

Annual Examination of Sackville Academy.

We understand that the *Annual Examination* of the Students of SACKVILLE ACADEMY, Mount Allison, New Brunswick, which took place on the 23rd ult., was creditable to all parties concerned. In the afternoon the spacious Lecture-Room was filled with a respectable assembly of persons from the neighbourhood and adjoining villages, who were attracted thither to witness the usual Declamation, which gave general satisfaction. At the close of the Examination the Students proceeded to their respective homes to spend the summer vacation.

A Word in Season.

The present number closes our *second* volume; and we are happy to say, that after this, the *postal tax will be removed*. May we not hope for an increase of subscribers to our list? Our friends will do well to use a little effort *just now* to aid in extending the circulation of *The Wesleyan*. In expectation of their hearty co-operation, we shall strike off some *extra* copies, so that new subscribers may be furnished with Volume III. from the beginning. If each one who approves of *The Wesleyan* were to get a new paying subscriber, it would do the Office an essential service, and prove a ready way of spreading abroad useful information. Try—and let us hear soon.

The friends of Rufus Black, M. D., who recently met with a painful accident, will be pleased to know, that he is recovering as fast as could be reasonably expected. We are glad to hear that he has been able to take an airing in his carriage during the week.

MORE DOINGS OF POPEY.—M. Geymonat and M. Malan, Waldensian Ministers were expelled from Florence in March last, for preaching the Gospel of Christ. These persecutions, it is said, have only increased the desire of the Italians to read God's Word, and to hear it preached; and that, since the time when the Reformation in Italy was drowned in blood, that field never has appeared so white unto the harvest as at present. The zeal of the votaries of Popery against the dissemination of God's word in Italy, shows not only their hatred to that Word, but also that it is the principal weapon of attack on the Man of Sin employed by Protestants.

DISPENSATIONS FOR MONEY.—In his last mandament for Lent, the Archbishop of Rouen, primate of Normandy, forbids the use of meat, of milk, and of butter, during that period; but he adds immediately, that a dispensation from these austerities may be obtained, by laying down *an alms* for eating meat, and another for milk and butter, at the office of his secretary!

THE CLASS MEETING.—The Class Meeting we believe, says *Zion's Herald*, to be one of the prime secrets of the spiritual power and success of Methodism; it is our deliberate judgment that we had better reduce one half our membership than allow this precious institution to fall into general disuse among us. Both God and man will own us for maintaining it, at even such a sacrifice.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—Henry A. Wise, in his address on the subject of education, says: "Teach your children the elements of Christian Philosophy, the Bible, lessons of Love and Temperance, and Knowledge, and Virtue, and Faith, and Hope, and Charity, and you may turn them out into the world without a pang of apprehension, without a doubt of distrust, or fear; they will never injure the State."

The first edition of the BIBLE in print was done at Mentz, between the years 1450 and 1455. It was beautifully executed, with clear type, lustrous ink, and on good paper—containing 1282 pages. Of this edition, but eighteen copies are now known to be in existence, four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these on vellum are in England, one in Berlin, and one in Paris.—Ten of the rest of the eighteen are in England, and one in the United States. The latter was purchased at auction, in London, in 1848, for the sum of £500 sterling.

The Duke of Wellington has this year waived his annual banquet in commemoration of Waterloo, rather than occasion a sense of wounded pride in the breasts of the French guests at the Great Exhibition.

The fourth volume of Torrey's Translation of *Neander's Church History* will be published during this summer, carrying down the history as far as it was printed at the time of the author's death. A further portion, down to the martyrdom of Huss, will be published from Neander's Manuscript.

A Penny Magazine is to be established at Calcutta, under the editorship of Baboo Rajendralal Mitra, the librarian of the Asiatic Society.

French and Spanish children, and native Californian adults are receiving instruction in the Sabbath School of the Methodist Episcopal Church at San Francisco. Hopes are entertained that some of the Chinese may be induced also to attend.

Lord Ashley succeeds his late demised father, as Earl of Shaftesbury, and as such enters the House of Lords.

Smoking has been almost universally abandoned in Italy, as a negative protestation against the Austrian and Papal tyranny—a measure which is deeply felt by the rulers, as much of their revenue is derived from the tax on that weed. In May last, the Supreme Tribunal of the Sacred Consulta condemned Pietra Ercoli, aged 34, "to the galleys for twenty years, for having, on the 10th of May, attempted to prevent one Lingi Giannini from lighting a cigar he wanted to smoke!"

A project is on foot to supply the city of San Francisco with water, which it is hoped will be accomplished at no far distant day.

Accounts from the Upper Mississippi represent the recent flood there, as the greatest known since 1844. Some sections of the O'Reilly telegraph line on the flats along the river above Quincy, were unable to work for some days, owing to the floods being higher than the wires. Iowa, it is supposed, will suffer more than any one of the other States visited by the flood.

It is said that the Erie Canal has paid into the treasury of New York the enormous sum of *Fifty-four millions* of dollars.

"Fanny Forrester" is daily expected home by her friends; she left India in January.

The *Sun* of yesterday says that the *Toronto Convention* have agreed upon a Railway policy. The trunk line is to be built—to extend over a line of *fourteen hundred miles*—from Halifax to Detroit—entirely through British territory.

Dottings.

Scarlet fever may be cured by rubbing the patient three times a day with fat bacon. Muddy water, and dirt also, is better than clean water to put out fire.

If one ounce of powdered gum tragacanth, in the white of six eggs, well beaten, is applied to a window, it will prevent the rays of the sun from getting in. Quere—What will prevent them getting out?

Equal quantities of red lead and Indian meal with molasses, mixed, and made to the consistency of paste, is said to be a certain exterminator of cockroaches. It should be put on plates and set where the vermin are thickest—but no food should be near.

Live up to all your engagements. Earn your money before you spend it. A pound of beef loses one quarter by boiling; an ounce more by roasting.

Conversions to Protestantism—Gospel in Russia.

We have read with a lively pleasure the following news from Hungary, given in the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 4th instant, under the date of *Pesth, April 28th*: "Conversions of Catholics to the Protestant religion have become surprisingly numerous of late." The *Vienna Gazette* of April 19th announces that Jean Kuppis, chaplain at Buda, is become a Protestant; that the efforts of the prince primate to bring him back to the Catholic fold, and his assignation before the chapter of the cathedral of Gran, having been ineffectual, he has been excommunicated; and this sentence has been made known to him by the Cures of Pesth and of Buda without changing his resolution.

The *Magyar Hirlop* announces further that on April 17th, at a confirmation in the Evangelical Church of Buda, a young lady of a noble family, a Catholic, declared that she was resolved to embrace the Protestant religion, and that she has since been received into the Evangelical community, according to the accustomed rites.

On Easter Sunday, at Buda, three men, with the wives of two of them; and on the same day, at Pesth, a woman, a Catholic, with two sons who were of the Greek Church, embraced Protestantism.

A friend whose acquaintance I made in Switzerland, and who has been preaching the Gospel at Chabay, in Southern Russia, writes thus: "The Gospel is extending its influence remarkably in these countries. Many hearts have been touched in Chabay, Glucksthal, Roebach, and other places. Our private meetings are attended by a great number, who confess Christ in truth. There is also a decided movement in the Russian Church. The Russian Bible Society distributes many copies of the sacred Scriptures and of tracts, which are thankfully received. In a preface to the New Testament the Russian Synod exhorts the people to read the Scriptures carefully, with the view of finding Christ, and communion with him, which, they say, is the end of revelation. There is a numerous body of Russian Dissenters, who are very much like Protestants. Their worship is free, consisting in the reading and meditation of the word, with the singing of psalms. They have no priests nor images; they do not cross themselves. I have had this year frequent opportunities of conversing with Roman Catholics. A young man of that communion has joined our Church, and made a public profession of faith. His only hope of salvation is the merits of Christ. Many French Roman Catholics from Odessa have come here this winter on account of marriages, christenings, &c. They love the Gospel—will walk ten leagues willingly to hear it. Many of them come afterwards to request me to explain these things to them. One of them, an old man, who had not been in a church for fifty years, after hearing the doctrine of salvation by faith, cried out, 'If our priests preached thus, I would often go to church.'—*Paris Correspondent of the Christian Advocate & Journal*.

Imprisonment of Count Guiccardini and other Protestants for Reading the Bible.

At Florence, Count Guiccardini was reading the Bible with a few friends, when the police interrupted them, and conducted all present, seven in number, to prison, with their hands tied behind their backs—Count Guiccardini among the rest. Application was made next day at the prison by some English gentlemen, who knew the Count, to be permitted, to see him which was refused. These gentlemen proceeded at once to Mr. Sheil, the English Minister, who acted most promptly and kindly on their behalf. He expressed his deep regret and decided conviction of the impolicy of such conduct on the part of this Government, and through his kind interference they obtained admission to the noble prisoner. The gentlemen found Guiccardini looking very ill—he had not slept, from the stench and the vermin of the cell into which he had been thrust. Later advices state, Count Guiccardini and his companions still continue in the common prison, and it is uncertain when they may be released, or what the government intend doing with them. The arrest of a man universally respected for his high and noble character, and who is well known to be no politician, has caused the deepest sensation throughout the city. The Government no doubt intended it for a very clever *coup de main*—enabling them, by falling on the most decided Protestants, to check the movement; but it has had a diametrically opposite effect; and the fact that eight Tuscans should have been arrested, and kept for a week in a loathsome common prison for simply reading the Word of God, has exasperated them exceedingly, and swelled the ranks of those who in heart are Protestant, though they may not for the moment have the courage to avow it. Those who have visited the prisoners declare that they suffer with the utmost resignation and with inward peace, because they feel that they suffer for Christ's cause. Much prayer has been made on their behalf, and subscriptions have begun for the relief of the families of those whose circumstances require it.—*English paper*.

Canadian Bill against Intemperance.

We have received the draft of a Bill introduced by Col. Gage, for the suppression of intemperance, and must say, if intemperance and the tipping which leads to it, are to be corrected by law at all, this bill appears just the thing to do it. The provisions are so stringent, that if it becomes law, we think there will be few tavern licenses taken out, and very little unlicensed traffic carried on, but, on the contrary, a very great increase of good Temperance Hotels; and this, doubtless, is just the object of the Bill, and might be the object of good and patriotic men. We observe that a contemporary is excessively disgusted with the severity of the Bill, and what he considers its inquisitorial character. But does it not occur to him that parties may escape all this severity, &c., by merely declining to take out licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks? If they apply for temperance licenses under the provisions of this bill, should it become law, there will be no questions asked, fee required, nor inquisition made, except to ascertain that they have suitable accommodations, and that they are true to their name. Without going minutely into the bill, and without approving of licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks under any restriction, we may state, that we consider the machinery for granting licenses proposed in it, (copied, we believe, from the bill of last session,) as extremely defective. The plain, straightforward, and easily

wrought plan of ascertaining the opinions of the people of each municipality respecting licenses, would be for its legal voters, either to elect officers annually for granting or refusing licenses, or to vote annually, license or no license, and let the Executive act accordingly. The more directly all such matters are left to the people themselves, the less trouble, expense and discontent are occasioned, and the sooner do the people feel their responsibilities as citizens.—*Montreal Witness*.

Desecration of the Sabbath.

Not only is the annual public desecration of the Sabbath, called the *Fete Dieu*, to take place in our streets next Lord's Day, but efforts have been made, by means of cheap pleasure trips, to secure a great influx of visitors from the United States, to witness it. This is melancholy in the extreme; and it is painful to notice the indifference, or, we might rather say, approving manner in which our secular press generally speaks of the melancholy exhibition, and the plan of bringing strangers to see it. Does not one think of the wrath that must be treasuring up against the day of wrath on account of these heaven-defying proceedings! How can we expect to escape the judgment of God as a community, if such things are done amongst us without compunction and without protest? Oh! that all the good of every communion would join together in a hearty, earnest appeal against this flagrant and monstrous case of Sabbath breaking. Will not the Bishops of the Church of Rome, when they see that it is to be made the occasion of a gathering together in the streets, not only of the careless and ungodly of this city, but of the cities and villages of the adjoining states, discontinue the public procession altogether?—*Id.*

Provincial Appointments.

His Honor the Administrator of the Government, by the advice of Her Majesty's Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Cape Breton—Alexander Taylor, Esq., (Baddeck), John Robertson, Esq., (St. Ann's), John D. Gillies, Esq., (Sydney Bar), Stephen McPherson, Esq., (Big Narrows).

To be Justices of the Peace for the County of Pictou—John Taylor, Esq., George McDonald, Esq., (West River).

To be Commissioners of Schools for the North District of the County of Pictou—the Revs. Chas. Elliot, James Bayne, A. W. Herdman, James Waddell, Mr. Jas. Crichton, and Mr. Robert P. O. Grant.

To be Commissioners of Schools for the South District of the County of Pictou—the Revs. G. Walker, A. McGillivray, Jas. Carmichael, Esq., Dr. Forrest, Jas. Cramer, Esq., Donald McGillivray, Esq., and John McDougall, Esq.

To be Collectors of Duties at Big Brasé Or, Cape Breton, George Old, Esq., St. Ann—William Ross, Esq.

To be Seizing Officers for the County of Cumberland—Mr. Albert D. Chapman and Mr. Eliphalet Read.

[Thomas Martell, Esq., to be a Notary and Tabellion Public within the County of Inverness.—18th June, 1851.]

Summary of News.

Mr. Fortune, the naturalist, has arrived at Calcutta, with upwards of 20,000 tea-plants, for the use of the Himalayan nurseries, Kemaon and Gihwall. The Assam Tea Company's plantations are also rapidly increasing, and there is little doubt that in a few years tea will be extensively produced in India.

Several of the clergy of Liverpool have commenced the practice of open-air preaching. Each minister intends to devote himself to the work of evangelising the poor in his own district.

Orders have been issued by the Horseguards for 30,000 of the improved muskets which carry a conical shaped ball.

Some horned cattle and fifty calves, the first ever imported from Sweden, have arrived at London from Stockholm.

A century ago the amount expended in books, periodicals, and newspapers, did not exceed £100,000 a year, whereas the sum now so expended annually is calculated at £2,100,000.

At Welburg, in the Northallerton union, is a female aged 103, who is active, and walks about the village without help. She remembers the Rev. Wm. Dawson, rector of the parish, giving a dinner to the poor people on the day King George the Third was crowned, in September, 1761.

The *Neptune* steamer, which was on its way back to St. Petersburg, to bring over the remainder of the Russian articles intended for exhibition, was lost a few days since in the Belt. The whole of the crew and passengers were saved, but the vessel itself is a complete and hopeless wreck. This unfortunate occurrence will have the effect of retarding the completion of the Russian compartment for a still further period.

The King of Prussia has just named the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael, sons of the Emperor of Russia, colonel of two Prussian regiments.