

upon the announcement of peace. In quiet domestic life, she grew up with the nation's growth, and participated in its passing history. In middle age, she witnessed the second war of Independence, and when the sands of life ran low, justly regarded the Rebellion which hangs like a cloud over the hopes of freedom as the saddest period of her protracted existence. To one thus strongly identified with the origin, welfare and prosperity of the republic, loyalty necessarily became a deep-seated sentiment, and accordingly, when the rebels were expelled from this city, on the memorable 12th of September last, the venerable lady, as the last act of devotion to her country, stood at her front door, grasping the glorious star-spangled banner in token of loyalty, and to welcome to this expressive act the Federal troops who came to deliver their fellow-citizens from the contamination of treason. On Sunday last, her mortal remains were interred in the cemetery of the Evangelical Dutch Reformed church, of which she was a consistent and exemplary member for more than four score years. Peace to her memory!

Mrs. Fritchie's industry, domestic economy, liberal charities, and generous hospitality are proverbial. She was fond of all that was good and right in business and recreation. Her chief indulgence was flower culture, in which her success far exceeded other florists that in all her long life she was successful in the most beautiful contributions. All who were connected with hospital service for the relief of the sick and wounded Federal soldiers will recollect her daily contributions of delicacies, often prepared by her own hand, and always liberally dispensed. Honored in her life, she is gratefully and lovingly remembered by kindred, friends and fellow-citizens. She was Mrs. Barbara Fritchie—loyal and pious in life, blessed in death.

GIDSON BARKY.

Obituary.

MRS. MARY CONNELL, OF WOODSTOCK, N. B. Mrs. Mary, relict of the late Jeremiah Connell, Esq., M. P. P. for Carleton, N. B., died after a very brief illness at Halifax, Feb. 21st, 1869, aged 63 years. Christianity teaches, that "the righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance," and that "the memory of the just is blessed." It records her name as necessarily very perfect; rich though they are in the story of those "who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises," they are far from being complete and often far from being select. Unassuming piety, unpretending meekness, humble faith, and lowly love are not unfrequently left to be forgotten, without any effort to chronicle their worth or sing their praise; while more pretensions but more questionable types of moral worth are emblazoned on the historic page, and their representatives held up as patterns of the highest excellence. Not so in heaven—the name of every saint is written in the Lamb's book of life; the Divine records record excellency of life without respecting persons and preserve true worth in everlasting memory.

The subject, of what must be a brief and very inadequate obituary, was a lady of unostentatious habits—no such as that the writer can scarcely bring his mind to make the slightest reference to her many virtues, without fear of doing violence to the respect befitting one who if consulted in this matter would have chosen perfect silence to be observed in reference to herself after death, from her abiding humble-mindedness and constant realization of her great unworthiness before God; but for this reason it seems the more becoming to make mention of her Christian steadfastness and speak of those graces that adorned her spirit and rendered her, in very important respects, a model worthy of imitation.

The writer is not acquainted with the particulars of her conversion or early religious experience, but has been given to understand that, whatever may have been her respect for religion and regard for religious persons previously (and there is little doubt she had both from her youth up) she did not attain to a saving knowledge of the truth until some time after she had in the Providence of God been called to discharge the responsibilities of the wife and mother. But from such facts as he has at his command, it does seem certain, that from the time she gave herself "unto the Lord," and unto his people "by the will of God," her heart was fixed to walk circumspectly not as fools but as wise, redeeming the time, because the days are evil. Few persons feel more than she did the real importance of Christianity as a sphere of duty in which he had long and well served the interests of the rising generation, of the Church, and of the country, and the interest determined once more to rally round him and express their admiration of his character.

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by the Rev. Mr. Huestis, and a fine piece of music, the 'Præse of Friendship,' from Mozart, sung by Professor Brown and a select choir, the President introduced the Rev. Howard Sprague, who was enthusiastically cheered. His subject was 'Poetry and Eloquence in America,' and on this subject he delivered a most admirable and stirring address. He commenced by saying that almost every nation—Greece, Rome, France, England, &c.—had a national literature into which it poured its moral and intellectual life, which might be seen pulsating through it. But this could not yet be said of America. It had not, properly speaking, a national literature, because it had not had time to assimilate and blend the various national characteristics and sentiments which were represented in the modern populations, born in upon it from the old world. New England had exercised a powerful Puritanical influence, and the Anglo-Saxon race had displayed their wonted traits of character, but had not yet re-produced the poetry of the Old World. Here the national mind displayed itself more in conflicts with nature; in agriculture; in trade; and less in the higher walks of literature, yet America had produced such historians as Prescott, Bancroft and Motley; such a profound theologian as Bushnell (he did not mention Jonathan Edwards); and such poets not a few, of whom he said that the 'cadences of their music would tremble through the coming years.' He went on to define the relations of poetry and eloquence, and to adduce examples of both, treating Longfellow, Bryant, and Whittier as characteristic American poets, and giving a very fine and discriminating analysis of the genius of each, very happily illustrated. He then treated of eloquence, dwelling on the oratorical power of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and Wendell Phillips. He made a very brief allusion to the poetry and eloquence of the New Dominion, and his eulogy on the lamented McGee, poet, orator, and statesman, 'struck down by the hand of the midnight assassin,' was most heartily cheered; also his reference to an eloquent New Brunswicker, who electrified the audience at the Portland Railway Convention (he was then on the platform) and an eloquent New Scotian who did something of the same kind at the Trade Convention at Detroit. Mr. Sprague very eloquent and strong language remarked, that the Dominion of Canada, extending from ocean to ocean, with its great traditions and magnificent inheritance territorial and political must yet produce a great national literature. He had not yet had sufficient mental excitement or national life to do so, but as he became less dependent on the parent lands and realized our national unity more, we would be able to prove that the sons were worthy of their sires.

"Another hand is beckoning us
Another call is given
And ere we more with angel steps
The path which reaches heaven." G. S. M.

Halifax, May 29th, 1869.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1869.

Mt. Allison Institutions.

The annual examinations and the closing exercises of the Mount Allison Wesleyan College and Academies have just been held. To many, the occasion is always one of interest. Students and Professors alike look forward to it as the crowning event of the year, and rejoice in the anticipation of much needed relief and rest after it is over. Old ALUMNI and ALUMNE too, to revisit their ALMA MATER, grasp each other's hands, and talk with mingled feelings of the 'former times' and the 'past associations.' Friends of the Institutions also are gathered together. They are friends, because they are intelligent, and understand the value of a liberal education; because they are Christians, and believe that Education to be beneficial must be grounded in Godliness, and that, though strengthened and developed, it shall conquer the world for Christ; because they are, in many instances, Methodists, and are true to the Institution and principles which from the first have been cherished in the body. But this year the interest was greater than usual. Steadily, after years of struggle with bugs and complicated difficulty, Mt. Allison was asserting its power and its dignity as one of the most reliable and really successful institutions of learning in the land. The Lieut. Governor of the Province was expected to honor the exercises with his presence. And many of the previous students, having learned that it was not improbable that with the closing of the term, the honored President might retire from a sphere of duty in which he had long and well served the interests of the rising generation, of the Church, and of the country, and the interest determined once more to rally round him and express their admiration of his character.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., the examination of the College Classes commenced, and was continued till the afternoon of Friday. It was conducted both by written papers and by oral questioning, and embraced the whole of the studies upon which labor had been bestowed during the year. The examiners seemed to manifest great care in the performance of their duty, and their report was, on the whole, very gratifying indeed. Some classes, and several of the students merited distinguished commendation. The Mathematical Department was excellent. International Law had been assiduously studied. The Modern Languages had received that share of attention which their importance justly demands, and which the Professor in Seckville is so well able to repay. Under careful training the Classical classes had been brought up to a state of considerable proficiency; and, in usual, the President's own class in the Evidence of Christianity was thoroughly well grounded in that most important study. Nor should we omit to say that a small class in Hebrew gave good evidences of the Professor's ability and the students' diligence. The addresses given by Gov. Wilcox at the several public gatherings, were received with great enthusiasm.

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