

THE WESLEYAN.

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POETRY.

The Summer is Over.

BY B. J. HOWE.

"The fading glory of the year,
Should bid thee think upon thy doom;
Thou canst not tell, the day how near,
That lays thee in thy silent tomb!"—*Anonymous.*

The beautiful days of the summer have fled,
With all their sweet pleasures, their sunshine
and gladness;
Their parting a gloom o'er our pathway has shed,
And left in our bosoms a feeling of sadness.
Yes—sad the reflection will rest on the heart,
As all their sweet memories around us will
hover;
For who does not sorrow to see them depart,
And sigh with regret that the summer is over!

Tis sweet, oh! tis sweet, to look back on the hours,
When gay were the scenes in the prospect be-
fore us; [flowers,
When 'round us were springing the beautiful
And summer's bright bow bent in loveliness o'er
us. [cayod,
Those hues have all faded—the flowers have de-
No traces of their beauties the eye can discover;
No flower illumines the paths where we
strayed,
And sadly we feel that the summer is over.

The sweet little sunbeams can cheer us no more,
Whose notes filled our bosoms with lively emo-
tion;
They all have now flown to a sunnier shore. [tion;
Oh! far, far away 'mid the isles of the ocean;
No more shall we list to the murmuring bee,
Amid the green meadows or blossoming clover;
The katydid clamors no more in the tree.
They all have departed—the summer is over.

The forests that waved in their fulness of green,
When o'er them the breezes of summer were
blowing,
Now tinged with their varying colours are seen,
Whose leaves with the tints of the Autumn are
No longer at eye, on the listening ear, glowing.
Will come the gay song of the reaper and dro-
The happiest season in all the glad year [ver;
Has gone with its pleasures—the summer is
over.

A lesson of wisdom these changes convey,
As silent they speak to the children of reason;
They teach us that life is fast passing away,
And transient the hours of its sunniest season.
Then each should improve them while yet in his
power—
While, 'mid its gay scenes, he may yet be a
rover;
For Autumn will scatter the leaves from the
lower,
And leave him to mourn when the summer is
over.

"I Would not Live Alway."

BY R. B. THATCHER.

Earth is the sparrow's restless cell;
But then, as a bird soars home to the shade
Of the beautiful wood, where its nest was made,
It bonds no more to dwell,

So will its weary wing
Be spread for the skies, when its toil is done,
And its breath flow free, as a bird's in the air,
And the soft, fresh gales of spring.

Oh! not more sweet the year
Of the dewy eve on the violet slend,
Than the dews of age on the hoary head,
When it enters the eye of years.

Not dearer, 'mid the foam
Of the far-off sea, and its stormy roar,
Is a breath of halm from the unseen shore,
To him that weeps for home.

Wings, like a dove, to fly
The spirit's faint with its feverish heat,
Or for the home in the upper air,
When, woe-wild beats

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

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

John Wesley.

His labours were incredible, alike in their
amount and their character. Preacher,
theologian, ruler, he was always at work.—
Every year he travelled many thousand
miles, and even in his travels never slacken-
ed his studies. On horse-back he was at
his book, and at the stopping places was
ready with pen and voice. Twenty years
before his death, an edition of his works, in
thirty-two volumes, was published, embrac-
ing treatises on a great variety of subjects.
Religion was, of course, the absorbing theme,
but history, natural philosophy, grammar,
and even medicine, came in for their share
of his time and pen. He was the father of
the system of cheap books for the people.

He was willing alike to compose and to com-
pile whatever would instruct and elevate
the many. Thus he exerted vast influence.
From the sale of his books he derived the
chief means for his great charities. To his
honour be it spoken, the amount ascertained
to have been given away by him, exceeds a
hundred thousand dollars. Consistently
enough he might preach that close and judi-
cious sermon on "Money as a Talent,"
under the three heads; "Gain all you can,"
"Save all you can," "Give all you can."
Many go with the preacher in the first two
heads, who would be much staggered by the
third.

There is no sight more refreshing and in-
structive than a cheerful, active old man.—
Let us look in upon Wesley in his hale old
age.

The excellent Alexander Knox met him
a few years before his death, and declared
that every hour spent in his company afford-
ed him fresh reasons for esteem and veneration.
"So fine an old man I never saw."

In some distant part of England you
might have seen him pursuing his journey
resolutely on horseback, and showing by the
look in his hand that he grudged to lose a
single moment of time. You might see him
again walking with a firm step through
some town or village, giving proof in every
motion that he had a work to do. His stature
was under middle size, his habit of
body thin but compact. A smooth forehead,
an aquiline nose, an eye of piercing bright-
ness, a complexion of healthfulness, distin-
guished him among all others. Even his
dress was characteristic—the perfection of
neatness and simplicity, perhaps with a little
touch of primness. A narrow, plaited stock,
a coat, with a small upright collar—his
clothes without any of the usual ornaments
of silk or velvet—combined, with a head
white as snow, to give the idea of a man of
peculiarly primitive character.

One book he always carries with him in
his journeys, besides the Bible. It is his
diary. Would we learn what view of life
the old man takes, we can seem to look over
his shoulder, on his eighty-sixth birth-day,
and read what he has written. June 23,
1788, he writes:

"I this day enter on my eighty-sixth year.
And what cause have I to praise God, as
for a thousand spiritual blessings, so for
bodily blessings also! How little have I
suffered yet by the rush of numerous years!"

After mentioning a few marks of the in-
firmity of age, he declares that he feels no
such thing as weariness, either in traveling
or preaching.

"And I am not conscious of any decay in
writing sermons, which I do as readily, and
I believe as correctly, as ever."

"To what cause can I impute this, that I
am as I am? First, doubtless, to the power
of God fitting me for the work to which I
am called, as long as he pleases to continue
me therein; and next, sub-ordinately, to the
prayers of his children."

May we not impute, as inferior means,
to his constant exercise and char-

acter? 2. To my never having lost a night's
sleep, sick or well, at land or sea, since I was
born? 3. To my having sleep at com-
mand, so that, whenever I feel myself almost
worn out, I call it, and it comes, day or
night? 4. To my having constantly, for about
sixty years, risen at four in the morning?
5. To my constant preaching at five in the
morning, for about fifty years? 6. To my
having had so little pain in my life, and so
little sorrow or anxious care?"

In 1791, March 2d, at the age of eighty-
eight, he breathed his last, with a hymn of
praise on his lips. With the little strength
remaining, he cried out to the friends watch-
ing his departure, "The best of all is, God
is with us;" and could only whisper the
first two words of a favourite Psalm, "I'll
praise, I'll praise." His friends were left to
finish the lines, for Wesley's voice was to be
heard no more.

Where shall I spend Eternity?

A lady had written on a card, and
placed it on the top of an hour-glass in her
garden-house, the following simple verse
from the poems of J. Clare. It was when the
flowers were in their highest glory:—

"To think of summers yet to come
That I am not to see!
To think a weed is yet to bloom
From dust that I shall be!"

The next morning she found the following
lines, in pencil, on the back of the same card.
Well would it be if all would ponder upon
the question—act in view of, and make pre-
paration for, an unknown state of existence:

"To think when heaven and earth are fled,
And times and seasons o'er,
When all that CAN die shall be dead,
That I must die no more!
Oh, where shall then my portion be?
Where shall I spend ETERNITY?"

The Converted Swede.

A Swede, after receiving a good educa-
tion, became a wanderer in the world. At
one time he was a soldier, at another a sail-
or, and at length, having, while intoxicated,
sustained an injury, he became a patient in
an hospital. A tract visitor entered the
ward in which he lay, and observing that
he was asleep, quietly laid a tract upon his
bed and went away. That man was an
avowed infidel. When he awoke, he saw
the tract, and read it. It related to the
evidences of Christianity, and the Lord
made it the means of removing his unbelief.
He became a new creature; and when he
left the hospital, he experienced the power
of vital Christianity, and felt an earnest
desire to do good. Observing that there
were many seamen in the port who were
his countrymen, and that they knew but lit-
tle of the English language, he collected
small companies of them together, and read,
and sang, and prayed with them. After-
wards he obtained the use of a floating Beth-
el on Sabbath mornings, and sometimes
added exhortation to other exercises. But
he longed to hear the gospel preached there
by some minister from his native land; for
this he prayed, and as he had opportunity,
made known his wishes to his fellow-Chris-
tians. His prayer was answered, and now
there is a church in the ship, with a Swed-
ish clergyman for its pastor.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

SOUTHERN AFRICA—ALL OF GOOD HOPE.
Extract of a subsequent Letter from the Rev.
Benj. Robinson, dated Cap-Town, March
12th, 1849.

Remarkable Religious Revival.

In writing to you again, I am thankful
that my present communications will form to

appropriate a sequel to the one I forwarded
in January last. In that I mentioned the in-
teresting fact of five young men having been
brought to the knowledge of Christ during
the last week of the old year; an event
which had not only diffused a feeling of joy
amongst the members of the society, but had
awakened also to increased earnestness
many who had been far too neglectful of
their spiritual welfare. The truth of the
statement has been verified by the occur-
rence that have since transpired. A few
days after my letter was posted, seven per-
sons obtained a sense of the divine favour,
through faith in Christ, at a prayer-meeting
held in our small chapel in Sydney-street,
and every evening during the same week
we were gladdened by hearing of others
who had obtained the salvation of the Gos-
pel, either in the classes, in their own habi-
tations, or in the Burg-street chapel. On
the Saturday evening we could rejoice
over twenty persons who, since the preced-
ing Sabbath, had been translated from dark-
ness to light, and who were then "joying in
God through our Lord Jesus Christ." The
next was a high day, and is noticed in my
journal as follows:—

"Monday, 22d.—Yesterday was a re-
markable Sabbath. In the morning I preach-
ed at Sydney-street chapel, in Dutch, from
John xiii. 8. In the afternoon, at the re-
quest of the Superintendent of the English
Sunday-school, held in that place of worship,
I walked down, again to address the young
converts. There I witnessed a most beau-
tiful sight. Eighteen young men and wo-
men in connexion with that Sabbath-school,
who had lately found the pardoning mercy
of God, were seated by themselves on two
separate forms, a calm and reverential ex-
pression of peace and joy lighting up every
countenance, and forming one of the loveliest
and holiest spectacles I had ever beheld."

To this interesting company I addressed
some appropriate counsel, after which we
united in singing,

"How happy every child of grace,
Who knows his sins forgiven," &c.

During the address several other young per-
sons, filled with emotion, were giving ex-
pression to their feelings in tears and half-
suppressed sobs, and, at the conclusion of the
school, a prayer-meeting being held with
special reference to their case, no less than
five persons were enabled to receive Christ
by faith, and entered into the liberty of the
people of God. At the same time that this
gracious work was going on at the Sydney-
street Sunday-school, a similar work was
proceeding at Loop-street Sunday-school on
the other side of the Town, five testifying
there also that they had found redemption in
Christ's blood, even the forgiveness of their
sins. In the evening of the same day, hav-
ing to preach at Sydney-street chapel again
in Dutch, I selected Hab. iii. 2: "O Lord,
revive thy work." &c., or, as it is in the
Dutch version, "O Lord, preserve thy work
alive in the midst of the years." Hitherto
the gracious work had been confined to the
English; but now it was to commence
amongst our coloured congregation. Dur-
ing the morning service a blessed influence
prevailed, and a spirit of expectation seem-
ed to be awakened in every heart; so that
we were gradually prepared for the remark-
able manifestation of divine power that was
to take place at night. In the course of the
evening sermon, I was led to remark, that
in order to the preservation of the work of
God in life and vigour amongst us as a
church, it was necessary that sinners should
be converted and added to the Lord; and al-
though repentance and faith were personal
acts, and every individual must repent and
believe for himself, or perish, yet believers
might contribute much towards their con-
version and conversion by unitedly and in
faith praying for an overwhelming outpour-
ing of divine influence upon them, that the
careless might be aroused, the obstinate soft-
ened, and the rocks broken in pieces. These
remarks were instantly applied to the

believing heart seemed to respond; one consensuous stream of silent fervent prayer ascended for the gift of the Holy Ghost; and, judging from my own feelings, it seemed as if in that moment the very windows of heaven were opened, and a copious shower of the gracious influence came down and rested upon us. The whole congregation appeared to be moved: and though as yet there were no audible expressions of emotion, all seemed to feel the solemnizing and hallowed power of the sacred visitation. I soon after closed the services, and gave out the first and fourth verses of the 137th psalm. After having sung the fourth,

"Lo, at thy feet I fall," &c.,
or, as it is in Dutch,
"Aan uw voeten, Heer!
Mijn aal zaligheid,
Ik kom, en al zuchtend zeer
Ik kom, och my beverd!

In a few words I exhorted them at once to act in accordance with the language they had just used, and then called on one of our people to pray; but scarcely had he commenced, when deep and bitter cries and mighty prayers ascended to heaven from every part of the chapel. Thinking that in many instances the crying and praying was only the result of an excited state of feeling amongst some of our pious members, and being decidedly opposed to anything irreverent and tumultuous in the house of God, I endeavoured at once to moderate the noise and excitement as far as practicable; but as it was impossible to make my voice heard, I went to the person who was praying and stopped him, requesting him at the same time to assist in restoring something like order. We attempted to sing, but our voices were drowned in the overwhelming cries that filled the place; all our efforts to exercise control were just as vain as it would have been to attempt to chain down the waves of the ocean. At first I felt ashamed and grieved, because I could not divest myself of the impression that much of the audible praying proceeded from those who had long lived in the enjoyment of salvation, and who were thus unnecessarily adding to the confusion. But after disparaging some of our most pious and judicious people amongst the congregation, to whisper counsel and instruction into the ears of all who were seeking mercy, I went round myself, and was gratified to see that our pious members were as orderly and reverent as I could wish, and that the strong crying and tears proceeded only from those who were deeply convicted of sin. "The arrows of the Lord stuck fast in them; His hand pressed them sore: so that they roared by reason of the disquietude of their heart." I was then perfectly satisfied; for though I cannot tolerate anything irreverent or artificial in the house of God, yet it seemed so appropriate in itself, and so much in accordance with the divine intention, that the "sinners in Zion should be made afraid," that even when they "roared out" for agony under the terrible pressure of a guilty and alarmed conscience, I could rejoice with great joy, for I felt that that was a kind of disorder "that becometh His house for ever." Such a scene I never witnessed. It reminded me of a battle field, for many were "the slain of the Lord." Whilst some with lifted hands and streaming eyes, were praying for salvation in the most imploring and affecting manner, utterly regardless of everything that was transpiring around, or of those who went to aid and instruct them; others were kneeling at the seats with their heads buried in their hands, weeping and groaning, and praying, in deep distress. Everywhere in the chapel, the seats and floor were wet with penitential tears. I was filled with wonder and amazement and adoration at this outpouring of the Spirit, and was much moved; for though I had often seen this congregation considerably affected, I had never before witnessed so universal and apparently so deep a conviction produced as in an instant on the minds of a whole congregation. In less than an hour, many who had sought with the bitterest distress, were rejoicing in God their Saviour; some, carried away with rapture, were praising Him just as mightily as they had before prayed to Him for salvation: whilst others who had sought with less poignancy of distress, but with no less sincerity, were more calmly and seriously "joying in God through the Lord Jesus Christ." One youth who was seeking salvation especially attracted my attention by his deeply anxious and solemn appearance, and by the piteous and imploring tones in which he prayed for mercy. His earnestness was so extreme, that though I went several times to speak with him he never ceased his supplications for a moment, allowing nothing to divert his attention from the blessing he so anxiously sought. Some time after, on looking towards him from another part of the chapel, I saw him with uplifted hands, his face turned heavenward, and his eyes closed, praising God in a calm and joyful manner, having found redemption in Christ's blood.

When many had obtained mercy, and prayer was in a good measure turned into praise, I gave out,

"De zaligheid O bly oeklanck,
"Salvation, O, the joyful sound," &c.,

which was sung with gratitude and joy by all who could sing; after which all who had obtained mercy either came at my request, or were brought up, to some seats in front of the communion rail that had been vacated by others, for them to occupy. All being seated, I spoke to them individually, when no less than twenty clearly testified that they had obtained pardon, and felt themselves to be the children of God. Several still remained under deep conviction; but as it was growing late, I thought it advisable to dismiss them, after having engaged them all to meet me on the following evening at the house of one of our Leaders. The promise was readily made by all, when, the benediction being pronounced, we parted; but several were so weak as to be unable to walk to their homes without assistance. This service closed one of the most remarkable days I have ever witnessed; and, on the whole, I can only say, "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." There was nothing employed during the service for the purpose of exciting emotion, save the pure truth of God; no shouting, nothing boisterous or artificial. The same may be said of the prayer-meeting that followed, if, indeed, it can be called, in the ordinary sense of the term, a prayer-meeting; for the first petition that was publicly offered was soon drowned in the overwhelming cries of the penitents themselves: both prayer and singing, as usually engaged in, were entirely precluded on the present occasion, until near the close of the meeting, when, most who had sought mercy having found it, greater tranquility was restored. The chapel in which this gracious work transpired being our small one, the congregation did not at most exceed ninety persons, two-thirds of whom were members; and when it is remembered that twenty persons found peace, and several others were under deep convictions, it will be seen that very few could have escaped the influence of this remarkable visitation. On this one day, including the ten conversions that took place in our Sydney-street and Loop-street Sunday-schools, and the twenty amongst our coloured people at night, we had to rejoice over no less than thirty souls delivered from their captivity.

Since the above date, the gracious work has continued to proceed, though in a gentler and more quiet manner. The influence has everywhere been felt, and conversions have taken place, not only in the public means of grace, but also in the classes, at the family altar, and whilst the penitent seeker of salvation has been wrestling with God in private; so that during this gracious season upwards of seventy persons, of all classes and of all ages, have been brought to an experimental knowledge of Christ. Many of these were before in the society, and some are as yet too youthful to be reckoned, in our report, as members of the church of Christ; but all who have been brought to salvation have been secured, and distributed amongst the various classes; whilst the younger portion of the converts have been taken under the special care of some of the most judicious Leaders of the society, who meet them at separate times in classes by themselves. For the reason just mentioned, though so large a number have been brought to the enjoyment of the grace of God, there will not be so large a numerical increase to the society as might have been supposed: we are thankful, however, for the increase we shall have to report, and especially for the increase of spiritual life we enjoy as a society, and now that so many who were included amongst its members have been made vital members of Christ himself.

During the whole of this blessed revival, our Class-Leaders generally have acquitted themselves like Christian men, and have been deeply interested in the work. At the same time that they have been truly zealous in their labours, their zeal has been so admirably controlled by a sense of what is becoming and reverential, that scarcely the least approach has been manifested towards the injurious extravagances that so often prevail on such occasions. They are worthy of all praise, and we cannot be too thankful for the very useful part they have taken, and are still taking, in the work.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that our esteemed Chairman and Superintendent, Mr. Hodgson, has been cheered unspeakably by "the times of refreshing" which I have briefly described. He has himself witnessed many a delightful scene, during their continuance, and nothing could have given him greater satisfaction and joy, than to see the word of the Lord thus prospering in a town in which he has spent so many years of ministerial toil, and in which he has sowed so much of the seed of life. For many years Mrs. Hodgson has held a kind of catechumen class for the children of members, and many a time they have felt deeply, and have wept much, under her instructions, and now she has had the happiness of seeing the seed so long before sown spring up and bring forth much fruit; for many of the young people who have been converted of late were formerly under religious instruction for years together as members of her class.

At this period last year, our society in the Circuit had to endure a great fight of affliction; and it is remarkable, that just at the same time, in the present year, God should in this striking manner turn again our captivity, and make us

glad according to the days wherein he had afflicted us." Since that time of trial we have, generally speaking, both in a temporal and spiritual respect, prospered, at least in the town; though very little can be said as to Rondebosch. During the year our principal chapel has been much improved by the introduction of gas, towards the expenses of which our people cheerfully contributed as much as they were able. And lately, as a still further advance, a fine-toned German Seraphine has been purchased by the people for the chapel, and has already very materially contributed towards the improvement of our congregational singing. It is very gratifying to us to find that, at the same time that many of the churches in England, and the Wesleyan amongst the rest, were calling special attention to that important and delightful part of public worship, we were doing the same in this part of South Africa, from our own conviction of its necessity and propriety. Indeed, on the Sunday previous to the arrival of the December Number of the Wesleyan Magazine, we had opened our Seraphine, and distributed amongst the members of our congregation Mr. Wesley's "Directions for Congregational Singing;" so that on perusing the article in that Number of the Magazine, entitled "Wesleyan Psalmody," we had the satisfaction of finding that we had already circulated the "Directions" referred to. It is only justice to our people to add, that they have contributed liberally towards the purchase of the instrument, so that no expense has been incurred to the Society by its introduction into our worship.

Towards the end of last month, the Rev. J. Freeman, one of the Secretaries of the London Missionary Society, arrived in the "Lady Flora." At our next Ministers' Breakfast Meeting, which was held at Mr. Hodgson's house, he, together with nine other Ministers of various denominations, attended: and, on the following Sunday evening, kindly preached in our Burg-street chapel, from Rev. xxii. 17: "The Spirit and the Bride say, Come," &c. The spirit and language in which the sermon was preached, and the manner in which it was delivered, were characterized by an influence so melting and persuasive, that the overflowing congregation could not fail of being delighted and blessed; whilst the fervour of the salvation of the Gospel was so vividly and fully exhibited, that our people generally were gratified in a high degree.—Wesleyan Notices Newspaper of Sept. 27th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Original Matter is particularly requested for this Paper, such as, Local Intelligence—Biographies—Notes of the Introduction, Rise, and Progress of Methodism in Circuits, Revivals, and remarkable Conversations—Articles on Education, Temperance, Literature, Science, and Religion—Illustrations of Providence—Sketches of Scriptural Characters—Interesting Anecdotes—Descriptions of Natural Scenery—Poems on any prominent feature of Methodism, &c. &c. Articles, as a general rule, should be short and pithy; as a judicious variety in each number is the secret of newspaper popularity and usefulness.

For the Wesleyan.

NOTICES OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

[No. 4.]

It is doubtful whether any persons are alive at this day who remember the Rev. William Black's visit to Newfoundland.—His biographer, the Rev. Matthew Richey, A. M., dates that visit in the year 1791, and records it as "one of the most memorable in Mr. Black's life." Fifty-eight years is a long period for memory to carry back the mind in review of the incidents of youth. Much must necessarily be forgotten. As the mind traverses the past, long dark intervals, like desert wastes, lie between the incidents which memory has pillared up as monuments by the way-side of life. And over these how often are the aged seen to weep or to rejoice according to the inscribed character of their events! For such is the capriciousness of memory that it has frequently a better recollection of the incidents of youth than of the events of yesterday.—Whether the mind's journal gets filled, or whether life loses its interest as its beauties and realities become clouded by the intimacies of age, we must not inquire just now. But nothing interests the aged so much as recollections of the past.

A few years ago there were several persons resident in Conception Bay who had a grateful remembrance of Mr. Black. The late Mrs. Chaney, who died in St. John's 1846, had a very clear recollection of him. The last year or two of her life the intimacies of age confined her to her room, and during the happy hours spent in my pastoral visits, she would sometimes relate at large the things of the past. She delighted to speak of Mr. Black. His person, manners, christian conversation, but above all the hallowed influence of the Spirit which attended

his ministry, were subjects of interesting conversation. While stationed in the St. John's Circuit I was deputed by the District to make an annual tour on the north shore of Conception Bay for the purpose of assisting my brethren on their various circuits to hold missionary meetings. On one occasion, while spending a few days at Black Head until the brethren appointed to assist us could arrive, I walked out into the forests and open barrens for the purpose of meditation and to speak, if opportunity occurred, a word by the way-side. During my walk I saw at some distance a neat cottage built under the shelter of a rock facing the sea. A well fenced and cultivated garden was laid out on the south side, in which two young men were digging up potatoes. I felt a strong desire to enter the cottage; but being an entire stranger and having no person to introduce me, I walked away. A thought struck me that I might just ask the young men what sort of a crop of potatoes they had, as probably it might lead to conversation on better things. I therefore returned and made up for the garden. No sooner did the young men see me coming than they threw down their tools, came out of the garden and met me at the gate exclaiming "Welcome sir! Welcome! You are come to see our aged father I suppose," said the elder. "Have you a father living?" I asked. "We have sir," answered the elder, "but he is very weak in his limbs and not able to go to church." We told him that the stranger was come from St. John's and preached to us last Sunday, and he wished he could see you and we would have asked you but we didn't like to make so bold. But come in sir, come in." Other expressions indicative of a high state of filial regard existing in the hearts of the sons, together with a conviction that God had guided my steps that morning, caused me to wipe away a tear ere I entered the house.

The interior was very clean and neat.—The old man sat in an arm chair, and was just in the act of putting down his spectacles on his Bible which lay on a little board nailed under the window, serving as a table and a rest for his elbow, when I entered. He rose up as he gave me his hand to welcome me, and after one or two observations, he took up his Bible, and opening the place where he had been reading prior to my entering, he said, "I have met with a verse this morning which has done my soul good. It is this"—pointing to the 8th verse of the 103d Psalm.—"It's those words it's the middle that's touched my heart—*slow to anger.*" I know this of God by experience," said he. "I have found my best friends sometimes a little bit quick it's the temperance you know sir we are all apt to be hasty. But it takes a deal to move the Lord! I wonder, when I consider, how many's the year I've served him that He has not bin out of temper w' me. But He's *slow to anger, I'm sure He is,*" said the good old father, with deep emotion, and his eyes spoke as eloquently as his words, "for He loves me still."

I wish your readers Mr. Editor could feel at this moment the joy I felt while sitting at that aged christian's feet. He was a living "branch" of "the true vine" and he bore rich, ripe "fruit," and like Israel in the wilderness, I tasted of the grapes of Canaan by the way. "When were you brought to know the Lord Jesus as your Saviour?" I asked. "Many years ago when person Black came into these parts," he answered. "There was a terrible alarm among sinners at that time. We were afraid to hear the man. But I went nothing afraid of the man but something he *scold* scared me terribly! I seed myself a new man that night. *I seed God was angry w' me then, and I cried for mercy.* Nor did I rest 'till I knew that his anger was turned away and that Jesus Christ died to save me." I could alight nothing more from him in reference to Mr. Black. But this to me was highly interesting.

I had not then read the Memoirs of Mr. Black, but I recorded the circumstance in my journal, as probably it might interest me at a future time. Since then, I have had the pleasure of being introduced to descendants of that venerable man. Martin

"The Newfoundlanders in the outpost stations generally call the chapel the 'church,' and the missionary the 'parson.'"

Black, Esq. kindly furnished a number of copies of his late father's gratuitous distribution. In copy I could not but be struck with evidence between what I had heard what I read of Mr. Black. The Rev. Richey thus writes, "The outpouring of the Holy Spirit w'ed his labours, transient though in that Island, (Newfoundland) new era in the history of his ministry, and was among the most remarkable with which 'the grace of a life well spent, solacing of his days.'" Pages 208—9.

Mr. Black's presence in Carriacou cheering to John McGeary, a missionary, as was Titus's to Padonia. It appears that McGeary that time in some such state of circumstances as some of his Newfoundland have been since abandon the field as irremediable. Page 269. But "The Lord heard day of trouble," and in Mr. Black "help from the sanctuary;" and a remarkable outpouring of the Spirit followed, "strengthened him on." The following extract from Mr. Black will best show the character of his ministry.—"On Thursday Brother McGeary and I set off on boat for Black Head. We arrive give a word of exhortation to a few come together expecting us, and meeting for the following evening was a time long to be remembered. It was my text, and it was fulfilled. The Holy Ghost fell upon the people as a Spirit of bondage to fear, and of liberty and love." Page 27. A simple relation of individual cases have given so extracted from my notes illustrate the above, and afford evidence that the moral soil of the land is not "irremediably steepened" all the occurrences of it transpired during this wonderful revival. His biographer, "or even to admit numerous cases of conversion in Black gives the names of hundreds draw out these details to a disproportionate length."—"The result" (of the words of the Rev. Richard, fifteen years of whose highly honourable life were spent in that society, was a large accession to the Society, and the dawn of the day which has since shone upon that Island." "No less," says I than two hundred souls were converted during his brief sojourn in Bay. Nor are the fruits of that bestowed by its immediate result gained Methodism, settled the Colony, and secured it to the Colonies, and inspired the Society to find for them the help they Page 271.

The visits of such men to the churches of Jesus Christ, in the have been styled "Angelic visitations." The ministry of angels—before order to the christian multitude of the heavenly host, and things of great joy to the world, and the them these tidings was "Christ is born," and a multitude of "preachers" and are now publishing this "Christ has died; years ago." An old song of Ball and Davy's heir, we proclaim it. So far as the office and times. Gagest exalted him above a "beam of woman," inasmuch as he runner and herald of the Spirit, pointed him out to the world— "I and of God which taketh away the world,"—so the office and Christian Missionary exalts it. "What is an angel in a word? The Lion's mouth compared to the New? Or in the Assyrian Peter at Penece? How in the name of the Lord in the camp. He raises up some men for speed. He checks them from their march, accomplish his purpose. He reprimand Calvinist. Such men are and shining light. They appear to the march of the introduce a new order of thought out of the world. They g

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 Mr. Black's presence in Carbonar was
 as cheering to John McGeary, the resident
 missionary, as was Titus's to Paul in Macedo-
 nia. It appears that McGeary was at
 that time in some such state of mind and
 circumstances as some of his brethren in
 Newfoundland have been since—"ready to
 abandon the field as irreclaimably sterile."
 Page 269. But "the Lord heard him in the
 day of trouble," and in Mr. Black, sent him
 "help from the sanctuary;" and in the re-
 markable outpouring of the Spirit which
 followed, "strengthened him out of Zion."
 The following extract from Mr. Black's journal
 will best show the character and fruits of
 his ministry.—"On Thursday the 23th,
 Brother McGeary and I set off in a small
 boat for Black Head. We arrived in time to
 give a word of exhortation to a few who had
 come together expecting us, and appointed a
 meeting for the following evening. This
 was a time long to be remembered. Acts 11,
 15, was my text, and it was indeed fulfilled.
 The Holy Ghost fell upon the people, both
 as a Spirit of bondage to fear, and as a Spirit
 of liberty and love." Page 272. Let the
 simple relation of individual experience I
 have given so extracted from my own journal,
 illustrate the above, and afford sufficient
 evidence that the moral soil of Newfound-
 land is not "irreclaimably sterile." "To
 describe all the occurrences of interest that
 transpired during this wonderful visit," writes
 his biographer, "or even to advert to the
 numerous cases of conversion in which Mr.
 Black gives the names of individuals, would
 draw out these details to a disproportionate
 length." "The result" (of this visit) "in
 the words of the Rev. Richard Knight, sev-
 enteen years of whose highly useful mis-
 sionary life were spent in that scene of
 labour," was a large accession to the Metho-
 dist Society, and the dawn of that brighter
 day which has since shone upon our Mission
 in that Island! "No less," says Mr. Knight,
 "than two hundred souls were converted to
 God during his brief sojourn in Conception
 Bay. Nor are the fruits of that visit to be
 estimated by its immediate results. He or-
 ganized Methodism, settled the Mission
 property, and secured it to the Connexion, in-
 creased and multiplied the Society, and ob-
 tained for them the help they needed."—
 Page 274.
 The visits of such men to the various
 churches of Jesus Christ, in the wilderness
 have been styled "Angel-visits." They are
 here. The ministry of angels are of an in-
 visible order to the christian ministry. "A
 multitude of the heavenly host" declared
 "feelings of great joy to the shepherds
 and to the world, and the theme, the joy of
 these tidings was 'Christ is born.' But as
 great a multitude of 'preachers' have de-
 parted and are now publishing greater tid-
 ings, Christ has died; you rather is risen
 again." And the song of "Babylon's" babe
 and David's heir, we proclaim the Cross:—
 "So far as the office and times of John the
 Baptist exalted him above all prophets
 "born of women," inasmuch as he was the
 forerunner and herald of the Messiah, and
 pointed him out to the world.—"Behold the
 Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of
 the world!"—so the office and work of the
 Christian Missionary exalts him above the
 prophets. What is an angel in the den shut-
 ting the Lion's mouth compared with Paul
 going Nero? Or in the Assyrian camp to
 Peter at Pentecost? How numerous the
 slain of the Lord in the camp of Missions!
 God raises up some men for special purposes,
 He elects them from their mothers' womb to
 accomplish his purpose. He re is our Wes-
 leyan Calvinist. Such men are burn-
 ing and shining light. They give a new
 impetus to the march of truth. They
 introduce a new order of means, and
 cast out darkness. They give a charac-

ter to the age. You follow their steps and
 exclaim "See! A man of God went this
 way." Their steps are not on the shores of
 worldly fame washed by the ebb and flow
 of time's tide. They are traceable through
 all time. You may track them into eternity.
 Blessed men! Like Latimer and Ridley at
 the stake they humbly thought they merely
 "lighted a candle." They set "kingdoms on
 a blaze." J. B.

For the Wesleyan.
 St. John (N. B.) Circuit.

MR. EDITOR.—I am happy in being enabled
 to inform you that the popularity of the "Wes-
 leyian" is on the increase in this District. Of
 this, I have repeatedly had the most indubitable
 evidence. This to you, whose heart has been so
 long set on the utility, and therefore the neces-
 sity of a denominational organ, through which
 we might, as a religious body, hold regular com-
 munication with our Societies and congregations,
 must be highly gratifying. Moreover, the long
 and intimate acquaintance I have had with you,
 will justify me in adding my conviction, that this
 accorded commendation of your appropriately
 named periodical will not only secure your pre-
 sent editorial diligence, but stimulate you to the
 adoption of every means within your reach,
 whereby the "Wesleyan" shall take up a posi-
 tion in connection with the other religious papers,
 analogous to that which the denomination, whose
 interests it advocates, sustains with regard to
 other persuasions. Then will it need not blush
 at the recollection of either its *paternity*, its
principles, or its *professions*.

The object of my present communication is
 to furnish you with some few remarks, with re-
 ference to this important Circuit.
 This City being the place of your nativity—
 the scene of your boyhood—and the arena of
 your ripening manhood, cannot be otherwise to
 you than an object of interest. Hither will rush
 so spontaneously as to be unbidden, a thousand
 endearing associations. Your hopes and fears,
 your joys and sorrows, must alternate as prospe-
 rity heightens, or adversity depresses, all con-
 nected with its weal and woe. But as a Christian
 and a Minister, its religious advancement must
 in your estimation transcend every other con-
 sideration. Nor will it to a well-biased mind, be
 any depreciation of the interest you take in the
 prosperity of religion generally, to assume that
 the progress and stability of Wesleyanism was
 the pain of precedence in the citadel of your
 heart.

Methodism has a strong hold in this stirring
 city. For despite of the sluggishness of the
 times, it would be no easy task to keep a St.
 Johnian still. One might almost as reasonably
 hope to arrest the onward march of time, or ar-
 rest the flowing of the tides which swell around
 the business-stirring wharves.
 In this City our cause steadily progresses. It
 was really cheering to the heart to witness the
 crowded attendance at the prayer meetings on
 the day set apart, by the two Districts, for fast-
 ing, humiliation, and prayer. On the day re-
 cently appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of
 this Province as a season for general thanksgiv-
 ing, our spacious old Church in Germain-street,
 was but little, very little, less than crowded—
 and in the evening though the rain was falling
 most plentifully, our noble edifice, the St. George's
 Church, was well nigh filled. It was indeed a
 day of general thanksgiving. Business was gen-
 erally suspended, and other places of worship,
 as well as ours, opened their portals to admit the
 grateful worshippers who repaired thither to lay
 down their thankful offerings upon the shrine of
 Him, who in fulfillment of His promise had "re-
 served unto them the appointed weeks of the
 harvest." Past calamities on that day appeared
 to have been forgotten, while present blessings
 moved the hearts, which moved the lips to the
 utterance of the beautiful and expressive words
 of the Psalmist, "Bless the Lord, oh! my soul,
 and forget not all his benefits."

Our congregations are large, and evidently,
 even in this respect improving. Hundreds are
 found on the evenings in which we hold our
 prayer meetings assembled together to pray for
 Zion's peace.
 Never has it been my lot to labour among a
 more devoted, zealous, and enduring band of of-
 ficial members than in this city. Though we
 have no special outpouring of the Holy Spirit,
 we are adding gradually to our Society. Souls
 are being converted from the error of their ways,
 —while peace and harmony shed their soul-sub-
 duing and cheering influences on all around, en-
 abling us to say, "Behold how good, and how
 pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in
 unity!"

Our last Quarterly love feast was one of spe-
 cial interest. The spacious school room in Ger-
 main-street was filled to overflowing. So gen-
 eral was the disposition to "glorify the grace of
 God," that though we prolonged our meeting
 somewhat beyond the usual time, we had to part
 amid gathering indications that in many hearts,
 still the glow of Christian love was pressing for
 utterance. There were those present who bore
 their firm, yet humble testimony, that they had
 not only faithful and just to forgive us our sins,
 but to cleanse from all unrighteousness." Or in
 other words, who professed that "perfect love
 which casteth out fear."

None of the gentlemen in question were ex-
 cluded on suspicion: their violation of the laws
 of the body was more palpable than the guilt of
 Gleeson Wilson; for it was not only proved but
 gloried in. The Conference has always exer-
 cised the power of putting to its members such
 questions as it judged expedient: this power has,
 as we have already observed, existed since the
 time of John Wesley; it was reiterated with
 clearness and emphasis in 1835, and this law the
 three men openly refused to obey. Had the
 Conference, after this refusal, retained them, it
 would have been tantamount to a declaration
 that church government among the Methodists
 had ceased; and, that Messrs. Everett, Dunn and
 Griffith were constituted an ecclesiastical triumvirate
 to rule the Connexion! Another rule of
 Methodism is, "Tell every one what you think
 wrong in him. Keep your thoughts in your own
 breast till you come to the person concerned."—
 This is the same rule which is laid down by the
 Head of the Church. But Messrs. Everett, &c.
 instead of doing this, adopting the unchristian
 plan of spreading abroad what they professed
 to be their opinions of anonymous vituperation;
 wielding the masked assassin's dagger instead of
 the Spirit's sword.

They have, since their exclusion, been mak-
 ing exciting appeals to the public on the hard-
 ship of being punished for refusing to criminate
 themselves; and stigmatize the proceedings of
 the Conference, in their case, as unusual and un-
 English. That they were not unusual is evident
 from the length of time the law by which they
 have been excluded has been in operation; and
 from the fact that in every body, like the Wes-
 leyian Conference, in which the majority rules,
 the minority must submit or go.
 As respects the other clap-trap of un-English,
 we apprehend that it was by the rules of Chris-
 tianity and Methodism, rather than by Black-
 stone or Coke upon Littleton, that the gentle-
 men in question expected, when they entered
 the Wesleyan Ministry, to be judged. The
 English laws are good, but they pre-suppose that
 those for whom they are made will not be guided
 by a law of a good conscience; and take cogni-
 zance only of overt acts. The laws by which
 ministers of the Gospel are bound are different—
 they require "truth in the inward parts," and
 denounce God's abhorrence on many whom the
 law of the land would recognise as good men.—
 The ministerial character requires to be more
 than legally and technically correct—like a moral
 daguerrotypy plate to reflect the image of
 Christ, or like a still lake, in whose mirrored
 depths the things of heaven are imaged clearly,
 it should be unswayed and untroubled by the
 breath of suspicion!—This is so far from being
 the case with the three excluded Ministers,
 that a moral certainty exists as to their con-
 nexion with the "Fly-Sheets" and an abso-
 lute certainty of their having openly and con-
 temptuously despised the laws of the body to
 whom they belonged. We will only add, for
 the benefit of those easy going souls who imag-
 ine that the cause of peace would have been
 served had the Conference winked at the do-
 ings of its obstreperous members, that the wis-
 dom which is from above is first pure, then
 peaceable.
 If the ex-Ministers had aught against a bro-
 ther they should have spoken to him in pri-
 vate; if that failed them there was the District
 Meeting, the Conference, and, as the last re-
 source, that which was so hastily adopted as
 the first publication.
 Messrs. Everett, &c., as professed reformers,
 are greatly opposed to a union of Church and
 State; they believe that to rule the Church
 by this world's maxims is rebellion against
 Christ;—how is it, then, that they appeal from
 the Church to the world; from the law of
 Christ to the practice of secular courts; and,
 having a matter against their brethren are so
 willing to submit the case to unbelievers! Con-
 sistency is, indeed, a jewel; but it sparkles not
 in the proceedings of the would-be Lutherans of
 Methodism.
 The eagerness with which newspaper writ-
 ers, who are not only ignorant of Methodism,
 but who, with the greatest nonchalance, own
 that ignorance, rush into the arena of polem-
 ics, and decide on what they are profoundly
 unqualified to speak of, would be somewhat
 amusing were the subject less serious. But
 we cannot help wishing that the journalists
 who have undertaken to amend Methodist
 Church discipline, and treat the world to a
 new edition of the gospel, improved according
 to the statute law, had confined themselves to
 some one of the subjects that they happen to
 understand. They remind us of Madame de
 Genlis' story of the French writer who pro-
 duced criticisms on Milton, and when inter-
 rogated on his knowledge of the English language,
 confessed his entire ignorance, but expressed
 a hope that in a year or two he would know
 something of the matter!

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

The late Wesleyan Conference — Messrs
 Everett & Co.
 (From the Fermanagh Reporter.)

It is known to most of our readers that con-
 siderable excitement exists at present in the
 religious world, connected with the recent excom-
 munication of the Wesleyan Methodist body, of three
 gentlemen who were for years past somewhat
 conspicuous among the Ministers of that Con-
 nexion.
 Certain anonymous publications, entitled "Fly-
 Sheets," have been, for some time past, circulat-
 ed among the Wesleyans in England, with the
 avowed object of calling attention to alleged
 abuses in the administration of the connexional
 affairs; and in those productions, which bore the
 name of neither author nor printer, not only
 were the existing institutions of Methodism cen-
 sured, but the characters of the most eminent
 Ministers in the Connexion assailed.
 The Conference, at its last session, anxious to
 put a stop to so unchristian and divisive proceed-
 ings, put some questions to Mr. Everett on whom
 suspicion had fallen so heavily as to amount to
 moral certainty, relative to the authorship of
 the "Fly-Sheets." This procedure, on the part
 of Conference, was founded on a rule which has
 been in operation since the time of Mr. Wesley;
 but Mr. Everett, professing to regard it as an
 invasion of his rights! refused to answer. His
 refusal narrowed the question to a simple deci-
 sion whether Mr. Everett should or should not
 remain in Conference to act in defiance of it and
 in contravention of the rules by which he bound
 himself on entering the ministry. It was decided,
 and we have no hesitation in saying, justly, in
 the negative.
 Messrs. Dunn and Griffith who had in a more
 open manner pursued the objects of the "Fly-
 Sheets," and avowed their connexion with pub-
 lications hostile to Methodism, were required to
 desist from agitating the body and pursuing of-
 fensive measures, and, on their refusal, couched
 in terms of haughty defiance, the Conference did
 what it could not avoid doing—

Bishopric of Madras

The Right Rev. Dr. G. J. Spencer has intimate-
 ly intended to resign the Bishopric of Madras,
 and is to be succeeded by the Venerable Arch-

Newfoundlanders in the outport stations
 of the chapel the "church," and the
 "person."

POETRY.

For the Wesleyan.

Israel's Captivity.

By Babel's streams desponding they sat them down and wept, And silent were the harps they so tunelessly had swept;

The heathen for their pleasure had asked a sacred strain; But Israel's maidens drooping thus mournfully complain,—

The glory of our foes, like the light of day appears, And Israel's beauty's faded, why wonder at our tears!—

Our harps 'midst weeping willows we pensively entwine, And steep our souls in sorrow where Babel's beauties shine.

To sing those songs of Zion which breathe a joyous strain, Would ill become our station, or suit our galling chain;

Obscure glory alighted, has covered us with shame, Has caused our beautiful City, once noble in its fame,

To lie in crumbling ruins the scorn of all our foes, Where bones of holy prophets, and sainted chiefs repose.

O could they rise and see us from David's city torn, Chained by the walls of Babel, how would their spirits mourn?

Then ask not ye that chained us, and placed us by this stream; To sing the songs of Zion,—a holy, joyous theme,

But if, O sons of Babel! our sins have caused our chain, Think not within your palaces forever to remain;

Thrice happy then shall he be—the victor in his joy, That will towards you quickly the selfsame hate employ,

Thrice happy then shall he be, whose sword by Babel's stream Red with the blood of Babel's sons, with victory shall gleam—

Thrice happy then shall he be, whose sword by Babel's stream Red with the blood of Babel's sons, with victory shall gleam—

What tho' the world appear in arms, Against the humble race; Who here 'mid grief and pain and tears,

Why dread the rage of death and hell, In close and well form'd host: Whilst the crown'd conqueror of those

Then "Fear not little flock" the wrath Of these in proud array; Who for a while may spend their rage,

Should famine, pestilence and war, United scourge our world; And these in all their dreadful forms,

And when at last the hour arrives, When those, now summon'd home, Are call'd to walk the dreary road,

Then let them fear, and fear alone, Great Zion's glorious king; For such as love and fear his way,

Then let them fear, and fear alone, Great Zion's glorious king; For such as love and fear his way,

Christianity is constantly receiving fresh proofs of its divine origin, in the triumphant deaths of its professors.

She at once united with the Wesleyan Society, in Halifax, and to the end of her earthly pilgrimage, continued a consistent, worthy member,

As I have alluded to her Father, I doubt not but a few remarks respecting her parents will be interesting;

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As I have alluded to her Father, I doubt not but a few remarks respecting her parents will be interesting;

ded on the Windsor Road, and subsequently in Halifax, where he resided until his death.

The subject of this memoir was twenty years of age when she was converted to God, through the instrumentality already mentioned.

Her father, whose name was Bowser, was a native of Yorkshire, England, who with his wife and family, emigrated to the United States of America.

As I have alluded to her Father, I doubt not but a few remarks respecting her parents will be interesting;

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The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents—claims the privilege of modifying or rejecting articles offered for publication—and cannot pledge himself to return those not inserted.

Communications on business, and those intended for publication, when contained in the same letter, should, if practicable, be written on different parts of the sheet, so that they may be separated when they reach us.

Communications and Exchange should be addressed to the Editor, Halifax, N. S.

Issued weekly, on Saturday Morning—Terms Ten Dollars 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, October 27, 1844.

THE CHURCH. On no ecclesiastical subject has more been written, than on the one which is designated at the head of this article.

Its importance, and, divested of the dogmatical propositions with which it has been unnecessarily connected, cannot fail to maintain a well-deserved interest in the minds of those

justly concerned for one of the great objects of the Saviour's vicarious sacrifice. This object is stated by the Apostle Paul in words

which demand serious and prayerful attention: "Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it; that he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word, that he might present it to himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish."

These expressions justify us in asserting, that, in a correct sense, there is no salvation out of the Church of Christ. It is this consideration, among others, which calls upon us, as we

value our salvation, to devote our best energies, in ascertaining what the Church is; and to subject to the strictest scrutiny the pretensions of those, who, in the exuberance

of their exclusivism, monopolize every claim to the characteristics and unrestricted privileges of this divinely appointed and divinely constructed Institution, and leave all who

associate not with them to the uncovenanted mercies of God. If these pretensions are founded in truth, dangerous is the present state, dark and fearful are the prospects, of those not included within the favoured pale.

In proportion to the momentous nature of the issues involved, should be our solicitude in reference to the precise position we occupy with regard to the true Church. It cannot be a matter of indifference to a rightly influenced mind, whether his union with the "Church of the first-born" be vital or merely supposititious—whether his relation to the family of God be supported on grounds divinely recognized, or only on those of human fabrication.

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Their venerated Founder was a man of great importance of education. I entered upon his career, before

Kingwood School, which was not only a blessing for the sons of preachers, but also a blessing for the sons of the nation.

Mr. Wesley some Charity Schools and Day Schools, some connected with Old Ford City Road Chapel was built.

indications of what Mr. Wesley felt, and what he meant to do. However, they seemed now to be of a different order, and especially to be of a different nature, from their former state.

They, as Wesleyans, had been reared in the part of the work, but they were not established for the training of children. He could not but express his sense of the importance of such training.

Children, he conceived, required no ordinary amount of tact and ingenuity. Men of every other profession; and it is not every other profession, which should be able that so many years should pass, and no plan be provided for training of schoolmasters.

Howe- venience would now be remedied, born under the necessity of sending them to Scotland, but that state of things is suffered to continue.

He rejoiced now to have a Training Institution, the benefit of which, he had extensively felt, and felt in the hearts of his children.

It was necessary, he thought, to connect religious with secular education, not to cultivate the intellect less, but feelings and affections more.

The help of God was an efficient instrument for this purpose through a gospel to the understandings and their children. Let them open their eyes to the widest extent, and invite to the neglected poor,—give the education, an education which would take an active part in the

but their own advantage and that of let them connect with that education, instruction, a habit of reverent Scriptures, and a habit of embu- ing with facts of Scripture history, an history of the incarnate Son of God means, they would not only lead to an enjoyment of Christ, but prepare them to become accredited members of our churches, in the length and land. In whatever light they view

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THE WESLEYAN.

Max, Saturday Morning, October 27, 1844.

THE CHURCH.

no ecclesiastical subject has more been ten, than on the one which is designated the head of this article. It is one of great importance, and, divested of the dogmatical positions with which it has been unnecessarily connected, cannot fail to maintain a deserved interest in the minds of those who are concerned for one of the great objects of the Saviour's vicarious sacrifice. That it is stated by the Apostle Paul in words which demand serious and prayerful attention: "Christ also loved the church, and himself for it; that he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word, that he might present it to himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish."

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Wesleyan Normal and Practising Schools.

The Foundation stone of a Wesleyan Normal and Practising School, situated at Horseferry Road, Westminster, England, was laid on Thursday the 27th September, in the presence of a great number of persons, by Thomas Farmer Esqr. A full and interesting Report of the various ceremonies and proceedings connected with this important event is given in the Watchman of the 3d inst.; but it is too lengthy for our columns. We give the following extract from the excellent speech delivered on the occasion by the President of the Conference, which we trust will be read with that interest which it deserves.

Their venerated Founder was aware of the great importance of education. He had scarcely entered upon his career, before he founded Kingswood School, which was not intended exclusively for the sons of preachers, but for the education of children in that locality, and for persons belonging to the societies in different parts of the nation. Mr. Wesley also formed some Charity Schools and Day Schools. There was one connected with Old Foundry, before City Road Chapel was built. These were indications of what Mr. Wesley felt ought to be done, only the means were not forthcoming. However, they seemed now to be called to direct eminence, and especially to come out, as it were, from their obscurity, and to become an educating body of religious people. They, as Wesleyans, had been roused, to take their part of the work, but they wanted an Establishment for the training of Schoolmasters. He could not but express his sense of the importance of such training. To teach children, he conceived, required no ordinary degree of tact and ingenuity. Men were trained for every other profession; and it seemed remarkable that so many years should be allowed to pass, and no plan be provided for the regular training of schoolmasters. However that inconvenience would now be remedied. They had been under the necessity of sending their teachers to Scotland, but that state of things could not be suffered to continue. He rejoiced the time had now come to have a Training School of their own, the benefit of which, he trusted, would be extensively felt, and felt in perpetuity. It was necessary (he went on to observe,) to connect religious with secular instruction; not to cultivate the intellect less, but the religious feelings and affections more. The glorious gospel of God was an efficient instrument to be employed for this purpose through all time. There wanted nothing but a direct application of the gospel to the understandings and consciences of their children. Let them open Day Schools to the widest extent, and invite to them the children of the neglected poor,—give them a sound education, an education which would qualify them to take an active part in the business of life, to their own advantage and that of the public; and let them connect with that education religious instruction, a habit of reverencing the Holy Scriptures, and a habit of embuing their minds with facts of Scripture history, and especially the history of the incarnate Son of God. By these means, they would not only lead the rising generation to an enjoyment of Christ's salvation, but prepare them to become accredited members of our churches, in the length and breadth of the land. In whatever light they viewed the occasion of their meeting, it seemed to be the opening of a new era—the commencement of a new state of things. Some persons had intimated that Wesleyan Methodism had, to a great extent, fulfilled its mission to the world. Fulfilled its mission—it had hardly entered upon it, at home or abroad. He believed that Wesleyan Methodism would be more blessed to this country than ever it had been, and would be made a means of more extended benefit to the world at large. Let them gird themselves afresh, and every man come forwards with his talents, property and exertions, to aid the cause of his Divine Master, and to spread his truth to the widest possible extent. They had no need to quarrel with other bodies. He prayed God to bless the other evangelical denominations, a thousand fold. But there was yet very much to be possessed; there was a great need of Wesleyan agency; and he trusted that it would be forthcoming.

The Institution, we learn, is designed to provide accommodation for boarding, lodging, and training as teachers of Day-schools, one hundred Students, at one time, and that the total outlay will be at least £30,000.

Thus whilst narrow-minded men can unite to stigmatize the system of Wesleyan Methodism, it urges onward in its wondrous career of usefulness to the world. Whilst thus devoted to the cause of Christianity and the interests of humanity, and deeply imbued, as it has been, with religious principle, the weapons lifted up against it, we believe, cannot prosper.

Testimony in Favour of Methodism OF THE REV. DR. GREY.

Minister of St. Mary's Free Church, Edinburgh, and (not long since) Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland.

[Extract from his speech delivered before the Wesleyan Missionary Society, London, 1844, on moving the adoption of the Report.]

Not certainly at my own desire, but in compliance with the request of the Committee, I venture to present myself before you at this early period of the meeting, to move that the Report, of which an abstract has been read, be received and published. My voice is a weak instrument, but in the position I have been requested to take, a few words will be expected from me. Nothing certainly can be more animating to the spirits, or more gratifying to the feelings, than anniversary sermons of this kind,—seasons of joy and congratulation, when we look on the bright side of the picture, hear of the fruits and results of long terms of active and laborious service, and when we meet with the choice members of the Christian community of every different denomination. How happy to call them brethren, and to know them by no other designation than that of brethren in Christ, and forgetting minor differences, to meet on the broad platform of Christian principle and Christian affection! I certainly feel it an honour and a privilege to unite and co-operate with the members of this Society, and I must say generally with the community in which they especially belong. If some other bodies of Christians have, perhaps, the lead of the Methodists in profound learning and in the number of great theological names, yet I think the Methodists, at least, have taken precedence of most others in the practical application of their principles, (practice being certainly the best part of religion,) and in a judicious adaptation of the means they employ to the circumstances and necessities of the humbler, and incomparably most numerous and neglected portions of society. Where is it that their labours have not penetrated? From what class or portion of the community have not their converts been drawn? The miners, who live apart from their fellows, employed in seeking out the treasures of the earth whether minerals or metals, those who toil at the forge, and those who work in the factory, bear testimony to their efforts. The bustling sea-port, the busy quay-side, the inhabitants of ships, whether in or out of harbour, the fisher's hamlet, and the populous village, as well as the teeming city, form the sphere of their exertions. Even among the openly profligate, where deep repulsive ignorance seemed to repel the approach of instruction and civilization, the Methodists have made their way, where none others had found access, or knew how to introduce themselves. Long would it have been ere the Graduates of our Universities,—men who had spent preparatory years in learned seclusion, or in the luxury of literary and philosophic associations,—long would it have been ere they could have found the means, or thought of the way, or have learned, however willing, how to adapt themselves to so new and uncongenial a sphere of service.

The men of the last generation owed much to the Methodist body, in teaching them what was due to the souls of men; how these souls were to be accosted, got acquainted with, subdued, and overcome. God has greatly blessed their humble labours. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Whatever other men may be and do in their several stations, whether as Clergymen dignified or paraded, or among Dis-senters as Pastors or Teachers, there will be found a large sphere of most important duty which none so well as Methodists, or those who take example by them and adopt their mode of procedure, know how to fill up. Sir, the plan of enlisting new recruits, as fellow-workers, and of employing all according to their standing and ability, in the service of the church, is calculated to produce extensive and beneficial effects, under the conduct of a wise, prudent, and devoted superintendence. This I understand to be the plan generally adopted in your body. If any one join your church, or become a regular attendant at your services, you lay hold of him; you find out his qualities, whether as an inquirer or a counsellor, a scholar or a teacher. Now this plan, I think, is productive of the happiest effects. It is a plan which has engaged our special attention in Scot-

land. In the revival which, you are aware, has lately taken place in the church with which I am more immediately connected, this part of your arrangement has strongly commended itself to us. My right honourable friend in the chair, and many of those around me, know that the order of Deacons was adopted by the Church of Scotland at the Reformation, although it has since, in a great degree, fallen into desuetude. Observe, the term "Deacon" does not hold the same meaning with us as it does in the Church of England. It does not, with us, denote a Minister of the Gospel in orders, but a layman invested with ecclesiastical office, and appointed particularly to aid in the pecuniary and external regulations of the Church. Now, in the Free Church, we not only have a very large band of Elders devoted to spiritual duties, but we have also engaged in almost every congregation a band of Deacons who look to our financial affairs. Then we have also engaged our young people extensively as collectors for, and promoters of, our several Missionary schemes. Again, our prayer-meetings have been multiplied; and various means, in a great measure unknown before, have been used for the improvement of our members and adherents. Finding much to be done, and great urgency in our operations, we have called into play hundreds of efficient hands which in former times, would have been left all but idle and useless; in reference to the public service of the church. Thus each man's talents,—and also the talents of each female member of the church,—are brought out in lively exercise; Christian character is more rapidly developed; and great good access to society at large, as well as to our own Church in particular. We have learned much from you, and we very willingly acknowledge our obligation. I am aware that abuses are apt to creep into this system. A constant diligent superintendence is needed; and the call must often be renewed to "repent and do the first works." But where grace is given, and where a spirit of wisdom and counsel presides at the helm of affairs, much good may be anticipated. And, truly, if we go forward in our work without looking back, we shall find the wide world, and the church too, open an interminable sphere for advancing operation. We may make perpetual progress in the divine life, and in doing good to others.

It strikes me, from reviewing the history of your Connection, that the Methodist system worked most powerfully, and it perhaps appeared with most distinguished lustre, at the first, when the work was only that of revival; when, without taking a decided part either for or against any established or other Church, your object was to promote practical religion in individuals; when men experienced a wonderful excitement and a most beneficial influence, spreading almost with the rapidity of light; and when they were engaged in the service of religion without, perhaps, changing their sectional names, or detaching themselves from their former religious denominations. Of course, this self-denial on your part could not be expected to continue; and it was, perhaps, incompatible with the extended influence and increasing usefulness pressed upon your Society. Yet the Methodist Body has still the honour, as appears to me, beyond most other parts of that universal church of which we all wish to be held as members, that others aspire to their good opinion and like to be favourably thought of by them. They seem, as a body, to be considered less bitter as opponents, and more disposed to cultivate friendly relations with neighbouring denominations, and with established churches, than these denominations and churches are often inclined to do with one another. This, if it be the case, is very considerable praise, and argues a larger prevalence among them of that truly catholic spirit which we should all cultivate; and I will add, that it prepares our friends of this Connection to act the peace-maker's happy and blessed office with reference to other sections of the church. O that there were more of this spirit among us! How much have we reason to pray, that the healthful spirit of peace and love may be diffused over the whole body of Christians! "A new commandment," said our Lord, "I give unto you, that ye love one another;" and it is to be regretted that this commandment is still new to us in so many of its applications. What cause have we to be ashamed of the various differences, allegations, and disunions, that have so cut to pieces, deformed, and disgraced the church of Christ! A better spirit, I trust, has appeared. Truly, it is high time that it should appear, lest the great Master should be utterly disgusted with us, and leave us to devour one another, and to be consumed one of another.

But, amid the distractions, and consequent misfortunes and calamities, of the Christian church, one fair spot has appeared in the picture—one centre of harmony among the distracted, bewildered sheep of the fold, one field still green and fresh,—on which the eye of love delights to repose with hope and con-

fidence. O, my friends, who that has cast an enlightened and pitying eye over the heathen world, does not rejoice when men are found to offer themselves for the service of Christ in the great department of Christian labour? Who does not rejoice when faithful men go forth to heathen lands, foregoing the comforts and blessings of civilized society, they transport themselves to the land of the degraded savage, to instruct his mind, and to lead him to the knowledge of his God and Saviour!—In contemplating the self-devotion of such labourers, who would ever think of asking to what particular denomination of the Christian body they belong? Missionary efforts have this great advantage, that they necessarily recall us to the elementary and essential parts of religion. And who is there that would not give the highest place, the most honourable position, the most fervent thanks and praise, to those who are foremost in this cause,—who are most strenuous and most persevering in their efforts for its success? Now your Society has certainly secured much of this honour. Your Missionaries are found in almost every country and every clime; along the torrid coast of Africa, and among the fierce and warlike Ashantees. Wherever civilized men have established settlements, north or south, east or west, there are they, helping forward the progress of Christianity, teaching and exemplifying domestic virtues, and unfolding the soul-reviving truths of the Gospel. They are to be found, as we have heard from the Report, among the Canadians, following the wandering Indian through the trackless woods of the "far west" to the borders of his icy ocean; in the West Indies, where they were among the first to soften the rigours of an oppressed condition; among the many tribes which constitute our Indian empire; in New-England, and throughout our Australasian colonies, and Polynesian Islands. Then, again, they find out useful stations among the civil but degenerate Christians of continental Europe; while, at the same time, they pursue, as I understand, much blessing and success, their useful labours among the neglected population of the West India islands. Now, in any of these stations, if a good man live and act consistently, his light must shine abroad with most beneficial influences; but when he devotes himself, heart and soul, to instruct, and enlighten those among whom he dwells, when he takes upon himself the labour of an apostle, and is ready to suffer a martyr's fate, what blessings may be counted on the result of his efforts, what happy fruits may be anticipated as the produce of his exertions!

I rejoice in the opportunity afforded me of expressing the hope with which these extended Missionary efforts fill my mind, in the way they open for the fulfilment of the long-delayed promises of our blessed Lord, and of the wishes and expectations of his believing people. O that we all felt always towards one another, as we may suppose a Christian to feel when, surrounded by the abominations of Heathenism in a remote land, he comes unexpectedly into the company of a man of another kind, a real-hearted soldier of Christ, a true Minister, a faithful Missionary; when he sees such a one, having the testimony of those that are without, honoured for his work's sake, resorted to and inquired of by the wanderers of the desert, where, through the blessing of God, he has created a moral garden around him in the midst of the howling wilderness! How would the Christian cling to such a man with affection! How would he embrace him as a brother! For even in ordinary circumstances, when far from our country, when all around us looks foreign and unassimilated to our habits, if we chance to meet one who speaks our language, holds our sentiments, acts honestly and charitably under all circumstances as we would have him do, does not our affection cling to him in the ties of brotherhood? Is anything needed to reconcile us to him? to make us smile upon him and wish him God speed? Would it add to our attachment to discover to what particular community of evangelical Christians he belonged? Before such an inquiry is made, is not the tie perfect that unites us to him as a brother? Let this spirit be cultivated. Such a spirit exists in heaven; and such a spirit will reign in those happier days of the church to which prophecy leads us to look forward. The time is coming when the kingdoms of this world shall all be given to the Saviour. Let us prepare for that blissful period; let us seek to imitate the spirit and follow in the steps of our great Lord. Now, my friends, while I congratulate you on what you have done, and on the very interesting facts brought before you in the Report, you must allow me to exhort you to be steadfast, unmovable, still abounding more and more in the work of the Lord. Much is there to be done. Short time is there for doing it. There is need of all hands, all energy, all prayer.

The Baptist Missionary Society

It is about to lose the advantages it has derived for more than twenty years from the labours of the

Rev. E. Carey, in traveling for the promotion of his interests.

For the Wesleyan.

St. John's (N. F.) Circuit.

My Dear Brother,—I am glad to inform you that the successive numbers of The Wesleyan continue to afford high satisfaction to our friends in this Town by whom they are received and read. With much pleasure I send you the names of two new subscribers. On Tuesday evening of the 26th inst. we held an important and interesting service in our Chapel here. The Ministers of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches took part in it. The object was to offer THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD for our preservation as a people from the dangers, to pray for a continuance of this favour, and to supplicate the divine blessing on behalf of our fellow men in other lands who have suffered, and are suffering, from its ravages. The Rev. R. Williams opened the Meeting with singing and prayer—Reading the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. G. Schofield—Two able and impressive Addresses were delivered by the Rev. A. S. Muir, of the Free Church, and the Rev. David King, of the Established Presbyterian Church. The service was concluded by myself. Brother Bettle was prevented by illness from taking the part allotted him. The Chapel was crowded, to excess; upwards of 1,000 persons being present, and hundreds went away unable to get within the building. The occasion was one of great solemnity and profit. Many were led to exclaim—"Behold how good and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" Yours, &c., W. FAULKNER.

St. John's, Newfoundland, October 17th, 1849.

With pleasure we insert the above communication from our respected Correspondent, St. John's, N. F. For the interest he has taken in The Wesleyan, he will please receive our thanks; and we shall be pleased to hear again from him, and others of our Ministers and friends in that District, in a similar way. The conviction, we formerly expressed, that the circulation of The Wesleyan among them would be beneficial to Wesleyanism, is gathering strength. What say our Brethren of Newfoundland to a more general and systematic effort to obtain subscribers to our Paper?—Can our Correspondent suggest a suitable person for a General Agent for that District? We respectfully request him to use his endeavours to obtain one.

St. John, N. B.

The Communication of the Rev. R. Knight, Chairman of the N. B. District, and Superintendent of the St. John, South, Circuit, which appears on a previous page, will be read with great interest. Its perusal touched a chord in our own heart which continues to vibrate with joyous emotions. We are more than pleased with the prosperous state of that important Methodist Station, and can well believe that Wesleyan Methodism has taken a firm and extensive hold on the affections and judgments of the community of St. John. We hope its influence will continue to spread and be felt, until the present spacious Churches shall be found "too straight," and new ones erected, for the accommodation of the worshippers.

Princely Donation.

We can now state on unquestionable authority that the late Mark Varley of St. John, N. B., has bequeathed the princely donation of Five thousand Pounds for the erection and endowment of a WESLEYAN Day School in that enterprising City.—The heart that dictated such a gift, and for such a purpose, must have been truly "liberal," and, judging from the concomitant circumstances mentioned in the correspondence of Rev. R. Knight, largely imbued with the spirit of Christ. We therefore glorify the grace of God in him, and believe that generations to come will rise up, and

in a proper sense, bless his memory. May this noble instance of christian munificence lead others to imitate so praiseworthy an example!

British Conference.

We refer our readers to an excellent article on the late acts of Conference discipline from the Fermanagh Reporter, which appears in another column. It takes the right view of the subject, and must carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind. We should like to see this article copied into those Provincial Papers which have given extracts only from the other side. From all the information we can gather, we are warranted in saying, that the agitation of the expelled Ministers, and their friends, will, to all practical purposes, prove a failure.—They will find it to be far easier to raise, than to direct, a storm.

Large and influential meetings have been held in England to petition the Post Office Authorities against the late postal regulations respecting Sabbath Mails. We heartily wish them success in their efforts to remove this sin.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The News by the R. M. Steamer Europa which arrived at this port on Wednesday forenoon last, is not of exciting interest. It will be gratifying to our readers to learn that the REVANUE RETURNS for the quarter and year ending October 31st, are considered satisfactory. The following are the particulars. The custom duties for the last quarter, ending 31st October, exhibit a decrease of £157,211, but on the year there is a general increase of £208,755. On the other hand, the excise has increased on the quarter by £152,903, whilst on the year it has fallen off by no less than £143,245. The stamps furnish a very satisfactory increase of £221,895 on the quarter, and on the year the increase is £153,085. The taxes give a very slight improvement on the quarter and year, whilst the property tax has especially improved on the quarter and year, by about £21,000 on the quarter. The post office revenue has improved, and with the crown lands, has brought in £100,000 additional. The miscellaneous taxes have slightly increased by nearly £5,000; whilst on the year the improvement exceeds £120,000.—Taking the whole income, we find the balance of increase on the quarter £214,111, whilst the increase on the year is £235,571. The trade accounts of last month again furnish the most satisfactory evidence of a vast increase on the exports and imports of the country. The increase of the exports of the country during the first eight months of 1849, is now £7,570,000, which not only absorbs the enormous decrease of last year, but leaves an improvement of £2,243,000, as compared with 1847.

COMMERCIAL intelligence is a little more favourable since last advices. There is more firmness in the Grain Markets, and in the course of the past week prices have slightly advanced. Indian Corn is quoted at 2s. to 2s. 6d. per quarter for white and 2s. to 2s. 4d. per quarter for yellow. Flour is not much altered in value, being quoted at 23s. 6d. for Western Canal and Philadelphia, 19s. to 21s. for New Western, 24s. for B. & T. Flour, and 25s. per barrel for Ohio. Oil Flour Flour is worth 21s. to 21s. 6d. per bushel. Wheat is held at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per bushel. At present there is no Indian Meal in the market.

American cured Provisions continue in demand. Lard the sales reach 100 tons, at 10s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt. Bacon is more inquired for, and full prices are paid, but there is very little doing in Hams and Shoulders. Low prime mess Pork is in demand for shipment to Ireland at about former rates. In Cheese there is very little doing.

Money is abundant, and all legitimate commercial purposes. Discounts on first-class paper are readily obtained at 2 to 4 per cent. Bankers' Bills, at short dates, have been done this week at 2 per cent, without commission.

It would seem, from passing credits in IRELAND,

that the political excitement of that country is reviving. Conciliation-hall has once more been opened; letters of adhesion as of old, have been read from the chair, and £25 5s. of "rent" have been collected.

Lord Clarendon, acting upon the report of the barrister who was sent down to investigate into the affair of Dolly's Brae, has removed Lord Roden from the commission of the peace for the counties of Down and Lowth, and the names of Mr. Francis Seers and Mr. Win. Beers from the former county.

The accounts from Ireland relative to the potato crop, are painfully distressing. The distress of the people will therefore probably be greater than at any previous period, as the means of those able to afford them relief, will be more exhausted.

As the grain throughout Ireland seems now to be completely gathered in, we have fewer reports of the system of corn plundering.

The Cork election is exciting a good deal of attention. Mr. Butt, Q. C., is one of the candidates. The learned gentleman, in an eloquent address, declares against the repeal of the union and all interference with the established church.

The papers from the northern counties are teeming with declamations on the dismissal of Lord Roden and the Messrs. Beers.

Emigration, especially from the south, is proceeding at a rapid rate. The Cork Reporter says:—"A melancholy proof of the want of confidence felt by the people in any promise of improvement in the condition of the country is to be found in the extraordinary tide of emigration at this moment setting from our shores. The class of persons emigrating, we understand, is very respectable, and we have been told of one party who takes with him the sum of £450."

The clergy men, Protestant and Catholic, share in the distress. On every side the signs of general ruin are accumulating, and the low prices prevailing in the Irish markets deepen the distress, and cut off prospects of future improvement, and grounds of future hope.

The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of FRANCE, since its re-assembling, instead of furnishing scenes of interest or excitement, have been, on to the present time, singularly dull and unattractive.

In consequence of the illness of M. Falloux, the discussions in the Assembly on the Italian question, and the affairs of the River Plate, together with the American and Turkish disputes, have all been postponed.

Private letters from Genoa, of the 10th, mention that Garibaldi, on arriving at the island of Madelena, demanded passports for England, with the intention of proceeding thence to the United States, where he intended to settle. Since then, however, he has received proposals from the Montevideo envoy in Paris, who offered him the command of the forces of that republic, and it is believed he will accept the offer.

The PIEDMONT ministry suffered a defeat in the Chamber of Deputies on the 20th ult. The Government had demanded authority to sell 500,000 francs of rentes, in order to pay the first instalment of the indemnity due to Austria, and to provide for some other demands upon the public purse. The chamber refused the full amount of the demand, and, by a majority, reduced the grant to 600,000 francs of rentes.

Report says that an extensive and formidable conspiracy had been discovered in Piedmont, and that at its head were two members of the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, MM. Broderio and Valerio. This conspiracy was to have broken out at Genoa on the occasion of the landing of the body of Charles Albert.

The affairs of SICILY have been nearly arranged. The island is to have a distinct administration from that of Naples, with a consultative chamber chosen by the municipalities; and the Prince de Casano, who supported the English party against the King in the sulphur question, is to be named viceroy.

PRUSSIAN affairs are yet in an unsettled state. On the 24th inst. the second Chamber rejected, by an immense majority, a motion made by the Posen Poles, in favour of a separate constitution for the Grand Duchy of Posen. It is stated that the Wurtemberg Government has formally intimated to the Prussian Ministry, that it will not join the federal league proposed by Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony; and that Hanover has already announced its intention to withdraw from this confederation.

A Carlist manifesto has excited much sensation in Madrid, purporting to be published in the name of 11 millions of Spaniards. It calls on the Emperor of Russia to form a coalition with the Northern powers, to put an end to the revolution in France, and to establish legitimacy there again.

and to begin his work by taking possession of the keys of the Black Sea, in spite of England or Lord Palmerston.

Most of the captive MAGYAR officers have been incorporated as privates in the regular army of AUSTRIA. The Bishop of Nensohl has been deprived of his see, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment, for having actively favoured the Magyars. Several Hungarian ladies, besides Kosuth's mother and Guyon's wife, are kept in close imprisonment by the Austrian authorities.

The Garrison of Comorn, had arranged the basis of capitulation with the Austrians, and on the most favourable terms, the chief of which are the free retreat of the garrison without arms, the sabres of the officers to remain their property.

Passports for foreign countries will be granted to all those who may demand them within the period of thirty days.

The officers of the garrison will receive a month's pay, and the rest of the troops ten days' pay, in Austrian national bank notes, according to the Austrian usage of war.

All private property, whether consisting of moveables or immoveables, to be respected. The place where, and the time and manner in which, the arms are to be surrendered to be hereafter fixed.

Pending the decision of the Emperor of Russia, under the appeal made to him respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees by the Sublime Porte, we have numberless reports respecting the probabilities of the issue; but, in point of fact, the whole case is suspended until the resolution of the Emperor and his Imperial Council shall become known. In the meantime we have little further authentic news of what is going on at Constantinople. A considerable number of refugees have been put on board an American corvette and the French steamer L'Averne; their destination is said to be Greece. From Widdien the news is somewhat startling. It would appear that a mob had been sent to urge the refugees to embrace Islamism, and he has not been unsuccessful. Kosuth, Dembinski, Guyon, Zamoski, and others, all swore that no power should induce them to apostasy; but Ben, it is said, had no such scruples. The most unwelcome feature of the news from Turkey is, that those Poeliches in Europe, which are partly Greek and partly Turkish, are in a state of great ferment, in consequence of the threatened rupture between Turkey and Russia. Under the influence of Russian emissaries, chiefly members of the Greek Church, these vessels of the Sultan betray a serious intention of taking advantage of the present opportunity, in order to get up a revolt. The greatest activity has prevailed in the sending of couriers to and from all the principal courts of Europe; but the general firmness of the public funds indicates that the prevailing opinion is, that no serious results will arise.

Since the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the allied powers and the sublime Porte, the consular business of Austria has been transacted by the Prussian legation. A large fleet of steamers is collected in the waters of the Bosphorus and in the harbour of the Golden Horn; and between the entrance to the Black Sea and the Propontis, or sea of Marmora, there are twelve ships of the line at anchor fully equipped and plentifully supplied in arms and provisions. In the army of 100,000 soldiers assembled round the Turkish capital, drilling and reviewing were going on from daylight to dusk; and the seraskier, and the pachas under his command, were constantly moving about to inspect the troops.

The reply of the Emperor of Russia, which was expected with the most intense anxiety, would, it was thought, reach the Turkish capital about the 10th or 12th of October.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Hon. Charles Simonds, who left this city for Canada, on the 6th inst., as one of the Deputation sent from the Provincial Association of New Brunswick, to the British League, returned from his mission yesterday afternoon. We learn that a meeting of the Delegates of the League took place at Montreal on Friday, the 12th inst., at which our Deputation were present; that the League had not adopted any positive course of proceeding, but eventually agreed to adopt the Report of the New Brunswick Association. A Resolution was also passed to call a general meeting of the League, for the purpose of choosing Delegates from their Body to meet at Halifax, and ascertain the views of the people of Nova Scotia,—at which meeting, it was understood, our Deputation would attend.—St. John Courier.

THE TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION on Thursday presented quite an imposing ap-

pearance, a large number of the Sorbonne from different parts of the Province and the whole was conducted in the most orderly manner. The procession was half a mile in length, and was headed by music—the Cadets and Cold Army bringing up the rear.—N. Br.

LACEDON, from the Shipyard of W. & R. Wright, on Tuesday last, a did Ship of 845 tons, called the "K. I. O.," intended as a Packet between Liverpool and Mobile. She is a very sharp hull and will doubtless prove herself a fast and requires no better character than she is superior to any of the ships her length by her enterprising build owners.—16.

MEANWHILE ACCIDENT.—John R. was accidentally shot while in company with three ladies, near Red Head, on Wednesday last by one of his companions placing a cap on the gun, the gun went off, and the whole contents entered the head of his head, and came out of the crown of his head instantly without a struggle.—23 News.

A barn owned by the estate of Richard Calvert, situate on the Black road, was burned to the ground a few days since. The barn contained a quantity of hay, &c., and it is supposed that persons were in there smoking, and that fire was communicated to the hay.—16.

We understand that it is the intention of the York and Carleton Mining Co. to erect buildings to supply the place of those recently destroyed by the breastwork will be replaced by stone, and the whole of the buildings composed of the most substantial material and no pains will be spared to prevent recurrence of the accident which has caused much loss to the Company. We trust their enterprise will at last receive a ward.—Carleton Sentinel.

The Courier is in error, when it states that the Montreal Winooski is a son of the Methodists. Its Editor, Methodist, nor has it ever been a son of Methodism in any way whatever. Reporter.

CANADA.

A despatch from Montreal, dated 19th inst., states that a protest against an act in circulation in that city. It had 7,000 names. The annexation adds 1200 signatures.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Several of our Labrador vessels turned during the past week. The will be about one-third short of the year. The last eight or ten days have marked by violent gales of wind, most, in which the schooner Harrie cargo lost, both belonging to this port been lost. We are happy to learn, however, that there was no loss of life.—Harbour Herald.

A melancholy occurrence took place on Thursday on Thursday or Friday two brothers were engaged hauling a net, when a large stone weighing 100 lbs. fell on the cliff and killed the unfortunate man on the spot and the leg of the other in the most manner.—16.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, OCT. 2. 18. Excelsior has been pleased to issue mission under the Great Seal appoint Capt. Carter, Esq. M. G. A. to be of this Colony, vice the Hon. Patrick deceased.—Ledger.

UNITED STATES.

THE NAVIGATION LAW.—It will be the following letter of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, in reply to a communication from Barclay & Livingston New York, that under the existing United States, British vessels may the American ports with a cargo of produce, after the 1st of January next the same terms as American vessels. Therefore, settles this in question.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OCT. 12th, 1849.

Gentlemen:—In reply to the inquiry in your letter of the 2nd inst., I have to inform you that in consequence of the recent act in the British Navigation Laws, British vessels from British or Foreign Ports, under our existing laws, be allowed, a first of January next, to enter our ports on the same terms as American vessels. I have further to state that vessels and their cargoes will be admitted

egin his work by taking possession of the Black Sea, in spite of England or Lon-

of the captive HUNGARIAN officers have been rated as privates in the regular army of A. The Bishop of Rosen has been de-

Garrison of Comorn, had arranged the bas- ulation with the Austrians, and on the most

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we have numberless reports respecting the

lities of the issue; but, in point of fact, the

case is suspended until the resolution of the

of the Imperial Council shall become

In the meantime we have little further

to news of what is going on at Constanti-

considerable number of refugees have been

board an American corvette and the French

to the Algerine; their destination is said to be

From Widdien the news is somewhat

pearance, a large number of the Sons being

LUSCHEN, from the Shipyard of Messrs. W. & R. Wright, on Tuesday last, a splen-

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—John R. Wilson was

A barn owned by the estate of the late

We understand that it is the intention of

The Courier is in error, when it under-

CANADA.

A despatch from Montreal, dated the 15th

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A melancholy occurrence took place at

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Oct. 2, 1849.—His

UNITED STATES.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—It will be seen

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 12th, 1849.

Gentlemen:—In reply to the inquiry made

same terms as to duties and imports as ves-

Very Respectfully,

WM. M. MEREDITH,

To Messrs Barclay & Livingston, N. York.

EARTHQUAKE IN MIDDLESEX.—A very se-

At Acton, Concord, and other towns, the

FROM BERMUDA.

The R. M. Steamer Falcon, Capt Sampson,

DOMESTIC.

"THE PILOT."—A new Paper bearing the

WORK OF ART.—A Portrait of Andrew McKin-

The Gazette of last evening contains a

Accordion and Flutina.

MR. J. S. CUNNABELL, practical teacher

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last letters on business have

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Communications are on hand

Sydney: Mr. L. paid to us 5s. Mr. B.

We have received from various persons

Gentlemen:—In reply to the inquiry made

MARRIAGES.

At Brice Cottage, on Wednesday the 24th inst.,

DEATHS.

At Hamilton, Bermuda, on Sunday last, Mr.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Monday, 22d.—Sch Morning Star, Martell, Sydney;

MEMORANDA.

St. John's, N. F., cleared 9th, Water Witch,

New Goods, New Goods.

CLEVEDON & Co.

HAVE COMPLETED their Fall Importations

Fall Goods.

"ADELAIDE" from Liverpool, "DE-

BY the above Ships the Subscribers have receiv-

IRON, Bar, Bolt, Rod and Sheet, common and

LEAD, Sheet and Pig; Short, Window GLASS,

GREEN GLASS, Bottle, Cans, and Copper,

CANDLES, Best London, White Lead, Yellow, Red,

PAINTS, Black and Red, Oil, Linseed, Raw and Refined, PUTTY,

ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS, not inconsistent with the profes-

As this paper will circulate extensively through all parts

BRITISH WOOLLEN HALL.

142 & 143 GRANVILLE STREET.

Fall Importations for 1849.

By the arrivals from LONDON, LIVERPOOL and

A large and varied assortment of DRY GOODS.

COMPRISING BROAD CLOTHS, Pilots and Beavers, Cam-

Hunting, Faletot and Choctawfield COATS

Spotted, Mottled, and other new styles of

For the better accommodation of our

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BRITISH WOOLLEN

JORDAN & CULLODEN, Halifax, 13th October, 1849.

GENA INSURANCE COMPANY, PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford Fire Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

CONTINUE to insure Dwelling Houses, Shops,

Persons wishing to insure will please apply to

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Agent, Office No. 30, Bedford Row.

Halifax, N. S., 15th Oct. 1849. J. M. W. A.

NOTICE. JOHN D. NASH

WOULD give notice to his friends and the

He will still continue at the old Stand No. 12,

Parties sending goods to him for Sale may

Printing of every Description NEATLY EXECUTED.

At the Office of this Paper

LONDON HOUSE,
Halifax, October 10th 1849.

Billing, Ross, & Co.

HAVE imported this season a very extensive stock of Autumn & Winter Goods, personally selected by Mr. Billing for Cash, and are now for sale as above, at extremely low prices.

We have a splendid assortment of Imperial and Kidderminster, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Blankets, Quilts, Damask Moreques, &c., &c. W. 4w pd. Oct. 15.

VOCAL MUSIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends to open the following

Vocal Music Classes,

as soon as arrangements can be made for their commencement—viz.:

AN ELEMENTARY CLASS, for instruction in the rudiments of Vocal Music

AN ADVANCED CLASS, for the practice of popular Psalm Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

A SECULAR MUSIC CLASS, for instruction in National and other popular Music, arranged as Trios, Quartettes, Choruses, &c. Terms made known on application at the office of Mr. Wm. Cunnabell.

Oct. 6. J. S. CUNNABELL.

JOHN WOODILL,
Vintner.

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

May 19.

Cedar Posts.

THE Subscriber has always on hand, very superior CEDAR POSTS, the very best material in the world for fencing, and will save the expense and trouble of growing for very many years.

Sept. 5. (W & A) H. G. HILL.

Water! Water! Pure Water!

From the Lake running through our City.

WASHING, WRINGING & MANGLING MACHINES.

ALL thorough Housekeepers should have one of those first-rate improved Patent Washing, Wringing and Mangling Machines, in their Laundry. They have long since been tested and proved to be a good and useful article, combining in economy the saving of Soap, Labour and Fuel, and less wear and tear of articles, as when washed by the hands. This machine will wash large articles, such as Blankets, Flannels, &c., in a very short space of time, superior to anything of the kind done by the hand, being enabled to use boiling water, or water so hot, that is impossible for hands to work in; it softens, opens the grain, and pulls out the wool, and is made nearly dry by passing through the wringing machine. This machine will Mangle all kinds of articles, such as Table Linens, Towelling, Sheetings, and all other articles as done by the old Mangles; can be used at any time without the trouble of lighting over the fire in heating and ironing this hot water. The Machine occupies very little room, not more than two barrels.

Also—Five or three small Patent CHURNS on hand, and a very superior Patent Cheese Press.

Terms—Cash on delivery. Apply to

H. G. HILL,
No. 9, Brunswick Street

N. B.—Parties wishing to secure a good substantial article, had better call in time, as there are only a few left.

Sept. 5.

To Let,

And possession given on the 1st day of Novr.

THAT very desirable and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, now in the occupation of the Rev Mr. Forrester, in Victoria Terrace, Hollis Street, adjoining the Dwelling House of Benjamin E. Black, Esq. Apply to

H. G. HILL, Architect,
No. 9, Brunswick St.

49-UPPER WATER STREET-49

The Subscribers are now receiving their Fall Supplies

—COMPRISING—

BAR, Bolt, Sheet, Hoop, Plate and Rod IRON
Russia and Swedish Iron,
Sanderson's best Cast Steel,
Coach-Spring, German and Blistet Steel,
Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Hammers and Files,
Bolt-Copper, Tin Plates, Wire,
Sheet-Lead, Shot, Lead Pipes, 1 to 1 1/4 Inch Chain Cables and small Chains,
Iron and Composition Spikes,
Cut Nails, Halifax manufacture

Best White Lead and Coloured Paints,
Lined Oils, Putty, Window Glass,
Stoves, Pots, Bake-Ovens, Plough Mounting,
With numerous other articles of Hardware,
Cutlery, Brushes, &c. at very low prices.

DAVID STARR & SONS.
4 Ins.
October 6.

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS,
NO. 2, GRANVILLE STREET.

JOST & KNIGHT

INVITE ATTENTION to their Importation of SEASONABLE GOODS, received per "MCMAC" from GLASGOW, "ADELAIDE" and "ALBERT" from LIVERPOOL.

PLAIDS and Tweed CLOAKINGS, Cashmeres, Lyoneses, Check'd, striped and figured other varieties in Fancy & Mourning, rich Printed Cashmere Maud, and other SHAWLS, Pilots, Dressing, & Casing, VESTINGS, Carpeting, Rugs; Damask & printed Glazes, Haberdashery's Trimmings, French and English Flowers, &c. &c.

Blankets, Grey and White general TEMPLE GOODS.

For R. M. STEAMERS, Rich French and English Ribbons, Black Laces, Grosgrain, Plies, Watered Duqueses, Silk Velvets, with various other Fancy Articles.

October 15

To Intending Emigrants FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia, whether the Western Section of Canada (formerly the Province of Upper Canada) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada, is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country, and is also shown by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships of the Country;— and the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Land from the Company, corroborates the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada.

THE CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS

Are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale, Cash down. *The plan of 1-6th Cash and Balance in Instalments, being done away with.* The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are about the interest, at Six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from further Calls, until the Second, Third, or Fourth Year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and on course, stopping payment of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased value of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold: the option being completely with the Settler.

A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the

SETTLER'S SAVINGS' BANK-ACCOUNT

Printed Papers, containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from every Post-Office in Nova Scotia, as likewise from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who, possessing Maps, will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office Toronto C. W., April 1848.

BELL & BLACK.

HAVING received by recent arrivals from Great Britain, an assortment of GOODS suitable for the present and coming Season, hereby offer.

PILOT CLOTHS, Beavers, Doeskins, Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Black and Fancy. Tweed and Plaid Cloakings, Fashionable Tweed Shawls and Scarfs, Blankets, Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Grey, White and Printed Cottons, Plain, Fancy, Striped and Checked Lyoneses and Alpaca Cloths, With a great variety of Linings, Trimmings, and Small Wares, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

October 6. 6 Ins. C. Mess 6 w.

Liverpool Bakery.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints the Public, that he has taken the Bakery, formerly occupied by Mr. Mahlon Vail, in Liverpool, and intends manufacturing every description of Bread, Stuffs, warranted superior to any imported from the United States.

From a long experience in the Bakery Business in Philadelphia, New York, and also having conducted the above whilst carried on by Mr. Vail, he trusts by strict attention to merit a share of patronage. Orders left with Mr. John Roof, Junr., (Halifax) will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BLAIR.
Liverpool, N. S., August, 1849.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for Mr. Blair's Bakery at Liverpool, has received by the packet Liverpool, a full supply of Pilot and Navy Bread. Also—Family, Pilot, Wine, Soda, Butter, Water, and Medford Cakes, which he can confidently recommend.

Please call and examine.

JOHN ROOF, JR.,
No. 17 Water St.
Sept. 22d 1849.

Pure Cod Liver Oil,
FOR MEDICINAL USE,

Prepared and Sold by

ROBT. G. FRASER, Chemist,
139, Granville Street.
July 14

A CARD.

MISS SMITH begs leave respectfully to notify her friends and the public that she has removed her Book and Stationery Establishment, to the Shop (No. 138.) lately occupied by Mrs. Doane, in Granville Street, one door south of Mr. Fraser's Drug-Store and invites attention to her present Stock, which she will sell at reduced prices.

September 15.

"Star Life Assurance Company,"
OF LONDON.

THE AGENCY of this Company has been established in this Province, about three years, and has made some progress, and up to the present time, without a claim being made upon it. The Directors have recently instructed the Agent to allow persons insuring for the whole term of Life, to pay one half the premium for the first five years, and give a note bearing interest, for the remaining half, upon the same condition as the National Loan Fund Association. As the portion of profits divided among the Policy holders, with participations, is greater in this than any other Company—being 90 per cent.—it therefore recommends itself to the favourable consideration of all persons intending to insure, the rates being as low as in any other Company. If persons would give the subject of Life Assurance their serious consideration, they would be convinced that it is the very best investment to be found for a moderate annual sum of money, for the benefit of their families after they are taken from them. The attention of heads of families in this Province generally, and those of *Wesleyans* in particular, is earnestly invited to this subject, and while the blessing of Health is enjoyed, to call upon the Agent of the "STAR" Association for admission into the Society; who will furnish all necessary blanks and give every information requisite at his office in Jerusalem Warehouse, Hollis Street.

DANIEL STARR, Agent.

Wesleyan Day School.

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

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

Higher Department.
Ancient and Modern History, Ancient & Modern Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Com position, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra.

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

School room adjoining the Argyle St. Chapel.
Hours of attendance from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M.

A distinct Class for the tuition of young Ladies in the French Language would be opened should a sufficient number of Pupils offer.

Terms of the different Classes made known on application at the school Room, or at the Subscriber's residence, No. 30 Brunswick Street.

July 14th. W. ALEXANDER'S REID.

E. K. BROWN
Has received by recent arrivals a well selected Stock of

HARDWARE.

BAR, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet IRON,
Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL,
Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates,
Files and Raspers,
Plough Mounting, Plough Plate, Shear and Sock Moulds,
Spades and Shovels, Manure Forks,
Mill Saws, Circular, Pit, Cross-cut & Hand Saws,
NAILS, Spikes, Latches and Hinges,
Cast Steel AXES, Hatchets, Adzes, Draw Knives,
Planers, Chisels, Brace & Bitts, and Hammers,
Tin Iron Wire, Rivets and Wire Cloth,
Shoe Thread, Sparrow Heels, Heel Irons, and Blades.

TABLE CUTLERY, Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors,
HARNESS MOUNTING, Cabinet Brass Ware, Girth, Cheeir and Brace Webb,
Curled Hair and Hair Cloth

STOVES, Iron Pots, Oven & Oven Covers, Tea Kettles, Boilers, Fry-Pans, Preserving Kettles, and Stove Pans,
Sash Weights, Cart Hooks, Block Bushes, Ships' Compasses, Colours, and Tine Glasses,
Best London WHITE LEAD,
Black, Yellow, Red and Green PAINTS,
Lined OIL, Copal & Bright Varnish, Turpentine, WINDOW GLASS, Putty, Whiting and Ochres,
GUNPOWDER, Shot, and Sheet LEAD,
Fish Hooks, 9, 12, 15, & 18 lbd. Lines,
Salmon, Mullet, Mackerel, and Herring Twines,
Brunswick Black, Venetian Green, Polishing Paste, Wool and Cotton CARDS, and a great variety of other articles which he offers for sale at the lowest rates, for cash or approved credit.

Shop No. 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE,
October 6, 1849.

For Sale.

126 Tons Dimension, Spruce and Pine TIMBER:
10x10, 9x9 and 8x8 inches Square, at Campbell's Wharf. Low for Cash. Apply to

Sept. 5. (W & A) H. G. HILL.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Per Adelaide, Miacam, and Dawn,

City Hat Store & Liverpool House,
No. 12, Granville Street,

W. J. COLEMAN & CO. are now opening an extensive variety of Goods suitable for the FALL TRADE, which have been carefully selected by one of the Firm, in the best English and Scotch Markets:

DRESS GOODS, in Orleans, Lintres, Coburg, Parramatta and Cashmeres, in all Colours; Shaded and Satin Striped do.; Poplins, Venetian, California, Alpaccas, Madonnas and Crane Stripes; Black and Coloured Gros De Naples; Shot Gills and Satins; Seal Black Embossed Satins, Silks.

CLOAKINGS, in Plaid, Spotted, and Plaid Woollens; Galla Plaid do., of the newest styles, (VERY CHEAP); Plain and Fancy Tweed Hosiery and Dutchess Mantles.

SHAWLS of the newest styles, in Plain, Printed and Embroidered Cashmere, Rich Filled do, Satin, Norwich, Rennevis, Basket, Galla and Cloth dms, square and long.

FANCY GOODS: Silk Velvets, Trimmings, in all colours, Silk Velvet Trimmings, French, Alpine, and Worsted Braids, Corda, Gimps, Fringes, Silk and Cotton Laces, Rich Dress CAPS, Flowers, Silk and Satin Neck Ties, Collars and Chimezzettes, Cambric and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Corded Skirts, French and English BONNET & CAP Ribbons, Children's Party Hoods, Albert Hats, Boas, Boots and Gaiters, Ladies' & Gentlemen's Gloves and Hosiery, with an endless variety of small wares too numerous to detail.

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FLANNELS, in Saxony, Welsh, Lancashire, Swanskin, Kerseys, and Serges.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

THE NEW SERIES: A FAMILY

POETRY.

Stand Fast in the Faith.
BY REV. JOHN W. BROWN.

Stand fast in the faith—'tis the mandate
Once uttered in anguish, once written
From the cross of the Lord, from his throats
—'tis the voice of the Lord, and the voice
It was breathed over earth, it is uttered
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
Stand fast in the faith—'tis the warning
Poured deeply and sternly through age
Through the long lapse of eons and centuries
Like the voice of a trumpet's burthen
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
Stand fast in the faith—bold apostles
With the words on their lips, careless
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
Confessors and martyrs, 'mid torture
Have drank in its accents and welcomed
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
Stand fast in the faith—for the church
Hath inscribed on her banners the glory
Of all her bright cohorts its glory's
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
And blazon'd on harness, and buckler,
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word

Stand fast in the faith!—let the mandate
Through her girded battalions, till war
Fill the trumpet of conquest sounds on
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
And the palm waveth proudly o'er
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word

Stand fast in the faith!—there are no
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
Like the voice of the storm when it heth
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
Or its hoarse notes of warning, low and
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
Ere the elements meet, in the wild
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word

Stand fast in the faith!—for the foe
With hearts full of hate against the army
The wild hordes of Edom—the spearmen
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
And the troops of Philistia with weapons
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word

Stand fast in the faith! there are
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
Through the lumbering camp where
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
watch's camp,
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
Who smote the Goliath, who smote the
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
The altars of God, the altars of
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word

Stand fast in the faith! there are
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
Who can vanquish the heathen
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
Be loyal—be valiant—thy heart be true
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
But the church of God, and the
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word

Stand fast in the faith!—though the foe
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
The hell hath made thee where they
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
His eye is upon thee—then heartily
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
To fight our Goliath—and stand
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word

Stand fast in the faith!—though the foe
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
We will stand in the conflict, assured
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word
Stand fast every soldier in
—'tis the word of the Lord, and the word

CHRISTIAN MISCELL

Real and Goss.

Being at the house of a friend
One time since, a cheerful, bright
Girl, about four years of age,
The room where I was seated,
conversing in a manner more
rily interesting, and with such
and correctness as indicated
of years. My attention
arrested. There was so much
sobriety, and beauty in the w
terol, that I felt interested to
thing of her history. I inquir
She answered promptly, with
said, "Elizabeth." I asked h
lived, about her playmates, an
She answered each question v
readily and correctly. I then
her mother. She instantly
great sobriety. Her countenan
die spoke. "Dead and gossy"