

# THE WESLEYAN.

NEW SERIES.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, &c., &c. (Vol. 1, No. 30.)

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1850.

{Single Copies,  
{Three Pence.

JANUARY 26.

## LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last letters have been received from Rev. R. A. Chesley, (with remittance 20s.), Rev. J. Narraway, and Mr. G. Murray.

**Erratum:** We are requested to state that the size of the new Wesleyan Church at Wallace is 46 feet by 38, instead of 40 by 56, as previously published.

## "OF INTEREST TO ALL."

### Longley's Great Western Indian Panacea.

1. For Colds and feverish feelings and prevalent colds.
2. For Asthma, Liver Complaint and Bilious affections.
3. For Diarrhoea, Indigestion and Loss of Appetite.
4. For Constiveness and nervous complaints.
5. For Stomach affections, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism &c.
6. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint cured, and all Western and Southern fevers prevented, in every case. Loss of appetite, bilious affections and indigestion, are permanently cured by its use. The great points are, it is not bad to take; it does not leave the bowels constive, and never gives pain in its operations. This Panacea will remove all the bad bile from the stomach and gives tone to the system, and keeps off all attacks of malignant fevers. If the stomach is in a healthy state, and the pores of the skin are open, so as to admit of free exhalations from the body, there can be no attack of fever. This other the Panacea will positively perform, and we recommend all to try the article in their wish to ensure health during the year. As a family medicine, it is unparalleled for coughs, colds, all diseases of the blood, and scrofula.
7. Sold wholesale for the Proprietors in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

### ARRIVALS.

- Sunday, July 30.—*from Jeddore*. Day, 5 days from Cape Roy, to J. A. Mowbray reports left *from Jeddore*. Oat, here bound to the *Magnum* (L. A. Sch.) July 30, hence at Rose Blouche.
- Monday.—*from Village*, Belle, Mitchner, 10 days from Fredericton, to James Lee, John E. Smith & Co. Reports spoke on Friday, Richard, Charles and New York bound to Halifax. Packet *from Charles Simpson* 2 days from St. John, N. B. to J. Melrose & Co.
- Tuesday.—*from St. John*. *Niagara*, Rye, Liverpool, 11 days.

## MARRIAGES.

- On the 15th inst. at Margreth's Bay, by the Rev. Richard Smith, Mr. Arthur E. Graham, to Miss Elizabeth, of the same place.
- At Moncton, N. B. on 25th Dec. by the Rev. R. A. Chesley, Mr. John E. Gossens of Nantes (France) to Miss Hannah Hines, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Hume of Moncton.
- Also, at Moncton, N. B. by the same, on the 26th Dec. Mr. E. H. Fyfe of Bonaventure, to Miss Nancy Ryan, of the Parish of Moncton.
- Also, at Grandville, N. B. by the same, on the 17th January, Mr. M. L. Jones of Salisbury, to Miss Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Esch Schuy, Esq. of Grandville.
- At the Sydney Mines, by the Rev. J. Jost, Mr. John Clarke, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of W. Campbell of the same place.
- On Thursday morning, the 24th inst., at Thorslean Cottage, by the Rev. A. A. Forrester, Benjamin Sharn, Esq. of Chatham, of Essex, England, to Mary, daughter of James Forman, Junr, Esq. of this city.

## DEATHS.

- At Falmouth, on the 4th inst. Mary Frances, daughter of Wm. Barnham, aged 5 years and 4 months.
- At Dorchester, N. B. on the 6th inst. suddenly, Mr. Gideon Smith, in the 73d year of his age, Deacon of the second Baptist Church at that place.
- At St. John, N. B. on Monday morning last, of consumption, Mr. David Woodly, formerly of Halifax, (N. S.) in the 40th year of his age, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their bereavement.
- At Wallace, on the 16th inst. Mr. Peter G. Tuttle, in the 79th year of his age, leaving a large and respectable family of relatives to lament their loss.
- On the 18th inst., Joseph Wilmore, a native of Falmouth, in the 37th year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their loss.
- At Preston, on the 17th inst., Fillea Garner, aged 84 years.
- At Chatham, on the 12th inst. at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Joseph, Mr. James Parker, a native of Halifax, aged 46 years.
- At Yarmouth, Scotland, on the 31st December, in the 89th year of his age, Thomas Rhind, father of the late John and Alexander Rhind, and of Thomas, James and William Rhind, now of this City—much regretted by all who knew him.
- Of South Fox, on the 20th of January, W. Richards, Taylor, aged 22 years, a native of P. E. Island.

This Wesleyan is published for the Proprietors  
BY WM. CUNNAEILL,  
AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 21, CONNORS' WHARF,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

## POETRY.

### CHRIST THE PURIFIER.

Matt. iii. 2, 3.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

He that from dross would win the precious ore,  
Bends o'er the crucible an earnest eye,  
The subtle, searching process to explore,  
Lest the one brilliant in metal should pass by,  
When in the molten silver's virgin mass,  
He meets his pictured form as in a glass.

Who in God's furnace are his children tried?  
Thrice happy they who to the end endure!  
But who the fiery trial may abide?  
Who from the crucible come forth so pure,  
That He, whose eyes of flame look through the  
whole,

May see his image perfect in the soul?  
As with an evanescent glimpse alone,  
As in that mirror the reflector's face,  
Beh! stamp with heaven's broad siget, there be  
shown  
Immanuel's features, full of truth and grace,—  
And round that seal of love this motto be,  
—Not for a moment, but eternity."

## BIOGRAPHY.

### Mem. of Mrs. Janet Johnston.

Formerly of Fredericton, N. B.

BY HER BROTHER, MR. ROBERT CHESTNUT.

Mrs. Johnston, the subject of the following Memoir, was the daughter of Mr. Robert Chestnut, of Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland; and, in the month of June, 1823, having just entered on the 16th year of her age, came to this Country, with her brother Robert, then commanding the ship *Waterloo*. Her appearance at that time was very interesting. With a graceful manner, sweet temper, kind and affectionate disposition, and a mind always calm and collected, she made many friends. Like all her father's family she was educated and brought up in the Presbyterian faith; but as her brother with whom she resided was a member of the Methodist Church, she eventually consented to attend divine worship with his family. Here she was immediately recognized, and introduced into the Sabbath School as a teacher, a work of all orders most congenial to her feelings. At that time the Methodist Society in St. John, was in a good state. The Ministers on the Station were in the full vigour of their strength, and their labours were most successful. The social means of grace were numerous, and I devoutly attended the Sabbath School, where, in a fourishing condition, and the Teachers of Classes, males and female, devoted to their labour of love. As a natural result the Church was increased, the souls of the people were blessed and comforted, the youth of the congregation were brought to a saving knowledge of God, and to the glorious profession of their faith by joining the Church. Many precious souls were thus added to the Church, of whom my late sister Janet was one.

After her conversion, her interest in the Sabbath School greatly increased, and the duties which she performed with great assiduity, earnestly endeavouring to improve the minds of the children with divine truth, explaining to them our valuable Catechism, and assisting them to comprehend its sublime truths. This was doubtless the happy period of her life. She enjoyed peace with God, with herself, and with all around. She was prepared in her own mind on all the means of grace, to persevere in an opportunity to pass of duty or suffering good. It may be said in truth that she enjoyed religion. It was the omnibus of her Christian life that she had experienced, and was living in the enjoyment of the blessing of sanctification. Of this I never heard her speak, but her gentle and affectionate manner together with the absence of all trifling, and of anything like self-indulgence, so natural at her time of life, might have led her Leader to think very favourably of her spiritual attainment. Be this as it may, I am fully satisfied, that the Lord was preparing her for future scenes of trial and usefulness. The remembrance of the abundance of past joys supported her mind during many years of conflict and adversity.

In this holy calm, and tranquil enjoyment of the means of grace, the devout labours of the Sabbath School, christian intercourse and communion with God, at the same time giving diligent attention to the interests of her brother's family, she spent three years of her useful life; and in the summer of 1832, she was married to Mr. Daniel Johnston in St. John's Church by the Rev. Mr. Gray, Junr., and removed to Fredericton. Here she found congenial spirits with whom she took sweet counsel, enjoying the advantages of religious society, gaining many friends, whom she justly held in great esteem, and to whom her remembrance is dear. Among these I would particularly mention Mr. and Mrs. J. Gaynor, whose friendship was not limited to her days of prosperity, but, unlike the generality of mankind, continued their valuable friendship through the dark days of adversity; following her to the last, even on board the Steamer in which she finally left this City, on a dark night and amid heavy rain, to hand her a book they knew she prized very much—Elijah, the "Tshilite"—realizing in the very act that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

After one short year's residence in Fredericton, where she was abundantly supplied with all the comforts and luxuries of life, and with what she prized above all, the House of God, the means of grace, and Christian communion, Mr. Johnston found it necessary to remove to Andover, where the principal part of his mercantile operations were carried on. Notwithstanding his strong aversion to removing to a place destitute of religious ordinances, she consented to join her husband, but she should have any uneasiness on her mind, as she knew he was doing it for the best interests of his business. Regarding the arrangements as a call of divine Providence, she left Fredericton for Andover with unaltered feelings of hope and fear of doubt and anxiety. She might have justly complained to a tender and delicate constitution, but from the good Providence of God, she was preserved in the most healthy manner, and she was enabled to perform her duties with great energy and perseverance. In the course of her journey, she was surrounded by the attentions of the world, you seemed to realize that they are an unsatisfying portion, and that the things of this present life are not worthy to be compared with the things that shall be revealed to those who shall have passed through the trial of life. Seek and find the grace of God, and you shall find the grace of God. In the course of her journey, she was surrounded by the attentions of the world, you seemed to realize that they are an unsatisfying portion, and that the things of this present life are not worthy to be compared with the things that shall be revealed to those who shall have passed through the trial of life. Seek and find the grace of God, and you shall find the grace of God. In the course of her journey, she was surrounded by the attentions of the world, you seemed to realize that they are an unsatisfying portion, and that the things of this present life are not worthy to be compared with the things that shall be revealed to those who shall have passed through the trial of life. Seek and find the grace of God, and you shall find the grace of God.

ever open to receive them, no sacrifice was considered too great to make them comfortable. In her heart she blessed them, and earnestly prayed for their success. Any of these Reverend Gentlemen who laboured on the Circuit—of these I might mention the Rev. Messrs. Chesley, McCarty, Lockhart, and Taylor—would be much better qualified than I can possibly be to write a Memoir of my dear Sister, as they saw much of her conduct and heard much of her pious conversation, being generally entertained at her house.

Of the great interest she took in the success of the Gospel, and the work of God in Andover, her correspondence at that time affords the strongest proof. "There is," says she, "a deplorable inattention to religion at present in this place; but it is not for want of faithful warning—I feel confident Mr. Chesley's labours will be blessed in this place. Many are the fervent prayers he has offered up in behalf of this people, which I sincerely hope will be heard and answered."

The following extract from a letter dated November, 1844, will show the state of her mind at that time, and in what manner she was enabled to bear the trials through which she was called to pass. "I often feel much pleasure in reflecting that if I am faithful unto death, I shall meet you where parting shall be no more.—I have been called to pass through many and severe trials since I saw you last. But at all times I have found the Lord a present help in time of trouble, a refuge in distress, ever faithful to his promise. Altho' I have felt that afflictions for the present are not joyous but grievous, yet I trust they are working in me the fruits of righteousness, and that they will be so sanctified unto me as to enable me to lay up my treasure in heaven where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt. When I look upon the last few years I dare not say they have been unprofitable to me. No—they have taught me more of my own heart, than years and years of prosperity could have done."

About this time, in writing to one of her nieces in Fredericton, she shows how well she was qualified to give advice to the youthful Christian. She says, "I cannot describe to you the pleasure I felt on receiving your letter to find that altho' surrounded with all the allurements of the world, you seemed to realize that they are an unsatisfying portion, and that the things of this present life are not worthy to be compared with the things that shall be revealed to those who shall have passed through the trial of life. Seek and find the grace of God, and you shall find the grace of God. In the course of her journey, she was surrounded by the attentions of the world, you seemed to realize that they are an unsatisfying portion, and that the things of this present life are not worthy to be compared with the things that shall be revealed to those who shall have passed through the trial of life. Seek and find the grace of God, and you shall find the grace of God."

light and assistance, and actually promising and conveying these blessings. And if it does not prove its divinity by its efficacy, let it be condemned as an imposture. This was one of its most operative convincing proofs at the beginning, and certainly is its greatest abiding proof.

The scripture sends me to my heart; and my heart, well-known and considered, sends me back to the scripture, with great advantage for the understanding of it.

It may be a dangerous snare to me, and I may go mourning all my life long, if I expect any thing from God that he has never promised.

If we had a voice from heaven, it would reveal no new scripture to us, it would send us to the law and to the testimony; why then should we not adhere to the Word, and make a diligent use of it without? We should, if we believed it.

The religion of most men is fixed by worldly ease and convenience, before they come to the reading of the scripture. The consequence is plain. In all points where it exceeds their standard it will be paraded away.—Adam.

**Danger of Striving for Riches.**

Riches got by deceit cheat no man so much as the glitter. Riches bought with guile God will pay for with vengeance. Riches got by fraud are dug out of one's own heart, and destroy the mine. Unjust riches curse the owner in getting, in keeping, in transmitting. They cause his children in their father's memory, in their own wasteful habits, to draw around them all but to be their companions.

While I do not discourage your search for wealth, I warn you, that it is not a cruise upon level seas, and under bland skies. You advance where ten thousand are broken to pieces before they reach the mart; where those who reach it are worn out by their labours just enjoying their riches. You seek a land pleasant to the sight, but dangerous to the feet: a land of fragrant winds, which lull to security; of golden fruits which are poisonous, of golden hues which dazzle and mislead.

You may be rich and be pure; but it will cost you a struggle. You may be rich, and go to heaven; but ten, doubtless, will sink beneath their riches, where one breaks through them to heaven. If you have entered this shining way, be on the look for snare and trap. Be not careless of your danger, and provoking it. See, on every side of you, how many there are who seal God's word with their blood.

"They that will be rich, fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition. For the love of money is the root of all evil, which, while some have coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows."—Rev. H. W. Beecher.

## Trust in Providence.

I know of but one way of fortifying my soul against gloomy presages and terrors of mind, and that is, by recurring to myself the friendship and protection of that Being who disposes of events and governs futurity. He sees at one view the whole thread of my existence, not only that part of it which I have already passed through, but that which runs forward into the depths of eternity. When I lay me down to sleep, I recommend myself to his care; when I awake, I give myself up to his direction. Amidst all the evils that threaten me, I will look up to him for help, and question not but he will avert them, or turn them to my advantage. Though I know neither the time nor the manner of the death that I am to die, I am not at all solicitous about it, because I am sure that he knows them both, and that he will not fail to comfort and support me under them.—Addison.

## CHRISTIAN REVELLANT.

The Christian religion is to be distinguished from all other religions by its simplicity and its purity.

### The Sacred Scriptures.

Some people say that the scriptures for example or expressions to countenance their conduct.

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COTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

Noel on Baptism.

The secession of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel from the Established Church of England made a considerable stir throughout the Christian world, every one construing it according to his own sectarian tendencies.

The present volume is devoted mostly to that division of the question which relates to the subjects of baptism, while the mode is reserved for another volume. For the present, Mr. Noel assumes that nothing short of a total immersion of the body is valid Christian baptism.

Mr. Noel does not yet embrace orthodox Baptist views in relation to "John's Baptism." He considers this, with the baptisms performed by the disciples previous to the resurrection of Christ, as wanting in the essential elements of Gospel baptism.

Our author also admits the fact of Jewish baptism—a fact that has been strongly contested by Baptist writers. He says: "As the heathen were unclean, they were obliged, before they could be admitted into association with the Jews, to be bathed or baptized; and this baptism was required of every proselyte."

Mr. Noel's pretensions in this publication are not a little remarkable. He gives it to the world "as an independent testimony—not having read a single Baptist book or tract." We confess this does not, in our estimation, particularly enhance the value of the book.

Perhaps we ought to beg pardon for thinking that Mr. Noel would have written a much better book if he had previously read all the better sort of Baptist books and tracts. We did not have seen the landmarks of the controversy much more clearly, had he looked at both sides of the question?

to several books and tracts which would have greatly aided him in his defence of his ground, and enabled him to write a much more sensible book.

Mr. Noel occupies a large amount of space in proving the unlawfulness of administering baptism to impenitent sinners or unbelievers.—Here he is right, and his arguments are perfectly conclusive. The need of this argument is much greater in England than in this country.

In doing this he has pushed the Baptist theory to several absurd consequences not generally ventured upon by Baptist writers. The Abrahamic covenant, according to him, was merely "national," and its "promises" were merely "of an external character."

Mr. Noel's theory of the Abrahamic covenant is "conditional," and consequently "defective." "All its blessings might be lost by an individual, or by a nation; and it might, upon its conditions being broken, be wholly set aside."

They are flung in without argument, apparently, upon the presumption that their sense is settled beyond all question, and that they afford conclusive proof in favour of his positions. We cannot attempt to examine the author's theory of the covenants, nor to notice his proof-texts, as such a course would require a survey of the whole ground of controversy, not only between Baptists and Pædo-Baptists, but also between Calvinists and Arminians.

In carrying out his system, our author supposes a difference in the moral condition and relations of infants. Some infants, he seems to admit, may be regenerated, but since they "are not capable of affording proof that they are regenerate, they must be treated as unregenerate."

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According to Mr. Noel, "no one was permitted to receive the token of the first covenant, whether child, slave, or stranger, who was not first within the covenant; and by analogy, no one ought to receive the token of the second covenant who is not first within it; and as infants cannot be shown to be within the second covenant, because they cannot be shown to be believers, so, by the analogy of circumcision, they ought not to receive its token."

They may burn a settlement, or drive off a few heads; but they will not be really regenerated? To this it may be answered, that we know not men's hearts—we can only judge of the genuineness of their profession by its outward signs.

It might have been well for friend Noel to inquire whether it be not probable that those who are presented for baptism, as there are elect adults among those who make profession of faith. If so, upon his own ground, the danger of affixing "the token" to those who are not within the covenants, after all, may be about as great with Baptists as with Pædo-Baptists.

Our object is merely to give our readers an idea of the book in question, and the system which its distinguished author has embraced. Our intercourse with Mr. Noel gave us a truly elevated idea of his heart.

From the London Watchman, January 9. Shall our Colonial Empire be Dissolved? The British Empire is a term which it would be hard to find in all the vocabulary of politics, one more comprehensive.

While these powers have declined, Prussia has risen from the condition of a new and struggling kingdom to a position so assured that she confidently measures herself with Austria, Russia, and France.

What could our New Zealand colonies say to a French fleet? How could the United States of Australia prevent two or three great powers each cutting out for themselves a monstrous empire from their territory?

We believe that our Empire could not be dissolved without giving a serious blow to the secure and peaceful progress of civilization and Christianity over the world; without throwing communities of our countrymen to the mercy of foreign powers; without removing from before the British people a spectacle that daily excites their patriotism and stirs their enterprise.

That such an Empire should long be sustained without our assistance, would be more than that this day of conditions has brought us some advisers, more annoying to colonists than dangerous to an empire.

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never seriously affect our history. Men like PAPINEAU and Dr. LANG occupy a different position. They may exercise a strong influence on the public sentiment of a whole colony, and thereby challenge the alienation of that colony from the mother country.

Our Colonial system may be reformed, but some honorable gentleman of the party in power. This is a point on which all parties have been equally "banished."

Our object is merely to give our readers an idea of the book in question, and the system which its distinguished author has embraced. Our intercourse with Mr. Noel gave us a truly elevated idea of his heart.

However, the present excitement has become too deep to pass away without leaving permanent results. We apprehend that it must redound materially either to the decomposition, or the consolidation, of the vast system we call our empire.

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FAMILY CIRCLE.

Error in the Bible.

It is the tendency of all error, to multiply itself, and to propagate itself, until it is as common as the air we breathe.

Fashion.

Fashion is a deluded little creature, with a pale skin, resembling the skin of a corpse.

Gift at the Death of Infants.

These are people so gentle in nature, that it would be worse than death to refuse them a treat.

Literature.

The study of literature nourishes the mind, and gives it a certain degree of independence.

The way to be Happy in Old Age.

He that would be happy in old age, must have a good conscience, and a good wife.

Mothers and Daughters.

There are four good mothers, and four daughters; Truth, Faith, Hope, and Charity.

Music.

God has made the whole earth a great concert, and every creature a part of it.

Intellectual Culture.

To cultivate the faculties of the mind, is to prepare for the future.

GENERAL MISCELL.

Remarkable Facts.

One of the most remarkable facts we have any knowledge of, is the fact that the middle of Lake Superior is a plain.



STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and unless they desire the names of new subscribers, or testimonials of praise, and request as in evidence, with their proper names and address.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, February 2, 1860.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO CHRISTIAN EFFORT.

Hope of success is essential to all well-directed effort. None but the insane would engage in a scheme, the attainableness of which were absolutely impossible. While the success of not a few projects appears problematical in the view of all except their adventurous promoters, and whose beneficial results, if the object should be attained, are equally as questionable; we can with confidence affirm, that no such difficulties beset the benevolent operations of Christianity.

purpose, he is able to repeat—and repeat on a larger scale than our world has yet witnessed. In no questionable enterprise has the Christian Minister, or Christian philanthropist, embarked. He is engaged in a cause whose success is certain. Other projects, like bubbles on the ocean wave, may burst and be lost in the surrounding mass; but the course of Christianity is onward.—It shall continue as long as the sun and moon endure. Its triumphs, through its appointed and recognized agencies, are to be multiplied in all lands, until the lofty psalm shall rise to heaven from the saved millions of our race, and the chorus shall be taken up and chanted by angelic hosts.—“The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever.”

EDUCATION.

THE article, in our last, on the subject of Education, has brought out a furious editorial in the Chronicle Newspaper, abounding with unsupported charges, and illiberal insinuations, with more than a quantum sat of abuse. The Chronicle appears to be very touchy on the subject of education. He can have his opinions and throw them broadcast over the country; but pity upon the poor Editor who may dare to think for himself, and express his deliberate convictions, if these should not harmonize with those of our cotemporary. He may rest assured that such spicy articles as the one which graced his columns of Tuesday last will not “frighten” us from our propriety, nor deter us from discussing in a temperate manner the all-absorbing topic of education. We brought no charge against the “Legislature or Government”—for the best reason in the world, because neither the present Legislature nor Government had decided anything in reference to the future basis of education. The Chronicle therefore had no authority to say that we had “grossly maligned and misrepresented” either the one, or the other, or both. We must wait until we see what is really done in the premises before we can pronounce on the merits of the case. We did however express a fear that an attempt would be made to “thrust on the country a scheme of education on a purely secular basis, regardless of the conscientious scruples of thousands, and to withhold all Legislative aid from Schools and Academies in which the religious principle is recognized.” We see no just cause to withdraw this expression. Does the Chronicle question the fact that we have grounds for the entertainment of such an apprehension? Does he not remember that a member of the Government in his heat, during last year’s debate, denounced denominational Educational Institutions as a curse to the country and affirmed that the sooner they were swept away the better? But we have no wish to enlarge at present. We shall bide our time, until the Educational measure is brought down. The idea that we wished to “frighten our legislature”—is preposterous! We do desire, however, that the basis of popular education should be carefully looked after, and we suppose, we have a right to state our honest convictions as to what that basis should be. If the Chronicle differ from us—why let him.—The right shall prevail. He knows our aim—and he has very charitably attributed to us the best of motives! Our aim is the good of the people—the benefit of the young and rising generation.

Contingent Fund.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to call the attention of the Wesleyan Minis-

ters of the Nova Scotia District to the direction of the last District Meeting, that a collection be made annually in all our congregations for the purpose of defraying sundry expenses incurred in carrying on the work of God which are not provided for from ordinary sources of income.

I am happy to state that the adoption of this measure meets with the cordial approval of the Missionary Committee. Consequently, nothing is requisite but the unanimous and prompt action of the Ministry, and suitable liberality on the part of our numerous congregations, to bring this branch of our Wesleyan economy into effective operation for the future.

It may not be known to many of our friends, that notwithstanding the aid generously afforded by the Parent Missionary Committee to extend to the more destitute portions of our population the ministrations of religion, there has been for several years past a serious deficiency of funds to meet the limited claims of our Ministers, and that unpaid arrears are constantly accumulating to a painfully inconvenient extent. The numerous pressing demands upon the Parent Body, for the wider diffusion of Missionary labour in heathen lands, forbid the hope that increased aid, commensurate with the growing necessities of this colony, can be obtained from that source. More effort must therefore be made by ourselves, or our work must not merely cease to extend, but must of necessity be contracted.

I cherish the cheering conviction, created by intercourse with the official members of the Circuits visited during the current year, that by a more systematic and vigorous application of our admirable system of finance, we shall have a gratifying increase of Circuit and Missionary receipts. But the contingent Fund must be placed on a respectable and permanent footing, in order to liquidate the outstanding claim for deficiencies, and to prevent their future accumulation. In order to this the movement must be universal in the District. Let an appeal be made, after due notification and explanations, to every congregation, great and small, and let personal application be made to persons possessing the requisite means, for annual subscriptions or donations to this Fund. If these appeals are suitably met by the thousands who are enjoying the privileges of Wesleyan Methodism, the result will soon be apparent in the employment of additional labourers, and the ingathering of souls into the fold of Christ in regions of the country where they are perishing for lack of knowledge. Yours, truly,

EDWARD EVANS, Chairman N. S. District.

Halifax, January 31, 1860. To the Editor of The Wesleyan.

PROTESTANTS IN LYONS, FRANCE.—Out of about 200,000 inhabitants, 90,000 are nominal Protestants. There is one evangelical Protestant Church of 420 members, from 2,000 to 3,000 of whom are converted Catholics.

A Bible Society has been formed among the Choctaw Indians, with encouraging success.

REVIVALS.—The Advocate and Journal, and Zion’s Herald give encouraging accounts of revivals of religion. It seems to be with our American Brethren a time of religious prosperity. May they increase yet more and more!

RELIGIOUS PAPERS.—It is estimated that 150 religious newspapers are published in the United States, circulating above half a million of sheets every week.

THOMAS MOORE, the poet, is said to be closing his earthly career in a state of mental imbecility. (The Art-Journal contradicts this report.)

INFIDELITY.—In the case of a witness recently called to testify in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Franklin County, Penn. it was proven that he said he did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments—that when a man died, he died like a dog—that the Bible was a fable, and there was no punishment after death. Judge Warr promptly rejected his evidence, and refused to permit him to testify.

THE INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCE (U. S.) reports a membership of 3,822. Collections for Missions amount to \$811,222.

In Philadelphia the Methodist Episcopal Church has 19,479 members.

METHODISM IN MEXICO now numbers between six and a half million members, nearly equal to the members of the Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, and Presbyterian Churches.

The Toronto Christian Guardian speaks encouragingly of the Missionary Meetings, and of the state of the work of God in Canada West.—“Large additions on some Circuits have been made to the membership.”

The South African Commercial Advertiser, of Nov. 2nd, says, among the opening prospects of Africa, the grandest geographical discovery of modern times has just been announced, that, namely, of the Grand Inland Lake, so long supposed to exist, to the south of the Cape.

Arrangements are making for a steam vessel to proceed from Edinburgh to Iceland, with persons on a tour of inspection, about the time of the next meeting of the British Association.

Mr. John Duncan, the African traveller, died on Nov. 3rd, on board of Her Majesty’s ship Kingfisher, in the light of Bonny. He was lately appointed vice-consul to Dahomey, for which place he was on his way when he died.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

(Selected chiefly from the City Papers.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, JAN. 28.

Petitions.

Mr. Tarnet presented a road petition from Lunenburg—received and laid on the table. Consolidation of the Laws.

The house went into committee on the consolidation of the laws bill. The chapters touching the counties and county officers were taken up. On the clause setting out the affidavit to be taken by a sheriff,

The Speaker moved an amendment which he read—and stated to be much simpler than the one at present in use which occupied two pages of paper; while the amendment embodied everything which was necessary to enforce the due performance of a sheriff’s duties. The amendment passed unanimously.

On the chapter relating to Coroners’ inquests—Mr. Fraser moved in amendment that, in the absence of a Coroner, any one justice be entitled to hold an inquest. After some desultory conversation the amendment passed unanimously.

A number of other chapters passed with some slight amendment.

The committee adjourned.

Horses.

Mr. Dickie from the committee appointed to examine the accounts of expenses of the Horse-Bill-Founder-Morgan reported a recommendation that the horse should be sold as soon as possible. This part of the report was adopted and the committee authorized to carry out the suggestion. The committee also recommended that the horse Norfolk should be sold; but this part of the report was left open for future action of the house.

Agencies.

Hon. Mr. Johnston called for the second reading of his Bill to make the agent of English Companies liable. The bill was read and referred to Committee of the whole house.

Petitions.

Mr. Dickie presented a petition from a person in Cumberland, with reference to a sailing packet—referred to a Committee on Navigation securities.

Mr. Budd presented a petition from J. Morton, of Digby, administrator of the Estate of the late Elkannah Morton, of Digby—praying a consideration of certain claims of the late collector.

Mr. Fraser explained at length the circumstances of the cause and moved for the appointment of a special Committee to investigate the facts fully.

Mr. Marshall said that it was not a matter for this house to consider at all. It was the duty of the Executive to examine into the matter. How often do we find the duties of Public officers discharged carelessly or fraudulently, and the Executive ought to take notice of irregularities in this way. If we are to appoint committees in every case like this, what is the good of a Responsible Government? They have all the power, all the patronage, all the pay, and they ought to do the work.

Mr. Fraser differed from this view. He appeared to him that investigations of a committee of the house would be more satisfactory to the country. He did not like the public officers to have too much power in such matters.

Mr. Marshall said, he had no objection to a committee if it would do more substantial justice to the heirs of Mr. Morton. There was a good deal of loose work going on now in the collection of duties on rum, and per-

haps the investigation of a committee do good.

The petition was referred to Mr. Marshall, Fraser, and Kildam.

Mr. Dickie presented a petition from a road from Springhill to some

Mr. Fraser presented a petition from Mr. Freeman presented a petition in some minor improvements in the Committee on navigation services. The house then adjourned till Saturday.

SATURDAY

Petition from Richard Ne-

Hon. G. R. Young presented from Mr. Richard Meagher, of Lunenburg, a petition—Mr. Meagher had been hired a Printer—but who was unfortunately circumstanced—blind and blind. The petition presented to the House to carry him away to get a place in a Blind Asylum.

Mr. Fraser opposed the petition much as it had been passed upon a committee and the House.

Hon. G. R. Young advocated the petition most strenuously.

Young man only 29 years of age—blind—a man of high moral character—good intellectual attainments—without friends—utterly destitute—shaks off the misfortunes which attend him; and this Legislature did duty to the petitioner last year—sent him away without responsibility. They did not do as the Legislature would have done—had erected all sorts of benevolent societies to relieve such cases, and if could not do that they ought to towards the relief of particular.

Mr. Fraser protested his only said that the people of Halifax had heartily not to relieve this sending it to the Legislature—would one day give him credit he was taking.

Mr. Howe enforced the claim particular case.

Mr. Fulton advised the leave to allow the petition to lay on—it was possible a committee might be formed now, while the sum given in a future stage of the session great an economist as any one, thought he should vote for this.

Mr. Marshall intended to open the in into. He would put his pocket and give a pound to the young man to the States; but admit claims from the rich city year after year, while he scores of cases of greater county sections of the Province he had confined for relief to as much as possible, instead of them to the Legislature.

Mr. Harrington said it was aside by rules of political expediency, but he did not think should shut out all sympathy was. He hoped the House would particularly had case of the year consideration, send the petition and allow them to report to Mr. Dickie was much and claims should be repeatedly the House. The learned gentleman to a profession which could anything; but a modest man shrink from forcing this claim year after year. If he were the petition to committee, being against his own county.

Hereupon an altercation took out of the remark of Mr. Dickie the Legal Profession, resulting in the calling the non. Attorney order. The Gallery was cleared. [We understand that when closed, the petition was ordered table.]

Petitions.

When the gallery was re-proceeded to read a petition Ough, Inspector of Fish for Queen’s, respecting a suit charge of his duty—referred to Messrs. Killam, Marshall, and Snow, to report thereon.

Hon. Attorney General petition from Robert Watson, compensation for services the 1st of May to 1st of August in Cape Breton—referred to Education.

Hon. G. R. Young asked a petition from Thomas H. H. New Brunswick, Mr. The petition was received a select committee composed of Killam, and Carl.

Division of Cape

Mr. Harrington said he had petition from the County of C be should in the absence of that County present. It was the County of Ca

It is estimated that the number of...

The Toronto Christian Guardian speaks...

The South African Commercial Advertiser...

Arrangements are making for a steam vessel...

Mr. John Duncan, the African traveller, died...

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

Petitions.

Mr. Ernest presented a road petition from...

Consolidation of the Laws.

The house went into committee on the...

Horses.

Mr. Dickie from the committee appointed...

Agencies.

Hon. Mr. Johnston called for the second...

Petitions.

Mr. Dickie presented a petition from a...

Mr. Budd presented a petition from J....

Mr. Fraser explained at length the...

Mr. Marshall said that it was not a...

Hon. Attorney General presented a...

Hon. G. R. Young asked leave to present...

Mr. Marshall said, he had no objection...

steps the investigation of a committee would...

The petition was referred to Messrs. Marshall...

Petition from Richard Meagher.

Hon. G. R. Young presented a petition...

Hon. G. R. Young advocated the claims...

Mr. Fraser opposed the petition, in as...

Hon. G. R. Young defended the claims...

Mr. Fraser reiterated his objections...

Mr. Howe enforced the claims of this...

Mr. Fulton advised the learned members...

Mr. Marshall intended to oppose the...

Mr. Harrington said it was very well...

Mr. Dickie was much annoyed that each...

Hon. Mr. Johnston called for the second...

Mr. Dickie presented a petition from a...

Mr. Budd presented a petition from J....

Mr. Fraser explained at length the...

Mr. Marshall said that it was not a...

Hon. Attorney General presented a...

Hon. G. R. Young asked leave to present...

Mr. Marshall said, he had no objection...

increase of Representation; and it would...

The petition was read.

Mr. Harrington entered into an explanation...

Hon. Attorney General thought the...

Mr. Martell coincided with the opinion...

The Speaker suggested that the petition...

Mr. Martell said that a short time since...

The petition was ordered to be printed...

Reciprocal Trade.

The Hon. Attorney General rose to lay...

Hon. Mr. Johnston said that he admitted...

Hon. Provincial Secretary admitted that...

After a few words from Mr. Fraser, the...

Bills, Petitions, &c.

Mr. Casanet introduced a bill for erecting...

Hon. G. R. Young reported from the...

Mr. McKeeney presented a petition...

The Attorney General presented a...

Hon. Attorney General also presented a...

Mr. Thorne presented a petition, in favour...

Mr. Thorne also presented a petition...

Mr. Marshall presented a petition from...

Mr. Harrington presented several petitions...

Messrs. Smith, Killam and Mizgowitz, presented...

do with the erection of a Court House for...

Hon. Mr. Johnston, why, you do move first...

Mr. Fulton agreed with the learned member...

Hon. G. R. Young said that the County...

Hon. Atty. General, in a humorous speech...

Hon. Provincial Secretary said that more...

Hon. Provincial Secretary said it was a...

Hon. Mr. Johnston said that he admitted...

Hon. Provincial Secretary admitted that...

After a few words from Mr. Fraser, the...

Bills, Petitions, &c.

Mr. Casanet introduced a bill for erecting...

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Mr. McKeeney presented a petition...

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Mr. Thorne presented a petition, in favour...

Mr. Thorne also presented a petition...

Mr. Marshall presented a petition from...

Mr. Harrington presented several petitions...

Messrs. Smith, Killam and Mizgowitz, presented...

New Italy to Campedown; also, for a road...

Mr. Creelman presented a petition from...

The house went into committee on the...

Consolidation of the Laws.

The consolidated Laws were taken up.

Mr. Henry said that, as this subject was...

The following are the chief points:—"I...

"I desire that the reports should know...

"I am an admirer of any system of practical...

The Hon. Speaker said that he was glad...

The Hon. Speaker said that he was glad...

All the old barbarous verbiage had been...

Hon. Mr. Johnston said that one would...

Mr. Thorne presented a petition, in favour...

Mr. Thorne also presented a petition...

Mr. Marshall presented a petition from...

Mr. Harrington presented several petitions...

Messrs. Smith, Killam and Mizgowitz, presented...

Mr. Harrist presented petitions for a Road from...

(Continued on last page.)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CALIFORNIA again.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, received last evening, by a Mercantile House in this City, from a Boston friend, who sailed for California last February, in joint company with several other persons, taking with them a cargo of Lumber and Boston Notions. The letter is dated the 12th November. He says—"We have sold the brig's cargo at five hundred per cent. profit, at Sacramento City. Some of our number have gone to the diggings; myself and two others have opened a store, and I have been down to San Francisco with Four Hundred Pounds Weight of Gold! to buy Goods there for our store. I have rented the chamber over the store at \$800 per month, payable in advance. No accounts that you have seen of the great amounts of gold dug in this quarter are by any means exaggerated; it is abundant and inexhaustible. I went passenger in the steamer Senator, from this city to San Francisco; there were 500 passengers on board, at an average of \$25 each, making \$12,500. We made the run in ten hours. She makes three trips a week, consequently, at the above average, is making about \$75,000 in that time."—St. John, N. B. Observer.

Circuit Court.—The Court has been principally occupied since our last with criminal business.

On Saturday evening, James Anderson, against whom an indictment had been found by the Grand Jury for feloniously cutting the Telegraph wires, was arraigned, and by the advice of his Counsel demurred to the indictment, which having been argued, His Honor Judge Parker on Monday morning sustained the demurrer, and ordered the prisoner to be discharged. The Hon. the Attorney General prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and the Messrs. K. L. Hazen, and Wm. Hutchinson, Junr. Esq. were Counsel for the prisoner.—New Brunswick, Jan. 22.

ESCAPE OF CRIMINALS.—Wm Dunbar, who was convicted before the Court last week on two separate indictments for arson and perjury, made his escape from the Gaol on Sunday evening. A reward of \$250 is offered for his apprehension.

Arthur Rows, who was also convicted for an assault on the Custom House Officers, but who was at large on bail, has also made his escape.—Id.

OUR SHIPPING.—The annual account of Shipping belonging to this port and its outlay, Miramichi, which is made up from the Home Government, has been completed for the year ending December, 1849; and we now lay before our readers some extracts from this valuable document, with a comparative statement showing the gradual increase that has taken place in our mercantile marine during the last six years. The number of new vessels built here the past year for owners in the United Kingdom, and not registered at this port, was 12, measuring 5,495 tons; the number built and registered here in 1849 was 78, measuring 25,784 tons; making a total of new vessels built within the district of this port, measuring 31,279 tons; the number of vessels in existence, as far as can be ascertained, belonging to this port on the 31st Decr. 1849, was 565, measuring 177,192 tons, which from the statement below shows an increase of 5 vessels and 3,221 tons, as compared with 1848. This increase would have been much larger, but a number of vessels have been struck off during the last year which have been carried forward on the list for years, and which had been either lost or broken up. The following statement shows the amount of vessels and tonnage owned at this port during the years mentioned:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Number of vessels, and Tonnage. Rows for 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849.

This shows a considerable increase on 1849 as compared with 1845.

We now come to Miramichi, which includes all vessels built and owned on the northern shore of this Province; Miramichi being the only registering port in that district. The number of new vessels built there for owners in the United Kingdom, in 1849, was five, measuring 2,710 tons. The number built and registered there, was sixteen, measuring 4,017 tons,—making a total of new vessels built within that district in 1849—twenty-one, measuring 6,727 tons. The total number of vessels owned there on the 31st Decr. 1849, was ninety, measuring 7151 tons, which gives an increase on 1848 as compared with 1847, of seven vessels and 2680 tons; so that, it would appear that the contemplated repeal of the Navigation Laws had not prevented our Shipping from increasing, both at this port and Miramichi, which it has done to some extent. The following statement shows the amount of vessels and tonnage owned at Miramichi, during the years mentioned.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Number of vessels, and Tonnage. Rows for 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849.

From this it appears that Miramichi has fallen off in the amount of tonnage on 1849 as compared with 1848—2,711 tons.—St. John, N. B. Courier.

An Inquest was held before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on the 18th inst. on view of the body of Elizabeth Armstrong. Verdict—"Accidentally burned to death in consequence of her clothes taking fire when lighting her pipe." The deceased was an elderly woman, residing in Queen street, and, we are informed, had locked her room door, preparatory to retiring for the night. On her cries for help being heard, the door had to be forced open, and before assistance reached her she was so dreadfully burned as to cause her death.—Id.

CANADA.

Toronto, Jan 17.—It is rumoured that a difficulty has occurred between Lord Elgin and the cabinet.

Messrs. Rose and Johnson, Queen's Counsel, who signed the manifesto and were deprived of their commissions by the Governor General, will not give them up. They will be counsel for the Queen and counsel for her enemies. The Judges, too, seem to believe that in advocating as Queen's Counsel annexation they were merely anti-national. Her Majesty's Counsel, for they have given the dismissed Counsellors that precedence to which they were entitled on receiving their silk gowns. Whether the Canada Gazette is an official document or not we shall not pretend to say; but the authority of the Queen is seemingly set at defiance in her own courts. The Transcript says—"The blame lies with the Executive. Instead of carrying out their decisions, they have halted half way, and have allowed the Queen's authority to be more insulted than they would have done had they allowed Messrs. Rose and Johnson to continue in possession of their honours."—Quebec Morning Chronicle.

OPENING THE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LAKE TEMISCOUATA AND THE ST. LAWRENCE.—A public meeting was held in the Quebec Exchange on the forenoon of Saturday last, pursuant to advertisement, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning government for aid in opening the communication between Lake Temiscouata and the St. Lawrence. The Hon. Wm. Walker was called to the Chair, and J. B. Forsyth, Esq. acted as Secretary.

The following Resolutions were passed: 1st.—That, inasmuch as the Province of New Brunswick has voted two thousand pounds annually, for five years, to improve the navigation from the harbour of St. John to the head of the Lake Temiscouata, it is incumbent on the inhabitants of Canada generally, and the district of Quebec particularly, to call the attention of the Legislature to this important subject.

2nd.—That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to draw out a petition to be signed as generally as possible, to the Governor in Council praying that a survey be at once made to take into consideration the practicability of constructing a railway or canal, with estimates of the same.

At a meeting of the British American Telegraph Company, held in the Parliament Buildings at Quebec, on the 17th inst., a resolution was passed, authorizing the Directors to communicate with the New Brunswick Telegraph Company, with a view to the junction of the two lines on the Fredericton route.

Mr. Justice Draper, in charging the Grand Jury at Toronto, spoke of the annexation

movement, and stated that an agitation for the purpose of severing the connection between the Colonies and the mother Country was criminal.

The Grand Jury is stated to have subsequently denounced annexation in the strongest terms.—St. John, N. B. Courer, 26th ult.

MURDER.—A man named Connor, in the 3rd Concess lot of the Township of Madelon, murdered his mother, an aged woman, on the night of the 21st inst., by beating her with his hands and feet. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned of wilful murder. The murderer has not yet been arrested.—Freeholder.

At a special meeting of the British American Land Company, held at the Kingston Chronicle and News, held on the 20th ult., a resolution was adopted in favour of a subscription of £25,000 to the Stock of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway.

TORONTO, C. W. Jan 21.—Three of the October rioters who hung Lord Elgin in effigy, were convicted on Saturday last. No other news of moment.

UNITED STATES.

The Indiana house of representatives have passed, 53 to 41, a homestead law, exempting from sale under execution property of the value of \$500. The bill will not pass the other branch.

NOVA SCOTIA WOOD.—About four thousand cords of wood have been brought into this port from Nova Scotia, the past year. The trade began only seven years ago, when a single cargo of twenty cords was brought here during the year. In 1848 there were only about fifteen hundred cords brought here, and the increase last year was surprisingly great. The 4000 cords brought in the past year, probably sold for about \$20,000, and we understand that nearly all the proceeds were invested in bread stuffs and other articles purchased in our markets. The Nova Scotia vessels generally invest all the money they receive, in the markets where they sell their cargoes, and not unfrequently something in addition.—Newburyport Herald.

A public meeting, called by the principal merchants in Wall-street, was held in New York on the 17th inst. when a committee was appointed to raise funds to procure a suitable testimonial to be presented to Capt. Cook, of the barque Sarcely for his praiseworthy conduct in rescuing crew and passengers of ship Caleb Grimshaw.

The treaty with Brazil was duly ratified on Friday, and finally published on Saturday. Our Government becomes responsible for the payment of citizens' claims against Brazil, in consideration of which Brazil pays us five hundred and thirty thousand milrees, Brazilian currency, and 5 per cent interest since the 1st of July last.—Boston Courier, Jan. 21.

HAYTI.

Late accounts from Hayti report a battle between the Haytien and Dominican fleets, near Aux Cayes. The latter had battered inside of the Haytien men-of-war, and the Haytiens escaped by running into shoal water. The Dominican fleet had bombarded and burnt the port of Baytes, reducing it to ashes; and also that of Dame Marie. Several other small ports were also destroyed.

The Emperor had put the monopoly law on seventy additional articles of merchandise, including lumber and other articles of import.—Logwood and coffee were scarce. Some of the foreign merchants were about giving up their business, on account of the monopoly law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NORTH WEST PASSAGE.—A letter from Mazatlan, California, says: "The Br. frigate Amphitrite, sloop of war Hecate, and the Royal Danish yacht elis schre, Nancy Dawson, 4 guns, are in port (Nov. 23d). They arrived on the 16th inst. from the Northern Ocean. They have discovered a N.W. passage in lat. 73 and about 30 W. and gone one degree and a half further north than any vessel has previously been. They have been to the North of Cape B.— Have discovered a new continent—but on account of ice could not approach nearer than 16 miles to land. Did not hear any tidings of Sir John Franklin, and on account of the ice was obliged to leave. The captain of the yacht elis schre on the 22nd; this yacht is private property and is to be sent home. Cholera has been very prevalent at Mazatlan—New York paper.

THE WHALING FLEET.—According to a letter from the N. Y. Tribune, there were in the harbour of Lobsbun, Sandwich Islands, about 8th Nov. last, 73 American whalers, returned from their summer cruises in the North

Pacific, nearly all with full cargoes. So profitable a season never before known before. The greater portion of the fleet have not been out from port more than a year. About half of them had been cruising in the sea of Otkook, off the Siberian coast; the remainder and more fortunate half had been to the new Arctic whaling ground discovered last year by the ship Superior, of New Bedford. Some of the vessels had prosecuted far within the Arctic Circle, finding abundance of whales among the ice, and while locked in by the fastness of the ice harpooned several whales within the Arctic circle.

The most successful vessel was the ship Wm. Hamilton, which had on board 4000 blubber. At the entrance of Behring's Straits she fell in with three dead whales on one time. The remainder of the cargo she took in the Arctic Sea. This unexpected success will give a new impetus to the whaling trade, especially since the demand for sperm oil and candles has become so great in California.

SUCCESS IN THE DETRY.—We have just seen a return in number from C. H. Brown, who, with his own hands, has engaged and delivered here, above his expenses, about 25 lbs. of gold, which has not been found in 50 years. He spent but six months at the diggings, and claims no extraordinary luck, his success being based entirely upon daily industry and perseverance. His health is unbroken, and he is from the previous reports of the gold region, that the same industry and sagacity are requisite to success there which are requisite to labour all over the world.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

SEIZURE OF INTENDED PIRACY.—Captain Kane, of schr. Cathartes, at New York from Curacoa Dec. 16, reports that the Spanish brig Quatabana which had been lying at Curacoa some four months, undergoing repairs, sailed from that port on the 31 of Decr., as was supposed, for Lagayra; but on some suspicion was retainer arising from her taking on board some 30 kegs of powder (her sole cargo with the exception of provisions and ballast), a Dutch man-of-war was dispatched to Lagayra, and on her arrival no such vessel had arrived there. She then proceeded to Coro, where they were informed she had stopped and taken 70 men and arms, and proceeded to the west; the rest is a mystery. The vessel was a fine clipper brig of about 240 tons, and mounted 9 twelve pounders.

CONSTANT TRADE UNDER THE NEW BRITISH NAVIGATION ACT.—There are five provisions in the new navigation act for regulating the coasting trade. It is enacted that no goods or passengers shall be carried coastwise from one part of the United Kingdom to another, or from the United Kingdom to the Isle of Man, or from the Isle of Man to the United Kingdom, except in British ships; that no goods or passengers shall be imported into the United Kingdom from any of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, nor shall any goods or passengers be exported from any of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, from any of the said islands to another of the same islands, except in British ships; that no goods or passengers shall be carried from one part of any British possession in Asia, Africa, or America, to another of the same possession, except in British ships. Her Majesty in Council may regulate the coasting trade of the colonies, on their application, between a night or long possession, or the coasting trade of the same. The coasting trade of India is to be regulated by the governor-general of India. With these exceptions, there are no restrictions on trade and navigation. Vessels are now arriving at our ports from all parts of the world.—London Times.

ITEMS.

OFFICIAL REDUCTIONS.—A Lord of the Treasury and the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, Sir Charles Trevelyan, are about to be appointed as members of a committee, for the purpose of further revising the public departments with the view of effecting reforms or reductions.—English Paper.

Spurious crown-pieces, bearing date 1851, and so well finished, and so much resembling the genuine coin, both in appearance and in the "ring," that they cannot readily be detected, are at present in considerable circulation.—Id.

DEATH OF A LADY FROM EXCESSIVE DRIVING.—On Wednesday afternoon an inquest was held in Gray's Inn-road, on Mrs. Cole, aged 53, who, since the death of her husband had been an inveterate drinker. On Sunday afternoon her husband becoming alarmed at not having seen her during the day, got a letter from her brother, informing that she was in the habit of her lying on the floor in the agonies of death, with an unbroken bottle of brandy beside her. Verdict—"Died from excessive drinking and cold."—Id.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mrs. C. E. Ratchford to give notice that she is... FEMALE SEMINARY... after the Christiana Vacation in the Year next for the instruction of Young Ladies...

Amber is a remarkably healthy... STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON... Capital Stock £100,000... Chief Office, 44 Moorgate TRUSTEES...

James Hunter, Esq., Conington Terrace... DANIEL... THE Agency of the above Company is in operation in this Province...

DANIEL... THE Agency of the above Company is in operation in this Province... Medical Examiner, R. S. Black, 1... THE Agency of the above Company is in operation in this Province...

ADVERTISEMENTS EDUCATION.

Mrs. C. E. Ratchford

BEGS to give notice that she intends opening...

FEMALE SEMINARY

after the Christmas Vacation in the Village of...

access to Industry.—We have just seen a...

ESPECIALLY OF INTERESTED FISHERY.—Captain...

Reference.—The Lord Bishop of N. Scotia...

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Capital Stock £100,000 Sterling. Chief Office, 41 Moorgate Street.

James Hunter, Esq., Coopers Terrace, Edington. Thomas A. Lloyd, Esq., Baubler, Nicholas Lane, The Strand, E.C.4, Liverpool.

Chairman of Directors, Charles Harwood, Esq., F.R.S. Secretary, Dr. Chairman, John Josiah Buttice, Esq., Agent for Nova Scotia.

DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner, R. S. Black, Esq., M.D.

THE Agency of the above Company has been...

ITEMS.

OFFICIAL REDUCTIONS.—A Lord of the...

DEATH OF A LADY FROM EXCESSIVE DRIVE.—On Wednesday afternoon an inquest...

DANIEL STARR, AGENT, Jerusalem Warehouse

You May be Cured Yet!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton...

Six.—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks...

And now, a remarkable holiday part of the...

Reference.—The Lord Bishop of N. Scotia...

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

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Black...

Six.—With pleasure and gratitude I have to...

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith...

Six.—I was superstitiously afraid six months...

An Extraordinary Cure of a Desperate Skin Disease.

On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the...

The Pills should be used conjointly with the...

Table with 3 columns: Bad Legs, Corns (Soft), Rheumatism. Lists various ailments and their treatments.

To intending Emigrants FROM NOVA SCOTIA

THE CANADA COMPANY would select...

THE CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS

Are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years...

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JOHN WOODHILL, Valuer.

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and...

Pure Cod Liver Oil, FOR MEDICINAL USE.

Just received a fresh supply of the above...

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NEATLY EXECUTED. At the Office of this Paper.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARPAPARILLA

32, HOLLIS STREET GENERAL AGENCY—Halifax, N. S.

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

ever known, it not only purifies the whole system...

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of...

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarpaparilla purifies the whole system...

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the...

Consumption Cured. Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured...

Dr. S. P. Townsend—I verily believe your Sarpaparilla has been...

Dr. S. P. Townsend, not having tested his Sarpaparilla in case...

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years...

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarpaparilla is a sovereign and speedy...

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the...

For Sale by Z. S. HALL, 32, Hollis Street.

N. B. Deane's and others, supplied on the most liberal terms.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements, not inconsistent with the profane character of our Paper, inserted on the following terms. A square of order, first insertion, 3s 6d; and each continuation 1s. Larger advertisements in proportion. Auction sales on the usual terms. Yearly advertisements inserted on moderate terms—the price to be fixed according to their size and frequency of changes. An extra paper will circulate extensively through all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in Prince Edward Island, it will form a desirable medium of advertising. Advertisements not limited will be continued until order of cut, and charged accordingly.

Medical Warehouse.



RECEIVED the remainder of their Supplies of Medicines, Spices, Dyes, Paints, Soaps, Perfumery, Scented Oils and Soaps, Combs and Brushes for the Toilet, Superior Eau de Cologne, Extracts and Pomatuna for the Hair, Essences and Varnishes; with an extensive variety of Patent Remedies of established good repute. The whole comprising EVERY ARTICLE of Genuine DRUGS & Standard MEDICINES usually required by Physicians or the Public—all of which are offered at the lowest prices, for prompt payment. Feb. 2, 1850. MORTON & CO.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

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

CRAMP & PAIN ALLEVIATOR—an article of superior worth, being preferable to any of the Pain Killers now in use for the cure of Coughs, Bronchitis, Cholera Morbus, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Spinal Complaints, Head Ache, &c., but is not recommended to cure every complaint. See directions.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, so highly useful in all running Sores, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Burns, Sore Heads, Frost Burn, and all Scrofulous Humours, it removes pain in a few minutes, and commences and soon effects a cure.

CHOLERA or DYSENTERY SYRUP, a safe remedy for those grievous maladies. The Specific, never known to fail in effecting a cure.

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

VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, a safe medicine.

Vegetable Compound, a medicine which no family should be without. It is a preventive to persons being exposed to wet or cold from receiving an injury thereby. Also useful in cold heads or feet, Heartburn, Jaundice, Gravel, and the whole train of Chronic diseases.

SPICED BITTERS, for restoring the tone of the stomach, and creating an appetite. The above articles are purely Vegetable, and the Proprietor respectfully requests the public to give them a trial and test their worth.

To be sold Wholesale and Retail at the Store of JOHN NAYLOR & CO., Drugists, and at MISS SMITH'S Book Depository, Halifax.

Medicines on the Botanical principle can be had for all diseases at the Botanical Depot of Lawrence N. Young, Liverpool, N. S. January 19th. 25—n.1.

M. HERBERT, LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S BOOT & SHOE MAKER, No. 6, Argyle Street nearly opposite the Wesleyan Church.

MAKES this opportunity of acquainting his friends and the Public, that he is now engaged in the Gentlemen's, as well as the Ladies' department of his business,—and, respectfully, solicits their patronage. He is confidently hoping to be able to give general satisfaction, in both the style and quality of his work. January 19th.

Jubilee Bazaar! THE Ladies of the "Halifax Temperance and Benevolent Society" while they congratulate themselves and the world on the striking advance which the virtues, advocated by their Society, have made during the last half Century of the Christian era,—beg respectfully to announce that it is their intention to make a further effort in behalf of the same noble principles, by holding a Bazaar in the new Temperance Hall, during the ensuing Easter Holidays.

In the meantime the aid and co-operation of a generous public is requested. Contributions will be received by Mrs. THOMPSON, President, or Miss FURRIER, Secretary. Halifax, 5th January, 1850.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

INTENDING shortly to discontinue their retail business, will sell at REDUCED PRICES a large part of their present Stock of DRY GOODS, comprising Mouline de Laines, Colouage, and other dress materials, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Stays, Black and Gold Silks, Laces, Muslin & Linen, and Handkerchiefs, Fans, Clocks, and a variety of other articles. JOSEPH BELL & CO. January 26. 2w.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

(Continued from 5th page.)

America, and said that his desire was to disabuse the minds of the house and the public of such oppressive cases having occurred in criminal proceedings. As regards abolition of the Court of Chancery, or its union with Courts of Common Law, there were very great objections to it, and he could show a vast variety of instances where some Chancery tribunal would have to exist. He would not go into this question now, but content himself with having brought the matter before the house in a different light from that of the hon. and learned Speaker.

The hon. Provincial Secretary said that he had listened with great interest to the paper which had been read by the learned member for Sydney; because he had conceived from many conversations with the learned Judge Uinkles, that amid much that was impossible to obtain, there was something that yet had not been attempted, and that ought to be attempted for the benefit of Nova Scotia. There were paths untrod, and the greatest of these was the sweeping away of the exclusive privileges of the bar. He was for beginning at the beginning—he would lay the axe at the root of the tree, and let every man with a clean face enter into competition with the hundred men who now monopolized the privilege of addressing a Judge and Jury. And he did think that the true basis of law reform would be to establish the greatest freedom in its discussions—in fact that we should have free trade in law as well as in every thing else. Mr. Marshall rose to state his adherence in toto to the principles propounded by the hon. Provincial Secretary.

Hon. J. W. Johnston would like to ask the hon. and learned member before he went further—what he meant by giving his adherence in toto to the principles of the Provincial Secretary. (Great Laughter.)

Mr. Marshall would answer that by a practical illustration on some other occasion. He however thought the views of that hon. and learned gentleman should form the ground work of this law reform; it was such principles as those which rendered the laws of Massachusetts so simple and satisfactory. Any man could go into a court in Massachusetts and advocate the cause of another—such a course should be pursued in Nova Scotia, and he believed it would confer permanent, enduring blessings upon the people. Many a pound would be preserved in the poor man's pocket—many a shilling saved to give bread to the children of the destitute, were such the case.

The committee adjourned, and the house adjourned till 12 o'clock, Tuesday.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23. Call to Business.

Mr. Fulton said the house was going into committee, he hoped they would get through some business. The day had been spent yesterday in discussing whether the Bill which the house had gone into Committee to take up should be taken up or not. He moved the house go into Committee to take up the Bills which lay on the table.

Distribution of Business.

Hon. Provincial Secretary as chairman of the Committee to make some better arrangement for a fair distribution of the business of the house, reported the names of several gentlemen to be added to the committees already appointed; also that the Clerk be instructed to keep a list of the number of the members of Committees upon which each member was appointed.

After some conversation, the report was received and laid on the table.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, by command, laid on the table a memorial from Indians in Cape Breton to his Excellency for some money to assist in education—referred to Indian Committee.

Mr. Hall inquired if any committee had been appointed to attend to the distribution of money that had been voted for seed, &c.

Mr. Harrington explained why the committee had not been able to report last year, and expected to be able to report early this session.

Hon. J. W. Johnston presented some road petitions from Annapolis.

The same gentleman presented a petition from a person who had been appointed Excise-gauger in Yarmouth, and had discharged his duties for some time after the bill under which his appointment had taken place was repealed, without his knowledge—referred to a Committee on trade.

Hon. Mr. Johnston presented a petition from Dr. Bond for services in vaccinating—referred to Committee on that subject.

Hon. J. W. Johnston asked leave to present a petition from the Commissioners of the Poor for the Township of Clements. Received and referred to a committee on transient paupers.

Mr. Smyth asked leave to introduce a Bill touching an Academy at Fort Hood. Received and read a first time.

Hon. G. R. Young asked leave to present a petition from the Commissioners of the Poor for the County of Pictou. Received and referred to Committee on transient paupers.

Mr. Munro presented a large number of petitions from his constituency on various subjects—which were referred to the proper Committees.

Mr. Harrington opposed the principle of one of the Petitions relating to expenditures for distress. The petition prayed for a return of £200 to the school fund out of the road for this year.

Mr. Hall also opposed it.

The petition was referred to Messrs. Hall, Fulton, Creelman, McKeagney and Smith.

Mr. Robinson presented a petition from the overseers of the poor for Pictou—referred to transient pauper Committee.

Some Bills were read a second time.

The Criminal Law Bill was read a third time. A long discussion took place on the subject of Capital Punishment was retained for murder and rape.

Hon. J. W. Johnston moved that the Bill be recommitted for the purpose of making the violation of a child under 10 years of age, even with her consent, a capital offence.

Carried, 25 to 22.

Mr. Fraser moved that the death penalty be mitigated for arson.

Carried, after a long discursive debate.

The punishment for Burglary was mitigated by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The punishment for casting drift or setting fire to a vessel, with intent to murder, or endangering life was mitigated. The punishment for robbery, attended with personal violence was also mitigated.

Mr. Doyle asked leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the landing of Felons.

The House adjourned till 12 o'clock, Wednesday. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

Vacating Seats.

Hon. Mr. Doyle, as a member of the Executive, introduced a bill to enable members of the Assembly to vacate their seats.

Accounts of Provincial Treasury.

The hon. Attorney General, by command of the Lieutenant Governor, laid on the table of the house the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Province for the first half of last year, and the Accounts of the Receiver General for the last half of last year. The hon. member, after some explanation, handed in an abstract for the information of the house. By this it appeared that the whole amount of Revenue for 1849 was £71,112—an increase of about £8,000 over the revenue of the last year. There had been an increase in the Excise duties in Halifax, of £2,200—25—a decrease in the collections at the Outports of £1,100—25—and an increase of Light Duties of about £100.

Finance in Halifax & Light Duty, £2,299 5 9  
Decrease in Outports, 1,150 9 8

The balance due the Bank of Nova Scotia on 31st December, was £2,705 12 11

EMOTION.

Our previous article on Education was in type before we knew that the Government measure on Common School Education had been introduced to the House by the Hon. Provincial Secretary. The subjects of Common School, and College Education are to be kept distinct. We have no wish to excite or provoke contention on this important topic, and therefore we sincerely hope that a good measure, in regard to Common Schools, Colleges, and Academies, will be introduced—one which will give satisfaction to all parties, and remove the necessity of hereafter discussing this vexed question.

A copy of "An Act for the Encouragement of Education," which we suppose is the one to be introduced to the House for its assent, reached us too late to admit of our giving it that calm and impartial examination which is desirable. We are going to press. We are that it provides for the appointment of a Provincial Superintendent of Education, and that the Clergy and Magistrates of each County shall be ex-officio Visitors of the Schools within the same.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last letters have been received from the Rev. J. Marshall (with 29s. remittance), Rev. W. Crockett, Rev. J. Naraway (with 40s. remittance), Rev. W. Wilson (with 40s. remittance), Rev. G. O. Harris, Rev. R. E. Crane (with 35s. remittance), and Rev. A. M. Nutt, (two) with 52s. remittance.)

Names of subscribers should be written PLAINLY. We have had to guess at some, and we fear we may not always guess correctly.

Original Poetry has had to be deferred, this week.

The "Circular" of the "Rising Sun Division" is crowded out this week.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL."

Longley's Great Western Indian Panacea.

1. For Colds and feverish feelings and prevailing fevers.

2. For Asthma, Liver Complaint and Bilious Affections.

3. For Diarrhoea, Indigestion and Loss of Appetite.

4. For Costiveness and nervous complaints.

5. For Stomach Ache, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Rheumatism, &c.

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

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

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Sunday, Jan. 22—Arr'd, Delany, New York, 7 days; to M. M. Hunsford and others, brig Portland, N. S. 21 days; to Messrs. Gray, Richard Collier, Capt. Bell, 20th, 11 days.

Monday, Jan. 23—Arr'd, Philadelphia, 12 days; brig John, McAlmuley, Alexandria, 10 days; brig Halifax, Laybald, Boston, 70 hours.

Tuesday, brig Vivian, Meagher, Boston, 60 hours; to Satter & Twining, brig Ariel, Boston, Shelburne.

Wednesday, brig. Lark, Lockhart, New York, via Holmes Hole, 12 days— to W. Fryer & Sons, brig Margaret, Quillman, Boston, 5 days, to Messrs. MASON & CO.

MEMORANDA.

Arrival, Jan. 11—Sailed schr. Jane Elizabeth, Bonaventure, Kingston, Jan.

Boston, Jan. 22—Arr'd, brig Halifax, Halifax, 21—C/O, schr. Margaret, ditto; Masonic, Boston, Ireland. The Viceroy to sail 23d.

New York, Jan. 21—C/O, brig Scotia, ditto.

22—Brig Entleem, Liverpool, N. S.

New Bedford, Jan. 10—Arr'd, brig Perseverance, Boston.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12—Arr'd, brig Sea, Denmark.

At Philadelphia, Jan. 10—Brig Mary Sophia.

MARRIAGES.

At New Brunswick, on the 15th ult., by the Rev. James B. Day, Mr. David Whitman, of Canada, to Miss Mary M. Cox of Grand Harbour.

At New Brunswick, on the 22nd ult. by the Rev. J. Norman, Mr. James Crowe, to Miss Mary Lawrence.

At New Brunswick, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. Wm. Crockett, Mr. Alexander J. McLeish, to Miss Elizabeth Jane, daughter of that place.

At Liverpool, G. B. on the 17th Feb. 1850, James I. Brown, Esq. of that place, merchant, formerly of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Baily, Esq. of St. John's.

At New Brunswick, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. Mr. Stone, Mr. Robert Croft, of Halifax, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Christy.

At St. John's, on Tuesday last, by Rev. Richard Stone, Mr. James Fraser, to Miss Elizabeth Fraser, both of the above named place.

DEATHS.

At Annapolis, on the 27th ult. in the 55th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Black, brother of the late Wm. Black of Halifax. He was blessed with the use of his faculties to the last, and died in the enjoyment of a blessed hope of eternal life.

At Annapolis, on Saturday last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. M. S. H. (widow) in the 81st year, leaving a family of four children, and a large number of friends, who with a number of kind friends and long of wish her survivors. For many years she was a member of the Baptist Church at that place.

At C. E. Harbour, on Thursday last, Mrs. Rachel, widow of Mr. Samuel Basset, in that place, aged 74 years.

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

NEW SERIES.] A FAMILY POETRY.

Five Shillings per Annum (Half-Yearly in advance.)

HOME.

In our wanderings and jostlings a world, In the vortex of pleasure, or profit we In the saddest of hours, as onward we Hog sweet to remember there's home.

If affliction our lot and distress crow And friendless and joyless we incur And oft o'er our pathway the darkening How soothing to know that for us th

The dreary and barren and scath'd of its site on the shore, near the ho main, There dwell these frail beings, wile to roam.

Will greet with a welcome fond home.

The poor be the fare that its inmate And simple and frugal the life they The dwelling may boast of no The smile of those lov'd ones assure

There peace and contentment happy And forever the eyes of discord exp Whist hope paints the prospect come.

And the bliss of the future, in that To the saints while they struggle here,

And anon are sore tempted with ter Yet smile 'mid the threatening and y Cheer'd onward by thoughts of the

For them not the cross or the flame Or the sorrowing path of their once In the mansion prepared by "the come."

They feel there's a safe—and etern. Shelburne, June 5, 1848.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoir of Mrs. Janet Job Formerly of Fredericton BY HER BROTHER MR. ROBERT

[Concluded.]

It is of infinite satisfaction to the surviving relatives, that she was by divine grace enabled to profession of her faith without

yea to become stronger and spiritual trials and difficulties in this I These were multiplied by hav of seven young children poorly without the means or opportu a suitable education, and by h as they being again separated clous means of grace. Yet sh as a Christian. In the year 18 "I feel that infinite wisdom that all these things shall wor my spiritual and eternal good ed many useful lessons, the things here below, the corr own heart, and I often think I py as to gain heaven at last, I praise God through all eterni ty: I feel renewed cause da care upon Him who has so lon derly cared for me, and who h safed his grace to strengthen ing hour. My prayer ever w Lord will sanctify my trials to good, and that they may l fully to love Him with all m soul, and strength." Such wa her experience up to the tim husband and family left. And again to Fredericton, where a about a year. During that si graces were fully put to the triumphant. She lost her so aged 12 years, a severe and salion, but one to which she