



EDUCATION.

Defeat of the Lancashire Public School System.

On Thursday a public meeting was held in the Town-hall, Manchester, the Mayor of the city in the chair, to consider the proposition...

We give Rev. G. Osborn's speech.

The Rev. G. Osborn, superintendent of the Fifth (Wesleyan) Manchester Circuit, rose amid the applause of the meeting. He said he stood before the meeting in a position very painful to himself...

now under consideration; they endeavoured to put before the country the plan of a model school, with the understanding that it was to be extended and multiplied, and was to be taken as a type and sample of what was then thought the best plan for promoting public education.

into action? (Hear.) To him it seemed wide of the mark to say, that the nation must educate; they were the nation in their public and private capacity; and if it was sought to make the nation do what was necessary, they must endow the nation with the wisdom it did not seem to possess.

ly extended, so as to meet the necessities of the people, if the people would set about it. (Hear.) Let these gentlemen, the promoters, found their own schools—(hear, hear)—let them go and get what they could upon the terms proposed by the Government.

able for this scheme; and though I find in the petition what he did in their pamphlet, a recognition of the Scripture extracts, he rather the absence of it. Was it his own doing that he threw overboard the Scripture extracts?

FAMILY CIRC.

Two or three weeks since, a child was playing by the bank of the river. There was a boat on the shore, and the children were jumping in and out of it. A boy with it towards the family...

extended, so as to meet the necessities of the people, if the people would set about it. (Hear.) Let these gentlemen, the promoters, and their own schools—(hear, hear)—let us go and get what they could upon the terms proposed by the Government. (Cheers.) Let us show the country that their schools are worthy of so much confidence as to entitle them to be adopted universally; if they could show better schools, cheaper schools, and that they give some chance of persuading the inhabitants to have the county rate augmented five-pence in the pound, to make their system universal. (Cheering.) But it was never too much for a number of speculative gentlemen—(“No, no”)—to come to him, who was ready supporting his own schools, already paying his own share of the taxes, his proportion of that government gave to other sects—it was other too much for a number of speculative gentlemen to come to him and say, “Pay 5d. in the pound in your county rate, in order to carry out a new experiment in school-teaching.” (Cheers.) He said a number of gentlemen—(hear, hear)—he should be glad indeed to reduce the promoters of the system to any one definite sect; and it seemed to him that very circumstance saved their fate—that they could not so classify him in the present state of public opinion, would make an end of the matter; for so far from their scheme being likely to receive greater acceptance than the system upon which the country was now proceeding, he asked who could be likely to patronise it, who would be likely to take it up? (Hear.) It might be easy to get up a public meeting, and to find official supporters of projects of this kind, but let them look at the religious bodies into which the Established Church take it up? (No, no.) Let the National Society answer. (Hear, hear.)—He was no member of the Established Church, although he claimed to regard her with a friendly feeling, and to have something like a filial tenderness for her, as he thought any man who called himself a child of John Wesley ought to have; but, he said, the Established Church had done itself infinite honour in the last ten years, by the liberality which it had displayed, in the sacrifices which the clergy had made—(“No, no,” and cheering)—by the diligent oversight of the general system of the National Society, not merely in London, but in the parishes of the country, by the marked progress among the rural and manufacturing and mining districts—(“No, no”)—achieved at a large amount of pecuniary contribution, and a wasting labour on the part of the clergy; and by this, in the last ten years, the Established Church had done itself infinite honour—(cheering)—and had greatly strengthened what claims it possessed before to the gratitude of the country. Would the Methodists ask it? (A cry of “Question” from the side.) This was the question; he told the gentleman who cried “Question” he did not know what the question was. (Hear.) The question was, should this petition be adopted or his (Mr. O’brien’s) amendment; he was speaking upon the question and arguing against the petition, and for the amendment—(hear)—he was arguing that the system proposed in the petition was not likely to be a successful system; that it would not be a system acceptable to the country, and if the country did not take it up, it was of no use—(hear)—and again he said, Will the Wesleyans take it up? (Loud cries of “No, no.”) He answered—No. Would the Congregational Board take it up? were they not already pledged to religious education?—(Hear, hear.) Had not the Congregational Board within the last few months formed a fund on the express ground, first, that education must be religious, and secondly, that being religious the state ought not to pay for it, and thirdly, that if the state ought not to pay for it the congregationalists ought and would? (Hear.) He asked if that was not the plain English of the Congregational fund, and whether in the face of the fact of the congregationalists having set on foot and originated such a subscription it was likely they would take up a plan which said there should be no religion taught in the schools? (Cheers.) The supposition was absurd. Individual congregationalists, like some respected friends he saw around him, might patronise it, but the Congregational Board could never so stubbly itself as to take up this scheme. (Hear.) Would the Roman Catholics? (“No.”) They could not. The church of Rome, much as he gloried in separation from it, had set us a pattern in the diligence and constancy with which she incited her own peculiar religious tenets on the youth committed to her care. (Hear.) He said it was a vain hope that the Roman Catholics would take it up. Would the Jews? (Hear.) They were a pattern to us, in the diligence with which they taught their youth. Who would take up the scheme except the Lancashire School Association? (Loud laughter and cheering.) He was really sorry to find friends of his in a situation so unenviable—(hear, and laughter)—and with that remark he passed on to the last observation which he wished to offer to the attention of the meeting. He told the Lancashire School Association respon-

sible for this scheme; and though he did not find in the petition what he did find elsewhere, in their pamphlet, a recognition of the use of the Scripture extracts, he rather wondered at the absence of it. Was it because these gentlemen threw overboard the Scripture extracts? Why did they not have in their petition what they had in the pamphlet? He hoped he should not be considered as exceeding the limits of fair discussion, which should be thought to put a question, the object of which was to give too deep into the subject, and to put the question to himself. He found in the pamphlet, a recognition of a principle which he took to be a principle with which he dared in no way to be an accessory of, and which he wondered the gentlemen who got up the petition did not remember, or remembered to compare it to the principle which he had experienced very little purpose, had been experienced upon before—(hear, hear)—and had proved a failure. They had the Scripture extracts in the case of the British and Foreign School Society, which gave rise to a considerable discussion; had they proved unacceptably to the supporters of the society, had it not been found in practice, that the masters made the schools, and the master could teach anything he thought proper with the extracts—(hear, hear)—or without them; and had it not been found that, now the whole Bible could be got for temperance, and be blessed God for it, it was hardly worth while, on the score of economy, to teach from the extracts. (Applause.) Then they had the extracts of the national commandments in Ireland; had that been a success of experiment? Had gentlemen so completely forgotten the history of the last ten years? He asked, were gentlemen afraid to go on with a system involving the use of extracts? or had they learned wisdom from experience, and were now agreed to stick the extracts along? He should like to know which of the two parties the association adopted; his argument was not complete without it.—*Lord’s Westminster, 17th Feb. 1845.*

FAMILY CIRCLE.

**A Child over the Falls.**  
Two or three weeks since, a party of little children were playing by the banks of the Niagara river. There was a boat partly drawn up on the shore, and the children, in their play, were jumping in and out of it, when it suddenly slipped and ran the ways, bearing one little boy with it towards the flaming rapids.  
It was the Sabbath, and the churches were just coming out, when the alarm was given that a child was going over the falls. The poor mother of the little boy reached the shore among the first, and saw her darling child drifting out into the rapids. A good swimmer might then have saved him, but the only man near her could not swim, and the few others came he was beyond the reach of all. The little fellow stood up in the boat and stretched his arms towards his mother, calling, “Mamma, mamma, take me; I want to come to you, mamma;” while the poor frantic mother ran screaming and shrieking along the shore, beseeching those near to save her child. But nothing could be done; it was a hopeless case. A third of a hour ran through the crowd, as the boat struck a rock and was upset, and the little fellow was seen no more until his body was picked up twenty miles below the falls.  
After hearing an account of this sad event, which came from one who witnessed it, I saw, in my mind’s eye, another scene, far more sad and terrible, and of almost the same nature. It bears a deeper and more intense interest than did this scene at Niagara.  
I see hundreds of immortal beings drifting down the rapids of time, towards the fatal precipice over which they will plunge into eternity. Heedless of approaching danger they are hurried on, till suddenly they strike an unseen rock, disappear, and are seen no more. There is a time when they might be saved, if friends were to put forth all their efforts; but these who stand by seem not to see the danger, and raise not the warning voice. O, how precious, how unaccountable is this apathy. If each danger was to be seen as plainly as was that of the child drifting towards the Abyss, what efforts would be made, what shrieks, what prayers, what warnings to them, what cries to God for deliverance.  
If, my young friend, you have not given your heart to the Saviour, if you are not in reality a Christian, even though all may seem smooth and pleasant around you, you are surely and certainly drifting on, and will soon be in the fearful rapids. But remember, that you are not yet beyond the reach of safety. There is a strong arm stretched out, upon which you may seize, and be drawn from those waves, and your feet firmly placed on the “Rock of ages.” There, and there alone you will be safe; the billows will dash, and foam around you, but they can never disturb that firm foundation, or harm him who rests his hope thereon. O seek that rock in time, for the dreadful precipice is just before you, and you know not at what moment

Success took, and disappeared forever—American.

**The Wrath to Come.**  
An irreligious young man heard Mr. Whitefield without interest, and the preacher suddenly paused, then burst into a flood of tears, lifted up his hands and eyes, and exclaimed, “O, my heart! the wrath to come!” These words, said the young man, “sunk deep into my heart, like lead in the waters. I wept, and when the sermon was ended, retired alone. For days and weeks I could think of little else. These awful words would follow me whenever I went—‘The wrath to come!’ The wrath to come!” The result was that the young man soon after made a public profession of religion, and became an eminent preacher.

**Revenge.**  
“When I was a small boy,” said Dr. Southey, there was a black boy in the neighbourhood by the name of Jim Dick. Myself and a number of my playfellows were one evening collected together at our usual sports, and began tormenting the poor coloured boy, by calling him “black-amoor,” “nigger,” and other degrading epithets. The poor fellow appeared to be excessively grieved at our conduct, and soon left us. We soon after made an appointment to go skating in the neighbourhood, and on the day of appointment I had the misfortune to break my skates, and I could not go without borrowing a pair of Jim Dick’s. I went to him and asked him for them. “O yes, John, you may have them and welcome,” was the answer. When I went to return them, I found Jim sitting by the fire in the kitchen, reading the Bible. I told him I returned his skates, and was under great obligations to him for his kindness. He looked at me as he took the skates, and with tears in his eyes said to me, “John, don’t ever call me black-amoor again,” and immediately left the room. These words pierced my heart, and I shut into tears, and from that time resolved not to abuse a poor black in future.”

**The Beggar and the Guinea.**  
A beggar asked Dr. Smollet for a shilling, by mistake he gave him a guinea. The poor fellow perceiving it, hobbled after him to return the money; upon which Smollet returned it to him with a second guinea, as a reward for his honesty, exclaiming, “What a blessing honesty has taken up with! I would rather be that man than a dishonest king.”

**Matrimony.**  
When a young tradesman in Holland or Germany goes a courting, the first question the young woman asks of him is, “Are you able to pay the charges?” That is to say in English, are you able to keep a wife when you have got her? What a world of misery it would prevent if the young women of all countries would stick to the wisdom of that question!

**Children.**  
The education of our children is never out of my mind. Train them to virtue, habituate them to industry, activity and spirit. Make them consider every vice as shameful and unmanly. Fire them with ambition to be useful. Make them disdain to be destitute of any useful knowledge.—[Adams.]

**Truthful Words.**  
The words of a door-keeper at a play-house. “This is the way to the pit,” were so impressive to a youth who heard him, as not only to be the means of his withdrawing from such unprofitable places, but to lead ultimately to his becoming a preacher of the gospel.

**GENERAL MISCELLANY.**  
**Questions and Answers on Mechanics.**  
**Why are certain truths termed physical?**  
Because they explain the greater part of the phenomena of nature, the term physical being derived from the Greek word signifying nature; an application distinguishing them from chemical truths, which regard particular substances, and from vital truths, which have relation only to living beings.—*Arnott.*  
**Why is an atom so called?**  
Because of its origin from a Greek word signifying that which cannot be further divided, or an exceedingly minute resisting particle.  
**Why is the term attraction used?**  
Because the atoms of which the visible universe is built up, whether separate, or already joined into masses, tend towards all other masses, with force proportioned to their proximity, as when any body presses or falls towards the centre of the earth, or when the tides on the earth rise towards the moon.

**Why is the term repulsion used?**  
Because, under certain known circumstances, as of heat diffused among the particles, their mutual attraction is overcome, and they repel, and they tend to separate with force, proportioned to their proximity; as, when heated water bursts into steam, or when gunpowder explodes.  
**Why is the term inertia used?**  
Because it denotes that the atoms, in regard to motion, have about them what may be figuratively called a stubbornness, tending always to keep them in their existing state, whatever it may be; in other words, that bodies neither acquire motion, nor lose motion, nor bend their course in motion, but in exact accordance to some force applied.  
This, and the three preceding definitions, are derived from the Synopsis of Dr. Arnot’s valuable *Elements of Physics*, Part I. third edit. 1828; the author pertinently observing, that “a person comprehending fully the import of these four words, *attraction, repulsion, inertia, and impetus*, may predict or anticipate correctly, very many of the facts and phenomena which the extended experience of a life can display to him.”

**Emblematic Properties of Flowers.**  
The fair lily is an image of holy innocence; the purple rose a figure of heartfelt love; faith is represented to us in the blue passion flower; hope beams forth from the evergreen; peace from the olive branch; immortality from the marigold; the cares of life are represented by the rosemary; the victory of the spirit by the palm; modesty by the blue fragrant violet; compassion by the peony; friendship by the ivy; tenderness by the forget-me-not; German honesty and fidelity by the oak leaf; unassumingness by the corn-flower (the cayenne); and the auricular, “low friendly” they look upon us with their child-like eyes.” Even the dispositions of the human soul are expressed by flowers. Thus silent grief is portrayed by the weeping willow; sadness by the anemone; shuddering by the aspen; melancholy by the cypress; desire of meeting again by the star-wort; the night-swalling rook is a figure of life, as it stands on the frontiers between light and darkness. Thus nature, by these flowers, seems to betoken her loving sympathy with us—and whom hath she not often more consoled than he artless and voiceless man were able to do?—*Dublin Review.*

**Newspapers and Politics.**  
Dr. Arnold was engaged for a time in publishing a newspaper. Writing to his associate, he says:—  
“I wish to distinguish the Register from other papers by two things; that politics should hold in it first that place which they should do in a well regulated mind; that is, as was one field of duty, but by no means the most important one, and that, with respect to this field, our duty should rather be to soothe than to excite, rather to furnish facts, and to point out the difficulties of political questions, than to press forward our own conclusions. There are publications enough to excite the people to political reform; my object is moral and intellectual reform, which will be sure enough to work out political reform in the best way; and my writing on politics would have for its end, not the forwarding any political measure, but the so purifying, enlightening, sobering, and in one word, *Christianizing* news, notions, and feelings on political matters, that from the improved tree may come hereafter a better fruit.”  
Dr. Arnold was a great man, and his views are often profound and comprehensive. Here are sentiments worthy of being studied by all the conductors of the public press, and there are some in the profession, we know who are aiming, as did Dr. Arnold, to infuse health into the body politic, and to promote the common good, rather than the reign of faction or party.  
There is need of such men now. The times demand that men who have the truth, should stand up for it boldly, and it will conquer in the end.—*N. E. Observer.*

**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
*Original Matter is particularly requested for this Paper such as, Local Intelligences, Biographical Notices, the Introduction, rise, and progress of Methodism in Great Britain, Revivals, and remarkable Cases, new Articles on education, temperance, literature, science, and religion—Illustrations, Poetical Sketches, or of Scriptural characters—interesting narratives—descriptions of natural scenery—Poems on any point not treated of in Methodism, &c. &c.*  
Articles for general circulation should be short and plain, and a good cause serves as a better number in the career of newspaper popularity and success.

**Freedom of the Press.**  
Dear Sir,—The intelligence and temperate style of a reply to the article of *The Chronicle* of the 1st of Tuesday are highly commendable. The article of a good cause needs not lose its heat. It is not a little amusing or instructive to notice a few prominent features of the *Chronicle* article. Among them may be noted 1. *Its intolerance*—It has been the boast

of British citizenship that every man is free to express, within constitutional limits, his sentiments on public questions, by speech or in writing. Of this right the *Chronicle* Editor loudly avails himself. But his censures are laid out with profuse liberality, if by one ventures to dissent from his opinions. He is an advocate for unity! He is no sectarian! He cordially hates all creeds—except his own.  
2. *Its politeness*.—The Signatures contain a sentences imprecation, “Be courteous.” Two words constitute a short lesson. Pity he had not studied it. But religious principle must not be applied to such purely secular matters as newspaper writing. It would contravene the prime article of his creed. Hence he impudently ascribes the authorship of your editorial article to some other writer than yourself. Is not this ingenious? Is it not also arrogant? He would have his readers infer that editorials are not to be imputed to editors. Thus he evades the censure of some of the *Chronicle* leaders. Who could suspect the Editor of that Journal of want of courtesy? Let it rest upon “a writer.”  
3. *Its consistency*.—An expression of opinion on a public question by *The Wesleyan* is an insult to the Legislature—a breach of its privileges, meriting summary punishment. But *The Chronicle* may intimate that the majority of the Legislature are devoid of upright principles—that under the influence of private pique against “a writer” in *The Wesleyan*, they will perpetrate an act of gross injustice to the whole Wesleyan community, by rejecting its undeniably equitable claim for public aid in support of its educational establishments. No insult in this! And this *Chronicle* Editor was once a member of the Legislature. Were these the principles of equal justice upon which he acted? The present members will doubtless hesitate before they consent to come down to his level.  
4. *Its policy and tactics*.—He is the patron and advocate, *par excellence*, of Dalhousie College. He is ready to resent any arraignment of its educational system, and to visit with Legislative vengeance the parties who shall deny its immaculateness. You had said nothing about it. It is probable that it would be left to pursue an undisturbed career, provided equal justice is done to equally deserving institutions. But he drags it before the public, asserting its capability to give instruction to all, and thus invites discussion as to its comparative merits. Is he unaware that much may be said on both sides, if the arena be opened and entered? Is he unaware that “all” cannot receive instruction there until all are convinced that the religious element can be safely dispensed with in the education of youth? He may not believe the fact which some others have the means of knowing, that there are some thousands of the Nova Scotia population who will never assent to the proscription of the Bible,—who will never consent to be directly or indirectly taxed to support a College on an unreligious basis, if other institutions for which they have unalterable conscientious preferences are left dependent on their own resources. The Governors of Dalhousie College will be likely to just intimate to the *Chronicle* that his services are not required at present.

Feb. 4th, 1850.  
*The Editor of The Wesleyan.*  
For the Wesleyan.  
**Shelburne Circuit.**  
REV. AND DEAR SIR,—Our congregations on this Circuit are good, attentive, and generally serious. Our Sabbath School is doing nobly. Before it was commenced, it was said we should get no scholars, or not a sufficient number to make it an object worth our effort. We commenced however, as soon as we obtained the Books from you, with seventeen scholars, and although rough and stormy as the weather has been, the number has increased, so that now we have twenty-seven, with a probability of increase. Mr. James Johnson is the Superintendent, who promises to be useful in that capacity. I am with them myself once a fortnight, and it is truly refreshing to go among them. To God be all the praise!—We have put some repairs on our Chapel in Shelburne Town. But we want some paint for it yet, and I think I may safely say, on behalf of our friends, that any, the smallest favour by way of assistance, will be thankfully received, and gratefully acknowledged. The *Wesleyan* seems still to engage the admiration of our people, so much so, that those who take it, and therefore know how to prize it, say that they have never seen so good a Paper. That very excellent speech of the Rev. Mr. Arthur in the *Wesleyan* a short time since, delighted our friends much. The matter-of-fact statements which are therein made, are so common, simple and plain to our people, that they begin to talk of improving their Mis-

sionary subscriptions, as a token of confidence in the Executive. Indeed our Missionary Meetings, which were held in the month of November, were proofs that their confidence was not at all shaken. The subscriptions were above those of last year, though the "staple commodity" of this part—the fisheries—had failed.

Yours, &c.  
R. E. CRANE.  
Shelburne, Jan'y. 17, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.

**Cornwallis Circuit.**

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—The religious state of this Circuit, at present, is encouraging. A reviving influence of late, has been experienced in our class and prayer meetings particularly; professors seem to feel their need of, and to make more diligent efforts to obtain, a deeper work of grace; and when this is the case, we may safely say God is reviving his work. We have evident tokens of a greater outpouring of the Spirit, for which we labour and pray.

We are at present talking about the erection of a Mission House, but soon we expect to do something. Many persons are very sanguine about the matter. I intend to keep the subject in agitation, until a practical movement is made, which I trust will be shortly.

At Western Cornwallis, the influence of our cause is extending. Our congregations are very large, so much so, that it has become indispensable necessary that the place of worship should be enlarged. This we hope to accomplish in the spring. Last evening, (Jan. 24th.) we held our Missionary Meeting at the West, and although the attendance was not very large, nor the speakers numerous, yet we had an interesting meeting. The subscriptions were in advance of last year. On the whole, as regards the present state and prospects of our cause, we have reason to "thank God and take courage." Yours &c.,

G. O. HUESTIS.  
Cornwallis, Jan'y. 25, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.

**Annapolis Circuit.**

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—You will be pleased to hear that the Lord is reviving his work in this part of his vineyard. I returned last evening from Br. Pickles' Circuit, where we have been holding a protracted meeting, and as is usual on such occasions, we witnessed some gracious displays of divine power. We had large and deeply attentive congregations at all the public services. The people heard as for eternity, and the word was made effective by the Holy Spirit. A good many came forward for prayer, and the Lord heard and answered in the conversion of souls. The last evening that I spent with them, upwards of thirty were forward, and deep was the distress which many felt on account of sin; while others rejoiced in the knowledge of sin forgiven. On this Circuit, (Bridgetown,) we have nothing special just now, but we are looking for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Our congregations are large and deeply solemn. A few have been converted, and we hope the plentiful shower may soon fall upon us. Your paper is increasingly esteemed and useful. You have my best wishes for all the success you can desire.

Yours affectionately,  
A. McNUTT.  
Bridgetown, Jan. 31, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.

**Education. Equal Rights.**

As the all-important subject of Education is now before the public, and Legislative action is about to be taken upon it, it is the legitimate province of the press to set forth the views of the people as to the basis upon which the system should be placed, to secure public approbation. Representing as you do the sentiments of the Wesleyans of Nova Scotia, you have done well timely to assert, that by them, as doubtless by many others, the retention of the religious principle is felt to be essential to a safe and effective system of public instruction. It cannot be doubted that its exclusion by the direct or indirect act of the Legislature would be by them indignantly rebuked, on the first opportunity presented for expressing their sentiments. By men of latitude of views the maintenance of strong conscientious convictions upon this point may be regarded as

a censurable prejudice, a manifestation of mental imbecility. Yet while such convictions exist, and their possessors are in the exercise of civil privileges, it would be a hazardous experiment to attempt to overbear them, or practically to deny to any that liberty of conscience guaranteed as their British birthright.

In cherishing these opinions, and resolutely maintaining them, the Wesleyans of Nova Scotia are however sustained alike by the solemn injunctions of the Word of God, by the principles of the Parent body, as exhibited in the writings of their venerable founder, and in the Minutes and Pastoral Addresses of the Conference from year to year, and the united action of the Wesleyan community in Great Britain, by which executive and legislative attempts to force upon the people a purely secular system of education have on more than one occasion been frustrated.

Permit me to lay before your readers a few extracts from the Pastoral Addresses of the Wesleyan Conference bearing upon this vital question.

"It is to be feared that the erroneous notion, that education without religion, is sufficient to rear the youth of the age to a virtuous state, may, if not guarded against, weaken the sense of obligation on the part of parents to instruct their children in the religion of the Bible. We entreat you, with the firmest resolution to resist this pernicious principle."—(Minutes of Conf. 1837.)

"Permit us to caution you against the popular error, that the education of youth may, without risk, be dissevered from the inculcation of divine truth, the performance of devotional exercises, and the enforcement of religious obligations. The Scriptures enjoin, that we bring up our children in 'the nurture and admonition of the Lord.' They teach, that religion is the one thing needful; that 'the law of the Lord' is the way in which our children should go; and that the Christian salvation only can cure their spiritual diseases, supply their wants, and qualify them for bearing the afflictions and performing the duties of life. The Lord Jesus has said, 'He that is not with me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth.' This declaration applies to every order of human agency; but it is especially applicable to the instructors of youth. Their influence over their pupils, whether for good or evil, is all but irresistible. These parents therefore incur a fearful responsibility who place their children under the tuition of individuals who are sceptical in their views, or lax in their morals. The principles of our creed necessarily influence our practice; and he who hates the truth will not hesitate to advocate error. A professed indifference to all religious opinions is only a mask for secret infidelity; and the master who does not openly avow his faith in the Gospel cannot do otherwise than weaken the principles, and shame the profession, of the young who are under his care. 'Every tree is known by its own fruit; for of thorns men do not gather figs, nor of a bramble-bush gather they grapes. A good man out of the good treasure of his heart bringeth forth that which is good; and an evil man out of the evil treasure of his heart bringeth forth that which is evil.' The blessing of the Lord is in the house of the righteous; but in those households and seminaries where there is no recognition of Providence, no faith reposed in our Redeemer, and no stated worship offered to God, there can neither be blessing nor righteousness, but 'confusion and every evil work.'"—(Min. of Conf. 1840.)

"We desire to remind you of the great importance of promoting, in every part of the country, an enlightened and scriptural education. Much has been done by many of you through the instrumentality of Sunday-schools; and we are glad to witness the increasing number of day-schools among you. Much, however, still remains to be done; and they who believe that it is God who 'setteth the solitary in families,' and that all Scripture is divinely inspired, are the very persons whose principles will enable them to do what is to be done most correctly and most efficiently. Secular instruction, in point of fact, relates to the various aspects under which the works of God are to be considered; not only, therefore, must it be accordant with the principles of the word of God, but incomplete without them. The Gospel seeks the salvation of individual man; and as it is by sin that he is blinded and polluted, degraded and enthralled, that which is the plan of deliverance from it, devised by the wisdom, and carried into effect by the goodness of God, must, of necessity, directly tend to the enlightenment and purification, the true dignity and freedom, of society at large. Irreligious education is false in principle, and, therefore, not merely inefficient, but positively mischievous. We might, for these reasons, call on you to labour in the cause of scriptural education, as you are patriots, wishing all happiness to your beloved country; but we rest our appeal on your Christian profession and character. The often-quoted language of Solomon is but the substance of those numerous directions on the subject of education which the scriptures contain: 'Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it.'"—(Min. of Conf. 1841.)

"In the commencement of the present session of Parliament, a measure was introduced to promote the better education of the poor in the manufacturing districts, and, as it was generally supposed, with the intention of ultimately extending its application, substantially, to the entire kingdom. On a careful examination of this measure by the United Committee of Divisions and Education, it was found to be based on unjust principles; to be defective in its provisions; and calculated to produce serious injury to many excellent schools now in existence. They therefore recommended that our congregations and schools

should petition Parliament against a measure which was very cheerfully considered with. The strict feeling of disapprobation which manifested itself in various influential quarters, and its proposers to withdraw it for the present, we heartily congratulate you on this result."—(Min. of Conf. 1843.)

In perfect accordance with these sentiments are the following Resolutions, passed unanimously, after mature consideration, by the Wesleyan Ministers of Nova Scotia, at their last Annual District Meeting, to the scriptural principles of which they, and the great mass of their flocks, will undoubtedly be found adhering under all circumstances:

"Resolved 1. That attaching supreme importance to religious and moral instruction, as an essential element in the right educational training of youth, this District Meeting affectionately and earnestly urges upon the members of our Church, and of our numerous congregations, the duty of practically recognizing the authority of the Divine injunction, to bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, by countenancing and sustaining those Educational Institutions in which prominence is given to the Holy Scriptures, and careful attention devoted to the culture of the moral feelings of the pupils."

"2. That we cannot too strongly recommend our beloved people, carefully to guard against any identification of themselves with any system of public instruction not based upon scriptural principles, as being utterly at variance with the ever avowed sentiments of the Wesleyan body at home and abroad—with the solemn obligations of parental duty—and with the best interests of the country, as associated with the formation of the religious and moral character of the youth of the land."

"3. That this District Meeting, holding that instruction in religion, especially by the reading of the Holy Scriptures, is essential to a good education, and indispensable in public Schools,—and regarding this great subject as being immeasurably superior to all questions of secular politics—will deem the advocacy in *The Wesleyan* of the principles of the body on that subject, so often recorded in the Minutes of the Conference, as a very legitimate use of the columns of that organ of Methodist intelligence, should the circumstances of the country require it."

Such being the deliberately formed and unalterable principles of Wesleyanism upon this grave branch of practical religion, I apprehend the following results:

1. That they will not be consenting parties to any Legislative or Executive measure which would exclude the religious element from public schools, "lest haply they be found to fight against God."
2. That as contributors to the general revenues of the Province, they will claim that a fair proportion of the funds appropriated to general Education be devoted toward the maintenance of such Institutions as are conducted on religious principles. More than this they will not seek—the withholding of it they would regard as a penalty inflicted, as an attempt to coerce them into a course against which their consciences remonstrate—an attempt which would therefore be perseveringly resisted by all constitutional means.
3. That these principles will become the more confirmed, the more they are discussed. They are founded upon truth, are accordant with the dictates of spiritual religion, and will yet command the assent of multitudes of candid minds, who have hitherto regarded the question of education more in the light of political party, than of christian truth and duty.

Feb. 6th, 1850. ESTLON.

**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 extract us in confidence, with their proper names and address.

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, so that they may be separated when they reach us. Communications and Exchanges should be addressed to the Editor, Halifax, N. S.

Issued weekly, on Saturday Morning—Terms Ten Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage—half yearly in advance—Single Copies three pence each.

The Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Districts are our Agents; who will receive orders and make remittances.

**THE WESLEYAN.**

Halifax, Saturday Morning, February 9, 1850.

**ACADEMICAL EDUCATION.**

We need not repeat what has been affirmed with truth a thousand times, that on the right education, depends the respectability and influence of the people. Nor need we say, that, in our opinion, the subject of education, which so intimately concerns the

whole population, should not be made a question of party politics. Should it unfortunately be made such, we shall feel ourselves called upon to view it on a broader basis, and under a different aspect. We hesitate not to affirm, that the conscientious views of a large class of the constituency, who adhere to the principle of education under the supervision of religious denominations, should be respected; and if these are found good subjects, paying their quota to the general funds of the Province, their wishes should not be lightly treated by the Legislature, or made the subject of vituperative remark by a portion of the secular press.

At a great expence, by the outlay of thousands of pounds, they have erected and furnished suitable and commodious premises, and given existence to Educational Institutions, thereby showing most convincingly their preferences; and whilst these Institutions, with a respectable corps of competent Professors, are working well, communicating to large numbers of the youth of the country at least as good and as efficient an education, as any others established on a different basis, they are justly entitled to a fair proportion of Legislative support. So far from militating against their claims, we conceive that the fact of their being placed under such responsible management as denominational oversight involves, gives them an additional claim to public patronage and confidence. A character for efficient working and management is presented to the community which cannot be overlooked; and if the work be done, and well done, if the education be given, and a class of persons sent out of their halls eminently qualified by high moral principle, as well as various learning, to engage in the active duties of life and prove a blessing to the country, we have yet to learn on what just grounds it can be maintained, that the mere denominational character of such Institutions is sufficient in itself, regardless of all other considerations, to disentitle them to the favourable regard and fostering care of an enlightened Legislature. It is well known that on this basis, education is conducted to a large extent in the Mother Country and in the States of the neighbouring Republic, and it remains to be seen whether the people of this Province will be a consenting party to a system of education in which the religious principle is to be Legislatively discarded. We believe that they will not. We hold out no threats to the present or to any future government; yet we have a right to express our honest belief, that the system of education on a moral and religious basis is dear to multitudes of persons, who, whilst money is granted, directly or indirectly, to any one of the higher Institutions of learning, in which that basis is not recognized, will not be satisfied unless those Institutions of their conscientious preference receive their legitimate share of Provincial support, according to the work done. Why objections should be raised to this most effective class of educational schools, we do not profess to understand; nor do we believe any good and well supported reasons for such opposition can be assigned, or, in fact, any reasons which will not equally bear against morality and religion. People will think and act, despite of Legislative enactments. They will not be coerced into the adoption of measures which their consciences approve not. Were Legislative aid to be withdrawn to-morrow, denominational institutions would still exist. They are too deeply and too firmly established in the hearts of the people to be thus easily destroyed. Their supporters would not give them up. They would uphold them to the last. Yet they would no less feel it

both a hardship and an act of injustice to which they would never submit deprived of a fair proportion of the funds devoted to the general purpose to which they themselves contribute if at the same time any other whose basis they could not conscientiously approve or recommend, were a recipient of public aid by loan or direct grant. We have now explained our position sufficiently plainness to prevent all misapprehension, and so as to ground of misrepresentation. It is therefore of party-politics, we since the Legislature will see fit not to with Denominational Institutions they are prepared to do equal and justice, by recalling the loan of sand pounds to Dalhousie College charge that Institution with a proportion to the Province invested in the premises. If should be done, the Academical giate Institutions of the country upon an equal footing, and the religious bases of education have an equal opportunity of respective claims to popular support are pledged from conscientious maintain the rights of denominations, and we shall not shrink from whatever influence we have give to this department of education the interests of Common not unnecessarily interfering with any other class. The sentiments in the admirable speech of the torn which appears on our record with those held by the of the *Wesleyan Methodists* in the world.

**NOVASCOTIANS AT A DISC**

During the discussion which on Monday last in the House on the subject of Education, the of the appointment of a *Perintendent* came up, being in clause of the New Bill. The *Speaker*, and Mr. *Hall* strenuously the necessity of sending to Scotland, or the United States distinguished Officer, assuring that there was not one native to be limits of the Province of Nova Scotia to fill this situation; the taunt of Mr. *Harrington*, that the case, their Colleges and Academies must be very low indeed, and this state of things could be the question which not long ago gravely discussed in the House. Novascotians were not to be competent to the discharge of most responsible, offices within the Province. Every native his cheek burn with honest whilst listening to these remarks to his country. The *Speaker* said he wished we had a *Hon. Egerton Ryerson*, for these are natives of the country they have respectively employed in promoting the work of education. The *Hon. Province* vindicated the claims of Nova Scotia though according all just measures, yet asserting his preference of the *Perintendent* of Education acquired a colonial life. In the name of justice we also protest against the appointment of native talent and the various branches of our

ole population, should not be made a question of party politics. Should it unfortunately be made such, we shall feel ourselves led upon to view it on a broader basis, and under a different aspect. We hesitate not to affirm, that the conscientious views of a large class of the constituency, who adhere to the principle of education under the supervision of religious denominations, should be respected; and if these are found to be subjects, paying their quota to the general funds of the Province, their wishes could not be lightly treated by the Legislature, or made the subject of vituperative mark by a portion of the secular press. A great expense, by the outlay of thousands of pounds, they have erected and furnished suitable and commodious premises, and given existence to Educational Institutions, thereby showing most convincingly their preferences; and whilst these Institutions, with a respectable corps of competent professors, are working well, commencing to large numbers of the youth of the country at least as good and as efficient an education, as any others established on a different basis, they are justly entitled to a fair proportion of Legislative support. So far from militating against their claims, we conceive that the fact of their being placed under such responsible management as denominational oversight involves, gives them an additional claim to public patronage and influence. A character for efficient working and management is presented to the community which cannot be overlooked; and if the work be done, and well done, if the education be given, and a class of persons sent out of their halls eminently qualified by high moral principle, as well as various learning, to engage in the active duties of life and prove a blessing to the country, we have yet to learn on what just grounds it can be maintained, that the mere denominational character of such Institutions is sufficient in itself, regardless of all other considerations, to disentitle them to the favourable regard and fostering care of an enlightened Legislature. It is well known that on his basis, education is conducted to a large extent in the Mother Country and in the States of the neighbouring Republic, and it remains to be seen whether the people of his Province will be a consenting party to a system of education in which the religious principle is to be legislatively discarded. We believe that they will not. We hold out no threats to the present or to any future government; yet we have a right to express our honest belief, that the system of education on a moral and religious basis is dear to multitudes of persons, who, whilst money is granted, directly or indirectly, to any one of the higher Institutions of learning, in which that basis is not recognized, will not be satisfied unless those Institutions of their conscientious preference receive their legitimate share of Provincial support, according to the work done. Why objections should be raised to this most effective class of educational schools, we do not profess to understand; nor do we believe any good and well supported reasons for such opposition can be assigned, or, in fact, any reasons which will not equally bear against morality and religion. People will think and act, despite of Legislative enactments. They will not be coerced into the adoption of measures which their consciences approve not. Were Legislative aid to be withdrawn to-morrow, denominational institutions would still exist. They are too deeply and too firmly established in the hearts of the people to be thus easily destroyed. Their supporters would not give them up. They would uphold them to the last. Yet they would no less feel it

both a hardship and an act of injustice, and to which they would never submit, to be deprived of a fair proportion of the public funds devoted to the general purposes of education to which they themselves contribute, if at the same time any other Institution, whose basis they could not conscientiously approve or recommend, were a recipient of public aid by loan or direct grant. We hope we have now explained our position with sufficient plainness to prevent all mistake or misapprehension, and so as to remove all ground of misrepresentation. Irrespective therefore of party-politics, we sincerely hope the Legislature will see fit not to interfere with Denominational Institutions, unless they are prepared to do equal and substantial justice, by recalling the loan of five thousand pounds to Dalhousie College, and charge that Institution with a yearly rent in some proportion to the Provincial funds invested in the premises. If then this should be done, the Academical and Collegiate Institutions of the country will stand upon an equal footing, and the secular and the religious bases of education will then have an equal opportunity of testing their respective claims to popular favour. We are pledged from conscientious motives to maintain the rights of denominational Academies, and we shall not shrink from the task. Whatever influence we have, we shall give to this department of education, maintaining the interests of Common Schools, and not unnecessarily interfering with those of any other class. The sentiments contained in the admirable speech of the Rev. G. Osborn which appears on our second page accord with those held by the great Body of the Wesleyan Methodists in all parts of the world.

NOVASCOTIANS AT A DISCOUNT.

DURING the discussion which took place on Monday last in the House of Assembly on the subject of Education, the consideration of the appointment of a Provincial Superintendent came up, being in fact the first clause of the New Bill. The Hon. the Speaker, and Mr. Hall strenuously advocated the necessity of sending to England, or Scotland, or the United States, for this distinguished Officer, assuring the House that there was not one native to be found in the limits of the Province of Nova Scotia qualified to fill this situation; justifying the taunt of Mr. Harrington, that if this were the case, their Colleges and Academies had been doing very little, and that Nova Scotia must be very low indeed, and asking how this state of things could be reconciled with the question which not long since had been gravely discussed in the House, whether Novascotians were not to be found fully competent to the discharge of any, even the most responsible, offices within the range of the Province. Every native must have felt his cheek burn with honest indignation whilst listening to these remarks so derogatory to his country. The learned Speaker said he wished we had a Horace Mann or an Egerton Ryerson, forgetting that both these are natives of the countries in which they have respectively employed their talents in promoting the work of popular education. The Hon. Provincial Secretary vindicated the claims of Nova Scotians; and though according all just merits due to others, yet asserting his preference for a Superintendent of Education acquainted with Colonial life. In the name of the whole Province we also protest against this undervaluation of native talent and literary acquirement. If the Pulpit, the Bar, the Senate, the various branches of mercantile business,

and if our Colleges and Academies, are adequately supplied by natives,—and who will question the fact?—we profess that we can see no just reason why a Superintendent of common-School Education cannot be found somewhere among the natives of the Province.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.  
(Selected chiefly from the City Papers.)  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

Dyke at Chesetcook.

The hon. Provincial Secretary rose to introduce a Bill, to provide for building a dyke across the harbor of Chesetcook.—The bill, plan, and estimate, were referred to Messrs Hall, Dimock, Henry, Marshall, and G. R. Young.

Colleges—Education.

Mr. Henry introduced a bill to withdraw the grant from King's College.

Mr. Freeman would ask the hon. and learned introducer of the bill whether it was intended to take up the bill separately from the general subject of Education?

Mr. Henry said this bill stood on its own merits. It went to place King's College on the same footing as every other College in the province.

Mr. Freeman said if this was meant to clear the obstructions that lay in the way of the introduction of a general system of education, he would press the resolutions moved by the hon. member for Cumberland last year to take away the five thousand pounds of province money devoted to the support of Dalhousie.

Mr. Fulton intended to press his resolution.

Mr. Dickie had an eye to windward—he did not forget the £5000. He would support a general measure of public utility.

Mr. Henry said that as opposition would be given to the Bill, he should move it be the order of the day for Monday next.—He could not see how the two subjects were so intimately connected—the government measure might not say a word about colleges. Mr. Henry's motion then passed.

Official Papers, &c.

Hon. Attorney General laid on the table a Despatch touching Ship wrecked Seamen and Emigrants.

Hon. Attorney General by command laid on the table a Despatch touching the Shubenacadie Canal, which was read.

Hon. Provincial Secretary introduced a Bill touching vaccination; read a first time.

Hon. Provincial Secretary laid on the table a number of papers touching the Royalty on Slack Coal.

After a short preliminary discussion the House adjourned till 12 o'clock, Thursday.

THURSDAY, Jan'y 31.

Several bills were read a third time.

The act for the encouragement of Education was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole house.

Drawback.

Mr. Fraser presented a petition from Joseph Allison praying reimbursement of drawback on Beef and Pork imported on brig Eclipse, and subsequently restipped on board same vessel on a voyage to California. Referred to committee on Trade and Manufactures.

Juries.

Mr. McDonald introduced a bill to provide for drawing of Grand Juries for the district of St. Mary's. Leave was granted.

The British Navigation Act.

Hon. G. R. Young said that during the last year several questions had arisen in his practice touching the Navigation Act. The first was whether a foreigner could hold a mortgage. The second whether an American could obtain the registry of a vessel here. The third was of more importance. It was enacted by the fourth clause of the Navigation Act, that no goods or other articles could be carried from one port to another, in any British possession in Asia, Africa, and America, unless in British bottoms. It was, however, allowable by the Act, upon a joint address to be presented to Her Majesty, to obviate the difficulties presented in this clause. It was contemplated during the next year to run a Steamship from Portland, U. S., to Yarmouth, and from thence to Halifax, under the present system this could not be done. After discharging her cargo at Yarmouth, she could not proceed to Halifax.

It would be wise so to modify this law as to allow any foreign Steam-vessel to proceed from any one port in Nova Scotia to another. There were two or three other questions, but he would not go further at present, merely

remarking that he hoped to see the day when a large Ship building trade for the United States would be carried on in this Province. He moved the subject be referred to a Committee.

Petitions.

Mr. McKeagney presented a petition from John Loraway and others, of Sydney, C. B., against a School tax, which was referred to Committee of the whole house on the Education Bill.

Mr. McKeagney also presented a petition from Capt. Osley of Sydney C. B., praying for a grant to an Agricultural Society in that place. The petition was received, read, and referred to a select Committee, composed of Messrs. Munro, Bent, Ryder, Attorney General, and Harrington.

Mr. Mott introduced a Bill touching the Dartmouth Burying Ground, read a first time.

Free Church Academy—Colleges.

Hon. Provincial Secretary presented a petition from the Free Church Congregation in Nova Scotia, for aid to their Academy in Halifax, and moved that it lay on the table for future action.

Hon. Mr. Johnston took the opportunity to correct a misstatement he had seen—to wit, that the Baptist Education Society had changed their minds, and did not intend to take any more government aid. It was an entire mistake.

Hon. G. R. Young said that he presumed the Free Church intended to apply only for their Academy—not a College.

Hon. J. W. Johnston.—(Laughing.) O, as to that we can easily accommodate ourselves to words, provided the aid be given. The petition was laid on the table.

Dalhousie College—Returns.

Hon. Mr. Johnston moved that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor be requested to cause returns to be made to this House of the several Professors and Teachers engaged in the Dalhousie College—their salaries, and the established rules of tuition fees, and the branches of instruction taught by each. Also, students and pupils attending at Dalhousie College—the times of their entrance, and whether their attendance has been constant and the amount of tuition fees they have actually paid.

Hon. Provincial Secretary would attend to the application.

Road Commissioners.

Hon. Mr. Johnston also moved for a return of the names of individuals recommended by members of the House for the expenditure of Road money, who were not appointed, and the names of those who were appointed in their place.

Mr. Fulton argued against New Year's day exempting Grand Jurors, and explained how it would operate in Cumberland.

The house went into committee on the Consolidation of the Laws.

Assessment of Counties.

On the chapter giving power to Grand Juries to assess the counties for certain purposes.

The Hon. Speaker strenuously advocated the introduction of the simpler clause, to allow the Grand Jury to emerge for any necessary public purpose, with the consent of the sessions, and argued at much length against retaining two pages of restrictions on our statute book, while the jurors were fair representatives of the mass of the people in every County.

Mr. Fulton had not viewed this proposal with favour when it had first been proposed; but after hearing the remarks of the hon. and learned Speaker, he felt that the power could safely be confided in the Grand Jury to assess the County for certain purposes.

The Speaker's amendment passed.

Several other details were amended.

The Chapter of the Bill was reported, and the House adjourned till 12, Friday.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1st.

Summary.

The attention of the House was occupied in discussing a petition from the Fishermen of St. Mary's, praying the action of the house to relieve them from the exorbitant charges of parties holding islands and other lands, which they had to make use of in prosecuting the fisheries. Hon. Provincial Secretary introduced the return of names of Road Commissioners asked for by the Hon. Mr. Johnston; and he also introduced a Bill to enable all Her Majesty's subjects to plead in courts of law. Three hours were spent in discussing whether the common law right of a landholder to sue for trespass on unfenced lands should be abridged or not; and a motion of the learned Speaker to abridge the right was lost by a large majority.

Mr. Fulton asked leave to present a petition from Dr. Bent for remuneration for supporting a transient pauper—and the petition of Robert McNair, relating to a ferry. Both petitions were referred to the standing committees.

Hon. Provincial Secretary presented a petition of the trustees of the Royal Acadian School, praying a grant of £500 a year to establish a Normal School.

The Coasting Trade.

Hon. Attorney General by command, laid on the table some official papers, among which was a despatch from the Governor of New Brunswick, enquiring what course the government of Nova Scotia were going to pursue with reference to the regulations in the new Navigation act, on opening the coasting trade to the Americans.

Mr. Fraser said he would now report verbally from the Navigation Committee. They had decided to recommend no alteration at present.

Hon. J. W. Johnston would ask the hon. and learned Chairman if the Committee had considered the intercourse of this Province with the United States only, or the more enlarged subject of the Coasting trade of all the Colonies with all foreign countries.

Mr. Fraser said that the principal subject before the Committee was the admission of American vessels into our coasting trade; they had not taken up the general subject.

Hon. J. W. Johnston said the admission of other foreign vessels to this trade was also a subject which demanded serious attention.

Road Commissioners.

Hon. Provincial Secretary laid on the table the return asked for by the Hon. and learned member for Annapolis. The return comprehended the names of all persons who had been recommended by members as persons to expend road money, and not appointed—and those who had been appointed in their place.

English Steamers.

Mr. Mott from the Committee to whom were referred the Petition of the Hon. Sam. Cunsard touching the interference of small vessels moored off the harbour within the track of the Mail Steamers, reported a recommendation that the prayer of the Petition be granted, and a law introduced to that effect. The Report was received.

The House adjourned till 12 o'clock, Saturday.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

Petitions.

Mr. Ernst presented a petition for a special grant in favour of the main post road from Chester Basin to Lunenburg, to avoid the hill at Gold River—also a petition for a road from Mullock's to Maitland—read and laid on the table.

Mr. McDonnell presented a petition from several persons in the County of Hants, praying a reform in medicine, and recommending the use of the vegetable medicines prepared by some association in New York.

Mr. Mignowit presented the memorial of Charles B. Owen, Collector of Excise in the county of Lunenburg, for the sum of £15 11s. 11d. which had been overcharged to him by the Committee of Public Accounts last session—Referred to Committee on Trade &c. Mr. M. also presented a petition from Jonas Mack for over-expenditure on a main road from Mills Village to Bridgewater, amounting to £16 9s.

Consolidation of Laws.

The House went into Committee on the Consolidation of the Laws, when a long conversation was had on the subject of Fences. The Chapter passed—the Committee adjourned.

Academy at Port Hood.

The House resolved itself into Committee on the Bill for empowering the trustees of an Academy at Port Hood to sell the same and build a new one, which passed without amendment.

The Fog Bell, Clare Lock-up House, and Maxwellton Lock-up House Bills were passed through Committee.

Census of the Province.

The Census Bill was taken up. A long discussion ensued. The Committee adjourned.

Municipal Corporations.

Hon. Provincial Secretary asked leave to introduce a Bill to divide the County of Halifax into Townships, and investigate them with certain municipal privileges; leave was granted, and the Bill read a first time. He observed that he thought the time had come in Halifax for trying a system that might in future be extended with advantage to the whole Province.

Backville Academy.

Hon. Provincial Secretary asked leave to present a Petition from the Wesleyan Academy at Mount Allison. He stated that the petition showed the amount raised and expended within the last seven years, which amounted to £23,000. The petition was received, and laid upon the table.

A New Road.

Hon. Provincial Secretary also presented a petition from the inhabitants of Beaver Bank, and Hibbert settlement, Windsor Road, praying for a grant to enable them to

(Continued on last page.)



UNITED STATES.

We received yesterday by the schr Olive...

Gold Box to Capt. Cook.—The freedom...

DEATH FROM DANF LORINGS.—Edward...

A dreadful tornado lately swept over a...

The tornado was very destructive of...

Mr. McCullough, had risen from his bed...

We learn that there has been much de...

A man was waylaid night before last...

The Detroit Tribune tells of a police...

One half of the steamship Columbus has...

In Vermont, Judges of Probate, Sheriff...

A remarkable river, called the Wacora,

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAYS.—Dates from Jamaica mention the...

Letters from the city of Mexico to the...

Late advices from Yucatan state that the...

The Canadian Reciprocity Bill was before...

Mr. Savard of the same body, had offered...

A steamer from New Orleans bound for...

Accounts from Jamaica represent that...

Railroad Accident.—On Wednesday at...

Dr. Webster.—The Grand Jury has found...

The Canada left her wharf yesterday at...

ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENT, for incorporation with the...

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

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

THE Agency of the above Company has been...

One half of the steamship Columbus has...

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAYS.—Dates from Jamaica mention the...

Letters from the city of Mexico to the...

Late advices from Yucatan state that the...

The Canadian Reciprocity Bill was before...

Mr. Savard of the same body, had offered...

A steamer from New Orleans bound for...

To intending Emigrants FROM NOVA SCOTIA

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to...

THE CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS Are offered...

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the...

SETTLER'S SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT

Wesleyan Day School.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to...

Primary Department.

Higher Department.

Mathematical and Classical Departments.

A distinct Class for the tuition of young Ladies...

JUST PUBLISHED,

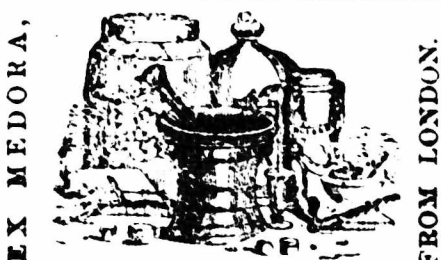
(And for Sale at the Office of W. Cunnabell, No. 3 Connors Wharf—)

CUNNABELL'S NOVA-SCOTIA ALMANAC FOR 1850,

Containing—The Eclipses, fixed and moveable...

All orders (accompanied with the cash) will be promptly attended to.

Medical Warehouse.



THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE Received the remainder of their Supplies...

Encourage Home Manufactures.

RECEIVED from the Botanical Depot of Lawrence N. Young...

CRAMP & PAIN ALLEVIATOR—An article of superior worth...

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, so highly useful in old running Sores...

CHOLERA or DYSENTERY SYRUP, a sure remedy for these grievous maladies.

VEGETABLE FEMALE PILLS, an excellent Medicine for females...

VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, a safe medicine.

Vegetable Compound, a medicine which no family should be without.

SPICED BITTERS, for restoring the tone of the stomach...

M. HERBERT, LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S BOOT & SHOE MAKER.

THE Ladies of the "Halifax Temperance and Benevolent Society"...

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Wonder and Blessing of the Age. The most extraordinary Medicine in the World.

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE. It not only purifies the whole system...

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently.

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You May be Cured Yet!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Branton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 26th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines, I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die.

From using your remedies advertised in the paper I told in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so, and rubbed the Ointment in as directed, and kept oblige leaves to the parts thickly covered with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go any where without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business more than seven months, without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint.

Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it when nothing else would do it.

For your information I had the honour to serve my Country for twenty five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was thirteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsular War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1835. The Commanding Officer at the time, was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honourable Henry Baring.

(Signed) THOMAS BRANTON.

Cure of a Bad Leg of Twenty-one Years' Standing!

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith, Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted, at different times, every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify to me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure. (Signed) ANDREW BRACK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 13th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I was superstitious about six months ago, the erection of one of our Railway Bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously lacerated, which ultimately got so bad, that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent Surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment and Pills, which I did, and was by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at the time my toes are perfectly cured. (Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

An Extraordinary Cure of a Desperate Skin Disease.

On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Morning Post" published in his paper, "We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Cochin, called Eliza, employed in our Establishment, was affected with myriads of Kingworms, which defiled all the Mosaic Decree, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground. We tried "Holloway" upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Table with 3 columns: Bad Legs, Bed Breasts, Burns, Bruises, Bites of Mosquitoes & Sand-flies, Cuckoo-Bay, Chiequo-foot, Chills, Chapped-hands, Corns (Soft), Cancer, Contracted and Stiff-joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular swellings, Lambago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore throats, Skin diseases, Scabby, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold by the Proprietor, 214, Strand (near Temple Bar.) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilized world in Pots and Boxes, Is. 1/3, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 43s. each Box. There is a very considerable saving by taking the large size.

Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot and Box. Sold by JOHN NAYLOR & CO. Agents, No. 152 Granville Street, Halifax, N. January 26.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

(Continued from 5th page.)

open up a road which would run through a large tract of good land in the Counties of Halifax and Hamts. The house adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

Petitions.

Some bills were read a second time. A memorial from the Governors of King's College was read.

Hon. Provincial Secretary presented a petition from the Trustees of the National School, Halifax.

Mr. Dickie presented a petition from parties in Cumberland for a sum of £50, when they had raised a like sum for some navigation purpose—referred to Committee on breakwaters.

Mr. Harrington presented petitions on the subject of vaccination.

Mr. Bent presented a petition on Indian affairs.

Hon. G. R. Young presented a petition from a number of inhabitants of Pictou relating to a new road.

Mr. Martell—a petition from the coasters, merchants, and inhabitants of Arichat, praying for the erecting of a Light House at the entrance of the harbour.

Hon. Attorney General asked leave to introduce a Petition from the Carpenter's Society asking the incorporation of that Society, also a Bill to carry the same into effect. The Petition was received. The Bill was also received and read a first time.

Mr. Henry asked leave to introduce a Petition touching the Postal arrangements of a portion of the County of Sydney—leave granted.

Mr. Harrington asked leave to present a petition from the County of Cape Breton touching the division of that County; leave granted.

Hon. Attorney General asked leave to present a petition from the Parish Priest and others of L'Ardois in the County of Cape Breton, praying remuneration for monies expended in the support of starving persons during the past winter.

Hon. J. W. Johnston asked leave to present a petition from the Inhabitants of Margareville, in the County of Annapolis, praying aid to extend a breakwater. Petition received, and referred to the Committee on that subject.

Freshet in Guysborough.

Mr. McDonald asked leave to present a petition praying aid to rebuild the bridge over Salmon River which was carried away by the freshet of 1848. The petition was received, and laid on the table.

School Lands.

Hon. G. R. Young entered into some explanations about School lands. He had drafted a Bill which he would submit, to authorize the government to appoint trustees for the different Counties, that they might go into possession of all the land not claimed, and gather all the facts relative to the equitable title of the Church—so that the House might be able to deal with the subject next Session.

This led to a long debate, in which a number of members on both sides of the House took part; it was determined to allow the subject to remain for further consideration. A lengthy discussion took place on the first clause, relative principally to the effect the Bill would have on the present Boards of Trustees. Hon. J. W. Johnston moved an amendment that the present Commissioners of Schools be continued unless removed expressly by the Government. On division this amendment was lost by a vote of 24 to 20.

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Sydney Academy.

Mr. Munro presented a petition from the inhabitants of Sydney, touching the Academy there. Also, two Road petitions. Also, the petition of a Ferryman. Also, a petition from the Ladies' Free Church Society. Also, from the inhabitants of Bouldare, praying for admission into the County of Cape Breton; and some other petitions, the purport of which we could not hear.

Mud Island.

Mr. Campbell presented a petition from Dr. Forbes, about Small Pox, and a variety of others on vaccination, Indians, &c.—Also, a petition from Joseph Whiggins, who lived on Mud Island, praying £20 grant for keeping an establishment there for the benefit of shipwrecked persons.

Mr. Campbell moved nothing of the merits of the petition—he moved it to be referred to a select committee. Agreed to, and Messrs. Campbell, Martell and Munro, were appointed.

Dr. Brown presented a petition about a breakwater, and two on transient paupers.

Mr. Budd presented a petition from the Commissioners of the poor for the County of Digby.

Hon. Provincial Secretary presented a Petition from a coloured man who had lost both legs, asking some remuneration for services in teaching a School.

Mr. Mott asked leave to introduce a Bill for the regulation of the Harbour of Halifax—leave granted and the Bill read a first time.

Mr. Menzies presented a petition from John Pomette of Lehave praying remuneration as a ferryman. Also, a Road petition from Edward Noso.

Mr. Blackadar rose to ask for a variety of information on the subject of vessels performing quarantine—the ports they came from—fees taken, &c.

The house then went into committee on the Education Bill, and discussed a variety of details until after dark.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

The house went into committee on the Education Bill, and debated several points. It was decided that Academies are to be changed into grammar schools, except where they are working successfully.

The house then adjourned till 12 o'clock on Thursday.

DOMESTIC.

FIRE AT PICTOU.—The last Eastern Chronicle confirms the report of a fire having occurred in Prince-street Church, in town last Sunday, during the hours of divine service. The Congregation left without confusion, and no accident occurred. Numbers from other congregations flocked to the scene of disaster, and after two hours severe labour the flames were subdued. The ladies of Pictou have immortalized themselves by the exertions put forth on the occasion. The building is a good deal injured, the seats and floor in the centre being destroyed. The Church was insured to the extent of £1000 in the old Halifax office in this City.—Chron.

C. W. FAIRBANKS, Esq., Civil Engineer, lectured at the Mechanics' Institute in this City on Wednesday evening, on the *Shubenacadie Canal*; a crowded audience manifested their approbation of the manner in which the subject was handled by the lecturer.—Journal of 4th.

HORRIBLE EVENT.—The *Colonist* says—Our esteemed correspondent at Clements communicates the following:—

"An inquest was held at Clements on the 26th ult., before G. F. Dumas, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of Jacob Low, the second—Verdict—That the deceased came to his death by a blow from a sled stake, inflicted by Thomas Johnson (man of colour) upon the left side of the head! Johnson was committed to the county gaol at Annapolis to await his trial at the next Supreme Court."

A NEW PUBLICATION.—A neat pamphlet of forty pages is just issued from the press, containing most interesting matter concerning our poor neglected Indians. This pamphlet professes to contain the substance of two lectures, delivered some time since in Halifax on this subject, by the Rev. Mr. Rand, and will be found to be deeply interesting, both to those who heard that gentleman on those occasions, and to many who did not hear him—for we are at a loss to say whether the information the pamphlet contains and the hopes for the poor Indian it inspires, were most interesting at the first bearing of it, or, are now so in the quiet and attentive perusal of the same matter in print. We understand that the publication of this little treatise, which by the way, may be had at most of the Bookstores, for only 7d., will be followed by an appeal, where this has not been already made, to the purses of the benevolent in this city and throughout the country, in order that Mr. Rand may be enabled to complete a translation of the Scriptures into Micmac, as well as a Dictionary and Grammar of the language; and also to labour as opportunity offers, as a Missionary among the scattered members of this tribe. We trust the appeal will meet with a prompt and hearty response from Protestants of every name.—Com. to the *Guardian*.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER:

By the R. M. Steamer Niagara, which arrived here early this morning from Boston—

An important Despatch from Earl Gray appears in the American papers, strongly condemnatory of the Annexation movement in Canada. It is stated in Bennett's Herald, that the Russian Minister, Mr. Bodisco, has been recalled, and that it is probable that all the Russian Missions to the United States will also be recalled. Similar rumours are current relative to the Austrian Embassies.

A tremendous explosion occurred at the Machine Works of A. B. Taylor & Co., Machine Press Manufacturers, New York, on the morning of the 4th. The building was entirely destroyed, and some ninety persons employed therein, were buried in the ruins—but few of whom had been extricated, and these more or less injured.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last, letters have been received from Rev. W. C. Beals (with remittance 40s.) Rev. G. Johnson (with 20s. remittance), and A. Henderson, Esqr.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL."

Longley's Great Western Indian Panacea.

1. For Colds and feverish feelings and prostrating fevers.

2. For Asthma, Liver Complaint and Bilious affections.

3. For Diarrhea, Indigestion and Loss of Appetite.

4. For Costiveness and nervous complaints.

5. For Stomach affections, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism &c.

6. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint cured, and all Western and Southern Fevers prevented, in every case. Loss of appetite, bilious affections and indigestion, are permanently cured by its use. The great points are, it is not bad to take; it does not leave the bowels costive, and never gives pain in its operations. This Panacea will remove all the bad bile from the stomach and gives tone to the system, and keeps off all attacks of malignant fevers. If the stomach is in a healthy state, and the pores of the skin are open, so as to admit of free exhalations from the body, there can be no attack of fever. This office the Panacea will positively perform, and we recommend all to try this article if they wish to ensure health during the year. As a family medicine, it is unparalleled for coughs, colds, all diseases of the blood, and scrofula.

Sold wholesale for the Proprietors in Nova Scotia at *Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax*.

MARRIAGES.

By the Rev. Mr. Pickles on the Annapolis Circuit, Dec 21th, Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Helen S. Jefferson, of Hillsburg Parish.

Dec 31st, Mr. Dow Jones, to Miss Caroline A. Vroom, of Clements.

January 17th, Mr. Charles Fair, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Hardwick, of Annapolis.

Jan 22d, Sergeant George Delaney, to Miss Mary Ann Daley, of Annapolis.

Jan 23d, Mr. Alfred Jones, to Miss Mary Gridley, of Clements.

Jan 24th, Capt Ezekiel Crosscup, to Mrs. Eliza Chute, of Hillsburg.

Jan 25th, Capt James Dunham, to Miss Jane Cornwall, of Digby.

On the 31st Jan. by the Rev. Mr. Beals, Mr. Demings, to Isabel, daughter of Mr. Even McPherson, both of Peggwash of River.

DEATHS.

At Liverpool, N. S. on the 31th ult., Eliza, wife of Alfred Lortrey, and daughter of Mr. John Moore, aged 20 years.

On Tuesday, Sarah, fifth daughter of Samuel P. Fairbanks, Esq., late Treasurer of the Province.

On Monday, 4th inst., Mrs. Anne, wife of Dr. Rinn.

At Shubenacadie, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Mary Parker, widow of the late Thomas Parker, aged 86 years, leaving a large circle of relations and friends.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Friday—Brigt Skylark, Trimmingham, Port Maria, Jan. 29 days; reports experienced very heavy weather; Yelona, Crowl, Barrington.

Saturday—Brigt Scotia, Piquet, New York, 7 days.

Sunday—Brigt Mats, Clerbery, Montego Bay, 11 days; brig Boston, Laybold, Boston.

Tuesday—Brigt Liverpool, McLearns, Liverpool; schr Victoria, Doat, Kingston, Jan.

Wednesday—Barque Corsair, Liverpool, G. B., 47 days.

MEMORANDA.

Brigt Boston on Saturday, passed Halifax off Port Le Beau—and Vice off L. Have.

Norfolk, Jan 25, Sbl Wanderer, West India.

Wilmington, Jan 27—Old Eliza, St. Thomas.

The barque Acadia, Durkes, from Demerara for Liverpool, G. B., went ashore at St. Kitts; has been condemned and sold. The Acadia was owned by Messrs. Daley of this city, and was insured in England, vessel for £2000—freight £1000.

The Brig Economist, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Norfolk, for Demerara, was captured in a gale 22d Dec, and was waterlogged on the 20th. Capt Perry and crew were taken off by ship Eliseour, from Boston, at New Orleans.

The brig thamesmade, Toy, from Jamaica for Halifax, went ashore off Key Ledge, and tilted—cargo coffee, sugar, &c. She received assistance—the wreckers saving cargo.

Baltimore, January 27—Sailed Sea, West India.

New Orleans, Jan 19—Arrd Transit, Barbados.

The Wesleyan is published for the Proprietors

BY WM. CUNNABELL,

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

HALIFAX, N. S.

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