

thick with straw, and let it remain so until the ground is required for transplanting cabbages. On the morning of a clear sun-shining day, take a hay fork and raise the straw gently from the ground, and about one or two o'clock set fire to the straw. By this means you will effectually destroy the grubs that make their nests on the surface of the earth, eggs and all. The surface may then be smoothed with your garden rake, and your cabbages planted, or seed sown, without any apprehension of danger from grubs.

It would be proper in the fall of the year not to leave any cabbage stumps or turnips in the ground, as it will produce grubs. It would be also proper that the gooseberry and currant bushes be in a separate plot from that of your kitchen stuff.

Some time past I observed a remark in your paper respecting snails in gardens. I beg to differ with your correspondent respecting decoying snails with bran. The following mode is preferable: When you dress your ground to sow or plant, prepare some barley chaff, and place a row about three or four inches broad round the bed, and being of a slimy nature, they become fixed to the chaff, and cannot extricate themselves. Snails are most abundant in gardens where there are grass walks or portions of the garden neglected to be cleared of weeds; but by the above method they may be prevented from doing any injury to the garden.

In preparing your onion seed for sowing, soak them in sweet milk for two or three hours, but no longer; then dry the seed with the flower of sulphur. Be sure to put on as much as will enable you to separate the seed and sow it thin. This may be done to cabbage seed also, as all old seed will thrive much better by being soaked in sweet milk.—*Canada Paper.*

WM. FRASER.

The Wesleyan.

HALIFAX, MONDAY, JUNE 17.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE REV. W. BLACK.—Those enterprising and noble-spirited men who stand connected with the early history of Methodism, and whose biographical records, or memorials treasured by a few, are all that remain at the present day, have justly merited the distinguished appellation which has been given to them,—viz. THE PIONEERS OF METHODISM. They have stood in the forefront of the hottest battle—they have received the contumely—the reproach—the violent opposition which assailed this section of the Church when struggling into existence; and now, those who have entered on their labours are reaping the advantages of their toil, and the fruits of their exertions. While, therefore, the ministers of the present day possess this advantage, it becomes an imperative duty on them to secure for the advantage of future generations, when such is wanting, the records of these distinguished individuals—to snatch them from the oblivion of the future, and weave them into chaplets to adorn the pillar of History in the Temple of Fame. Such has been the laudable endeavour of the Rev. MATTHEW RICHEY in writing the Memoir of the late Rev. W. BLACK. Having enjoyed personal acquaintance with the subject of the Memoir, he was well qualified to become his Biographer—a task rendered comparatively easy, when such ample materials are provided, as was the case in the

instance before us. The work, we are well aware, has been anxiously looked for a considerable time; but we trust this will not be found to have injured the distribution of the work itself. We have been favoured with a perusal of the sheets as they have consecutively passed through the press, and are prepared to speak highly of the manner in which the author has completed his task. As we expect to insert a Review of the same in our columns when published, we shall not anticipate such by enlarged remarks in this place; but we would observe, that from the character of the work itself, as well as its execution, it is well fitted to be found in the possession of every family connected with our societies and congregations in the Colonies. It includes 365 pages of neatly printed royal 12mo.; is embellished with a beautiful steel engraving; is studded with gems of hitherto unpublished letters from the pens of Wesley, Coke, Garretson and others; and is, in fact, a complete epitome of the rise and progress of Methodism in the Provinces, from the Journals of its Father and Founder, Mr. BLACK. It will be ready for delivery at the District Meeting. We would, therefore, recommend the several ministers in the country to announce it in their different Circuits, and bring ample lists of subscribers with them on their expected visit to Halifax.

Extract from the Fredericton Sentinel.

During the present session of the District Conference, at St. John, N. B., it was announced that Charles Allison, Esq., of Sackville, N. B., has offered to contribute to a Wesleyan Academy, to be erected in that vicinity, the munificent sum of £4000; besides several acres of land, and £100 per annum for ten years towards its support. It is scarcely necessary to add, that this noble offering has been gratefully accepted and acknowledged, and a Committee, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Temple, Bushy, Williams and Wood, has been constituted to carry into immediate effect the benevolent intentions of this truly liberal man.

BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

THE Great Western arrived at New York on the 31st. 13½ days from Bristol. The Melbourne Ministry had resigned, and given Sir Robert Peel and the Duke an opportunity of trying their hand at forming a Cabinet. After holding the reigns of government a few days they resigned. The causes of the movements are detailed in the extracts below.—On the 8th Lord John Russell thus addressed the House of Commons:

Sir,—I wish to make a communication to the House in consequence of what took place last night on the motion of the right honorable baronet opposite, for the rejection of the bill which we introduced for the government of Jamaica. It will be evident to the House that was a bill requiring more than ordinary confidence, and that it met with less support and less confidence than has been ordinarily shown to Her Majesty's Ministers in this House.

It has become, therefore, their duty, to consider what ought to be their course with respect to the bill. Undoubtedly it would have been in their power to pass to another stage of the bill, and to ask for the

opinion of the House would have been expressed. We have no greater than to the House to deal with it as

But to take the Government at the Council of Jamaica, the appearance of the responsibility upon them. There remains a bill; and it being brought should leave the West India which the Ministry to leave them.

It was obvious Crown would which we were ing what I in perial Parlian think, likewise gard to the other, to, an ultimatum of the courage them than to persevere to this time.

But it would to bring on a portance to the whose affairs the most delicate is evident the government of a large number could not call the question the administration we have not, fidence on the posing to jeopardy of which are hazard, but

Hitherto, themselves, tion of affairs confidence on ported by the of last night, consider that on which, as to come to House. It jesty's Ministry Her Majesty on this occasion move for a Majesty's in stration.

But I can on this occasion and shall I to those who no unanimity have supported that though confidence could carry To those have always pared to are all agreed than by a