

# THE WESLEYAN.

NEW SERIES.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, &c., &c. [Vol. 1, No. 4.

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## SELECTED POETRY.

### Mother, Home, and Heaven.

"The three sweetest words in the English language are Mother, Home, and Heaven."

Mother—

The first fond word our hearts express.

In childhood's rosy hours,

When life seems full of happiness,

As nature is of flowers;

A word that manhood loves to speak,

When time has placed upon his cheek

And written on his brow

Stern lessons of the world's untruth,

Unheeded in his thoughtless youth,

But sadly pondered now;

As time brings back, 'mid vanished years,

A Mother's fondest hopes and fears.

Home—

The only Eden left untouched,

Free from the tempter's snare;

A paradise where kindred hearts

May revel without care;

A wife's glad smile is imaged here,

And eyes that never knew a tear,

Save those of happiness,

Beam on the hearts that wander back,

From off the long and beaten track

Of sordid worldliness;

To task those purer joys that come

Like Angels round the hearth at Home.

Heaven—

The end of all a Mother's prayers—

The Home of all her dreams;

The guiding star to light our path,

With hope's encumbering breath—

The heaven for our storm-tossed barque,

From out a world where, wild and dark,

The tempest often rize—

But still in every darksome hour

This hope will rise with holy power,

And point us to the skies,

Where Mother, Home, and Heaven are seen

Without a cloud to intervene.

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be a fable—the doors of Heaven would never have opened to man; and the translation of Enoch, and Elijah, would be only beautiful apologies, surpassed in all their details, by the wonderful exploits of JUPITER, APOLO and HERCULES.

The Gospel is the Garden of the Lord, planted and arranged by his own hand—and here, in "the cool of the day," when his anger was abated, he spoke to our first parents, and spared them for his Name's sake. Here in this sacred enclosure—Sabbath Schools—Bible Societies—Sanctuaries—Civilization—Learning—Liberty of conscience—Freedom—Happiness of every kind have grown—In a word—The Gospel is the suggestion of divine love—the scheme of divine wisdom—the display of divine goodness—and the manifestation of divine power and glory.

"Should all the forms that men devise, Assault my Faith with treacherous art; I'd call them vanity and lies, And bind the gospel to my heart."

### Modes of Doing Good.

(From the Ecological Magazine.)

On one of the sultry days of last June, I was taking a walk in a grove, which is contiguous to a populous town in Kent, and sat down on a bench to rest under a shady tree. My attention was presently arrested by the approach of a young man, whose emaciated appearance at once excited my commiseration. Perceiving him stagger from weakness; I arose and offered to conduct him to a seat. After expressing my sympathy with him, and my hope that his visit to the place in which I reside might contribute, with the blessing of God, to his recovery, a conversation ensued, of which I give you a faithful report—

"Sir," said I, "you appear to be very ill?" "Yes," he replied, "I am reduced almost to a skeleton with an affection on my lungs, and the doctors have given it as their opinion that I shall not get well; in fact, I seem to myself to be leaving this world."

## CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

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

### FOR THE WESLEYAN.

#### The Gospel.

BY THE REV. R. COONEY, A. M.

This is a gracious—yea a divine constitution. It is not like the civil or political compact that obtain among men. These are often the conceptions of suspicion, and fraud; and the records of ambition and tyranny.—The Gospel is a great state document, issued by "The King Eternal, immortal, and invisible," and sealed with his own divine imprimatur. National treaties, municipal charters, &c., are obscured by technicalities and conventionalisms; and hence, after the lapse of ages, instead of being regarded as sacred, they are looked upon as myths or legends. The Gospel is in Christendom, what the burning bush was in the land of Midian. It is also "The ark," in which all may obtain refuge, and like "The Rainbow," it inspires our hearts with hope and confidence. The Star of Bethlehem—the Day Spring—the Sun of Righteousness—all these meet together in this blessed institution, and their various beams, bright and hallowed, mingled into one, shed their concentrated radiance upon all the world.

Without the gospel mercy could not have been legitimately developed, nor could justice have been satisfied. But here, "mercy and truth meet together, and righteousness and peace kiss each other." The Gospel is "The Urim and Thummim" sparkling upon the breast of our "Great Melchizedek," and it is also his golden censor filled with incense. Without the Gospel there never would be any saints in Heaven; such beings as "the spirits of just men made perfect," never could have been. Death would never be destroyed. The existence of Hope would

the ministers of the Gospel? "Yes, but very irregularly; I have gone sometimes to one place and sometimes to another, but was never constant. In truth, sir, I wonder I have not perished in my sins before now. I was left an orphan in early life. My father was killed by an accident when I was a babe, and my mother has been dead for years, and I was very early left to do as I liked, and followed many evil ways. I have fought against my convictions, and yet I sometimes think God is afflicting me in mercy." "And I begin to think so too; and as you may have read the sufferings of the prodigal son—were among the means of softening his heart, so I hope your present chastisement may urge you to return in penitence to the house of your heavenly Father. Now, let me entreat you not to trifle with your renewed religious impressions. Lift up your heart to the Saviour, and say, 'Lord, I believe, help thou mine unbelief.' Know, assuredly, that he is mighty to save; that it is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ came into the world to save sinners, even the chief. When you go to your lodging think on this passage, and let it encourage you to apply to one who will not quench the smoking flax, nor break the bruised reed, but will bring forth judgment to victory." At this moment the youth was overcome with weeping, and I took two tracts and a little book out of my pocket, begged of him to give them an attentive perusal, inquired where he resided, and several strangers coming up, I bade him good morning, promising at his request to pay him a visit.

I went to see him the next day, when he entered more fully into his own history, informed me that he was a clerk in a house of one of my friends in the city, to whose kindness during his illness he bore a grateful testimony. I read him the first part of the 12th chapter of the Hebrews, prayed with him, and engaged, with the permission of Providence, to see him again. On each successive visit, I found him increasingly anxious to receive instruction, and acquiring clearer knowledge of the way of salvation. A few weeks afterwards he was also repeatedly visited by a pious member of a church in the neighbourhood, who several times conversed very freely with him on the affairs of his soul; and who told me that he believed he was a true convert to Christ, and gave the most satisfactory evidence that he had passed from death unto life. As I was about to leave the place in which I first saw him for the sea side, I went to bid him farewell, and was affected with our last interview. His conversation, though from weakness he engaged in it with some difficulty, was of the most pleasing character. Of himself he spoke with deep humility; of those who had befriended him by their ministrations during his sojourn at his lodging, with affectionate thankfulness; of his Saviour, who, he said, had "met him in the way," with the tenderest acknowledgements of obligation to his forbearance and compassion; and of his hope of heaven, with humble confidence and joy. Three days after my departure, I received a few lines from a friend, informing me that "he died in the faith, peace, and hope of the Gospel."

### Personal Piety.

My son, if ever thou lookest for sound comfort on earth, and salvation in heaven, unglue thyself from the world, and the vanities of it; put thyself upon thy Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; leave not till thou findest thyself firmly united to him, so as thou art become a limb of that body whereof he is head, a spouse of that husband, a branch of that stem, a stone laid upon that foundation. Look not, therefore, for any blessing out of him; and in, and by, and from him, look for all blessings. Let him be thy life; and wish not to live longer than thou art quickened by him: find him thy wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, re-

demption; thy riches, thy strength, thy glory. Apply unto thyself all that thy Saviour is, or hath done. Wouldst thou have the graces of God's Spirit? fetch them from his anointing. Wouldst thou have power against spiritual enemies? fetch it from his sovereignty. Wouldst thou have redemption? fetch it from his passion. Wouldst thou have absolution? fetch it from his perfect innocence. Freedom from the curse? fetch it from his cross. Cleansing from sin? fetch it from his blood. Justification? fetch it from his grave. Newness of life? fetch it from his resurrection. Right to heaven? fetch it from his purchase. Audience in all thy suits? fetch it from his intercession.—Wouldst thou have salvation? fetch it from his session [sitting down] at the right hand of Majesty. Wouldst thou have all? fetch it from him who is "one Lord, one God and Father of all, who is above all, through all, and in all." Eph. iv. 5, 6. And as thy faith shall thus interest thee in Christ, thy Head, so let thy charity unite thee to his body, the Church, both in earth and heaven. Hold ever an inviolable communion with that holy and blessed fraternity. Sever not thyself from it, either in judgment or affection. Make account there is not one of God's saints upon earth but hath a property in thee, and thou mayest challenge the same in each of them; so that thou canst not but be sensible of their passions; and be freely communicative of all thy graces, and all services thou fees, by example, admonition, or consolation, prayer, benevolence, &c. to each of that sacred community. And when thou raisest up thine eyes to heaven, think of that glorious society of blessed spirits who are gone before thee, and are now there triumphing, and reigning in eternal and incomprehensible glory; bless God for them, and wish thyself with them; tread in their holy steps, and be ambitious of that crown of glory and immortality which thou shalt finally receive.—Bishop Hall.

### Solicitude for a Neighbour.

More than twenty years ago, Mr. Ringham, of C——, in the State of Vermont, then an old man, now, I trust in heaven, gave me the following narrative—

"When I first came to this town in my youth Mr. L—— came with me, and we pitched our tents here in the wilderness, not far from each other. Here we lived and laboured, side by side, for many years.

"Soon after our settlement in C——, it was my happy lot to be led to embrace the Saviour. But my neighbour L—— remained as he was, unreconciled to God, without hope, and even manifesting a marked opposition to spiritual religion, till he removed about three miles from me, when I had fewer opportunities to see him and converse with him; and at length had almost ceased to think of him, with solicitude for his salvation.

One evening, during a season of the outpouring of the Spirit, as I was casting my thoughts over the town, before the hour of family prayer, the case of this former neighbour came to mind, and deeply interested my feelings. After prayer I retired, but sleep departed from my eyes; my mind was too active, and my emotions too powerful to sleep. An apprehension of the lost condition of my friend, and of his exposure to death and the judgment, with a sense of my neglect of opportunities to warn him of his danger, pressed so heavily on me, that I could not rest in bed. I retired into a grove, where I walked, and meditated, and prayed, till I felt an inexpressible desire to see him, and once more converse with him on the things which concerned his everlasting peace.

"It was a beautiful night. The autumnal air was soft and balmy. The moon shone with peculiar brightness. All nature seemed to be resting in silence. I saddled my horse, and rode slowly towards the residence of my friend, which I reached about two

## Wesleyan Day School.

SUBSCRIBERS leave respectfully to the parents and to the school, that the above School has been in operation, and is still open for the benefit of the youth of both sexes. The combination embraces the following branches:—

Primary Department. Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography.

Higher Department. Modern History, Ancient and Modern, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Commercial Arithmetic and

## Mathematical and Classical Department.

1. Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Latin, French, Logic, and Rhetoric. 2. Room adjoining the Argyle St. Chapel, attendance from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. 3. Inet Class for the tuition of young Ladies. 4. French Language would be opened sufficient number of Pupils offer. 5. of the different Classes made known on application at the School Room, or at the Subscription, No. 30 Brunswick Street. 14th. W. ALEXANDER S. REID.

## A CARD.

Archibald Morton, NET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER, LEAVE respectfully to notify his friends and the public, that he continues to manufacture articles in his line of business, at low rates, at his establishment, No. 23, Jacob's St. He will be happy to wait on purchasers from the country. He also offers his services as FUNERAL TAKER. May 5.

## Card.

Subscriber conceives it but due to his friends to thank them for past encouragement and presume to solicit the continuance of yours. He expects shortly to receive his stock of London Paints, which he warrants and No. 1. Orders left at his shop No. 30, Street, or for the convenience of residents north end of the city at his dwelling, on the east front of the Round Church, Brunswick Street, will receive his best attention. A man and two boys wanted. 20, 1849. JOHN F. SMYTH.

## Hardware.

SPRING, 1849.

SUBSCRIBERS have received their Spring supplies, per Acadia, Perthshire, Adelaide, &c., and Gosan Queen, consisting of:—Iron and Steel Chains and small CHAINS, of all kinds, and Composition Spikes, 2nd Shear, Blister Spring, and Tilted Steel, 3rd genuine White-Lead, Black, Yellow, red, & Red PAINTS, Ochres, Linseed Oils, Wick Wicks & Glass. Lead, Shot, Lead Pipe from 1/2 in. to 1 1/4 in. lates, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, Grain Tin, Iron Pipe, &c., and Foster's prime and double refined cythes, Sickles, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Cart Boxes, and axle Pipes. 4 Share Moulds, Cast Plough Moulding, 5 person's Patent Scotch Screw and Pod Augurs, 6, 8, Bake Ovens and Covers, Fry Pans, Sauce-pans, Stoves, Bell-Metal and Enamelled Maslin stoves, Muskets, Pistols, Spades and Shovels, an excellent assortment of Locks, HINGES, Cutlery, Brushes, Files, Carpenter's Tools, &c., &c., which they offer for sale at very low prices. DAVID STARR & SONS. Halifax, May 5th, 1849.

## JOHN WOODILL,

Virtualer.

WOODILL respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former residence (opposite Davy's County Market) to the (old Mill) stand, No. 52, UPPER WATER STREET, opposite Messrs. Saltus & Wainwright's Wharf—where he will be thankful for a continuation of his former patronage on him. May 19.

## Pure Cod Liver Oil,

FOR MEDICINAL USE,

Prepared and Sold by

ROBT. G. FRASER, Chemist,

139, Granville Street.

July 14

Wesleyan is published for the Proprietors

BY WM. CUNNABELL,

AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 3, CONNORS' WHARF,

HALIFAX, N. S.







ning College, and thus to provide him, at small cost, with the means of spending his life, and with eminent usefulness a life not for such aid, might have passed on in some mechanical drudgery. The details of the committee-meeting are too important not to be noticed by all our readers; and we are they will be encouraged, stimulated and elated that our body and our country owe much to a Conference marked by union and vigour, and to a new year of unity, vigour, and

As she was very accomplished, she continued to maintain herself and her husband for some time solely by the use of her pencil in painting small ornaments on cards. And thus they managed to put a little aside for the time of her confinement. But so long an illness succeeded this event that she was completely incapacitated from exerting herself for her subsistence, and their scanty savings were soon expended by procuring the necessaries which her situation then required. They were driven to pawn their clothes, and their resources failing, they found themselves at last reduced to absolute starvation. The poor infant had just expired from want, and the hapless mother was about to follow it to the grave when Mr. Wesley and his friend entered, and as I before said, the husband was so reduced from the same cause, that without the utmost care, he must have fallen a sacrifice; and as Mr. Wesley was not for doing things by halves, had acquainted himself with this case of extreme misery, he went to the creditors and informed them of it. They were beyond measure astonished to learn what he had to name to them; for so long a time had elapsed without hearing anything of the merchant or his family, some supposed him to be dead, and others that he had quitted the country. Among the rest, he called on the lawyer, and painted to him in the most glowing colours, the wretchedness he had witnessed, and which he (the lawyer) had been instrumental in causing; but even this could not move him to compassion. He declared the merchant should not leave the prison without paying every farthing. Mr. Wesley repeated his visit to the other creditors, who, considering the case of the sufferer, agreed to raise a sum and release him. Some gave £100; others, £200, and another £300. The affairs of the merchant took a different turn; God seemed to prosper him; and in the second year he called the creditors together, thanked them for their kindness, and paid the sum so generously obtained. Success continued to attend him; he was enabled to pay all his debts, and afterwards realized considerable property. His afflictions made such a deep impression upon his mind, that he determined to remove the possibility of others suffering from the same cause; and for this purpose advanced a considerable sum as a foundation fund for the relief of small debtors; and the very first person who partook of the same was the inexorable lawyer!

WESLEYANA.

Anecdote of Rev. John Wesley.

Dudley was one evening taking tea with a friend, Mr. Culy, when he asked him if he had seen his gallery of busts. Mr. Wesley, in the negative, and expressing a desire to be gratified with a sight of it, Mr. Culy led him thither; and after admiring the bust of the several great men of the day, he observed one which particularly attracted his eye on enquiry found it was the likeness of v. John Wesley. "This bust," said Mr. Culy, "is a remarkable fact, and there is a remarkable fact connected with it, which, as I know you are an anecdote, I will relate to you precisely in the same manner and words that I did to him." Turning to the parlour, Mr. C. commenced: "I am a very old man; you must be my little failings, and, as I before observed in the very words I repeated to his friend: My lord, said I, perhaps you have of John Wesley, the founder of the Methodists." "O yes," he replied; "He—that race of us." Well, my lord, Mr. Wesley had often urged to have his picture taken, but he refused, alleging as a reason that he thought it vain; indeed, so frequently had he expressed on this point, that his friends reluctantly compelled to give up the idea. He called on me on the business of our friend; I began the old subject of entreating to allow me to take off his likeness. Well, knowing you value money for the means of doing good, if you will grant my request, I engage to give you ten guineas for the first minutes that you sit, and for every minute exceeds that time you shall receive a guinea." said Mr. Wesley, "do I understand you, that you will give me ten guineas for every picture taken? Well, I agree to it." He stripped off his coat, and lay on the sofa, in eight minutes I had the most perfect bust ever taken. He then washed his face, I counted to him ten guineas into his hand. He said he turning to his companion, "I will now earned money so speedily; but shall we do with it?" They then wished good morning, and proceeded over Westminster-bridge. The first object that presented itself to my view was a poor woman crying bitterly, three children hanging round her, each, though apparently too young to understand their mother's grief. On inquiring the cause of her distress, Mr. Wesley learned that her husband was dragging him down, after having sold their effects, which was inadequate to pay the debt by eighteen guineas, which the creditors declared should be paid. One guinea made her happy! They proceeded on, followed by the blessings of two happy mothers.

On Mr. Wesley inquiring of Mr. Barton, his friend, where their charity was most needed, he told him of no place where his money would be more acceptable than in Giltspur Street. They accordingly repaired there, and on asking the turnkey to point out the most miserable object under his care, he answered, if they were come in search of poverty need not go far. The first ward they entered they were struck with the appearance of a wretch who was greedily eating some potatoes. On being questioned, he informed that he had been in that situation, supporting the casual alms of compassionate strangers several months without any hope of release, that he was confined for the debt of half a guinea. On hearing this, Mr. Wesley gave him five guineas, which he received with the utmost gratitude, and he had the pleasure of seeing him rated with half a guinea in his pocket. The man on leaving his place of confinement, said, "Gentlemen, as you came here in search of poverty, pray go up stairs if it be not too late; you instantly proceeded thither, and beheld a wretch who called forth all their compassion, a low stool, with his back toward them, sat on, or rather a skeleton; for he was literally dead, and his eyes seemed riveted to the upper corner of the chamber, where lay stretched out on a pallet of straw a young woman in the

last stage of consumption, apparently lifeless, with an infant by her side which was quite dead. Mr. Wesley immediately sent for medical assistance, but it was too late for the unfortunate female, who expired a few hours afterwards from starvation as the doctor declared. You may imagine, my lord, that the remaining eight guineas would not go far in aiding such distress as this. No expense was spared for the relief of the only now surviving sufferer; but so extreme was the weakness to which he was reduced, that six weeks elapsed before he could speak sufficiently to relate his own history. It appeared he had been a reputable merchant, and had married a beautiful young lady eminently accomplished, whom he almost idolized. They lived happily together for some time, until by failure of a speculation in which his whole property was embarked, he was completely ruined. No sooner did he become acquainted with his misfortune than he called all his creditors together and laid before them the state of his affairs; showed them his books which were in the most perfect order. They all willingly signed the dividend except the lawyer, who owed his rise in the world to this merchant; the sum was £250, for which he obstinately declared he should be sent to jail. It was in vain the creditors urged him to pity his forlorn condition, and to consider his great respectability. That feeling was a stranger to his breast, and in spite of all their remonstrances he was hurried away to prison, followed by his weeping wife.

While all parties are adopting their watchwords, some crying, "Organize, organize, organize!" others, "Agitate, agitate, agitate!" let our motto be, "Aggression, aggression, aggression!" Let there be a bold, energetic, and well-sustained effort to bring the Gospel to bear upon the whole community; let but Methodism put forth her intellectual and moral power; in short, let the whole machinery be thoroughly worked; and she will arouse the world, paralyze her enemies, and animate her friends. Let her continue to discard all secular influence, all carnal policy, and rely with implicit confidence on the eternal principles of truth she possesses; and then she will experience no change but that of increasing purity, strength and glory. *Wes. Meth. Magazine.*

scattered through Africa and India; and are found in considerable numbers in the isles of the Southern Ocean.

But though compelled into a sectional position, Methodism does not exist for sectarian purposes. Its objects are catholic. Its aim is the salvation of mankind; thousands of whom have already, through its instrumentality, been "turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God." At home, the colliers of the north, and the miners of the west; and, in countries abroad, Polynesian Cannibals, and African Slaves; have been its favoured beneficiaries; and reformed villages, and happy hamlets, and triumphant death-beds, the seal of its apostleship.—*Rev. A. E. Farrer's Wesleyan Methodism &c.*

Necessity of Methodistic Aggression.

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GENERAL MISCELLANY.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—A negro who had run away from his master in South Carolina, arrived in London in an American ship. Soon after he landed, he got acquainted with a poor landress at Wapping, who washed his linen. This poor woman usually wore two gold rings on one of her fingers, and it was said she had saved a little money, which induced this wretch to conceive the design of murdering her, and taking her property. She was a widow, and lived in a humble dwelling with her nephew. One night her nephew came home much intoxicated, and was put to bed. The negro, who was aware of the circumstance, thought this would be a favourable opportunity for executing his bloody design. Accordingly, he climbed up to the top of the house, stripped himself naked and descended through the chimney to the apartment of the landress, whom he murdered—not until after a severe struggle, the noise of which awoke her drunken nephew in the adjoining room, who got up and hastened to the rescue of his aunt.—In the meantime the villain had cut off the finger with the rings; but before he could escape, he was grappled with by the nephew, who, being a very powerful man, though much intoxicated, very nearly overpowered him; when by the light of the moon, which shone through the window, he discovered the complexion of the villain, whom (having seldom seen a negro) he took for Satan! The murderer then disengaged himself from the grasp of the nephew, and succeeded in making his escape through the chimney. But the nephew believed, and ever afterwards declared, that it was the devil with whom he had struggled, and who had subsequently flown into the air and disappeared. The negro in the course of the struggle, had beamed the young man's shirt in many places with the blood of his victim; and this, joined with other circumstances, induced his neighbours to consider the nephew as the murderer of his aunt.—He was arrested, examined, and committed to prison, though he persisted in asserting his innocence, and told his story of the midnight visitor which appeared not only improbable but ridiculous in the extreme. He was tried, convicted and executed, protesting to the last his total ignorance of the murder, and throwing it wholly on his black antagonist, whom he believed to be no other than Satan. The real murderer was not suspected, and returned to America with his little booty; but he after a wretched existence of ten years, on his death-bed confessed the murder, and related the particulars attending it.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

and is obviously ill at ease under the compliments that are showered upon him from every quarter. Every one that sees him must respect and love him. He is a genuine piece of human nature. Belonging to an exclusive church, and loving his religion well, he loves humanity more. His large soul cannot be trammelled by manners and forms. His visit to this country is quite opportune, and if he escapes the clutches of the lion-busters, as no doubt he will, it cannot fail to be productive of good in all its bearings.—*National Era.*

CAUBINED GRANITE AS A MATERIAL FOR FICTILE PURPOSES.

A large number of experiments have lately been made by Mr. Archibald McDonald, at the Seyton Pottery, Aberdeen, upon caubined granite, as a substitute for clay in the manufacture of pipes and other earthenware articles. His states in a note to us, that the material stands a strong fire, and is not affected by transitions from heat and cold. The native colour of the stone can be neatly retained in the formation of busts, statues, vases, urns, and general pottery, as also in chimney pipes, spouts, and chimney caps. In such articles as are intended to withstand the effects of great heat, where an extract only of stone is used, the colour cannot be kept so well—as, for example, retorts, crucibles, and melting pots; but any preparation of the material, when once properly finished, may be heated to whiteness without injury. Up to the present time, the experimental trials have been carried on under every disadvantage, as, from the circumstances of the inventor, the preparation of the material has been entirely performed at spare moments in his own dwelling house, the articles being afterwards carried to the pottery to be fired. As the existing furnaces would not fuse a suitable glaze, the ordinary brown ware glaze had to be used, thus spoiling the true tint of the stone. Mr. McDonald is also the possessor of a new composition for coating ship's bottoms, as a preservative. It is a transparent black, not brittle, but very adhesive, and it is said to destroy marine insects and prevent vegetable deposit.—*Prac. Mech. Jour.*

DISCOVERY OF A NEW SUBSTANCE FOR PRODUCING INSENSIBILITY TO PAIN.

Mr. Nunnely, surgeon, of Leeds, states, in a letter to the editor of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal, he had discovered that the chloride of olefant gas is even better adapted than chloroform to produce insensibility to pain:—"I believe it to be possessed of all the good properties of chloroform, and in a great degree free from those which are objectionable. It is equally pleasant, potent, and speedy in its action. The anaesthesia produced by it may be recovered as profound and as prolonged as may be wished. While a smaller quantity of it than of chloroform will produce a sufficient degree of insensibility, a larger quantity may be given with impunity. The state of collapse is not so great. The animal may be recovered from a more death-like condition than where this is produced by chloroform; at the same time the process of recovery is more rapid, and it is unattended by any of those distressing symptoms so often witnessed in animals rallying from a large dose of chloroform. The substance is the chloride of olefant gas, as named in 'Fowles' Manual,' the hydrochlorate of chloride of acetylene, or oil of olefant gas, in the eighth edition of 'Turner's Chemistry,' and formerly called Dutch oil, or oil of the Dutch Chemists.—*Manchester Examiner.*

RULES FOR PRESERVING HEALTH.

Rise early and never sit up late. 2. Wash the whole body every morning with cold water, by means of a large sponge, and rub it dry with a rough towel. 3. Drink water. 4. Avoid spirits and fermented liquors of every kind. 5. Keep the head cool and sleep in an airy apartment. 6. Eat no more than enough, and let the food be plain. 7. Let your supper be light, if you take any. 8. Study to preserve a tranquil mind and cheerful temper. These are golden rules for health.

CIVILIZATION IN TURKEY.—The Sultan of Turkey is planning a system of railroads.

He is also undertaking seriously a system of primary instructions. This will take many years to be fully and properly applied. He is encouraging also the cultivation of the Turkish language and literature by every means, and especially by offering prizes for the best translations of the standard works in ancient and modern literature. This was the plan adopted by Peter the Great, of Russia, which has produced in our day so many good writers in Russia and so many of the brightest geniuses in the scientific world. Success

to the Turkish Sultan in his work of civilization!—*Zion's Herald.*

NEW USE OF CHLOROFORM.

Chloroform has been used with success as a motive power in several steam-engines now working in Paris—the vapour acts exactly like steam, and while it exerts its power on one side of the piston, it condensed on the other. The alternate vaporization can be continued with very little waste of the chloroform, and a much less quantity of fuel is necessary than in an ordinary engine. Marine engines on this principle are now being constructed in Paris, and should it succeed on a large scale, there can be no doubt it could be extended to locomotives, in which case a great saving would result, not only in coal, but in wear and tear, as locomotives on this principle would be less bulky, and consequently of a less weight, while it would not be necessary to load the tender to half the extent, to take fuel for the same distance.—*Mining Journal.*

ANTIDOTE TO POISON.

A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette gives the following antidote:—"I may venture to affirm there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable and certain immediate remedy for such events—nothing more than a dessert spoonful of warm water, mixed in a tumbler glass of warm water, and drunk immediately. It acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

DEATH OF MRS. GARRETTSON.—The Christian Advocate and Journal we are informed of the death of the venerable and pious relative of Rev. Freborn Garretson. Says the Advocate: "We have received intelligence from Rhinebeck of the death, on Friday last, of this venerable lady, the widow of the late Rev. Freborn Garretson. She had reached her ninety-sixth year." How eventful has been the religious history of this interesting lady. What changes she witnessed, and what a remarkable progress has she been permitted to behold in the denomination throughout which her devoted husband laboured, and upon whose altar he fell triumphing! The events of nearly a century—and such a century in the history of our country and of our church—have passed in their natural but astonishing order before her eyes. She is now peacefully gathered with the great company of her spiritual friends who had anticipated her in the enjoyment of the rest and reward of heaven.—*Zion's Herald.*

HUGUENOTS IN NEW ORLEANS.

There is a little church of French, Swiss, and French Creoles in New Orleans of some 40 or 50 communicants who embrace the Huguenot faith and worship, for whom the "New Orleans Presbyterian" is urging the erection of a suitable house of worship, in the belief that hundreds would flock to hear the Gospel through their grave, but simple forms.

HEALTH OF MRS. JUDSON.

A letter has been received from Mrs. Judson, dated "Maulmein, April 21," which gives the following unexpectedly favourable account of her state of health, which previous advices had reported to be broken beyond hope of recovery:—"I am decidedly better than I was a month ago, and there is now every prospect of entire recovery. What the intentions of my Heavenly Father may be towards me I cannot know, but I do think I feel submissive to his will. A long life seems very desirable in a place like this; but the All-wise alone can tell whose life to preserve, and whose to take away."

A TEXT WITH A SERIOUS COMMENTARY.

A Liverpool paper says, that when Mr. Nicholson, who was Mr. Hudson's (the English defaulter) brother-in-law, went out and committed the melancholy act which terminated his life, he left on his desk a note containing the following passage: Jeremiah xvii. 11:—"As the partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at his end shall be a fool!"



o'clock. Under impressions which it would be in vain to attempt to describe, I knocked at his door and requested a short interview. I related to him, as well as I could, the object and occasion of my untimely visit; and no sooner did I begin to speak than the tears began to flow from his eyes—eyes which had probably never before wept for sin, or looked up for pardon and salvation. Apparently under the deepest conviction of sin, and with a full appreciation of the danger of his case, he besought me to pray with him, and for him.

"The result was a marked and happy change, a subsequent consecration of himself to the service of God—a life, for a few years, of habitual obedience to the Divine will, a triumphant faith in the hour of death, and an assured hope of a blessed immortality."—*Autobiography.*

**The Christian Life must be Progressive.**

"Be always displeased at what thou art, if thou desirest to attain what thou art not; for where thou hast pleased thyself, there thou sleepest. If thou sayest, I have enough, thou perishest; always add, always walk, always proceed; neither stand still, nor go back; nor deviate; be that staidly still proceedeth not; be that goeth back continueth not; be that deviateth revolteth. He speaketh better that creepeth in his, than he that runneth out of his way."—*St. Augustine.*

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

Original Matter is particularly requested for this Paper, such as, Local Intelligence—Biographies—Notices of the Introduction, rise, and progress of Methodism in Circuits, Revivals, and remarkable Conversions—Articles on education, temperance, missions, schools, and religious—Illustrations of Prophecy—Sketches of Remarkable Characters—Interesting Discoveries—Description of new Machinery—Papers on any prominent feature of the times, &c. &c.

Articles for general use, should be short and pithy; as they are more likely to be read in the most of our papers, particularly and especially.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WALLACE.)

**Account of the Revival at Fugwash, &c.**  
In my last I gave some account of the revival of religion at Fugwash, and promised to afford some further information respecting the work of God at the head of the Bay and at Fugwash.

We commenced a series of religious services at the head of Wallace Bay, on Friday the 30th March, and with the assistance of Brother Wood, we were enabled to hold a public service at Fugwash every evening, in the mean time. The meetings were numerously attended; and God was pleased to own and bless the means employed for the advancement of His kingdom. During the three first days several persons obtained the pardoning mercy of God; but on Tuesday the power of God was especially manifested, and eighteen persons were justified from all their past offences, and reconciled to God through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. This was indeed a happy day, a day of holy triumph and pure delight among the followers of the Lamb. Well might the Prophet say—"Arise shine for thy light is come and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."

There was but little opposition manifested during the revival; however, there were some persons to speak evil of the things they understood not, and to cry out against this method of winning souls to Christ.

The case of one man may not be uninteresting to some of your numerous readers. The wife of the person referred to was a member of the Church and enjoying the comforts of true religion in her own soul. She was desirous that her husband and children should be partakers of the same inestimable blessing. She persuaded her children to attend the protracted meeting, which they did, and four of them were converted to God. The father was opposed to his sons becoming religious, and said that "his sons had been imposed upon and dragged to the penitent bench." However God has the hearts of all men in His hand and He can subdue them to himself. After the prayer-meeting, which had been held at his house, was concluded, and he had retired to rest, he began to reflect upon the opposition he had given to his children, the manner he had treated those who had conversed with him on religious subjects, and that the meeting through his means had been removed from his house, and sorrow took hold upon him. He regretted the course he had pursued and resolved to lead a new life. His friends were surprised the next evening to see him in the house of prayer. Since then he has joined the Wesleyan Church and professes to enjoy the favour and peace of God. May he live to God during his sojourn here on earth and then die triumphantly in the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ!

During those meetings every person who had obtained the mercy of God appeared very desirous that others, and especially their friends, might obtain the same invaluable blessing. It was affecting, and yet pleasing, to see fathers and mothers, with their beloved children, kneeling together, bewailing their manifold sins and transgressions, and earnestly and fervently pleading with God for pardon and salvation through the atonement of Christ. But it was much more delightful to look upon the happy countenances, and to listen to the pleasing statements, of those who had been brought into the "liberty of the children of God." "O what power to save was present—what joy—what gladness flowed into the hearts of God's dear children! Shouts of joy and songs of conquest were heard on Zion's side—these the trophies of the Saviour's Cross—these the trophies of the world's Redeemer—May the time not be far distant when the whole earth shall be filled with the glory of God and all flesh see His salvation!"

Of the seventy who professed, during these services, to be called, justified, or reclaimed from a heathen state, forty-five gave in their names as candidates for membership; of the remaining twenty-five, several had consecrated themselves with the Church, and a few remain ununited with any Communion. To the present, those who have joined themselves with us in Church-fellowship, stand fast in the Lord. A very precious and delightful influence pervades our various Church-services; and we hope and pray that God will continue to pour upon us the heavenly and soul-reviving influences of His Holy Spirit.

I would just state that the public Fast was observed here on the 13th ult., and that the religious services connected therewith were not only well-attended, but rendered a very great blessing to those who engaged in them. God is in the midst of His people. W. C. B. Wallace, 10th July, 1849.

**THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.**

(Extracts from the Watchman of July 25th.)  
**The Committees of Conference.**

The formal meeting of the CONFERENCE is preceded, as most of our readers know, by the meeting of various COMMITTEES, the importance and interest of which, are second only to those of the great assembly itself. These Committees, formed of both ministers and laymen, review the administration of those various branches into which our church activities are ramified. One has charge of the schools, for the sons of our ministers. Another watches and guards our progress in chapel building. The support of aged ministers and of ministers' children, the Connexional literature, the Sabbath question, the movement for establishing Catechumen classes, the Education scheme, and the Missionary enterprise, all have their separate Committees, which review their past course, and take counsel as to their future direction. It will at once be seen that the majority of these Committees are occupied with movements essentially progressive; some, as for instance the Children's Fund, and the Auxiliary Fund, are schemes for the sustentation of the ministry; but nearly all the others relate either to the natural developments of our system, or to distinct efforts to spread religion at home and abroad. The Contingent Fund ought to be wholly a resource of progress; but is compelled by Circuits which do not meet their proper claims, to become in many cases an Auxiliary to our plans of sustentation, instead of being, as is most desirable it should be, wholly devoted to home missionary objects. We cannot look over the list of Committees, and consider the various branches of christian operation with which they are charged, without feeling devout gratitude, that our Body is permitted to conduct so many, and so extensive efforts, for the real welfare of our sinful race.

The Reports will put our readers in possession of the main facts, which have transpired, during the deliberations of the Committees. The points of encouragement and interest are many. It will be remarked, with special pleasure, that in the Committee, of the Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Schools, Mr. Cusworth, gave an account of a revival which has just occurred among the boys, at Kingswood. This is the more hopeful, as we know that, of the boys who professed conversion during a former revival at that school, not less than twenty are now to be found in our ministry. Wesley College had, in the Autumn, a remarkable visitation of grace, and it is highly pleasing that a like mercy has been shed on one of the schools devoted solely to the sons of ministers. While the Lord deigns to visit not only our congregations, as He has lately done in so many places, but also our schools, we may joyfully take heart, and go forward.

The resources of the Contingent Fund continue to be much taxed, by the failure of Circuits to provide houses for the whole number of ministers—This is to be regretted, as it circumscribes our means of carrying the gospel into destitute localities, and materially retards the spread of vital religion among the neglected portion of the British population.

The report of the Chapel Fund shows that, throughout the Connexion, a strong progressive tendency exists and is in vigorous development.—But, as in other years, it is evident that zeal does not always wait upon prudence, but often leaves it far behind. Many will persist in building Chapels burdened with heavy debt. This is unwise and lamentable. Mr. Head, in proposing to prohibit for two years, all building, except where the whole expense is paid, indicated a severe remedy for a dangerous evil. The Committee did not think it right to adopt his proposal, and we have no doubt their judgment will meet with general concurrence, and eventually with his own; but the fact that a man so judicious, so conversant with the case, so devoted to our Connexional interests, and so capable of large views, should propose this measure, will act healthfully upon the Connexion, by calling attention to the great evil he deprecated, and by urging our friends to seek, by voluntary exertions, the result which he proposed to secure by enactment. Immense benefits to the whole country would follow, could we only build our Chapels without debt, and devote to purposes of real progress the sums now unhappily buried in payment of interest.

At the Book Committee it was gratefully acknowledged, on all hands, that the character of the Magazine, had much improved within the last few months. The Christian Miscellany also, was shown to have reached the large circulation of about 60,000 copies, and is thus one of the most widely circulated, as it is the cheapest, religious periodical in the country. It was gratifying also to find, that the various revivals, which have increased our Societies, have also increased the demand for books of devotion in the various parts of the country.

In the Committee of the Auxiliary Fund it proved that our people, in their classes, have generally manifested their desire to carry out that scheme, by which each member contributes, once a year, a single sixpence, towards the support, in old age, of all the ministers under whom they may profit. This is gratifying; and the feeling is sure to grow; that sum annually, for the comfort of the hoary or enfeebled pastors of our souls, will cheerfully be given by all who understand the case. Notwithstanding the encouraging aspect of the contributions in the classes, it will be found that the private subscriptions to this Fund are not adequately sustained, and that therefore a danger of embarrassment exists.

The deliberations of the Sabbath Committee, the denunciation by Mr. Head of the railway vices, and the various opinions and facts brought forward, will tend to raise yet higher the holy jealousy for God's blessed day, with which many hearts are already burning, and will fortify all who strive to oppose the desolating progress of reckless cupidity.

Few, perhaps, anticipated that the Catechumen Committee would be able to present a report, so full of encouragement, as that which they actually produced. Twenty-one thousand young persons, already gathered into these admirable classes, is a fine earnest of the two hundred thousand promised by Mr. Samuel Jackson. And when we remember that the Sheffield West Circuit contains 1,560, and the Leeds Second Circuit 800, Catechumens, it will at once strike our Ministers that, were the whole surface of the Connexion diligently cultivated, the result would be such as to justify the hopes of the venerable originator of this movement. The fact that one class, which has existed for some seven or eight years, has conducted into the Church fifty members, will not fail to produce its due effect. And as the villages around Sheffield have, many of them, their prosperous Catechumen Classes, we feel relieved from the fear that the system can be worked only in towns of considerable population.

The kindred movement, for the establishment of Week Day Schools, has now attained a position that encourages us to hope, that we shall soon possess in this metropolis a Training College not inferior to any in the Empire, and that throughout the Connexion we shall soon be vigorously discharging that sacred duty to the coming generations of the populace, which the experience of every day, more forcibly attests to be laid upon us by the will of God. We can hardly conceive of a more pleasing use of wealth, than to find a youth of piety and talent, whom poverty compels to bury his abilities, to give him the means of defraying his expenses at

the Training College, and thus to provide him, at a very small cost, with the means of spending intelligently, and with eminent usefulness a life which, but for such aid, might have passed on obscurely in some mechanical drudgery. The details of the Committee-meeting are too important not to attract the notice of all our readers; and we are assured they will be encouraged, stimulated and led to feel that our body and our country owe much to the devoted Chairman, and members of that Committee.

On the whole, the Committee meetings have worn a character well fitted to raise our hopes, that the prosperity of the past year, will prove the prelude to a Conference marked by union and happiness, and to a new year of unity, vigour, and success.

**WESLEYANA.**

**Anecdote of Rev. John Wesley.**

Mr. Dudley was one evening taking tea with that eminent artist, Mr. Culy, when he asked him whether he had seen his gallery of busts. Mr. D. answered in the negative, and expressing a wish to be gratified with a sight of it, Mr. Culy conducted him thither; and after admiring the busts of the several great men of the day, he came to one which particularly attracted his notice, and on enquiry found it was the likeness of the Rev. John Wesley. "This bust," said Mr. C., "struck Lord Shelburne in the same manner it does you, and there is a remarkable fact connected with it, which, as I know you are fond of anecdotes, I will relate to you precisely in the same manner and words that I did to him." On returning to the parlour, Mr. C. commenced accordingly: "I am a very old man; you must excuse my little failings, and, as I before observed, here in the very words I repeated to his lordship: My lord, said I, perhaps you have heard of John Wesley, the founder of the Methodists. 'O yes,' he replied; 'He—that race of fanatics.' Well, my lord, Mr. Wesley had often been urged to have his picture taken, but he always refused, alleging as a reason that he thought it nothing but vanity; indeed, so frequently had he been pressed on this point, that his friends were reluctantly compelled to give up the idea. One day he called on me on the business of our church; I began the old subject of entreating him to allow me to take off his likeness. Well, said I, knowing you value money for the means of doing good, if you will grant my request, I will engage to give you ten guineas for the first ten minutes that you sit, and for every minute that exceeds that time you shall receive a guinea. 'What,' said Mr. Wesley, 'do I understand you aright, that you will give me ten guineas for having my picture taken! Well, I agree to it.' He then stripped off his coat, and lay on the sofa, and in eight minutes I had the most perfect bust I had ever taken. He then washed his face, and I counted to him ten guineas into his hand. 'Well,' said he turning to his companion, 'I never till now earned money so speedily; but what shall we do with it?' They then wished me good morning, and proceeded over Westminster-bridge. The first object that presented itself to their view was a poor woman crying bitterly, with three children hanging round her, each sobbing, though apparently too young to understand their mother's grief. On inquiring the cause of her distress, Mr. Wesley learned that the creditors of her husband were dragging him to prison, after having sold their effects, which were inadequate to pay the debt by eighteen shillings, which the creditors declared should be paid. One guinea made her happy! They now proceeded on, followed by the blessings of the now happy mother.

On Mr. Wesley inquiring of Mr. Barton, his friend, where their charity was most needed, he replied he knew of no place where his money would be more acceptable than in Giltspur street Compter. They accordingly repaired thither, and on asking the turnkey to point out the most miserable object under his care, he answered, if they were come in search of poverty they need not go far. The first ward they entered they were struck with the appearance of a poor wretch who was greedily eating some potato skins. On being questioned, he informed them that he had been in that situation, supported by the casual alms of compassionate strangers for several months without any hope of release, and that he was confined for the debt of half a guinea. On hearing this, Mr. Wesley gave him a guinea, which he received with the utmost gratitude, and he had the pleasure of seeing him liberated with half a guinea in his pocket. The poor man on leaving his place of confinement, said, 'Gentlemen, as you came here in search of poverty, pray go up stairs if it be not too late.' They instantly proceeded thither, and beheld a sight which called forth all their compassion. On a low stool, with his back toward them, sat a man, or rather a skeleton, for he was literally nothing but skin and bone; his hand supported his head, and his eyes seemed riveted to the opposite corner of the chamber, where lay stretched out on a pallet of straw a young woman in the

last stage of consumption, app with an infant by her side which Mr. Wesley immediately sent for a nurse, but it was too late for the child, who expired a few hours a starvation as the doctor declared imagine, my lord, that the remains would not go far in aiding at this. No expense was spared for the only now surviving sufferer; was the weakness to which he was six weeks elapsed before he could only to relate his own history. had been a reputable merchant, a beautiful young lady eminent; whom he almost idolized. They together for some time, until by calculation in which his whole pro barked, he was completely ruined did he become acquainted with them he called all his creditors to before them the state of his affairs his books which were in the most They all willingly signed the di the lawyer, who owed his rise in this merchant; the sum was £25 obstinately declared he should I It was in vain the creditors urged forlorn condition, and to consider spectability. That feeling was a breast, and in spite of all their re was hurried away to prison, I weeping wife.

As she was very accomplished to maintain herself and her hus time solely by the use of her pe small ornaments on cards. I managed to put a little aside for confinement. But so long an il this event that she was complet from exerting herself for their s their scanty savings were soon ex during the necessities which he required. They were driven clothes, and their resources fail themselves at last reduced to abs The poor infant had just expired the hapless mother was about to grave when Mr. Wesley and his and, as I before said, the husband from the same cause, that with care, he must have fallen a sacrif Wesley was not for doing things acquainted himself with this c misery, he went to the creditor them of it. They were beyond shed to learn what he had to na so long a time had elapsed with the ting of the merchant or his far posed him to be dead, and oth quitted the country. Among th on the lawyer, and painted to hi glowing colours, the wretchedn nestled, and which he (the lawy monumental in causing; but even have him to compassion. He de shunt should not leave the prisio ing every farthing. Mr. Wesle visit to the other creditors, who, case of the sufferer, agreed to release him. Some gave £100 and another £300. The affairs to be a different turn; God see him; and in the second year he ors together, thanked them for and paid the sum so generously ess continued to attend him; to pay all his debts, and after considerable property. His s such a deep impression upon h determined to remove the poss suffering from the same, cause purpose advanced a considerab dation fund for the relief of sm the very first person who part was the inexorable lawyer!"

**Methodism.**

Methodism was at first a simple the spirit of Christianity in Church. Its Founder was a P Church. Its earliest disciples v ed by a deep and earnest piety, table to the Church of their Meek, simple followers of the They lived, and spoke, and tho But the ecclesiastical hostility soon to encounter, and above all aims an I spiritual polity, compo sional position, and gave to A intended and novel independen vial distinction of "dwelling people." Instead of the fathers are n standing upon an eminence gain tals and still rings, embracing and governed by the same laws. tual population of the country and this portion of that of Au



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In Mr. Wesley inquiring of Mr. Barton, his debt, where their charity was most needed, he told him of no place where his money would be more acceptable than in Giltspur Street Compter. They accordingly repaired there, and on asking the turnkey to point out the most miserable object under his care, he pointed out a wretch who was greedily eating some potatoes. On being questioned, he informed that he had been in that situation, supporting the casual aims of compassionate strangers several months without any hope of release, that he was confined for the debt of half a guinea. On hearing this, Mr. Wesley gave him five shillings, which he received with the utmost gratitude, and he had the pleasure of seeing him seated with half a guinea in his pocket. The man on leaving his place of confinement, said: 'Gentlemen, as you came here in search of charity, pray go up stairs if it be not too late; I instantly proceeded thither, and beheld a wretch which called forth all their compassion—a low stool, with his back toward them, sitting on, or rather a skeleton, for he was literally but skin and bone; his hand supported his head, and his eyes seemed riveted to the corner of the chamber, where lay stretched out on a pallet of straw a young woman in the

last stage of consumption, apparently lifeless, with an infant by her side which was quite dead. Mr. Wesley immediately sent for medical assistance, but it was too late for the unfortunate female, who expired a few hours afterwards from starvation as the doctor declared. You may imagine, my lord, that the remaining eight guineas would not go far in aiding such distress as this. No expense was spared for the relief of the only now surviving sufferer; but so extreme was the weakness to which he was reduced, that six weeks elapsed before he could speak sufficiently to relate his own history. It appeared he had been a reputable merchant, and had married a beautiful young lady eminently accomplished, whom he almost idolized. They lived happily together for some time, until by failure of a speculation in which his whole property was embarked, he was completely ruined. No sooner did he become acquainted with his misfortune than he called all his creditors together and laid before them the state of his affairs; showed them his books which were in the most perfect order. They all willingly signed the dividend except the lawyer, who owed his rise in the world to this merchant; the sum was £250, for which he obstinately declared he should be sent to jail. It was in vain the creditors urged him to pity his forlorn condition, and to consider his great respectability. That feeling was a stranger to his breast, and in spite of all their remonstrances he was hurried away to prison, followed by his weeping wife.

As she was very accomplished, she continued to maintain herself and her husband for some time solely by the use of her pencil in painting small ornaments on cards. And thus they managed to put a little aside for the time of her confinement. But so long an illness succeeded this event that she was completely incapacitated from exerting herself for her subsistence, and their scanty savings were soon expended by procuring the necessaries which her situation then required. They were driven to pawn their clothes, and their resources failing, they found themselves at last reduced to absolute starvation. The poor infant had just expired from want, and the hapless mother was about to follow it to the grave when Mr. Wesley and his friend entered, and, as I before said, the husband was so reduced from the same cause, that without the utmost care, he must have fallen a sacrifice; and as Mr. Wesley was not for doing things by halves, had acquainted himself with this case of extreme misery, he went to the creditors and informed them of it. They were beyond measure astonished to learn what he had to name to them; for so long a time had elapsed without hearing anything of the merchant or his family, some supposed him to be dead, and others that he had quitted the country. Among the rest, he called on the lawyer, and painted to him in the most glowing colours, the wretchedness he had witnessed, and which he (the lawyer) had been instrumental in causing; but even this could not move him to compassion. He declared the merchant should not leave the prison without paying every farthing. Mr. Wesley repeated his visit to the other creditors, who, considering the case of the sufferer, agreed to raise a sum and release him. Some gave £100; others, £200, and another £300. The affairs of the merchant took a different turn; God seemed to prosper him, and in the second year he called the creditors together, thanked them for their kindness, and paid the sum so generously obtained. Success continued to attend him; he was enabled to pay all his debts, and afterwards realized considerable property. His afflictions made such a deep impression upon his mind, that he determined to remove the possibility of others suffering from the same cause; and for this purpose advanced a considerable sum as a foundation fund for the relief of small debtors; and the very first person who partook of the same was the inexorable lawyer.

This remarkable fact so entirely convinced Lord Shelburne of the mistaken opinion he had formed of Mr. Wesley, that he immediately ordered a dozen of busts to embellish the grounds of his beautiful residence.

Methodism.

Methodism was at first a simple effort to revive the spirit of Christianity in the Established Church. Its Founder was a Presbyterian of that Church. Its earliest disciples were characterized by a deep and earnest piety, and strongly attached to the Church of their Founder.

"Meek, simple followers of the Lamb. They lived, and spoke, and thought the same."

But the ecclesiastical hostility which they had soon to encounter, and above all, their own lofty aims and spiritual purity, compelled them into a practical position, and gave to Methodism an untroubled and novel independence, and the unenviable distinction of dwelling alone among the people.

"Instead of the fathers are now the children," standing upon an eminence gained by preceding faith and sufferings, embracing the same truths, and governed by the same laws. They form an integral portion of the country, and a still more

scattered through Africa and India; and are found in considerable numbers in the isles of the Southern Ocean.

But though compelled into a sectional position, Methodism does not exist for sectarian purposes. Its objects are catholic. Its aim is the salvation of mankind; thousands of whom have already, through its instrumentality, been "turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God." At home, the colliers of the north, and the miners of the west; and, in countries abroad, Polynesian Cannibals and African Slaves; have been its favoured beneficiaries; and reformed villages, and happy hamlets, and triumphant death-beds, the seal of its apostleship.—*Rev. A. E. Farrer's Wesleyan Methodism 4c.*

Necessity of Methodistic Aggression.

While all parties are adopting their watchwords, some crying, "Organize, organize, organize!" others, "Agitate, agitate, agitate!" let our motto be, "Aggression, aggression, aggression!" Let there be a bold, energetic, and well-sustained effort to bring the Gospel to bear upon the whole community; let but Methodism put forth her intellectual and moral power; in short, let the whole machinery be thoroughly worked; and she will arouse the world, paralyze her enemies, and animate her friends.

Let her continue to discard all secular influence, all carnal policy, and rely with implicit confidence on the eternal principles of truth she possesses; and then she will experience no change but that of increasing purity, strength and glory. *Wes. Meth. Magazine.*

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

**CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.**—A negro who had run away from his master in South Carolina, arrived in London in an American ship. Soon after he landed, he got acquainted with a poor laundress at Wapping, who washed his linen. This poor woman usually wore two gold rings on one of her fingers, and it was said she had saved a little money, which induced this wretch to conceive the design of murdering her, and taking her property. She was a widow, and lived in a humble dwelling with her nephew. One night her nephew came home much intoxicated, and was put to bed. The negro, who was aware of the circumstance, thought this would be a favourable opportunity for executing his bloody design. Accordingly, he climbed up to the top of the house, stripped himself naked and descended through the chimney to the apartment of the laundress, whom he murdered—not until after a severe struggle, the noise of which awoke her drunken nephew in the adjoining room, who got up and hastened to the rescue of his aunt.—In the meantime the villain had cut off the finger with the rings; but before he could escape, he was grappled with by the nephew, who, being a very powerful man, though much intoxicated, very nearly overpowered him; when by the light of the moon, which shone through the window, he discovered the complexion of the villain, whom (having seldom seen a negro) he took for Satan! The murderer then disengaged himself from the grasp of the nephew, and succeeded in making his escape through the chimney. But the nephew believed, and ever afterwards declared, that it was the devil with whom he had struggled, and who had subsequently flown into the air and disappeared. The negro in the course of the struggle, had besmeared the young man's shirt in many places with the blood of his victim; and this, joined with other circumstances, induced his neighbours to consider the nephew as the murderer of his aunt.—He was arrested, examined, and committed to prison, though he persisted in asserting his innocence, and told his story of the midnight visitor which appeared not only improbable but ridiculous in the extreme. He was tried, convicted and executed, protesting to the last his total ignorance of the murder, and throwing it wholly on his black antagonist, whom he believed to be no other than Satan. The real murderer was not suspected, and returned to America with his little booty; but he, after a wretched existence of ten years, on his death-bed confessed the murder, and related the particulars attending it.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

**DISCOVERY OF A NEW SUBSTANCE FOR PRODUCING INSENSIBILITY TO PAIN.**—Mr. Nunnely, surgeon, of Leeds, states, in a letter to the editor of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal, he had discovered that the chloride of olefant gas is even better adapted than chloroform to produce insensibility to pain:—"I believe it to be possessed of all the good properties of chloroform, and in a great degree free from those which are objectionable. It is equally pleasant, potent, and speedy in its action. The anaesthesia produced by it may be recovered as profound and as prolonged as may be wished. While a smaller quantity of it than of chloroform will produce a sufficient degree of insensibility, a larger quantity may be given with impunity. The state of collapse is not so great. The animal may be recovered from a more deadly condition than where this is produced by chloroform; at the same time the process of recovery is more rapid, and it is unattended by any of those distressing symptoms so often witnessed in animals rallying from a large dose of chloroform. The substance is the chloride of olefant gas; as named in 'Fowles' Manual,' the hydrochlorate of chloride of acetylene, or oil of olefant gas, in the eighth edition of 'Turner's Chemistry,' and formerly called Dutch oil, or oil of the Dutch Chemists.—*Manchester Examiner.*

and is obviously ill at ease under the compliments that are showered upon him from every quarter. Every one that sees him must respect and love him. He is a genuine piece of human nature. Belonging to no exclusive church, and loving his religion well, he loves humanity more. His large soul cannot be cramped by manners and forms. His visit to this country is quite opportune, and if he escapes the clutches of the lion-hunters, as no doubt he will, it cannot fail to be productive of good in all its bearings.—*National Era.*

**CELESTINE GRANITE AS A MATERIAL FOR PICTILE PURPOSES.**—A large number of experiments have lately been made by Mr. Archibald McDonald, at the Seyton Pottery, Aberdeen, upon celestine granite, as a substitute for clay in the manufacture of pipes and other earthenware articles. He states in a note to us, that the material stands a strong fire, and is not affected by transitions from heat and cold. The native colour of the stone can be nearly retained in the formation of busts, statues, vases, urns, and general pottery, as also in chimney pipes, spouts, and chimney caps. In such articles as are intended to withstand the effects of great heat, where an excess only of stone is used, the colour cannot be kept so well—as, for example, retorts, crucibles, and melting pots; but any preparation of the material, when once properly finished, may be heated to whiteness without injury. Up to the present time, the experimental trials have been carried on under every disadvantage, as, from the circumstance of the inventor, the preparation of the material has been entirely performed at spare moments in his own dwelling house, the articles being afterwards carried to the pottery to be fired. As the existing furnaces would not fuse a suitable glaze, the ordinary brown ware glaze had to be used; thus spoiling the true tint of the stone. Mr. McDonald is also the possessor of a new composition for coating ship's bottoms, as a preservative. It is a transparent black, not brittle, but very adhesive, and it is said to destroy marine insects and prevent vegetable deposit.—*Practical Mech. Jour.*

**RULES FOR PRESERVING HEALTH.**—Rise early and never sit up late. 2. Wash the whole body every morning with cold water, by means of a large sponge, and rub it dry with a rough towel. 3. Drink water. 4. Avoid spirits and fermented liquors of every kind. 5. Keep the head cool and sleep in an airy apartment. 6. Eat no more than enough, and let the food be plain. 7. Let your supper be light, if you take any. 8. Study to preserve a tranquil mind and cheerful temper. These are golden rules for health.

**CIVILIZATION IN TURKEY.**—The Sultan of Turkey is planning a system of railroads. He is also undertaking seriously a system of primary instructions. This will take many years to be fully and properly applied. He is encouraging also the cultivation of the Turkish language and literature by every means, and especially by offering prizes for the best translations of the standard works in ancient and modern literature. This was the plan adopted by Peter the Great, of Russia, which has produced in our day so many good writers in Russia and so many of the brightest geniuses in the scientific world. Success

to the Turkish Sultan in his work of civilization!—*Zion's Herald.*

**NEW USE OF CHLOROFORM.**—Chloroform has been used with success as a motive power in several steam-engines now working in Paris—the vapour acts exactly like steam, and while it exerts its power on one side of the piston, is condensed on the other. The alternate vaporization can be continued with very little waste of the chloroform, and a much less quantity of fuel is necessary than in an ordinary engine. Marine engines on this principle are now being constructed in Paris, and should it succeed on a large scale, there can be no doubt it could be extended to locomotives, in which case a great saving would result, not only in cost, but in wear and tear, as locomotives on this principle would be less bulky, and consequently of a less weight, while it would not be necessary to load the tender to half the extent, to take fuel for the same distance.—*Mining Journal.*

**ANTIDOTE TO POISON.**—A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette gives the following antidote:—

"I may venture to affirm there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable and certain immediate remedy for such events—nothing more than a dessert spoonful of made mustard mixed in a tumbler glass of warm water, and drunk immediately. It acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

**DEATH OF MRS. GARRETTSON.**—The Christian Advocate and Journal we are informed of the death of the venerable and pious relict of Rev. Freeborn Garretson. Says the Advocate: "We have received intelligence from Rhinebeck of the death, on Friday last, of this venerable lady, the widow of the late Rev. Freeborn Garretson. She had reached her sixty-sixth year." How eventful has been the religious history of this interesting lady. What changes she has witnessed, and what a remarkable progress has she been permitted to behold in the domestication throughout which her devoted husband laboured, and upon whose altar he fell triumphing! The events of nearly a century—and such a century in the history of our country and of our church—have passed in their natural but astonishing order before her eyes. She is now peacefully gathered with the great company of her spiritual friends who had anticipated her in the enjoyment of the rest and reward of heaven.—*Zion's Herald.*

**HUGUENOTS IN NEW ORLEANS.**—There is a little church of French, Swiss, and French Creoles in New Orleans of some 40 or 50 communicants who embrace the Huguenot faith and worship, for whom the "New Orleans Presbyterian" is urging the erection of a suitable home of worship, in the belief that hundreds would flock to hear the Gospel through their grave, but simple forms.

**HEALTH OF MRS. JUDSON.**—A letter has been received from Mrs. Judson, dated "Mankiesia, April 21," which gives the following unexpectedly favourable account of her state of health, which previous advices had reported to be broken beyond hope of recovery:—

"I am decidedly better than I was a month ago, and there is now every prospect of entire recovery. What the intentions of my Heavenly Father may be towards me I cannot know, but I do think I feel submissive to his will. A long life seems very desirable in a place like this; but the All-wise alone can tell whose life to preserve, and whose to take away."

**A TEXT WITH A SERIOUS COMMENTARY.**—A Liverpool paper says, that when Mr. Nicholson, who was Mr. Hudson's (the English defaulter) brother-in-law, went out and committed the melancholy act which terminated his life, he left on his desk a note containing the following passage: Jeremiah xvii. 11:—"As the partridge sitteth on eggs, and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at his end shall be a fall."



ORIGINAL POETRY.

Trust in Providence Recommended.

"Consider the Lilies of the field," &c. &c. &c.

Behold the Lilies of the field, How beautiful they grow; And deck'd in all their gorgeous robes, They tell out—our yetting.

No busy school by them is plac'd, No labour they ex cept; No anxious toils by them move past, No number or regret.

No monarch they in regal dress Can with their hues compare; No to the glittering pomp and show, Their splendid glories share.

What! He who feeds the fowls of heaven, With ever watchful care; Builds them in all their glorious dyes— Gives sweets to scent the air.

Shall then the low'd ones of their God, Dispute His greatest power; Or faint in tribulation's day, Or dread affliction's hour!

Shall they who see the sun and stars, Dread that the heavenly store, Of Heaven's great Lord is all withheld, Or less than heretofore?

Or when disease with direful sweep, Spreads death around the land; Isudge one thought, that less His love, Or weak His sovereign hand?

Or that omnipotently great, Confined in days of pest; His goodness has forgot to save— His power hath lost the power?

Thou! wilt your heads ye doubting saints, Your cares on Him rely; And strong in Faith, cheer'd on by Hope, The ill of life defy.

'Tis His to will—and His to work, Whilst all the gloom around; Will to the humble faithful souls, To wait: their good be found.

Shelburne, 24. April, 1849.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoir of Mrs. Allison of Newport.

BY THE REV. W. CROSSCOMBE.

Mrs. Hannah Allison, wife of John Allison Esquire, of Newport, was the youngest daughter of the venerable John Smith of that place, and was born January 6th, 1785.

As her religious experiences resulted in a great measure from the instructions and example of her parents, it may not be improper to glance a moment at their history.

Mr. John Smith emigrated to this country with his family from Yorkshire, England, upwards of seventy-five years since, and settled at Newport. He was brought to the knowledge of the truth amongst the Methodists at an early period of life, and it is probable by the immediate instrumentality of Mr. Wesley.

Mr. S. was honoured with the kind attentions, and personal friendship, of that great and good man; and as he possessed an excellent voice for congregational singing, was often called on by Mr. Wesley, to accompany him in his preaching excursions to the surrounding villages. Mr. S. would often entertain his friends by describing the exquisite pleasure he felt in the society of Mr. W. and it seemed to cheer his onward steps towards heaven, the hope of meeting him in the realms of glory.

Mr. Smith was highly esteemed in this country by all who knew him, for his integrity of conduct, and consistent walk as a professor of religion. He lived to see nearly all his family converted to God, and united to the same Church with himself. At the time of his death he had been a member of the Wesleyan Society upwards of seventy-five years, and it is probable he was the oldest member then living.

Mrs. Allison was the subject of deep religious convictions from early youth, and through the influence of divine grace and the guidance of her godly parents, she was saved from the outward sins and follies of life into which young persons but too generally run. For this she was truly thankful in after life, though at the time she felt it to be a painful restraint upon her inclinations.

Notwithstanding these advantages she did not see the necessity of giving herself fully to God until about a year after her marriage with Mr. Allison. She became impressed with the necessity of uniting herself with the people of God in 1807, at which time she, with her beloved husband, united themselves with the Methodist Society at Newport, under the ministry of the late Rev. John Mann. From that time she felt the importance of a real change of heart, and sought it by earnest prayers and tears. But owing probably to the cares of the world, and a serious incident to the bringing up of a large family, it was some years before she obtained a sense of her acceptance with God, or was enabled to rejoice in full assurance of faith. At what particular period she entered into this liberty, I have not the means of knowing, but that she did enjoy the blessing for many years is well known to her family and Christian friends.

In November 1837, she was called to sustain a great shock by the death of a beloved son at Halifax in the 18th year of his age. She felt this to be a great trial as she could not be with him to perform a mother's duty towards him in his last moments. Her sorrow however was greatly mitigated by the intelligence of his peaceful and happy end. He was enabled to assure his aunt, "I am not afraid to die, because I believe in Jesus who hath said 'Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out.'"—It is believed that this event was greatly sanctified to the spiritual welfare of our dear sister, by inducing her to give up herself more fully to God.

About this time her health sensibly declined; but she persevered in her duties to her family, and was stirred up to greater diligence in the means of grace, both domestic and public, in conjunction with her beloved husband, when practicable.

In 1839 her venerable father closed his valuable life in great peace, and full of years, and honour that cometh from God. Her mother had died about nine years previously.

The year following Mr. Allison removed to the estate now called Oakland, and which he had purchased some years before. This was a source of great gratification and comfort to Mrs. A. not merely because it was the place of her birth and early life, but more particularly as she could now enjoy the more abundant means of grace in the house of the Lord. A new and comfortable chapel was about this time erected upon their premises, which has ever since been well-attended, and made a great blessing to that part of the Township. Here our sister felt that her lines were fallen in pleasant places, and that God had given her a goodly heritage. Her gratitude on this account was unbounded, and I am confident was cherished by her to the conclusion of her life.

And here it is proper to remark that her sphere of usefulness was greatly enlarged, by affording the opportunity of entertaining more frequently, the ministers and people of God at her house. Many witnesses can testify how cheerfully she performed this labour of love for His Name's sake. Nor was she unmindful of the duty of "entertaining strangers"—nor were the poor sent empty away from her friendly habitation. It is also pleasing to reflect that in the discharge of these sacred duties, there was a perfect unanimity of feeling on the part of her beloved husband and herself. Nor were their labours of love permitted to pass unrewarded.

In February 1840 a series of religious services were held at the Oakland Chapel, when a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit was experienced by our little Church in that place, and the surrounding neighbourhood. Sister Allison partook largely of its sacred influence, and so did every member of the society. Considerable numbers, especially of young persons, were added to the Lord, among whom were the four sons (all that were at home at the time) of our departed sister; and she had the happiness of seeing them steadfastly cleaving unto the Lord, continuing members of his Church up to the period of her death. About this time, and subsequently, the writer had many opportunities of conversing with her on heavenly subjects; and he can testify with what willingness she entered into those profitable and edifying conversations. Deep humility, fervent gratitude to God, and an unshaken confidence in the atonement of Christ, as the only ground of her acceptance, and of her hope of future bliss, formed the leading characteristics of her religious experience. She always manifested a great deal of solicitude for the salvation of the remaining members of the family; and I have often thought when conversing with her on the subject, that nothing seemed to be wanting to complete her happiness, but the assurance of their conversion to God. O may her earnest and oft repeated prayers be speedily answered; and may they follow her, as she followed Christ!

In the autumn of this memorable year, Mrs. A.'s health began again to fail, and symptoms of consumption were evident to her family and friends; but she was favoured with clear manifestations of the power and love of God, especially in the means of grace and the society of God's people. She truly loved God's people, and however humble their station in life, she esteemed them as the excellent of the earth.

For the last four years of her life she seldom went any where but to the house of God—but this was her delight.

Her friends could not calculate upon her ultimate recovery, yet they fondly hoped she might be spared to them a few years longer. These hopes however were suddenly dissipated by a hemorrhage of blood from the lungs, in March last, which obliged her to take to her room.

Her cough became increasingly severe, and respiration extremely difficult. She evidently felt that her end was approaching; but expressed the most unshaken confidence in the merits of her Redeemer, and a willingness to depart and be with Jesus whenever he should call for her. She often repeated to her friends that she had no fear of death, for the Lord had taken it all away. Her mind was kept in a very tranquil and happy frame during the whole of her affliction, and her constant expression was, that all was right. The doctor's advice—the medicine—the nurse—and even her sleepless nights—all was right—thus realizing the great promise, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee." Not a murmur or complaint was heard to escape her lips during her illness, but gratitude and praise to God for all his mercies towards her, was her general theme.

From the nature of her affliction she was prevented from saying much to her sorrowing family; but all could perceive the happiness of her mind as it beamed forth from her placid countenance, and were reminded of the beautiful saying of the poet—

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate, Is privily'd beyond the common walk Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of Heaven."

Such the writer felt it to be, in the visits he was privileged to make to his dying friend.

There was only one subject that created a momentary anxiety upon her mind, namely, the absence of her son Charles from the Province.—But she was permitted to continue until his return, and had thus the opportunity of delivering her dying charge to him in person. May it never be forgotten by him!

Thus in humble tranquillity, she waited the coming of her Lord until the Sabbath morning of June 3d, when she ceased from all her sufferings here, and entered into the rest which remaineth for the people of God. A few minutes before her departure she said to her afflicted husband, "This is death, this is death,"—and immediately raising her hand to his, said, "all is well—all is well!" and quickly fell asleep in Jesus without a struggle or a groan.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

Sister Allison was greatly beloved in all the relations of life which she sustained, as a sister, wife, and mother—and also as a neighbour, friend, and member of the Church of God. It may be asked had she no faults or imperfections? Doubtless she had, for she was human. But we have good reason to believe, that "Grace reigned in her through righteousness unto eternal life." Her funeral was improved to a very large congregation from St. Paul's declaration to the Corinthians—"The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law, but thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Windsor, July 31st, 1849.

[The above Memoir, we understand, was drawn up by our Venerable brother Crosscombe, by request, owing to his long and intimate acquaintance with our deceased sister and friend.]—ED. WES.

EDUCATION.

The Model Scholar.

[The following is a Premium Essay, written for the Scholar's Penny Gazette, by Miss F. PARK, of Dudley High School, Roxbury, Mass.]

The various parts, which, when summed up, form the character of the model scholar, are so numerous, that it would occupy more time and space than I have to describe them. There are many things which are useful, and yet which cannot be deemed absolutely essential.

Thus, natural talents, though they may be rendered, when not perverted, a blessing to their possessor and to mankind, are still not necessary for a scholar with only common talents, can, by cultivating those which it has pleased his Maker to bestow upon him, and by acting according to the principle of right within him, render his career an example worthy of imitation by all of his companions.

He who would be a perfect scholar, must be actuated to the performance of his duties by proper motives; if he is not he will never succeed. He should also acquire knowledge, not that through it he may be known to fame, not from ambitious motives, but that by acquiring it he may benefit his species; for we are not furnished with talents merely for our own advantage, but for the advancement of those around us. Some seek wisdom from a wish to excel, from

a desire to be first in everything—some for the reward it brings them, and others from curiosity, from a wish to search into the mysteries of nature, and become acquainted with her hidden springs of action. But he who acquires it for its own sake must sooner or later triumph.

Perseverance is also a necessary principle in the character of the model scholar. Without it, he can do nothing, for at the least obstacle he will become discouraged. Many who have commenced the pursuit of knowledge with a determination never to flag, have become disheartened from the rough and tedious road they were travelling.

Without perseverance, Omar and Napoleon would never have crossed the Alps. The mighty discoveries of Newton, which will cause his name to be remembered as long as science and truth shall be known, would never have been made, unless he had possessed, united with his great talents, an indomitable perseverance.

Let no scholar, then, despair; let each remember that this distinguished man was once a boy like himself, toiling up the ascent to greatness, and though he may not possess talents to shine as a second Newton, he may still be able to perform his part in the great drama of life, in as creditable a manner.

The model scholar should also be endowed with self-respect, such an inward conviction of his own worth as will deter him from stooping to perform any of those contemptible actions, on which schoolboys too often pride themselves.

He should never allow himself to speak disrespectfully of his teachers. "On the contrary, he should always feel grateful for their instructions, and endeavour, by every means in his power, to obey their wishes. He should listen with attention to all that is said, and never allow his mind to be drawn away from the subject by anything that is occurring around him; for what can be more discouraging to a teacher, than inattention on the part of one whose mind he is endeavouring to improve.

He should conduct with respect toward his superiors, and with affability towards his inferiors. Not, however, that condescending affability, which would seem to signify a wish to impress on them an idea of his superior attainments, for such an action would excite disagreeable feelings, and tend to make him more an object of their ridicule than respect.

He should bear with calmness the sneers of the envious. He must expect to meet with them, for there will always be found those ready to decry merit, wherever it may be found; but if he stoops to resent their conduct, he renders himself a worthy object of their contumely.

He should be careful to obey the rules of the school, and comply with the will of his teachers. The rules are made to maintain order, and are as necessary to a school, as laws to a country; for in school, as well as in communities, you can always find some who will not do right unless they are compelled. A scholar should not feel that he ought to be exempted from the performance of any required duty; for much depends upon example, and if one is allowed to disobey with impunity, others will feel at liberty to do so. He should be punctual in his attendance at school, for frequent absence is not only detrimental to his own interests, but is also injurious to the interests of his class.

He should always exercise politeness towards his companions, for much of our success in life depends upon the character that we carry with us into the world, and if while at school we habituate ourselves to rudeness, we shall never be able to free ourselves entirely from it.

If he perceives one below him, who is endeavouring to climb the steep hill of knowledge, and who has become discouraged at the many obstacles in his path, he will reach forth a helping hand, and cheer him on with words of hope and consolation.

If, then, a scholar is actuated by motives, loves wisdom for its own sake, is possessed of self-respect and kindly sympathies, adopts truth and perseverance for his guide, endeavours to obey the rules of the school, attends to the instruction of his teachers, and is punctual in his attendance, he may be considered a model scholar; his example may be presented as worthy of imitation.

And when he has passed through this inferior school, he will be fitted to enter the great school of life, in which we must prepare for the world to come, where, according as we have made the best use of the talent intrusted to our keeping, or have allowed it to rust in obscurity, we shall be admitted to the enjoyment of everlasting pleasure in an eternal home, or be dismissed from the presence of the Creator, as unworthy.—Selected from the Journal of Education.

TEMPERANCE.

A Sketch from Real Life.

The following thrilling quotation we make from a very interesting volume just published, of the Lectures and Writings of Dr. Jewett on Temperance. All who have heard the Doctor know that he is very graphic and felicitous on this subject.—Puritan.

The vice we are especially concerned with is intemperance, which the united other known vices for years, as intemperance, can but barely single illustration may serve to precisely my meaning, and at scatter any doubt you may at the soundness of the view I am sent. Some years since, while practice of my profession in the island, I was consulted in the case of about fourteen years of age, a lect, whose parents resided w rods of my office. The child w der that terrible form of disease and I was well aware that all t render her would be, by a care employment of appropriate mea tressing symptoms, which mig time occur, while organic disease the lungs, was daily moving fo termination. Kind words, an tion of an affectionate interest concern the sufferer together v derstood by good nursing, is fa case as the one I have describe dicine, though the employment be very efficient sometimes pains attendant on disease of s if its administration be directed logical principles and commu such views of my duties in the called frequently on the littl gratitude she ever evinced fo- lered her, the noble fortitude bore her sufferings, and the sw per of mind she ever evinced u ces which might have been reg cient apology for peevishness as added to all this, her cheerful any arrangement which her f judged for the best, together c- ceter which secured my admir my love. Although I had no any pecuniary reward for my case, the dear child was in no- ing from professional neglect. vilge and honour to minister t have reason to believe are soo the angels of God."

One morning, being undero the village immediately after t- fast, to be absent during the de- than usual, that I might have village patients before breakfa- of the little girl whose situatio was the first place at which I her, on entering the house, a chair, with a blanket wrapped and shivering as with the co- knowing for a certainty the ca- tion I asked, "Martha, what m- or shake thee?" She answer- tering teeth and with a feeble- very cold." "But why are yo- "I have had one of my distr- could not lie in bed," was the

"How long have you been i- rha? "Almost through the nig- there was, at the time, no fire i- I further inquired, "Have you- alone, and without fire?" She- had, and remarked that there- the house. Touched to the so- choly condition of the little s- could hear no one moving in th- ments, I inquired for her fat- ed me he was in bed. Once- "Where is your mother?"- too," was the answer of the lit- angel.

While I shall live, may a m- age from another such trial of- there another influence un- which any one before me has- quainted, strong, enough to dr- the side of a dear, sick, sufferi- her, while she can stand up or- it to the united power of disea- utter loneliness, through the l- of such a night, except the ac- the intoxicating cup? I have- forty years, and been a pretty- of what is passing in the worl- have never witnessed the ope- power than that of alcoholic- capable of conquering a m- old couplet, which, with som- own sex, as I think, contrasts- endurance of a mother's and t- tainly fails to convey the tr- character of drunken mother- said of drunken mothers in th- the old couplet, that

"A mother's a mother all the- One who has become the slav- vice is a mother until she gets- ing before my visit to her, o- rum from a grocery kept in- "Justice of the Peace;" and- already stated. He added, p- to his ill-gotten gains, and th-



to be first in everything—some for the it brings them, and others from curiosity, wish to search into the mysteries of and become acquainted with her hidden of action. But he who acquires it for sake must sooner or later triumph. Everance is also a necessary principle in racter of the model scholar. Without it, do nothing, for at the least obstacle he come discouraged. Many who have com- the pursuit of knowledge with a deter- never to flag, have become dishearten- a rough and toilsome road they were ing.

about perseverance, Cæsar and Napoleon never have crossed the Alps. The mighty ries of Newton, which will cause his name enumbered as long as science and truth e known, would never have been made, he had possessed, united with his great, an indomitable perseverance.

no scholar, then, despair; let each remem- at this distinguished man was once a boy self, toiling up the ascent to greatness, ough he may not possess talents to shine as d Newton, he may still be able to perform in the great drama of life, in as credita- ment.

model scholar should also be endowed self-respect, such an inward conviction of a worth as will deter him from stooping to n any of those contemptible actions, on schoolboys too often pride themselves. should never allow himself to speak disre- fully of his teachers. On the contrary, he l always feel grateful for their instructions, endeavour, by every means in his power, to their wishes. He should listen with atten- all that is said, and never allow his mind drawn away from the subject by anything occurring around him; for what can be discouraging to a teacher, than inattention part of one whose mind he is endeavour- improve.

should conduct with respect toward his iors, and with affability towards his inferi- Not, however, that condescending affabili- which would seem to signify a wish to impress an idea of his superior attainments, for an action would excite disagreeable feelings, tend to make him more an object of their de than respect.

should bear with calmness the sneers of the us. He must expect to meet with them, ere will always be found those ready to deride, wherever it may be found; but if he s to resent their conduct, he renders him- worthy object of their contumely.

should be careful to obey the rules of the l, and comply with the will of his teachers, rules are made to maintain order, and are cessary to a school, as laws to a country; school, as well as in communities, you can find some who will not do right unless are compelled. A scholar should not feel e ought to be exempted from the perform- of any required duty; for much depends example, and if one is allowed to disobey impunity, others will feel at liberty to do so. should be punctual in his attendance at l, for frequent absence is not only detri- al to his own interests, but is also injurious e interests of his class.

should always exercise politeness towards ompanions, for much of our success in life ds upon the character that we carry with to the world, and if while at school we ha- te ourselves to rudeness, we shall never be to free ourselves entirely from it.

he perceives one below him, who is endea- ing to climb the steep hill of knowledge, and has become discouraged at the many obsta- in his path, he will reach forth a helping l, and cheer him on with words of hope and olation.

then, a scholar is actuated by motives, loves on for its own sake, is possessed of self-re- and kindly sympathies, adopts truth and everance for his guide, endeavours to obey rules of the school, attends to the instruction s teachers, and is punctual in his attendance, may be considered a model scholar; his ex- ple may be presented as worthy of imitation. nd when he has passed through this inferior ol, he will be fitted to enter the great school fe, in which we must prepare for the world me, where, according as we have made the use of the talent intrusted to our keeping, ave allowed it to rust in obscurity, we shall dmitted to the enjoyment of everlasting plea- in an eternal home, or be dismissed from the ence of the Creator, as an unworthy.—Selected n the Journal of Education.

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The following thrilling quotation we make from y interesting volume just published, of the tures and Writings of Dr. Jewett on Temper- ce. All who have heard the Doctor know that s very graphic and felicitous on this subject.—

The vice we are especially considering accom- plishes with apparent ease, and sometimes with the most frightful rapidity, a work of utter- devastation upon the characters and affections of individuals, which the united influence of all other known vices for years, without the aid of intemperance, can but barely accomplish. A single illustration may serve to convey to you precisely my meaning, and at the same time scatter any doubt you may at first entertain of the soundness of the view I am labouring to pre- sent. Some years since, while engaged in the practice of my profession in the State of Rhode Island, I was consulted in the case of a little girl of about fourteen years of age, if I rightly recol- lect, whose parents resided within a hundred rods of my office. The child was suffering un- der that terrible form of disease, consumption; and I was well aware that all the service I could render her would be, by a careful and judicious employment of appropriate means, to relieve dis- tressing symptoms, which might from time to time occur, while organic disease of a vital organ, the lungs, was daily moving forward to a fatal termination. Kind words, and the manifesta- tion of an affectionate interest in all that might concern the sufferer together with what is un- derstood by good nursing, is far better in such a case as the one I have described, than much me- dicine, though the employment of medicine may be very efficient sometimes in relieving the pains attendant on disease of a fatal character, if its administration be directed by sound physio- logical principles and common sense. With such views of my duties in the case before me, I called frequently on the little sufferer. The gratitude she ever evinced for any service ren- dered her, the noble fortitude with which she bore her sufferings, and the sweet, angelic tem- per of mind she ever evinced under circumstan- ces which might have been regarded as a suffi- cient apology for peevishness and petulance, and, added to all this, her cheerful acquiescence in any arrangement which her friends about her judged for the best, together completed a char- acter which secured my admiration—ay, more, my love. Although I had no reason to expect any pecuniary reward for my services in the case, the dear child was in no danger of suffer- ing from professional neglect. It is a great priv- ilege and honour to minister to those whom we have reason to believe are soon to become "as the angels of God."

One morning, being under obligations to leave the village immediately after the hour of break- fast, to be absent during the day, I rose earlier than usual, that I might have time to visit my village patients before breakfast. The residence of the little girl whose situation I have described was the first place at which I called. I found her, on entering the house, sitting in an arm- chair, with a blanket wrapped about her person, and shivering as with the cold. Desirous of knowing for a certainty the cause of this agita- tion I asked, "Martha, what makes you tremble or shake thus?" She answered through chat- tering teeth and with a feeble voice, "Sir, I am very cold." "But why are you not in bed?" "I have had one of my distressed spells, and could not lie in bed," was the reply.

"How long have you been sitting here, Mar- tha?" "Almost through the night." Seeing that there was, at the time, no fire in the apartments, I further inquired, "Have you been sitting here alone, and without fire?" She replied that she had, and remarked that there was no wood in the house. Touched to the soul by the melan- choly condition of the little sufferer, and as I could hear no one moving in the adjoining apart- ments, I inquired for her father, and she inform- ed me he was in bed. Once more I inquired, "Where is your mother?" "She is in bed too," was the answer of the little uncomplaining angel.

While I shall live, may a merciful God spare me from another such trial of my feelings. Is there another influence under heaven, with which any one before me has ever become ac- quainted, strong, enough to drag a mother from the side of a dear, sick, suffering child, and lead her, while she can stand up or move, to abandon it to the united power of disease, biting cold and utter loneliness, through the long, tedious, hours of such a night, except the accursed influence of the intoxicating cup? I have lived more than forty years, and been a pretty careful observer of what is passing in the world around me, and I have never witnessed the operation of any other power than that of alcoholic drinks which was capable of conquering a mother's love. The old couplet, which, with some injustice to my own sex, as I think, contrasts the strength and endurance of a mother's and father's love, cer- tainly fails to convey the truth relative to the character of drunken mothers. It may not be said of drunken mothers in the sense intimated in the old couplet, that

"A mother's a mother all the days of her life".

One who has become the slave of this dreadful vice is a mother until she gets hold of the bottle. The father of that poor little girl had, the evening before my visit to her, obtained a quart of rum from a grocery kept in the village by a "Justice of the Peace," and the result I have already stated. He added, perhaps, a sixpence to his ill-gotten gains, and that poor, sick and

suffering child sat there alone, and shaking with the cold, while hour after hour of that gloomy night rolled heavily and slowly away. What burning thoughts must have passed through the brain, and what agonizing feelings awakened in the breast of that child, as she sat there alone, without fire, or the presence of one solitary friend, during that bitter night! Even with the best of care, with kind friends continually by our side to min- ister to our wants, to raise up the drooping head, to put the cordial draught to the parched and fevered lip, and whisper in our ear words of sympathy and comfort,—O, what with all these, is there not enough of trial for poor human na- ture through a long and wasting disease? When the limbs fail to perform their office, and we feebly stretch forth our emaciated hands to those around us for support, and when we know that the blessed sun shall but for a few mornings more rise for us, and that we shall no more walk abroad over the pleasant fields, brushing with our feet, from the bending grass-tops the di- amonds which night had hung upon them, and when memory is busied in bringing before the mind all that we have loved on earth, and are about to lose forever, then, even if sustained by a hope of happiness beyond the grave, we need also the kind offices and kind words of our friends.

"For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,  
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,  
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,  
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?"

God have mercy on those who, at such a time and under such circumstances, cast into the cup of the sick and afflicted one unnecessary element of bitterness. Those who do thus, greatly need mercy, for they have much to be forgiven. Such however, is the almost daily business of those who fill the intoxicating cup for the victims of this terrible vice, while, often, their nearest and dearest relatives are sick and suffering at home.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and free of postures; and enclose as 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 Shil- lings 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, August 11, 1849.

National Repentance and Reformation.

THERE is this striking difference between individual and national offences; the former are capable of being punished in both worlds, the latter in this world only. The reason of this distinction is obvious. Persons are re- garded, in the present state, by the Supreme Potentate, in their individual character, whilst the guilt of their unforgiven offences passes over with them into the future; and they are, and will be, dealt with by the Judge of all, accordingly. But nations, as such, have existence in this world only—national character ceases in the next. As a neces- sary consequence it follows, that national sins, if punishable at all, must receive punitive visitations in this world, where they have been committed.

That God holds not those nations guilt- less, which transgress his laws, either by open and public violation of the known principles and requirements of His Word, or by a more secret and insidious refusal to acknowledge his sovereign claims and right- ous administration, we have convincing and accumulated evidence—to be found in the most unquestionable records—in his conduct towards the renowned, yet wicked, nations of antiquity. We might single out, in proof of our argument, Babylon, Nineveh, and Egypt, as their history appears on the sacred page, and to which we would refer our

readers. In the same category we may place the Jewish nation, which, more than any others,—as it was especially under the avowed administrative acts of God, the first form of its government having been a the- ocracy, and though afterwards modified, yet retaining an acknowledged relationship to the Divine Governor,—affords corroborative testimony to the fact, that God rewards or pun- ishes nations as they serve him, or serve him not. To the Jewish people, in their nation- al character, two principles were propound- ed by the Divine Being, as the rules ac- cording to which he would be governed in his providential dealings towards them; and we challenge a single instance to be selected from the time those principles were pro- claimed to the present, in which they have been departed from. The first was, "And it shall come to pass, if thou shalt hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe and to do all his command- ments which I command thee this day, that the Lord thy God will set thee on high above all nations of the earth: and all these blessings (which are immediately enumera- ted) shall come on thee, and overtake thee, if thou shalt hearken unto the voice of the Lord thy God."—DEUT. XXVIII. 1, 2. The second, the opposite of the other, is stated thus:—"But it shall come to pass, if thou wilt not hearken unto the voice of the Lord thy God to observe to do all his command- ments and his statutes which I command thee this day; that all these curses (which are subsequently denounced) shall come upon thee, and overtake thee."—Is. 15v.

We have made these references, for this reason among others, that, whilst the tho- rough or semi-infidels of the day, in what- ever walks of life they are found, deride in no measured terms all intimations of Providen- tial interposition with national affairs in this enlightened age, and speak and act as if the God of the Bible, like the gods of Epicurus, existed in a state of supreme quietude, "med- dling not with the affairs of the world," we are possessed of a deep, and a deepening conviction, that "the Lord he is God in hea- ven above, and upon the earth beneath;" and that it is to the Sacred Scriptures, and away from the impious declarations of Sceptics, we are to turn, whilst prosecuting our en- quiries into the principles of God's providen- tial government respecting the nations of the earth. What those principles are we may easily learn. No darkened mystery enshrouds them from our view; refulgent with the light of divine truth, they attract our notice, and court our serious investigation. "Blessed is the NATION whose God is the Lord!"—"THE NATION and KINGDOM that will not serve thee shall perish; yea those nations shall be utterly wasted."

If then there is foundation in the truth of God for the belief of the extension of His Authority, and the application of the prin- ciples of the Divine Law, to the acts of na- tions, as well as to those of individuals, then, without seeking cause for fastening unneces- sary and aggravated guiltiness upon us in our national character, have we reason to fear, that for our sins as a people, God is justly displeased. He has been speaking to us out of the cloud—calling unto us from the heavens above and from the earth be- neath—visiting us in the outer circles of our possessions and enjoyments—cutting off this staff now, and another dependence then;— and at the present, he is approaching nearer, "his judgments" are evidently "abroad in the earth"—England, and Ireland, and Can- ada, are being visited with the Asiatic scourge, and scores are falling beneath the uplifted hand of an insulted and angry God.

What then is his message to us? One of solemn admonition—"Prepare to meet thy God." "The Lord's voice crieth unto the city, and the men of wisdom shall see thy name: hear ye the rod, and who hath appointed it."

National repentance and reformation are required. If individual offences are to be reported of, and individual reformation man- ifested, in agreement with evangelical prin- ciples, in order to the divine forgiveness and favour; so must our nation repent and re- form in order to the withdrawal of divine chastisements, and the reception of national blessings. To this manifestation of sincere repentance toward God and trust in His Son, numerous considerations, which we need not now particularly specify, concur in calling us at the present day. O may we not as a nation tempt the Lord our God by acts of rebellion against him—by national recognition and patronage of essential and fatal error—by connivance at the insidious efforts of any class of religionists, whose principles, fairly worked out, and success- fully pursued, would alike sap all that is venerable in our boasted Constitution, and destroy all that we hold dear as Britons and as Christians. But may the nation of which we form a part, clothing itself in sackcloth, and prostrating itself in humility at the foot- stool of the "King of Kings," acknowledge its sins, and put away the evil of its doings, and do that which is lawful and right! Nor let us, in this portion of the British domini- ons, forget or neglect the part we are bound to take in the solemn duties now urged upon our consideration. We have interests at stake—sins to confess—wrath to deprecate—mercy to invoke—blessings to secure.

"O might we see in this our day,  
The things belonging to our peace,  
And timely meet thee in thy way  
Of judgments, and our sins confess!"

Thy fatherly chastisements own;  
With filial awe reverent thy rod;  
And turn, with zealous haste, and run  
Into the outstretched arms of God."

Our Rising Ministry.

Upon no one matter does our prospect of contin- ued usefulness and advancement so much depend, as on the perpetuation of that gracious Ministry, to which we and the Christian world owe so much. Let but the Great Head of the Church raise up, amongst us, a constant succession of holy, humble, fervent men, who will fear no danger, evade no toil, and permit no sin,—who will be too noble to overlook the poor or to flatter the rich, too earnest to be still while the land abounds with unconvert- ed men, and too spiritual to turn from their own better warfare into the ranks of any political brigade,—and then the enemy may assail us through what agency he will, but we shall be do- ing our Master's work, and shall therefore be invincible. Shocks from without, or throes from within, will only urge us on: the open foe, or the false brother, will but stimulate our diligence, elicit our strength, and send us upon our way with surer tokens that our strength is of God.

It must have been interesting to any London Methodist, who happened to pass City Road Chapel, during the last week, to see in its pre- cincts a number of fine young men, called from all our Districts, to appear before the Committee of Examination. If any one looked upon them with- out silently invoking the baptism of fire, we envy not his state of heart. That man must have im- perfect views of the extent to which his own spir- itual welfare, with that of his children and his neighbours, may hereafter depend upon the cha- racter and ministry of some youth who was of that interesting band. They numbered sixty-seven, re- commended from more than twenty Districts.

This is a larger number than has come forward for some years; and it is the uniform testimony of every minister of the Committee, with whom we have conversed, that in no year have they had a more complete satisfaction in the spiritual charac- ter of the Candidates; while, as respects promise of ministerial talents, past years seem to be consi- derably surpassed. It is a remarkable fact, that of the whole sixty-seven, not one was rejected. On



this we congratulate the Chairmen and members of the several District meetings: they have evidently been wakeful at their post.

But, if none have been rejected, can all be employed? Are our friends prepared to call into home circuits, or to send to foreign missions, all whom the Lord of the harvest has given? If not, ought not this very token of his favour, this increasing number and advancing character of candidates for the ministry, while it cheers us, and makes us give thanks, to lead us, at the same time, to stir up within us the spirit of zeal and sacrifice, that every workman the Lord may send may be sent into the field.

The increase of our numbers, with the pleasing aspect of our list of Candidates, are tokens, that which we could have none more delightful of God's gracious presence. Let us joyfully take fresh courage, and let every heart pray that out of the youth, who thus give present themselves for holy services the Lord may make not a few to win many souls as ever men have won before.—Watchman of 11th July.

British Conference.

The One Hundred and Sixty Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Conference was opened at the Oldham Street Chapel, Manchester, England, on the morning of Wednesday, the 25th of the last month. The number of Ministers in attendance was about 580. During the year it was found that eleven vacancies had occurred in what is called the "Hundred" Ministers, who constitute the legal Conference; three of which were filled up by "nomination," and eight by "seniority."

The Rev. THOMAS JACKSON, the Theological Tutor in the Southern, or Richmond, Branch of our Theological Institution, was elected PRESIDENT of the Conference for the present year; and the Rev. JOHN HANNAH D. D., the Theological Tutor of the Northern, or Didsbury, Branch of the same Institution, SECRETARY.

The Conference intelligence, owing to the fact of the Meeting being opened only on the day on which our last advises date, is necessarily limited to the Reports of the Preparatory Committee,—which meet some days before the formal opening of Conference,—extracts from the Watchman's account of which appear on a preceding page; and to the eulogiums above mentioned. With the brief and general views of these important and interesting Reports copied into our columns, we must content ourselves for the present; but we may, in this place, give a few items of intelligence respecting our Week-Day and Sabbath-Schools, taken from the Reports themselves.

The number of Week-Day and Infant Schools, taught by trained Teachers recommended by the General Educational Committee is 192; taught by other Teachers 221: total number of Day-Schools, 413. Boys in these schools, 21,593; girls, 12,923; infants, 4,536; total number of scholars 38,968. Total annual cost of the Schools, including teachers' salaries £25,043 7s. 1d.

The number of Sunday Schools is 4,344; an increase of 75 on the last year. Number of scholars, 451,197; increase, 18,301. Number of children attending select Classes, 22,829. Number of Teachers, 83,972,—an increase of 2,192. The number of Teachers in Society out of the total number, 59,643; being an increase of Teachers in Society upon the last year of 2,193. Total annual cost of Sunday-Schools, £26,194 10s.

From this statement we may justly conclude that the British Wesleyans are in earnest in their endeavours to promote the education of youth on sound and christian principles. Much good, temporal and spiritual, under God's blessing, must be the infallible result. May that good be increased an hundred fold!

Great Sympathy-Meeting in London, Eng.

On Monday the 23d ult., an immense meeting was held in the London Tavern for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the HUNGARIANS, who are now nobly contending for their civil and religious liberty against the combined arms of Austria and Russia. The chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Salamons. A considerable number of Members of the Imperial Parliament;

also of Poles, Germans, Hungarians, and other foreigners; were present. Hundreds of persons, it is said, were unable to get admission.

The object of the meeting, was not, the Chairman observed, "for the purpose of upsetting thrones and exciting people against their rulers, but to raise its voice on behalf of an independent nation, which it was attempted to put down by the misrule and the illegality of the power connected with her, and by the barbarous foreign invader."

The means by which the meeting proposed at present to demonstrate its sympathy with Hungary were of a moral nature; by expressing its "detestation and horror" of the cruel and barbarous modes "in which the war now raging in Hungary is prosecuted by the Austrian authorities and generals;" by denouncing "the military intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary as wholly unjustifiable in reason and in fact—a violation of the law of nations—the indefeasible rights of Hungary—and perilous to the peace, freedom, and the general welfare of Europe;" and by petitioning Parliament "immediately to recognize the independence of Hungary."

We subjoin the following extract from the eloquent and heart-stirring speech of John Cassell Esqr., with which we close our notice of this important meeting, the effects of which on the contending parties must be great; on the Hungarians to inspire them with renewed courage in their resistance of oppression; on the Austrians and their Russian allies, to cause them to halt in their tyrannical and sanguinary career:—

"He," Mr. C. "was delighted to see the city of London so nobly coming forward to express its sympathy with that maligned and betrayed people—the Hungarians. As Englishmen they could not suppress those generous emotions that had been awakened, whilst viewing the unequal contest which, for some time, had been raging on the plains of Hungary, and which was now rendered doubly unequal by the whole resources of Russia being united to the disposable forces of Austria, for the inhuman purpose of subjugating a people whose spirit of loyalty, magnanimity, and patriotism, stood unsurpassed in the history of nations. The position of Hungary at present it was almost fearful to contemplate. That nation was surrounded by multiplied hordes of murderous barbarians. The Austrian, the Croat, the Muscovite, and the Cossack, seemed banded together for the purpose of perpetrating an utter annihilation of Hungarian independence (cheers). The whole length of their march was tracked with blood. Fire, rapine, and slaughter were the concomitants of their progress. There was no mercy shown to any class. Youth, age, infancy, and women were alike the victims of their atrocities (great cheering). In such an hour of trial what empire claiming the name of being free could remain quiescent? And where did Hungary look from amidst the wail of her wretchedness and the entombment of her liberties for sympathy? In what direction shall she turn for a recognition of the justness of her cause? To the bombardier of Rome? (No, no, and tremendous cheering.) No! but to England would she turn and look for that generous sympathy which was ever ready to flow for the suffering and oppressed (cheers)."

We are glad to perceive that the Rev. S. D. Rice has arrived in safety in Canada, and with restored health.

The laying of the corner stone of the Industrial School at Muncy, Canada West, we shall take an opportunity of noticing in our next.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEW BRUNSWICK

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS—RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE WITH THE WHOLE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.

As yet nothing has transpired, in authentic form, as to the recent doings of the Executive Council, or the precise character of their deliberations; but an opinion prevails in quarters generally well-informed, that the question of reciprocal free trade between all the British North American Provinces, and the United States, has assumed an entirely new and favourable aspect, which bids fair to lead to some highly important and most favourable results at no distant day.

The question of an immediate Union of these Provinces has, for some months past, engaged the most serious consideration, of leading men both in the Colonies and in England, and recent events, it is said, are likely to lead to much more speedy action, in this matter, than could have been anticipated.

In connection with these questions, it is reported, that a special meeting of delegates from Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, will take place in a very few days at Halifax; the delegates to consist of two leading members of the Executive Council of each Colony, who will agree upon joint measures for the general good of the Colonies, and settle the best modes of carrying them into speedy effect, in order to give relief as speedily as possible to all those Provincial interests which are suffering under the present depression.—A. C. Brunswick.

UNION OF THE PROVINCES.—A despatch has been received by R. Jardine, Esq. from Kingston, stating that the Convention at that place has decided in favour of a federal union of the Provinces. We have yet to learn, however, how this union is to be brought about; but we presume, that it means such a union as has been talked of for some time past, and advocated by some of the Governors of Canada, in order to swamp the influence of the French population in the councils of the country.—H.

FIRE.—The Carleton Sentinel of the 31st ult. says, the mill situated on Kitchen's Creek, owned by Mr. Thomas Pickard, was totally destroyed by fire on the 24th ult. Some sawed lumber was destroyed. The mill was partly insured. A barn, with hay, sleigh, and some other things, was destroyed by fire, at Jackstown, on the 29th.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

FISHERIES.—It is gratifying to learn, that the accounts from the Fisheries, in every quarter, have, up to the present, more than realized the expectations of the most sanguine among us. Another fortnight of as fine weather as we have had of late, and the Fisheries will, in all probability, have proved twice as prosperous as they were this time last year. From the present promising aspect of this, our staple trade, we have the most cheering anticipations of a revival of good times.—N. J. Courier.

LOSS OF THE MAIL STEAMER KESTREL.—By the Brig. Rapid which arrived at this port, on Monday last, from N. F., we have received the intelligence of the total loss of the Mail Steamer Kestrel, near St. John's, on her passage hence to St. John's N. F. We are happy to say no lives were lost.

We subjoin the account of the occurrence, written by one of the passengers, and published in the N. F. papers.

The Kestrel left Halifax on Thursday the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, P. M. having, besides the crew, twelve passengers; three of whom were Mr. Sydney, C. B. Owing to the thick fog encountered immediately after leaving the harbour, she did not reach the latter place until the afternoon of Saturday, where, having landed her passengers and mail for the Admiral's ship, (then in port) and taken in coal, she proceeded on her way to this place at 5 P. M. On Saturday night the weather was very heavy, the wind blowing fresh from the S. W. This continued all day on Sunday, the fog growing more dense as the vessel neared the Newfoundland coast. Capt. Meagher was on deck the greater part of the time, exercising the utmost vigilance and keeping up a good look out on the part of the crew. The course steered was one point more off the shore than he had ever allowed in any of his previous voyages, and one which he imagined would take him clear of every danger.

The ship, after leaving Sydney, averaged about 2 1/2 knots per hour, and every one on board fully expected to be in St. John's early on Monday morning. All went on well till 10-12 on Sunday night, when without the slightest previous intimation of danger, the Captain at the time being on deck, and a sharp look-out kept from the fore-castle, the ship, going 10 miles an hour, struck against the rocks, which subsided promptly to be inside of the western head of the much-dreaded bay of St. John's. At first the shock was not violent, owing probably to the obliquity and low spirit taking the cliff in succession as the vessel ranged along. The engine was instantly stopped and backed, and the Engineer, to whom two watchmen were attached, immediately took all necessary steps for preventing danger from the boilers, by letting off the steam and drawing the fires. No effect being produced by this, as the Packet was under all the Captain ordered the fore-mast to be cut away. The sea at this time was very heavy, and breakers on every side almost prevented the hope of saving the lives of those on board. Capt. Meagher ordered a boat to be lowered, and into this four passengers jumped, two of them being females, and with two of the crew pushed off from the wreck, with the lead line attached to establish a communication with the vessel, should they be able to effect a landing. This, however, was found impracticable, owing to the tremendous surf running, and after a time they cast loose the line and made out to sea, and next morning, at 8 o'clock, ran the boat on shore on the beach at St. John's, having suffered dreadfully from cold and exhaustion during the night; the females having left the wreck as they came from their beds.

All this time the vessel was beating with terrific violence upon the rocks, and threatened every moment to go to pieces. At length a way of escape was made clear, through the goodness of God. The under providence, the passengers thankfully attributed the preservation of their lives, succeeded in throwing a hand-spike into the cleft of a perpendicular rock, and by means of a rope attached perpendicularly to a place of safety. A hawser was then got on shore, and the passengers and crew drawn up from the wreck which immediately afterwards struck and fell over. At daylight the horrors of the scene were more clearly revealed: the sea was making a clear breach over the vessel, and several of the oxen, of which there were fourteen on board, besides a horse and several sheep were seen lying dead in the raging waters. The Captain, all this time, was doing every thing in his power, and was with the mate the last to leave the wreck. He succeeded through the exertions of his crew, who by the delay caused by the set, lost everything save the clothes they had on, in saving the Mail bags, which were hauled up by another party at the same moment as the passengers. It is to be hoped that by the authorities here, but that some mark of gratitude will be shown without delay, to these poor shipwrecked men by the benevolent people of Saint John's.

Having been very kindly received by the two families of the Finlay's living at St. John's, several of the passengers passed over land to Trepassay from which a boat was immediately despatched for the conveyance of the people and Mail to this place, where they arrived safely on Monday evening last.

To George Simm, Esq., and his amiable family, the passengers desire thus publicly to acknowledge their deep obligation. Many a tempest tossed mariner has in his house found rest in days gone by, and several of the passengers of the Kestrel have reason to be glad that, though without fee or reward, he has not grown weary in being the friend of the suffering and the destitute. They would be wanting in gratitude were they to omit mentioning the kindness also of Mr. Sutton and Mr. Pennell of Trepassay, who did all they could to alleviate the distress of the shipwrecked people.

In drawing this hasty sketch of the late disaster to a close, we cannot forbear mentioning, in the strongest terms, the danger incurred in carrying cattle in the same vessel with the mails. To this cause, in the present instance, is mainly owing the destitute condition of those who landed from the wreck, as the cattle prevented persons pressing forward or aft. The carrying of those animals obliges the packet to go with fewer boats than are requisite. In the present instance the Kestrel had but two, which could not have accommodated above two-thirds of those on board,—her best and largest boat being left in Halifax; so that had any casualty happened on the open sea several lives must inevitably have been sacrificed. We trust that this startling fact will not be overlooked by the authorities.

It may not be amiss to add, in conclusion, that several boat-masters in Trepassay stated to the passengers that the tides on the coast had lately been greater than had been known for many years, and that to this cause may be attributed, in a great measure, the disaster which has happened.

The passengers had presented an address to Captain Meagher, complimenting him for his conduct on the event.

The Newfoundland Times says, that the Steamer was insured for £10,000 sterling.

The same paper thus alludes to the probable cause of the wreck.

The Kestrel struck upon the land contiguous to Saint John's, only twenty-nine hours and a half after leaving Sydney; and it is believed the extraordinary draft there rendered in this instance, as it has done in many others, all nautical skill and reckoning unavailing. It was and is moreover the decided opinion of Capt. MILNE, now one of the Lords of the Admiralty, that attraction and not current, has caused the numerous losses of shipping in the neighbourhood of St. John's; and the fate of the Hippocampus, the Coma, the Drake, and many other vessels commanded by most experienced men, leads us to the adoption of his views.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CONVICTION.—We are glad to see that the male Convicts sentenced last Term, Gilbert, Walsh, and Barrach, are at last set to work in the Streets of Charlottetown, and that this class of persons will be compelled in future to make some return for the heavy expenses to which they have put the Government in their subsistence, trial and condemnation. They were put to work this morning attired in their prison dress.—Royal Gazette.

CANADA.

Latest advices state the Cholera to be on the increase in Montreal.—The British League commenced its sittings at Kingston, Canada West, on the 27th ult.; and has continued in session, having resolved to meet at the same time as the Provincial Parliament.—There was an extensive fire in the Lower town, Quebec, last week, which destroyed property to the value of some £16,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary. On the 21th, at Montreal, a most destructive fire also occurred.—It originated in a Carpenter's workshop. A wide square was destroyed.

The Crops are still spoken of as being very promising.

DOMESTIC.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

August 5, 1846.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor so Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

William Walker, to be Chief Inspector of Picked Fish for the County of Pictou.

James Primrose, Roderick McKenzie, Alex. P. Ross, James Purvis, Esquires, and Capt. George McKenzie, to be Commissioners for examining and appointing Pilots for the Port of Pictou.

BY R. M. STEAM.

The R. M. Steamer America arrived early on the morning of Tuesday last, 5 days from Liverpool. She brought 700 which were for this city abstract of the News below:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CROPS—TRADE.

Since the sailing of the last steamer steadiness in commercial circles are in limited demand, and prices on the decline. The Produce market fairly supplied; a moderate business acted; whilst prices, in many instances, deny to advance. The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue satisfactory.

After the arrival of the Cambria, to the arrival of the Hibernia, the demand was good. The favourable prospecting harvests have caused the price to decline, consequently the quot Wheat and Flour are rather low, in less request in consequence of the potatoes. Indian Meal is quoted at 6d. per 196 lb. United States black meal in value, and Canadian are quoted per qr.

The Manufacturing districts continue favourable reports, and in both Cotton goods a fair business is going forward. The Money market is steady, maintained their value during the week.

CHOLERA.

It would appear that the disease is only prevalent, and a good deal of it on the public prints, which term v indisputable, and suggestions for the faithful epidemic. From the south the reports are more favourable. The fever, continues its fatal course at Plymouth, and along the coast, but is so destructive; and at Bristol it sees the energetic proceeding of the sea spreading in Wales, especially at Newport and the surrounding districts. Its mortality is on the increase. In Scotland the disease has not been so common at the first visitation.

The Parliamentary Intelligence is Mr. Wortley has withdrawn his Motion.

IRELAND.

The prospects of the potato crop are still good.—Much benefit is expected from the visit.—A strict investigation of Dolly's Brae has been instituted.—It is said the Stamp Office register the new series of the *Nati*.

INDIA.

An Overland Mail from India Arrangements are being carried out with the Punjab, and the instructions the new commissioners appear judiciously to conciliate the Sikhs, just so much by the late change. The Earl and Lord Gough were at Simla State was about being annexed to the provinces and all the steps taken to the Government.

CHINA.

The news from China, which is a May from Hong Kong, reports that the late excitement a good deal. The brokers at Canton were subscribing for the East India Company's charter of Macao was still at issue with authorities; a good deal of piracy is the outer waters.

FOREIGN.

The Prussian Government, now suppressed the Baden insurgents, in execution of the Grand Duke, to incorporate the German portion with Brandenburg and Silesia, Austria surrendered on the 23d July of Prussia entered the place with the elements of mischief set the Hungarian war is being waged with ferocity and vigour.

A great battle is supposed to have taken place between the Hungarian division, on the 17th ult., at Waitzen, and the Russian, the Ban of Croatia, has been driven over the Danube into Syrmia in conjunction with the 3rd division whilst General Grabbe and Schlieff were at Comorn.

The King of Sardina, having been called upon by Prince Schwartzent peace in four days, or otherwise threatened, has, it is said, in his dispatch, President of France to arrange treaties with Austria. At the close of the year, we learn that the difficulty is the acceptance of the Austrian terms. Venice holds out glorious prospects, a new leaf in the history of the world. Whilst writing, we learn Government has received telegraphic news of the treaty of peace between Piedmont and Austria, having been definitely signed, and a cause for uneasiness.



BY R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer America arrived at this port early on the morning of Tuesday last, being absent 14 days from Liverpool. She brought 97 passengers; 7 of which were for this city. We give an abstract of the News below:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CROPS—TRADE, &c.

Since the sailing of the last steamer there has been steadiness in commercial circles. Breadstuffs are in limited demand, and prices of most articles on the decline. The Produce markets have been fairly supplied; a moderate business has been transacted, whilst prices, in many instances, had a tendency to advance. The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue satisfactory.

After the arrival of the Cambria, and subsequent to the arrival of the Hibernia, the demand for Cotton was good. The favourable prospects for approaching harvests have caused the Corn markets to decline, consequently the quotations of both Wheat and Flour are rather low. Indian Corn is in less request in consequence of the plentifulness of potatoes. Indian Meal is quoted at 15s to 15s. 6d. per 196 lb. United States black Peas are nominal in value, and Canadian are quoted at 28s. 10d. per ton.

The Manufacturing districts continue to send favourable reports, and in both Cotton and Woollen goods a fair business is going forward. The Money market is steady. Consols have maintained their value during the week.

CHOLERA.

It would appear that the disease is now alarmingly prevalent, and a good deal of anxiety is shown on the public prints, which teem with reports of disquisitions, and suggestions for the cure of this frightful epidemic. From the south coast we think the reports are more favourable. The disease, however, continues its fatal course at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and along the coast, but the effects are not so destructive; and at Bristol it seems checked by the energetic remedying of the magistracy. It is spreading in Wales, especially at Methven, Tydvil, and in the surrounding districts. In Liverpool the mortality is on the increase. In Scotland the return of the disease has not been so destructive as at the first visitation.

The Parliamentary intelligence is unimportant. Mr. Wortley has withdrawn his Marriage Affinity Bill.

IRELAND.

The prospects of the potato crop are on the whole still good. Much benefit is expected from Her Majesty's visit.—A strict investigation into the affair of Dolly's Brae has been instituted by Government.—It is said the Stamp Office has refused to register the new series of the Nation Newspaper.

INDIA.

An Overland Mail from India has arrived.—Arrangements are being carried out for the government of the Punjab, and the instructions given to the new commissioners appear judicious, and well adapted to conciliate the Sikhs, who have suffered so much by the late change. The Governor-General and Lord Gough were at Simla. The Sattara State was about being annexed to the British dominions and all the steps taken to provide a proper government.

CHINA.

The news from China, which is up to the 25th May from Hong Kong, reports that all is quiet, and the late excitement a good deal subsided.—The brokers at Canton were subscribers to a new Consol Fund, applicable to purposes hostile to foreign intercourse. This fund existed in the time of the East India Company's charter. The Governor of Macao was still at issue with the Chinese authorities; a good deal of piracy still prevailed in the outer waters.

FOREIGN.

The Prussian Government, now that they have suppressed the Baden insurgents, meditate the reorganization of the Grand Duchy of Posen, so as to incorporate the German portion of that Province with Brandenburg and Silesia. The fortress of Gostadt surrendered on the 23d July, and the Prince of Prussia entered the place with two regiments. So far the elements of mischief seem quieted, but the Hungarian war is being waged with undiminished ferocity and vigour.

A great battle is supposed to have been fought between the Hungarian division, under Georgey, and the 17th ult., at Waitzen, and the Russians, and that Georgey was victorious.—The traitorous Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, has been defeated, and driven over the Danube into Sylvania. Baron Haynau is gone with the 3rd division in his support, whilst General Grabbe and Schlick remain at the siege of Comorn.

The King of Sardinia, having been peremptorily called upon by Prince Schwartzburg to sign the peace in four days, or otherwise the war would be revived, has, it is said, in his distress, appealed to the President of France to arrange the existing difficulties with Austria. At the eleventh hour, however, we learn that the difficulty is disposed of by the acceptance of the Austrian terms by the Sardinians. Venice holds out gloriously; and, if the Hungarians should gain a decisive victory over the allies, a new leaf in the history of Europe will be opened. Whilst writing, we learn that the French Government has received telegraphic intelligence of the treaty of peace between Piedmont and Austria having been definitely signed. This removes a great cause for uneasiness.

The affairs of Italy remain in statu quo. The Pope still continues at Gaeta, but beyond the fact that he will remain there till after the announcement of the Queen of Naples, nothing seems known. It is said that he will afterwards proceed to Rome, in the full and unrestricted possession of both temporal and spiritual authority, and that the priesthood around him, having learnt nothing from their past misfortunes, resolutely refuse all concessions to the popular party. M. de Corcelles, the French envoy, has gone to Gaeta, and, no doubt, that little spot is the centre of wide-spread intrigues. In the meantime, tranquillity prevails at the city of Rome. General Oudinot, at the head of his troops, continues to keep order. Assassinations are less frequent, but we fear that great discontent lurks beneath the surface of things. The municipality has resigned its functions, and General Oudinot has appointed a Provisional Municipal Commission.

No one yet mentions how the French army of occupations is to be paid; if the expense falls upon the Romans, which we fully expect in the sequel, it is easy to judge what dissatisfaction will break out. Garibaldi is said to be at Ferri, and an Englishman, named Forbes, is reported to be at the head of some troops in the hills.

From Spain, we learn that the Queen has sanctioned the new Tariff Bill. Everything was quiet in the peninsula.

UNITED STATES.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—We learn from an exchange, that a new line of Steamers between New York and the West Indies is now seriously talked of, and several wealthy capitalists in the above city have taken the matter up. Estimates have been prepared for building two new Steamers, and a large amount of stock has been taken. These capitalists look for a large share of business from England, conceiving that as the nearest route to the West Indies has been found to be by North America, the greater part of the business now done by the West Indian Mails would be drawn their way.—Chronicle.

COST OF THE CREVASSE.—We see it stated by the municipal authorities of New-Orleans, that the expenses incurred in stopping the Savre crevasse exceed \$80,000.

On the 21st ult. Philadelphia was visited with a furious thunder storm, which did considerable damage.

A destructive fire, the work of an incendiary, broke out on the 16th ult., at Gilman's trunk manufactory in Alleghany city; attended with a riot got up by the city firemen, in which some men were wounded, being stabbed and cut with knives, &c. Nearly two entire squares were burned down. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

Father Mathew is progressing in his Mission; and great numbers have taken the pledge.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last, Letters have been received from Rev. W. Temple, Rev. J. McMurray, Rev. G. Miller, Rev. T. H. Davies, Rev. C. Lockhart, Rev. R. Weddall (with remittance), Rev. R. Shepherd (two), Rev. W. C. Beals, Rev. J. Prince, Rev. W. Crosscombe (with remittance), Rev. W. Allen, and A. H. Cocken, Esq; with subscribers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Shelburne: Our Agent there will please supply the first four numbers of the new series to Mr. Allen Harding, Sandy Point, and Mr. Joseph Dexter, Roseway. This No., and subsequent ones, will be sent by us to their address.

Fredericton: No. 2 were regularly mailed at the P. O. here. We hope they have since come to hand.

Windsor: The two papers for Falmouth referred to, have been mailed separately here according to request of 12th July.—From this time they will be enclosed as required.

Wallace: Is there a Post Office at West Chester? Is the address given sufficiently explicit to prevent mistakes?

Richincto: Our Agent there will please supply No. 1 of the New Series to the three subscribers whose names he forwarded last. The subsequent numbers will be sent by this mail.

Biography from Newport in our next.

Not having at first received the requisite lists from the Brethren of the New Brunswick District, we have, in some instances, sent more of our first numbers than have been subsequently ordered. They will please preserve all such extra copies, as they may yet be required to complete the sets for that District.

We hope our Ministerial Brethren will not forget that we have a department in the Wesleyan expressly for CORRESPONDENCE.

Subscribers will please pay their half yearly advance at Miss Smith's Book Store.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn that a serious accident occurred in this city, on Thursday last, on board the Kilicwood lying at one of the wharfs. It appears that whilst one of the men was climbing a rope from the hold of the vessel, another in a playful mood caught hold of his heel, and, after ascending in this manner some distance, a third, taking hold of the ankle of the latter, caused the first to let go his hold, the consequence was they fell—the greatest height being from 15 to 20 feet. One of the men, it is said, is not expected to live; the others are less injured.

The Cholera in Montreal is decreasing. It has raged in a great measure among the poorer classes. The health of the City is improving.

The small pox is subsiding at St. Vincent, and has entirely disappeared from Jamaica, as was officially announced here on the 9th of June.

A large meeting was held in Montreal recently, at which a vote was passed recommending the city corporation to take stock to the amount of \$185,000 in the Courtland Railroad.

MARRIAGES.

At the Garrison Church, on Thursday, 9th, by the Rev. J. T. Twining, D. D., Lieut. J. Claude Taylor, M. N., to Eliza Sarah, eldest daughter of Charles Twining, Esq; Barrister at Law.

On Saturday last, by the Rev. A. McLeod, Mr. Thomas Hayco, to Miss Lavinia Yates, both of this city.

At Barrington, on Tuesday, 21st ult., by the Rev. Wm. Wilson, Capt S. C. Doane, to Mary Jane, third daughter of Winthrop Sargent, Esq.

On the 2nd inst., at Liverpool, N. S., by the Rev. John McMurray, Mr. John Blair, to Miss Letitia Burnaby, both of that place.

At Providence, R. I. on the 19th ult; Capt E. H. Newman, of Bermuda, to Agnes Euphemia, second daughter of the late William W. Light, of H. M. Dock Yard of this City.

DEATHS.

On Saturday morning, at 3 o'clock, Mrs. Margaret Parker, aged 57 relict of the late Mr. George Parker, of this City.

Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Ann Brown, wife of Mr. John Brown, in the 76th year of her age.

On Friday evening, Jesse, youngest daughter of Mr. Nelson Marvin, aged one year and three months.

At the Poor's Asylum, 2nd August, Joseph Robinson, aged 84 years, a native of Windsor.

At St. Johns, N. B. on the 20th July, after a short but severe illness, Alexander John, infant son of Dr Henry Robertson, aged 9 months and 12 days.

At Shubencadie, on the 6th inst, Mr. Thomas Parker, aged 74 years.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Saturday—Bridg Rose, Doane, London, 40 days; sch Resolution, Margaret's Bay, Rachel, do; Lady, Michou, Quebec; St Anne, Hoffman, do.

Sunday—Bridg Herbert, Boston, 9 days; brig Berner, Philadelphia, 15 days; schr Margaret Ann, Anchet.

Monday—Schr Joseph Smith, Quebec; schr Princess Royal, Quebec; Rambler, Oxnar, Launceburg; schr Voyager, Duane, Cardenas; brig Commerce, Montreal; schr Aurora, Crowel, Newfld; Speedwell, Watt, Miramichi; brig Rapid, St. John's, N. F.; ship Jane & Barbara, Roberts, Liverpool.

Tuesday—R. M. Steamer, America, Harrison, Liverpool, 34 days; brig Renard, Fuller, Liverpool, 39 days; ship Victory, Liverpool, 42 days; Revere Schr Darling, Darby, Sable Island.

Thursday—Barque Bonbay, Morton, Liverpool, 55 days—with 250 passengers, bound to N. York all well, put in for provisions, water, &c.; schr Medway, Beaver Harbour; schr St. Andrew, Quebec, 25 days; Ariel, Shelburne.

Friday—Schr John Hastings, Rose Blanche, Newfoundland; Experiment, Murphy, hence, at Newfld; brig Jacques Cartier, Bathurst, Lunenburg; schr Quebec Trader, Montreal; brig Emily, West, St. John's P. I.

CLEARED.

Wednesday, 8th—Bridg Grace Darling, Conrad, St. John, N. B.; brig Rob Roy, B. W. India; barque Empress, Roy, London; schr Tadousac, Quebec.

MEMORANDA.

New York, 26th July, clid., Charlotte, Ayles, Sheldac, N. B.—Benaman, Ayr, Cumberland—Debonaria, Lockhart, Windsor, 27th—arrd., Mayflower, Cochran, Windsor—clid., Joseph Han, Falmerton, Windsor, 30th, clid., Perseverance, Curry, Halifax—John Eason, Hector, Pictou.

At Quebec, 24th July, arrd., brig Jacques Cartier, Laconbe, Bathurst, N. B.

Baltimore, July 30.—Arrived, brig, Sylph, 14 days from Post am Spain. At Charlottetown, P. E. I., 30th July, entered, Mary, Boutwell, St. John, N. B.

Pictou, 27th July, arrd, Maria, Moir, Halifax, 31st, Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax; Mayflower, Cochran, St. John, N. B.

The new schooner Utica, Morris, master, of and for Windsor, from Boston, went ashore about the 28th July, on Myer Ledges, near Machias, had her masts cut away, was got off and towed into Cross Island.

Schr Clarinda, Morriacy, from Miramichi, of Dublin, was cast away at Cheticamp. Crew saved.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE, N. B.

Committee of Management.—The Revd. Messrs. KNIGHT, EVANS, TEMPLE, McLEOD and CHARLES F. ALLISON, Esquires. Chairman—The Rev. ALBERT DEBARRAY. Treasurer—CHAS. F. ALLISON, Esq.

FACULTY.

The Rev. H. PICKARD, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, &c., &c. Jos. R. HMA, Esq., Classical and French Tutor. THOS. PICKARD, JUNR., A. B., Mathematical Tutor and Lecturer on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c., &c. THOS. W. WOOD, Esq., English Master. Mr. JOHN T. OUTHOUSE, Assistant Teacher. Mr. THOMPSON TRUDEMAN, Steward.

Two Courses of Study is extensive, systematic, and thorough; including all the Branches of a Common English, a Literary and Scientific, and a Classical Education.

Terms.—The Academical Year consists of two Terms: The first of twenty-four weeks from the first Thursday in January—the second of nineteen weeks from the first Thursday in August.

Expenses.—For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights &c., and Tuition in the Primary Department: for First Term (94 weeks) \$14 0 0 Second " (19 " ) 11 0 0 Or for the Academical year, N. B. Cy. 25 0 0

Additional charges are made for instruction in the higher Departments, but the expenses for Board, &c., and Tuition will in no case exceed \$30 per annum. Ten shillings per week is charged for those who remain during the vacations.

The amount of the ordinary expenses is required in advance—half at the beginning, and the remainder at the middle of each Term.

The Academical Building is delightfully situated, and is spacious, well-lighted, and comfortable, and well furnished and furnished throughout. The Institution is supplied with Maps, Globes, Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical Apparatus and a well selected Library.

The strictest attention is paid to the morals and general habits of the Students; officers are constantly made to aid each not only to acquire knowledge, but also to form a high-toned, a religiously-principled moral character.

It is desirable that students should enter at the commencement of the Term; but they will be taken at any time. The next Term will begin on Thursday, August 2nd. April 7th '40.

"Star Life Assurance Company." OF LONDON.

THE AGENCY of this Company has been established in this Province about three years, and has made some progress, and up to the present time, without a claim being made upon it. The Directors have recently instructed the Agent to allow persons insuring for the whole term of Life, to pay one half the premium for the first five years, and give a note bearing interest, for the remaining half, upon the same condition as the National Loan Fund Association. As the proportion of profits divided among the Policy holders, with participations, is greater in this than any other Company—being 90 per cent.—it therefore recommends itself to the favourable consideration of all persons intending to insure, the rates being as low as in any other Company. If persons would give the subject of Life Assurance their serious consideration, they would be convinced that it is the very best investment to be found for a moderate annual sum of money, for the benefit of their families after they are taken from them. The attention of heads of families in this Province generally, and those of Westeyans in particular, is earnestly invited to this subject, and while the blessing of Health is enjoyed, to call upon the Agent of the "Star" Association for admission into the Society; who will furnish all necessary blanks and give every information requisite at his office in Jerusalem Warehouse, Holborn Street. DANIEL STARR.

ACADIA London, ABELAIDE & COBARR from Liverpool.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the above arrivals, his usual supply of Spring Goods, among which are, Gold Leaver WATCHES, Gilt, Silver and Steel Ornaments in great variety, China Vases, Fancy Stationery, Fishing Tackles, Ladies' superior Dressing Cases, Paper Machies and Rose Wood Ladies' Desks and Work Boxes, Fancy Soap, Hair, Tooth and Nail BRUSHES, superior Table Cutlery, Pocket & Pen Knives, with a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention.

ALSO

74 Pieces of Superior quality and newest pattern FLOOR OIL CLOTH, Which will be sold at re- used prices from this date Sheep Skin and Cocoa Fancy Grass Mats. May 18. PETER NORDBECK.

At daylight the horrors of the scene were clearly revealed: the sea was breaking over the vessel, and several of the which there were fourteen on board, beheld and several sheep were seen lying in the raging waters. The Captain, all this was doing every thing in his power, and was a mate the last to leave the wreck. He led through the exertions of his crew, who lay caused by the act, lost everything save his hat, and in saving the Mail bags, were hauled up by another party at the same time to their duty will not be lost sight of authorities here, but that some marks of good-shown without delay, to these poor ship-men by the benevolent people of Saint

ng been very kindly received by the two of the Finlay's living at St. Shotts, several passengers passed over land to Treprey which a boat was immediately dispatched for the conveyance of the people and Mails to this where they arrived safely on Monday evening.

George Simm, Esq., and his amiable family, sengers desire thus publicly to acknowledge sep obligation. Many a tempest tossed man in his house found rest in days gone by, eral of the passengers of the Keatrel have to be glad that, though without fee or re- se has not grown weary in being the friend offering and the destitute. They would be g in gratitude were they to omit mentioning dness also of Mr. Sutton and Mr. Pennell of ey, who did all they could to alleviate the of the shipwrecked people.

aving this hasty sketch of the late d'aster-se, we cannot forbear mentioning, in the at terms, the danger incurred in carrying in the same vessel with the mails. To this in the present instance, is mainly owing the e condition of those who landed from the as the cattle prevented persons passing for- aft. The carrying of those animals obliges ket to go with fewer boats than are requi- in the present instance the Keatrel had but hich could not have accommodated above rds of those on board,—her best and largest ing left in Halifax; so that had any casual- ened on the open sea several lives must ne- have been sacrificed. We trust that this g fact will not be overlooked by the autho-

as not be amiss to add, in conclusion, that boat-masters in Treprey stated to the zers that the tides on the coast had lately reter than had been known for many years, it to this cause may be attributed, in a great e, the disaster which has happened.

passengers had presented an address to a Teacher, complimenting him for his con- a the great

Newfoundland Times says, that the Steam- insured for \$210,000 sterling. some paper thus alludes to the probable of the wreck.

Keatrel struck upon the land contiguous to Shotts, only twenty-nine hours and a half af- ing Sydney; and it is believed the extraor- indraft there rendered in this instance, as it e in many others, all nautical skill and ing unavailing. It was and is now over the d opinion of Capt. MILNE, now one of the d of the Admiralty, that attraction and ed- ty, has caused the numerous losses of ship- in the neighbourhood of St. Shotts; and the the Hispaniola, the Coma, the Inake, and other vessels commanded by most experie- ed, leads us to the adoption of his views.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

vicars.—We are glad to see that the mole us sentenced last Term, Gilbert, Walsh, and th, are at last set to work in the Streets of d'town, and that this class of persons will elled in future to make some return for ay expenses to which they have put the ment for their subsistence, trial and con- sion. They were put to work this morning in their prison dress.—Royal Gazette.

CANADA.

st notices state the Cholera to be on the in Montreal.—The British League commea- sittings at Kingston, Canada West, on the 11; and has continued in Session; having ed to meet at the same time as the Provincial ment.—There was an extensive fire in the town, Quebec, last week, which destroyed ty to the value of some £10,000. The fire eal, a most destructive fire also occurred— nated in Carpeuter's workshop. A whole s was destroyed.

Crops are still spoken of as being very pro-

DOMESTIC.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

August 5, 1840.

Excellency the Lieutenant Governor so il, has been pleased to make the following tuents:

iam Walker, to be Chief Inspector of Pick- h for the County of Pictou. James Purvis, Esquires, and Capt. George 210, to be Commissioners for examining icting Bids for the Port of the



DEFERRED ARTICLES.

REVENUE NAVIGATION ACT.

The British Navigation Act, recently passed, has been held to be the public, and it can be seen to what extent it is a measure of protection to the shipping interest of this country...

—who had survived the overthrow of nations, the changes of dynasties, and the crumbling of thrones...

LATER FROM St. CATHARINES.—After we were prepared for press we met a gentleman from the Catholic community who kindly favoured us with the particulars of the dreadful occurrence of Thursday...

New Haven.—The London Patent Journal contains an engraving of a Gilded Razor, warranted not to cut the skin in the process of shaving...

ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements, not disconnected with the professed character of our Paper, inserted on the following terms...

Death of another Old Inhabitant. Death has been recently busy with some of the older inhabitants of the Provinces. Time is doing its work, and those who, like the forest Oak, have stood the blasts of many years are passing away from this transitory scene...

BRITISH WOOLLEN HALL. 143 GRANVILLE STREET, SPRING IMPORTATIONS FOR 1849.

By the arrivals from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, we have received a large and varied assortment of DRY GOODS! comprising, BROAD CLOTHS in all colours; Plaid and Striped CASSIMERES, and Fancy Doeskins; Diagonal and Twist Tweeds; Buckskins, Cantons, Russell Cord, Cassinet, Gambroons, and Cashmerets...

NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscriber, under the Firm of McPhail and Morrison, terminated on the 30th June, by mutual consent...

To Intending Emigrants FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia whether the Western Section of Canada (formerly the Province of Upper Canada) does not offer every inducement...

THE CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS. Are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale, Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Instalments, being done every year...

SETTLER'S SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT. Printed Papers, containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from every Post Master in Nova Scotia...

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...

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...

July 14th. W. ALEXANDER S. REID.

A CARD.

Archibald Morton CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER. BEGS LEAVE respectfully to notify his friends and the public, that he continues to manufacture all articles in his line of business...

May 5.

Card.

THE Subscriber conceives it but due to his friends to thank them for past encouragement and presumes to solicit the continuance of their favours. He expects shortly to receive his usual stock of London Prints, which he warrants Brandrams No. 1. Orders left at his shop No. 30, Jacob Street, or for the convenience of residence in the north end of the city at his dwelling, opposite the east front of the Round Church, Brunswick street, will receive his best attention...

April 30, 1849. JOHN F. SMYTH.

Hardware.

SPRING, 1849.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received their Spring Supplies, per Acadia, Perthshire, Adelaide, Cornish, and Ocean Queen, consisting of: Best Proved Chain Cables and Small CHAINS; IRON of all kinds; Bolt Copper and Composition Spikes; Cast, Dbl. Shear, Blister, Spring, and Tilted Steel; Brandrams's genuine White-Lead, Black, Yellow, Green & Red PAINTS, Ochres, Linseed Oil, Smithwick Window Glass; Sheet Lead, Shot, Lead Pipe from 1/2 in. to 1-1/4 in. Tin Plates, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, Grain Tin, Iron Wire; Griffin's and Foster's prime and double refined Seythes, Sickles, Smith's Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Cart Boxes, and Axle Pipes; Plough Share, Mould, Cast Plough Mounting; Thompson's Patent Scotch Screw and Ped Augurs, Iron Pots, Bake Ovens and Covers, Fry Pans, Sauce Pans; Tea-Kettles, Fall-Metal and Enamelled Maslin Kettles; Guns, Muskets, Pistols, Spades and Shovels. With an excellent assortment of Locks, HINGES, Cutlery, Brushes, Files, Carpenter's Tools, &c. &c., which they offer for sale at very low prices. DAVID STARR & SONS. Halifax, May 5th, 1849.

JOHN WOODILL, Utiqualler.

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former stand, (opposite Davy's Country Market) to the (old Woodill) stand, No. 66, UPPER WATER STREET opposite Messrs Salkus & Wainwright's Wharf—where he will be thankful for a continuation of favours, formerly conferred on him. May 19.

Pure Cod Liver Oil, FOR MEDICINAL USE.

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

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

THE NEW SERIES—A FAMILY

Ten Shillings per annum, (Half Yearly in Advance.)

SELECTED POETRY

The Mother and her Dead. She wrapped him in a little shroud, Her first-born and her last; Her soul with heavy grief was bowed, Her tears were falling fast, And ever and anon she pressed, The weary burden to her breast, The weary burden to her breast, The weary burden to her breast...