

MAY 25.

THE WESLEYAN.

NEW SERIES.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, &c. &c. [Vol. 1, No. 47.]

Ten Shillings per Annum.
Half-Yearly in Advance.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1850.

Single Copies,
Three Pence.

DEATHS.

On Thursday evening, by the Venerable Archdeacon Wallis, Mr. W. Finley, of this city, to Miss Alport McQuinn, of Scotland.

On Saturday last in the 69th year of his age, David Shaw Clarke, Esq.
On Saturday last in the 73rd year of her age, Elizabeth wife of Mr. Dennis Featon.
Lavinia Edwards, a native of Shelburne, on the 14th May, in the 99th year of her age.
On Wednesday, 22 inst., in the 8th year of his age, James Robert Morrison, Son of the late Revd. James Morrison, of Berwick, after a short illness.
At Lower-Street, on Sunday the 19th May, Nathaniel Woodcock, in the 65th year of his age, an old and respectable inhabitant, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.
At Rowdon, on the 8th inst. Mr. Hugh Brown, a native of North Britain, but a long and respectable resident in Nova Scotia, aged 78 years.
Lost on board the ship "The Scotia," of West, from ship Juliet at Boston from London, Mr. George McCulloch, alias Benjamin Anthon, of Windsor, N. S., aged 23 years.
Suddenly, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, James Campbell Tobin, a native of Roscrea, Ireland, in the 45th year of his age.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.
Friday, May 17—R. M. Steamer Canada, Harrison, 46 hours from Boston, to S. Conard and Co., 125 passengers—10 for Halifax.
Brig Velocity, Anderson, 14 days from Montreal, sugar, etc.
Brig Mary, Jones, 22 days from Cincinnati, sugar, etc.
Brig Darber, Grant, 17 days from Cincinnati, sugar, etc.
Brig Elmora, Nickerson, 5 days from New York, general cargo.
Schr. Siren, Bouchier, 4 days from New York, general cargo.
Schr. Reward, from Goose Island with Brandy, Wine, &c., saved from the wreck of ship Northumberland from Holland bound to New York; but 4 sails taking in cargoes; it is supposed the ship will be off and after being repaired re-ship the cargo for New York.
Schr. Mary and Charles, Lorrway, Sydney.
Schr. Flora Ann, Burke, P. E. Island.
Saturday, May 18—Brig Ranger, Paynter, 20 days from Cincinnati.
Brig Reindeer, Church, 5 days from New York.
Brig Albert, Fitzgerald, 6 days from Philadelphia.
Schr. Melora, Abbott, 10 days from Baltimore.
Schr. William Farrell, 8 days from N. York.
Sunday, May 19—Transport ship Bombay, Flanagan, 17 days from Barbadoes, with the 69th Regiment, 23 rank and file, under the command of Lt. Col. Shirley; has had fine weather throughout the passage—was detained three days; lost a man overboard on the 14th Saturday, ship going off the wind 6 hours; morning the body in thirty minutes but the man was quite dead.
Brig Jane, McMonagle, 15 days from Cincinnati.
Brig Eliza Helen, Clements, 12 days from New York.
Schr. Cinnara, Gardner, 3 days from Boston.
Schr. Oregon, (pkt.) Churchill, from Yarmouth.
Schr. Gazelle, Frost, from Yarmouth.
**MONDAY—R. M. Steamer Europa, Liverpool, 68 days—S. Conard and Co.—23 passengers; The Halifax; brig Coronelle, Boston, Liverpool, 68 days—W. P. & Sons; Boston, Liverpool, 68 days—Wier & Co; Amels, Alexandria—Creighton & Grant—Europa, (S) New York—S. Conard & Co.
21—Western Miller, (S) Perth, Canada—T. Kirkman; Howard Primrose, Richibucto—J. Cochran; John Eason, B. W. Indies—W. H. Radoff; John Hastings Boudroit, Rose Blanch, N. F.—H. Fay and Son.
22—Export, Day, Labrador, J. & M. Tobin; Emma, Hamilton, Dalhousie, Fairbanks and Allison; Peaseverance, Curry, Bathurst, N. B., S. A. White & Co., and others; John Wallace, Jewers, Labrador, J. & M. Tobin; Herald, Robicheau, Labrador, Creighton & Grant; Margaret, Quillan, Jamaica, Fairbanks & Allison; Goodwill, Duus, St. John, N. B.; Dewey Starr; Moro Castle, Mosher, Pugwash, Cochran and Co.
MEMORANDA.
Camea May 8.—The Earl of Durham of Dundee, Herbert, from London to this place, to take in troops for Halifax, grounded at Brook last night, but was off about this morning's tide, and has arrived in the roads making no water.
WRECK.—The schr. Three Brothers, Oliver, master, from Arichat for Halifax, has been wrecked near Peppeswick, cargo beef, pork, &c., will be saved.**

POETRY.

WAIT FOR THE MORNING.

(From an American Paper.)
Wanderer! 'tis dark, and thy dwelling is lonely;
The night-lamp shines dimly, and so does thine eye;
Thou art thinking thy portion is weariness only,
And thou wilt be glad when 'tis thy turn to die!
Wanderer, look out! where the day-star is dawning,
Hope in thy heart let its promise awake,
And, tireless and slumberless, "wait for the morning."
Never a night-but its morning shall break!

Wanderer! 'tis dark, and the tempest is roaring,
Battering above thee, and rattling around;
Demons of terror their vials are pouring,
Right on thy pathway, where pitfalls abound!
Wanderer! 'tis better to bow than to bide it,
Harmlessly o'er thee the storm-king shall ride!
Deep in the chasm 'twere death to bestide it,
But you are a valley both sloping and wide!

Weeper! 'tis dark, for the angel of sorrow
Hath spread o'er the landscape the gloom of his wing;
No hue from the rainbow thy sadness can borrow,
No joy to thy bosom the spring-time can bring.
Weeper! despair not, there is that can cure thee!
Yes, even to the heart-sick a balm shall be given.

A draught that shall comfort and gladness ensure
Thee:
Drink deeply, drink oft, for the fount is in heaven.

O ye, who are suffering, and toiling, and sighing;
O ye, who in darkness are groping your way;
Who are weary of hoping and weary of trying,
Who are sure that the midnight will never be day:

I charge ye take heed to this counsel and warning,
Stand fast to your duty, your God, and your right;
And, patient and truthful, thus wait for the morning,
Assured it will bring you both healing and light!

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

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

How to deal with Slanders.

It is related in the biography of Rev. Lemuel Haynes, the coloured preacher, that some of his students having been slandered for their religious activity and zeal, went to him with their complaints, expecting his sympathy and protection. After a pause, Mr. Haynes observed, "I knew all this before." "Why then," said one, "did you not inform us?" "Because," said he, "it was not worth communicating; and I now tell you plainly, once for all, my young friends, it is best to let the devil carry his own mail, and bear his own expenses."
There is much wisdom in this remark, and it is capable of a variety of applications. When assaults are made upon any one, in points where he is sustained by a consciousness of right, in a vast majority of cases silence is the most effective defence. For, to formally refute slander, he must first extend the publication of it; that is, must sustain the expense of carrying the devil's mail, and convey to many the information which they would not otherwise have had, that he has been subjected to imputations of wrong. And, as "a lie will travel from Maine to Georgia while truth is putting on its boots," there is little encouragement to run down a falsehood by an earnest refutation. And yet, with rare exceptions, it is not needless; a little faith and patience will serve one quite as well as laboured vindications. Habitual integrity is the best defence. Let a foul breath be breathed upon a diamond, and it will soon regain its wonted lustre.
Mr. Haynes once practised on this principle at New York.—An unprincipled man

overtook him in the road, and said, "Mr. Haynes, have you heard the scandalous reports that are abroad about you?" He calmly replied, "I have heard nothing." The man proceeded, in profane and abusive language, to give the details, and allege that they were true; and that they would ruin his character. Mr. Haynes walked on in silence till he reached his own house, when he turned to the slanderer and said, "Well, Mr. —, you see what disgrace my conduct has brought upon me, according to your own account. I want you to take warning from me, to forsake your evil course, and save your character from disgrace." They parted. But the next day, the man came with an humble acknowledgment, asking forgiveness. Thus did assaults give new lustre to his character.

Calumnies are as old as our race. Satan began them in Paradise. He is well named—accuser. He is the father of lies and of liars. There are different ways in which those who are calumniated seek to put down the false and injurious reports. Some render railing for railing. They are foolish enough to vie with their detractors in taunts and revilings. It is a miserable resort. If you are very much excited by evil reports, and descend to retaliation, you at once raise the suspicion that there is some truth in what your enemies say of you. Conscious innocence does not stoop to recrimination.

Some affect a supercilious indifference respecting the evil that is said of them. They assume an independence which is not wholly consistent with a modest appreciation of one's self. They who care not what is said respecting themselves, are not likely to live above merited reproach. The truly virtuous and good are far from being indifferent to what may injuriously affect their reputation.

Some prosecute their defamers. They go into a civil court to establish their innocence. Perhaps this is sometimes necessary; but I think it a measure of doubtful expediency. It probably seldom occurs that a slander suit improves any person's character. The motives of prosecution are usually supposed to be revengful. A truly worthy person will not be easily persuaded to go before judges, jurors, lawyers, and a crowd of spectators, to prove his character.

Some are at great pains to contradict all false rumours. Such often have their hands full of business. The more notice you take of slanders, the more industriously will they defame you. They are a class of persons who have very little character, and are right glad of an opportunity to attract some notice, by attacking those whose names are associated with respect.

Is there not a far better way than any of these? "Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but contrariwise blessing." For so is the will of God, that with well-doing you may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men." Nothing else will so effectually silence slanders. Let your life contradict their falsehoods, and you will have no need to defend your character. There is something noble, dignified, lovely, in the silence of conscious innocence, when the tongue of detraction is carrying and slandering. There is something Christ-like, when they who are reviled revile not again; and when they bless those who persecute them, and say all manner of evil against them falsely. There is a homely proverb, that "he who spitteth against the wind spitteth in his own face." It is so with him who spits venom against the character of the innocent and virtuous. All the assaults of his malice recoil on his own head. He is not disturbed by him. Let him have his own way, and your innocence and his infamy will both be made apparent. It may cost some trial of your patience, but it will be a profitable exercise. Your name may, for a brief season, be under the cloud; but it will shortly appear brighter than before. Possess your soul in patience. Move quietly and steadily

onward in an upright way, and fear not the evil which is aimed at you. "Who is he that will harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good?" No one. There may be those who will try to injure you. They may be the more inimical towards you for the very reason that they cannot provoke you to be revengeful. Be it so, if it must. "Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him and he shall bring it to pass; and he shall bring forth thy righteousness as the light, and thy judgment as the noonday."

Anecdote of the Rev. Dr. Nettleton.

A Christian minister can possess notalent more enviable than that of stopping the mouths of gainsayers, and in speaking a word in season to all with whom he may meet. This talent Dr. Nettleton, the eminent American minister, possessed in a very high degree.

Being accosted by a Universalist, who wished to engage in a discussion on the doctrine of eternal punishment, he replied, "I will not enter into any dispute with you at present; but I should be pleased to have you to state to me your views, that I may have them to think of." The man accordingly informed him, that in his opinion mankind received all their punishment in this life, and that all would be happy after death. Dr. Nettleton then asked him to explain certain passages of Scripture, such as the account of the judgment in the twenty-fifth of Matthew, and some others, merely suggesting difficulties for him to solve, without calling in question any of his positions. After taxing the Universalist for some time in this way, and thus giving him opportunity to perceive the difficulty of reconciling his doctrine with the language of inspiration, he said to him, "You believe, I presume, the account given by Moses of the deluge, and of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah?" "Certainly," he replied. "It seems, then," said Dr. Nettleton, "that the world became exceedingly corrupt, and God determined to destroy it by a deluge of water. He revealed his purpose to Noah, and directed him to prepare an ark in which he and his family might be saved. Noah believed God, and prepared the ark. Meanwhile he was a preacher of righteousness. He warned the wicked around him of their danger, and exhorted them to prepare to meet their God. But his warnings were disregarded. They, doubtless, flattered themselves that God was too good a being to destroy his creatures. But notwithstanding their unbelief, the flood came, and, if your doctrine is true, swept them all up to heaven. And what became of Noah, that faithful servant of God? He was tossed to and fro on the waters, and was doomed to trials and sufferings for three hundred and fifty years longer in this evil world; whereas, if he had been wicked enough, he might have gone to heaven with the rest."

"And there were the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, which had become so corrupt that God determined to destroy them by a tempest of fire. He revealed his purpose to Lot, and directed him and his family to make their escape. And Lot went out, and spake to his sons-in-law, saying, Up get ye out of this place; for the Lord will destroy this city. But he seemed as one that mocked to his sons-in-law." They did not believe that such a doom was impending. They doubtless flattered themselves that God was too good a being to burn up his creatures. But no sooner had Lot made his escape, than it rained fire and brimstone from the Lord out of heaven, and they all, it seems, ascended to heaven in a chariot of fire; while pious Lot was left to wander in the mountains, and to suffer many grievous afflictions in this vale of tears; whereas, if he had been wicked enough, he might have gone to heaven with the rest." After making this statement, he requested the man to reflect on these things, and bade him and all around him to be well.

Closet Duty.

There is no place in all the world to which the Christian feels so warmly attached as to that sacred spot, the closet. And why? Because it is here he spends his sweetest moments: it is here he meets his God, and tastes his heaven. On this delightful spot the luminous beams of Jehovah's countenance continually rest; and heaven's own refreshing dews copiously descend. On this hallowed soil, under the benign influence of heaven's bright rays, the Christian grows, flourishes, and ripens into perfection. This holy mount of communion with the Deity the man of God descends with a lovely smile on his countenance, which bespeaks the divine lustre the soul has acquired while conversing with God. To this sacred spot the devil approaches not but with trembling; and then only to read his fate; and to be reminded of the inevitable failure of his diabolic plots, the utter overthrow of his kingdom, and the perpetuity of his hell. But what the devil hates and trembles at, the Christian loves, and with delight approaches. But, at the same time, he feels his mind impressed with the solemn weight and importance of such holy duties. He is quite conscious that his present happiness, personal holiness, usefulness to the world, spirituality of mind, power to resist temptation, contempt of earthly vanities, victory over his enemies, peace in his final hour, and triumphant entrance into heaven, are, in an eminent degree, dependent on the right performance of closet duties.

It is in the closet the Christian gets a proper view of the vanities of the world. While his eyes are shut, and attention is surrounded by the concerns of time and sense, he is not able to judge so accurately of their importance or unimportance as when in retirement; he is liable to look upon the things of the world to be of greater importance than they really are; but when he gets into the closet, he gets into a proper place to judge. Suppose a man is about to delineate a beautiful mansion, with the adjoining gardens, fields, and trees; he does not go to sit down inside the mansion, or among the flowers in the garden, or among the shrubs and trees of the fields; but he goes and stands at a convenient distance, where he has the best view of the prospect. So if the Christian wants to form a proper estimate of the things of the world, he must get at a proper distance; but he is never at a more convenient distance than when in the closet. While he is in the world, he is too near the objects of sight to discern them distinctly; there are imperfection and confusion in the vision; but only let him get into the secrecy of the closet, and interpose the lens of retirement, which collects the rays of moral light, and favours him with the desirable focus, then he has clear and distinct vision. And then how insignificant and unimportant do the concerns of the world appear! While the realities of the eternal world, which before were very imperfectly seen, and improperly considered, now appear in their all-important light. Who would not attend to closet duty?
—Christian Miscellany.

A Quiet Rebuke.

The late Rev. B. Jacobs, of Cambridgeport, could, when necessary, administer reproof very forcibly, though the gentleness of his character was always seen in the manner in which it was done. Some young ladies at his house were one day talking about one of their female friends. As he entered the room, he heard the epithets "old," "singular," &c., applied. He asked, and was told the name of the young lady in question, and then said, very gravely, "Yes, she is an old young lady; she is a very old young lady; I consider her extremely singular." He then added very impressively, "She was never heard to speak ill of an absent friend." The rebuke was not forgotten by those who heard it.

The Wesleyan is published for the Proprietor, BY WM. CUNNABELL, AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 3, CONNORS' WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.

of habits tending to the development of open immorality of character in after life, he may seem to keep himself pure, and be pointed out among his less hopeful associates as a wonder; but if while he is receiving instruction professedly designed to prepare him for the duties of his subsequent course, religion is kept in the background, if constant, well-directed efforts are not made to enforce upon his attention the character-purifying, spirit-chastening, will-controlling, soul-elevating, heart-gladdening truths of "the glorious gospel of the Son of God;" if the authority of God's own Revelation is not acknowledged, if its principles are not inculcated, if its motives are not urged, if its influences are not employed, if its instructions are treated with silent contempt and its demands with frigid indifference; can a character formed under such circumstances be other than irregular and therefore fatally defective? To expect anything else would be extreme folly—upon such a plan we saw to the wind and can but reap the whirlwind. The scheme is infidel and atheistic in its tendency, if not in its conception and design; and, as such, it should be earnestly protested against by every Christian in the Province, notwithstanding the gross inconsistency of a few, who brand, with the utmost effrontery, as *sectarian* and *visionary*, the system of higher education which renders respectable denominations of Christians responsible to the parents and the public for carrying on the work of Christian education, not upon *sectarian*, but upon *fraternal* principles, but who can find no limit to their expressions of indignation when the truth is told, in plain terms, that they are seeking the destruction of existing institutions in order to secure the establishment of institutions which must prove essentially *infidel* because excluding the Bible—*irreligious*, because prohibiting religious instruction, and *stultified* because upon principle and from set design forbidding a due recognition of God's sovereignty. Such a system can never receive the sanction of an enlightened Christian people, and although it is barely possible, that a few active spirits may still determinately push their scheme of *three centuries* folly, it is scarcely credible that they will be permitted by the people of this Province to proceed so far as their brethren of the same creed—educational, in Canada West, have been allowed to on account of the supineness of the great majority of the inhabitants of that Province.

Mr. Editor, I hope that you and your brother Editors in the Province, will cause the sentence of reprobation upon the "Godless scheme"—"the infidel university" which is sounding through the length and breadth of Canada,—for speaking its doom in that Province, although by its friends supposed to be securely established, to echo and re-echo at this juncture of time throughout Nova Scotia, that the people so warned may emphatically forbid the costly experiment which never can succeed. Allow me to close this Letter with an extract giving the opinion of one of the most distinguished divines of America—one who by the largeness of the range of his thought and his highly philosophic views, and the clearness of his intellectual vision, and the general elevation above mere party or denominational exclusiveness, has secured to himself through scores of years, the respect and confidence of all the Churches of the United States—I refer to Dr. Beecher—the elder.—He says—

"The atmosphere our children breathe, from the cradle upward, should be pure. Indeed it would not be difficult to find common schools in which ignorance and irreligion predominate. Even where the intellect is cultivated, the heart not unfrequently is corrupted, and the child made wise only to do evil. I am aware, that not a few regard religious influence in our colleges as already too great, and that an effort is making to separate religion from science, during the progress of a collegiate education. And those who choose to rear colleges, and send their offspring where the power of the Gospel shall be excluded, have, doubtless a right to do so—answerable for their conduct only to God. But no Christian can do this without violating the vows of God which are upon him, to train up his child in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. And, instead of a compromise in the evangelical colleges of our land, there should be, as early there may be, a more decided tone of religious influence.—Our colleges should every one of them be blessed, not only with preaching, but with kind, discreet, and assiduous pastoral instruction and care.

Why should these precious communities of inexperienced youth, separated from parental inspection, and exposed to peculiar temptation, be deprived of the watchful eye and parental voice of pastoral exhortation and advice? What parent would not pray with more faith and sleep more quietly, if he knew that some one, acquainted with the youthful heart, and appointed to watch over his child, had gained his confidence and af-

fection and was praying and labouring for his salvation?"

"There is no period in life in which the heart may be more effectually assailed, than that which is passed in a college. And there is no class of human beings, among whom revivals may be promoted, by proper pastoral attention, with greater certainty, or with greater power and glory. Nor can it be expected, that the church will ever look forth fair as the morning, until effectual care is taken, that in her higher schools and colleges, her children shall be induced to consecrate to God the dew of their youth."

I remain, yours truly,
A. WESLEYAN.
May, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.
Cornwallis Circuit.

DEAR BROTHERS,—I am happy to inform you that our expectations (referred to in my last communication) in reference to the enlargement of our Chapel at Western Cornwallis, have been realized.

For three or four years past the place has been too strait for the congregation. The necessity of more room was therefore so evident, that the commencement of the work alone was sufficient to engage the efforts of a large portion of the community, so that we were but a short time (scarcely 4 weeks) in providing nearly 100 additional seats. The plan adopted to accomplish the enlargement was somewhat novel in this part of the country. As we could not build on either end, owing to obstacles which could not be easily removed—the building was sawn through nearly in the centre, and the end containing the gallery was moved out, and the addition joined to the separated parts. It is now very evident that this was the best plan for saving materials and labour that could have been adopted. It is now completely finished, except painting, which will soon be done. Some of our friends have been very active in the matter. I would name them were I not convinced that in what they have done, they have not been seeking the praise of man. "God is not ungrateful to forget your work and labour of love." The pews were sold on Tuesday, 7th inst., for a sufficient sum to leave the Chapel entirely free from debt. Yours truly,
GEORGE O. HAZZITT.
Cornwallis, May 10, 1850.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

For the Wesleyan.
Mrs. Lockwood, of Cornwallis.

Mrs. Lockwood, whose maiden name was Troup, was born at Annapolis in the year 1805. In October, 1828, she was married to James Lockwood of Cornwallis, with whom she lived in the most perfect harmony, until he was removed by death to the church triumphant, which event took place about eighteen months ago.

Mr. Lockwood was a man eminently devoted to God, useful in his day and generation, and much beloved by a large circle of acquaintance. His memory is yet embalmed in the affections of the people of Cornwallis, especially among the members of the Methodist Society. Scarcely ever was the removal of a man by death more deeply felt and regretted, than was the case in this society, when Mr. Lockwood was taken away. He was emphatically a peace-maker, always exerting his influence to promote harmony among his fellow beings, especially in the Society of which he was a member. He was warmly attached to the doctrines and discipline of Wesleyan Methodism; yet so free from sectarian bigotry as to love ardently every lover of Jesus. His end was most triumphant. To God be all the glory!

Mrs. Lockwood joined the Wesleyan Church about ten years ago, during the great revival which took place under the ministry of the Rev. H. Pope,—a period in the history of Methodism in Cornwallis, to which many of our members look back with emotions of gratitude to God. That the piety of our deceased sister was genuine, was manifest from her christian deportment, and steady attachment to the duties and principles of Christianity.

Although very unassuming in her manners, and disposed rather to follow than lead in conversation, yet was she willing, when in class, with great humility to express her confidence in the atoning blood, by which she was reconciled to God. She evidently possessed in a remarkable degree, the ornament of a "meek and quiet spirit." For some years past, Mrs. L. was in a delicate state of health, apparently consumptive, a disease hereditary in the family, six of her sisters having died of consumption prior to her own departure. Mrs. L. died, however, from the effects of an attack of erysipelas, in about a

work from the commencement of the attack.

Three days before her death she was remarkably happy. When visited by the preacher on Sabbath morning, she appeared to be calmly suffering the will of her heavenly Father. When asked if prayer should be offered for her recovery, she replied, "I have no choice in the matter. The will of the Lord be done." Shortly afterward her powers of mind began to fail, and in this state she continued until Tuesday morning, April 30, when the spirit took its departure from the house of clay. By this providence, a family of orphans, seven in number, some of whom are quite young, are thrown upon the care and attention of friends. The event was improved by a sermon from the Circuit preacher, to a large congregation, who were evidently sympathizing with the bereaved children.

"The soul hath overtaken her mate,
And caught him again in the sky;
Advanc'd to her holy estate,
And pleasures that never shall die."
G. O. H.

Cornwallis, May 10, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.
Mrs. Parker, of Cornwallis.

Died after a lingering illness, on the 7th inst., Mrs. PARKER, wife of William Parker, sexton of the Habitant Church. Mrs. Parker was a consistent member of the Methodist Church for several years. She was converted by an interest in Christ than she sought and found a place in his Church, and thus realized the benefits arising from Christian fellowship. While health permitted, she was careful to attend the means of grace, especially class meetings, and thus was she preserved from wandering from God. During her protracted sickness the consolations of God with her were abundant. She repined not at the sufferings she was called to endure, but always seemed to have right views of her afflictions. As the close of life drew near, she obtained clearer and brighter views of the "glory that shall be revealed," and giving up her partner and two little children to God, she looked and prayed for the speedy coming of the Lord, and soon the messenger arrived, and the spirit was wafted away to the Paradise of God.

"For me to live is Christ, but to die is gain."
G. O. H.

Cornwallis, May 10, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.
Mrs. M. Gilliat, of Granville.

The pen of inspiration has declared that the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance, that the memory of the just is blessed, and also, that we are to be followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises. Impressed with the truth and importance of these sentiments, we would most cordially place on record, in your deservedly popular paper, an obituary of the late and much lamented Mrs. M. GILLIAT, of Granville. Of the early part of our sister's life, the writer has no knowledge. Nearly twenty years ago, when, in the order of Divine Providence, he was stationed on this Circuit, Mrs. G. was converted to God, and, at the time of her baptism, witnessed a good confession before many witnesses. At that memorable period, our much respected sister, with many others, joined the Wesleyan Church, and has ever since held fast her integrity; and, amidst many painful trials and difficulties incident to human nature, has held on her way, manifesting her sincere attachment to the Divine Being, and to the church of which she had become a member. Our late sister Gilliat was affectionately devoted to the comfort, happiness, and prosperity of her family—temporally and spiritually—and she had the great satisfaction of seeing some of her children walking in the fear of the Lord, and the comfort of the Holy Ghost. The poor and the destitute invariably found a friend in Mrs. G., and vast numbers have benefited by her kindness and hospitality. The writer of this notice remembers with pleasure the happy interviews he had with the deceased in years that have gone by, and the deep and lively interest she then took in the cause of her Redeemer and the salvation of souls. For some time back she was unable to fill her place in the house of God, as formerly. She did not, however, neglect to acknowledge her Heavenly Father, in the family circle, and to look to Him for that grace by which she might be enabled to persevere in the divine life, and at last find her way to heaven.

The disease which terminated her earthly existence was short and very severe, yet she was enabled to express her unshaken confidence in the Saviour; and, after faithfully and affectionately exhorting the respective members of the family to meet her in the heavenly world, she quietly fell asleep in Jesus, in the 59th year of her age.

Her funeral was attended by a very large number of connections and friends; and the occasion improved by a suitable and impressive discourse from the Rev. A. McNUTT, in the absence of the resident Minister.
M. P.

Annapolis, May 13, 1850.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

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

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, June 1, 1850.

DURABILITY OF SPIRITUAL GOOD.

Permanency gives value to acquirements. Transient possessions lose much of their worth from the fact of their being evanescent. Earthly good is fleeting. Than this, no truth is more certain. Yet with strange fatuity the generality of men occupy their thoughts, tax their talents, exert their utmost powers, to obtain that only which perisheth in the using; whilst the immortal mind sighs and languishes, and suffers the pain of disappointment, amid possessions so unsatisfactory, so incommensurate to its ardent, infinite desires, and its limitless capacity. Though millions have, with the utmost intensity, pursued this adventurous course of extreme folly; and though their blighted hopes, like wrecks of costly and richly-freighted ships, lie scattered in all directions on the shores of time, a warning to the thoughtless and deluded; yet millions more, as they succeed to the activities of life, with heedless steps, and with equal pertinacity, follow the ruinous example of their predecessors,—their failures, in turn, furnishing to others an impressive commentary on the wise man's experience of earthly good—"Vanity of vanities; all is vanity. What profit hath a man of all his labour which he taketh under the sun?"—This persevering laboriousness ends in defeat, not because there is no permanent good to be obtained, but because a wrong object has been aimed at—a wrong direction has been given to exertion—and the things of sense have been falsely invested with qualities which inhere only in a higher order of realities. "The things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal." Seeking their good from sources whence God never designed it to be derived, their labour "satisfieth not"—their acquisitions are both unsatisfactory and transient, like "the grass upon the housetops, which withereth afore it groweth up; where-with the mower filleth not his hand; nor he that bindeth sheaves his bosom." In this sense, men walk in a vain show, and expend thought, and strength, and toil, for that which, in the end, will prove like a dream when one awaketh. We would that we could impress this stubborn truth, to some

good purpose, in the minds of the vast world!

The treasures of the renewed and sanctified heart are imperishable, more precious than gold, more lasting than the mountains, or the bases of the "everlasting hills." These shall be destroyed—shall abide for ever. The final consolation of christian virtue is expressed in all-comprehensive phrase—*eterna* Substantial and permanent good is present enjoyment by all truly christian persons. They have in possession a taste, a pledge of celestial joy. The

and pomegranates, and figs of Escho not more an assurance, to the Israel the fruitful soil of Canaan, than the satisfactions of the indwelling Spirit earnest to the meek and faithful of the Lamb of their future blessed their heavenly inheritance, which is

ruptible and undefiled, and that fade away. "Blessed"—truly happy now, "are they that do his command that they may have right to the tree and may enter in through the gates of the city." Amid the agitations of life, "rest for their souls." Amid all the incident to the present fluctuating they, like Mary, have "chosen that part which shall not be taken away them." Built upon Christ, the corner-stone of their happiness shall stand secure "when earth's

tions melt away." Learning and the voice of Christ, the good Shepherd gives unto them "eternal life," shall pluck them out of his hand." "suffered with him" here, they shall "glorified together" with him here Victorious over all their enemies shall be encircled with the chaplet of immortal glory, and to wave the palms of triumph before them. Their happiness, commenced on earth, shall be matured in his heaven, where no evil can annoy, no enemy the smooth surface of their hallowed glowing and flashing with the rainbow's glory.

"O ye best scenes of permanent delight! Full above measure! lasting, beyond A perpetuity of bliss, is bliss"

Here, then, is an object worthy of earth's most favoured which will give full play to their rous energies—one which will am the greatest sacrifice, the most effort. But who are willing to see place their souls at the feet of Christ upon them his yoke—to be a slave? To become his disciple, the Lamb whithersoever he may

This blessedness cannot be purchased cannot be gotten for gold, neither be weighed for the price thereof in seeking it, there are both discouragement in the fact, that and a contrite heart, God will not "Blessed are the poor in spirit: the kingdom of God." The way is the way to honour. The will conduct to glory. "Riches are with me," says Christ, the tion of divine wisdom; "yea, d's and righteousness." "Blessed man that heareth me, watching gates, waiting at the posts of my whoo findeth me findeth life, a gain favour of the Lord. But both against me wrongeth his own they that hate me love death then, turn our hearts from the

MOTT'S BROMA.

THE following observations having reference to the preparation of BROMA, appeared in a late number of the Boston Medical Journal...

MOTT'S BROMA has now been before the public for a considerable period, and along with the commendations of the Medical Faculty...

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON. Capital Stock £100,000 Sterling. Chief Office, 44 Moorgate Street.

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

Try Ere You Despair. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. CURE OF ASTHMA.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Greenagh, near Loughball, Ireland, dated September 11th, 1848.

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

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

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST. Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq. dated Kennington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848.

Several very cheap lots of Printed DeLaines, Oregon Checks, Muslins, Prints and Faint Dresses, with Gases BOOTS and SHOES, well worthy the attention of Wholesale Purchasers.

THE EARL OF MOUNTBROUGH CURD OF A LIVER AND MOUNTBROUGH CURD.

CURE OF A DEBILITATED CONSTITUTION. Mr. Mays, a Stockkeeper, of Gandagai, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most debilitated state...

THE SUBSCRIBER OF THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LANDS attached, whereon he now lives, one SAW MILL and 850 Acres TIMBER LAND.

Pure Cod Liver Oil, FOR MEDICINAL USE. Just received a fresh Supply of the above, warranted pure and fresh.

JOHN WOODILL, Victualler. BEG respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former establishment...

CITY HAT STORE AND LIVERPOOL HOUSE. No. 12 Granville Street.

THE Subscriber having completed their SPRING IMPORTATIONS per Adelaide, Jenny Lind, Breadribane, Mic Mac and Mora Castle—now offer to the public a large and well assorted Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS—Rich Printed Cashmere, Cassimere, and Filled Long and Square, Lama, Barage and Satin, Newest Styles.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. Several very cheap lots of Printed DeLaines, Oregon Checks, Muslins, Prints and Faint Dresses, with Gases BOOTS and SHOES, well worthy the attention of Wholesale Purchasers.

THE DWELLING HOUSE is pleasantly situated; is finished throughout, and in a good state of repair, with a front-proof Cellar, and a never failing Well of Water.

Pure Cod Liver Oil, FOR MEDICINAL USE. Just received a fresh Supply of the above, warranted pure and fresh.

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JOHN WOODILL, Victualler. BEG respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former establishment...

Encourage Home Manufactures.

RECEIVED from the Botanical Depot of Lawrence N. Young, Esq. of Liverpool, and for Sale by the Subscriber, the following articles of Medicines—

CRAMP & PAIN ALLEVIATOR—an article of superior worth, being preferable to any of the Pain Killers now in use for the cure of Coughs, Bronchitis, Cholera Morbus, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Spinal Complaints, Head Ache, &c.

VEGETABLE FEMALE PILLS, an excellent Medicine for general debility and all complaints incident to Females—try them.

NOTICE. To the Friends of Temperance AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY. WHEREAS Travellers have been put to great inconvenience for want of comfortable Hotels in Lower Horton, the Subscriber has opened his House as a TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

SEEDS! SEEDS! At Langley's Drug Store, first Brick Building south of Province Building, Hollis Street. A GENERAL SUPPLY of Garden and Flower SEEDS which may be relied upon as being fresh and true to their kinds, was received late last Fall from England and is now for Sale at the above Establishment.

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

Mathematical and Classical Departments. Euclid, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, LATIN: GREK, FRENCH, Logic, and Rhetoric.

Halifax from Boston. SWEET ORANGES, Imperial PRUNES, SWEET PEACHES, BROOMS, WOODEN TABLES, Wash, Tubs, &c. For Sale by W. S. HARRINGTON.

JOSEPH BELL & CO.

Have received by late arrivals from Great Britain, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES and BROAD CLOTHS, in great variety.

BRITISH WOOLLEN HALL. 142 and 143 Granville Street. Spring Importations for 1850. By the arrivals from LONDON, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW we have received.

A large and varied assortment of DRY GOODS, COMPRISING BROAD CLOTHS and FANCY DOESKINS, Marcellis, Valenciennes, Bartheles, and Satin.

COATS. The House is large and commodious, with good Stabling, situated in one of the most pleasant parts of the Township on the road leading from Dimock's old Stand to the Packet landing, a few rods from the Post Road, near the Temperance Hall, which can be seen by all Travellers as they pass along.

SEEDS! SEEDS! At Langley's Drug Store, first Brick Building south of Province Building, Hollis Street. A GENERAL SUPPLY of Garden and Flower SEEDS which may be relied upon as being fresh and true to their kinds, was received late last Fall from England and is now for Sale at the above Establishment.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements, not inconsistent with the professed character of our Paper, inserted on the following terms. Advertisements under five lines, 2s. 6d. and each continuation 1s. Letter advertisements in proportion. Notices under the usual terms. Yearly advertisements inserted on moderate terms—the price to be fixed according to their size and frequency of changes. As this paper will circulate extensively through all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in Prince Edward Island, it will form a desirable medium of advertising. Advertisements not limited will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

FRUIT, NUTS, &c.

2000 SWEET ORANGES. 50 Doz best Preserved Figs, 15 cwt Filberts, Soft Shell'd Almonds, 2 cases Preserved Ginger, in 7 lb crocks; GUANO, Marmalade, Scotch Orange, do, Citron, Dried Preserved Ginger, in boxes, Candied Lemon and Orange Peel, ORANGE CHIPS, Tamarinds, Honey, &c. For sale by W. M. HARRINGTON. June 1.

SPICES.

NUTMEGS, Cloves, Mace, Alspice, Cinnamon, Ginger, PEPPER, white and Black. Just received ex Moro Castle, from London, and for sale low by W. M. HARRINGTON. June 1.

THOS. A. S. DEWOLF, Commission Merchant and General Agent, LEPPERTS BUILDINGS, HEAD OF COMMERCIAL WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.

No. 122 Granville Street; Steamers Niagara and Canada from Liverpool, the Mac from Glasgow, and Charlotte from London.

THE Subscriber has completed his Spring supply of genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BRUSHES, Ivory, and DRESSING COMBS, and every article usually kept in Davis Store, of the best quality and at low rates.

ALSO ON HAND 500 lbs Genuine Bermuda ARROWROOT, 200 doz do Fan de COLOGNE, 1 ton Paris WHITING. June 1. ROBT. G. FRASER.

ITEMS.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, May 17.—The petitions for addresses to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen in behalf of Canadian independence, was rejected to-day in the Assembly by a large majority. The vote was as follows: Against it 57; for it, 8.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Boston, Saturday, May 18.—The bark Undine, just arrived from Buenos Ayres, March 9, reports 200 vessels in port. A British merchant of Buenos Ayres had been insulted by a French party, in Montevideo, and the English Admiral, Reynolds, had gone there to demand redress.

Prussia has evinced a disposition to make terms with Denmark. Baron Bulow having left Berlin with offers of preliminary conditions for peace. These concede to Denmark all her rights, precisely as before the war broke out.

A grand assemblage of German princes are feasting and holding conferences at Berlin, the whole end of which appears to be the absorption of their dominions into the kingdom of Prussia. Some progress has been made in modifying the Zollverein duties.

At Rome the power of the Pope is greatly on the decline.

An American squadron was shortly expected at Lisbon to enforce some claims of the United States upon the Portuguese Government.

The sum which Austria has to pay to Russia, as indemnification for the expenses of the Russian troops during the late campaign, is 3,700,000 silver roubles.

The Commissioner of Alien Passengers, at Boston, has furnished M. H. Parley, Esq., the Government Emigration Officer at St. John, with a copy of an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts (passed 20 March last.) which provides, that the master, owner, consignee, or agent of any vessel, that shall bring any alien passenger never before within that State, shall give bond with sufficient security, in the penalty of one thousand dollars for each alien passenger, under a condition that such passenger shall never become a public charge. The party liable to give such bond may pay two dollars for each alien passenger, instead of giving the bond, except in the case of paupers, lunatics, idiots, maimed, aged, infirm or destitute persons, for whom the bond must be given.

THE INFANT PRINCE.—On the baptism of the infant prince he will take the Christian names of "Arthur Patrick Albert," the first in compliment to the noble and gallant Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington (as has been announced), the second in compliment to Ireland, and as commemorative of her Majesty's visit to the "sister country," and the last after the illustrious father, the Prince Consort.

THE POET WORDSWORTH.—We understand that a meeting of persons desirous to do honour to the memory of Wordsworth, was held on Monday at the house of Mr. Justice Coleridge. A great number of eminent and distinguished persons sent their names to the meeting as wishing to co-operate in carrying its object into effect.

Commercial affairs have materially improved in the British Islands.

At a village of Farringdon, situated about 9 miles from Bristol, on the road to Wells, a young woman named Ann Cromer, the daughter of a master mason, now lies in a complete state of catalepsy, in which extraordinary trance-like condition, she will have been for no less than thirteen years. During the whole of this extended period she has not partaken of any solid food, and the vital principle has only been sustained by a mechanical administration of fluids. Medical men hold out no hope of her ultimate recovery.

The accounts from all parts of Ireland give the most favourable description of the promising state of all the crops.

Lord Gough, the hero of Mooltan, is making a triumphant progress through Ireland.

The Government measure abolishing the office of the Irish Viceroy, contemplates the creation of three new crown appointments; a Secretary of State for Ireland, at a salary of £5000 per annum, and two under secretaries, one with a seat in Parliament, and the other without legislative duties. The salary of the Parliamentary Secretary is to be fixed at £1500, and the latter at £2000 a-year. Lord Clarendon will accept the chief-secretaryship.

A Belfast paper informs us that the Marquis of Downshire has commenced the opening of a coal-mine in the vicinity of Hillsborough. The shaft has already descended a considerable depth, but it is not expected that the coal can be nearer the surface than two hundred feet. It is said, also, that his lordship intends to open a copper mine in his own park, where, it appears, there is every symptom of a plentiful supply of ore.

A great sensation was produced in the French National Assembly on the occasion of Eugene Sue first taking his seat.

M. Guy Lussac, the great naturalist, recently died in Paris.

The dispute with Spain is finally adjusted, and Lord Howden appointed British Minister at the court of Ecuarial.

A great number of persons have been arrested at Rome, and the report was that a plot against the life of the Pope had been discovered.

Wesleyan Methodism in Wales.

Fifty years, says Rev. John Jones, 3rd, have elapsed since Welsh preaching by Wesleyan Ministers was introduced into Wales; and in retracing the steps then taken, and reviewing the progress of the word of God among us in this part of our Island, an Ebenezer of gratitude should be erected, and all who are more immediately connected with Wesleyanism in Wales, should contribute, according to their several abilities, to the erection and beautifying of such a moral monument.

There are now in the Welsh work 50 travelling preachers, assisted by 250 local preachers, and religious services are conducted in Welsh in nearly 500 chapels. Last year, it was resolved, by the assembled Ministers at their respective District-meetings, that an effort should forthwith commence to celebrate the JUBILEE of METHODISM AMONG THE WELSH,—that public meetings for that purpose should be held, to bring the case before our people, and that an appeal should be made to their liberality for promises towards the liquidation of chapel-debts in every Circuit,—that the money promised should be paid in, at most, by three annual instalments, the first payment to become due at Christmas, 1850.

In pursuance of the above resolutions, an aggregate meeting was held at Abergele, in North Wales, in September last, and promises to the amount of £1,000 were obtained then. Since that time, many similar meetings have been held, only more local in their character, and the feeling that was kindled in this aggregate meeting seems to have

spread to many places, as is abundantly testified by the reports which I have received upon good authority, from the respective places.

Aberystwith, Llangollen, Dolgelly, Llanidloes, Swansen, Mold, &c., have already had their respective Jubilee Meetings, and in every place the promises have exceeded the anticipations of the friends. Without a doubt much good will be done by the movement towards the reduction and liquidation of our burdened chapels. The Welsh chapel at Cardiff has been freed already, chiefly by the exertions of a "widow indeed."

DOMESTIC.

Arrival of the Merlin.

The new steam screw propeller Merlin, built expressly to replace the Kestrel, formerly employed in the mail service between this port and St. John, N. F., and unfortunately lost last July at Cape Sable, arrived on Saturday last from the Clyde via St. John's N. F., 10 days from the former and 24 from the latter port. Including her detention at St. John's the Merlin has thus accomplished the distance between the Clyde and Halifax in less than fifteen days, which is a most satisfactory performance. It is scarcely necessary to state that the Merlin is a most beautiful vessel; she is in fact a paragon of beauty. She was built on the Clyde by the Messrs. Wood, of the very best materials, is about 450 tons measurement, and has a splendid engine of 40 horse power—but calculated to work up far beyond that limit. This fine craft is perhaps one of the strongest ships ever constructed, and her model and finish are in keeping with the reputation of her builders. She is classed for thirteen years at Lloyd's. Her great length, over one hundred and fifty feet, is considered an important improvement as a means of increased speed by means of the screw, and her passage out and average speed would seem to corroborate the opinion. The Merlin made the greater portion of her passage enveloped in a dense fog, and had a very narrow escape from having her bows knocked out by an iceberg. On this occasion she was running at the rate of nine and a half knots, with the watch looking out for these dangerous customers, but the fog was so dense as to prevent the jib boom from being visible from the quarter deck, when Capt. Corbin—a most experienced seaman—happening to look in the direction the vessel was steering, thought he saw the glimmering of one of those floating mountains, and suiting the action to the thought, sprang to the wheel—assisted the man steering to shift it quickly—the vessel answering the helm just in time to avoid the danger, and pass clear of one of the largest of these floating masses he had ever witnessed. Had the experienced eye of the Captain not detected the danger and acted so promptly on the warning, we should not probably have had the gratification of chronicling the arrival of the Merlin. We must not omit to state that the spacious accommodations of this beautiful craft combine elegance with comfort in an extraordinary degree, and her periodical trips between this port and St. John offer a most desirable means of conveyance to the travelling public.—Chronicle.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

May 28d, 1850.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen, to form a Commission to co-operate with the Commissioners appointed by the Queen, for the promotion of the Works of Industry of all Nations, in 1851:—Andrew McKinlay, Esq., The President of the Mechanics' Institute, James Forman, Jr., A. Gesner, M. D., James Thomson, William Johns, and Andrew Downs, Esqrs.

At a Council held at Government House, the 23d day of May, 1850,

PRESENT—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, &c. It is ordered, that the Collectors of Colonial Duties be instructed to collect the Duties upon Hay and Straw after the 15th June next.

The Temperance Soiree on Monday evening last, at the New T. Hall, came off, it is said, very satisfactorily. Nearly five hundred persons were at the feast. Gen. Carey, Dr. Crawley, Hon. J. W. Johnston, Charles Young, and others addressed the meeting.

To Advertisers.

The Wesleyan, having a wide and general circulation, affords an excellent medium for advertisers to communicate with the Public. Patrons are respectfully solicited. Advertisements sent in before ten o'clock on Friday morning will appear in the whole edition for the week.

Letters Received.

Since our last, letters have been received from M. Johnson (penit. 1s.), Rev. M. Pickles, Rev. R. Morton (penit. 3s.).

In part of our early edition last week, an error occurred in the heading of our leading article—instead of "Wesleyan," read "Wesleyan."

To Agents.

Our Agents will please collect amount due from Subscribers, so as to be able to pay all balances at the approaching District Meetings.

In ordering papers for new Subscribers, Agents would greatly oblige by stating the time from which they are to be sent. Back numbers can be supplied.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, 20th May, by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. John Clarkson, to Miss Susan May, both of Halifax.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. R. F. Unwin, Mr. Wm. John Morton, to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. George Phillips, of Barnstable, Esq., in Cornwallis, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. Mr. Storer, Mr. Wm. Morris, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Capt. John Blairfield.

On the same day by the same, Leonard, son of Wm. Eaton, Esq., to Miss Paulina Starr.

At Yarmouth, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Richard Wehll, Capt. Henry Hoekman, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. George W. Down.

On the 14th ult., at the Chapel of the Royal Hospital of Greenwich, by the Rev. Frederick Poynder, M. A., James Thompson, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., to Margaret Maria, daughter of the late George Thomas Baxter, Esq., and step-daughter of James Anderson, Esq., of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and Dulwich Common.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., aged 59 years, Mr. James Old, late Gate Porter at the Ordnance Yard, a native of Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England.

On the 4th May, at New York, William W. Ward, son of Mr. Edward Ward, formerly of this place, in the 18th year of his age.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, May 24th—Britt Mary Sophia, Parker, Fredericksburg 10 days; John Melvyn, Barr; Dolphin, P. H. Island; Canby, do; Atkinson, sailing White Point, Canada—with the crew, late of Northumberland, previously reported; Isabel, Darby, Stable Island, wrecked materials; brig Queen Victoria, Warden, Cadiz 27 days.

Saturday, May 25th.—R. M. Steamer Niagara, Ryrie, New York 68 hours—129 passengers, 3 barrels; John Thomas, Murphy, Pleasant Bay; R. M. Steamer, Merla Corbin, Greenock via St. John's, N. F.

Sunday, May 26.—Royal Mail Steamship Opory, Hampton, 34 days from Bermuda; arrd. house 21st inst., 54 days.

Royal Mail Steamship Falcon, Hunter, 34 days from St. John's, N. F. via Sydney, C. B.; reports steamer Western Miller, Parry, blown at Sydney, on Saturday at noon—put in for a supply of coal; extra Sea Horse, P. E. Island; Lion, McKay, St. John, N. B.; Cinderella, Rade, P. E. Island; Margaret, McKay, Annapolis, 54 days.

Tuesday.—Schr. Mary, LeMaistre, Opory, 25 days, wine, &c.; Schr. Nancy, Harbour Grace, N. F., 54; Wednesday.—Schr. Phoenicia, Robertson, premier; Good Intent, Goose, Island, wrecked goods from the Dutch ship Anna.

Thursday.—Barque Appleton, London, with troops; H. M. Brig Sappho, Com. Mon A. A. Cochran; Bermuda, 7 days; brig Star, Sharpe, Sydney, C. B.; brig Halifax, Meagher, Boston, 7 days; Schr. Amegon, P. E. Island; Success to the Fisheries, Paine Bay; Mary, Sydney, Relief and Happy Return, P. E. Island; Mars Ann, Lebbane, Arrichat Lady, and Pilow, do; Seaflower, Curry, Miramichi; Mary, Boul, Barr, N. F.

CLEARED.

May 23.—Mary, Roberts, Dalhousie, Master; Abigail, Larkin, Horton, Master; Mary and Charles, Larrivay, Sydney, C. B., Master; Margaret, (s.) Leitch, New York, S. Conard & Co.

May 25th.—Medora, Abbott, Castine, U. S., Master; Albert, Fitzgerald, Shipping, Fairbanks & Allison; Barrington, Crowell, Bay Chaleur, B. Wier and Co.; Woodman, O'Brien, Dalhousie, W. Stearns and Sons; Niagara, (s.) Ryrie, Liverpool, S. Conard & Co.; Vine, Campbell, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Black and Brothers, J. and M. Tobin; Rob Roy, Tupper, F. A. Wood, Black and Brothers, and others; Fern, Morrison, Porto Rico, G. and J. Mitchell and Co.; Commerce, Curtis, Quebec, Fairbanks and Allison.

May 27.—Asia, (s.) Jenkins, Boston, S. Conard and Co.; Damsel, Reynolds, P. E. I., Master; Merlin, (s.) Corbin, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Master; Fairbanks and Allison; Nautilus, Crown, St. John, N. F., H. C. Hill; Opory, a Sampson, Bay, S. Conard and Co.; Susan, Allcock, Jamaica, W. Full.

May 28.—Flora Ann, Bourke, Georgetown, P. E. I., Black and Brothers, T. and E. Kenny; Elizabeth, Lowe, Porto Rico, W. H. Reddick, T. C. Kenner; Broadalbane, Crerar, Talamagouche, Hunter, Tupper & Co.

May 29.—Fleasors, Nicholson, Jan. W. B. Hamilton; Eliza, Towler, St. John, N. F.; H. McLean, Salter & Twining, and others.

MEMORANDA.

Quebec, 19.—arr. St. Helena, Levesque, Halifax; True Friend, Godier, do.

The Wesleyan is published for the Proprietors, BY WM. CUNNABELL, AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 3, CONNORS' WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.