

NOVEMBER 17.

JOHN WOODILL,
Engraver.

Respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed from his former opposite Day's Country Market (to be sold) 15 Strand, No. 52, Upper Water Street, to Messrs. Saltus & Wainwright's Warehouse will be thankful for a continuation of the former conferred on him.

IMPROVED
EGATIVE & POSITIVE
guerrea Portraits.

W. VALENTINE

The honour of announcing that he has arranged a Vertical Light, at his Rooms, and is prepared to produce pictures superior to any taken in America. His mode requires artistic skill in finishing, and his Daguerreotypes have the effects of actual miniatures, joined to the accuracy of the agency of SOLAR LIGHT, by means of an apparatus, inventors.

For sale Calotype and Daguerreotype apparatus complete. Instructions given in both.

Life Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.

AGENCY of this Company has been established in this Province about three years, and made some progress, and up to the present without a claim being made upon it. The agents have recently instructed the Agent to persons insuring for the whole term of Life, one half the premium for the first five years, and a note bearing interest, for the second half, upon the same condition as the London Assurance Association. As the profits are distributed among the Policy holders, and the interest is greater than any other office being 10 per cent—therefore recommending itself to the favourable consideration of all intending to insure, the rates being as low as any other Company. If persons would give effect to Life Assurance their serious conviction, they would be convinced that it is the best investment to be made for a moderate sum of money, for the benefit of their families they are taken from them. The attention of families in this Province generally, and of *Wesleyans* in particular, is earnestly invited to this subject, and while the business of a life insurance is being carried on, the Agent of the Society, who will furnish all necessary blanks and very information requisite at his office in the Warehouse, Hollis Street.

Pure Cod Liver Oil,
FOR MEDICAL USE,

Prepared and sold by
ROBT. G. FRASER, Chemist,
139, Granville Street.

A CARD.

SS SMITH begs to respectfully notify her friends and the public that she has removed her Book and Stationery Establishment, to the (No. 182.) lately occupied by Mrs. Doane, in *St. George's Street*, one door south of Mr. Fraser's Store and invites attention to her present which she will sell at reduced prices.

Liverpool Bakery.

Subscribers respectfully acquaints the Public that he has taken the Bakery, formerly kept by Mr. Miller's, in Liverpool, and has a manufacturing every description of Bread warranted superior to any imported from abroad.

JOHN ELAIR,
No. 182, N. S. Street, 1849.

JOHN BOOD, JR.,
No. 17, Water St.
Halifax, N. S.

BY Wm. CUNNABELL,
PRINTING OFFICE, NO. 3, CONNORS' WHARF,
HALIFAX, N. S.

THE WESLEYAN.

NEW SERIES.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, &c. &c. [Vol. I. No. 20.

Ten Shillings per Annum,
Half-Yearly in advance.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1849.

Single Copies,
Three Pence.

POETRY.

Blessings.

And my prayer shall turn into my own blessing.
—PSALM XXXV. 12.

What ever lost by giving?
The sky pours down its rain,
Refreshing all things living,
While mists rise up again.

Go rob the sparkling fountain
And drain its basin dry;
The barren seeming mountain,
Will fill its chalice high.

Who ever lost by loving?
Though all our heart we pour,
Still other spirits moving,
To pay our love with more.

And was there ever blessing
That did not turn and rest;
A double power possessing,
The blessing being blest?

Prayer.

There is an eye that never sleeps,
Beneath the wing of night;
There is an ear that never shuts,
When sink the beams of light.

There is an arm that never tires,
When human strength gives way;
There is a love that never fails,
When earthly loves decay.

That eye is fixed on seraph throngs;
That ear is filled with angels' songs;
That arm upholds the worlds on high;
That love is shown beyond the sky.

But there's a power which man can wield,
When mortal aid is vain—
That eye, that arm, that love to reach,
That listening ear to gain.

That power is Prayer, which soars on high,
And feeds on bliss beyond the sky!

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

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

Duty of Attendance upon the Ordinances of God's House.

It is a desultory attendance upon the institutions which stand connected with "the house of God," were compatible with the obligations involved in Christian communion, it is quite certain that it could not comport with the healthy and vigorous action of our social Christianity. The ordinances of Christ's Church are a species of religious discipline, the full value of which can only be estimated by those who yield themselves to their influence without reserve. Some there were in apostolic times who discovered sinful laxity in this matter; and we learn from Paul's treatment of their case that it was alike inconsistent and injurious:—"Let us hold fast," said the apostle, "the profession of our faith without wavering, for He is faithful that promised; and let us consider one another, to provoke unto love and to good works; not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another, and so much the more as ye see the day approaching."

If a church is not to be regarded as a prison-house, it ought, at least, to be viewed as a religious home, whither our warmest preferences are all to be directed. Members who have no sympathy with this feeling are neither in a condition to receive benefit themselves nor to impart benefit to others. They may wander abroad, it is true; but there is no Sabbath home, in such professions—they may grieve and afflict their own passions, but they will comfort the heart of no other servant of Christ—they may be diligent in the observance of religious duties, but they will find them nowhere else. If all church-members were to act on their principle, there would soon cease to be any such institution as a Church. The professing world would be one vast and dreary waste of spiritual vagrancy and disorganized feeling.

Happily for the cause of vital Christianity, there are many edifying examples on which the mind and heart can repose with complacency and delight. There are those, and they are in general well-known and highly appreciated, who feel that they owe a duty and an honour to "the man of God," who studies, prays, watches, and labours for their spiritual good. They would not, on light grounds grieve or depress him, who is the appointed instrument in the hand of God for their comfort. When he is in his place to teach, they will be in theirs to listen to his instructions; they will not risk the loss of a regular supply of spiritual provision for an occasional feast obtained only at the price of inconsistency. If they are absent from their place in the sanctuary, it will be for some better reason than the indulgence of itching ears, and the restless feeling which deprives them of everything like settled repose. And are such professors losers, in the issue, by the course which they pursue? Let any man compare them with others of a less settled temperament, and he will be at no loss to determine where the preponderance both of excellence and happiness lies. How any one professing to regard Christian fellowship as an ordinance of God can wander about from church to church, and yet dream of his being in the path of duty is a mystery which it is difficult to solve. It is not merely that such a course must deeply afflict the feelings of a pastor, but it must tend to the rapid decay of any Christian church; and, as an example, must be most injurious in its influence on the minds of those who are young and inexperienced in the Christian life.

What one does, another may do likewise; and as evil examples are more pregnant than good ones, there is reason to look upon these spiritual wanderers with a suspicious and anxious eye. Were their habits to prevail every church would be disorganized, and all the endearments of Christian fellowship would come to an end. Nothing can be more manifest, in looking at the inspired epistles, than that the first Christian churches were compact and powerfully-cemented fellowships, in which order and decorum were primary laws, no one forsaking his own place, or invading the place of others; but all joining in the same worship, listening with deference to the same instructions, and uniting with grateful hearts in the same Christian rites and observances. The nearer we approach to this model, the more church prosperity may we expect to realize; and the more benefit may we hope to derive from our fellowship with the people of God. If there are those who make light of their relation to the Christian Church; whose place in the sanctuary is often forsaken; who contribute but little to swell the current of social prayer; who cannot uniformly be calculated upon even at the communion-table; who have no time to devote to God upon days devoted to secular avocation; who stand aloof from their brethren, and are the first to complain of the lack of Christian fellowship; if such unlovely and useless members there are in the Churches of Christ, let their examples be regarded as beacons, to warn others from pursuing a course at variance with all the laws of Christian fellowship, and totally inconsistent with the prevalence of religious piety in life and in death.

Let the influence of the conduct of church-members upon general hearers be well considered, and it will then be regarded in a very solemn and alluring light. Those who attend on public worship will soon be able to discriminate between members who are considered, and it will then be regarded in a very solemn and alluring light. Those who attend on public worship will soon be able to discriminate between members who are considered, and it will then be regarded in a very solemn and alluring light. Those who attend on public worship will soon be able to discriminate between members who are considered, and it will then be regarded in a very solemn and alluring light.

posting off to other places of worship? and if they find that the communion-day is not exempted from these irregularities? Until the day of final account, the injury done by such conduct will not be fully ascertained. A very inquiring person, in a hopeful state of mind, lately said to a Christian pastor,— "I am greatly surprised that, in a church so large as yours, so few of your members attend the prayer-meetings." The pastor, concerned for the honour of his church, did his best to remove the perplexities of this anxious inquirer after truth; but felt, after all, in his conscience, that the surprise expressed was well founded, and that until church-members are more in earnest about religion, there will be but a very partial impression produced upon general hearers of the word.—*Morrison's Christianity in its power.*

A Letter from Dr. Payson to his Mother.

"My Dearest Mother,—Never did I more ardently wish to impart consolation, and never did I feel so utterly powerless to do it. You say yourself, that neither reason, nor religion can restrain your tormenting imagination. What encouragement, then, have I to attempt to comfort you under the evils it occasions? I wish I could communicate to you the feelings which have rendered me happy for some weeks past. I will mention the texts which occasioned them; texts on which I have preached lately. Perhaps the great Comforter may apply them to you. If so, you will little need any consolation which I can give. The first is Isaiah xxvii. 20. The time of our continuance on earth is but a moment; nay, it is but a little moment. Suppose, then, the worst. Suppose all the evils which imagination can paint, should come upon you. They will endure only for a little moment; and while this little moment is passing away, you may run and hide in the chambers of protection, which God has provided for his people, till the mansions preparing for them above are ready for their reception. O, then, my dear mother, glory in these afflictions, which endure but for a moment. O, how near, how very near is eternity. It is even at the door."

Now-year's Sabbath, I preached on this text: "As the Lord liveth, there is but a step between me and death." One inference was, there is but a step between earth and heaven. So it has seemed to me almost ever since. Another text, which I have preached on lately, and which has been much blessed to me, is Rev. xxi. 23. "And the city has no need of the sun, &c. O, how unutterably glorious did heaven appear! It is glory; it is a weight of glory; an exceeding weight of glory; a far more exceeding weight of glory; it far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. O, how shall we bear such a weight of glory as this? How shall we wait with patience till we arrive at it? O, it costs too much; too boundless, too overwhelming to think of. Come afflictions, come troubles, come trials, come temptations, distresses of every kind and degree; make our path through life's painful, as wearisome as you can still, if heaven is at the end of it, we will smile at all you can do. O, dear mother, break away; O that God would enable you to break away from all your cares and sorrows, and fly, rise, soar up to the New Jerusalem. See its diamond walls, its golden streets, its pearly gates, its shining inhabitants, all in a blaze of reflected light and glory, the light of God, the glory of the Lamb! Say with David, 'Toward this city I will go in the strength of the Lord God.' I will make mention of thy righteousness, even of thine only. My mother, what a righteousness is this! The righteousness of God! A righteousness as much better than that of Adam, nay, than that of our Father, God is better than his creature. Since then, my mother, you have such a heaven before you, why do you not break away from all your earthly attachments, and fly, rise, soar up to the New Jerusalem. See its diamond walls, its golden streets, its pearly gates, its shining inhabitants, all in a blaze of reflected light and glory, the light of God, the glory of the Lamb! 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mind, and often prevented the grace of God from appearing actively in him, by exertion in the cause of Christ in ways in which it would otherwise have been the delight of our brother heartily to engage. But while it pleased the Lord to cause him to pass through affliction, the Divine Refiner Himself sat by the furnace, tempering the heat and removing the dross, until His glorious purpose was accomplished by the reflection of His own image;—and then He said to His servant "It is enough."

When seized by his last illness, it was matter of exultation with him that his deliverance was nigh. He manifested the greatest patience under his severe suffering—expressed the strongest confidence in the Lord—gave appropriate counsels to his mourning partner, and the eight children who were now to be bereaved of an affectionate head—awaited the issue with the utmost composure—and, when the last signal was given, sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

On the 26th of October, another of our Israel was removed, Mrs. SARAH McCLEARN—in the 90th year of her age, leaving 4 children, 41 grandchildren, and 42 great-grand-children, to all of whom she was much endeared.

Enough might be gleaned from the history of this departed saint, to furnish an interesting and profitable memoir; but our space, and the materials at hand, will not allow any thing further than a very concise notice. We learn that she came with her parents from New England. When very young, she became a subject of grace at an early period of her married life, when the VENERABLE BLACK and MANN and their faithful coadjutors travelled this rugged shore, scattering the seed of eternal truth. As soon as she gave herself up to the Lord, she resolved to honour Him in her family, by the erection of an altar for His worship; and the Lord honoured her faith and prayers, by shortly giving her the happiness of having her partner in life to be a fellow traveller with her on the way to Zion. He finished his course, and entered his reward, about eighteen years since. Their home was ever a home for the members of Christ visiting Port Mouton; in which place they resided, and where she continued to live after the decease of her husband, until within the last eight years, when she took up her abode in Liverpool with her son, Captain Matthew McCleary.

It is very pleasing to behold an aged saint in the full possession of rationality—exhibiting a spirit of meekness, gentleness, contentment, and sacred peace; and these sustained by a confiding trust in Christ—calmly waiting for the moment of release; but seldom has it been our happiness to meet with one so far advanced in years, with whom we could converse on religious subjects with so great satisfaction, as with this "mother in Israel."

It was the will of the Lord concerning her that she should pass through death without suffering, and though her removal was very sudden, not having had any intimation fifteen minutes previously of her approaching change, yet she was not taken by surprise; but, when informed by her children that she was dying, she replied,—"I am not afraid to die; my peace is made with God—prepare to meet me in heaven"—and then without a struggle her peaceful spirit passed away to the mansions of the blessed.

Scarcely had the grave received the remains of Mrs. McCleary, when another mother in Israel exchanged suffering and mortality for everlasting life.

Mrs. REBECCA McNUTT, mother of the Rev. A. McNutt—and well known to many in Halifax as "one of the excellent of the earth," was called to enter into the joy of her Lord, on Saturday the 3rd of November, in the 93rd year of her age. We might say of her also, as we observed of the last-mentioned sister, that the scenes of her chequered course, and many years of deep experience in holy things, extended through the greater portion of her protracted life, would furnish ample materials for a lengthy biography—and which perhaps may be undertaken by another—but we are compelled to be brief. Mrs. McNutt and her husband were communicants of the Presbyterian Church in Shelburne, at which place she resided for some years, but being induced to attend the

evangelical ministry of the Wesleyans, she was brought to the enjoyment of spiritual religion, and resolved to cast in her lot with those, whom she believed to be eminently the people of God; and thenceforward her attachment to the members and ministers of this branch of the Church of God, and to our doctrines and privileges was decided and deep. But among the servants of Christ whose remembrance she delighted to cherish through life, are those who had been especially instrumental of great benefit to her, were the Rev. Messrs. COOPER and JAS. MANN, and also the Rev. W. BLACK; whose sweetly angelic pulpit ministrations, and whose judicious counsels, were, at different periods, greatly blessed to her edification and advancement in the Christian life.

Our sister's career was not one of untroubled prosperity, but on the contrary, was sometimes attended by severe trial; in particular by the loss of four sons, who died away from home—some at sea, and others on a foreign shore, and, subsequently to the removal of the family to Halifax, her partner was taken from her, and she was called to prove the goodness and faithfulness of that Being who has promised to be the God of the widow who trusteth in Him. But amid the buffeting storms of this trying world, she held on her way with uprightness of conscience and a confiding trust in the Lord. In the minds of many of the older members of the Halifax Society, is the remembrance still fresh, of her consistent deportment—her spirituality of mind—her love for Christian ordinances—and the clear and happy testimony she was accustomed to bear in her class, and at the quarterly love-feasts, as to the goodness of the Lord to her soul. It was with her always a matter of deep anxiety and faithful prayer, that all her children should be made the partakers of saving grace; and that she had a beloved son honourably and usefully toiling in the vineyard of the Lord, as a minister of the cross, afforded her great satisfaction.

About fourteen years since, she removed from Halifax to Liverpool, to spend the remaining days of her pilgrimage under the roof of her son, Mr. J. McNutt, and for the kind attention she received from him and his companion, she often expressed a deep sense of grateful affection. As is sometimes the case with persons spared to so great an age, she was, during the last few months of her life, a subject of great physical and mental imbecility; but though this, when it exists, is an extremely trying circumstance; it can in no wise remove the confidence previously entertained with regard to any of God's people, thus mysteriously afflicted. We cannot clearly see the design of God in such a dispensation; perhaps it is for the discipline of others, or it may have some bearing upon the future happiness of the saints thus reduced to "feebleness extreme;" but He, in whom they trusted, will not let their hope be lost, or "cast them off in the time of old age," but will assuredly be the strength of their "failing flesh and heart, and their portion for ever." And although this long-trying follower of the Saviour was not the subject of much suffering in her latest hours, yet how great must have been the change from a state of extreme infirmity to one of heavenly vigour and unbounded joy! "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

"The ravage of life at an end,
The mortal affliction is past;
The age that in heaven they spend,
For ever and ever shall last."

Liverpool, N. S., Nov. 16th. 1849.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Original Matter is particularly requested for this Paper, such as, Local Intelligence—Biographies—Notices of the introduction, rise, and progress of Methodism in Circles, Revivals, and remarkable Conversions—Articles on education, temperance, literature, science, and religion—Illustrations of Providence—Sketches of Scripture characters—Interesting anecdotes—Descriptions of natural scenery—Poems on any prominent feature of Methodism, &c. &c.

Articles, as a general rule, should be short and pithy; and a judicious variety in each number is the secret of newspaper popularity and usefulness.

For the Wesleyan.

NOTICES OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

[No. 12.]

Grand Bank, with its neighbouring town Fortune, may be considered the most populous and

important place on the South West Coast of Newfoundland. Fortune is distant four miles by land from Grand Bank, and the Wesleyan population of those shores may be fairly estimated at one thousand souls. The census, of course, gives a very much lower number, as Government Agents know not our Shepherd's mark, and therefore cannot count our sheep.

In each of the two places above mentioned, there is a commodious Wesleyan chapel. In Grand Bank a new one, much larger than the old one, is in the course of erection. As a Mission Station it is one of our oldest; and, according to information I received from the elder members of the Church, was first visited by the Rev. Richard Knight, now Chairman of the New Brunswick District. His labours were not unsuccessful, though, according to my informants, but few, if any, were sufficiently convinced of sin so as to form a class for the mutual purpose of inquiring "What shall we do to be saved?" We were convinced deeply enough of the truth," observed an old and intelligent member of society, to me, "but the fact is, we looked upon ourselves as old English Church folks, and did not like the thought of a Methodist person teaching us. And it was only out of consideration of our own clergy not visiting us, that we went to hear him at all. When he first landed among us, it made great talk, and many declared they would hear no Methodist preach. But we thought again, it is nothing but right to give the man a hearing. I went," observed my informant, "he preached about our Lord sending forth his Apostles to preach the Gospel. I never heard the like! He seemed to explain it so wonderfully, and gave us such insight into the doctrines preached by the Apostles, and how they were just the same doctrines as he and all other Ministers of the Gospel preached, that I felt my prejudices removed, and determined to hear him again. But others were offended, many kept aloof altogether, and those who were convinced of the truth as it is in Jesus, still held out stoutly against it.

From these and other informations, it appears, Mr. Knight had to contend, not so much with open persecution, as with gross ignorance, and stupid indifference to the salvation of the soul, and a bigotted prejudice against the doctrines of evangelical truth. But the seed was sown; consciences were roused and enlisted on the side of truth; light shone in darkness, and sinners trembled in their strong holds and refuges of lies. Other labourers succeeded Mr. Knight and found the same toil in breaking up the fallow ground. For a long period little fruit was seen. Sometimes the Spirit from on high watered the seed which had begun to grow, and the hopes of the brethren brightened to see the promise of greater good. Gracious tokens of a revival were given at intervals during the long period of our "first entrance" among them to the present; but no work of any extraordinary extent or depth was visible until last winter.

Often had the Brethren in District assemblies mourned over Grand Bank, and felt it a heavy burden on their hearts. But not liking to leave the place vacant altogether, (though it stood as such in the Minutes of the Conference last year) the District appointed Mr. Fox to be our Assistant Missionary there. "Bro. Fox is a man mighty in prayer, and diligent in pastoral visitation. Two gifts these, which, when exercised, are sure to accomplish great things in the church, however humble the talent for public speaking may be." "Disensions and evil speaking," observed one to me, "were among some of the greatest evils in the society. Neighbours would not even speak to me either when they met either in the house or in the street. And the young men, the sons of our families, had become very wicked. It was hard to hear their blasphemies on the wharves, and beach while at work, or idle, or drunk. Aspiration for smuggling so easy, you may be sure drunkenness was a common thing." The truly pious mourned over these things and spared not to rebuke the ungodly. They welcomed Mr. Fox among them, and rejoiced in his pious counsels by their fire sides and his fervent prayers at their family altars. By means of pastoral visiting he got acquainted with the young men, spoke affectionately and faithfully to them, invited them to the prayer-meetings, manifested an interest in their souls' salvation, which made them wonder at first why they did not feel as interested for themselves.

About this time, several pious Mothers died in the Lord. These spoke words of power on their dying bed. They preached to their husbands and sons as inhabitants of eternity. They declared what God had done for their souls, and invited their relations to taste the same mercy. These bereaved families at once began to seek the Lord. Their members were found at the private means of grace as well as the accustomed public ones. The elder members of society were much quickened in their souls, and some who had no family altar now called their family together morning and evening for worship. He who has appointed means blesses them. And whenever these channels of grace are opened by the arm of faith, God is sure to roll down from on high the streams which make glad the city of God. These signs of good were as the cloud which cheered Elijah on Carmel: the few who

were truly saved were as the drops betokening the coming shower, and faith could already hear "the sound of abundance of rain." At one of the public prayer meetings there was an unwillingness to depart home at the usual time. Prayer had been earnestly offered up for pardon and holiness, and though there was a holy influence felt by all, yet each soul seemed anxious for a deeper work of grace. Each heart was convinced of the want of pardon, or sanctifying grace, and the congregation refused to rise from their knees. Some who felt the burden of sin greater than others began to pray. Prayers mingled with deep groans, stifled sighs, and exclamations of distress, seemed now to confuse the more calm and sedate minds. One Publican in the temple smiting his breast and groaning "God be merciful to me a sinner," is sufficient to excite the attention and call forth the uncharitable remarks of the Pharisee who thanks God that he is not as other men—an open, profligate sinner—particularly, "as this Publican;" what therefore must be the effect upon mere nominal christians, when fifty or a hundred Publicans are smiting their breast at once and uniting in agonizing cries, "God be merciful to me!" Then was fulfilled that which was written by the prophet Zechariah, "I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the Spirit of grace and of supplications; and they shall look upon me whom they have pierced, and they shall mourn for him as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for his first born. In that day shall there be a great mourning in Jerusalem, as the mourning of Hadadrimmon in the valley of Megiddon." So loud were the cries of sinners in distress that the neighbours in distant houses heard them and came to see the matter. And what a scene when a whole congregation is bowed before the Lord in the spirit of conviction or joy! Parents beheld their sons and daughters, for whom they had long prayed, crying to God for mercy. "Wives who had long wept in secret over the hardness of their husbands' hearts now saw them at the foot of the cross imploring forgiveness. There might be seen a pious sister encouraging her brother to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, sweetly assuring him that he should be saved. And there also were little grand children, even little children, asking their aged grand father to pray for them, and be amazed! confounded! "Was it a delusion?" he asked. "Is not this a wrong gospel—fanaticism?" And his children urging him all the while to pray! And the hardened heart which for years had held out against God at length yielded to the striving Spirit of God; so that from the infant of days to the man of thirty years, through all the grades of youth and manhood, God raised up witnesses to that Gospel truth, "The Son of man hath power on the earth to forgive sins."

The meetings for prayer could not be closed in due time, nor their devotion kept within the bounds of decorum. But what is confusion with man is order with God. Persons flocked to see and hear. These like Saul among the prophets fell to the earth and lay all night upon the ground imploring mercy. "Is Saul also among the prophets?" was an exclamation of surprise when one neighbour related to another that such a man was converted. Prayer was made day and night, without ceasing, unto God for sinners who flocked to the house of prayer. Many who at first came out of curiosity to look on, and who went away mocking were seized with conviction in their houses, or on the road, and were compelled to return to the house of prayer. Persons at work on the beach, or in the stores were seized with fear and trembling, left their work and fled to the nearest house of prayer, for there were prayers held at several houses at once. On the Sabbath after the revival had commenced, "the power of the Lord was present to heal" the broken hearted, and great was the rejoicing of those who "being justified by faith had peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." Among those who "received the forgiveness of sins through faith in His blood," were some who had been at enmity with their neighbours for years, and had carried their animosity to a great height. These gave proof that they had received forgiveness from God by forgiving each other. They went into each other's pews and embraced each other, and wept aloud for joy! Such open manifestations of christian love proved to unbelievers that the work was divine. Even the most prejudiced churchmen were obliged to acknowledge in this an answer to the prayer in the collect for "The first Sunday after Easter," which I pointed out to them, "Almighty Father, who has given thine only Son to die for our sins, and to rise again for our justification; Grant us so to put away the leaven of malice and wickedness, that we may always serve thee in pureness of living and truth; through the merits of the same thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen."

J. B.

The Presbyterian Witness.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—I sincerely congratulate you and the Wesleyan Church, upon the ability, good temper, and christian

courtesy with which you have unkind and unmerited attacks. Free Church Presbyterianism the "whole system" of our ecclesiastical polity. A candid spirited public will judge between your assailants, and will not the blame to the guilty party.

For some time I watched the controversy with the hope, on a conviction of the rightness of the Wesleyan cause, that the *Witness* would ever reasons to alter his judgment, and for the sake of christianity to retract the *Witness* east upon our character, as the church of God.

To bring about so desirable a restoration of fraternal confidence, I took the liberty, two weeks since, to request the insertion of an article, bearing my own signature, and set forth a denial of the prohibited against the Wesleyan element of the fact that one of the able, pious, judicious, and active of the Free Church in the American Provinces had decried that the exclusion of the three ministers was a just and necessary course substantially similar to that pursued by the tribunals of the under like circumstances—a declaration and evidence of our own, with an opportunity of columns of the *Witness*, or an annotation of the charges laid and *anonymous* editorial writers of the article closed with the following graphs:—

"Where dangerous doctrine, there is certainly a mode of exposing and refuting by heaping hard names upon it would better become *homes* Wesleyan Theology, were extracts from its standard logical argument to prove than to labour to excite a reaction. Now upon one or the foundations the allegations writers are based. It is thereby so unceremoniously and set forth in their acerbic and either adulate *credence* and dangerous character, or unsupported assertions to w given publicity.

"I trust that a sense of justice, as the conductor of a re to adopt one of these courses be too difficult, then, from the method of *fair discuss* at least will result, viz: It will learn that so far as t "original sin," and "justif are concerned, they and the alike free from popish taint, to occupy the same Protesta.

The insertion of this article by the *Witness*. His aspect remain before the p and, had we not the advantage, he would oblige us to *contaminated*, so that our s constructed into an acknowledgment of truthfulness. Is this fair de to bear the appearance of b ness against his neighbours? I deeply regret which the *Witness* seeks to ly to the Wesleyan Church, hope, on truly catholic prin will be found ministers of th who will seek through the journal, or, if it should b them, through your own, to exculpate his accusations bro maintaining against those who comunion with the selves, t out the world the salvation at cooperation among the great work is the duty and the present age, but it is ob al low, to be perpetuated, say, or at least must not misrepresentation, and a certain point now stands, t of the *Witness*, by the organs of th

POETRY.

For the Wesleyan.

LINES

Addressed to the surviving friends of the late Mrs. Ann Norris.

BY A LADY.

They pass away! the friends of other days— We may not weep, but we may offer praise, That after cares, and toils, and griefs, and pains— For these—the righteous—still a rest remains. Her pious course she ran with even pace, With meek submission and with Christian grace, Alone depending on the widow's God, To Him above she spread her wants abroad— Her God, her Father, her unchanging friend, On Him, with confidence she could depend, Never forsaken in the hour of need, Never afraid his promises to plead. Thus she obtained supplies of faith and grace, Patient to wait till call'd to fill her place; She lived to wear "the crown of glory" here— A brighter waited in that heavenly sphere. 'Tis well remembered, how she utter'd praise, Through all the measure of her number'd days— More joyous now! the anthem has begun, That shall through never-ending ages run. Halifax, 9th October.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and, unless they contain the names of new subscribers, or remittances, free of postage; and enclose as in confidence, with their proper names and addresses. The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents—claims the privilege of modifying or rejecting articles offered for publication—and cannot pledge himself to return those not inserted. Communications on business, and those intended for publication, when contained in the same letter, should, if practicable, be written on different parts of the sheet, so that they may be separated when they reach us. Communications and Exchanges should be addressed to the Editor, Halifax, N. S. Issued weekly, on Saturday Morning—Terms Ten Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage—half yearly in advance—Single Copies three pence each. The Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Districts are our Agents; who will receive orders and make remittances.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning

IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIT.

THE importance of the unit, especially considered, might be shown, in respect to all compound bodies, and intellectually, with regard to all arithmetical calculations. But this is not our present object. We wish rather to direct attention to this importance, viewed in reference to man in his moral and religious responsibilities. Advisedly we avoid treating the subject on metaphysical grounds, preferring those of practical utility. For clearly as an abstract principle may be exhibited, it fails to exercise a beneficial influence, unless it be illustrated and enforced by motives and considerations which appeal directly to the heart and conscience. We employ therefore the less circuitous method of plain, practical dealing, without the incumbrance of less convincing and less influential adjuncts or appendages.

There is this tendency in persons, united as they are in social compact, to overlook, or merge, their individual, in the general, responsibility. Lodge the conviction in the breast of each one of a multitude, however vast, that, as the principles and acts of every individual contribute to, and in fact, make up, the progressive and final determinations of the whole, and a ground is secured to bring home to the conscience the further conviction of his own personal accountability. He will at once see, that, though in one sense he is associated with others, in another, he is detached from them. He will feel, that, however connected he may be with his fellows, he, as a unit of the aggregate, must of necessity be held responsible for his own thoughts, principles and acts. On this practical ground the Apostle Paul has given utterance to one of the most solemn of divine truths—"So then every one of us shall give account of himself to God."

In this view, the importance of the unit cannot be exaggerated; and to illustrate and enforce it, is one of the most useful exercises in which the moralist or divine can engage.

Consider this importance in reference to belief. We speak of the belief of divine truth.

Truth in each individual would secure truth in the whole. This proposition is self-evident. So is its counterpart,—error in each individual leads to error in the aggregate. If correct faith be important—and that it is, who will be so bold as to deny?—then is it important that the belief of an entire community should be correct. But by no possibility can the faith or belief of a whole community be sound, other than by the scriptural orthodoxy of each individual of that community. This, in brief, shows the importance of the unit in this aspect of the case.

So in regard to experience. We refer to religious experience. That religion is a matter of experience as well as of faith we may assume without formal proof. A religion *useful* is worthless. But in speaking of religious experience, we regard it not only as a change of heart effected by the Spirit of God, called in Scripture a "renewing of mind," but as comprehending the enjoyment of spiritual blessings, such as peace, love, joy. Here the influence of belief is seen—that is, of a wrong or right faith. The total rejection of such experience as a matter of faith, involves the absolute destination of the state of mind and of the blessing before indicated, as a matter of experience. Though a mere correct theoretic faith on the subject of experience does not *per se* secure the actual enjoyment,—it offers no obstruction,—it rather prepares for and invites it—and when that faith is reduced to practice, or, when its principles are consistently carried out under the promptings of the Spirit of God, it results in a change of heart and the actual experience of divine things. If then it be important that an entire society be holy and happy, it becomes a matter of necessity that each individual of the whole should be holy and happy, as in no other way can this end be attained. The importance of the unit receives here another illustration.

By a similar process of thought may this importance be shown in respect to practice. That all men should act honestly, honourably, in a word, religiously is not more a matter consonant with enlightened reason, than it is of explicit revelation. Not so much is the necessity of this course to be proved by reason, though perfectly harmonizing with its unfettered dictates, as it is to be enforced by the positive command of God. Of the Christian faith the evident design and tendency is to lead to holiness of life. So affirms the Apostle, in those well known and oft-quoted words—"The grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men teaching us that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world." (Titus ii. 12.) Not less explicit is the following exhortation—"Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." (Philip. iv. 8.) But if this be the duty of all men, or, as agreeing better with the terms of our previous argument, of a whole community, it becomes then the solemn duty of each one of the whole. However desirable and necessary may be the practical holiness of an entire society, this end is attainable only by the right or religious conduct of each of its constituent members. Here again the importance of the unit appears.

We cite another illustration of our subject,—that of influence. We argue from the greater to the less—from the whole to its parts. That the influence of a community should always be beneficial and not injurious, promotive of good, both in regard to its own highest interests and to those of other communities, is a proposition, which, by its truthfulness, commends itself alike to our understandings and judgments, and must challenge universal assent. But here we are again reminded of the importance of the unit. For this object can be realized only by the hallowed influence which each individual of that community is qualified to exert. A community essentially vicious in its members cannot exert an influence for good. A century supposition involves a self-evident contradiction.

This course of practical illustration might be still further pursued. But sufficient has been adduced for the object we have had more immediately in view. The conclusion is irresistible.

Each individual has a stake in this matter, of which he cannot divest himself, if he would.—He is accountable to God, and, in a subordinate sense, to his fellows, for his belief, state of heart, his every act, and for his influence which extends to his own immediate circle, and to the gradually increasing one, embracing his own community and nation, until in its ample sweep it encompasses the whole human family. How can this accountability be met? Only by each person embracing the truth of God's Word, seeking until he attain unto the experience of saving-grace, setting a godly example, doing all the good of which he is capable, upholding and maintaining all Institutions which propose as their object, and in the use of right means, the enlightenment, instruction, and salvation of the race.

This course, God requires at the hand of each and every person, whatever may be his status in society, whether exalted or otherwise. From this solemn requirement no one can be, as no one is, exempt. To disobey it, is at the peril of the transgressor. His own safety and happiness depend upon his obedience to the mandate of the Sovereign Lawgiver. The interests of his family—of the community in which he lives—of the nation of which he forms one—and of the world at large,—demand that obedience. Such is the importance of the right principles, &c., of each person, that without them, we may despair of individual or general happiness, of realizing good on a large scale, and of ever occurring, as a fact in history, the salvation of the world.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS.

We had not intended to bring the subject of PROTRACTED MEETINGS so soon again before the attention of our readers, but as the last Presbyterian Witness contains some severe animadversions upon them, we feel it a duty to notice the strictures of our cotemporary. We shall state his arguments with all fairness, as in this, as well as in every other, instance, we have no interests to serve but those of truth, no wish to conduct any discussion in which we may be involved except in the spirit of the strictest honesty. He now declares that he "never objected to protracted meetings, in certain circumstances;" but "on the contrary" holds "that when in the use of the ordinary means of divine grace, and in earnest expectation of reviving seasons, the Holy Spirit does descend, these meetings will be demanded—nay, it would be a quenching and grieving of that divine agent not to hold them." His objection lies against "the whole mechanical process of getting up these meetings, and that by reason of the coldness or deadness of any particular Church or locality, as at once unsound in Theology, unwarranted by Scripture, and dangerous in its effects." In few words, he advocates the necessity of these meetings, after a revival has commenced, but condemns their use as a means to promote a revival of religion. We are at issue only on the latter point. We believe, and shall maintain, that Protracted Meetings are a fit and proper means to be used in order to lead to the revival of God's work, and as such, by no means unsound in theology, unwarranted by Scripture, or dangerous in their effects.

For the proper discussion of this important subject, it will be necessary to bear in mind the fact, that the exercises at a Protracted Meeting differ, in all essential points, from those which mark the ordinary means in nothing, except continuance and more frequent repetition. Our opponent advocates the use of the "ordinary" means of grace to promote a revival. But what are these ordinary means? He himself has stated them—"Reading, but especially the preaching of the Word, Prayer, Psalmody, &c." Now these are principally, and almost exclusively, the identical means used at well conducted Protracted Meetings. But how often may these be lawfully used on the Holy Sabbath or on week-days, when congregations are inclined to assemble? We ask not what is prudential but what is lawful. The question in debate is not whether Protracted Meetings are matters of prudence but of lawfulness. "Where no law is there is no transgression." Will our cotemporary deny this divine decision? Where then is

the law—the divine law—which prohibits ministers and other members of the Church, and all others who can conveniently attend, from meeting together three times on the Sabbath and as often on the days of the week for seven or fourteen days in succession, to read and preach God's Word, sing His praise, and offer prayers for His blessing? If our friend can produce that law he will oblige us greatly by so doing; its production will decide the case at once in his favour; but if he cannot produce it—and we know he cannot—then all his censures are wide of the mark, and for aught he has done, or can do, the unlawfulness of protracted meetings does not appear.

But, according to our Cotemporary, the use of these meetings consists in ministers and people assembling themselves more frequently than on ordinary occasions, in the use of certain means which he acknowledges to be right and proper in themselves, in order to seek for a revival.—They may read and preach and sing and pray as much as possible twice a Sabbath, and once or twice on week-evenings, for a revival; but to do this more frequently is an unpardonable offence! Divested of all extraneous considerations, the matter comes to this:

But our Cotemporary proposes a plan of operation, "in the case of a Church or congregation being evidently in a state of spiritual lethargy." It is this.

"Let the true Israel of that Church or Congregation pray more fervently."

"This is what is done at Protracted Meetings."

"Let the gospel be preached in all fulness, in all faithfulness, and in all pointedness."

"This is what is done at Protracted Meetings."

"Let the Scriptural means of divine grace be waited upon, in higher and holier expectation of the effusion of the Holy Spirit."

"This is what is done at Protracted Meetings." And, ere long, it will be seen that God is not slack concerning His promises as some men count slackers."

This is what is frequently realized at Protracted Meetings.

We think our friend for this corroboration of our own views as to the means to be employed to promote a revival, as well as for the encouragement he holds out for the expectation of the divine blessing to attend them. This corroboration we know he did not intend, nor the encouragement; but this alters not the real state of the case. All that he has recommended is done at the meetings in question, and therefore we have a right to appropriate the promise of success.

But what of our friend's arguments? We shall for the present dispose of them briefly.

1. Protracted Meetings "are unsound in theology."

Reason assigned—"because they savour of an attempt to control the agency of that Spirit who is sovereign in all his operations."

Answer—"This is only a re-iteration of a former assertion. No proof is vouchsafed. The same reason, if sound, would lie equally against the ordinary means, and, in fact, against all means. And yet our opponent acknowledges that God "has appointed means," and that "we have a covenant right to the use of the means, and ground for the liveliest faith in their exercise for the blessing of the Most High."—Will he show by fair reasoning in what way the services at protracted meetings contradict the following scriptural declarations, which we hold to be sound "theology"?

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." "Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine."

"That I might by all means (pan-ôis) save some."

"Exhort one another daily while it is called To-day."

"Teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord."

"Pray for the peace of Jerusalem."

"Pray one for another."

"Ask and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you."

"If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children; how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?"

"If two of you shall agree on earth as touching any

thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them, Father which is in heaven."—
2. "Unwarranted by Scripture as the whole history of well accredited Revivals assigned.—"For nowhere in the page of history do we read taking place, save by the divine blessing the use of the ordinary means of the Bible."

Answer—"We might grant this, argument in favour of protracted meetings main untouched. The Scriptures instances of the ordinary means used times and under special circumstances this is precisely the case in Protracted Meetings with well accredited Revivals." We have no doubt there have been accredited Revivals, of which our cotemporary little. He only talks he presumes to speak of "the whole well accredited Revivals!" This is *ad captandum*. Were he to know, or read or heard of, a revival where there was no preaching, no prayer, we would agree with him; but such case with protracted meetings, as we repeatedly. But if all well accredited have only occurred by the divine blessing the use of the ordinary means we charge us with unsoundness of "means," because we intimated, that we heard of "baptism"—which he the "extraordinary" means—having ministered, as a means, to attain to God's work, as an end?

3. "Dangerous in their consequences." Reason assigned—"for they are operate upon the physical frame in as to delude the subjects into, they have undergone a thorough change of heart, when all that has through is nothing more than a few evens, called forth by external circumstances."

Answer—"We ask for some proof, available and necessary tendency, used at Protracted Meetings. We the word of our opponent in this reported by evidence, especially we found him bearing false witness Wesleyans on the important doctrinal sin and justification by faith called upon repeatedly since he is money to prove or retract it, he manliness nor the honesty to do other. Apply his assertion to the ed in promoting a revival in his of which are manifested "those pments, those convulsions of the with which" he acknowledges "tridentines accompanied"—"And answer the carplings of some people He would tell him, that those "oscations" may, and sometimes of the use of the ordinary means of not necessary results—they are of a genuine revival may exist without them. In like manner, say we of Protracted Meetings—their thif object, are not necessary, but as no object of these meetings to produced, they are repressed, at aged. They are not regarded as slightest evidence of conversion, cannot be arrested because of circumstances.

This leads us to reiterate the contradiction against the Witness a genuine work of God may exist accompanied by "physical excitement" he condemns protracted meetings those exertions. He asks if "coive" what he *could* be at, through the whole affair; nor extraordinary discernment. In speaks of "genuine revivals" which convulsions *would* be expected he says not—"as the ad but "in the other case, who re apparent experimental work of where much if not all seemed to real frames and feelings." Grant nises, and he can prove white back to be white. His latter case tical. He assumes that, in this

Byrth's career. Upon that career we might enlarge, did time allow; but we can now only glance briefly at his eminent learning and distinguished piety as a divine, his virtues as a parent and a husband, and his Christian benevolence and sincerity as a friend.—Liverpool Albion.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We regret to learn that a barn belonging to Mr. Charles Emery, in Jacktown, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The building contained about fifteen tons of Hay and a large quantity of Grain, which was all consumed. We have not heard how the conflagration originated.—Woodstock Sentinel of 13th.

BEAT THIS!—The following are the weights of five specimens of vegetable production raised by different persons in this County the past season. A Potato weighing two pounds, a Carrot weighing one pound and a half, a Turnip weighing twenty-one pounds, a Radish weighing four pounds, and a Beet weighing seven pounds. That can't be Beat, as the man said when he pulled up. Carrot.—lb.

David S. Kerr, Esquire, Barrister at Law, having been appointed a Master in Chancery in 1845, was on Tuesday the 6th day of November instant, duly sworn into office.—Royal Gazette.

ROBBERY EXTRAORDINARY.—On Friday night last some sacrilegious miscreant entered St. Ann's Chapel in Fredericton, by an opening which leads to the fuel cellar, and from thence by a trap-door to the Vestry, by which means access was obtained to the body of the Church The Alms-Chest, which is situated near the principal door, was forced open, and the poor's money and other funds abstracted therefrom, and carried away by the robber.

We are ashamed to be compelled to admit that a wretch capable of perpetration a crime of this description can be found in this community, and sincerely hope that a clue may yet be found which will lead to his detection. The Bishop of Fredericton has offered a reward of £10 for the discovery of the abandoned offender.—Head Quarters.

YORK AND CARLETON MINING COMPANY.—We are glad to learn that the Iron ore produced at the York and Carleton Mines has received the approbation of some of the most extensive manufacturers in England. Mr. Stevens, the agent of the Company, has recently returned from Great Britain, where he met with very great encouragement in obtaining orders for a supply of the iron. Articles manufactured from it are unsurpassed for beauty and finish by any imported.—N. Brk.

PRIZE ESSAY.—A few months ago an advertisement from a Lady, appeared in the Observer newspaper, of St. John N. B. offering a prize of Twenty Dollars for an Essay on "The present demoralized state of many of our otherwise respectable Young Men." Four competitors accordingly entered the field, and the gentlemen appointed to examine the productions, (the Rev. Dr. I. W. D. Gray, His Honor Judge Parker, and Jas. Paterson, L. L. D.) have awarded the premium to Mr. Henry W. Frith, of that City. The Prize-Essay will appear in next week's Observer.

THE CITY POLICE.—We observe that the City Police have been put in uniform, which gives them quite a martial appearance, and is besides very neat and appropriate. Each man has his number marked on the collar of his coat in white characters. Since the formation of the present Police, the good effects have been noted in our streets both day and night.—Y. Brk.

THE WEATHER is delightful for the season. Last year the navigation of the River St. John to Fredericton, was closed by ice on the 11th of November, while as yet, this month, the ground has scarcely been hardened by frost.—St. John Courier of the 17th.

FIRE.—About one o'clock this morning the upper part of a three-story Dwelling House in Portland, near the Ship yards, was discovered to be on fire, the flames gained headway so fast, that it was found impossible to save the building, but by great exertions of the men and others, the surrounding valuable properties were preserved. The house was occupied by some eight or ten families, who must have lost a considerable portion of their effects. It was owned, we are informed, by Mr. Hughes, Blacksmith, and was insured.—lb.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CALIFORNIA.—Sailed from Charlottetown yesterday afternoon, followed by the good

wishes and prayers of several hundreds, the Brig Fanny, Direct for San Francisco, calling at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. This being the first vessel from this Island to the newly discovered Pactolus, deserves more than a passing notice. The Fanny is owned and fitted out by an Association of Forty persons—Mechanics—Clerks—Farmers, all active—steady—sober men, of good character and industrious habits, actuated for the most part, as we believe, with a laudable desire to better the condition of themselves and their families, by sharing in the trade suddenly opened up on the Western shores of North America. The Fanny has all her available space occupied by lumber, (four house frames,) bricks, coal, &c. and provisions of such kinds as will keep, for two years. As, as event of a like nature has ever occurred before in this town, that of an emigration from our shores, of persons similarly circumstanced, so no event has called forth, to an equal degree, the heartfelt interest and sympathy for the adventure; some of whom are young men, connected with the oldest and most extensive families in the Colony, while others are, themselves fathers of families—who leave wives and children to grieve their present departure, and to hope for the successful issue of their venture. It added to the temporary interest of the scene that in the morning the Sun arose in full effulgence, and the weather throughout the day was as warm and fine as we usually experience it in September, so different from the bleak or damp weather generally prevalent in the middle of November, that we hail it as a presage for good—an omen of success to the enterprising voyagers. The Steamer Ross, with about three hundred persons on board, took the Fanny in tow at two o'clock and in half an hour she was seen swiftly passing the chops of the harbour.—Royal Gazette. 13th.

SOME OF TEMPERANCE.—About thirty "Sons," being among those who comprise the "Charlottetown California Association," being desirous of forming themselves into a Division, previous to their departure, presented a requisition to the G. W. P. on Saturday last, and he granted them a Charter, subject to the approval of the National Division of North America, and organized a Division under the name of the PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DIVISION, No. 14, to be located on the High Seas and in California. After having duly initiated several others of the Association he proceeded to elect the following brethren, who had been elected officers:—Robert Percival, W. P. James Miller, W. A. B. Shaw, Hodgson, R. S. John Norton, A. R. S. Artemus Davison, E. S. Theophilus Chapel, F. George Holman, G. James Hncock, A. C. John Putman, I. S. James Connell, O. S. John Pulwell was proclaimed P. W. P., and escorted to his seat. After the G. W. P. had affectionately addressed them and, in the name of the Sons bid them "God speed," the Division was closed in L. P. and F.—Advertiser 14th.

CANADA.

MONTEREAL, Nov. 13.—One of the clerks of the Receiver General's Department was arrested yesterday, and held to bail on a charge of abstracting Provincial Debentures to the amount of £500.

TORONTO, Nov. 6.—The question of an elective Legislative Council was discussed by the League all day, and lost on a division of 32 to 51.

Tuesday Evening, 6th Nov.—The League has had the subject of Annexation under consideration to-day, and decided against it without a division.

A union with the United States it is supposed by some would give us an impetus and set us on a turning, trading and travelling as if by magic. We are not of the number of those entertaining a high opinion of the advantages of annexation. The Herald's article to Hunt's Merchant's Magazine has convinced us that Canada has been making more progress under the old protective system, than the Empire state of New York. To us it is of no moment that Canada cannot make so much progress under the new trade system, it is enough to know that by a return to protection—self imposed by the mother country—that the province would make much greater progress than any State of the American Union. We have the means of wealth within ourselves. We have canals through which vessels of considerable size can pass from the Great Lakes to the sea, and from sea to ports on the Great Lakes. We can derive a most considerable revenue from these canals. We will soon have the post office under our control, and from it, by reducing the postage, we may amount of revenue may be obtained. We are to have the management of the Customs and the management of the duties of customs. If we had a more general management than the State of New York has, we could these means at revenue, by receiving a proportion

might not hereafter be made, with these means.—Quebec Morning Chronicle.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The brigantine Laurel, Potter, Master, from Sydney to this port, went ashore at St. John's on the evening of Monday, the 23rd ult., and very shortly after became a total wreck. The crew, with the exception of one man who was lost in endeavouring to swim ashore, saved their lives with much difficulty.—Ledger of 2nd.

The following important extract of a letter, under date Alicante, 24th Sept. was received per Vesta, arrived yesterday.—It is most desirable that the whole state of our fisheries, including the difficulties with which we have to contend in the foreign markets, should frequently be pressed upon the consideration of the Home Government, with a view to the final adoption of some of the remedies which have from time to time been pointed out, or of such other efficient ones as may suggest themselves to Her Majesty's Government.—Ledger 6th.

It is reported that the duties on Fish in Spain will be raised in the new tariff about £c. 1d. per cwt. per foreign flag, and 1s. 10d. per Spanish, with a differential duty of 3s. 6d. Should this be realized it will injure the trade very much, and completely exclude British shipping from the Spanish ports, which might be very easily prevented by the British Government taking a determined and dignified position. The greater part of the products along this coast has no vent but in the markets of Great Britain; the idea of retaliation would cause considerable sensation, and force this Government to a course of reciprocity—otherwise we fear no favourable change can be effected.

The schr. Dart, hence for Trinity, is said to have been lost at Baccalieu, on the night of Tuesday last—crew saved.—lb.

The Weather is exceedingly mild for the season, but the atmosphere continues to be humid and unfavourable for the general fall business, which promises therefore to be later than was anticipated.—lb, 13th inst.

WEST INDIES.

By the Empire City, we have files of the Kingston Morning Journal, with dates from October 25th to 1st ult. inclusive. There is no news of special interest to our readers. The disturbances at Trinidad were at an end. The destruction of property had been confined to certain mazzas (trash) houses, and only one or two cane pieces had been burned down.

EXTENSION OF POPULAR RIGHTS IN DEMERARA.—The measure which was brought forward by the Governor of British Guiana, for the extension of the Franchise, has been carried through the Court of Policy, and become the Law of that Colony. It was expected that the first elections under it would take place about the middle of November, and the Combined Court had been adjourned in consequence to the 26th of that month.

St. Vincent, Oct. 15.—The Cane, Tobacco, Cotton and Rice Crops, never appeared so healthy as at present, particularly Rice, when will not be the least inferior to that produced in North and South Carolina. Several small cargoes of American produce, via Barbados, have arrived within the last month, all of which met with ready purchasers, at prices very satisfactory to shippers.

The Island, though tranquil and healthy, is to some extent infested with a set of burglars, who in many localities in the interior commit the most glaring robberies, some of which are attended with murder. The authorities are on the alert, adopting every precautionary measure for the suppressing of such flagrant and disgraceful crimes, and no doubt but the perpetrators will eventually be detected in their reckless and nefarious career, and nothing short of the forfeiture of their lives will atone for outraging society, and setting the law of the land at defiance.

The Legislature is drawing its business to a close. A bill has been passed by the Assembly, making it a capital offence for unknown persons to publish and print newspapers and circulars of a demoralizing and seditious character, the circulation of which has been a ban to the well-being of society, and generally tend to violate all law, sacred and humane.

UNITED STATES.

Some of the New York papers state that the news by the steamer Hibernia was held back by the members of the Associated Press, for the purpose of making a speculation in Cotton, and that they realized a large sum by the operation.—St. John New Brunswick.

PRIVATE ACCOUNTS FROM CALIFORNIA.—We have had an opportunity of conversing

with a gentleman residing at Worcester, Mass., who arrived from California in the Empire City steamer. He gives a melancholy picture of affairs in California, and predicts that the next steamer will bring intelligence of a general smash up there. Property, he says, is tumbling down, wages are reduced, and hundreds of persons are begging for chances to work their passage home in the steamers, guaranteeing, at the same time to pay their passage after their arrival here. This gentleman tells us that miners returning from the mines to San Francisco, have ceased to bring gold, and now bring instead, sore heads, sore legs, and ruined constitutions, according to his account, many persons have perished at the mines and upon the road for lack of food and raiment. But we cannot give his report more in detail, it is a most melancholy one, and he says, what makes affairs still worse, is that speculators in California are doing their best to send our favourable accounts, in order to get out of the scrape themselves, by putting the burdens upon the shoulders of new adventurers.—N. Y. Express.

HAWAII.

Honolulu has been taken possession of by the French. The British Consul-General and the American Consul protested against the action of the French forces. The British Consul-General offered his services as Mediator, but was refused. It is supposed that the conduct of the French Consul will be denounced by his Government.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer Caledonia arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following are the most important items of news—

CREAT BRITAIN.—Commercial.—In the several departments of trade and commerce there has been much steadiness during the week. The cotton market has again been active. Speculators have operated to a considerable extent, so that holders have been enabled to realize an advance of 1-8d to 1-4d per lb. on American descriptions, whilst very full rates have been paid for all other kinds. The foreign and colonial produce markets have been active during the week, and the value of some articles has advanced, particularly Coffee. The Money market offers no special feature for remark this week. If any change, it may be considered that discounts are rather easier.

A Hampshire paper professes to know the spirit of the instructions of Sir Henry Bulwer, the new Envoy to the United States. Our contemporary states that he is to resist all attempts at interference on the part of the United States in the affairs of Nicaragua.

The same authority intimates that Sir Henry is empowered to ascertain what encouragement the United States Government will give to the annexation of Canada. The inference is, that the Home Government will not interfere with the wishes of the Colonists on this point. If a generally expressed desire for annexation with the United States were made, it would be conceded; but to secure this, unanimity is indispensable.

The Morning Herald states there is good reason to believe the recent Sabbath Post-office regulations will be in a short time abandoned. We hope so.

The Enterprise and Investigator, forming the expedition under Captain Sir James Ross, have returned from the Arctic regions, having been perfectly unsuccessful in their search for the gallant FRANKLIN and his brave companions. Sir James traversed at least 200 miles of the ice, the bergs of which were frightful, much more so than any of the experienced arctic voyagers had seen before, forming a most unparalleled feat of exploration. We understand that it is his confident opinion that neither Sir John Franklin nor any of his brave companions are eastward of any navigable point in the Arctic regions, and if there be any chance of their existence it is in the supposition that he proceeded in a westerly direction, and in such case we can only expect to hear from the missing adventurers by the Mackenzie detachment, or by Her Majesty's ship Phoenix, Commander Moore, by way of Russia.

A grat. temperance meeting was held at Exeter Hall on the 5th inst., the subject of discussion being, "The influence of the temperance reformation on the extension of re-

ligion at home and abroad, and the obligations of professing Christian men to it."

IRELAND.—The third weekly meeting of the Appeal Association was held at Col. Hall on Monday last. The rent for November, so much dreaded in the past, are informed passed off tranquilly, and abated throughout Ireland are engaged in filling up returns for the use of Government, of the quantity of stock, poultry, &c., in the last year.

FRANCE.—France is quiet. In dismissing the late Ministry, M. de Montalembert has taken a step which a conservative dare hardly have risked he cannot recede, it is clear that he will advance in the course which he has marked for himself. The dismissal of the Ministry was hastened, it is said, by the discovery of a Legitimist conspiracy, the reins of power, and obtain a share of the Bourbons by revolution. prudent demonstrations by officers, many are referred to the same source, ascribed personally to the Emperor, and the Russian and Turkish questions gratifying. He has boldly declared France must assume a decided tone of her dignity and character. He is not so strong in their opinion, matter. It is reported that one act of the new Ministry will forward a measure demanding attention to the President's salary, four millions of francs per annum, quarrel between the President and Bonaparte, as well as other members of the family, are all in train of adjustment.

The R. M. Steamer Cambria, this port early yesterday morning from Boston. We can only give the items of intelligence:—

Col. Webb, Editor and Proprietor of the Courier and Enquirer, it is said appointed U. S. Minister to Australia. The steamer Louisiana, bursters at New Orleans on the 15th inst. disaster it is thought 200 persons their lives, and a number have been seriously injured.

The steamer Belle, also, blew up on the 17th, between New Orleans and which the engineer and several others were killed, and several others wounded.

Dates, from Montreal 19th, as our troubles have taken place in the Districts on Lake Superior of difficulties between the Canadians and the Government. The department are making formal arrangements for the emergency.

COMMERCIAL MEMO.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24th.

(Prepared for the Wesleyan.)

Beef.—N. S. Prime may be 57s. 6d. Bread—Pilot sells at 6d. of 75 lbs.; Navy, 18s. 6d. per cwt. Butter—A lot of 300 changed hands at 7-3-4d., for prime tubs 8 1-2d. per lb. i Coffee—This article sells by the per lb. Corn Meal—We have sales of late, a good article at 17s. 6d. Fish—Shore Cod is worth 11s., Scale can be 6s. 6d.; No. 1 Mackerel sells No. 2 at 37s. 6d., and No. 3 at 1 for round, and 20s for split. F article is very scarce, we think rivals of Canada sup. will reach 30s., Am. sup. is held at 31s. Rye at 18s 9d, the stock at present exceeds that of sugar. Oil—Cod has been sold a Dog at 2s. 1-3-4d., the article money. Pork—N. Y. City at 55s. Tea—A superior article has been sold at auction at Produce—A prime article of moves by the cask at 37s 6 Muscovado Molasses sell by at 1s, 5d. D. P.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last notice, letters have been received from Rev. W. C. Beals, Rev. A. W. McCarty; J. J. Rogerson person, Esquire.

a gentleman residing at Worcester, who arrived from California in the City steamer. He gives a magnificent picture of affairs in California, and says that the next steamer will bring news of a general smash up there. He says, he is tumbling down, wages are low, and hundreds of persons are begging for chances to work their passage home on steamers, guaranteeing, at the same time, to pay their passage after their arrival. This gentleman tells us, that miners coming from the mines to San Francisco, ceased to bring gold, and now bring in sore heads, sore legs, and ruined constitutions; according to his account, many have perished at the mines and upon road for lack of food and raiment. He does not give his report more in detail, but most melancholy one, and, he says, what an affair still worse, is that speculators in California are doing their best to send our valuable accounts, in order to get out of scrape themselves, by putting the burthen upon the shoulders of new adventurer. — N. Y. Express.

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A great temperance meeting was held at the Hall on the 5th inst., the subject of session being, "The influence of the temperance reformation on the extension of re-

ligion at home and abroad, and the moral obligations of professing Christians to promote it."

IRELAND.—The third weekly meeting of the Appeal Association was held at Conciliation Hall on Monday last. The rent for the week was announced to be £305. 3s. The 5th November, so much dreaded in the north, we are informed passed off tranquilly. The constabulary throughout Ireland are at present engaged in filling up returns for the information of Government, of the quantity of produce, stock, poultry, &c., in the land.

FRANCE.—France is quiet. In so abrupt a dismissal of the late Ministry, the President has taken a step which a constitutional sovereign dare hardly have risked; and as he cannot recede, it is clear that he must advance in the course which he has chalked out for himself. The dismissal of the late ministry was hastened, it is said, by the discovery of a Legitimist conspiracy to seize on the reins of power, and obtain a restoration of the Bourbons by revolution. Some imprudent demonstrations by officers in the army are referred to the same source. The policy ascribed personally to the President on the Russian and Turkish question is very gratifying. He has boldly declared that France must assume a decided tone worthy of her dignity and character. His ministers are not so strong in their opinions on the matter. It is reported that one of the first acts of the new ministry will be to bring forward a measure demanding an augmentation to the President's salary of three or four millions of francs per annum. The quarrel between the President and Napoleon Bonaparte, as well as other members of the family, are all in train of adjustment.

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Col. Webb, Editor and Proprietor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, it is said, has been appointed U. S. Minister to Austria.

The steamer *Louisiana*, burst her boilers at New Orleans, on the 15th, by which disaster it is thought 200 persons have lost their lives, and a number have been seriously injured.

The steamer *Belle*, also, blew up on the 17th, between New Orleans and Mobile, by which the engineer and several hands were killed; and several others wounded.

Dates from Montreal 19th, say that serious troubles have taken place in the Mining Districts on Lake Superior, arising out of difficulties between the Chippewa Indians and the Government. The military department are making formidable preparations for the emergency.

COMMERCIAL MEMORANDA,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 23.
(Prepared for the Wesleyan.)

Beef.—N. S. Prime may be quoted at 57s. 6d. **Bread.**—Pilot sells at 18s. 9d. per brl. of 75 lbs.; Navy, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per cwt. **Butter.**—A lot of 300 firkins has changed hands at 73-4d., for small lots of prime tubs 81-2d. per lb. is demanded. **Coffee.**—This article sells by the bag at 61-2d per lb. **Corn Meal.**—We have heard of no sales of late, a good article may be worth 17s. 6d. **Fish.**—Shore Cod in small lots are worth 11s., Seal can be purchased at 6s. 6d.; No. 1 Mackerel sells at 52s. 6d., No. 2 at 37s. 6d., and No. 3 at 27s. 6d. cash; Herrings may be quoted at 15s. to 17s. 6d for round, and 20s for split. **Flour.**—A good article is very scarce, we think the first arrivals of Canada sup. will readily command 30s., Am. sup. is held at 31s. 3d. to 32s. 6d. Rye dull at 18s. 9d., the stock of this article at present exceeds that of superfine wheat. **Oils.**—Cod has been sold at 2s. 2d. and Dog at 2s. 13-4d., the article is worth more money. **Pork.**—N. Y. City Prime is held at 55s. **Tea.**—A superior article of Congo has been sold at auction at 1s. 5d. **W.I. Produce.**—A prime article of P. R. Sugar moves by the *caulk* at 37s. 6d. and choice Muscovado Molasses sell by the puncheon at 1s. 5d. P.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last notice, letters on business have been received from Rev. J. V. Jost, Rev. W. C. Beals, Rev. A. McNutt, Rev. W. McCarty; J. J. Rogerson and A. Henderson, Esquires.

AGENCY.
We have much pleasure in stating that J. J. Rogerson, Esq., St. John's, N. F., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Wesleyan* for Newfoundland. His request shall be complied with. Orders and remittances designed for this Office by subscribers and others in N. F., should be sent to him. We hope a new impetus will now be given to the circulation of the *Wesleyan* in that important District.

NOTICE.
The Rev. J. Brooker of Burin, Newfoundland, will preach (D. V.) to-morrow, in the Wesleyan Church, Argyle Street, at 11 A. M., and at the Brunswick St. Church, at 7 P. M.

We regret that the Communicated Article respecting the Mic Mac Mission came too late to be inserted *entire* in this week's *Wesleyan*. It shall appear in our next. Our friend will see that the subject is referred to in a previous article.

The *Village Church* in our next.
Dr. Dixon's Tour in America,
Received and for sale at Miss Smith's Bookstore, No. 138 Granville Street.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL."

Hays' Liniment for the Piles.
The worst attack of the Piles are alleviated and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hays' Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this Liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case.
Caution.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Constock & Co. upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article.
Sold wholesale for the Proprietors in Nova Scotia at *Morton's Medical Warehouse*, Halifax.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. Thomas Seiler of this city, to Miss Mary Anne Cole, of Musquodoboit.
On the 17th inst. at Trinity Church, St. John N. B. by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Rev. Charles Parke Bliss, A. M., Missionary of Hope-well, and fourth son of the late G. P. Bliss, Esq., Receiver General of the Province of New Brunswick, to Dorothy Anne, only daughter of C. V. Forster, Esq. H. M. Customs at that port.
At Dorchester, County of Westmorland N. B., on 15th instant, by the Rev. J. N. DeWolf, Rector, Mr. Otto R. Sayre, Merchant, to Mary S., third daughter of William Carter, Esquire, Deputy Treasurer, all of that place.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, 20th inst., in the 70th year of her age, Catherine Edward, relict of the late Wm. Milward, Esq.
On Tuesday morning last, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with patient resignation to the will of Almighty God, Mrs. Mary Eliza Rent, in the 45th year of her age.
Yesterday, at his residence in Albion Street, Mr. John Roop, Junr., in the 43rd year of his age, leaving a wife and three children to lament the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and parent. Funeral at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend, without further notice.
At Liverpool, N. S., on the 2nd inst., Mrs. Rebecca McNutt, aged 93 years.
On board Ship *York*, of Boston, in San Francisco Bay, on the 26th Sept. of cholera morbus, Mr. Thomas R. Campbell, of Weymouth, Nova Scotia, a much esteemed and valuable member of the Pacific Company.
On the 10th inst. at Yarmouth, in the 42nd year of her age, Sophia M. wife of the Rev. William Burton.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.
MONDAY.—Schr. *Lancet*, Hart, Placenta Bay N. F. schr. *Glory*, Le Blanc, P. E. Island; schr. *Mary Graham*, do; schr. *Jupiter*, Sydney, schr. *Conservative*, Van Amburg, P. E. Island, R. M. Steamer *Falcon*, Corbin, St. John's, N. F. via Sydney, C. B. schr. *Isabella*, Fraser, St. John's, N. F. schr. *Clifford*, Siteman, Miramichi, schr. *Lady O'Brien*, Pictou, Enterprise, Swainston, schr. *St. Patrick*, Myers, schr. *Alphonse*, Baletto, Quebec; schr. *Sylph*, LaBoeff, St. John's, N. F.; R. M. steamer *Osprey*, Sampson, Bermuda, 14 days.
Wednesday.—Schr. *Shannon*, Sydney; Mary Robertson, Wallace; Catherine, Hall, Sydney; Margaret Muggah, Sydney; Rupert, McDermott, Pictou; Indus, Day, Sydney; Commerce, Canning, Bay St. George; Lord Exmouth, Dickson, P. E. Island; Hannu, Sin, P. E. Island; Queen of the Isles, Tongen, P. E. I.; *Toni*, M. Donah, P. E. I.; *Shannon*, King, P. E. I.
Thursday.—Brig *Mary*, Conrad, Montego Bay; *St. John*, Rander, West Indies; *St. Elizabeth*, Shelburne, schr. *Canine*, P. E. I.

CUNNABELL'S
NOVA-SCOTIA ALMANAC
IS IN THE PRESS,
And shortly will be Published

EARTHENWARE,
GLASSWARE,

THE Subscribers have opened an extensive assortment of New Goods, comprising Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Stoneware, Butter Crocks, Churns, Cruet Stands, Salts, Tumblers Lamp & Gas Shades, Candlesticks, &c. &c. Country dealers would find it to their advantage to inspect our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.
CLEVERDON & CO.
Halifax, N. S., Nov. 24. 6ms.

Apples, Butter, Cheese, &c.
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

50 BOXES Choice APPLES (Robson Pippins, 200 lbs BUTTER, 5 cwt. good ANNAPOLIS CHEESE, 100 boxes Digby Herrings, low for cash or approved credit. W. M. HARRINGTON
Nov 24. Sun & Col. 4w. Bedford Row

Purveyor to Her Majesty the Queen.

H. FRASER begs respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Halifax, and its vicinity, that in a few days he will re-open his Establishment, No. 7, Chesapeake, with a new and elegant stock of China, Glass & Earthenware, China of every description neatly repaired.
Nov. 24.

Bank Shares.
A few Shares in the Bank of Nova Scotia for sale by YEOMANS & FRASER
N. v. 21. 3w

Pimento and Hides
Per Brig. Mary from Montego Bay, Jan.
250 BAGS PIMENTO, 167 sty HIDES,
For sale by GEORGE H. STARR.
Nov. 21.

FRESH FRUIT, OIL, &c.
The Remainder of the Brig "Arvon's" Cargo from Malaga, consisting of

BOXES best Layer and Bunch MUSCATEL RAISINS, Boxes Bloom Raisins, OLIVE OIL in Casks, WHITE WINE VINEGAR in qtr. casks, CRAPEN, in kegs of 25 lbs. Wine Corks, in bags of 25 gross
— ALSO —
50 cases Yellow Havana SUGAR
For sale by CREIGHTON & GRASSIE.
Nov. 17.

No. 133, Granville Street.

THE Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, SOAPS, VINEGAR, &c. and every article usually kept by Druggists, of the best quality.
— ALSO —
Clirough's Tremperous, Eau de Lustrale, &c., for the Hair.
Sapone's Aroma Syringes, Yesta Matches, Rich Cut Toilette bottles, Eau de Cologne, Sponges and Sponge Bags.
ROBT. G. FRASER.
Oct 27. 1 month.

A CARD.

MISS SMITH begs leave respectfully to notify her friends and the public that she has removed her Book and Stationery Establishment, to the Shop (No. 138,) lately occupied by Mrs. Doane, in *Granville Street*, one door south of Mr. Fraser's Drug-Store and invites attention to her present Stock, which she will sell at reduced prices.
September 15.

JOHN WOODILL,
Victualler.

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. 52, UPPER WATER STREET, opposite Messrs. Saltus & Wainwright's Wharf, where he will be thankful for a continuation of favours, formerly conferred on him.
May 19.

For Sale.
126 Tons Dimension, Spruce and Pine TIMBER 10x10, 9x9 and 8x8 inches Square, at Cutler's Wharf. Low for Cash. Apply to H. G. HILL.
Step 5. (W & A)

ELEGANT GOTHIC GRATE,
And a great variety and good assortment of
STOVES,
For Sale by W. F. NEWMAN,
Nov. 17. Corner Duke & Helm Streets.

GEO. H. STARR,
Offers for Sale.
85 HDS } Bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
130 Puncheons } Choice Muscovado,
15 Tierces } MOLLASSES,
100 bbls N. Y. City Prime PORK,
50 bbls Pilot BREAD,
150 bbls Navy ditto,
220 bbls No. 1 N. F. L. D. HERRINGS, "Round"
"bbls No. 3 SALMON,
Bbls No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 CANVAS,
Twine for Sewing ditto
A few Deming's Bay Water, Superior
Nov 17. Rec. Sun, Chron and Col. 4 w

AMERICAN BOOK STORE.
Theological Literature.
SCOTT'S Commentary on the Bible, 6 vols.
Clarke's do do do do do do do
Henry's do do do do do do do
Patrick Louth and Whitby's do do do
Barns' Notes on the New Testament.
BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOOKS.
Woman of the Bible,
Woman of the Testament,
Sacred Gift,
Rosary of Illustrations, &c. &c.
The AMERICAN BOOK STORE at present, offers a stock of Religious, Scientific, Standard, and Miscellaneous Books, unrivalled in this country, comprising an assortment of many thousand volumes, at prices unprecedentedly low, and worthy the attention of our intelligent community.
Halifax, 37 Hollis Street. E. G. FULLER.
Nov. 17th, 1846. 7 ms.

COCHRAN & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.
50 Puns Retailing MOLLASSES,
75 chests Superior Congo TEA,
150 Coils assorted Cordage & Bolt Rope,
20 cwt. Oakum, — Nets of all sizes,
150 bolts CANVASS, No. 1 to 6,
Duck & Osanburg, 200 boxes Glass, 100 boxes Soap, best White Lead and Red PAINT, 50 kegs Steam Nails
1m. Nov. 17, 1846.

Bright Retailing SUGAR.
62 HDS Bright Retailing SUGAR, landing ex Schr "Pivot," for sale by "FAIRBANKS & ALLISON'S."
November 17. 4 ms.

VOCAL MUSIC.
THE SUBSCRIBER intends to open the following
Vocal Music Classes,
as soon as arrangements can be made for their commencement—viz. 1.
AN ELEMENTARY CLASS,
for instruction in the rudiments of Vocal Music
AN ADVANCED CLASS,
for the practice of popular Psalm Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.
A SECULAR MUSIC CLASS,
for instruction in National and other popular Music, arranged as Trios, Quartettes, Choruses, &c.
Terms made known on application at the office of Mr. Wm. Cunnabell.
Oct. 6. J. S. CUNNABELL.

Wesleyan Day School.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally that the above School has been for some time in operation, and is still open for the reception of the youth of both sexes. The course of instruction embraces the following branches
Primary Department.
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography.
Higher Department.
Ancient and Modern History, Ancient & Modern Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra.
Mathematical and Classical Department.
Euclid, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, Logic, and Rhetoric.
School Room adjoining the Argyle St. Chapel.
Hours of attendance from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
A distinct Class for the tuition of young Ladies in the **French Language** would be opened should a sufficient number of Pupils offer.
Terms of the different Classes made known on application at the school Room, or at the Subscriber's residence, No. 30 Brunswick Street.
July 14th. W. ALEXANDER'S REID.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE on hand at lowest wholesale Market prices Sugar, Teas, Tobacco, RICE, Potatoes, Raisins, Spirits of Turpentine, Ghee OIL, Pure Straw and Brown Seal Oil—SALFUM STONE, &c. &c.
— ALSO —
100 bbls No. 2 SALMON, 4 In Stock order
100 bbls No. 3 do do do do do do do
100 bbls Labrador HERRINGS
Nov 17. 4 w. B. WEBB & CO. BROWN'S WHARF

TEMPERANCE.

Work for Winter.—We understand that a proposal, originating in Victoria Division Sons of Temperance, has been submitted to the various Subordinate Divisions located in this city to employ a first class lecturer, provided the services of such a person can be procured, to perambulate the Province and endeavour to infuse new life and vigour into the several Temperance Associations, and otherwise propagate the principles of our glorious Reform. Some such effort is much needed, and we trust that the proposition will meet with general favour, and the originators of the movement may be amply rewarded for their laudable enterprise, in the successful result of their labours.—St. John, N. A. Telegraph.

Father Mathew.—While at Bridgeport for two days, we learn from the papers of that city, Father Mathew administered the pledge to 1200 persons. He was addressed by the Mayor, through P. T. Barnum, Esq., in a handsome speech of welcome, to which he made a brief reply. The Rechabites and Sons of Temperance also appeared in regalia, and joined in an escort of honour to the distinguished philanthropist. Every class of citizens united in paying suitable respect to the Reverend Father.

After a successful effort at Worcester, Father Mathew proceeded to Springfield on Tuesday of last week, and administered the pledge to about 100 at Chicopee, and 400 at the New City. On Thursday he was at work in Springfield. He went to Westfield on Saturday last.

On Saturday he arrived at Hartford, and administered the pledge on Sunday.—N. York Organ.

Temperance in Texas.—It must be truly gratifying to the friends of the Temperance movement, to learn that the good cause is rapidly progressing in this hitherto land of unsteady hands. A late Huntsville paper says:

"The Sons of Temperance are doing great good, and about this neighbourhood. A fortnight ago they had a grand procession at Anderson, twelve miles from here, in which the Huntsville, Montgomery, and Washington Divisions were represented, and participated in the festivities of the occasion. They were about 300 strong, and all on horseback. A beautiful banner was presented to the Anderson Division by a young lady of the place on behalf of the ladies of Anderson.—The celebrated Sam Houston, who is now one of the Sons, delivered an eloquent address, which had quite a happy effect upon the audience. He remarked that if he had always been temperate, he would have been a happier, a better, and a richer man. At night eighteen were initiated into the Order, among them was Judge Grimes, an old and respected Texan."

Temperance in St. Mary, Louisiana.—Since the Order of the Sons of Temperance arose in St. Mary, says the Planter's Banner, what excellent change, what vast improvements have taken place! Scores that were the marked victims of alcohol, travelling downward and downward with an accelerated pace—scores whose appetites were becoming as a devouring cancer, whose deluded imaginations, like the wings of the vampire, were ranning them into fatal repose in the very jaws of destruction are now redeemed, and a bright and cheering future opens to their view.

Father Chiquy, the Canadian Father Mathew, has just finished a four day's campaign in Cooperstown, Clinton co., N. Y. On Sunday eight hundred took the pledge. Altogether, says a letter, including merchants, farmers, laborers and trade-dealers—nineteen hundred and fifty-six have signed the pledge. "What a change among us!—But two or three drinkers remain in the place."

AGRICULTURAL.

Compost.—It is in the power of every cultivator of the soil to increase the quantity of his manure at least one half. He may also, by proper management, greatly augment its value, or, what is tantamount, so far prevent its deterioration by exposure to air and rains, as to secure twice the benefit from its application, usually experienced. In travelling through the country we are, indeed, often struck with astonishment on beholding the almost universal indifference which prevails on this subject. Farmers who are notable for the economy in other matters are, strangely enough, shockingly remiss in this. Their yards are not only located so as to be constantly "drained" of their liquid wealth, but their manure is exposed

to the weather as tho' it were of no consequence whether the fructifying constituents of the excrement were dissipated in the air, or retained for the benefit of their soil and crops. A farmer who should be informed that his neighbor's cattle had broken into his enclosure, and were destroying his crops, would adopt instant measures for their ejection: but when you tell a farmer that he is actually experiencing an annual loss, greater in amount than the entire value of the corn produced on most farms, after deducting the cost of cultivation from the simple wastage of his manure in consequence of its exposure to the sun and air, he is incredulous. Yet such is doubtless the fact. We are happy to perceive, however, that in many sections of our country, barn-cellars, for the more perfect preservation of manure, are gaining favor. Stercoraries, where valuable composts may be made, are also becoming quite common, and even those who are too indigent, or too neglectful of his interests to provide these appendages, deem it essential that their manure heaps should be protected by a shed, or some covering of cheap construction, to obviate the loss consequent upon its exposure to the sun and air.

Cement for Yards, Stable Floors, &c.—The Albany Cultivator quotes from the Agricultural Gazette, directions for making cement floors, from which we extract the following:—

Two parts of sifted coal ashes and one part of quick lime, to be thoroughly mixed together in a conical heap, then proceed as in mixing up fine mortar, making a hollow in the top of the cone, and pouring in gas tar—not gas water, or that which is half and half as it sometimes comes out of the reservoir, but the thick tar—and gradually mix as you would mix water with the mortar or plaster, until the heap is about the consistency of pretty thick mortar. In forming my yards and sheds for cows, and those attached to loose boxes for horses, two years ago, in order that all the fluids should draw towards a tank, I employed this compound on a surface formed with stone broken very small and a small quantity of gravel scattered over them and then rolled down to prevent unnecessary waste of the cement. This was laid over and then patted down with an iron shovel.—In the course of two or three days just before it gets hard, pass an iron roller over it. In the course of a week, if properly done, it will be firm as stone, and not affected either by drought or wet.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not inconsistent with the professional character of our Paper, inserted on the following terms. A square of eight lines, first insertion, 3s 3d; each subsequent insertion, 1s 6d. Longer advertisements in proportion. Another scale on the usual terms. Yearly advertisements inserted on moderate terms—the price to be fixed according to their size and frequency of insertion. As this paper will circulate extensively through all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to Prince Edward Island, it will form a desirable medium for advertising. Advertisements not limited will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

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

WASHING, WRINGING & MANGLING MACHINES.

All thorough Housekeepers should have one of those first rate improved Patent Washing, Wringing and Mangle Machines, in their Landings. They have long since been tested and proved to be a good and useful article, combining in economy the saving of Soap, Labour and Fuel, and less wear and tear of articles when washed by the hands. This machine will wash large articles, such as Blankets, Flannels, &c., in a very short space of time, superior to anything of the kind done by the hand, being enabled to use boiling water, or water as hot, that is impossible for hands to work in; it soaks, upon the grain, and pulls out the wool, and is more nearly dry, passing through the wringing machine. This machine will Mangle all kinds of articles, such as Table Linens, Towelling, Shirting, and all other articles as done by the old Mangle; can be used at any time without troubling over the fire in heating and ironing this is a weather. The Machine occupies very little room, not more than two barrels.

Also—Two or three small Patent CHURNS on 4, and a very superior Patent Cheese Press. Terms—Cash on delivery. Apply to H. G. HILL, No. 9, Brunswick Street.

N. B.—Parties wishing to secure a good substantial article, had better call in time, as there are only a few left. H. G. HILL, No. 9, Brunswick Street.

Pure Cod Liver Oil. FOR MEDICINAL USE, Prepared and Sold by ROBE. C. FRASER, Chemist, 21, Cornhill Street.

E. K. BROWN Has received by recent arrivals a well selected Stock of HARDWARE.

BAR, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet IRON, Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL, Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Rasps, Plough Mounting, Plough Plate, Shear and Sock Moulds, Spades and Shovels, Manure Forks, Mill Saws, Circular, Pit, Cross-cut & Hand Saws NAILS, Spikes, Latches and Hinges, Cast Steel AXES, Hatchets, Adzes, Draw Knives, Planes, Chisels, Brace & Bits, and Hammers, Tin Iron Wire, Riveis and Wire Cloth, Shoe Thread, Sparrow Heels, Heel Irons, Awl Blades, TABLE CUTLERY, Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors, HANDBAG MOUNTING, Cabinet Brass Ware, Girth, Cheir and Brace Webb, Curled Hair and Hair Cloth STOVES, Iron Pots, Oven & Oven Covers, Tea Kettles, Boilers, Fry-Pans, Preserving Kettles, and Sauce Pans, Sash Weights, Cart Boxes, Block Bushes, Ships' Compasses, Colours, and Tine Glasses, Best London WHITE LEAD, Black, Yellow, Red and Green PAINT Linseed OIL, Copal & Bright Varnish, Turpentine, WINDOW GLASS, Butty, Whiting and Ochres, GUNPOWDER, Shot, and Sheet LEAD, Fish Hooks, 9, 12, 15, & 18 lb. Lines, Salmon, Mullet, Mackerel, and Herring Twines, Brunswick Black, Vegetian Green, Polishing Paste Wood and Cotton CARBS, and a great variety of other articles which he offers for sale at the lowest rates, for cash or approved credits. Shop No. 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE, October 6, 1849.

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 for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada, is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country, and is also shown by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships of the Country;—and the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company, corroborates the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada.

THE CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS.

Are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for 21 Years, Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Installments, being done away with. The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest at Six per Cent, upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon loss of the Lot, when Lease is, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance. The Settler is secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payment of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease. The Lessee is thus guaranteed within the entire length of his Lease, and increased value of the Land, and his securities, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to do so, for the Freehold, the option being completely with the Settler. A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent, will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the SETTLER'S SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT. Printed Papers, containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from every Post Master in Nova Scotia, as likewise from the Rev. E. E. Jones, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to better inform parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who, possessing Maps, will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally. Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, C. W., April 1848.

To Let. A very desirable and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, now in Canada, should be wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to do so, for the Freehold, the option being completely with the Settler.

A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent, will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the SETTLER'S SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT. Printed Papers, containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from every Post Master in Nova Scotia, as likewise from the Rev. E. E. Jones, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to better inform parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who, possessing Maps, will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally. Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, C. W., April 1848.

Printing of every description NEATLY EXECUTED, At the Office of this Paper.

IMPROVED NEGATIVE & POSITIVE Daguerrean Portraits. W. VALENTINE

HAS the honour of announcing that he has arranged a Vertical Light, at his Rooms, and that he is prepared to produce pictures superior to any others taken in America. W. V.'s made requires artistic skill in finishing, and his Daguerrean portraits have the effect of fine painted miniatures, joined to the accuracy which the agency of SOLAR LIGHT, by means of first rate apparatus, imparts. Positive pictures are particularly adapted for portraits of NAVY and ARMY OFFICERS, in uniform. N. B.—For sale Calotype and Daguerreotype apparatus, complete. Instructions given in both processes. Marchington's Lane. Im. Nov. 3.

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 vote 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 West-syngers in particular, is earnestly invited to this subject, and while the wearing 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, Hollis Street. DANIEL STARR, Agent.

BRITISH WOOLLEN HALL, 142 & 143 Granville Street.

Fall Importations for 1849, A large and varied assortment of DRY GOODS.

By the arrivals from LONDON, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, we have received. BROAD CLOTHS, PERLES and Beavers, Cambrics, Fancy Duckings, New and Fashionable Styles of Ready made SUITING, Pique and Chesterfield COATS PANES and VESTS, American Beating Jackets, Vestings, Gait's Winter Gloves and Hosiery, Blankets and Flannels; Morocco, Damasks and Furniture Cloth, CARPETS and TAPETS, Grey, White and Printed Cottons, Yarn wide; Printed Cambric, French Satin, and Velvet Nap. HATS of the newest shapes; A great variety of Materials for Ladies DRESSES, consisting of Alpaca Mixtures, Shot Cottons and Orleans Cloths, Linen, Broadings, Moulton Cloths, Printed Delaines and Cashmeres, Dark Gingham; Square and Long Shawls, in the newest styles; Spotted, Mottled, and other new styles of CLOAKINGS and GARA PLAIDS, Operas, Victorines, Pelarines, Queen's Boas, Muffs and Colls, and every description of FURS, Warranted all FRESH, and of this Season's Importation, and very cheap. Ribbons, Hosiery, Lace and Dress Caps, Trimmings and Small Wares, Cloth, Gingham and Fur Caps, Blue and White Cotton Warp, &c. of the best quality.

For the better accommodation of our intending business, we have added the Store adjoining, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. C. West & Co., and hope, by acting on our established principle of selling every article at the lowest possible price to merit a continuance of public favor. The Proprietors of the BRITISH WOOLLEN HALL, are determined to give purchasers the benefit of the advantages they possess as large Importers, and strongly recommend strangers and Wholesale buyers to call at their House before disposing of their money. JORDAN & CULLODEN, Halifax, 12th October, 1849.

Cedar Posts.

THE Subscriber has always on hand, very superior CEDAR POSTS, the very best material in the world for fencing, and will save the expense and trouble of renewing in very many years. H. G. HILL, Sept. 5. (W&A)

The Wesleyan is published for the Proprietors, BY WM. CUNNABELL, AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 5, CORNOR'S WHARF, HALLOW, N. S.

NEW SERIES. A FAMILY POETRY.

Ten Shillings per Annum (Half-Yearly in advance.)

What is Beautiful?

BY HARRIET J. MEEK. They that seek me early shall It is to see the heart of youth, Ere fully's round in trou, Yielded, in all its hope and truth, A sacrifice to God! O, there's a welcome kept apart, Which angel-minstrels chime, That waits not the returning hour In any coming time. Yielded, in all its promise true, Its freshest, first perfume, No beam has sipped its early dew, No blight is on its bloom. Earth, whispering of a sky and pal O'er which no storm is driven But turning, in its tearful faith, It prays to be forgiven! The shattered heart may turn to G The weary rest in him, When earth's vain hopes are tried And the fine gold is dim; But I would know my heart was t Guardian and Guide of youth! Ere day had darkened on its shr Or shadows o'er its truth! "Shall find me!" at whose nod And earth, and angels bow! Go, while the light is in thine eye, The beauty on thy brow. If aught is good, He claims the Whole life for thine was given Whose Spirit offers to thy breast The brightest bloom of heaven! Ladies

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANEOUS.

We need a better acquaintance with treatises of pure and lofty minds.

A Good Healer.

We hear much said about ers, but the next above-named a discourse. A good Healer will come t ary to hear.—He is hungry and wants living bread and Other people come there for purposes than that of hearing his errand.—Therefore he will hear.

And he will come promptly esed, and in earnest, and he has something to do with the as the Omega of divine se cannot intermit other people lar arrival. You will find or in his place in good time. And he will hear with n He did not come that hear but warmed up his heart into wide the world, and he heard the, arrived; and he kept a heart warm, by frequently l the throne of grace. "These of the heart to heaven," "exceedingly sweeten singular employment, and did heaven throughout all our ne good hearer talks, and in constantly sanctifies the he only the word, and make

The good Healer hears There are plenty of people arrows of the truth to th he ple, and apply the disc duty and industry, to th about them. But the good to suppose that the living a speaker is absent and act The good Healer is a c down—some go on with down matters about his d, Oct 184, but I have not y, So being, and applying ca