

# THE WESLEYAN.

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## POETRY.

### "In Cælo Quies."

I hear a voice at dawn of day,  
And to my heart it seems to say,  
When sorrow dims hope's brightest ray,  
"There's rest in heaven."

I hear it at the evening tide,  
When fitful shadows round us glide,  
Still whispering gently at my side,  
"There's rest in heaven."

Even at noon's busy hour I hear  
The same sweet words accost my ear,  
With power to stay the rising tear,  
"There's rest in heaven."

Blest words! which tell of nought but joy,  
Of endless rest without alloy,  
Well may they oft our thoughts employ—  
"There's rest in heaven."

Spirit of life and love divine,  
Subdue my heart, and make it thine,  
That I may dwell upon as mine,  
That "rest in heaven."

## LIFE.

Our life is nothing but a winter's day,  
Some only break their fast and go away;  
Others stay dinner, and depart full fed—  
The longest age but sups and goes to bed,  
He's most in debt that lingers out the day:  
Who dies betimes has less and less to pay.

## CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

"To gain a better acquaintance with the thoughts and feelings of pure and holy minds."—Dr. Sharp.

### Importance of Public Worship.

The first obvious instance of its importance is, that wherever there is true worship, there the great fundamental truths of religion are proclaimed before the world.

This, therefore, has ever been felt to be a duty. Good men have struggled, not for mere freedom of opinion, but of worship. Had they been contented with a silent secession from existing corruptions, they might have escaped much persecution. But no. They had heard the command, "Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together." They knew that they were called to an aggressive movement against the ignorance and viciousness which surrounded them, and therefore they could not rest till the altar of God was built against the altar of Baal, and till truth should lift up her voice in her own temples. And wherever the Church worships, there the voice of truth is heard. Is it in a heathen land? The true God, even he who made heaven and earth, is proclaimed. Is it among those who deny the Godhead of her Lord? All her services proclaim him to be the true God, and eternal life. Is it among the deniers of atonement? His blood ever tells of the altar of the perfect Sacrifice, and the smoke of his atonement fills her courts. Is the work of the Spirit denied? The worship of the Church declares him to be the Lord and the giver of life. Are there any who are void of the power of genuine piety, and void of the power of genuine piety? They proclaim that except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. The warning voice of coming judgment sounds from the courts to amaze the flagrantly wicked. The scenes are unveiled which guilt itself cannot contemplate without awe, and the great white throne, and the who sits upon it, and the dead, small and great, standing before him for judgment, are all present, and the angels of eternity are to open upon the faces of the world. The very scenes of the Church impressively describe the atonement of man, and the covenant of grace; they figure the washing of regeneration, or "show forth the Lord's death until we see."

of the Church keep these truths in continual remembrance which the world most needs to know, and is most in danger of forgetting.

A second note of its importance is, that true Christian worship secures the constant publication of the word of God.

This is always connected with the worship of the Christian Church, formed, in this respect, on the model of the synagogue, which included both public prayer and the reading and expounding of the sacred Scriptures.—Mark, then, the advantage of this. Does any one neglect that word at home? It is here sounded in his ears. Or does he read without understanding it? It is here explained and enforced. Is any one unreconciled? Here is found the ambassador to propose the terms of reconciliation, and to urge submission and acceptance. Comes there in one with a wounded spirit? Here the exceeding great and precious promises are set forth, to comfort all that mourn. Are any in danger of lowering the standard of truth and holiness? It is here exhibited and maintained. Do you come bound with sorrows and the afflictions of life? Here are they who have it in command to say, "Comfort ye my people, saith your God." How great the influence of Divine truth is, thus presented in the assemblies of Christian worshippers, will only then be known when it shall appear how numerous that Church is which has been "sanctified and cleansed with the washing of water, by the word."

A third important consideration is, that in the public assemblies of the Church, there is the special presence of God.

"I have seen thee," says Lord Bacon, "in thy works, and sought thee in thy providences, but I have found thee in thy temples." Of this presence the tabernacle and temple furnished the type and symbol. This presence, indeed, not like that which shone from the mercy seat, is invisible; but it is mighty in its workings. If you are true worshippers, you come where God himself is to be found. Not the mere light of doctrinal truth is here, but the spiritual light which quickens and saves. It is not an approach to God with the lips only, an acknowledgment of his omnipotence, but a real approach of the heart to him, and a manifestation of himself to the heart. You come, not only to hear of pardon, and peace, and strength, but to receive and enjoy them. Nor is this confined to place or number, but wherever two or three meet together in the name of Christ, he is present with them.

Public worship, again, both presents to us the most perfect type of heaven on earth, and manifests an efficient preparation for it. The world is shut out. Our sole business is now with God. We think of his loving kindness. We are near to grace, and we grow more and more like him. We feel the communion of what we feel with the many in adoring and blessing him that sitteth on the throne, and the Lamb slain for man's redemption.

By such means, we are enabled to fulfil our duty to uphold his worship. As servants of the Lord most high, and grateful for his glorious name, we are bound not only to a regular and devout personal attendance upon the ordinances of God's house, but to assist in extending the advantages of Christian worship to others, by every means in our power. The consecration of property to these objects is an ancient privilege and a duty.

Let us know and feel the evil of a carnal, formal service. "God is a spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." He complains of those who honour him with their lips, while their hearts are far from him. To him all hearts are open, and all things known; and without deceit, and other graces, and without affectation, it is impossible to please him. A carnal and formal service is the height of presumption.

Let us be ourselves increasingly spiritual in worship, preserving the spirit of devotion and of the engagement and

of life; so shall we never be denied the blessed privilege of access to the throne of the heavenly grace; and, in the manifested love of God, we shall enjoy a heaven upon earth.—Rev. Richard Watson.

### The Old and the New Year.

I mused as the midnight hour drew nigh,  
And methought the Old Year stood before me.  
Weary and way-worn he seemed, and in his hand was an hour-glass, from whence the last sands were fleeing.

As I looked upon his wrinkled forehead,  
Memories both pleasant and mournful came over me.  
Fain would I have constrained his long stay, and spake earnestly to him:  
"Many blessings hast thou brought me,  
for which I give thee thanks. New have they been every morning, and fresh every moment."

"Thou hast indeed, from my heart's garden,  
uprooted some hopes that I planted there.  
With clustering buds they fell, and were never quickened again."

Then he said, "Praise God, both for what I gave, and what I took away. And lay up treasures in heaven, that thy heart may be there also. What thou callest blighted hopes, are oft-times changed into the fruits of righteousness."

"But I answered, 'Thou hast also hidden from my sight the loved and the revered.  
Clouds are strewn upon their faces; they reply to my call no more. To the homes that they made so fair they return not, and the places that once knew them, know them no more for ever.'

Still he said, "Give praise to God. 'Trouble not thyself about those that are with him. Rather make thine own salvation sure, that thou mayest go unto him, and be parted no more.'

Then, in a faint voice he murmured, "My mission unto man is done. For me, the stone is rolled away from the door of the sepulchre. I shall enter in, and slumber with the years beyond the flood, till the last trumpet soundeth."

I gazed upon his wan brow, and to me it was beautiful. Fain would I have swept away the snows that gathered around his hoary temples; but he suffered me not, and stretched himself out to die.

By his side I knelt, and said, "O departing Year! I behold a scroll folded beneath thy mantle. What witness shall it bear of me at the judgment?"

Low and solemn were his last tones, "Ask me not. Thou shalt know when the books are opened, and the dead, small and great, stand before God."

The midnight clock struck. And I covered my face, and mourned for his death, who had been to me as a friend. I remembered with pain how oft I had slighted his warning, and the opportunities he had given me of doing good, and had cast away the wealth of time, that priceless boon from the Eternal.

Methought from the dying lips came a feeble sigh, "Farewell—farewell." Then a passion of weeping fell upon me. And when again I lifted up my head, by the New Year stood in the place of the departed.

Smiling, he greeted me with good wishes and words of cheer, while around me lay many bright tokens of friendship and of love. But I was afraid. For to me he was a stranger, and when I would have returned him welcome, my lips trembled and were silent.

Then he said, "Fear not. I come unto thee from the Giver of every good and perfect gift."

"New Year, whether wilt thou lead me? Art thou appointed to bring me joy or sorrow, life or death?"

He replied, "I know not. Neither doth thy soul, nor yet the throne know. Only He who is with thee, can give me thy hand, and question thee. Enough for thee, that I am subject to his will. Make that will thine own, and thou shalt wear an angel's crown."

"I promise thee nothing. Be content to follow me. Take, with a prayer for wisdom, this winged moment. The next may not be mine to give. Yet, if we walk onward together, forget not that thou art a pilgrim for eternity."

"If I bring thee the cup of joy, be thankful, and pitiful to those who mourn; and let all men be unto thee as brethren. If the dregs of bitterness cleave unto thy lip, be not too eager to receive comfort, lest thou betray the weakness of thy faith. God's perfected discipline giveth wisdom. Therefore count them happy who endure."

"When morn breaketh in the east, gird thyself for thy duties with a song of thanksgiving. For God is near to those who trust him, and rejoice in his ways. And when night putteth on her coronet of stars, heed and ask that the day's sins may be forgiven thee."

"So, when I have no longer any days or nights to give thee, and must myself die, thou shalt bless me as a friend, and a helper on the road to heaven."—American Messenger.

### Personal Efforts of Pastors.

A pastor's wife addressed a note to one of us, asking us to urge upon ministers the duty and desirableness at this moment, of making frequent pastoral visits in the families of their people. She assures us that in congregations where no special evidences are furnished that the Holy Spirit is moving with power, many individuals are seriously impressed with a sense of the value of the soul, and the necessity of seeking its salvation, but they are deterred from making known their feelings.

Besides, it is impossible for a pastor to know the actual state of feeling among his people, unless he seeks them individually, and makes inquiry as to their spiritual condition.

These suggestions are timely and judicious, and we do not doubt they will so commend themselves. There are few, even though their minds may be seriously exercised, who have the moral courage to come to their pastor's house and disclose their feelings to him; who, if he were to visit them, would open their minds freely to him; and we should be glad to know that in our churches the most efficient means are in progress to bring the minds of all men under the influence of personal religious effort. This is a department of labour too much overlooked of late years.—N. Y. Observer.

### Overwhelming Argument.

Dr. Lathrop in one of his sermons says, "If it were true that there is no God, what evidence can the atheist have, that he shall not exist and be miserable after death? How came he to exist at all? Whatever was the cause of his existence here, may be the cause of his existence hereafter. Or, if there is no cause, he may exist without a cause in another state, as well as in this.—And if his corrupt heart and abominable works make him so unhappy here, that he would rather be annihilated than to run the hazard of a future existence, what hinders but he may be unhappy for ever? The man, then, is foolish who insists there was no God, hoping that to be come from future misery; for, admitting there is no God, still he may exist here for as well as here; if he does exist, his corruption and vice may render him as miserable eternally, as well as for the present."

### Good Reasoning.

"If you are not afraid of God, I am afraid of you," said a stranger as he passed a counting-room on the Sabbath and saw it open. The next day he returned and saw his produce in the Sabbath-breaker on any credit whatever. He need wonder. In these mouths the Sabbath-breaker is a bankrupt.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

SOMERSET WBY.—Extract of a Letter from the Rev Richard Ridgill, ated Somerset West, March 2d, 1849.

I will at once proceed to give you some information concerning the state of the work in this circuit. During the year which has elapsed since my appointment to this long-occupied field of labour, no great numerical increase has been reported; nor can such be expected, seeing that a large proportion of the population is already connected with the society.

The Sabbath congregations continue good; and the chapel, though enlarged in July, 1847, will soon be too strait for us. The people flock to the sanctuary, "as doves to their windows."

Long before the appointed hour of worship, small groups are seen collecting in various parts of the village, ready, on the first summons, to hasten to the house of God. Ere the sound of the church-going bell has died away amid the surrounding mountains, well-nigh every seat is occupied.

The average attendance at the day school is one hundred and twenty. This number might be very considerably increased, if we had the means of forming an infant-school. I attempted to establish one, but failed, owing to the want of a suitable teacher and school-room.

I am at present busily engaged in erecting a chapel on the strand near this place; concerning which, when completed, I hope to give you more information.—Wesleyan Notices Newspaper, Nov. 29th, 1849.

SUMMERSBY.—Extract of a Letter from the Rev W. H. Garner, dated Summersby, April 12, 1849.

I have just arrived from Shawbury, after a very unpleasant ride of two days, during which it was almost a constant shower, the rivers were swollen; but by the help of God, we got safely through.

I met the Society at Shawbury and the subscription for the renewal of their Bibles, and am glad to find that they are growing in grace, and that there is an accession to the number in our catechumen classes.

Our sub-station on the banks of the Pona is

under the charge of a very zealous Tambookie. The people living near him are a good portion of the tribe of Imyeki, who many years ago resided in the neighbourhood of this station; also a body of Tambookies, under Ncapai, the brother of the late Chief Umirara.

The biscuit, or cracker-plum, is all these, and a thousand other acts of kindness now rise before me. Oh my mother's grave! Let other's stand awe-struck under the roaring thunders of Niagara, or survey with profound astonishment the towering Alps, or reverently tread on Horeb or Sinai, but when I mention the dearest spot on earth to me, I will name—My Mother's Grave.—There I stand chastened, subdued, penitent and humbled.

Give me your Baby. We saw a poor woman sitting on the steps in front of a hotel, on Frithestreet, the other morning, holding a pale yet beautiful infant in her arms; in one hand she had a saucer containing a few pennies. She was about thirty, and neatly clad, although the dress was of the cheapest material.

Another lady, in whose face one could see at a glance, a fountain of charity and love, seemed more intent on the child than any other. "Give me your baby," said she, "and I will take good care of it."

The poor woman looked up for the first time, with a face so meek, and the tears trembled in her eyes. "No, no! I thank you for your kind feelings, but I cannot part with the only thing I have left to love on earth."

This was enough. The lady dropped a half eagle upon the saucer, and turned away in tears. The others opened their purses, and placed their offerings in charitable solicitude with the good piece. We added our mite, and walked away a happier and a better man.—Cincinnati Com.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

My Mother's Grave.

Earth has some sacred spots, where we feel like leaving our shoes from our feet, and treading with holy reverence; where the words of social converse seem rude, and the smile of pleasure unfitting; places where friendship's hands have lingered in each other; where vows have been pledged, prayer offered, and the tear of parting shed.

Oh, how the thoughts hover over such places, and travel back through space to visit the scenes of many a by-gone yesterday. But of all the spots on this green earth, none is so sacred as that where rest, awaiting the resurrection—those we once cherished and loved—our fathers, our brothers or our sisters. And of all places, even among the charnel houses of the dead, where we are wont, and love to wander at eventide, to meditate and to weep, there is none so sacred as a mother's grave.

There sleeps the nurse of our infancy, the guide of our youth, the counsellor of our riper years—our friend, when others deserted us, and affliction's cold wave rolled over us, when his heart was a stranger to every other feeling. His love, and who could always find excuses for us when we could find none for ourselves. There she sleeps, and we love the very earth for her sake.

My mind is ever wrought with such sentiments as these, whenever it turns aside from the quiet of life, to the narrow habitations of the dead. Here distinctions are forgotten—at least by the quiet sleepers around me. Here the rich and great who scorned the poor, and shunned them as if infected with the plague, lie sleeping quietly by their side. How true the language of Pope:

"How loved, how valued once, avails thee not, To whom related, or by whom beget; A heap of dust alone remains of thee— 'Tis all thou art, and all the good shall be."

But one consideration, more than all others, makes this a spot of holy meditation; there, among the dead, sleeps a mother! I would be alone, with none to interrupt my reflections.

ing tenderness! I see thee now, bending over my bed to invite the quiet slumber to my lids by thy gentle, warm embraces.

They nightly visits to my chamber made, That thou might'st know me warm and softly laid; Thy morning bounties, ere I left my home, The biscuit, or cracker-plum—"

The following anecdote was told by a Senator of Bern, Switzerland. Two neighbouring farmers had a dispute respecting the right to some adjoining property, which they could not compromise, and an action was brought to determine it.

GENERAL MISCELL.

Turkish Came.

Lord Byron calls them "Ud carn," in which of many few it will fail to deceive us. The peacock is abroad in the earth, can we refuse to send the only infallible remedy? While the God of this world is blinding men's minds, shall we not hold up the torch of light? While millions of the human family are burdened and harassed, shall we not direct them to the Saviour who has promised to give them life? This great, this awful subject, has been too little thought of. The candle has not been put into the candlestick. We have partially lost sight of the command—Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. O, when shall we be awaked! When shall we feel as we ought to feel—When shall we be guided by the word and spirit of Christ—when shall we fully copy the example of the Saviour? If Christ died for the human family, shall we not make it known? If we are put in trust with the Gospel, shall we not give one another? O for more of the love of God! O for more of the mind of Christ—of the spirit of the martyrs—of the reformers of the first Methodist preachers! Where is the spirit of a Wesley, who said the world was his parish? As long as there is one soul un saved, all the operations of the Missionary Society should be kept in motion. Every man, woman and child, should be active in the cause of God.

ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote was told by a Senator of Bern, Switzerland. Two neighbouring farmers had a dispute respecting the right to some adjoining property, which they could not compromise, and an action was brought to determine it. On the day appointed for the trial, one of the farmers, having dressed himself in his best clothes, called upon his opponent to accompany him to the judge. Finding his neighbor loitering at work on his ground, he said to him, "Is it possible you can be so forgetful that our cause is to be decided today?" "N," said the other, "I have no objection; but I cannot yield, I have the time to go; I have my good horse, and I have my own children with me, and will say nothing until they are all seated."

SANCTIFIED AFFECTION.

The affection of relatives should be sanctified by religious principle.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Missionary Meetings, Annapolis, Md.

MY DEAR BROTHER.—You will be glad to hear that the Missionary Meetings recently held on this Circuit, viz: in Granville, Annapolis, Clements, Bear River, and Digby, have been of an interesting character. The preachers who assisted at some, or all of the Meetings, were the Revs. Messrs. Honnegar, Cooney, McKim, Shepherd, and Mr. Pray, a Baptist minister from the United States. The congregations were good, and the amount subscribed will be in advance of the last year.

We may plead commercial embarrassments, the scarcity of money, and the amount to be raised annually for the support of the cause of God at home; but after all, do we make those sacrifices, use that economy and labour with that diligence and assiduity which gratitude for personal favours would dictate? How much more money is sacrificed at the shrine of Baeccha than is laid on the Missionary Altar! What a vast amount of money is spent in habits of intemperance that might be profitably employed in the circulation of the Scriptures, and the preaching of the Gospel. Let every enlightened Christian ask, how much he owes to his Lord, and to those who have caused the light of truth to shine around his path? Justice itself requires that greater efforts should be made in order to emancipate a world lying in the arms of the wicked one.

Souls are perishing on every hand. The appeals made to a benevolent public are loud. The groans of the dying cannot, but be heard. The Macedonian cry is still—"Come over, and help us." While therefore the flames are kindling around our fellow creatures, can we hold from them the water of life? While the pestilence is abroad in the earth, can we refuse to send the only infallible remedy? While the God of this world is blinding men's minds, shall we not hold up the torch of light? While millions of the human family are burdened and harassed, shall we not direct them to the Saviour who has promised to give them life? This great, this awful subject, has been too little thought of. The candle has not been put into the candlestick. We have partially lost sight of the command—Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. O, when shall we be awaked! When shall we feel as we ought to feel—When shall we be guided by the word and spirit of Christ—when shall we fully copy the example of the Saviour? If Christ died for the human family, shall we not make it known? If we are put in trust with the Gospel, shall we not give one another? O for more of the love of God! O for more of the mind of Christ—of the spirit of the martyrs—of the reformers of the first Methodist preachers! Where is the spirit of a Wesley, who said the world was his parish? As long as there is one soul un saved, all the operations of the Missionary Society should be kept in motion. Every man, woman and child, should be active in the cause of God.

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POETRY.

For the Wesleyan.

LINES

ON THE DEATH OF MR. W. VALENTINE.—ARTIST

Gone to the place appointed,—ceas'd his care,  
For skill, nor knowledge, nor device is there!  
Gone to the Land of Spirits, where shall shine  
Beside the human face divine.  
Gone to his rest, his earthly labour done  
The works that "follow," wrought by God alone.  
Ever retiring his demeanour mild,  
In his last moments, like a weaned child,  
Yet eloquent in death, he preached to all!  
Bade them be ready for their Saviour's call!  
The chamber where this "good man" breath'd his  
prayer  
seem'd hallow'd, as if angels hover'd there!  
Ample the solemn testimonials given  
That these escaped have winged their way to  
Heaven.  
Oh death! thy shafts fly quick, it seems thy day—  
The young,—the lovely too, are call'd away;  
But if their hope is fix'd beyond thy power  
'Twill be a welcome—not distressing hour.  
Halifax, 31st Dec. By A FRIEND.

COTEEMPORARY OPINIONS.

From the (London) *Waldman*.  
*Sought the Methodists to be an Educating Body?*

We know that this is a question which is raised by some parties who have hitherto held back their hearty co-operation in the movement of the present day, because they doubt whether the Methodists have any clear vocation to this work. They hold that the true mission of Methodism is evangelical preaching, both at home and abroad,—that it is in this work its mightiest results have been reaped,—and that any diversion of the aims and efforts of the people to other organizations and plans of usefulness, will be likely to interfere injuriously with this original designation of Divine Providence. These persons shrink from a work so extensive in its scope,—so weighty in its responsibilities,—and so serious in the pecuniary cost it is likely to involve, because they regard it as new both in principle and practice. And some of them look with apprehension at the introduction of an organized agency which may very possibly, at length, become commensurate in numbers and territorial extent with the regular Ministry, and the incorporation of which into the frame of the ecclesiastical body politic may be a work of some difficulty and hazard. These scruples, if not in themselves very formidable, are worthy of consideration when they are entertained by parties who are, in other respects, valuable and devoted Members, or even Ministers, of the body, and whose active concurrence would be of great service to the cause of religious education. It will indeed argue well for the country, and for the religious interests of the poor especially, if in urging on this movement, the Methodists act with that unanimity of opinion, and concentration of effort which have hitherto, under the Divine blessing, made them successful in every thing they have undertaken.

We propose, then, to address ourselves to this point. We might begin with the objection of novelty by denying the fact. There can be no doubt that amongst the varied and multifarious schemes of benevolence which John Wesley originated during his life-time, religious education by means of Day-schools was one. Witness the Kingswood School, which was set on foot, in the first instance, as an institution for the children of the people, and not only for Preachers children.

Indeed Mr. Wesley's whole public life furnishes us with the instructive example of a man, who turned aside from no means of doing good in all ways, as opportunity and ability were afforded.

The system that he formed was, under God, the creature of circumstances and emergencies; and as to formed it in the simple and unassuming attempt to meet Providential calls, and to conserve the spiritual work which he had been permitted to originate, so doubtless he has left it free for further development, expansion, and adaptation as future circumstances might require. As it respects the Founder of Methodism then, the educating function of the Wesleyan Body is not new, either in principle or practice. Still less can it be called new as it respects the Conference, which has succeeded to the governing and managing power that Wesley wielded. In encouraging directing, and controlling the religious education of the young in Sunday Schools, has not the Conference admitted its responsibility towards the children of the neglected poor,

and that not only of its own communion, but of the entire population?

And can that be fairly considered an innovation in principle or practice, which proposes to extend over six days the instruction which has already been given in one,—not to mention the relief from secular instruction on the Sunday which may ultimately be obtained by this course? It may be said, indeed, that Sunday-school instruction being purely religious, and mostly of a devotional character, is now more strictly within the range of the spiritual obligations of a Christian Church. It is true, indeed, that an object purely spiritual was contemplated in the first instance, and must always in such institutions be the leading consideration. But what can be done with a child who is taken out of the streets on the Lord's Day, unable to read, as well as untaught to pray? He cannot become devout till he has been instructed, and he cannot be taught merely by oral lessons; for one part of the duty to be inculcated is that of searching the Scriptures. He must therefore be taught to read; and the same obligation which confessedly binds a Christian to teach a child to fear God and to keep his commandments, must, in the case of his ignorance and inability to read, infer the obligation to teach him to read. Neither must it rest here; for this child must be taught to read with intelligence and interest, and therefore must have a knowledge of some other things besides the powers and combinations of letters. It is astonishing to mark the eagerness with which an inquisitive child runs into the precincts of the sciences, in seeking to understand the meaning of the plainest passages of Holy Writ. If the subject is the flood and Noah's ark, he must know a little about ship-building. If it is Joshua bidding the sun and moon stand still, he must peep into astronomy. If it is about the locusts, or the fiery flying-serpents, he must stray into the field of natural history. If it is about the peopling of the earth, or the scenes of our Lord's personal ministry, he must explore a little geography. And you cannot stop him by saying, "It is Sunday, and this is secular knowledge;" for he may at once retort upon you, "Why then are you teaching me to spell and read?" Accordingly, every superior teacher in a Sunday-school finds himself incessantly and inevitably led on to communicate a considerable amount of secular instruction; and all this because he finds it necessary in order to gain his primary spiritual object.

Now we are not arguing in favour of secular instruction in Sunday-schools on the Lord's Day. But, we ask, what did we see there so great in the principle of the thing, that a man who recognizes the duty of a Christian Church, to go thus far on the Sunday for a spiritual object, need doubt whether the same obligation exists in reference to a religious education on the week-day? Plainly, the question cannot be one of principle at all, and it is to be viewed as one of Christian propriety and expediency. We aver, then, that the Wesleyan body by committing itself, as it undoubtedly has done, fully and generally to Sunday-school operations, as a matter of Church duty and scriptural necessity, has also, by implication, committed itself to a general Day-school movement, whenever the times shall call for it, and prudential indications shall permit.

We submit that the time is now come for such a movement.

We ask whether there is nothing in the present moral condition of the youth of this country which demands the special solicitude of the Christian Church? Let the annals of crime be consulted, and it will be discovered that the future of the criminal statistics of the country is the fearful prevalence of juvenile delinquency. Let the active agencies of evil, which are centred around us be surveyed, and it will be seen what a fearful proportion of them is devoted with a special adaptation to young persons and children. Will it be said then, that the proprietors of penny theatres, and penny circuses, and penny periodicals, are to have free licence to allure children to their corrupt haunts, while the Christian Church is to stand by with folded arms, simply because it has not been used to make this kind of effort a very conspicuous part of its operations? What would John Wesley have done in such a case? What would any General of an army do in contending with an active and wary foe? Would he not suit his movements to the tactics of the enemy? Or could he expect to protect the country he had to defend, if he determined rigidly to adhere to all the rules and precedents of regular and customary warfare, whilst he permitted flying detachments of the enemy to ravage villages, and carry off crops, and plunder missions? Yet it is, undoubtedly, true that the youth of the country are at this time exposed to temptations, in number and insidious character unprecedented. And equally true it is, that under these temptations they are falling so rapidly, as to arrest the attention of politicians and statesmen. These persons are trying to devise means for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, for they rightly

consider, that with respect to them the State is bound to do something else than inflict punishment;—and that society has too deep a stake in their future course, to allow them to pass through its penal courts without some endeavours to reform them. And is it really that whilst men who regard chiefly the civil and material interests of society, devote their anxious consideration to the improvement of the young, because they see that the well being of the nation depends upon it, the Christian church should hesitate about her vocation to bless the young with her evangelical teaching? We should rather have said the Wesleyan Church, for other professedly-Christian churches are sufficiently alive to their duty. The Roman Catholics in England at this day are relying, for the position they are to take in the country, upon the hold of the youth whom they are seeking to ensnare by means of their schools. The Church of England is using her schools for the purpose of filling her churches, and in some places has emptied our Wesleyan Sunday-schools, and thinned our congregations, so that it has become necessary for the conservation of those means of usefulness, to establish the subsidiary agency of Week-Day-schools.

All these circumstances are aggravated in their importance by the interference of the Government, which, so far from being a matter to be complained of, is highly creditable to its enlightened patriotism, and indeed in the present state of political and religious parties, must be so inevitable. That aid, in the present case was inevitable. It has, in fact, been afforded, though under important restrictions, to Roman Catholic schools.

Surely these circumstances together constitute a Providential call to the Methodists to bestir themselves. Considering them to be pledged to the principle, is it not high time to organize the details and the development? We put it, therefore, to those parties who hesitate to commit themselves to the Educational movement, as a church-duty, and binding upon the Body in its corporate character, whether something more ought not to be done for the regeneration of our youth; whether the nation does not just now look to the Christian Churches for the doing of this work; whether our Churches have not generally admitted their duty to take this work in hand; and whether it is becoming that the Methodists should be behind-hand in this patriotic enterprise? The only ground, as we conceive, upon which this last position could be maintained, would be the repudiation of the character of a Church on behalf of the Methodist Societies.—But surely it is too late in the day to advance this plea. Whether intentionally or not, we have been thrust into the position of a distinct and formal Church, and we stand charged before God, the country, and Christendom, with all the responsibilities of such a position. To attempt to evade any of those responsibilities would be idle, and if the religious education of the young by means of Week-day schools be one of them, it must be taken up boldly and energetically.

To urge possible difficulty, expense, and perplexity, would be out of place after the question of duty is settled. This might do very well for a private person in a matter which is optional, but we must not forget, that what would be in a private individual commendable prudence, would be in the case of a great Christian Church unpardonable pusillanimity. Of such public pusillanimity, the Methodists have not yet been guilty, nor will they be. Let them only believe that they ought to do this work, and that, by the help of God, they can do it, and in the name of God, they will do it.

(From the Toronto Christian Guardian.)

Special Efforts.

When we consider the happy results of special efforts for the conversion of souls in hundreds of instances, it is a matter of surprise that there should be opposition to them or backwardness in making them. We are of opinion that if the number of Christians in America could be ascertained, whose present position in the church is, under the Divine blessing, to be attributed to special efforts or protracted meetings, the Christian public would be amazed. When have these services been held and not proved a blessing to deathless souls? How many, eminent for piety among the laity and in the ministry, have been brought to God at protracted meetings? And how many are before the throne of glory who were led to the throne of grace at such services? The world is too wicked and the church is too lukewarm to admit the thought of discontinuing special efforts. The ungodliness of the world and the apathy of the Church at large urge upon each devoted Minister and member to be up and doing, to increase their efforts to spread the Saviour's name, and to bring immortal souls to the cross of Jesus.

We hope that special efforts will be made on every circuit throughout our entire Connection, and that more than usual good will attend the labours of our beloved brethren in their arduous and responsible but honourable and happy work.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

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The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents—claims the privilege of modifying or rejecting articles offered for publication—and cannot pledge himself to return those not inserted.  
Communications on business, and those intended for publication, when contained in the same letter, should, if practicable, be written on different parts of the sheet, so that they may be separated when they reach us.  
Communications and Exchanges should be addressed to the Editor, Halifax, N. S.  
Bound Weekly, on Saturday Morning—Terms Ten Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage—half yearly in advance—Single Copies three pence each.  
The Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Districts are our Agents; who will receive orders and make remittances.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, January 3, 1856.

IMPORTANCE OF RELIGIOUS TRUTH.

TRUTH, in thought, implies the agreement of our ideas with the nature of things; and, in expression, the agreement of our words with those ideas. It is opposed to error in every shape and form. Any intention to deceive is a violation of truth. This fault is committed when there is the wilful suppression of the whole or the part of what is really true. Thus to arrive at the just merits of any given case "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" must be declared. But we speak now more particularly of religious truth.

The Sacred Scriptures are the standard or criterion of religious truth. "Thy word," says Christ, in an address to the FATHER, "is truth." Our doctrinal views, and in fact, our opinions on religious subjects, are to be tested by this infallible touchstone. Whatever cannot be proved by the direct statements of God's Word, or be deduced therefrom by fair and legitimate inference, is without authority in the decision of any contest of opinion of man only; and can therefore possess no right to compel our belief, or to influence our conduct. To substantiate the claim of any doctrine to be religiously true, and, by consequence, to be believed and acted upon, an appeal in its behalf must be made to the Word of Divine Truth, which must be construed according to the recognized rules, not of an arbitrary or fanciful, but of a just and impartial exegesis or interpretation. Though human reason may not dictate what must be the revealed will of God, yet when that revelation is graciously vouchsafed, it may busy itself in ascertaining what is truly "the mind of the Spirit." This we believe every man is bound to do to the best of his ability,—without prejudice or prepossession against or in favour of any class of doctrines, and according to the facilities of examination with which he is favoured,—who would not have his religious belief rest on that of divine Authority. This course has received divine commendation, even in cases where the parties were privileged with the tuition of inspired Apostles. The conduct of the *Brethren* will be in remembrance, as affording an example not only worthy of imitation, but necessarily to be followed.—"These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THESE THINGS WERE SO." They, on whom this high eulogium was pronounced, tested the deliverances of Apostolic men by the truth of God already revealed and then in their possession. Clearly perceived agreement, and that only, would challenge their belief. This was the proof they had a right to demand—they this diligently sought—and when

obtained, they without cavil consent of their understandings and their hearts. "Therefore many believed."

This hasty glance will show the importance of religious education, of possessing a standard by which the actions of men,—who assume our faith, and are disposed to from the covenanted mercies of God, cause we follow not them in error,—may be tried, and their conduct ascertained. The Bible, and the Word of God, are the standard by which we are willing to stand or fall.

REVIEW.

The year now terminated has been marked with important events, which afford abundant data for the future. These events we can only take a rapid view. The past year has seen the mighty but vain struggles of the valiant nation for civil freedom, and the Austrian Despotism in arms to vindicate her time-vindicated crown, the heroic armies, and the tide of war torn waves against the powerful oppressor. Unable, singly, to subvert the Austrian empire, she called in the barbarous hordes of Auvergne. Thus unequally, but not without performing prodigious and winning the admiration of Hungary, by the treachery of leaders—seduced, it is supposed, by Russian gold—with an unconquered spirit, necessity of unavoidable circumstances of liberty has been only quenched. It burns secretly in the hearts of the noble, and waits only for the first opportunity to burst forth with renewed and untoward conflict was terminated "right" but by "might." The own ambitious objects to this instance of Russian intervention in European contests may yet be seen on the heads of the slain or beheld it as quiet.

During the year past Italy required inglorious celebrity, interference with Roman soil, the advocate of freedom proved herself tyrannical in its force against the rising neighbouring State. The Republic succumbed only to a Republic, neither avert nor surmount this is to be found in the story. Pore's faithfulness to trust in the precincts of the Sabines himself is a prisoner—only prospects brighter not. There is no favourable change. The lower—danger still threatens. The object of France is still unattained, or by what means, the Pope's interference, the Republic's failure, or it may be the Republic has greater calamities "doomed" City of the Seven bloody scenes in reserve for that fearful tragedy. The wisdom of an Atholpel, can he disappoint the choice President of France and Pope! He is king for above the water-floods, wise in his own craftiness, wisdom of man of no effect of the Lord, that shall stand

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THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, January 5, 1850.

IMPORTANCE OF RELIGIOUS TRUTH.

TRUTH, in thought, implies the agreement of our ideas with the nature of things; and, in expression, the agreement of our words with those ideas.

The Sacred Scriptures are the standard or criterion of religious truth. "Thy word," says Christ, in an address to the FATHER, "is truth."

During the year past FRANCE has acquired inglorious celebrity by her unwise interference with Roman liberty. On her own soil, the advocate of freedom, she has proved herself tyrannical in the use of military force against the rising freedom of a neighbouring State.

obtained, they without evil yielded the assent of their understandings and the trust of their hearts.

This hasty glance will show in some measure the importance of religious truth, and of possessing a standard by which the pretensions of men—who assume authority over our faith, and are disposed to exclude us from the covenanted mercies of our God because we follow not them in every particular—may be tried, and their character ascertained.

REVIEW.

THE year now terminated has been crowded with important events, which will furnish abundant data for the future historian. Of those events we can only take a concise and rapid view.

During the year past FRANCE has acquired inglorious celebrity by her unwise interference with Roman liberty. On her own soil, the advocate of freedom, she has proved herself tyrannical in the use of military force against the rising freedom of a neighbouring State.

The contests which were carried on in other parts of the European Continent between minor belligerent Powers have been brought to a peaceful termination.

But amid the late convulsions of thrones and the desolations of war which have marked the history of other Nations, our own beloved VICTORIA has sat a Queen on a throne of peace, and rejoiced over an empire blessed with quietness and freedom.

Jubilee Bazaar!

The Ladies of the "Halifax Temperance and Benevolent Society" while they congratulate themselves and the world on the striking advance which the virtues, advocated by their Society, have made during the last half Century of the Christian era.

We publish the above with pleasure, and recommend the claims of the "Halifax Temperance and Benevolent Society" upon public support to the favourable attention of our readers.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

At the Quarterly Meeting of the Halifax Circuit, Nova Scotia District, held November 15, the following Resolutions moved by John H. Anderson, Esq., Alternman, Steward and Trustee, and seconded by Martin Gay Black, Esq., Trustee and Steward, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, 1. That this meeting hereby records its grateful appreciation of the inestimable religious benefits conferred upon the population of this Province, by the generous and Christian efforts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, through whose agency, under the divine blessing, great numbers of souls have been turned from sin to righteousness, and conducted to the paradise of God.

this Meeting would regard as one of the greatest calamities to the world any diminution of the means and agencies employed by the Society in the glorious work of evangelization.

3. That this Meeting has heard with deepest feelings of sorrow and disapprobation, the attempts which are being made in various ways and quarters, to impair public confidence in the Wesleyan Missionary Committee and Conference, and deems it a duty thus to express its unabated attachment to the doctrines and economy of Wesleyan Methodists, and its unshaken conviction of the ability, fidelity, and Christian integrity, manifested by the Wesleyan Missionary Committee in the expenditure of the Society's Funds, as furnishing ample warrant for continued pecuniary aid in the prosecution of its laudable objects.

4. That the Chairman of the District be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to the Wesleyan Missionary Committee, as a sincere expression of our sympathy with them under the factious attacks made upon the character of the Society and the Conference.

The Samoan New Testament.

In the annual report of the Society for the past year, our readers may have observed the following statement:—"From Samoa the directors have just received a revised manuscript of the entire New Testament in the native language—a language unwritten and unformed till our missionaries learnt it from the lips of the people, and give it back to them in books of instruction and in the word of God."

The Baptists.

In this country the Baptist denomination stands thus: 1,908 churches, 1,429 ordained ministers, 8,608 baptised during the last denominational year; total members, 122,719.—English paper.

Revival in Buenos Ayres.

Rev. D. D. Lore reports a revival of the work of God, an increase in the membership of the Church, and the most promising prospects of the mission's continued advancement.

Free Kirk Discipline.

The Aberdeen Journal informs us, that on Sunday week two repentant sinners, a man and a woman, stood in sackcloth, on the catty stool, in the Free Church, Lybster.—Intelligencer.

Decline of Presbyterianism in Western N. York.

A late number of the Genesee Evangelist says: "We venture to affirm that Presbyterianism has less ground in Western New York, during the last fifteen years. Its relative strength is less now than it was then."

President of Girard College.

Prof. W. H. Allen, L. L. D., of Dickinson College, was elected President of Girard College, by a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors, at their last meeting.—Mr. Allen was formerly Professor in Cantonova Seminary, and ranks high as a scholar and a Christian.

Conversion of Priests.

A Catholic priest and monk in Galveston, Texas, has renounced Popery and united

with the Methodist Episcopal Church in that place.

Destitution in the Rio Grande.

It is said that there is a Protestant population of 20,000 in the valley of the Rio Grande, without a minister. Brownsville, opposite Matamoras, which commenced its existence as a town in August, 1848, now contains a population of 2000 souls, and is rapidly increasing.

Conversion of a Bible Bearer.

We are happy to learn from the New York Recorder that the chief agent at the Champlain Bible-burning, a tall Canadian, was discovered by Dr. Coke among his congregation at the Grand Ligne Mission chapel, last winter, who believing that he recognised the person, advanced towards him and said, "Have I not seen you before?"

Dr. Whately on State Prayers.

The Archbishop of Dublin, in his instructions to his Clergy, in connexion with the thanksgiving prayers, remarks:

The use of the special forms of thanksgiving that have been put forth is a point which I am compelled to leave to your discretion, having neither power to enforce it nor desire to forbid it. Whether such occasional forms are legal; and again, whether if not legal, the use of them may be regarded as sufficiently sanctioned by custom; or, whether, on the contrary, we are under a strict obligation to use the forms that are in the Prayer-book and none other till sanctioned by an Act of Parliament; these are, as you must be aware, questions on which men's minds are greatly divided, and there is a corresponding variety in the practice of the Clergy.

Evangelical Party in the Church of England.

The London Christian Times says: "We have the utmost pleasure in stating, as a fact that may be depended upon, that leading Evangelical clergymen are in mutual communication, with a view to an organization of the leading Evangelical party, so as to be prepared for all contingencies. We are glad to hear the name mentioned of Archbishop Law, and of Mr. Goslee, as among those who counsel the taking of some action, with a view to ascertaining the mind of the Evangelical clergy at large on the prospects lying before them."

Sojourn of Missionaries.

Rev. Justus Doolittle and Mrs. Sophia A. Doolittle, missionaries of the American Board, destined to Fuh-Chau, in China, together with Rev. W. A. P. Martin and Rev. S. N. D. Martin, and their wives, missionaries of the General Assembly's Board to Ningpo, China, sailed week before last, in the ship Lantao, Captain Johnson, for Hong Kong.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

GALE.—The weather for some days past has been of a stormy character. On Saturday evening, a gale, or hurricane, of greater violence than has been experienced here for a number of years past set in from South East, and continued with tremendous fury from that quarter, accompanied alternately with snow and rain, till about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, when the wind veered to South West, and blew with equal violence from that quarter till Sunday afternoon, with occasional showers of snow—the outer harbour and Bay presenting all the while a grand but terrific scene of furious billows and foam. Considerable damage was done on the land during the gale—an enclosed frame of a new cottage in course of erection by Mr. A. Martin, on the East side of Courtney Bay, was blown down, and also a large part of the rope walk on the Marsh, belonging to Messrs. W. Carvill and T. Wallace; sundry porches, fences, trees, &c., were damaged; and many of the houses in the City, shook considerably during the gale. Two coasting schooners were driven on shore near Manawagonish, one from Shepody, is a total wreck, master's name Walls—no lives lost. A small schooner was driven on Navy Island.—Brig "Daring" for Barbadoes, which sailed on Saturday, put back to port yesterday; Brig "Belle," which sailed at the same time, was in sight of the D. when she bore up. No intelligence of the outward bound vessels. Another Southerly blow, with a mixture of snow and rain commenced last night, and still continues. St. John N. B. Observer Dec. 25th.

SAB ACCIDENT.—We learn that the Halifax Mail coach, which left this City on Saturday afternoon, was overturned the same evening, four miles beyond Caldwell's, Norton, by the violence of the wind and the icy state of the road, and that the coach was dragged on its side several miles before the horses could be stopped, the driver having been thrown off. Mr. Jardine, of Richibucto, who was on the box, had one of his wrists dislocated. The inside passengers were a Mrs. Armstrong, and child of four months old—the child was killed, and the mother considerably injured; the others, S. Binney, Esq., Master Joseph Scrammel, and two sons of the Hon. E. B. Chandler, escaped with slight bruises. These are all the particulars we have been able to learn.—H.

THE POOR LAWS.—The Justices of the city and County met in Special Sessions on Saturday last, and were occupied nearly all day in considering the state of the Poor Laws, and the mode of management pursued by the Commissioners of the Alms House and Work House. The subject had been referred by the General Sessions to a Committee, and the present discussion arose upon the bringing in of their report. Several divisions took place on the various alterations suggested by the Committee, and the result of the whole matter is, to leave the Law pretty much as it now stands. Some resolutions were passed with a view to subjecting the Commissioners to the control of the Sessions, to a somewhat greater extent than the existing law allows, but the chief feature of the whole scheme, that of taking the appointment of Commissioners out of the hands of the Government and vesting it in the Sessions, was rejected by the Board, by a small majority. They also refused to adopt a plan of out-door relief, detailed in the report, preferring that the responsibility of providing it should remain as heretofore in the hands of the Commissioners.

The Court will meet again on 5th January next.—St. John N. B. Courier Dec. 26th.

SUICIDE.—A private of the 1st Royal Regiment, named Merrigan, committed suicide yesterday morning, at the Barracks, about 2 o'clock, by blowing his brains out with a musket. It seems that he had been confined to the Barracks, by orders, for a week, and not being able to get out on Christmas day to join the Company of a particular friend, he took it so to heart that it preyed upon his mind until it resulted in temporary aberration, which led to the awful catastrophe. He had always borne an unblemished character.—[Morning News.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A Soiree under the auspices of Victoria Section, No. 1, Cadets of Temperance, came off last evening, in the Portland Temperance Hall. There was a goodly number of guests, who were highly pleased with the evening's entertainment. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. S. L. Tilley, G. W. Bangay, Rev. S. Busby, and several youths, members of the Section.—[Temperance Telegraph Dec. 24th.

FIRES.—We are sorry to state that the dwelling house owned and occupied by Mrs. Sutton, situated in Nelson, was totally destroyed by fire, on the evening of Thursday last, together with the greater part of the furniture, clothes, &c. of the family. As Mrs. S. is a widow, and has a large family, this visitation must bear heavily, upon her.—[Miramichi Gleaner Dec. 24th.

CANADA.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Jean Chabot, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council, and Chief Commissioner of Public Works, in the place of the Hon. E. P. Tache, appointed Receiver-General; John Sanfeld Macdonald, Esq., to be Queen's Counsel and Solicitor-General for Upper Canada; the Hon. James Buchanan Macaulay, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench for Upper Canada, to be Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada; Charles Goswell, Small, Esq., to be Clerk of the Crown and the Pleas in the Court of Queen's Bench for Upper Canada; Andrew Norton Buell, Esq., to be Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in the Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada; John Shuter Smith, Esq., to be Registrar of the High Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, in the place of Andrew Norton Buell, Esq.

The Montreal papers state that the snow lies nearly two feet deep in the Eastern Townships.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY.—At the Thirtieth Meeting of the Society, ten shares, (or £1,000) of the Funds were disposed of at an average of 25 per cent bonus.

The Kingston Chronicle and News says that, on the 4th instant, five shares of the Midland District Building Society were sold at 47 1/2 per cent bonus.

The splendid new Bank of British North America at Hamilton, was opened for the first time for transaction of business on Monday the 26th Nov.

Sir James Alexander has lately published in London, a work on the Canadas, entitled, "Acadie, or Seven Years' Exploration in British America." It has attracted great attention, not only on account of the intrinsic excellence of the work itself, but also on account of the increased interest which has been lately excited in regard to everything relating to this country. We have not yet seen the publication ourselves, but, on reviewing it, the Sunday Times, no mean authority in literary criticism, says: "Acadie is a very valuable and interesting addition to our knowledge of British America. It is not merely a description of the region, its towns, its provinces, its rivers, its plains, its hills, its woods—but a picture of its condition, a representation of the progress it has made in prosperity and civilization. It is not only a full of facts, but adventures and incidents, all throwing light on the actual state of the countries through which our traveller took his way. Sir James Alexander is evidently a man of high abilities, acute observation, and comprehensive judgment. Several well executed and interesting engravings illustrate the work.—[Montreal Gazette.

THE INDIAN WAR AT THE LAKE SUPERIOR MOUNTAINS.—This talk of war turns out to be quite a peaceable affair. The Indians have not committed a single act of violence, and after taking quiet possession of the mines, the Indians offered to withdraw and allow operations to be resumed. Mr. Bonner would only guarantee to them a settlement in the Spring, or would acknowledge their right to the territory. The Toronto Colonist refers to the difficulty and animadverts severely on the conduct of the Government in seizing some of the Chiefs and bringing them some 600 or 800 miles from home to Toronto, for incarceration and trial. The Government has treated the Indians with neither courtesy nor kindness. The Colonist thus describes the parties arrested. "On Monday last, Chingwawkonse, an old Indian Chief, of the age of 70, who served throughout the last American war, and bearing upon his breast two silver medals, one of the seven given by George III, for, we believe, the battle of Queenston, and the other one struck in 1818, and presented to him only the other day, by the British Government; Nebeagoing, the son-in-law of Chingwawkonse, and who had earned the medal which he had taken from the breast of his father when he was killed at Lundy's Lane, for, with two half-brothers, of the name of Lovick and Boyer, and Mr. Allen Macdonnell, all of whom had voluntarily surrendered themselves at the battle of St. Marie, on the arrival of the troops, were brought up from the jail of this district, in the custody of the

sheriff, on Monday evening last, before the Chief Justice, at his own residence, for the purpose of putting it on record to answer a charge made against them in taking forcible possession of the Quebec Mining Company's location at Mica Bay.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Semi-annual Examination of the Central Academy at Charlottetown took place on the 22nd ult. The result was satisfactory.

The Examination of the Infant School on the 19th ult., was also gratifying.

On Monday the 24th ult., David, second son of Mr. David Wilson, Merchant of Charlottetown, aged 11 years, came to his death by accidentally falling through the ice, near Queen's wharf.

A Society, denominated "The Prince Edward Island Temperance Union," was organized at Charlottetown on the 19th ult.

WEST INDIES.

We have, via the United States, Trinidad dates to Nov. 17—Barbadoes to the 6th Dec. and Jamaica to the 17th inclusive.—Sun.

JAMAICA.—From Jamaica we learn that the Assembly was still in Session, and public affairs quite unsettled. The House had passed a Bill for one year, giving Sir Charles Grey, the Governor, a salary of £1,500, and in the meantime a memorial is to go to England, praying her Majesty to take this heavy expense, equal to £5,000 Sterling [with fees] from that distressed Country; and as some of the Windward Island Governors and Bishops are paid from England, they request the same may be done for that Island.

A Bill has been introduced to raise a revenue by additional duties on imports. It is of course unpopular, and petitions against it were circulating for Signatures. A Bill to raise £25,000 for Education, by the imposition of a Tax of 1/4 per acre upon land, had also been introduced, but its provisions were of so exclusive a character, giving all the control to the Church of England, that the Dissenters rose in arms against it. It will be altered to meet the views of all classes.

The subject of growing Cotton in Jamaica, was being seriously agitated. On the south side of the Island it is said there are 150,000 acres well adapted for Cotton cultivation. Several American Capitalists were expected who intended to enter largely in Mining and Cotton-growing speculations.

TRINIDAD.—The Revenue Returns of this Island, show a very satisfactory increase in every department—the whole improvement of the year exceeding £120,000. The exports from the Island have augmented fully 21 per cent, as compared with 1848. "Our Cotton Manufactures," says the Trinidadian, "have been exported in an increased ratio of 25 per cent, for the eight months, and cotton yarns 35 per cent. Indeed, the latter article has shown an increase of 58 per cent, on a comparison of the last official month, with the corresponding one of last year.

TURKS ISLANDS.—The Turks Island Gazette mentions that the Council of those Islands had been prorogued by the Possessant to the 10th December ult. Several substantial and very useful laws had been passed.

The public revenue of Turks Island for the quarter ending the 30th September last was given at £2,120. It is derived principally from duties on import, on export, duty on salt, and a duty on tonnage. As yet the Turks Islanders appear to be satisfied with the change which has taken place, and their severance from the Bahamas, and are getting on tolerably well.

BARBADOES.—The George Town Gazette, of the 6th inst says—

In consequence of the very heavy rains that have fallen in the course of the present year, our planters will sustain a serious loss in this year's crop of sugar, the deficiency being estimated at from eight to ten thousand hogsheads.

The West Indian, of the 29th ult, states that the yellow fever still prevails among the troops at Antigua. Many deaths had occurred, and a considerable number of patients, at the latest account, continued in hospital.

The Observer announces the arrival of sixty-four immigrants, namely women, from Madeira.

FROM YUCATAN.—Yucatan papers to the 17th Nov, have been received at Havana. The Yucatanians yesterday announce that the war between the Indians and the Yucatanians continues, and that there is no prospect of a speedy termination. The English are endeavouring to mediate between the parties.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Cobb, a member for Georgia, and a Democrat, has been elected SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

The President's Message was communicated to Congress on the 24th ult. The following is an outline of the document, received by telegraph, and published in the Boston Atlas of Tuesday:

The President commences by congratulating the country that we are at peace with all nations, that we have been greatly blessed by Providence, and that the scourge of cholera has been stayed.

The relations with Great Britain are of a friendly character; the recent alteration of the navigation laws, which were reciprocated by us, are likely to prove mutually advantageous.

A slight interruption of the diplomatic relations with France has been terminated. Our Minister has been received, and one appointed to this government.

The President alludes to the fitting out of German War Steamers at New-York, and intimates that by the documents referring to this procedure, accompanying the Message, it would be seen that the parties interested approved of the course of the government. No such government as the German Empire had been recalled, after being instructed to transfer the archives of the Legation at Frankfurt to the American Legation at Berlin.

The suppression of the expedition against Cuba, and the demand for the restitution of Key, [the New Orleans man] are slightly alluded to. The President announces that, although the crime charged against the supposed abductor of Key is justly odious, there is no law punishing such an offence.

The Executive studiously avoided interference during the conflict between Austria and Hungary. It stood prepared, however, in case of success on the part of the Hungarians, to welcome them among the family of nations, and invested an agent with power to recognize their independence, should circumstances justify it.

Our claims upon Portugal have been pressed with renewed vigour. During the late Revolution at Rome, our Charge had been unable to present his letters of credence.

The President recommends a cultivation of friendly relations with Mexico, and a faithful observance of the treaties with that government. He sends in a correspondence relating to the Protocol, and alludes to measures for settling the boundary, and adjustment of the American claims.

He recommends closer relations of friendship with the South American States, bordering on the Pacific.

A Convention has been negotiated with Brazil, providing for the settlement of American claims.

The President calls attention to the existing laws concerning the African trade, with a view to a more effectual and faithful execution of the same.

Seeing that there was no prospect of reunion among the five States comprising Central America, he had treated with them separately by treaties of commerce, &c.

A contract had been made with the government of Nicaragua, by a company, composed of Americans, for the purpose of constructing a ship canal. He had directed negotiations for a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both governments to protect those who shall engage in the work. Nicaragua had invited other nations to enter into the same treaty situation.

The President thinks the canal may be made the bond of peace, and also thinks that the Isthmus and Tehuantepec are worthy of consideration, and though Mexico did not concede the right of the latter to us, yet he will not renew the proposition to purchase, as it ought to be open to all nations.

The President calls attention to the protection of the Sandwich Islands, and desires that they may maintain their independence, and thinks that other nations should concur in this, as no government can be indifferent to their passing under the dominion of any other power.

TREASURY ESTIMATES.—The receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, are \$48,690,666; Treasury notes funded, \$10,000,000, making \$58,690,666; Expenditure, \$46,000,000. He says the Treasurer's report will probably show a deficiency in July next of \$5,000,000, and on the 1st of July, 1851, of \$10,000,000—an aggregate of \$15,000,000, covered by the extraordinary expenses of the Mexican war.

He recommends that authority be given to borrow the necessary amount to meet the deficiency.

THE TARIFF.—The President recommends a revision of the existing Tariff, on a basis which may augment the revenue. He does not doubt the right of Congress to encourage domestic industry, and thinks that specia

leges are best adapted to preserve upon the revenues. He recommends high enough to protect home industry. He thinks that at the same time it is continued, it will require in many instances; and also recommends an additional bureau.

He recommends the application of (for administration) the States, as to the consideration of Congress.

A coast survey has been ordered for Florida and Oregon, to fix upon site bounds.

He recommends a branch mint in this country, and also a geological survey. He also recommends a revision of the most valuable reports for a Pacific coast; and early appropriations for works of rivers and harbours.

On account of Indian troubles in the new territories, he recommends increased military force.

The President speaks well of the aid is favourable to a reduction of except by sea steamers. He alludes to postal treaties, indulging in speculations thereupon, and alludes to men's love of union to every heart. Its dissolution is the worst calamity—its preservation the surest of prosperity and happiness. Who gets may threaten it, (says he) by it and maintain it in its integrity full extent of the obligations on the power conferred upon me by the Constitution.

A Telegraphic Dispatch, dated Dec. 22—says a confidential source received by the Senate from Genl. Fremont, covering the first treaty with the Government, negotiated by the second treaty, annexing the Territory, it is said, is withheld, and probably be repudiated by Mr. Fillmore, the new English shall explain in Chief Mr. Fremont. The first treaty will not probably be until some similar explanation.

Washington, Dec. 21. P. M. 10th steam ship of war Hecate, Henry Bulwer, British Minister has arrived at Washington. The family and suite have all arrived health.

BOONIES.—There will be paid collector of this port, on the 1st month, between \$2,000 and bounties to fishermen.—Portland.

DEATH OF WM. MILLER, the Mr. Miller, of Low Hampton, I what celebrated for his views in regard to the advent, died at 1 Thursday, the 20th inst., in his

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VESSEL BURST AT SEA.—On the 26th inst. a small schooner, the name of which is not known, was driven on the rocks of the island of Flores, having passengers (principally British) and crew, Cook from St. John (N.B.) having been blown down and succeeded in getting passengers and crew, and being safely in this place. The whole party belonging to the emigrant ship, the master of the ill-fated vessel, had been induced to charter the passengers to their

Lloyd's agent reports, from L. Caelli, Grimshaw, from L. Caelli, at sea on the 20th inst., of the Island of Flores, crew a passenger saved 100 lost.

RECALL OF THE NAVIGATION are very sorry to hear that the shipowners of Bremen have vessels home to be laid up, in of the present depressed state of interest, and there being no vessels waiting in the different for the results which Java produce to the detriment of Bremen. In this town it must be severe will be the means of depriving means of employment, who in families, fall back on pauper security subsistence.—Bristol J.

For many years between 2 pags were, on an average, shipped land to Bristol weekly. For judging from the official list, it has been taken to Bristol, establishing the provision of a

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—New York Commercial Advertiser. We learn that all the last time to from Lady Jane Franklin the news advice and inform



STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

Capital Stock £100,000 Sterling. Chief Office, 44 Moorgate Street. TRUSTEES.

James Hector, Esq., Coopers Terrace, Islington. Frank. Mildred, Esq., Banker, Nicholas Lane. Thomas Woods, Esq., Liverpool.

Charles Harwood, Esq., F. R. S. Secretary of Directors. Charles Harwood, Esq., F. R. S. Secretary of Directors.

Dr. Chairman, John Joseph Buttress, Esq. Agent for Nova Scotia. DANIEL STARR.

Medical Examiner, R. B. Black, Esq., M. D.

THE Agency of the above Company has been in operation in this Province about 4 years, has made considerable progress, without yet having a claim, the rates are generally lower than any other London or Scotch Company, and the proportion of profit divided among the assured greater by far than any other, being 90 per cent, 10 per cent only to the Stockholders, rendering it at once both a Stock and mutual Society without any risk to the assured; their first Bonuses declared in May last were in some cases over 30 per cent on the amount of Policy, and on two Policies at this agency on which three annual premiums only had been paid, the Bonus added was over 62 per cent. on the amount paid in, the mortality among the lives assured by this Society were found to be 21 per cent. less than had been calculated for. The above are facts in favour of the "Star" which cannot be controverted, and should recommend it to the favourable consideration of all parties intending to insure. Policies effected on the participating principle allowed to come in on the payment of 3 annual premiums. Thirty days allowed for the renewal of Policies after becoming due, and Policies expired can be renewed within six months, if the parties health is not impaired and the payment of a small fine—a credit of one half the premium when amounting to a certain sum, may be obtained for the first five years. No extra charge made for crossing to and from England in Steamers or first class sailing vessels at any season, by advising the Agent of the parties, after arrival of Brokers. The attention of the Public of this Province generally and of Westalians in particular, is requested to the favourable terms and privileges offered by the "Star" as above enumerated. It is admitted by all that it is the duty of every person having others dependent on them to provide for them while they have it in their power so to do, and in no way can this be done so effectually or cheaply as by paying according to their means a sum annually on a Life Policy. It has often been proved even here to be of much benefit to widows and orphans, and so very uncertain as to both life and health, of which we have recently had many sad proofs, that delay in these matters is exceedingly dangerous, the only time to apply is while in Health. Applicants will receive every information and attention to their requests by the Agent in Halifax, who furnishes all necessary Blanks, and Medical Examiner attends free of expense to the applicant. All communications by mail must be prepaid.

DANIEL STARR, AGENT. Jerusalem Warehouse.

Jan 5, 1850.



Purveyor to Her Majesty the Queen.

CHINA EMPORIUM.

No. 7, Cheapside.

H. FRASER begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Halifax and its vicinity, that he has now opened his Establishment, No. 7, Cheapside, with an entirely new and extensive assortment of

China, Glass and Earthenware which will be sold at prices equally low as formerly. Purchasers calling at this Establishment will save at least 150 per cent. Terms Cash, and no abatement.

CHINA EMPORIUM, H. FRASER, 7, Cheapside.

Dec 15.

GLEANNINGS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Sir Christopher Rawlinson is appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Madras, in the Room of Sir James E. Gambier, who retires, after a very long service on the bench in India. William Jellott, Esq., succeeds Sir Christopher Rawlinson as Recorder of Pulo Penang, and C. E. of Judge in the High Court of Criminal Judicature for that island and Singapore. James K. O'Dowd, Esq., is appointed Solicitor-General for the Island of Tobago. Mr. Fran. Ellis is appointed a Stipendiary Magistrate at the Bahamas. Mr. John Lawless is appointed her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the island of Martinique.

SCULPTURE IN EDINBURGH.—Mr. George Sutherland, painter, of High-street, on Tuesday precipitated himself over the parapet wall of the North Bridge. He was observed by two or three individuals who were passing, first to lean over the wall, and then to throw himself head foremost into the vegetable market below—a height of about eighty feet. In his descent he was noticed to turn completely round, so that he alighted on his feet instead of his head. He fell, however, with such violence that both his legs were broken, while his body was otherwise dreadfully mangled, and life quite extinct. The melancholy event is ascribed, by those who knew him most intimately, to the grief in which he has been silently indulging ever since the death of his wife, about 18 months ago. He was an elder in South College-street United Presbyterian Church, and for some years held the office of police-commissioner. He was about 45 years of age.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—We understand that there are several volunteers for the command of, and for other positions in, the new arctic expedition to be organised to proceed, via Behring's Straits, in search of Sir John Franklin; but the whole affair is in the hands of the Treasury, and nothing is expected, will be done before April next, or until intelligence is received from the *Plow*, now in Behring's Straits.—*United Service Gazette*.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—Information has reached us that it is intended that a reduction shall be made in the number of soldiers and sailors required for the ensuing financial year, 1850-51.—*United Service Gazette*.

A Scotch youth resident in New York is said to have invented a printing machine capable of completing 18,000 impressions per hour.

DRUNKENNESS THE VICE OF SCOTLAND.—A committee of the General Assembly of the Established Church has issued a report on the drinking habits of the country. We copy the following comparative statement.—In England the consumption of spirits in 1842 was 7,956,054 gallons; in Ireland it was 5,290,650; in Scotland, 5,595,186. The population of England in 1841 was 14,995,138—of Ireland, 8,175,124—of Scotland, 2,620,181, showing that the proportion of gallons consumed to population is more than double in Scotland, one-third less in Ireland, and one-half less in England. This report is based on returns made by four hundred and seventy-eight kirk sessions.

DOMESTIC.

TEMPERANCE.—We understand that it is in contemplation to hold monthly public Temperance meetings, under the auspices of "the Sons," during the winter; that the entertainment to be provided will be of an intellectual and pleasing character; and that the arrangement of the minutiae is in the hands of a competent Committee of an old and acceptable caterers for the public amusement. Determined that there shall be no paucity of meetings for the exposition of their principles, and the advocacy of the Temperance cause, and that their efforts shall not be stigmatised as selfish, and confined to their division rooms—the Sons have appointed a portion of their body for the purposes of developing their plans.—These meetings are to possess such a diversity as well render them interesting and free from wearisomeness, and essays, speeches, recitations, and music will be respectively attended to by individuals of acknowledged ability.—The order now has among its members many of the most respectable and talented of our citizens—and we cannot but entertain the most sanguine expectations of these gatherings being well supported, and of their affording the public many excellent opportunities of gaining much desirable information. The first of these meetings, we are informed, will take place about the middle of the ensuing month.—*Guardian*.

CASUALTY.—One of the crew of the R. M. Steamer *Ibernia*, was shockingly injured by the timely discharge of a signal gun on coming up the harbour this morning. The man was employed in re-loading the gun, which had been just fired, but not properly sponged, when a sudden explosion took place, and the charge striking him, wounded and shattered him so badly as to put his life in danger. He was brought on shore to be placed in an hospital, but, alas! our city cannot boast of such an institution for the relief of sufferers of any class.—*Recorder*.

BARRATORS.—An old woman named Harris, reported to be a fortune teller, was committed to jail yesterday, charged with having caused the death of an infant only three weeks old, and injuring another, aged three months, as to endanger its life. She forced two half-pence down the throat of the one that has died, and nearly choked the other with cinders and tobacco. The victims of the crazy old crone belong to a colonial women residing in the neighbourhood of Barrack Street.—*Id.*

EXCITING LAW CASE.—Yesterday, the much talked of case of *Carten vs. Walsh*, the

Roman Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, came before the Supreme Court for trial. J. W. Ritchie, Esq., opened the case on behalf of the plaintiff. The witnesses on the part of the prosecution were examined; after which Wm. Young, Esq., made a speech of several hours length on behalf of the defendant, when the court was adjourned till Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. The Honble. Judge Halliburton presided.—*Colonist*, 1st.

PICTURE ACADEMY.—The semi-annual examination of this Institution took place according to announcement on Friday last. There were present, besides the Trustees, the Revs. Messrs. Elliot, Herdman, and Patterson, and a number of other gentlemen. The first part of the day was occupied by a long and close examination of the classes under the care of Mr. Jack in the first department. Mr. Jack's system is a good one, and his diligence and assiduity in attending to his severe labours, are deserving of the highest praise. The pupils seemed to be well grounded in every branch of their education, and acquitted themselves creditably.

The classes, studying Logic and the Languages, under Mr. Bell, also acquitted themselves well.—*Eastern Chronicle*, Dec. 26th.

A fearful malady exists in this town resembling the influenza. Since Sunday, three persons have died in one family, and two others in the same house are at the point of death.—*Sydney, C. B. Com. Herald*, Dec. 22.

WRECK.—The Brig *Thalia*, Patten Master, in coming into this Port on Friday afternoon, went ashore at Sandy Point, and became a total wreck. She was owned by Captain John Cann and Son, of Milton, and was partially insured in the Marine Association of this Town.—*Yarmouth Herald*, Dec. 24.

Report of the Directors.

Extracts from the Report of Proceedings at the third Annual General Meeting of the Colonial Life Assurance Company, held within the Company's Head Office, 1 George Street, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 1st day of November 1849:—

On the motion of JAMES HAY, Esq., Merchant, Leith WILLIAM STUART WALKER, Esq. of Rowland, was called to the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Meeting had been duly convened. The secretary read the Minutes of last General Meeting, the Balance-Sheet, Auditor's Report, and Report of the Directors.

In the Report by the Directors, it was stated that during the year from 25th May 1848 to 25th May 1849, 205 New Policies had been issued, assuring sums to the amount of £129,958, 15s., yielding annual Premiums to the amount of £4635, 10s. 9d.

That the whole amount of Assurances offered to the Company, from the commencement of the business in November 1846 when the first Policy was issued, till 25th May 1849, is £505,855, 3s.; and of this amount, after deducting Proposals rejected and Assurances forfeited, there was in force, at the date of balance, the sum of £353,476, 9s., yielding Annual Premiums to the amount of £14,379, 9s. 6d.

That the amount of claims which the Company have required to meet since its establishment is £2070, 15s. 3d., that the Directors are happy to be able to state that they have made good investments with that portion of the Funds which was available for the purpose.

That the expenses of the Institution are kept within the narrowest bounds, compatible with proper management and the extended field which the Company's operations embrace.

That the constant attention of the Directors has been given to the extension of the business, and the Company have formed new important connections during the past year in different quarters.

Nova Scotia Branch, Halifax, No. 11, Prince Street.

J. & C. J. STEWART, Agent.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last notice, letters on business have been received from the Rev. W. Temple, Rev. W. Wilson, Rev. R. Knight (with remittance 200s.), Rev. G. O. Huestis (with remittance 20s.), Rev. R. A. Chesley, Rev. J. McMurray, Rev. J. B. Strong, and A. Henderson, Esq.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Barrington: Circuit parcels not yet arrived. Liverpool: The Paper has been regularly mailed. In consequence of absence we could not attend to the business in time, and have deemed it prudent to withhold the publication until we hear again. Boleyn: The Paper has been regularly mailed. The reason of its mis-carrying we cannot assign. Please enquire.

ERRATA.

In the absence of the Editor last week a few errors were overlooked. In the Editorial, for "respector," read "respector"—for "practical science," read "practical science." In the poetry on 196th page—for "age" read "eye." The Poetry on the first page, being handed in, in MS. was supposed to be original, and was by mistake headed "For the Wesleyan." It was selected from a small volume of choice poetry, entitled "Scenes in the West Indies, &c., By Adeline."

The reader will also please correct as follows a typographical error that occurred in the Rev. E. Evans's Letter which appeared in the number for Decr. 22nd.—After the words—"The Rev. John Wesley's Four Volumes of Sermons, and his Notes on the New Testament," in the 2nd column of the 187th page, place a *period*, instead of a comma, making the sentence end with those words.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL."

Mother's Relief—Indian Discovery.

All mothers anxious to avoid pain, distress and dangers are earnestly entreated to calm their fears and allay their nervousness by the use of the most extraordinary vegetable production. Those who will carefully observe its virtues, must approve of it in their hearts; and will feel it a most solemn duty to alleviate distress by a safe and certain method, which is, the use of the Mother's Relief.

Wholesale for the Proprietors in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Monday.—Schr. *Atlanta* Bruce from Shelburn, to John Strachan.

Tuesday.—Schr. *Royal Miner* Balin, P. E. Island; schr. *Three Sisters*, Allen, P. E. Island, to W. & C. Murdoch; schr. *Vine*, Campbell, from P. E. Island.

Wednesday.—Brig *Nancy*, Taylor, 5 days, from N. Y. to J. Esq. & Co. J. Esq. & R. Esq.—representing, brig, *Mailand*, Kenny, to sail same day for this port; Brig *George Washington*, bound to Liverpool, returned from sea; schr. *T. G. F. Muggish*, from Sydney, C. B., to Asahell Dickson & Co; schr. *Catharine* and *Elizabeth*, Phelps, from Antigua to B. Wier & Co; schr. *Enterprise*, Swain, Sydney, C. B.

CLEARED.

Dec 29.—R. M. S. *Ibernia*, Stone, Liverpool, G. B., S. Consul; Packet *Arg Boston*, Laybold, Boston, B. Wier & Co. Fairbanks & Albion.

Dec. 31.—Schr. *Mara*, Goodin Jamaica, G. & J. Mitchell & Co.

Jan. 2.—Brig *Commodore Hall*, Porto Rico; brig *Halifax*, Lyell, Boston; schr. *Impulsive*, Smith, Managua Bay, Jamaica; brig *Mary Sophia*, Parker, Philadelphia.

MEMORANDA.

At Sydney, C. B.—Brig *Brothers*, Eager, hence. The brig *J. H. Bruce*, Robbins, from Yarmouth, out 8 days for Fortune Bay, went ashore at Owl's Head 23rd Dec, crew saved—resal and cargo sold.

The schr. *Maxflower*, Bigelow, from Boston for Horton or Cornwallis, went ashore on Bear Island 21st Dec, and was totally wrecked,—no insurance.

The brig *Salle*, (new) Brain, from St. John, N. B. for Liverpool, G. B., was totally wrecked on Bear Island on the night of the 21st Dec.

Captain Ford of Brig *Hustons*, arrived at Yarmouth, reports that on Nov. 16th, schr. *Lady Ann*, Bolton was at Dominica, sailed for Monrovia. At St. Thomas, brig *Albert*, from Brig. *Lady Ogle*, Donalson, sold cargo of fish—brig *Nauticus*, Oakey, cargo not sold—schr. *Sirius*, Bowyer, bound to Fort St. Louis, schr. *Irish*, Whitney, for Demara, brig *Coburn*, McNeill, arrived at Barbadoes Nov. 15th.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th ult by the Rev. Jarvis Ring, Mr. Jephthah Elderkin of Apple River, to Miss Nancy C. Youngest daughter of Aaron Cleveland, Esq. of Blissfield, Cottage Clarence.

On Monday evening by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. John Sterling of Newport, to Miss Anastasia McKean, of this city. On Tuesday evening by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. William Coghill, to Miss Cecelia Link both of this city.

DEATHS.

At Port Mouton, on the 5th Decr. Nancy, wife of Mr. Thos. Leley, aged 40 years, during 40 of which she has been a worthy member of the Wesleyan Society of that place.

On Wednesday, the 2nd inst. Ellen Hodges, youngest daughter of John Tempest, Esq., aged one year and 7 months.

The *Wesleyan* is published for the Proprietors

BY WM. CUNNABELL.

AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 3, CONNORS WHARF.

HALIFAX, N. S.