

FEBRUARY 23.

THE WESLEYAN.

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, &c., &c. [Vol. 1, No. 3].

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1850.

POETRY.

Voice of the Twilight Hour.

Voice of the twilight hour, I listen to thy heaven-breathed tone, In the tender sigh of the closing flower,

Thou speak'st of the hopes that smiled In the bright spring time of youth, When a mother's kiss, and in language mild,

Voice of the twilight hour! How sweet is thy sound to me, For my soul is entranced by thy soothing power,

Thou art heard in the trembling strings, Of the harp which the breeze wake; In the bird as her farewell notes she sings,

Thou speak'st of a brighter land, Of a far-off region fair, And thy whispers are soft of a shadowy band,

Of the twilight hour! Ere thy heaven-breathed tones depart, Oh! speak in the sigh of the closing flower,

Oh these we have cherished here, Their love on earth forgot! Though their home is a holier, happier sphere,

Of the twilight answered not, And a voice from a distant hill, Replied, as I stood on that lonely spot,

'Twas the voice of the dewy night, And the earth and the ocean slept, And the silent stars, with their mellow light,

And I thought it were bliss to die, To fade with the tints of even, For gladly then would the spirit fly

On its angel-wings to worlds on high, And meet with the loved in heaven.

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

The Bible—A Sketch.

The gifted and devout author of our connexional Psalter, acknowledges in many parts of that excellent compilation, his inability to render adequate praises to God.

The Bible has elicited the praise of some of the most profound thinkers of every age. Philosophers—statesmen—and orators have

"the general assembly, and church of the firstborn"—could we comprise in ourselves all the graces, and wisdom, all the unction

Talk about the hoary chronicles of antiquity; the aphorisms of the sages; the maxims of seoiists and schoolmen; the brilliant pages of classical literature; the essays of grave moralists; and the arcaidian theology

Collect all the productions of early piety, and recent zeal—all the fruits of primitive learning, and modern erudition—add to these, the multitudinous variety of religious works that shall hereafter be issued;

HERE we may walk in the garden with Adam and Eve, and bear "The morning stars singing together, and the sons of God shouting for joy." HERE we may sit in "The Ark" with Noah, and talk over antediluvian traditions;

Every member of Christ's visible church should enjoy this blessing. It would give the church an influence which it has not known since the apostolic age; an influence that would make heaven rejoice and hell tremble; an influence that would cause sinners to cry almost agonizingly,

"Prisoners of hope be strong, be bold, Cast off your doubts, disdain to fear: Jesus to believe on Christ lay hold, Wrestle with Christ in mighty prayer;

Of late, I have thought much on this, of the nature of holiness; and the more I consider its nature, and its a lapitation to the wants of man, the more clearly do I see its indispensableness.

Our property, our friends, our reputation, if all were required, are not too great a price to pay for this estimable blessing. Having this, we possess, and become heirs to all we can reasonably desire. Do we desire peace of mind? Holiness imparts "a peace that passeth all understanding."

Holiness produces "joy unspeakable and full of glory." Do we desire love to God and man? Holiness enables us to love God with all the heart, to love the church ardently, to love sinners and even our enemies.

Will God confer upon us, who by our sins have forfeited his favour numberless times, and whose hearts are deeply depraved with sin, this great, glorious, and infinitely desirable blessing? To each of these questions we can answer emphatically—Yes!

The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth from all sin," actual and original. Abundant provision has been made for our complete restoration to the Divine image.

Every member of Christ's visible church should enjoy this blessing. It would give the church an influence which it has not known since the apostolic age; an influence that would make heaven rejoice and hell tremble;

"O that it now from heaven might fall, And all our sins be done away: O me! O my brethren, for true we call, For God's sake, and for Zion's sake, Let us together sing, come!—Zion's Herald.

This self-deceptive excuse, found in the mouths of so many Christians, for neglecting to press home saving truth to the consciences of sinners, is at least partially met by the following interesting anecdote.

terest his companion in the matter of his salvation. But one evening, when they met and the ungodly friend indulged in much playful railery, the other was silent and serious, until suddenly turning a tearful eye

The secret of the above excuse is, there is a want of interest for souls, and a want of ability to address them. A single sentence, bathed in a single tear, may, under God, convert a soul.—American Messenger.

Improvement of Time.

The man who would excel as a minister must be judicious in the allotment, and diligent in the improvement, of his time. It was a maxim of the Latins, that "no one reaches the summit of honour, unless he prudently use his time."

When Luther was asked how he had found time to translate the Bible, he said, "I did a little every day." The well-known habit of Wesley, with reference to the use of his time, are a striking characteristic of his labours,

How many precious moments are wasted "in frivolous pursuits, in idle conversation, in vague and useless reveries, which, if rightly improved, might tell upon the world's destiny and the Redeemer's glory!

How many a noble and godlike statue might have adorned the gallery of the church; honoured ones had not industry been wanting to perfect his proportions and polish its surface! Doubtless many seem the summit here unrolled to your view, it is not inaccessible.

Day of Judgment.

Certainly on the day of judgment we shall not be asked what we have said, but what we have done; not whether we have talked well, but whether we have lived well.

Missing Steamer. We are highly gratified to state that the R.M. Er Faircos, concerning whose safety fears were entertained, arrived at this port on Friday last. The detention was occasioned by being broken down whilst on her passage to England, and by having to remain for its

acknowledged the receipt of a copy of the "Lancet Building and its Objects," was read January 10, 1850, at the first meeting of the Sons of Temperance in New-Perseus Hall, Poplar Grove, by S. Thompson, Esq. It is composed in the most usually elegant style, and we hope will be vicarious to these cause he advocates.

OF INTEREST TO ALL. Do you a Cough? Do not neglect. Thousands have met a premature death for want of attention to a common cold. Rev. Dr. Rowley's Expectorant Pink Syrup will surely give relief and save you from that disease, Pulmonary Consumption, which sweeps into the grave thousands of the old, the lovely and the gay.

MARRIAGES.

Friday, 7th inst. by the Rev. Alex. Rowan, Corporal Jeremiah Jackson, 7th Royal Fus, to Miss Elizabeth Ours of this city. Guysboro' on the 29th ult. by the Rev. James C. Taylor, son of Mr. Charles Taylor, son of Mr. John W. Taylor, son of Mr. John W. Taylor, son of Mr. John W. Taylor.

DEATHS.

On Saturday evening, 28th of Feb. Miss Elizabeth Ours, aged 10 years, daughter of Mr. Edward Ours, of this city, died after a painful illness of 8 weeks, which terminated with Christian resignation to the will of God. She was united with the Wesleyan Church in 18 months since, and among them she found a resting place of peace.

On Saturday, 28th inst. Isabella, aged 16 years, and on Friday, 27th inst. William Henry, aged 15 years, both children of Mr. Henry E. Pugsley, of the Light House establishment, Seal Island. The deceased wife of Richard Hichens, leaving a kind husband and four children under her care. She left this vale of tears under the influence of the Divine favour, and in full peace of a blissful immortality.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS. Yesterday—Bright Halifax, Lybald, Boston, 24 days; and George, Mary, Lunenburg, Chesapeake, 25 days. Packet brig Vixen, Messager, Boston, 25 days; and others—19 reports—reported having been learned 12 days ago.

MEMORANDA.

At Juno, Prov. arrived at St. John's N. F. on the 15th ult. brig Champlain on the 21st ult. At Halifax, on the 18th ult. from Matanzas;—was loaded with sugar.

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COTEKPORARY OPINIONS.

The Turks.

(From New York Courier & Enquirer.)

We naturally regard the Turks as a species of outside barbarians, and it is a little dull to survey them with a perfectly unprejudiced eye...

it seldom insults, and never persecutes those who have never been the followers of the prophet. The upper class of society are generally infidels, and conform externally to the regulations of the Koran...

A few respectable schools have lately been established by the Government in Constantinople and Smyrna; but no such thing as a system of public instruction yet exists in the Sultan's dominions...

(From Ev. Christendom, Feby. 1830)

Revival of Attacks and Calumnies against the Disciples of the Reformation in France.

The situation of Protestants in becoming more critical in France than formerly. There is a revival of calumnies against them, especially in the southern provinces.

These facts are important. French Protestants must not deceive themselves; the time of trials and struggles is not for them fled. They have yet need of patience, strength, and devotion.

(From the same)

State of the Jews in France.

The number of Israelites, according to the last official tables, is 85,919 souls. It appears that they have considerably increased during the last

forty years; for under the reign of Napoleon, in 1805, this population was only 61,467 individuals. To account for this astonishing increase...

FAMILY CIRCLE.

Household Affections and Virtues.

Dr. Doddridge once said of a cotemporary that "he brought joy into every house when he returned to it." If we accept the eulogium passed upon the patriarch Abraham...

Leaving out of view, for the present, all minor points, we desire to direct the reader's thoughts to the general subject—to the duty, obligatory upon all heads of families, of the cultivation of the domestic affections and virtues.

So that nowhere can a man diffuse so much happiness—as underneath his own roof. The domestic hearth is the sphere of his most potent influence. There he can excite intense sorrow, or awe, or most thrilling joy...

Keep your Temper.

Few men in public or private life escape the taint of scandal. There is a propensity in human nature to cover his own defects by praizing the misdeeds of others. And 'tis not easy for the Christian even always to hold his peace

when ill-conceals are dealing with his fair name. It were, how ever, to be well considered, let a lie be uttered about the husband of a Christian, it is not his duty to retaliate.

There is not a good sense and sound philosophy in the following account of the private life of a certain countess: "I like," he writes, "the story of the countess who was resolved to bring a man to the door. He said he would marry her; she stepped out on a terrace and said 'I could give him 100,000 livres if he would give me 1000 more.' I found this the best way of keeping my temper."

A Hint to Teachers.

Some twelve, or thirteen years ago, there was in the Franklin school an exceedingly dull boy. One day the teacher wishing to look out a word took up the lad's Dictionary, and on opening it found the blank leaves covered with drawings.

"Did you draw these?" said the teacher. "Yes sir," said the boy, with a downcast look. "I don't think it well for boys to draw in their books," said the teacher, and I would rub these out, if I were you; but they are well done. Did you ever take lessons?"

The Affectionate Daughter.

There is nothing more beautiful in the human character than filial gratitude. To be kind and loving towards a parent, is to return, in some small measure, what has been received in a very large measure.

Beauty.

Beauty, thou art twice blessed, thou blestest the gazer and the possessor; often at once the effect and the cause of goodness! A sweet disposition, a lovely soul, an affectionate nature, will speak in the eyes, the lips, the brow, and become the cause of beauty.

TEMPERANCE.

Temperance Meeting, Exeter Hall, London.

Mr. McCornack, a blacksmith's hammerman, a particularly strong hearty looking man, addressed the meeting. When he took intoxicating drinks he was bad; he wasn't able to do his work; but he didn't get drunk now—he never had since he had signed the pledge, and he was now able to do his work as well as any blacksmith's hammerman in London.

work, drink, and sleep; but now he that God had given him a mind, and his duty to cultivate it. He could not own name when he joined the temperance meeting...

Honourable Judge Marshall.

We have been favoured with a note from a friend, of Judge Marshall's labours, who had been a pupil of Mr. A. at one time, was very temperate, and at that time was very temperate, and at that time was very temperate.

Another Voice from the

Sketch of a visit to Plymouth, conducted in St. Louis, for the purpose of... "I was intoxicated," said he, "and I had not been intoxicated, and keeping I would never have been here had it not been for me."

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STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and, unless they cut in the names of new subscribers, or remittance, free of postage; and not to be sent in confidence, with their proper names and address.

THE WESLEYAN.

Hull, Saturday Morning, March 2, 1860.

DENOMINATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

In continuing our remarks on Educational Institutions under denominational supervision, we have no other object in view than to elicit truth, and to show that their patronage by Legislative grants presents no anomaly peculiar to our own Province or meriting condemnation.

These quotations abundantly justify our position, and prove that our American friends have no horror at the connexion of religious instruction with secular education.

Should this proposition be satisfactorily established, the religious character of these educational Institutions becomes apparent. We might reasonably infer that such instruction is imparted from the avowed and well known basis on which they are founded.

viously referred—a candid, unprejudiced examination of which, we earnestly solicit from our readers. In the mean time, take the following statements as specimens of what might be given more at large, were the whole case before us.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

"One hour a week was occupied in a course of lectures on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, similarly carried on throughout the year; and the professor remarks with satisfaction the great interest taken by the students in this course, and its favourable influence on character, manner and conduct, in so far as they fell under his notice."

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

"In Natural Theology, and Evidences of Christianity, the classes were instructed by the President of the College. On Monday morning of every week, there was a recitation in each of the classes from the Greek Testament."

GENEVA COLLEGE.

"Butler's Analogy"—"Paley's Natural Theology"—"Paley's Evidences of Christianity"—"Greek Testament"—are given as Text-Books.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. "Cyrus Mason, D. D., Professor of the Evidences of Revealed Religion."

"In Natural Theology, lectures are given." "The Scriptures are read and prayer offered every morning in the chapel, where the Chancellor or one of the Professors officiates, and the students are required to be present."

"Any student who frequents billiard rooms, taverns, or other places of corrupting influence, will not be allowed to remain a member of the University."

"The discipline of the University is conducted upon the principles of paternal government by kindness and moral influences, as far as practicable."

"The daily religious service in the chapel, for half an hour before the recitations, has been punctually attended."

MADISON UNIVERSITY.

"Rev. John S. Maginnis, D. D., Professor of Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion."

"Religious services in the chapel are regularly maintained, morning and evening." "The system of discipline aimed at, is moral, parental and thorough; extending its supervision not only over the student's attendance upon the stated exercises of the Institution, but also over his general deportment."

For instance in the State of New York, given on the authority of the Reports aforesaid:—

Table with 3 columns: Institution Name, Year, Amount. Includes Geneva College, University of New York, Madison University, Hamilton College, St. John's College, Genesee Wesleyan Academy.

In the Report of 1848, we see that \$35,027 08. were granted by the Regents for Academies in the State of New York; of these we find 29 used the "Bible" as a "Reading Book;" in 22 "Natural Theology," in 20 "Evidences of Christianity," and in 4 "Ecclesiastical History," were "subjects of study."

From even this bird's eye glance of authoritative statistical information enough has been cited to convince the most sceptical,—indeed every man whose mind is free to receive truth. Unite our three propositions, and our plea for the Legislative support of Educational Institutions under denominational direction is triumphant.

of imitation, it lies not in favour of the schemes of our opponents, but its value and influence are in favour of the system with which we are identified. So far from sanctioning the disavowing of education from religion, the important extracts which follow show clearly how much education in the higher branches, in the American States, is indebted to the operation of religious principle.

Academies, Colleges and Universities in the United States of America.

Extracts from the Rev. ROBERT BAIRD'S "Religion in America," 1844.

In almost all instances, the colleges in the United States have been founded by religious men. The common course in establishing them is as follows: A company is organized, a subscription list opened, and certain men of influence in the neighbourhood consent to act as trustees.

Sixty-two of the 108 colleges in the United States have been opened within the last twenty-five years. Without reckoning grants made by the states, it would be difficult to find one that has not cost its founders above 10,000 dollars, and many have cost them twice that sum.

I have said that the state gives some aid to many such enterprises. But, excepting the Universities of Virginia, Alabama, Michigan, and those of Ohio and Miami, both in the State of Ohio, and Jefferson College in Mississippi, and Jefferson College in Louisiana, I am not aware of any in the country that can be said to have been wholly endowed by the government of any state.

There are not above six or seven colleges or universities in the United States over which the civil or political governments can exercise any direct control. It is well that it is so. A State Legislature, or Congress itself, would be found very unfit to direct the affairs of a college or university.

So it has been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

I have said that almost every college existing in the country may be traced to religious motives; and how true this is, will appear from the fact, that of the 103 colleges now in operation, twelve are under the influence of the Protestant Episcopal Church, eleven under that of the Methodists, twelve under that of the Baptists, forty-two under that of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists; one is Lutheran, one German Reformed, two Dutch Reformed, two Cumberland Presbyterian, eleven are Roman Catholic, one Universalist, one Unitarian, and the religious character of seven of them I do not know.

Thus we see that of these 103 universities and colleges, eighty-three are under decided evangelical and orthodox influence. Their presidents, and, I may add, many of their professors, are known to be religious men, and sound in the faith; all of the former, with three or four exceptions, are ministers of the Gospel, and many of them men of great eminence in the Church.

I may add, that Harvard University was the first literary institution established in the United States. It was founded in 1638, eight years after Massachusetts Bay, and eighteen after Plymouth was first colonized; so that there were not many more than 5000 settlers at the time in all New-England.

The States do much to promote education in all its stages, though in doing so they often assist the cause of religion, in what might be considered nearly the most direct manner possible. For instance, they aid colleges directed by religious men, and that, too, without stipulating for the slightest control over these institutions. Some states have given considerable sums to endow colleges at the outset.

"The Rev. Dr. M'Flesine, the distinguished Bishop of Ohio, and the no less excellent, though perhaps less known assistant Bishop of Virginia, the Rev. Dr. Johns, were both educated and converted at Princeton College. The late Bishop Hobart, of New-York, was educated in that institution, and was for some time a tutor there."

Others contribute annually support, and this while well aware that they are aided by such grants are under a deep religious influence. So it is also with the states, and may in the largest. Young instructed in the classics and mathematics preparatory to being sent to college, and of them are conducted by ministers of other religious men, they are nurse importance both for the Church and the state.

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THE CHRONICLE.

We understand the Chronicle was the opponent of denominational institutions and the advocate of the secular basis. But he has not been allowed unrestrictedly educational destinies of the I has been thwarted in carrying lightened policy, now he "wo all grants from the higher S learning," as he has come to the conclusion that our Academies are a curse rather than a blessing his mature opinion without co well the helm is not in the skillful state-navigator!

A great part of the Chronicle editorial" is taken up with a peech the motives of the " Wesleyan." (There is but one is solely responsible for what the editorial head, no other written a dozen lines on any department of the Paper. He cle must wreak his vindictive nameless gentleman, who, w far beyond his envenomed slives of the said Editors (in our cotemporary) are all mer it not for the matter of poum peace, "a good many shre course the Chronicle is one of opinion that the world w heard a word about 'religio the Wesleyan, nor perhaps h of such a periodical." It is "shrewd people," and the C have been mistaken, and we suspicion that they are pal instance. Has the Wesley expressed its views on the gious education"? Will th the trouble of turning to February 9th., and read th from the "Minutes of Con subject? If so, he will fin his unworthy insinuation, so know, that the publicati cal" like the Wesleyan is o an enterprize projected r and which was in fact ente

has been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States. It has been said that almost every college existing in this country may be traced to religious motives; how true this is, will appear from the fact, that of the 103 colleges now in operation, twelve are under the influence of the Protestant Episcopal Church, eleven under that of the Methodist Church, five under that of the Baptists, forty-two under that of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists; of the Lutheran, one German Reformed, two Scotch Reformed, two Cumberland Presbyterian; ten are Roman Catholic, one Universalist, one Unitarian, and the religious character of seven I do not know. In this calculation I place the institution under the church to which its student belongs. This rule is the best that I know, and although it does not hold in every case, exceptions are few; and, without any exception, it indicates the general faith by which the institution is influenced.

Thus we see that of these 103 universities and colleges, eighty-three are under decided evangelical and orthodox influence. Their presidents, I may add, many of their professors, are owned to be religious men, and sound in the faith; of the former, with three or four exceptions, ministers of the Gospel, and many of them of great eminence in the Church. The seven colleges whose religious character I do not know, probably under evangelical influence; of all seven, I have reason to believe, are Protestant, need not say how much cause for gratitude to us we have, that so many young men of the first families, and possessing fine talents, should be educated in colleges that are under the influence of evangelical principles. In many of them the Bible is studied by the students every Sabbath, under the guidance of their teachers. In all they receive a great deal of religious instruction, and are daily assembled for prayers. God has often visited some of them with the outpourings of his spirit. Not that this religious instruction is intended to proselytize from one Protestant and evangelical church to another. In that respect, a Presbyterian father might with all safety commit his son to an Episcopalian, Methodist, or Lutheran college. Here I speak from facts that I myself have known. Several of the most distinguished dignitaries of the Episcopal Church were educated at Princeton College, New Jersey, a Presbyterian institution, and founded by Presbyterians. Some of them received their first religious convictions here, and yet, I believe, they can testify that no office bearer of that college ever attempted to bring them over to the Presbyterian Church. Any advice of that kind, on the contrary, would have been that they should join the church in which they were born, that is, the Episcopal.

I may add, that Harvard University was the first literary institution established in the United States. It was founded in 1636, eight years after Massachusetts Bay, and eighteen after Plymouth was first colonized; so that there were not many more than 5000 settlers at the time in all New-England. Hardly had the forests been cleared away for the streets of their settlements, when they began to project a college or university. And yet these were the Puritans now so much vilified and slandered! Great were the efforts made by those exiles to obtain their object. The General Court granted for the erection of a proper edifice a sum equal to a year's rate of the whole colony. John Harvard, who had come to the New World only to die, bequeathed to the college half his estate, and all his library. Plymouth and Connecticut often sent their little offerings, as did the eastern towns within the boundaries of the present State of Maine. The rent of a ferry was made over to it. All the families in the Puritan settlements each gave once a donation of at least twelve pence, or a peck of corn, while larger gifts were made by the magistrates and wealthier citizens. It was for a long time the only college in New England, and in its halls the great men of the country were educated. For a century and a half it was a precious fountain of living waters for the Church of God.

The States do much to promote education in all its stages, though in doing so they often assist the cause of religion, in what might be considered nearly the most direct manner possible. For instance, they aid colleges directed by religious men, and that, too, without stipulating for the slightest control over these institutions. Some States have given considerable sums to endow colleges at

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the outset. Others contribute annually to their support, and this while well aware that the colleges aided by such grants are under a decided religious influence. So is it also with the academies, of which there are several, even in the smallest States, and many in the largest. Young men are instructed in the classics and mathematics at these preparatory to being sent to college, and as many of them are conducted by ministers of the Gospel and other religious men, they are nurseries of vast importance both for the Church and the State.

A large proportion of the grammar-schools and academies in the United States, whether incorporated or not, are under the direction and instruction of ministers of the Gospel of different evangelical denominations. These Ministers, in some cases, devote their whole time to the work of academic instruction; in other cases, they have also the charge of a church or congregation, and as they have to perform the double duties of pastor and head of a grammar-school, they have usually an assistant teacher in the latter. The teachers in these academies are often pious young men, of small pecuniary resources, who, after completing their studies at college, betake themselves to this employment for a few years, in order to find the means of supporting themselves while attending a theological school. But whether ministers of the Gospel, or graduates fresh from college, such teachers generally communicate instruction of a decidedly religious character. The Scriptures are daily read; the school is usually opened and closed with prayer; and in many cases, a Bible-class, comprising all the pupils, meets on the Sabbath afternoon, or morning, for the study of the Sacred Volume. Thus, by the favour of God resting on these institutions, and making them effectual to the converting of many of the youths that attend them, they prove blessings to the Church of Christ, as well as to the State.

THE CHRONICLE.

We understand the Chronicle now. He was the opponent of denominational institutions and the advocate of the one College on the secular basis. But because he has not been allowed unrestrictedly to sway the educational destinies of the Province, and has been thwarted in carrying out his enlightened policy, now he "would withhold all grants from the higher Seminaries of learning," as he has come to the sage "conclusion that our Academies and Colleges are a curse rather than a blessing!" We leave his mature opinion without comment. It is his helm is not in the hands of this skilful state-navigator!

A great part of the Chronicle's "flaming editorial" is taken up with an attempt to impeach the motives of the "Editors of the Wesleyan." (There is but one Editor, who is solely responsible for what appears under the editorial head, no other person having written a dozen lines on any subject for this department of the Paper. But the Chronicle must wreak his vindictive ire against a nameless gentleman, who, we beg to say, is far beyond his envenomed shaft.) The motives of the said Editors (in the language of our cotemporary) are all mercenary. Were it not for the matter of pounds, shillings and pence, "a good many shrewd people," of course the Chronicle is one of them, "are of opinion that the world would never have heard a word about 'religious education' in the Wesleyan, nor perhaps have ever heard of such a periodical." It is not the first time "shrewd people," and the Chronicle himself have been mistaken, and we have a "shrewd" suspicion that they are palpably so in this instance. Has the Wesleyan Body never expressed its views on the subject of "religious education"? Will the Chronicle take the trouble of turning to our number for February 9th., and read the extracts given from the "Minutes of Conference" on that subject? If so, he will find an answer to his unworthy insinuation. Does he not also know, that the publication of a "Periodical" like the Wesleyan is only the revival of an enterprise projected many years ago, and which was in fact entered upon in the

issue of a monthly magazine, and a fortnightly paper bearing the same title as the present, to him, obnoxious, but really useful "Periodical"? If not aware of these circumstances, the public may see, how well qualified our cotemporary is to deliver grave lectures on the proceedings of a respectable body of Christians, and what real foundation he has to vilify its ministers. If acquainted with these facts, his recent article exhibits a state of mind which we need not characterize, but which "shrewd people" will be at no loss to understand and condemn. The Chronicle may persist in uttering his unfounded aspersions, and, in the indulgence of a consorsious spirit, charge the Wesleyan Ministers with "neglecting their flocks and their sacred calling," but these unjust and hostile attacks will not deter them from pursuing what they believe to be a sacred duty. They cannot admit even the Chronicle to be either the keeper or the director of their consciences. They recognize a higher standard.

The Chronicle has put in a defence of the Hon. G. R. Young and Mr. Creelman. To his denial of the truth of our statement, we reply, will the Chronicle affirm, that these gentlemen did not advocate the necessity of conducting the education of the country in the higher seminaries of learning on the purely secular basis, separate and apart from religious instruction? If not, what was the object of their addresses? Did not Mr. Creelman give such a description of the method pursued at Picton Academy as to lead the Hon. Provincial Secretary to say, that if the epithet "godless" would apply to any Institution it would to that? We, also, "heard both the speeches and marked the language uttered by both honourable gentlemen," and we believe in our heart that we have not misrepresented them. Show us that we have, and we shall feel it a duty at once to make the amplest apology. We have nothing personally against these gentlemen, but have dealt with them as public men, enunciating opinions on a subject which is greatly to affect the weal or woe of our country. We would say to Mr. Creelman, on whose communication in the Chronicle our eye has just rested; that we understand the intent of qualifying clauses, thrown in for the sake of effect. We ask him seriously what he intended by his address? And whether he now advocates the conducting of education in the higher Seminaries on christian, or merely secular principles? Let him answer plainly before the country, and we shall be able to judge, whether we have misunderstood his meaning.

Our impartial cotemporary has asserted that "the Free Church" and "the Presbyterians of Poplar Grove" have "come in for a share of our animadversions." The fact is, we commended the Free Church, and only asked the others to "respect equal claims of conscience." On what "clear and intelligible principle" can the Chronicle justify this gross misrepresentation of our statements?

His perversion of our phrase "something like principle" is truly worthy of the cause which it has been used to serve. He offensively charged us with being altogether mercenary in our motives in advocating education on christian principles. We replied that "something like principle" influenced us; which in the wisdom of the Chronicle is made to mean something which only resembles, principle, or merely the motive of "expediency." Intelligent persons have already passed judgment on this puerile construction. Now we say to the Chronicle, we have never intimated a wish that "Educational Institutions of a secular character"

should be endowed at the public expense; but we have said over and over again, that if these are endowed, then common justice demands that those of a religious character should be equally endowed. Our principle, then, is "clear, intelligible, unmistakable and bona fide."

As to how many columns of our paper we shall occupy in discussing any subject, and as to the frequency with which we may visit the House of Assembly when the grave and vital question of education is on the tapis, we take the liberty of saying, that we feel under no obligation to consult our esteemed friend, as we charitably think that the determination of these matters belongs exclusively to ourselves. In his own case, he would not tolerate foreign interference, no, not for a moment; and we have yet to learn what right he has to obtrude his un-called for meddling on us.

We can scarcely bring ourselves to notice the profound criticisms of the Chronicle on our "unfortunate expression," "replenished," and "felicitous word," "withdrawment." These are denounced as "inelegancies," and are noticed, in brief, for this is the meaning of the Chronicle's periphrasis, to show the public the superior taste and style of the Editor of the Chronicle! If in his self-complacency he assumes this superiority, let him, for aught we care, wear the crown. We charitably hope his honours will not prove uneasy to him. Let him, however, turn to his Dictionary, and he will find, that, "replenished with sophistry," means "filled with sophistry." And will our critical Editor be kind enough to inform us, by what rule the word "withdrawment," from the verb "withdraw," is not to be placed in the same category as "bestowment," from the verb "bestow"? We must now prepare for some enlightenment in his enlargement of our critical knowledge; and should he guard against the enlistment of false principles in the supportment of his denouncement, we may promise ourselves some entertainment, or amusement, or enjoyment, or even enravishment, at his expense; at all events, some advancement and improvement in our acquirement of critical skill. But let him first see that his own discernment is clear—his admonishment not captious—his distinction not ideal—and then the Editor of the Wesleyan, as in duty bound, will endeavour to rise above his past embarrassment of taste, and seek the future polishment and embellishment of his style, by the gratuitous advisement, or, as more in the line of business, advertisement of his squeamish tutor. But let him not consult Webster's Dictionary of the English Language, lest to his astonishment or amazement he should see the "felicitous word" "withdrawment" staring him full in the face, with the annexment of its legitimate meaning, viz., the act of withdrawing, or in other words, of taking away what has been enjoyed, which is precisely the sense in which we used the word,—a word which has called forth the condemnatory judgment of the Chronicle,—a Critical Professor,—just for the praiseworthy object of teaching us, in particular, an important lesson, and revealing to the public for general benefit a discovery, which doubtless otherwise would never have been made, that, "gentlemen who set themselves up as Public Instructors on Colleges and Academies, must not be surprised if their style, as well as their logic, is criticised, even by those who never saw the inside of any Institution of higher pretensions than a Common School!"

REMOVE.

It is rumored in the city, that petitions

are being privately circulated in the Eastern parts of the Province against Legislative aid being granted to Denominational Institutions of Education, and which are designed to be forwarded to the Legislature, for the purpose of influencing its action in reference to the Bill recently introduced by the Hon. Provincial Secretary. If persons think proper thus to petition, they have the undoubted right to do so. But if the case is now to be affected by petitions, why not give the friends and supporters of these Seminaries an opportunity of similarly expressing their wishes? We mention the subject, however, principally to put our friends in the country on their guard against the tactics of those who may not feel disposed to state the whole case fairly. Let them remember that the subject now, is not Academic and Collegiate Education against Common School Education. The Common School Bill is settled. The People's Assembly has affirmed that £1200 be granted in aid of Academic and Collegiate Education. The question is, to what Seminary, or Seminaries, shall this amount be devoted? We advise them to pause before they commit themselves to any undefined or unexplained course of action, which, hereafter, they may see cause to regret.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

We give below an official announcement of the Public Meeting, with its preparatory Sermons, to be held in the City in behalf of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. This cause, so fraught with blessings on our race, and so intimately connected with the interests of humanity, merits the sanction and liberal support alike of the christian and the philanthropist. We hope the services will be well attended by the friends of christian missions, and their offerings prove worthy of their distinguished liberality, and in a good degree commensurate with the exigencies of the case.

Wesleyan Missions.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the HALIFAX BRANCH WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, ARROYL STREET, on Tuesday, March 5th, at 7 P. M.—Several Addresses will be delivered on the present state and prospects of the Society. PREPARATORY SERMONS will be preached on Sunday March 3d, as follows, viz.: IN ARROYL STREET CHAPEL, at 11 A. M. by the Rev. H. PICKARD, A. M., Principal of Wesleyan Academy at Savannah, N. B. At 7 P. M. by the Rev. R. MORTON, of Lunenburg. IN BRUNSWICK STREET CHAPEL, at 11 A. M., by the Rev. E. A. CRAWLEY, D. D., of Halifax. At 7 P. M. by the Rev. H. PICKARD, A. M. A COLLECTION will be made at each service in aid of the Funds of the Parent Society. March 2, 1850.

Literary Notice.

The Prayer of Jesus for the Oneness of his People being the substance of Discourses, delivered in St. Stephen's Hall, in the City of St. John. By the Rev. John Thompson, A. M., Minister of the Free Church of Scotland. Chubb & Co., St. John, N. B., 1850. pp. 28.

The subject on which this pamphlet treats is confessedly one of great importance, and which has occupied the attention of many of the brightest ornaments of the "Church" both in the mother Country and on the American Continent. Something remains to be done in these Lower Provinces in the way of promoting union among Christian denominations on a solid and lasting foundation. We fear we are in this respect behind the Evangelical Alliance-spirit of the age. The author of this pamphlet has handsomely contributed his quota to the accomplishment of so desirable and so necessary an object as Christian Union. Without committing ourselves to the approval of every sentiment advanced by the author, we think his pages may be consulted with profit by the christian reader. The work is on sale at Messrs. McKinlay's and other Bookstores.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The Steamship America, arrived here on Saturday evening last at 8 o'clock, from Liverpool... Trade is inactive in most departments...

Twenty five Lines Lost on the Ice in Holland.—The Dutch journals relate the following terrible accident from the giving way of the ice in Holland...

INDIA.—We have received by extraordinary express in anticipation of the overland mail, our despatches from Bombay of the 2nd, January, and Calcutta of the 24th December...

AWFUL FIRE.—The most destructive fire ever remembered in the neighbourhood occurred at the village of Ashwell, Hertford, on Saturday night last...

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Capt Henderson, commanding the corps at Gravesend, has accepted the appointment of Inspector of Convicts in Western Australia...

ANOTHER STEAMER TO THE CANAL LINE. GARRNOCK, Feb. 1.—The Asia steamer was launched yesterday afternoon from the building yard here of Messrs. Robert Steele and Co....

THE INTELLIGENCE FROM IRELAND is still most depressing. Cultivation seems stagnant, and trade is more depressed than in the worst of his sufferings...

ARMY REDUCTIONS.—Three of the Regiments now in Ireland—two of infantry and one of cavalry—are to be removed at once...

THE FRENCH MINISTRY sustained a defeat in the Legislative Assembly on Saturday on a bill for the transference of the other public offices of the department of Loiret...

to cut down a tree of liberty in the Place St. Martin; a considerable number of persons assembled round the tree, and decorated it with flags...

At a moment's start, should the wind shift; but no, we remained until the 25th when we were driven into a most snug inner harbour...

THE SWISS MINISTER in Paris has addressed a letter to the Journal des Debats in answer to some remarks of that paper on the subject of Switzerland...

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople, state that the Wallachians were again in arms under Trauks, but this time against the Austrians...

THE DIFFICULTY WITH GREECE.—The difficulty with Greece, has resulted in a total suspension of relations between the two powers...

ARTIC EXPEDITION. Behaing's Straits. Through the kindness of Mr. Barrow, F.R.S., of the Admiralty...

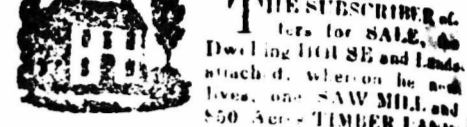
ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS, not inconsistent with the professional character of our Paper, inserted on the following terms...

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Jubilee Bazaar! THE Ladies of the Bethel Temperance and Bazaar Society, will be very happy to receive the assistance...

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Valuable PROPERTY For Sale.



The Dwelling House is pleasantly situated in the suburbs of the city, and is a good deal of a garden...

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

Capital Stock £100,000 Sterling. Chief Office, 41 Moorgate Street. TRUSTEES: James Hunter, Esq., Compton Terrace, Islington.

THE Agency of the above Company has been in operation in this Province about 4 years, and has made considerable progress...

DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner, R. S. Black, Esq., M. D.

VEGETABLE COMPOUND, a most valuable medicine for general debility, phlegm, indigestion, &c.

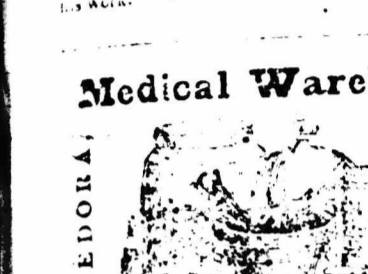
VEGETABLE FEMALE PILLS, a most valuable medicine for general debility, phlegm, indigestion, &c.

VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS, a most valuable medicine for general debility, phlegm, indigestion, &c.

SPICED BITTERS, for restoring the stomach, and creating an appetite.

VEGETABLE COMPOUND, a most valuable medicine for general debility, phlegm, indigestion, &c.

M. HERBERT, MEDICAL WAREHOUSE. HAVE received the remainder of a quantity of Medicines, Spices, &c.



THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE WESLEYAN. I HAVE received the remainder of a quantity of Medicines, Spices, &c.

Encourage Home Manufactures. RECEIVED from the Botanical Garden, London, the following seeds...

VEGETABLE FEMALE PILLS. CHOLERA or DYSENTERY. VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS.

VEGETABLE COMPOUND. VEGETABLE FEMALE PILLS.

VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS.

SPICED BITTERS.

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

VEGETABLE FEMALE PILLS.

Valuable PROPERTY For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER... Valuable PROPERTY For Sale... The Trustees have pleasure in announcing...

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Capital Stock £100,000 Reserving Chief Office, 44 Moorgate Street, TRUSTEES: James Hunter, Esq., Compton Terrace, Islington...

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE received the remainder of their Supplies of Medicines, Spices, Dyes, Paints, Perfumery, Scented Oils and Soaps, Combs and Brushes for the Toilet, Superior Eau de Cologne, Extracts and Pomatums for the Hair...

Encourage Home Manufactures.

RECEIVED from the Botanical Depot of Lawrence Young, of Liverpool, and for Sale by the Subscriber, the following articles of Medicines: CRAMP & PAIN ALLEVIATOR...

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

is highly useful in old running Sores, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Burns, Sore Throat, Frost Burns, and all Scaldous Humors...

CHOLERA or DYSENTERY SYRUP.

A Specific, never known to fail in effecting a cure. VEGETABLE FEMALE PILLS, an excellent Medicine for general debility and all complaints incident to Females...

VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

Vegetable Compound, a medicine which no Family should be without. It is a preventive to persons being exposed to rot or cholera...

SPICED BITTERS.

restoring the tone of the stomach, and creating an appetite. The above articles are purely Vegetable...

Wesleyan Day School.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to inform the Wesleyan Parents and the Public generally that the School has been re-opened...

Higher Department.

Apprentice Modern History, Ancient & Modern History, Geography, English Grammar, and Geography. Mathematical and Classical Department...

M. HERBERT.

RECEIVED from the Botanical Depot of Lawrence Young, of Liverpool, and for Sale by the Subscriber, the following articles of Medicines: CRAMP & PAIN ALLEVIATOR...

Medical Warehouse.



THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE received the remainder of their Supplies of Medicines, Spices, Dyes, Paints, Perfumery, Scented Oils and Soaps, Combs and Brushes for the Toilet...

Encourage Home Manufactures.

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TRY AND YOUR DISTAIR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Extract of a Letter from M. Benjamin Mackie, Esq. to the Editor of the 'Wesleyan,' dated Greenwich, 11th February 1848.

Respected FRIENDS.—The excellent Pills have cured me of an Asthma, which I have suffered for these years to such an extent, that I was obliged to walk my room at night for several days...

(Signed) BENJAMIN MACKIE.

Cure of Typhus Fever, when supposed to be at the Point of Death.

A respectable female in the neighborhood of Loughell, was attacked with Typhus Fever, and lay for five days without having tasted any description of food...

N. B.—From advice just received, it appears that Colonel Deane, who is with his Regiment in India, the 21st Foot, cured himself of a severe attack of Fever by these celebrated Pills...

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST.

Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq. dated Kennington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848.

Sir,—My Shepherd for some time was afflicted with water on the chest, when I heard of it, I immediately advised him to try your Pills, which he did, and was perfectly cured...

The Earl of Aldborough Cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

Sir,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my Stomach and Liver...

CURE OF A DEBILITATED CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Mate, a Storekeeper, of Goodenall, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most deplorable state of health, his constitution was so debilitated that the death was shortly looked upon by himself and friends as certain...



IN QUART BOTTLES.

For the Removal, and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood or Habit of the System, viz.:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Boles, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life.

THIS MEDICINE has acquired a very extensive and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained...

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the throat and chest.

Delaware, Va. Dec. 15, 1845.

Messrs. A. & B. D. Evans: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper...

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Father Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Wolcott:

Wolcott, Mass., March 26th, 1846.

Messrs. Evans: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high repute, who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine...

W. & A. LEITCH'S SARSAPARILLA is sold wholesale by appointment, in Nova Scotia, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse, Halifax, at the same price as it obtained at the Manufacturers in New York...

Elastic Chest Expanding Braces.

BEING acquainted with the construction of Elastic Chest Expanding BRACES, recommended as a principal means of the prevention and cure of Consumption...

THE SUBSCRIBER.

These BRACES are recommended to all slightly made or narrow chested persons; also for Round Shoulders or Displaced Spine, as a means of supporting the chest, and giving full play to the lungs, of strengthening and strengthening the Back, and giving uprightness and symmetry to the body...

The Subscriber will furnish the Braces whole or in part, at prices as moderate as possible. MICHAEL HERBERT, Halifax, Feb. 16. No. 6 Apple Street.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S

SARSAPARILLA

32, HOLLIS STREET GENERAL AGENCY—Halifax, N. S.

Wonder and Healing of the Age.

The most extraordinary Medicine in the World: The Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any other Sarsaparilla...

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE

ever known, it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success...

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or in inactivity committed in youth...

INVIGORATING CORNAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree. Consumption Cured. Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Catarrhs, Laryngitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Nervous in the Chest, Hoarse Voice, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Consumption Cured.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—I really believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live...

Female Medicine.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Bronchitis, Profuse Cough, Falling of the Womb, Catarrhs, Pains, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system...

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon children's growth. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food, cleans the lungs, and keeps the system in a healthy state...

FOR SALE BY

Z. S. HALL, 32, Hollis Street.

N. B. DRUGGISTS and others, supplied on the most liberal terms.

JOHN WOODILL, Valuer.

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former stand, opposite Drury's Court, to the (old Woodill) stand, No. 72, Upper Water Street, opposite Messrs. Saites & Wainwright's Wharf...

Pure Cod Liver Oil.

FOR MEDICINAL USE, and for a fresh supply of the above, warranted pure and fresh. ROBT. G. FRASER, Chemist, 179, Granville Street.

Printing of every Description

NEATLY EXECUTED, At the Office of the Paper.

