

Wesleyan Day School.

Subscribers have respectfully notified to Wesleyan Parents and to the generally that the above School has been in operation, and is still open for the benefit of the youth of this city. The course of instruction embraces the following branches:

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

Higher Department.

Modern 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, French, Logic, and Rhetoric.

French Language would be opened at a suitable number of Pupils offer. Terms of the different Classes made known on application at the School Rooms, or at the Subscription Office, No. 30 Brunswick Street, Halifax, N. S. ALEXANDER S. REID.

A CARD.

Archibald Merton

INET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER. I respectfully to notify my friends and the public, that he continues to manufacture all articles in his line of business, at low prices, at his establishment, No. 23, JACOB'S ST., Halifax, N. S. He will be happy to wait on purchasers in person, or by mail. He also offers his services as FUNERAL DERTAKER. May 5.

Card.

Subscriber conceives it but due to his friends to thank them for past encouragement and presume to solicit the continuance of their favours. He expects shortly to receive his stock of London Prints, which he warrants to be of the best quality. Orders left at his shop No. 30, B. Street, or for the convenience of residence, at the east front of the Round Church, Brunswick Street, will receive his best attention. A man and two boys wanted. JOHN P. SMYTH. April 20, 1849.

Hardware.

SPRING, 1849.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received their Spring Supplies, per Acadia, Perthshire, Adelaide, and Ocean Queen, consisting of: Prov'd Chain Cables and Small CHAINS, of all kinds; Copper and Composition Spikes, 1 1/2 lb Shear, Blister, Spring, and Tilted Steel; various genuine White-Lead, Black, Yellow, Green & Red PAINTS, Ochrom, Lined Oils, Thick Window Glass; Lead Shot, Lead Pipe from 1 in. to 1 1/4 in. diam; Cast Iron, Brass, and Steel; Grain Tin, Iron Nails; and Foster's prime and double refined Castles, Sackles, and other articles; Axes, Belkows, Vices, Cart Boxes, and Axle Pipes; High Share Moulds, Cast Plough Mounting, Messrs' Patent Sowing Crew and Pod Augurs, and other articles; Bake Ovens and Covers, Fry Pans, Sauce Pans, Kettles, Cell-Metal and Enamelled Maslin Kettles; Muskets, Pistols, Spades and Shovels; an excellent assortment of Locks, HINGES, Cutlery, Brushes, Files, Carpenter's Tools, &c., which they offer for sale at very low prices. DAVID STARR & SONS. Halifax, May 5th, 1849.

JOHN WOODILL,

Victualler.

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

DAVID STARR & SONS.

(No. 19, UPPER WATER STREET.) HAVE on hand a good assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Iron of all kinds, Paints, Glass, Nails and Spikes, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Bolt Copper, Composition Spikes, Chain Cables, and small Chains, with various other articles for sale on usual terms. April 7.

Wesleyan is published for the Proprietors

BY WM. CUNNABELL.

AT HIS 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. 1, No. 4.

Ten Shillings per annum, } Half Yearly in Advance. }

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1849.

{Single Copies } Three Pence }

SELECTED POETRY.

Working Men's Evening Hymn.

BY CHAS. BAYNE.

Our Father—boundless is thy love, To erring mortals shown, The countless blessings we receive, Spring from thy love alone. Thou rulest in the heavens above, There's none like unto thee, Thou dwellest in a humble heart, Yet fill'st immensity.

Our Father—when the morning stars, For joy together sung, And golden harps to hymns of praise, By seraph hands were strung; The earth obedient to thy word, From chaos stood redeemed, And ocean wave and forest vast, In the bright sunlight gleamed.

Our Father—when the morning sun Bids gloomy darkness flee, Ere we go forth unto our toil, We look for aid to thee. And Father, when at eventide, Thy toiling children bend To thee, the High and Holy One, Be thou their guide and friend.

Our Father—bless the working man, The tiller of the soil, The miner and the mariner, And all who live by toil, Give unto each his "daily bread," Each vain repining still, Thou is our heritage and we bow meekly to thy will.

Our Father—bless the gentle ones Who share our lowly lot— Love dwell not in the palace halls, O'er the poor man's cot. And Father, bless the children these, Hast given to our trust, Be thou their guide in after years, When we lie in the dust.

Our Father—when the lamp of life Burns dim and fades away, Like sunset shadows from the earth, Die at the close of day; May we as calmly sink to rest, As in the setting sun, And all the glory shall be thine, Thou great, Eternal One.

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

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

The Ill-Dressed Disciple.

THE first time I saw him, and this was before he became a disciple, he was a ragged character. He had not an article of the Christian dress upon him. The "filthy rags" of his squalid life were a shame unto him. But they dropped off, I cannot stop to tell how, so that the next time I saw him, I perceived there had been a very great change in his apparel. A great King had taken him into his family, and there was "fine linen, clean and white," upon him, and divers beautiful garments; and such an alteration in the man that I could hardly believe he was the same I had seen in the old rags.

Time ran on, when, after long absence, I fell in again with the disciple. I had often thought of the change that I had seen in him, and, as I knew it to be the case with most in the King's family, that they went on improving in their appearance, I certainly expected to see this disciple one of the most beautifully dressed in the community. I knew he had had a fair start, and I looked for every thing that was "comely and of good report" in the matter of his spiritual apparel.

But the sight saddened me. I could scarcely believe my eyes. "Is that you?" said I, in utter surprise. Well, it was he, and a sight he was.

When I had formerly parted with him, he had on a beautiful robe, which was called charity, or love; and a good judge had said that kind of garment was a "board of perfectness." And I do not think a more comely garment ever was, or could possibly be, put upon a mortal. But that robe now!—how torn, tattered, and soiled! I should think malice had had a clip at it; and envy had gone off with a rag; and jealousy had pulled out many threads with her cruel fingers. And what was not ragged was soiled to a woe. He admitted that a rude and powerful fellow, called Worldliness, had pitched him into the dust. He might as well have called it a slough, he was so begrimed. I was glad that they had not stripped him utterly of this garment. There were a few strips of the "fine linen" left; though the remnant was not clean. It was a sad dress for a disciple to be in.

And he had worn a girdle, and a beautiful one it had been, for it was made of "righteousness." It well became the beautiful robe which it once fastened upon the body. But the girdle was now in keeping with the tattered and soiled robe. It looked as if I should judge the one looked which Jeremiah had dugged out of the ground, where it had been hidden many days, which was "marred and was profitable for nothing."

And his feet had been "shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace;" and a most beautiful appendage to the costume it was; and very many of the saints had been shod in like manner, so that they could "run and not be weary, and walk and not faint," in the ways of the Lord. And this disciple, so long as he retained this part of his apparel, was a very spirited and lively traveller in the ways of the Lord. But when I saw him in this manner, I was sad and plighted in regard to this matter. He made sad work in the business of travelling. As for running, in the ways of the Lord, that was over long ago. And as for walking, he was scarcely even up to that.

For an ornament for the head, I had seen the brother with a helmet called the "hope of salvation." The most beautifully dressed disciple in primitive times, even Paul, wore one of this kind, only it was a good many times more beautiful. But the one I now refer to was good, and it gave a most dignified and noble appearance to the said disciple.

But when I saw him lately, that once beautiful head-dress was disfigured to one's amazement. It was crushed and soiled.

I do not know that anything more need be said, to show that the individual in question was a very poorly dressed disciple.—There was not one article of that beautiful apparel which he had received when he entered the King's family, but had been made a sad spectacle to look upon. The "fine linen, clean and white," was all sadly soiled, while rents and clausms in all directions, announced what company he had been in, and what usage he had received.

It was more of a pity, in that, which he received his beautiful garments—

1. He received a very solemn charge to keep everything in good order, and worthy of a member of the King's family.

2. He as solemnly promised he would.—A great many people heard him utter that vow. And it is not doubted there were invisible hearers too. And,

3. He had the most pressing and urgent motives to keep himself arrayed in the beauty of holiness. The King's command was one; the King's kindness in giving him such apparel in the place of former rags, was another; and the help promised him was another; and the peace of conscience it would have given him, was another; and the good he could have done in promoting the moral beauty of others, was another; and the shining examples of all the well-dressed disci-

ples since the world began was another.—And there was yet another. The King sent him word often, that if he did not look out for his spiritual apparel he would not be able to "go through the gates into the city," and therefore he could not be present at that great banquet he was preparing for all who were arrayed in "fine linen, clean and white." This was now and then as a "fire shut up in his bones," but it soon burned out, and he kept on being the ragged disciple I have been describing.

But, if that disciple reads this article, let me assure him the great King is in earnest, and that if he keeps on refusing to give heed to his apparel, his soul will come into unspeakable trouble, and there will be the greatest danger that he will go where the "filthy are filthy still," and where unclothed disciples will never find fine linen wherewith to appear with acceptance before the Lord of the banquet, and the "innumerable company" who will enjoy it with him.—N. Y. Observer.

Far away from Heaven.

I know not what eternal death is. I can't tell you some things. It is far away from heaven—these blissful plains where eternal joy dwells. It is far from hope—hope that here "comes to all." It is the abode of all the abandoned, and profane, and vile—the collected gull and weighedness of this world. It is a place where no sanctuary like this opens its doors and invites to heaven; where no Sabbath returns to bless the soul; where no message of mercy comes to the suffering and the sad. It is a world unblessed like this with the work of redemption. On no second Calvary is there a Redeemer offered for sin, and from no tomb there does he rise to life to bless the sufferers with the offer, and to furnish the pledge of heaven. No spirit strives there to reclaim the lost, and no angel there is the messenger of mercy borne, whispering peace.

And the desponding there with promise and hope; and from no eye there is the tear of sorrow ever wiped away. There is no such friend as Jesus; no voice of mercy; no day-star of hope; no father, mother, daughter, pastor, angel, to sympathize; no one to breathe for the lost the prayer of pardon; no great Intercessor to bear the cry of mercy up to the throne of God. It is death—lingering, long, interminable death—the dying sorrow prolonged from age to age; onward—onward toward eternity.

I have no power—no heart to attempt to portray these scenes. They are not topics for declamation. For of whom are these things spoken? Of the dwellers in distant worlds? Of those whom we have not seen? Alas! of many, many of the wicked in this house. How many now in despair may have occupied the seats which you now occupy—not suffered now to go and tell their brethren, lest they also come into that place of torment! Oh, they are spoken of our kindred and friends—of wives and husbands, and parents, and school-companions, and teachers, and pupils, who are out of Christ.

They are spoken of those to whom we are bound by every tender tie, and to whom the heart is drawn by all the gushing sympathy of love; but are they less in danger on that account? Oh, is there no danger? Suppose a voice from heaven should be heard in this house, and saying to the living here,— "The day is coming in which all that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of man, and shall come forth, they that have done evil to the resurrection of damnation;—the wicked shall be turned into hell;"—"Except ye repent, ye shall all perish;" is there a heart here that would not feel that there was danger? Should a hand be seen writing on these walls the names of all those who are in danger of hell, how solemn would be this house! With what anxiety would you trace the record made! How anxiously would you look to see if your name was begun—was recorded—was fixed there!

How deep the anguish of the soul! How deep, perhaps, the groans that would be heard in every part of the house!—Burns's Practical Sermons.

The Sabbath.

The "Fifth Permanent Sabbath Document" exhibits some of the developments of Providence in reference to this holy day.—God does not always reward and punish men according to their deserts in this world, but he is often known by the judgments which he executes. It is seldom that he punishes any individual who habitually violates the Sabbath.

THE BOSTON MERCHANT.

He was called to Charleston, S. C., in a vessel owned by himself. Having finished his business, he was ready to return. But the vessel was detained a number of days by contrary winds. On Sabbath morning the Captain came to his lodgings, and told him the wind was fair, and that all the tight bound vessels were getting under way. He replied:—"You must not go to sea to-day; it is the Sabbath, and I cannot permit my vessel to leave the port." The captain demonstrated, but in vain. The next day the wind was contrary, and it was not till Sunday that they could leave the harbor. They then took a favorable breeze, and were soon wafted to their desired haven. On reaching Boston, the captain found that out of a vessel which left on the Sabbath had arrived, and did they arrive till several weeks after. They encountered a violent gale; some of them were wrecked; others were blown off to the West Indies, and in various ways they suffered great hardships, dangers, and losses, which, had they stayed in port on the Sabbath, they might have avoided.

The owner returned by land, which he had advised with him, and he had a very interesting public worship. The stranger was anxious to know who the stranger was, and when they learned that, after his long absence from his family, he had stopped because it was the Sabbath, notwithstanding he was so near home, they concluded that he must be an upright honest man, with whom it would be safe to do business, and the number of his customers, from that circumstance, in that town, was greatly increased. In after life he often spoke of it, and remarked that, had he intended to promote only his own worldly interest, he could not in any way have done it more effectually, for afterwards he had a large portion of the town for his customers.

FIFTEEN YOUNG MEN.

At a respectable boarding-house in New York, a number of years ago, were fifteen young men. Six of them uniformly appeared at the breakfast table on Sabbath morning, shaved, dressed, and prepared, as to their apparel, for attendance on public worship. They also actually attended, both forenoon and afternoon. All became highly respected and useful citizens. The other nine were ordinarily absent from the breakfast table on Sabbath morning. At noon they appeared at the dinner table, shaved and dressed in a decent manner. In the afternoon they went out, but not ordinarily to Church; nor were they usually seen in any place of public worship. One of them is now living, and in a reputable employment; the other eight became openly vicious. All failed in business, and are now dead. Several of them came to an untimely and awfully tragical end.

Many a man will say, as did a worthy and prudent citizen, "The keeping of the Sabbath saved me." It will, if duly observed, save all. In the language of its Author, "They shall ride upon the high places of the earth," and he will feed them with the heritage of his people.

Loss of Intellect as Argument against the Soul's Immortality.

The failure of intellect, which we sometimes observe in old people, and in young people in some cases of sickness, is no argument against the immortality of the soul. We are ignorant how the soul will act after its separation from the body, but we know that during their union, neither can act without the assistance of the other; therefore, when the faculties decay, we are not to conclude that the soul is injured, but that the organs, through which it communicates with the body, and by which ideas are conveyed to it, have sustained some damage. As a man becomes blind, we do not say that his soul is injured, but that the eye, by which images were presented to it, has become, not seeing, if his eyes are closed, he is just as able to distinguish objects as when in the same manner, the deafness, whose nerves (or whatever it is) are closed, the soul immediately sees, and understands as formerly. The workman is not in fault, but some part of his machine is out of order.—Smith.

Applying Sermons.

A sermon having once ventured to denounce with great severity a particular sin of one of his congregation, was not a little shocked, after the sermon, by seeing the offender enter the vestry-room, as not doubting that he was going to complain of the attack, which he had made, to the person in question. He begged to thank him particularly for his sermon, "on account," he said, "of his particular opposition to Mr. M."

Grace.

Grace comes freely to the very chief of sinners, but it makes them sinners. It infuses holy principles; it forms the soul in the image of God. Where grace is abundantly shed into the soul from the Heavenly Physician, it rectifies its faculties, gives life to its decayed powers, and causes the whole man to act for God.—Dr. Styles.

God's Works to be Studied.

The world is a volume of God's works, which all Christians ought studiously to peruse: it is full of instruction. Every event has a voice; and the most trivial circumstances an important meaning.

The Rain of the Sinner Self-Cann'd.

A man may be injured by the sins of others, but his soul can be permanently endangered only by his own. Satan and the world may tempt, but they cannot impel, to the least transgression; and conscience will perpetually renew the pungent expostulation, "Hast thou not procured this unto thyself?"

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

Wesleyan Missions—New Zealand—Earthquake—Loss of Property, &c.—Spiritual Results.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Samuel Ironside, dated Wellington, October 21st, 1848.

In a postscript of my letter of the 13th and 16th instant, I reported an awful visitation from the Almighty, an earthquake, which had thrown down many buildings, &c. The day following, the earth was again quiet; but in the afternoon, about twenty minutes past three, a shock, much more violent and long-continued than the previous one, was felt. The brick and clay buildings which had withstood the previous one, were by this so shattered, that they were rendered untenable. Scarcely a brick chimney in the town was stand-

ing. The Tuesday-afternoon class was meeting in the Mission-house, all secure, as they thought, in a room, within fifteen feet of our large chapel, which had been previously injured, and the vast wall of which was vibrating over their heads in a most fearful manner. Through God's mercy, it remained standing, though perilous to the passenger. I was never so impressed with the almighty power of God as when standing in the streets, and beholding the large, heavy brick buildings falling over in every direction. This shock did not pass without fatal accident. Barrack-Governor Lovell, who has for many years been a Local Preacher and Class Leader among us, and, though resident in Wellington scarcely a twelvemonth, universally respected, was walking past the stores of which he has charge, with two of his little children playing about him, when the earthquake came, and they were hurled in the ruins of the walls on both sides the streets. They were dug out immediately. One little child was killed on the spot, and the other fearfully injured, so much so, that he died in five or six hours afterwards.—The poor father's left leg was very severely contused; and, at his advanced age, (fifty-seven,) the prospect was doubtful. He died yesterday, happy in God; and his afflicted widow bears her very heavy losses like a Christian as she is. May God be according to His promise,—a Husband to the widow, and a Father to the Fatherless! It was most singular that, at the time this second shock came, I had just finished writing a paragraph in the newspaper office, inviting the people to worship together in the Scotch Church, in public acknowledgment of the mercy that had been mingled with judgment, in that there had been no loss of life or limb. I had written the word "Him," when the shock came, which in a few seconds killed one, and mortally wounded two. But of the whole three there can be no doubt whatever that they are happy in heaven.

On Thursday morning, the 17th instant, at four A. M. a shock of earthquake, more severe, more lengthy, than the two others, was felt. Our house had been shattered by the previous shocks, parts of the walls fallen, and it was dangerous to remain. The family of Mr. Wetkin (who is away in Auckland opening the chapel there) were in imminent danger from the shattered chapel. Four or five other houseless families came with them, and we constructed a large tent on the flat near our house; but the rain and wind from the south-east were so violent, and the tent so leaky, that some of us preferred staying in the house, dangerous as it was, to the exposure of the tent. The awful shock struck, and found us there; but God's mercy allowed us again to escape. I can give you no idea of the extent of the damage done to property. The whole town is desolate; the only buildings which stand are the strongly-built weather-board; even of them the chimneys are down, and some of the roofs destroyed through the falling of chimneys. If the town had been more thickly built upon, and the houses, brick and stone, two or three stories high, the loss of life would have been immense. The shocks realized all my conceptions of those I have read of anywhere. But we "will sing of mercy and of judgment." With the exception of the one family of the Lovells, who were well prepared, no one in Wellington or its neighbourhood has suffered in person. Yesterday was a fast-day. The Independent chapel and Primitive Methodist chapel, as well as ours, are levelled to the ground. The Scotch Church was our only place. But we have an Evangelical Alliance here, in spirit as well as in name; and we all joined in worship there, as you will see by the "Gazette" enclosed. Thousands of sincere prayers and tears were offered to God, and he is hearing prayer, as we have had no severe shock since Thursday morning. Slight shocks still are felt; but we hope the worst is past. We think the earthquake will operate in some sense as an answer to prayer for revivals of religion; for this is certainly the result. Hundreds are seeking the Lord. May the good be permanent! All our families, and four others, refugees, are in the Mission-house, which remains standing, except the tops of the chimneys. The mail is closing; I must conclude. How can the merchants and people restore their destroyed buildings? How can we build again the waste places of our Jerusalem? Lord, have mercy on us!

A still later account, dated Wellington, December 22nd, presents a touching appeal for help in what it justly calls "a case of great necessity,—our demolished Chapel and School House." Mr. Ironside adds,—

"One thousand pounds would hardly replace us in the circumstances in which we were before the

catastrophe. The ruin is complete. It will take a considerable sum to build a chapel of sufficient dimensions at the present time, materials and labour being very high. But we are compelled to build, from the inconvenience of the place in which we now conduct our services, and the crowded congregations which assemble.

The late convulsions have been rendered a blessing to some. They have been led to serious thought, and, I hope, to repentance. Believers have been quickened in their religious course, and, I think, the moral tone of society in general is improved.—Wesleyan Notices Newspaper.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Original Matter is particularly requested for this Paper; such as, Local Intelligence—Biographical Notices of the instruction, rise, and progress of Methodism in Circles, Revivals, and remarkable Conversations—Articles on education, temperance, literature, science, and religion—Illustrations of Providence—Sketches of Scriptural characters—Interesting anecdotes—Descriptions of natural scenery—Papers on any prominent feature at Methodism, &c. &c. Articles, as a general rule, should be short and pithy; as a judicious variety in each number is the secret of newspaper popularity and usefulness.

FOR THE WESLEYAN.

MR. EDITOR,— The paper which you have recently commenced, two or three numbers of which have come under my notice, should it meet with sufficient patronage to secure its extensive circulation, no reasonable doubt can be entertained, but that it will be productive of great and permanent good. The excellent and well selected matter contained in its columns, will, it is presumed, be deemed sufficient to recommend it to the Wesleyan body generally; and indeed of all who have learned to appreciate the piety, the zeal, the patient labours, and extensive usefulness of its Founder, and are favourable to the doctrines which he taught and enforced.

The intelligence received through the medium of the Wesleyan and other sources in relation to the extensive revivals of religion, which have taken place within several of the circuits of these Districts, will not fail to cheer and gladden the hearts of all that feel an interest in the success of our Christianity. The cheerless and gloomy aspect presented to our churches, for a few years past, has been a fruitful source of solicitude and regret. Much complaining has been heard in the streets of our Zion, and the truly pious have felt grieved and humbled in consequence of the dead state of our churches, and the total absence of revivals of religion; those effusions of the divine spirit, which in days gone by have proved to be as refreshing as the dew, or the showers that water the earth. Why these evils were permitted to fall upon us is a problem which is unnecessary to solve, could it be done; but it is evident from the fact that God has had a controversy with us, and in his displeasure, for a season at least, has seen fit to withdraw from us those intimations of his mercy, those heavenly influences by which sinners are converted, and believers quickened and refreshed. But I hope and trust that those days of darkness and discouragement have passed away, no more to return, and that they will be succeeded by such a powerful and extensive revival of spiritual religion, as these Districts have never before witnessed. The signs of the times indicate that great changes are about to take place in the Church as well as in the world, and it concerns all who have any part to act to be on the alert, and come to the help of the Lord against the mighty. The good work is already begun, and a brighter day begins to dawn upon our Zion. God is pouring out his spirit in copious showers, to the awakening and conversion not of one or two or three, but of hundreds. Several circuits have been visited, and have participated in the refreshing, and numbers have been added to the Church militant. But the Wallace circuit appears to have been the most signally favoured. God has there made his arm here in a most extraordinary manner, for in that circuit alone there have been 460 within about twelve months, brought to the knowledge of the truth, and who can rejoice in God their Saviour. This, I believe, is without a parallel in the annals of Wesleyan Methodism in these Districts. Those blessed revivals, with which we as a people are so highly favoured may be considered as certain indications that God has not forsaken us, but that he still has a favour unto us and delights to bless. I am fully aware there are many who cry down revivals, and treat them with ridicule and contempt, and denounce those who are engaged in them as fanatics, enthusiasts, &c. But these persons must be told that religion cannot be kept alive without revivals; a form may be kept up, but that is not religion; it is only the shadow, the substance is wanting; but Evangelical religion, were it not for revivals, would sicken and die, or which is the same thing, degenerate into mere formalism. Where there is no revival the Spirit of God is absent and where that is the case Christianity is also absent. Many instances might be adduced in proof of this were it necessary, but it is not

Christianity began with a revival, it has been confirmed by revivals, and it will be perpetuated and extended by revivals until the whole earth shall be enlightened with the knowledge, and won to the love of the Redeemer, and these heavenly visitations are not confined to this or that particular sect or creed; but all the evangelical sects are more or less favoured with them, and the Methodists have not been forgotten; they have shared in the heavenly boon, they have beheld and visited the vine that his right hand has planted; he hath poured water upon the thirsty, and floods upon the ground; in the wilderness he hath caused the waters to break out and streams in the desert. And as the result of these effusions of the Holy Spirit, so richly and freely dispensed, he hath made us a people who were not a people and beloved who were not beloved. But whilst we express our thankfulness and gratitude to God for what he has done for us, in giving us to occupy so distinguished a position in his Universal Church, and conferred upon us the high honour of being instrumental in reviving Scriptural Christianity, and reclaiming multitudes of the children of fallen Adam from the error of their ways, it becomes us nevertheless to be humble and forbear to think of ourselves more highly than we ought to think, but to think soberly. Denominational, it may be, is as offensive to God, as individual pride, which we should be careful to repress. Its language is stand by thyself, "I am holier than thou." God has done much for us as a people, and is still doing much, for which we have cause to rejoice and do rejoice; but it is much to be lamented that while God is reviving and extending his work in a few circuits, that in others there seems to be but little indications of extensive good. The cause of God still continues in a feeble and declining state; how it happens that there should be such a diversity in the divine procedure in reference to this subject, seems to be involved in mystery.

Men may speculate as to the cause, and it is unquestionable that a cause there must be; but what that cause is, it will be a difficult matter to determine. But as this subject is being investigated by one of your correspondents, we will wait for the result of his investigations.

Sackville, N. B., May 23, 1849.

BEDEQUE CIRCUIT.

Opening of the New Chapel, &c.

MR. EDITOR,—

I have now set myself down for the purpose of giving you some pleasing information. Through the abundant goodness of our God, our new Chapel, which has been in a course of erection for two or three years and upwards is now completed, and is one of the nicest, most elegant, and commodious places of worship in connection with Wesleyanism in the Nova Scotia District. Its size is 50 by 38, with a tower and steeple in the front, by which we ascend to the gallery, and which gallery extends along both sides of the building, as well as the end. In consequence of the excellent site on which it stands, and the height of its steeple, it may be seen from a great distance, and is certainly an ornament to the old and respectable settlement of Bedeque, as well as very creditable to the Church for whose use it has been erected, and especially, to those friends (the building committee) who at a great sacrifice of time and ease, have been the means of bringing the beautiful edifice to its present consummation. On this subject I cannot refrain from expressing my sense of obligation to The Honourable Joseph Pope, and Stephen Wright, Esqrs., for the indefatigable exertions, and lively interest which they have ever manifested, in every thing pertaining to the accomplishment of this noble object; indeed, it is generally believed that but for their activity and perseverance, we should not have been able, at present, to have succeeded in the undertaking. During the late visit of Mr. Pope to England, he procured a large and elegant Clock, which he has caused to be placed in the front of the gallery and made a present of it to the Trustees, besides interesting himself in procuring a variety of choice articles for the Bazaar, which the ladies of this place have got up for the purpose of assisting in defraying the expenses incurred in the erection of the Chapel, and which has been very liberally patronized by the inhabitants of Bedeque, and the ladies and gentlemen from other parts of the Island. The Chapel contains sixty-six pews, will seat five hundred persons, and cost about eight hundred pounds. On Tuesday succeeding the day of its opening, the amount realized was about seven hundred and fifty pounds; so that when we add to this the sums raised by the Bazaar, and two previous Tea-meetings, the Chapel will be free from debt; and when this is taken in connection with the bounties of the times, arising from the failure of the crops, for the last two or three years, it is matter of surprise, and also of thankfulness to the Disposer of all good.

The Chapel having been completed, on Sunday last, July 15, being the day appointed for

its opening, and dedication to the service of Almighty God—a day itself being in every respect as we could have desired for the early hour, the people, from all parts of the County, West, Beauséjour, Malpeque, New Brunswick, beg the house of the Lord, so that, by religious services commenced, building was literally crammed: a beautiful, lovely sight, could scarcely be described to the truly devout. The services connected with the conducted by the Rev. Edmund Charlouetown, in a most solemn, pleasing and profitable manner, prayers, lessons, and sermons, were most excellent, and never to arrest the attention, improve the heart, and better the heart; indeed almost impossible to listen to the sermons without these ends being it was a high day—such a day a never saw before in this vicinity the most sublime among them to see. Contrasted with what the cause some thirty years ago strained to exist with ad "What high God wrought?"

In the year 1815, Bedeque regularly by the Wesleyan Mission at that time, stationed in Charlottetown, those visits were similar to "few and far between," never highly acceptable and profitable of that year, a little society was existing of not more than six individuals which is still alive, the rest asleep in Jesus, are for ever shall be for ever like him. I following (1816) I was, in the absence, appointed to the C. T. of course, had an opportunity of which I was enabled to work regularly once in every six weeks as memory holds its seat, it will me to forget the affection with which, and the kindness with which, we were by the members of that li their numerous offspring.

In the course of the service, the opening of our new Chapel, which was on the 21st August, with a young lady (the pr Jos. Sillcock of Bedeque) who towards the end of the character of the than that an object would as on every side, and as extensive as a row the path along which, as to form a kind of arch, and a delightful scene to shelter us, ing rays of the meridian sun, led to the roof from Tryon either side of which there are productive farms, was then with ant. Scarcely, if ever, had I been lifted up in the midst of the following day (viz. 23) wh day, I preached my first sermon, from: "This is life eternal, know thee the only true God; whom thou hast seen;" but of congregation from that to w brother preached on Sunday I different places. The place w party of the father of M. who and the honoured parent of th S. Wright, Esq. (as a count by the Rev. G. Jackson, in th gazette for 1823) and the cor hand-full, compared with the within the walls of our new pel. It may be truly said— was the day, when he first th

In the year 1817 Bedeque ed from the C. T. of course, it has continued into this pr my happiness to receive an at the following year. By this God among us began to loo viduals had been brought to themselves to the society, and frequent conversations of Chapel, when in the course of the untiring exertions of M. brother of our worthy friend, the zealous and liberal co-op members, and others, that accomplished. Since then t leyanism has been gradually of the respectful ministers, a time, have been stationed in moral character, but not be Lord, a spirit of liberality in has been distinguished; and no Head of the Church has so o our late efforts in reference our present Temple, we are this event as constituting a n dism; and are hoping, belie that, as we shall now be a aid for our hearers, and in

ity began with a revival, it has been by revivals, and it will be perpetuated by revivals until the whole earth is enlightened with the knowledge, and a love of the Redeemer, and these revivals are not confined to this or that sect or creed; but all the evangelists more or less favoured with them, Methodists have not been forgotten; shared in the heavenly boon, they are of the life-giving stream. God has visited the vine that his right hand is: he hath poured water upon the d floods upon the ground; in the wild hath caused the waters to break out in the desert. And as the result of the Holy Spirit, so richly and abundantly, he hath loved us as a people who we express our thankfulness to God for what he has done for us to occupy so distinguished a position in the Universal Church, and conferred the high honour of being instrumental in the Scriptural Christianity, and reclaiming the children of fallen Adam from error of their ways, if becomes us to be humble and sober to think of more highly than we ought to think, ink sobriety. Denominational, it may be, to be careful to express. "Is language itself, "I am holier than thou." God much for us as a people, and is still rich, for which we have cause to rejoice; but it is much to be lamented that God is reviving and extending his few circuits, that in others there be but little indications of extensive the cause of God still continues in a feeble state; how it happens that there such a diversity in the divine procedure to this subject, seems to be involved in mystery. It is possible that a cause there must be; but at cause is, it will be a difficult matter to determine. But as this subject is being in by one of our correspondents, we will the result of his investigations.

ille, N. B., May 23, 1849.

BEDEQUE CIRCUIT.

Opening of the New Chapel, &c.

now set myself down for the purpose of some pleasing information. Through the goodness of our God, our new which has been in a course of erection or three years and upwards is now completed is one of the neatest, most elegant, and commodious places of worship in the Wesleyan in the Nova Scotia. Its size is 50 by 38, with a tower and in the front, by which we ascend to the and which gallery extends along both the building, as well as the end. In consequence of the excellent site on which it stands, height of its steeple, it may be seen from distance, and is certainly an ornament to and respectable settlement of Bedeque, as very creditable to the Church for it has been erected, and especially, to the (the building committee) who at sacrifice of time and ease, have been the of bringing the beautiful edifice to its consummation. On this subject I can from expressing my sense of obligation to the Honourable Joseph Pope, and Sir Wright, Esq., for the indefatigable exerted in every thing which they have ever achieved, in every thing pertaining to the achievement of this noble object. Indeed, it is believed that but for their activity and range, we should not have been able, at to have succeeded in the undertaking. The late visit of Mr. Pope to England, he a large and elegant clock, which he had made a present of it to the Trustees, interesting himself in procuring a variety of articles for the Bazaar, which the last place have got up for the purpose of in defraying the expenses incurred in the erection of the Chapel, and which has been generally patronized by the inhabitants of the, and the ladies and gentlemen from arts of the Island. The Chapel contains pews, will seat five hundred persons, at about eight hundred pounds. On succeeding the day of its opening, the ere sold, subject to an annual rent, and amount realized was about seven hundred pounds; so that when we add this is raised by the Bazaar, and two previous of the Chapel will be free from debt: when this is taken in connection with the of the times, arising from the failure of the, for the last two or three years, it is of surprise, and also of thankfulness to God for all good.

Chapel having been completed, on Sunday, July 15, being the day appointed for

its opening, and dedication to the worship and service of Almighty God—at the same time the day itself being in every respect just such a day as we could have desired for the occasion, at an early hour, the people, from almost every direction—from C. Town, Wes. River, D. Stable, Crapaud, Tryon, Cape Traverse, St. Elenor's, Malpeque, New London, &c., and even some in boats from New Brunswick, began to repair to the house of the Lord, so that, by the time the religious services commenced, the beautiful building was literally crammed; and a more delightful, lovely sight, could scarcely have presented itself to the truly devout and pious mind. The services connected with the occasion were conducted by the Rev. Edmund Botterell from Charlottetown, in a most solemn and devout—pleasing and profitable manner. The hymns, prayers, lessons, and sermons were all in character—most excellent, and every way calculated to arrest the attention, improve the understanding, and better the heart; indeed, it would be almost impossible to listen to the delivery of the sermons without these ends being realized. Oh! it was a high day—such a day as the Wesleyans never saw before in this vicinity, and such as the most sanguine among them never expected to see. Contrasted with what was the state of the cause some thirty years ago, I was constrained to exclaim with adoring gratitude, "What high God wrought!"

In the year 1815, Bedeque was first visited regularly by the Wesleyan Missionary, who was at that time stationed in Charlottetown, and was considered a part of the U. Town Circuit. It is true, those visits were similar to those of angels, a few and far between; nevertheless, they were highly acceptable and profitable. In the course of that year, a little society was organized, consisting of not more than six individuals, only one of which is still alive, the rest having fallen asleep in Jesus, are for ever with him, and shall be for ever like him. During the year following (1816) I was, in the order of providence, appointed to the C. Town Circuit, and, of course, had an opportunity of visiting Bedeque, which I was enabled to avail myself of regularly once in every six weeks; and, as long as memory holds its seat, it will be impossible for me to forget the affection with which I was received, and the kindness with which I was treated by the members of that little society, and their numerous offspring.

In the course of the services connected with the opening of our new Chapel, I was favourably reminded of my first entrance into this place, which was on the 25th August, 1816, in company with a young female (the present wife of Mr. Jos. Spinks of Bedeque) who consented to accompany me in the character of guide through the then thick and dense woods, which shrouded us on every side, and so extended their branches as to form a path along which we had to travel, as to form a kind of arch, and which served as a delightful screen to shelter us from the scorching rays of the meridian sun. At the time alluded to, the road from Tryon to Bedeque, on either side of which there are now large and productive farms, was then without an inhabitant. Scarcely, if ever, had the woodman's axe been lifted up in the midst of this forest. On the following day (viz. 25) which was the Lord's day, I preached my first sermon in this settlement, from "This is life eternal that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent;" but oh! to a far different congregation from that to which my beloved brother preached on Sunday last, and in a far different place. The place was bare, the property of the father of Methodism in Bedeque, and the honoured parent of the above mentioned S. Wright, Esq., (an account of whom is given by the Rev. G. Jackson, in the Wesleyan Magazine for 1825) and the congregation a mere handful, compared with that which gathered within the walls of our new and spacious Chapel. It may be truly said—"Small and feeble was the day, when he first the work began."

In the year 1817 Bedeque became disconnected from the C. Town Circuit, and was constituted the head of a new Circuit, in which relation it has continued unto this present; and it was my happiness to receive an appointment to it in the following year. By this time the cause of God among us began to look up, several individuals had been brought to God, and united themselves to the society. This led to serious and frequent conversations on the subject of a Chapel, when in the course of that year, and by the untiring exertions of Mr. John Pope, and the brother of our worthy friend, Mr. Jos. Pope, and the zealous and liberal co-operation of our own members, and others, that object was happily accomplished. Since then the interest of Wesleyanism has been gradually rising; the labours of the respective ministers, who, from time to time, have been stationed in this part of God's vineyard, have not been in vain in the Lord, a spirit of the Holy Spirit in support of religion has been displayed; and now that the Great Head of the Church has so abundantly crowned our late efforts in reference to the erection of our present Temple, we are disposed to regard this event as constituting a new era in Methodism; and are hoping, believing, and praying, that, as we shall now have additional accommodation for our hearers, and increased means for

the support of the ministry of the word, so we shall witness more frequent and glorious displays of God's *reshewing, renewing and sanctifying* grace among us—that it shall be said in reference to scores and hundreds, who shall sit under the ministry of the gospel in this Chapel, "this man and that woman were born here."

Yours truly,
JOHN B. STRONG.
Bedeque, P. E. I., July 18, 1849.

For the Wesleyan.

Charlottetown Sabbath School.

The Anniversary of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School, in Charlottetown, is held in the month of July. The arrangements comprise a special sermon, on a Sabbath evening, when the Scholars take the place of the choir; and a Tea party on the Tuesday following. A collection after the sermon, and the profits arising from the sale of Tickets of admission to the Tea, are the sources of pecuniary means for the purposes of the School. These arrangements for the present year were carried into effect on the 22nd and 23rd inst. The Sermon was preached by the Superintendent of the Circuit, by request of the Officers of the School. The day being fine, the congregation was unusually large. Great part of the gallery of the spacious chapel was occupied by the Scholars, whose presence, behaviour, and singing, greatly increased the delightful interest of the occasion. In addition to two hymns from the collection in common use, some pieces happily chosen for the solemnity were sung most sweetly by the scholars, to the gratification of the numerous auditory. A statement of the Secretary was read, showing that there are in the School 94 boys, 120 girls, total 214. Male Teachers 13; Female 14, total 27. That, in the Library there were at least 250 Books. And that the Lessons were taken exclusively from the Holy Scriptures, or the Catechisms of the Wesleyan Body.

The celebration on Tuesday cannot be fully described in the space which such an article can reasonably claim in the "Wesleyan." This School was commenced in the year 1816. Successive and successful have manifested the intelligent and pious zeal of the Committee and Teachers, and they have afforded the desired gratification to all concerned. But it is generally avowed, without any depreciation of those of former years—and without any exaggeration of that completed yesterday, that the "last is the best."

Kensington, a farm so called because of the garden-like beauties which adorn it, and renowned it is to the best of places for the Teachers and Scholars, on their "Annual Festival," is about half-a-mile from the town on the western shore of the Hillsborough river. Hither the Teachers and their juvenile charges repaired in happy, peaceful procession, early in the afternoon. The chief banner bore an open Bible at the words "Lovest thou me?" "Feed my Lambs," John xxi. 15. Other banners bore, "Early Days," "Teach me thy Statutes," "Success to Sabbath Schools." Some were merely ornamental, having no inscriptions. On arriving at Kensington, the children, and other persons in the procession discovered that a spacious booth had been erected with sides of evergreen, and roof of canvas, with tables and seats for about 300 persons. The entrance to the booth was surrounded by the National Standard, which seemed at the same time to excite gratitude, inspire confidence, and awaken hope. On the canvas which constituted the screen at the inner, and western end, were embossed the names of "BAIKES" and "WESLEY," in letters of ornamental type, formed by small branches of the same. These by their diminutiveness beautifully signified the care of those worthies for "little children," and by their perennial colour, symbolised the *enduring* benefits which they have conferred on the world, by the Institutions which they founded, and by the examples which they set.

Between the booth and the shore lay an even, soft, and clean sward, on which all might walk or run, or sit, or play, as inclination prompted. The beautiful landscape on the opposite shore of cottages, corn-fields, and grazing cattle, was well defined in the reflection from the River, which had smoothed, and furnished his ample beam for the purpose. So much satisfaction, vivacity, and joy, among the party, so much variety and beauty of field and forest, of water and sky, of earth and sun, had never before been witnessed in Kensington. Thanks to Him, whose the earth is for He made it! Thanks to Him, who has given to his people the power to perceive, the matchless beauty of His works, and the heart to enjoy the displays of infinite Might, Wisdom, and Goodness, which continually surround them.

Long before the Scholars had been refreshed by an ample supply of Tea and Cake, a very numerous party of adults had arrived on the ground. Among these were the Assistant Minister of St. Paul's Church, the Chaplain of the Assembly in Sackville, and the Superintendent of the Bedeque Circuit. Every feature of every face spoke of contentment and delight. These persons, in their turn were most politely waited on by the Teachers, by whom they were furnished with a substantial and elegant Tea.

It would be difficult to say which was the most creditable: the abundance and quality of the "good things"—the efficient order in which they were distributed—or the charming good-nature in which all fulfilled the duties of the office assigned them.

No sooner could the seats be removed from the tea tables, than they were placed in the most eligible spot for viewing the surrounding landscape, and all of them were presently occupied by delighted spectators. That nothing might be wanting to complete the happiness of the party; the Scholars and the Chapel Choir combined to sing a number of select hymns, which they performed in finest style, furnishing a full illustration of that noblest description of the effects of Psalmody,

"As we with sweetness, through mine ear,
Disolve me into ecstasies,
And bring all Heaven before mine eyes."

Many of the youth in the meanwhile were swinging, or leaping, or running or shouting at a distance, or otherwise engaged as if resolved to convince all observers that they at least, every fear was fast asleep, and joy and hope were most wakeful, lively, and vigorous. After collecting the whole party for the final song, and solemn prayer, the order of marching was resumed, and the parties belonging to the School with their friends returned to town. Having reached the front of the Chapel, a circle was formed, the doxology sung—the banners surrendered—and the company were dismissed. The dispersion however did not take place until the boys had discharged themselves of their grateful emotions by repeated, spontaneous, and hearty cheers.

It is unnecessary to particularise the names of any, when all engaged have deserved so well. All others however will concur in the mention of Mr. G. Beer, Jr., who gratuitously and cheerfully admitted the party to the Kensington Farm, and Messrs. G. Moore and J. Farnore, the Superintendents of the School, who were charged with the execution of these arrangements throughout.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 25, 1849.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

COLLECTION OF PETER'S PENCE.—At New York, on Sunday, large sums were collected at the various Catholic Churches in aid of the Pope. The Tribune states that St. Peter's Church, Barclay Street, the handsome sum of \$750 was received; at St. James's Church, James Street, over \$500 were taken, and the sums at all the other Churches were proportionably large; and at a supposing all the Roman Catholic Churches of New York, Jersey City, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh, to be twenty-five, (and that is about the number) and the receipts to average \$250 at each, the total realized would be about \$3,750. Multiple times by the United States, and at least ten times six, that is \$64,000 shall have been received.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT IN WALES.—There are in the principality, 230 parishes in which tithes are received by other parties than the parochial clergymen. 115 parishes in this predicament are in the diocese of St. David's; 55 belong to Llandaff; 14 to Bangor; and 49 to St. Asaph. The tithes of 110 of these parishes are in the hands of lay proprietors; and the remainder belong to ecclesiastical persons, viz: to prelates, deans and rectors; with the exception of 9 parishes, the tithes of which are payable partly to laymen and partly to Ecclesiastics.

There are now about 700 parochial benefices in England and Wales in the gift of the Crown. Of these, eight-two are in the Principality. More than two-thirds of this number are in the diocese of St. David's; and in both the dioceses of North Wales there are only nine.

ADVANCEMENT.—The Rev. William Higgins, Dean of Limerick, and of Arfert and Agadoo, is appointed to the bishopric of the united diocese, vacant by the death of the Hon. and Right Rev. Edmund Knox, D. D.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL EDUCATION IN MANCHESTER.—The Manchester papers supply the details of a very extensive and other entertainments, given during the last week to about 55,000 scholars attending Sunday schools in that town and Salford. The statistics are interesting, as showing the comparative number of scholars in the schools of the different denominations of Christians; and prove that voluntary effort is being most laudably exerted on behalf of a very large proportion of the rising population of that locality. The number of scholars may be thus summed up, exclusive of a

few schools whose numbers are not given.—Church of England, 13,000; Manchester Sunday-school Union (chiefly Independents), 6,300; Salford Sunday-school Union (chiefly Independents), 4,500; Methodists, 16,251; Swedenborgian, 400; Scotch Church, 500; Roman Catholic, 9,240; Unitarian, 1,300; total, 54,626.

THE MONASTERY.—This singular sect, reported by the Herald, has taken deep root in the West—in the valley of the great Salt Lake, and is making preparations for a permanent and powerful organization, and settlement there. Its Missionaries have gone forth to various parts of the world, and report an extraordinary success. Thousands from England and Wales are either on the way to the valley of the Lake, or getting ready for the great migration. A missionary of the order has recently returned from the Society Islands, and reports the success of his years, and reports 1,200 baptisms there. The "General Epistle," of the body alluded to, by 1700 Saints scattered throughout the world has just been published.

VARIETIES.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Compound Drops for Cholera.—Dissolve six or ten of compound in six ounces of spirits of wine, and give a quantity of it to an intelligent person in your neighbourhood who will undertake to administer it to his own neighbours, when they are seized with cholera, without deviating in the slightest degree from the following instructions:—

When any person is seized with symptoms of Cholera, such as vomiting, purging, cramps, coldness, cramps, or spasms, do not give them Brandy, Whiskey, or any kind of medicine whatsoever, but let them lie on their back, covering them warmly, but not overloading them with bed-clothes; and as soon as you possibly can, let the patient take ten drops (not more) of the Compound mixture, and after the powder is over, in a spoonful of cold or tepid water. In five minutes after let him take a second dose of two drops, in the same way, and repeat the dose every five minutes until twelve or fourteen drops have been taken.

SEVENTH IN CONNECTICUT.—The total number of children in attendance at the common schools of Connecticut, in 1849, was 90,007. The highest paid from the school fund of the State for this instruction, was \$133,333, or one dollar and fifty cents to each child. The total capital of the school fund is \$1,077,011. One school district in the State is so childless as to have but a single child to send to school.

EXPENSE OF RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.—Those who think of stopping a religious periodical, says an able writer, on account of the expense attending it, should reflect on the destination which they will thereby bring upon their families. Our children ought to understand the history of the present age. We send them to study geography—and this is well, because they have to live in a world whose continents, rivers, mountains, islands, and waters, they ought to study. We send them to study the history of the past, because they ought thus to be enabled to judge of the present. But after we have given them this geographical and historical knowledge, shall we exclude them from a knowledge of their own times? Shall we withhold the very ability to make the appropriate use of the knowledge they obtained? Do you say they will get this knowledge from secular newspapers? Is it better to have them obtain a knowledge of the world, disconnected with the doctrines, the prospects, and affairs of the kingdom of Christ, than in connection with them? Is not a well conducted newspaper, bringing sanctified literature, intelligence, and religious instruction, into the bosom of the family, one of the best means of education?

COMPARATIVE COST OF POLICE.—According to a parliamentary return, published on the motion of Lord Dudley Stuart, the cost of the city of London police for 1845 was £10,430 6s. 10d., or \$997, 265. The cost of the city of New-York police for 1845 was \$140,400, or more than double that of the city of London.—A. F. Post.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

An Invitation.

“Come thou and all thy family into the ark.”
The ocean's uproar wild;
And thenceforth seek and safety find.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

FOR THE WESLEYAN.
Conversion and Happy Death of a Little Boy at Horton.

Robert Crane Fisher was the only child of Mr. John Fisher of Lower Horton. He was named after his uncle, the Revd. Robert Crane, whose memory is endeared by many considerations to a goodly number of believers in Christ Jesus, who will hail him as their spiritual father in the day of the Lord.

shall die;” and on being asked if he thought he should go to heaven, answered in the affirmative. On this occasion he laid his hand upon his breast, and said, “O how happy I am!” From this moment there was
Not a cloud to arise for to darken the skies
Or to hide for one moment the Lord from his eyes.

The Mother's Prayer Answered.

(From the Evangelical Magazine.)
In a small village, resided a pious officer, retired from the British navy. He had six children, who were sent to a village school; and these had a pious mother. The eldest, however, a boy, fourteen years of age, seemed determined not to profit by either maternal love or pious instruction.

length revived, alas! but to die. “He was a sweet youth,” the sailor observed. “Once he had been the terror of the ship, for his excessive devotion to vice, but suddenly he changed. He became a serious, praying man, as remarkable for piety as he had been for vice. When he had revived a little on the beach,” said the sailor, “he pulled a Bible from his bosom, and pressed it to his lips. It was this blessed book, he told me, that led him to change his way of life. Rummaging his chest one day, he found a Bible; his first impression was to throw it away, but chancing to see his mother's writing, he paused to examine it. It was his name. It made him think of his mother, of her instructions, and of his teacher at school; and then he saw his sins, and felt he was a sinner. Overwhelmed, he sunk upon his knees beside his chest, and wept, and prayed, and vowed to change his way of life. And he did change it, for he became a decided Christian. After telling me about his change,” continued the sailor, “he gave me his Bible, and bade me keep it for his sake; and then, falling back upon the sand, he expired, with a half-offered prayer upon his lips.”

SABBATH SCHOOL.

FOR THE WESLEYAN.
Halifax Wesleyan Sabbath School Report:
Read at the Anniversary Meeting of the Society in Brunswick Street Church on Thursday evening, the 26th inst.

The Committee of the Halifax Wesleyan Sabbath School Society, at this the first anniversary of their Society, beg to lay before you a statement of their proceedings for the past half year. Before doing so, however, it may be necessary briefly to advert to the introduction of Sabbath Schools in connexion with the Wesleyan Body in this place, and to the causes which led to the formation, or rather the re-organization of the present Society.

having under their charge 216 Children of both sexes. At this School there is attached a Library of about 600 volumes.
There are thus under the control of this Society nearly 400 Children, who are regularly receiving religious instruction in the Sabbath Schools.
An attempt has been made by the Committee to establish a School in the southern part of the city, a room having been kindly provided for that purpose by three of their friends, and although compelled for the present to suspend the prosecution of this object, the Committee have not yet lost sight of it, but trust that Providence may yet open a way for effecting what they will consider to be highly desirable.

Never Despair.
BY THE REV. J. DIESBACH.

J. R. CRAWFORD, who died July 14, 1847, aged twenty-six years, had formerly been about seven years under the influence and instruction of the teachers in one of the Sunday-schools of this town. After he left the school, about twelve years ago, he became sceptical and deistical in his sentiments. His character formed an epitome of his creed: When spoken to on the subject of religion, he was uniformly repulsive and morose.

life? What is the appeal made every earnest Sunday-school morning sow thy seed, and in it hold not thy hand, for thou canst not prosper, this or that.”

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications in a legible hand, and free of postage. The Editor holds not himself responsible for the return of articles not published. Communications on business, and publication, when contained in the issue, will be returned to the author if practicable, but not on other days. The Editor holds not himself responsible for the return of articles not published. The Wesleyan Ministers of the New Brunswick District are our Agents and sole distributors.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, August 4.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

Among the most beneficial Institutions of the day may I not say the Sabbath Schools. Taking their rise at a time when the juvenile mind was much neglected, and was growing to be a very limited salutary check to the overflowing depravity, exercising a salutary influence over those who needed that and raising to positions of comfort and usefulness, man their benign and controlling hand advanced in life with decorum, and corrupting habits, and outcasts from society, miserable and a curse to the community. Nor have their benefits point. In some instances the direct means employed of leading youth to a truly christian character have they rescued from wicked allurements to the Saviour. Instruction received has, a blessing, enlightened the unduly affected heart; views of sin, operating a conscience, and inducing reliance on Him “who died again.” Pardon of sin, peace in the Holy Ghost, the new over sin, has been the consequence under the dominion of saving; have innumerable evils for the future been prevented the highest character, because good,—good the most influential active, and the most continuance,—has been real rectness of this statement may ample might be cited in tribulation; some of which have time adorned our humble presence more we hope yet to be able the gratification of our readers. Various and diverse are the instances which God employs to himself. But it is known cases where all other means influence of the Sabbath School in securing this end. Under the personal training Institutions has this good been in subsequent life, and, in wanderings from God, an of infidelity and vice, the Sabbath School have been membrane, early impressions the devious path has been the Prodigal, restored to a

under their charge 216 Children of both sexes. At this School there is attached a Library of 600 volumes.

tempt has been made by the Committee to have a School in the southern part of the room having been kindly provided for

Wesleyan congregation the Committee they need say but little upon the

THE WESLEYAN. Halifax, Saturday Morning, August 4, 1849.

SABBATH SCHOOLS. AMONG the most beneficial of the religious Institutions of the day may be ranked Sabbath Schools. Taking their rise in England,

GEO. H. STARR, Secretary.

Never Despair.

BY THE REV. J. DRESBIE.

R. CRAWFORD, who died July 14, 1847, twenty-six years, had formerly been about years under the influence and instruction

life? What is the appeal made by this case to every earnest Sunday-school teacher?

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and free of postage; and enclose them in confidence, with their proper names and address.

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with mourning and supplication returned to his Father's house and been received to favour.

A remarkable instance of this nature, bearing directly on the topic now under consideration, is narrated in another part of this day's Paper; an instance, at once encouraging to the Teacher, and stimulative to perseverance in his labour of love, exemplifying in a convincing light the importance and utility of the blessed work in which he is engaged.

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were moved, seconded, and unanimously carried; and here we may say, the Speeches—save and except our own—were good, highly interesting, and some of them quite telling. The best of all was, a gracious influence rested upon the services of the evening; and, though the assemblage of persons was not large—and this we regret, and think that the nature of the meeting must have been misunderstood, otherwise a greater number would have been in attendance—those present felt it good to be there.

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ons refer to the mode of teaching the leading branches of Education:—

Let the spirit of Christianity pervade your teaching, as it pervades the laws of the land, and the administration of justice. Teach that the truths of Nature rest upon the truth of God. Demonstrate that at the foundation of every science, lies omniscient wisdom; that all of beautiful or sublime truth is but a development of the Divine mind.

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ment of persons who have died of cholera on the days named:—July 15th, 27; 20th, 30; 21st, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

the seemingly infectious moment when he was selected from a cabinet of heated partisans, with steady impartial hands to hold the scales of justice. It speaks well for the man, it is highly creditable to the judge, that he is gathering the confidence of a people, who were so lately and so bitterly opposed to his elevation.

But there is another view we must not omit. Sifters, bystanders, jurors, and the press are all judges in their own several Courts, and the fact that they refuse to do the mean, the tribute of praise when fairly earned and honorably deserved is proof that they are good judges, and can forgive and forgive ancient prejudices. There is an honest fairness, an absence of hauteur and superciliousness about Judge Dool, which pleases. We have faith in the man, and we heartily wish him a prosperous career in his present sphere of usefulness and responsibility.—*Recorder.*

FEST DAY.—His Excellency Sir John Harvey has proclaimed the observance of the 23rd of August as a general Fast Day throughout the Province for the purpose of uniting the population in offering prayers to the Throne of Mercy, supplicating an exemption from the scourge, by Cholera, which is impending over us.—*Id.*

Major Hammet Norton, of Boston has been appointed American Consul at this port, instead of Luther Brackett, Esq., recalled. We believe few persons have ever resided in this place who more deservedly enjoyed the respect and esteem of the public generally than Mr. Brackett, and when he leaves us it will be with the best wishes of every member of the community.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

ROBBERY.—On Sunday last the house of Mr. Cornelius Duer was forcibly entered, while the inmates were all absent at Church, and about seven pounds in money stolen therefrom. Suspicion rested upon a young girl, by the name of McDonald, who had been seen about the premises near the time the robbery was committed. She was accordingly arrested on Monday, when she confessed to have stolen the money, a part of which was found in her possession. She had gained an entrance to the house by taking out a small window that opened into the cellar, from which she proceeded to the rooms above, where she got the money, and then made her escape by the door, which she unlocked on the inside. The unfortunate girl is now in jail to await her trial at the Supreme Court.—*Id.*

WEST INDIES.—The arrival, this morning, of the steamer *Kingston*, from Kingston, we are in receipt of our files from Kingston, to the 4th instant. The Provincial Legislature received despatches from the home government, in reply to the difficulty at the late session between the Council and the Assembly, on the subject of the extension of the term of office of the members of the Council, and the course of the law was triumphantly sustained by her Majesty's Government. A large meeting was held in the afternoon, at which the resolutions, and a committee was appointed to hold a public meeting on the 10th of August, to discuss the subject of the proposed extension of the term of office of the members of the Council, and a delegation was appointed to go to the home government, to enquire the probability of their hopes in that respect.—*Patrol, 1st Inst. July 23.*

DOMESTIC.—On Wednesday, the 25th ult., Dighy the scene of attraction on account of the trial of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, which was held here, attended by delegates from all parts of Nova Scotia. In the afternoon was held in the Temperance Hall, a large and well-attended meeting, at which the delegates and members of the Sons of Temperance, and other friends, were present, and with them some beautiful banners illustrating the principles and design of the Order, the object of which was brought up by a noble little of healthy rosy-checked Child of Temperance, whose appearance excited universal admiration.

They were particularly struck with the approval of the Sons in this procession, who seemed composed of the very best and sinews of the country, many of them respectable and wealthy men, who very loudly belied the sneering determination which animated them in their enunciation of the principles which they were that morning. After the procession there was a course which was most amply provided with good things of this life? by the ladies; and proceedings of the day were finished by a great Entertainment, under the auspices of the Grand Division. The chair was taken by P. G. Redding, and a variety of animated addresses delivered by our young townsmen, Mr. Mr. Gidney, proprietor of the Yarmouth Advertiser, and Messrs. Hall, Burrill, and Tackler of Yarmouth, when the meeting separated, apparently delighted with the proceedings of the day.—*Correspondence of the St. John Courier.*

REGULARY.—Early on Sunday evening last, miscreant entered through the window, in the charge of the Catholic Priest in Dartmouth, who had been to be officially engaged some distance and stole a trunk containing money.—*Col.*

John A. Barry is exhibiting in Yarmouth, a gallery of Indian chiefs.

DOBB.—Judge Dool is fast securing the confidence of a discerning public, in discharge of the functions of office. He ascended the Bench under very trying and unpropitious circumstances. At no period of the late political struggles, ran party feeling higher, than at

the elections at Berlin were to take place on the 23th. The Democrats, it is said, will not vote at all.

At Paris, the ultra-Republicans, to conceal the weakness of their party, have abstained from voting; the eleven representatives returned for the department of the Seine are Conservatives to a man. Jules Favre, a Socialist, has been elected by the people of Lyons. The French President has been making a kind of royal progress through the northern provinces, and was eagerly expected at Nantes; his popularity wears better than was expected.

France has sent General Lamoriciere on a special mission to Russia. The Czar, it is said, has shown symptoms of insanity, having danced for three whole hours in his shirt, after having heard of the successes of the Russian arms in Hungary.

The latest accounts state that the Hungarians have obtained a signal victory over the Russians. The utmost bad feeling is shown to the French generally in Rome. Assassinations of French soldiers were taking place almost every night, without a possibility of discovering the perpetrators. The state of siege, in consequence, was enforced with the greatest rigour. Dismantling of the whole population of the city was taking place. The Roman army had dissolved themselves, and dispersed of their own accord. The hatred of the Roman citizens towards the French was increasing. They insulted the soldiers by crowding in imitation of the Gallic cock, the emblem of France. General Garibaldi at the head of his troops, is still ravaging the Campagna. He eludes the pursuit of the French troops. The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to General Oudinot, congratulating the General on the triumph gained by the French arms in Rome, and adds that he does not cease to direct his prayers to heaven for the General, the army, the French Government, and the French nation.

Spain is free from civil war, but not altogether pacified in some of the Provinces. Dissatisfaction prevails in Catalonia on account of the Tariff Reform Bill, &c.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—It is rumored in the west-end clubs that Sir James Graham has already agreed to enter once more the Whig Cabinet and that the adhesion will take place as soon as possible after the present session. Three houses in Westminster fell with a tremendous crash; fortunately no lives were lost. James Pattison Esq., M. P. and a director of the Bank of England, died at Molesey Grove, near Hampton Court, on the 14th ult. Mr. Justice Colman, one of the Paines Judges of the Common Pleas, died suddenly, it is supposed of Cholera, at his residence, Park-gardens, on the morning of the 11th ult. It is stated that three clergymen in succession were appointed chaplains to the Liverpool Cemetery have become mentally deranged. A new Charter has been granted by Her Majesty to the University of London.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.—The new cases of Cholera at New York on the 26th were 150 deaths. At Montreal on the 25th there were 20 deaths in the past two days. We learn, by way of Bermuda, that Cholera was raging at Dominica to a very alarming extent.

APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been officially gazetted:—*Provincial Secretaries Office.* August 1st, 1849. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, has been pleased to direct the appointment of the Honorable William Rodd to the office of Deputy Registrar of Deeds for the County of Lunenburg, in place of John Hunt, Esq., deceased. August 1st, 1849. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—To the Chief Inspector of Pickled Fish for the County of Cumberland, Mr. David Rogers. To be Justices of Peace in the undermentioned Counties, Cumberland—W. Wagh, James Ratchford, Ralph Morris, Queens—James F. Mire. Annapolis—M. S. Shaw, Samuel Chesley. Kings—Archibald Walker, Harris Harrington, Abel Parker. Cape Breton—James McNeil. N. S. Gaz.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Since our last Letters have been received from Rev. R. Knight, Rev. J. Allison, Rev. J. Buckley, Rev. G. W. Tuttle, Rev. J. B. Strong, Rev. R. A. Chesley (with remittance), Rev. Wm. Wilson, Rev. G. O. Huesels (with remittance), Rev. J. V. Jost (with remittance), and Rev. R. Morton; with lists of Subscribers.

The remittances were very acceptable; we hope soon to hear from all our Agents in a similar way. Some of our agents have been very successful, for which they have our thanks.

or three fine iron stores, was destroyed; loss estimated at \$15,000 to \$20,000.

GRAND STEAMER.—The steamer *Albi* made the passage between New York and Albany, on Friday last, in 10 hours and 50 minutes, making time. We believe this is the shortest passage ever made between the two places, on record.

FIRES.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday night, of the 23rd ult., the provisions store of Moses & Co., No. 388, Greenwich street, N. Y., was discovered to be on fire and by the exertions of the Fire Department, the fire was confined to the building in which it originated. The damages are estimated from \$4000 to \$10000.

BY M. M. STEAMER.—On Thursday morning the R. M. Steamer *Cambria* arrived at this port, in about 114 days from Liverpool. The principal items of News will be found below.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Cholera is raging in many parts of England. It had greatly increased in London during the last week. Deaths were 339, the week before 152. The malady has also been very destructive in the thickly populated parts of Liverpool. Scotland continues to be generally exempt from the scourge; there are no general returns from that quarter. Throughout the past week there was a steady business going forward in most departments of trade. Produce Markets were well supplied, and a fair extent of business done at steady prices. Large sales of Cotton were reported.—Grain Markets were rather dull. Meal trade is steady. Money is still abundant. 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent readily obtained for first class paper.—The Funds are steady, and prices of English Securities have advanced.

PARLIAMENTARY.—Mr. Labouchere closed a lengthened speech with a resolution for amending the laws relating to pilotage and the mercantile marine. He commenced with the Light Dues. In England the Lights are maintained by tolls on shipping, which are under the control of the Trinity House; the amount is £318,000, of which the Trinity House are already prepared to give up one-third; so making a reduction of 50 per cent. on the whole sum paid by coasting vessels, and of 16 per cent. on that paid by the over-sea traders. He thinks it expedient to modify the existing system of pilotage, and, under certain regulations, to dispense with the compulsory use of Pilots; and for the effecting of this, proposes to raise the professional and scientific character of Masters and Mates of vessels. In regard to the Sailors he proposes to supersede the agency of "strips" by the appointment of a Shipping Officer at every port, through whom contracts between mariners and their employers should be made. Lord J. Russell, after the expression of the adverse opinion both of the House and of the people of Scotland, withdrew for the present session the Scotch Marriage and Registration Bills. Mr. J. O'Connell endeavoured to prove that Ireland contributed more than her share to the general taxation, which compelled the Chancellor of the Exchequer to show that the very reverse was the case. Sundry votes were agreed to in going into committee of supply: one of £42,900 for the British Museum, and an additional £12,000 for the Irish Colleges. Mr. Henley moved a resolution of 10 per cent. on public salaries in all departments of government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Premier opposed it. Mr. Hume gave it an implicit. Mr. Cobden only a conditional approbation. The latter would take off 20 per cent off the salaries of the Treasury Bench, and, from those of our Ambassadors.—Mr. Henley's resolution was negatived by a majority of 47. Lord J. Russell gave notice of his intention not to proceed at present further with the Australian Colonies Bill. A motion against the nuisance of Smithfield Market, was made, by Mr. Mackinnon, but after a smart debate was withdrawn.

Rumours about the Houses of Parliament fixed Monday the 2nd of August, as the day on which the Session was to terminate.

IRELAND.—The green crops are luxuriant; new potatoes are said to be of fine quality, and possessed of their former flavour. All parties are disposed to offer Her Majesty an enthusiastic welcome. A splendid Railway state carriage is being prepared for the use of Her Majesty during her stay in the metropolis. A bloody and fatal affray had taken place between the Orangemen of Ulster and the R. Catholics of Castlewellan.

FOREIGN.—An armistice has been signed between Germany and Denmark, after a signal and complete victory gained by the Danes over the Schleswig-Holsteiners. The loss fell almost entirely upon the troops of the revolted Duchies, who lost 3,000 men; the victors lost about half that number with their brave leader, Gen. Rye. Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover have bound themselves, in a treaty of alliance, to succour each other in case of any emergency.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. B. Guysboro. His request is attended to; but let any copies that may not be disposed of, be carefully preserved, as they may be required. W. C. B. crowded out, but shall appear in our next.

We must call attention to our "Standing Regulation" respecting postage. All communications, except they contain remittances, or orders for new Subscribers, must be pre-paid, otherwise they will be charged to the parties. Let as many subscribers as possible, and the remittances to as large an amount as you can, be forwarded in one Letter.

Owing to the indisposition of our Publisher, we have been unable to get out our late issues as early as is desirable; but arrangements have been now made, by which the difficulty will in future be obviated.

MARRIAGES.—At Bedeque, P. E. I., on the 3rd July, by Rev. J. B. Strong, Mr. Mark Butcher, Charlestown, to Miss Hooper, daughter of Elisha Hooper, Esq. of the above place. At the Mission House, Searlestown, on the 11th July, by Rev. J. B. Strong, Mr. Theodore Wright to Miss Sarah Wright, both of Bedeque. On Thursday, the 10th ult., by the Rev. T. B. B. Wessleyan Missionary, Mr. Charles S. Moore, of Lot 49, to Miss Matilda Kelly, of Cilleson, Lot 48, P. E. I. At Lunenburg, C. S. on the 14th ult., by Rev. N. Y. Porter, William Crane, Esq., Merchant, of Boston, N. H., to Catherine M., eldest daughter of Charles McAlpine, Esq., of the former place. At Trinity Church, Dunbar, on Thursday the 10th ult., by the Rev. Thomas DeWolfe, Rector of Sackville, Dr. William Wilson, of Dunbar, to Ellen, widow of the late William S. Chandler, Jr. Esq.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday the 19th inst. at his late residence in Cornwallis, Andrew C. Marry, after a protracted illness by consumption, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the will of Divine Providence, pursuing faith in Christ, the Redeemer, the hope of eternal life. At Country Harbour, on the 19 inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, in the 92d year of her age. Mrs. Campbell was a native of South America. Mr. John Campbell, came to this City at the close of the Revolutionary war in America, and was forty years a faithful teacher of youth in the District of Manchester and Country Harbour. At Lunenburg, on the 23rd July, aged 63 years, John Hunt, Esq., Rector of Doode for that County, a native of Bristol, England. Suddenly on Tuesday last at 9 o'clock, aged 36, Mary, beloved consort of John Strachan, Merchant of this city.

SHIPPING NEWS.—ARRIVALS. Saturday.—Brigt. Sky, from Lanigan, Falmouth, Jan. 21 days. Sunday.—Brigt. Brisk, Trinidad, 16 days; schr. Galaxy, Gouaux, Yarmouth, 3 days; brigt. Stella Maria, New York, 9 days; schr. Calm, Parent, Quebec, 35 days. Monday.—Schr. Friendship, 20 days from Trinidad; schr. Durham, —, port Medway; schr. Thistle, Hutchinson, 13 days from Ponce; brigt. Mata, Clemy, 23 days from Matanzas. Tuesday.—Brigt. Halifax, Layside, Boston, 9 days; brigt. Oter, W. H. See, Falmouth, Jan. 29 days; schr. Eliza, Dowdley, Fortuna Island, 22 days; brigt. Ranger, Paynter, New Orleans, 22 days; brigt. Manila, O'Brien, New York, 8 days; steamer Helen, Hamilton, Bermuda, 3 days; schr. Hibernia, New York, 9 days. Wednesday.—Brigt. Nancy, Taylor, 8 days from Philadelphia; schr. Seafarer, Esat, Arichat. Thursday.—Steamer Cambria, Harrison, 114 days from Liverpool—2 passengers for Halifax—53 for Boston; schr. Buckle, King, Montreal; brigt. Vixen, Lancaster, Boston; schr. Liberal, Montreal, Philadelphia; schr. Mary Alice, Butler, Key West; brigt. Stephen Binney, Vineau, Quebec; schr. Jane Sprout, Sydney; schr. Thistle, Parnchaud, Quebec. Friday.—Steamer Caledonia, Leitch, from Boston—5 passengers for Halifax—31 for Liverpool; brigt. Virginia, Blais, Quebec; 12 days.

MEMORANDA.—The Steamer *Falcon*, on Wednesday last, off Bermuda, spoke schr. *Bunker*, hence, for Jamaica, Quebec, July 20.—C/O—Brigt. Stephen Binney, for Halifax. At Kingston, Jan. July 7.—Brigt. Velocity, hence, in 16 days. Liverpool, 21st.—Loading, bark *Corsair*, York-shire Linn, and Speculator; cleared, Annie for Halifax. London, 20th.—Loading, Pigeon for Halifax. Spoken 15th July, Lat. 51, Lon. 14, Hero from Liverpool for Halifax.

REFINED WINE.

ARTIFICIAL MARGARIT - The following method of giving any species of wood a close grain...

THE MOUNTAIN INDIANS - The Mountaineers of the York District say, a temperate...

IMPROVEMENT IN BOSTON - We are not surprised to learn that a great improvement is contemplated by the Boarding of the improvement...

REMARKS ON BARRISTERS - From a detailed note furnished by our correspondent, we learn...

IMPORTANT DECISION - A suit has been decided in Louisville which establishes the principle...

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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...

JAMES HARRIS Commission Agent & Auctioneer: Charlottetown, Prince E. Island.

BRITISH WOOLLEN HALL.

143 GRANVILLE STREET,

SPRING IMPORTATIONS FOR 1849.

By the arrivals from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, we have received a large and varied assortment of DRY GOODS!

BROAD CLOTHS in all colours; Plain and Striped CASSIMERES, and Fancy Doeskins; Diagonal and Twist Tweeds; Buckskins, Cantonos, Russell Cord, Cassinet, Gumboons, and Cashmeres...

SUMMER CLOTHING,

Satin, Muslins and Damask Bath Vestings; Gents' Stocks, Braces, Silk Handkerchiefs, Opera and Jockey Caps, CASSIMERE, handsome and cheap; Moreens & Damasks, Furniture Chintz, Dimity, Window Blinds...

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

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FACULTY.

The Rev. H. PROBERT, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, &c. Jos. R. HUN, Esq., Classical and French Tutor...

THE COURSE OF STUDY is extensive, systematic, and thorough; including all the Branches of a Common English, a Literary and Scientific, and a Classical Education.

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Are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale, Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Instalments, being done away with.

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ACADIA from London, ADELAIDE & COBSEAR from Liverpool.

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

74 Pieces of Superior quality and newest pattern FLOOR OIL CLOTH, Which will be sold at reduced prices from this date...

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...

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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. Ans, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring 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.

NOTICE

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of McPHAIL and METZLER, terminated on the 30th June, by mutual consent.

Wesleyan Day School.

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

Primary Department.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography.

Higher Department.

Ancient and Modern History, Ancient & Modern Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra.

Mathematical and Classical Department.

Euclid, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, LATTING, GAZING, FANCY, LOGIC, and Rhetoric.

A CARD.

Archibald Morton

CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER: BEGS LEAVE respectfully to notify his friends and the public, that he continues to manufacture all articles in his line of business, at low rates, at his establishment, No. 23, Jacob's St., where he will be happy to wait on purchasers in the city or from the country.

Card.

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

Hardware.

SPRING, 1849.

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

JOHN WOODILL,

Uttualler.

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed from his former stand, (opposite Davy's County Market) to the old Woodhill stand, No. 52, UPPER WATER STREET opposite Messrs. SALTUS & Wainwright's Wharf - where he will be thankful for a continuation of his favours, formerly conferred on him. May 19.

Pure Cod Liver Oil,

FOR MEDICINAL USE,

Prepared and Sold by

ROBT. G. FRASER, Chemist,

139, Granville Street,

July 14

The Wesleyan is published for the Proprietors

BY WM. CUNNABELL,

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

HALIFAX, N. S.

NEW SERIES.] A FAMILY

Ten Shillings per annum, } Half Yearly in Advance. }

SELECTED POETRY

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

The first fond word our hearts cherish in childhood's rosy hours.

When life seems full of happiness As nature is of flowers; A word that manhood loves to speak When time has pleased upon his brow And written on his brow Stern lessons of the world's untruce Unheeded in his thoughtless youth But sadly pondered now; As time brings back, 'mid vanished A Mother's fondest hopes and fears.

The only Eden left untouched, Free from the tempter's snare A paradise where kindred hearts May revel without care;

A wife's glad smile is imaged here And eyes that never knew a tear Save those of happiness, Beam on the hearts that wander From off the long and beaten track Of sordid worldliness; To task those purer joys that crown Like Angels round the hearth at

The end of all a Mother's prayer - The Home of all her dreams;

The guiding star to light our path With hope's encumbering beams The heaven for our storm tossed From out a world where, wild as The tempests often rise - But still in every darksome hour This hope will rise with holy power And point us to the skies, Where Mother, Home, and Heaven Without a cloud to intervene.

CHRISTIAN MISCELL

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

FOR THE WESLEYAN.

The Gospel.

BY THE REV. R. COONEY,

This is a gracious - yea a divinely-imparted gift. It is not like the civil or political facts that obtain among men. It is not the conceptions of suspicion and the records of ambition and The Gospel is a great state document by "The King Eternal, invisible," and sealed with his imprimatur. National treaties, charters, &c., are obscured by the conventionalisms; and hence the age, instead of being made, they are looked upon as legends. The Gospel is in Christ what the burning bush was in Midian. It is also "The ark," may obtain refuge, and like "The ark" it inspires our hearts with hope and hence. The Star of Bethlehem Spring - the Sun of Righteousness meet together in this blessed instrument. Their various beams, bright and mingled into one, shed their effulgence upon all the world. Without the gospel mercy could not have been legitimately developed, nor truth have been satisfied. But here and truth meet together, and in peace kiss each other. "The Urin and Thummim" speak the breast of our "Great Melchizedek" it is also his golden censor flense. Without the Gospel there would be any saints in Heaven; as "the spirits of just men made never could have been. Death could not have been. The existence of