "privy;" Seth Pattee, who collected funds for the Medical College, distributed tickets for the Lectures and received the money for the same—this witness, with others, testified to the low state of Dr. Webster's funds, leaving the impression that Dr. Webster had not means to pay the Notes in question.

On the SEVENTH DAY, S. H. Fuller, policeman, testified to his examination of the tea chest, in which he found minerals, and beneath these ten, and a hunting knife, after which he turned the chest over, when the trunk of a human body tumbled out, having a hole in the left breast. S. Parkman Blake, a relative of Dr. Parkman, also testified to a conversation he had with Dr. Webster on the Monday after the disappearance, in which Dr. W. stated he had paid the notes, and acknowledged they were in his possession. C. B. Starkweather, policeman, corroborated previous statements, and testified to his finding a bunch of skeleton keys in a little drawer in Dr. Webster's private room, which fitted various locks in the College.

On the EIGHTH DAY, N. F. Gold, sworn, and was of opinion that certain anonymous letters, drawing attention from the Medical College to other places of search, were written by Dr. Webster—this testimony must have appeared unsatisfactory. Dr. F. A. Boswell testified that he saw Dr. Parkman on Friday Nov 23d, a short time before 2 P. M., in the Medical College, nearly at the top of the stairs, walking very fast. The evidence for the Government here closed.

**THE DEFENCE.**

In the afternoon E. D. Sohler Esq. Junior Counsel for the Defence, addressed the Court for two hours and twenty minutes; he stated that no direct proof could be given to show how the remains came to be found in the laboratory of the College. The main points of the Defence, were, the previous good character of Dr. Webster—that Dr. Parkman was seen on the Friday in question after his alleged interview with Dr. Webster—that there was not sufficient ground to identify the mineral teeth—that Dr. Webster was in the habit of working with his doors locked—and that Dr. Webster subsequently demeaned himself in a manner incompatible with the guilt of murder.

To establish the first point a number of respectable persons were called, who testified that Dr. Webster had the reputation of being kind, peaceable, agreeable, but nervous and excitable.

On the second point, Philena G. Hatch testified that she had seen Dr. Parkman on the Friday afternoon Nov 23d, in one of the streets of Boston, a little before two o'clock—W. B. Thomson that he saw him at ten minutes or a quarter past 2 o'clock P. M.—S. A. Wentworth at from half-past two to half-past three o'clock—Sarah Greenough about ten minutes before three o'clock—Samuel Cleland between a quarter and half-past three o'clock—Abby J. Rhodes at a quarter before five o'clock—May Rhodes, daughter of the preceding witness and who was in company with her at the time, corroborated this testimony.

Dr. V. T. C. Marton, Dentist, testified he could see no peculiarity about this block of teeth distinguished them from any other block, or any thing peculiar about the form of this jaw which would enable him to pick it out of a half dozen others lying together—This witness exhibited to the Court several moulds of human under jaws, and also several jaws of human beings, and showed that many of them had the same appearance which was said to be a peculiarity of Dr. Parkman's jaw.

Witnesses were called who testified to the other points of the defence. Professor E. N. Horstford testified that there was no blood on the clothes, overall, &c. found in Dr. Webster's laboratory, and which had been sent to his house.

The evidence for the defence occupied part of the 8th and the whole of the 9th day.

Part of the morning of the TENTH DAY was taken up with addressing rebutting testimony on the part of the Government.

Part of the forenoon and the whole of the afternoon being occupied by the Hon. Pliny Merriam, Senior Counsel, in making the closing speech for the defence, in which he combated the

strong points of the Government charges, and placed in the strongest and most favourable light those in favour of the prisoner.

At ten minutes past nine o'clock on the morning of the ELEVENTH DAY the Attorney General commenced his closing argument for the prosecution, and (after a recess of an hour from 2 to 3 P. M.) concluded about a quarter to 5 P. M.

His Honor Chief Justice Shaw here gave the Prisoner an opportunity of addressing the Court and Jury. His speech was deemed not very satisfactory.

The Chief Justice about 8 P. M. closed his charge to the Jury, who then retired, and a few minutes before 11 came in and delivered a verdict of Guilty. The effect on the prisoner we have already stated. The Jury was dismissed, the Prisoner ordered to be remanded, and the Court adjourned.

The next morning the awful sentence of death was pronounced by the Chief Justice, and the prisoner now awaits the action of the Executive.—An interesting letter from one of the Jurymen has been published, but we have not room to give any part of it this week.

It is only right to say that the report respecting the Student Hodges proves to be unfounded. Littlefield has received the reward of \$3,000. The wife and family of Dr. Webster have petitioned the Executive for a commutation of the prisoner's sentence.

**BY THE R. M. STEAMER.**

The R. M. Steamer *America* arrived at this port last Thursday night at about half past 11 o'clock. We give some items of News.

**Great Britain.**—During the last fortnight Cotton has slightly advanced—the Corn market has been more buoyant—Sugar continues in good demand—Coffee less satisfactory—Wool is neglected—A moderate business done in seal oil—American provisions rather depressed—Freights continue high—American securities firm—Trade seems rather staidier—The coast has suffered severely from a violent gale—numbers of vessels have been lost—The Royal Adelaide Steamship from Dublin to London was wrecked at the mouth of the Thames with all hands to the amount of 200, including passengers, perished, not a soul has been saved.

**Ireland.**—A partial revival of the Ropal Agitation in Ireland is said to have taken place—Emigration is on the increase—A Chair of Ecclesiastical History has been endowed in Trinity College, Dublin—Stormy speeches were delivered at a recent meeting in Dublin to protest against the extinction of the Irish Court, Mr. H. Grattan was particularly fierce. A difficulty stands in the way of the abolition of the viceroynalty—The Crown, under the act, has no power of dismissal except by naming a successor to the lord-lieutenant.

**France.**—France continues quiet—but such is the unsettled and uncertain state of affairs, that the funds have materially declined. The Socialists are secretly organizing and obtaining strength—the Monarchists are anything but idle. M. D. Larochejaqueia proposes that in June next the people throughout France shall declare by ballot and universal suffrage, whether they prefer a Republic or a Monarchy! On the 4th ult. the President of the Republic was insulted on his way to Vincennes. A Regiment in the Paris Garrison had revolted against its officers. The French Government is said to have received despatches from Germany, which lead to the belief that a collision between Austria and Prussia is almost unavoidable, the language used by both powers partaking more and more of a hostile character.

**Greece.**—The news from Greece is not encouraging. A large party devoted to Russia, it is said, are seeking every opportunity to blow the coals of discord.

**Germany.**—The German Parliament has assembled at Erfurt. The proceedings have been without interest.

**Rome.**—The news from Rome is wholly uninteresting. It is now said that the departure of the Pope is fixed for the 7th April.

**Spain.**—The alarm in Spain respecting Cuba is on the increase.

**Tuscany.**—The Tuscan Government has flatly refused to acknowledge the claims for indemnity set up by England, alleging that as their own subjects will not be indemnified, foreigners must not expect redress.

**Turkey.**—The Turkish Cabinet have remonstrated against the occupation of the Danubian principalities by a Russian Army. Relations have not been resumed between Turkey and Austria.

**India.**—The intelligence from India is, that the Sikhs still carry on their warfare against the British by private assassinations. A party of the Afradie Tribe had attacked an Outpost and killed several soldiers. Col. Bradshaw, to avenge this massacre, destroyed six villages and a great number of the enemy.





House and Lot at Auction, BY DANIEL STARR.

On THURSDAY the 16th May next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises—

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Lot of LAND situate on Falkland Street, north side, belonging to the subscriber. The House measures 24 feet front and 20 feet in depth, with a passage of ten feet—is well finished throughout, contains two parlours, four bedrooms, a kitchen, and two front parlours, and is a very comfortable and convenient cottage for a family.

ALSO.—The one story Building in rear of the above, at present occupied by the subscriber, containing six good rooms.

The above will be sold either together, or separately, as desired, on the day above mentioned, if not previously disposed of at private sale. Title unexceptionable. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. April 20th, 1850. JOHN WILLIAMS.

Prime Havana Cigars.

A choice Lot—comprising some of the best Brands, as

PILOT de Cabana, Semisamia, Frai Gerundio, P. de la Cruz, La Reyna, La Melante, Pavotada, La Emprando, (very fine), La Cruz, Wandering Jew, La California, Jaques, Diana, Puerico, and others. Most of the above are of Superior Tobacco, some the growth of 1848 and 1847. For sale at the Italian Warehouse, by W. M. HARRINGTON. April 20.

Molasses, Pork, Bread, &c. &c.

RECEIVED by late arrivals and for sale by the Subscriber—

- 530 Puns Choice Muscovado MOLASSES. 64 Barrels N. York City Inspection Prime PORK. 18 do Canada Prime Mess BEEF. 40 do do Prime do. 20 do Fresh Pilot BREAD. 450 do do Naxy do. 18 do Choice Cienfuegos SUGAR. Also—171 Barrels Philadelphia RYE FLOUR, just arrived per Brig "Mayflower." April 13. 3w. GEO. H. STARR.

The Spring Style of New York Hats, for 1850, HAS JUST ARRIVED.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received ex Phoenix, from NEW YORK, 8 Cases of Fashionable Silk and fine Molekin HATS, an elegant and durable article.

ALSO—Fashionable Cloth, Silk and Cotton Glazed Caps, White Oiled Silk, California Fur, Wool and Glazed Hats and South Westers, and Palm Leaf Hats, Hungarian Wool, and Stuffed Travelling Hats of various kinds, Children's Hats and Caps. Also a large assortment of Covered and Painted Hats, and South Westers. All of which are offered Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates, for Cash or approved Credit. H. S. McNEIL, April 13. 2ms. 8 Granville Street.

Refined SUGARS, Candy, &c.

1 TON best Double Refined, 10 lb. Loaves, 20 lbs. superior Crushed SUGAR. 10 do Second Quality do. 5 cases White Havana do. 10 boxes White Sugar Candy, on Consignment. 5 do Yellow do do. For Sale at the Italian Warehouse, by W. M. HARRINGTON. April 13.

Childrens' Wheel-barrows.

100 TOY WHEEL-BARROWS, for Children, superior in strength to any imported. For Sale by W. M. HARRINGTON. April 13.

Wesleyan Day School.

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

- Primary Department. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. Higher Department. Ancient and Modern History, Ancient & Modern Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra. Mathematical and Classical Departments. Euclid, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, Logic, and Rhetoric. School Room adjoining the Argyle St. Chapel. Hours of attendance from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M. Terms of the different Classes made known on application at the School Room, or at the Subscriber's residence, No. 30 Brunswick Street. July 14th W. ALEXANDER'S REID.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

DEB to call the attention of Dealers in Town and Country to their Large

Stock of Glassware and Earthenware, WHICH FOR QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE SURPASSED!

They have Now ON HAND:

- 10 Crates Black TEAPOTS, 5s. doz. and upwards. 15 do. Rockingham Teapots, 6s. doz. " 4 do. Cans and dipst Bowls, 1s. " 10 do. " " Jugs, 2s. " 10 do. Edged Plates, 1s. 6d. " 5 do. Blue do. " 1s. 6d. " 10 do. Pencil Tea Sets, 7s. 6d. " 10 do. Mulberry do. 8s. 6d. " 10 do. Brown Milk Pans do. " 20 Barrels Tumblers, 2s. " 5 Hbds. China Tea Sets, 10s. " 20 Crates Cups & Saucers, 1s. 6d. " 5 do flowered Blue Tea Sets, 2s. 6d. " All Goods packed to Order and IN THE VERY BEST MANNER. No charge for PACKING or PACKAGE. EXPECTED DAILY, BY FIRST SPRING SHIPS

500 Packages Earthenware, (The largest Assortment ever offered in this market.) (April 6.) CLEVE DON & CO

Later Intelligence. CALIFORNIA.

The Steamship Empire City arrived at New York on the 6th inst. One passenger, who came down in the Oregon, has a lump of gold weighing 14 lbs., and has been offered \$1000 for it.

The quantity of gold dust in possession of the miners was very large, and they were taking advantage of the weather to bring it down to San Francisco.

It was quite healthy at San Francisco and Sacramento city. Business was assuming a very active appearance. Money was scarce, and loans were made at 10 to 15 per cent. per month. Lumber of all kinds was arriving in large quantities, and prices had materially declined—good lumber could be purchased at \$35 per thousand feet.

House frames were at a low price; temporary buildings being preferred.

The rains of winter have done all that could be desired for the mines—discovering new bars and developing gold—and unexhausted diggings.

New diggings have been discovered on almost every stream and ravine, and miners were only waiting for more settled weather. The whole region of country extending from Mercedes to San Mariposa, exhibits externally better evidences of gold than any other sections of the Southern mines. It is said that a 93 pound lump has been found.

Accounts at New Orleans from Campeachy state that the town of Lagayra was destroyed by fire 15th ult. Only one house was left standing. The loss was estimated at two millions, and great distress prevailed there.

On Friday and Saturday week, a severe snow storm visited New York—the heaviest that has been experienced there in April for twenty years.

A heavy corn speculator has failed. The ship Mennon arrived at New York, 23rd instant, after a remarkable passage of 86 days from Santos.—The Capt reports having spoken at St. Helena the bark Paulina, a prize to H M Steamer Cormorant. She was captured off Rio on suspicion of being a Slaver, and the Capt., an American, would be tried at St. Helena.—The cotton crops in the South have been injured by a hard frost.—A very severe gale was experienced at Charleston 2nd inst.

It is now some four or six years since the Legislature of Vermont permitted the people to decide, by an annual election, whether they would licence or forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages within their State. The people thereupon voted "No Licence!" The next year they very nearly if not quite reversed the former decision. But the tide turned again, and has since set steadily forward, and the majority for no licence this year is 7,304.

Oswego, March 28.—There was a sale of 800 bushels of Ohio wheat at 95c. We understand there have been late purchases of Canadian wheat made on the other side, deliverable here at 91c. subject to duty. The Canadian schooner "Maid of the Mill," arrived yesterday with lumber from Port Hope.

The Covington (Ky.) Union says that the cholera has made its appearance there. It also prevails in the vicinity of Vicksburg, Miss.

The Steamship Georgia had arrived at New York from California with half a million of Gold-dust.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Accounts from British

Guiana state that the Combined Court had agreed to accept a loan of \$250,000 tendered to the colony by the British Government.—\$50,000 of this the court had resolved to re-

loan for twenty years to the Georgetown railway, at six per cent, taking a first mortgage on the road for security. The road is at present completed for only one-third of the proposed distance, and is said to be clearing a revenue of \$40,000 per annum on a capital of 175,000. The remaining \$ 200,000 of the loan are to be used in promoting immigration.—The weather in Guiana had been showery and favourable for agricultural operations.—Produce was rising slowly at the shipping ports, and prices had improved. Sugar was worth \$3, 75c @ 4, 25 per 100 lbs.—New York Sun.

DISTURBANCE IN CANADA.—Some parts of Canada, at least, are not yet prepared for a Republican form of government. In the counties of Nicolet and Camaska, a state of insubordination exists in relation to the assessments for schools. Riotous assemblies have been convened, and their cry was, "Down with Municipal councils and schools—they are taxing machines."

At the third monthly meeting of the Quebec Building Society, held yesterday evening, 25 shares of \$100 (\$2,500) were sold at an average bonus of about 40 per cent. This we believe, makes upwards of \$5000 disposed of by the society since it came into operation.—Montreal Transcript.

The Quebec Chronicle states that orders were received by the last Mail to make enlistments for the Regiments now serving in Canada.

The Canadian Legislature will meet on the 14th of May.

The Bishop of Toronto was to leave for England on the 15th inst. The subscriptions for the Church University have reached the sum of £16,000.

The Banks of Montreal and British North America, have ceased to redeem the Government Debenture, payable in Montreal.

The Legislature of P. E. Island was prorogued 25th ult. The Assembly has refused to vote the supplies until the demands of the majority, relative to the construction of the council, are complied with. The house stands prorogued until the 25th inst.

LOAN TO THE POPE.—A correspondent states that the house of Rothschild declines signing the papers necessary for the completion of the loan to the Papal government until certain political concessions are made to our brethren residing at Rome. If the above be founded in truth we shall indeed be rejoiced. It will be an additional evidence of that increasing moral influence which will we trust, ere long make money the supporter of liberal opinions, instead of being, as it has too generally been made, the shelter of oppression and tyranny.—Jewish Chronicle.

Said one merchant, "I have done business ten years, and not spent five dollars in advertising." Said another, "I have done business five years, and spent one tenth of all my profits in advertising, and have made more money than you have made in ten."

DOMESTIC.

The last Royal Gazette contains the following proclamation, dated the 17th inst.—

Whereas, by an Act made and passed in the last Session of the General Assembly of this Province, I have been authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, whenever it may be thought advisable so to do, to declare by Proclamation, what Articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either of the British North American Possessions of Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, may be imported into this Province, free of duty.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, to declare, and I do hereby declare, that the following Articles, being of the growth, production, or manufacture of the said British North American Possessions of Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, or of either or any of them, may henceforth be imported into this Province free of duty, upon such proof of origin and character as may from time to time be required by any order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that is to say:—Grain and Bread stuffs of all kinds, (except Wheat Flour,) Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Hay and Straw, Hops, Animals, Salted and Fresh Meats, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Wool, undressed Skins, and Furs of all kinds, Ores of all kinds, Iron in Pigs and Blooms, Copper, Lead in Pigs, Grindstones, and Stones of all kinds, Earth, Coals, Lime, Ochres, Gypsum, ground or unground, Rock Salt, Wood, Bark, Timber and Lumber of all kinds, Fire Wood, Ashes, Fish, Fish Oil, viz. Train Oil, Spermaceit Oil, Head Matter and Blubber, Fins and Skins, the produce of Fish or Creatures living in the Sea.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, APRIL 10, 1850.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Abel Chute, Handley Starratt and Daniel Nicholls, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Annapolis.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Andrew B. Almon and Edward B. Sutherland, Esquires, to be Notaries and Tabledons Public.

We observe that the market wharf is at present undergoing thorough repairs, which were much needed, as it has been, for some time past, in a most dilapidated and dangerous condition.—Colonist.

To Agents.

In ordering papers for new Subscribers, Agents would greatly oblige by stating the time from which they are to be sent. Back numbers can be supplied.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last, letters on business have been received from the Rev. R. A. Chesley (with remitt. 40s.), Capt. R. Chennet (with 10s. for papers.)

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday evening, at the residence of H. G. Hill, Esq., by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. John Dool, of Holes Junc, seventh daughter of the late Mr. James Ives.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. John Scott, Mr. James Kerr, to Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. William Moir, both of this city.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. R. F. Usselman, Mr. H. M. Crispin, to Elvira Anne, daughter of James Cogswell, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Twining, James Harwood, Color Sergeant of the 97th Regt. to Miss Caroline A. S. Bishop, of Halifax.

DEATHS.

On Saturday morning, the 12th inst., after a severe illness, John Steele, Esq., a native of Annapolis, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, aged 73 years, much and deservedly esteemed.

The Hon. Hugh Johnston, member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, died at St. John, on Saturday last.

On Tuesday 16th inst., Mr. James Brown is the 26th year of his age.

Suddenly, in the 42 year age, Mary Ann, wife of George McKenzie.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Friday 12th.—Brigs, Boston, Lybald, Boston, to B. Wier & Co.; Mayflower, Peigreen, Philadelphia, 8 days, to W. Hamilton and others; Brigs, Teese, Shielout, Philadelphia, 9 days, to J. Tobin; Eastern, Garrant, Ship harbour.

Saturday.—Schr Fairy, Locke, Ragged Lake; brig Joseph, Fogrege, Arricat, 12 hours; schr Eagle, Fair, Fortune Bay, 8 days.—Oxley & Co.; schr Mar, Sydney; Emily, New York.

Sunday.—Revenue Schr, Darling, Darby from the Eastward—could not get to Sable Island.

Monday.—Brig Vireo, Lancaster, Boston, 4 days, to Sailer & Twining; brig Colman, Mulhall, Liverpool, N. S.; brig Lightfoot Liverpool, G. B. 26 days.—to Fairbanks & Allison; schr Lady Ogle, New Donald, Porto Rico, 21 days.—to Bond & Glass; brig Yanay, Irwin, Aquivila, Porto Rico.—to W. H. Riddif.

Tuesday.—Schr Emily, Wood 9 days from New York, to J. Tobin.

Schr. Jane, Forrest 2 1/2 days from Boston, to J. & M. Tobin.

Schr. Sophia, (pkt.) Young, Lunenburg.

Brig put into Saulton.

Wednesday.—Brig Cordelia, Forrest, Boston, 8 days, to C. D. Hunter; schr. Mary Jane, Forrest, Boston, 2 1/2 days; brig D. B., returned from San Juan, Atlanta, Acker, Shelburne, via Liverpool, N. S.; brig Mexico, Morris, Philadelphia 7 days, via Shelburne, to S. A. White & Co.; Schr Ariel, (pkt.) Pease, Shelburne.

Thursday.—Brig Mayflower, Cochran, New York, 8 days.—to J. McDonald and others; schr John Essex, Hector, New York, 4 days.—to F. A. S. Dewolf and others; barque Roetta, Liverpool, 36 days, bound to St. Andrew's and St. Stephens.

CLEARED.

April 13.—Blotter, Gray, St John N. F. Blak & Brothers; Zebium, Griffin, Newfoundland, J. S. H. Tobin; Hantsport Holmes, Windsor; Master; Humber Bird, Tuso, Porto Rico, Baltus & Wainwright; Triumph, Crockett, Porto Rico, Fairbanks & Allison; 16 Tiberius, Brown, Jamaica, Natter & Twining; Reindeer, Bell, Br. W. Liddes, W. B. Hamilton; Boston, Laybold, Boston, B. Wier & Co.

MEMORANDA.

The Br. Schr. Port an Spain, Coll, from Trinidad, for Philadelphia, was towed into Sand Shoal last 6th inst. On the night of the 3rd they made Annapolis Light, and struck on a shoal. The next day she was abandoned, the sea making a complete breach over her. Soon after, fainting the sch's morning, the crew returned on board and found her afloat, with less of rubbish. She was afterwards towed to Delaware Breakwater for \$150.—Kestler's Star.

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

NEW SERIES.] A FA

Ten Shillings per Annum Half-Yearly in Advance.

POETRY

GLEAMS OF HE

BY ADELIA

Ash't thou of 'Tis a land of deathless, deep Where the faint of living we Where the bright rose in its Fears not the chill, cold blig And the peaceful skies no sh From the night of earthly to

Ash't thou of 'Tis where ten thousand ser Breathe their immortal, hait Where angels pass their not 'Mid the clear, full light of g And the harr's rich chords Lays sweeter far than to ear

Ash't thou of 'Tis where no sin can blait Nor blue be mingled with 'Tis a land where sorrow fi Where the torn heart feels a Where bright hopes (a're no Where eyes weep not o'er a

Ash't thou of 'Tis a land where parting is Where, round the everlastin Hearts that on earth or lov In following intercourse, an At Mercy's foot-stool, meet When the cars of earth for

Ash't thou of 'Tis a realm of peace-igh Where, 'mid a radiant glo He who hath hung you oth Death is master'd us'p'rt 's, there so typal, and shi Be'lie an adoring song of This, this is

CHRISTIAN M

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recognition of pure and lofty

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