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Doetrn.

THE USE OF FLOWERS.

BY MRS. HOWITT.

God might have bade the earth bring forth Enough for great and small, The oak tree and the cedar tree, Without a flower at all.

We might have had enough, enough For every want of ours, For luxury, medicine and toil, And yet have had no flowers.

The ore within the mountain mine Requireth none to grow; Nor doth it need the lotus flower To make the river flow.

The clouds might give abundant rain; The nightly dews might fall. . And the herb that keepeth life in man Might yet have drunk them all.

Then wherefore, wherefore were they made. All dved with rainbow-light, All fashioned with supremest grace Upspringing day and night:-

Springing in valleys green and low And on the mountains high, And in the silent wilderness Where no man passes by?

Our outward life requires them not Then wherefore had they birth?-To minister delight to man, To beautify the earth.

To comfort man-to whisper hope, Whene'er his faith is dim, For who so careth for the flowers Will much more care for him!

CHRISTIANS BY THE RIVER OF DEATH.

BY MRS. E. H. EVANS.

There came a little child, with sunny hair, All fearless to the brink of death's dark river, And with a sweet confiding in the care Of Him who is of life the joy and giver,-And as upon the waves she left our sight We heard her say, "My Saviour makes them bright."

Next came a youth, with bearing most serene, Nor turned a single backward look of sadness; But as he left each gay and flowery scene, Smilingly declared, "My soul is filled with gladness; What earth deems bright, forever I resign, Joyful but this to know, that Christ is mine!"

An aged mourner, trembling, tottered by, And paused a moment by the swelling river, Then glided on, beneath the shadowy sky. Singing, "Christ Jesus is my strength forever. Upon his arm my feeble soul I lean, My glance meets his without a cloud between. " An i scarce her last triumph note had diad, Ere hastened on a man of wealth and learning, cast at once his bright renown aside. These only words unto his friends returning: Christ for my wisdom thankfully I own. And as a little child I seek his throne.

Then saw I this-that whether guileless child, Or youth, or age, or genius, won salvation. Each, self-renouncing came; on each God smiled-Each found the love of Christ rich compensation I'm loss of friends, earth's pleasures, and renown,i. wh enter'd heaven, and "by His side sat down!"

Christian Miscellann.

We weed a better acquaintance with the thoughts and reasonings of pure and lofty minds.—Dr. Shaar.

The Want of the Age.

Not a little is heard, now-a-days, about " the wants of the age!"-Good men and bad, wise men and unwise, real and false philanthropists, the pulpit and the press, all have much to say as to the demands of the age, and the best way of supplying them.

The Fourierite tells us we must herd human beings, as we do cattle; the Agrarian, ily. that we must divide up property and land; the Agitator, that we must fall in with his freely in little luxuries, steps into a confect men in the Church. I fear there are many six days for the support of my family, just favourite scheme of excitement; the Sweden- tionary occasionally, gathers his friends who are pleased, if not thankful, when they the same as seven." Ever after that, he borgian, that we must have faith in his dreams; and the Mormon, that we must bow | convivial enjoyment, and can well afford the | object. I fear there are many who give | keeping God.s commands there is not only down and worshipsin his temple. Every one expense.

cries out, that the age must adopt his views, or it is undone ! One tells us the demand of the age is for universal education; anosocial state, and perfect uniformity of social privilege and enjoyment!

But as opposed to some, and far above and beyond all these things, there is a want, and millions. it is the want of the age. Do you ask what it is? It is THE GOSPEL! This is what the age wants - pre-eminently and supremely wants-and must have for its improvement and salvation:

The Bible is THE book of the age-of this, as of every age !- It is not antiquated, old-The idle, who would be amused; the visionary, who prefers dreaming to reality; the vicious, who would wallow in indulgence, may turn away from it to novelties, excitement, or the wild schemes of scepticism, delusion, selfishness, and lust. But if souls are to be renewed, communities benefited, the age regenerated, our country and the world redeemed, it must be by the Bibleby Christianity!

The lawless spirits of the age must yield themselves to the law of God; the free spirits of the age submit themselves to the righteousness which is by faith: the proud spirits of the age be humbled to acknowledge their dependence on the cross; the depraved spirits of the age, be renewed by the gospel of Christ as applied by the Holy Spirit. The great doctrines of the Bible must be made known, and the great duties of the Bible pressed home on every conscience, and heart and life, in all their power, and by all the sanctions of eternity!

THE want of the age is the gospel; the plain, unadulterated and unmodified gospel a field very pleasantly and very pleasifully -the gospel preached from the pulpit, taught in the family and Sabbath school, sent forth him 'Good morning,' 'Good morning,'in the Bible, and tract, and printed volume, You seem to be sowing; what is the portcur, the private Christian to the city and wilderness .- N. E. Paritan.

I have nothing to give!

So said a member of the --- church, to one of the appointed collectors for Foreign Missions. And yet he professed to be a disthe self-denying principles of his gospel.

Nothing to give! And yet he taiked of the preciousness of the gospel to his own | soul-of the hopes he entertained of salvation through its blood-purchased provisions; but he has nothing to give to extend those hopes and joys to those whom he professes to love as himself.

Nothing to give! And he sometimes attends the missionary prayer meetings, and prays that God will send the gospel to the ends of the earth. He has said many times during the year, "Thy kinghom come," and pretended that it was prayer. If dollars were as cheap as words, the treasury of benevolence would be full. If Christians were as liberal with their purses as they are with their prayers, there would be no lack of means for sustaining the missionaries of the cross in every land.

Nothing to give!' That means, the Missionaries may starve, and the heathen go to hell, before I part with any of my money for

Nothing to give! And he wears decent apparel, lives in a comfortable house, sits at a plentiful table, and seems to want for nothing necessary to the comfort of his fam-

Nothing to give! And yet he indulges

stretching out their hands in imploring peti- give from a sense of duty rather than from tions for the bread of life, and warm-hearted the sweetly constraining influence of the love ther, that it requires liberty of speech, per- Christian ministers, and even Christian of Christ, I fear there are few who fully son, and conscience; and still another, that women, are standing on the shores of our obey the injunction to give as the Lord has it must and will have an upheaving of the own land and looking across into the dark- prospered them. ness, and weeping for the means to carry them there, that they may minister to the soiritual necessities of these perishing promptly and joyfully, according to his abil-

Nothing to gire! Yet God, in his providence, is constant and munificent in his benefactions. Every day his treasury is opened, and fresh blessings are freely dispensed. God never answers to the claims of his people upon his daily benevolence "I have no-thing to give." What we have to bestow fashioned, out of date !—It needs no remos comes all from Him; and no conceiveable delling for the nineteenth century, and he is reason can be imagined why we should cease but a madman or a fool who pretends it! or hesitate to give, while he furnishes the

Nothing to give! Then you ought specially to labour that you may earn something to give away. Oh! is this not asking too much? What! work on purpose to devote the wages to benevolence? Engage in hard manual labour for the very purpose of devoting the proceeds to charity? Does not that sayour a little of fanaticism? Precisely the fanaticism of St. Paul-" Let him labour, working with his own hands the thing that is good, that he may have to give to him who needeth."

"That man may last-but never lives, Who much receives and nothing gives Whom none can love—whoth none an thank— Creation's blot—creation's blank."

Sowing and Reaping.

" Sow away, brother; sow away, sister," said Mr. William Dawson, in a sermon to the young; "harvest is coming nearer every day. Be not weary in well doing, for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not. If you were going past a person who was sowing in some sort of grain, and you were to say to borne by the press, the missionary, the col- reason you are sowing so pleasantly and so plentifully?' . Why, says he, 'I will tell you the secret, I know that for every grain of corn I sow, I shall reap a guinea for it! 'Oh, then it is so, is it?' you would say; I don't wonder at your sowing pleasantly, I don't wonder at your sowing plentifully, when for every grain you sow, you will reap Missions. And yet he professed to be a disciple of Jesus Christ—to be governed by the Spirit is better than sowing grains of corn, and reaping guiness of god. He that soweth to the Spirit should the Spirit reap life everlasting.

How much I ought to keep?

In conversing with a friend to the foreign missions a few days ago, he said, " I have often asked myself what I ought to give to the mission cause. I have recently been thinking and asking myself, What offur I TO KEEP?"

This is a question every Christian ought to ask himself. We may keep so much of God's property, which he has put into our hands, as is needed for sustaining life; we may keep some of the comforts of life, but are not at liberty to indulge in luxuries, and give little or nothing for spreading the gospel. For the use we make of money, every one of us must give an account of himself to God." Let every one ask, " How much ought I to keep?"

A singular Man.

The writer once knew a man who was sometimes around a well-stored board, in, are not called upon to give to a benevolent strictly kept the Sabbath, and found that in from a sense of propriety, rather than from a no loss, but great reward.

Nothing to give! And the heathen are sense of duty. I fear there are many who

The Lord loveth a cheerful giver. He has made a blessed attainment who gives ty, to the cause of God. He who has made this attainment, will oftener ask the question, Can Inot give more? than Am I under on obligation to give so much?

The Choice.

A Quaker residing in Paris was waited on by four workmen, in order to make their compliments, and ask for their usual New Year's gifts.

"Well, my friends," said the Quaker, here are your gifts; choose fifteen francs, or the Bible."

"I don't know how to read," said the first. so I take the fifteen francs."

"I can read!" said the second, "but I have pressing wants." He took the fifteen francs. The third also made the same choice. He now came to the fourth, a had about fourteen. The Quaker looked at him with an air of goodness.

"Will you, too, take these three pieces, which you may attain at any time by your labour of industry?"

" As you say the book is good, I will take it and read it to my mother," replied the boy. He took the Bible, opened it, and found between the leaves a gold piece of forty francs. The others hung down their heads, and the Quaker told them he was sorry they had not made a better choice .-Literary American.

Common Unreasonableness.

Some Christians occasionally speak as if their pastor should know, by intuition, every current event in their history. Hence, should they themselves, or any member of their family, be unexpectedly laid under God's afflicting hand, or summoned suddenly to pass through some peculiarly painful ordeal, wonder is expressed, and certain feelings, half choked by emotion, are vented, because the minister "has not once called," when in fact he was totally ignorant of the painful dispensation, and knew not but that the family were as happy and as well as when he last saw them at his pastoral rounds. Some individuals forget the way in which the New Testament churches acted on sineilar occasions. They overlook the injunction of heaven in the case, "Is any among you sick? let him call for the elders of the church." Where this command is neglected, instead of wondering at the nonappearance of the pastor, the parties' own want of consideration ought to be the subject of the deepest amazement. - A. M. Stulker.

The Minister biring his Neighbour.

An eminent minister in Wales, hearing of a neighbour who followed his calling on the Lord's day, went and asked him why he broke the Sabbath. The man replied that he was driven to it, by finding it hard work to maintain his family. "Will you attend public worship," said Mr. P., "if I pay you a week day's wages?" "Yes, most gladly," said the poor man. He attended constantly and received his pay. After some time Mr. P., forgot to send the money; and recollecting it, called upon the man and said, "I am in your debt." "No, sir," he replied, "you accustomed to express his cordial thanks to are not." "How so," said Mr. P., "I have every benevolent agent who called upon him not paid you of late." "True," answered and received his contributions to the Lord's the man, "but I can now trust God; for I treasury. I fear there are not many such have found that he can bless the work of

The Bible says so-

I remember once hearing the conversation of two soldiers, respecting an order which had been given.

"I tell you," said one, " that the thing cannot be done; for it is impossible." " That does not matter," replied the other, it must be done, for the orderly book says so." This soldier may well put many of us that a command must be obeyed, possible written in the Bible?

It has been said of the Word of God, that if there be anything good, pure, holy, and be wenly in the world, the Bible exhorts us to practice it; and if there be anything that is evil, base, and vile in the world, the Bible commands us to avoid it. That the Bible contains more knowledge and wisdom than all the other books that were ever printed; and that those who believe its promises, and obey its commandments, have hope, peace, and joy in life and death; and that making known, as it does, to a sinner, the only way of salvation through the merits of Jesus Christ, it has been loved and beleived by the wisest and best men from generation to generation. As Bible readers, you, no doubt, fully believe this, as well as the declaration that "The prophecy came not in old time by the will of man; but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost," 2 Pet. i. 21; and that "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness," 2 Tim. iii. 16. Nothing can be clearer than that the Bible being God's book, and he having given it to us for our good, we are bound to obey it. The authority is quite sufficient to require our obedience to a command, be it what it may, when any one can say with truth, "The Bible says so."

Among the many things contained in the holy scriptures are the following exhortations: " Fear God and keep his commandments," Eccles. xii. 13; "Hate evil," Psa. xcvii. 10; "Love one another," and "Forgive, and ye shall be forgiven," Luke vi. 37. A word with you on each of these

" Fear God, and keep his commandments." This is stated to be "the whole duty of man." How anxious, then, should we be to obey the command! Could it be written in letters of gold on the walls of our dwellings, yea, graven with an iron pen upon the tablets of our heart, it would not be too present with us. Are you trying with all your soul to keep this commandment, looking to your heavenly Father for grace and strength to persevere? The commands of God in many cases may be not joyous but grievous; they may be rather a bitter medicine, than a sweet honeycomb, but whether sweet or bitter, easy or hard, they must be obeyed. You know that this is a truth, for the Bible says so.

Cost what it may to do thy holy will. Lord, let me fear thee, and obey thee still.

" Hate evil." Yes, evil of every kind. There may be many evils that we hate; but are there any that we love? for if so, we are disobeying the commandment. The poison berry is attractive, but it is none the less poisonous; the scales of the adder are beautiful, but the creature is none the less deadly. The fruits and flowers that grow on forbidden ground, however fair, must not be gathered. We must hate evil and put it away from us, even though it be beautiful as an angel; for the Bible says

What er mine idol, chase it with thy frown, Almighty Lord, and hurl the Dragon down.

"Love one another." What can be easier? Nothing in the world, so long as those around us are loveable, and kindhearted, rich, and generous, and all that we could wish them to be; but how is it when they are unlovely and churlish, and use us hardly? When they lift up their heels against us, and anger us, and hate us, must think I can; thy will, O God, be done." we love them then? We must, and there is no alternative, for the Bible says so.

Whate'er the fault of our offending brother, The scripture words are these, " Love one

"Forgive, and ye shall be forgiven." "This is a gracious promise," say you, "and well for us will it be, if we can secure its accomplishment, but there are some offences which we cannot pardon." Are there ? Then it follows that there are And floods of feeling undefined rolled widely o'er my some offences, also, that will never be pardoned in you. "What !" say you, " must I forgive, if any one offends me and repents, over and over again, even as many as seven Bible readers to the blush, for if he thought times?" Yes, and until "seventy times seven." There is no number fixed; but as or impossible, if it was written in the order- often as repentance follows the fault, ly book, what ought we to think of what is forgiveness must follow the repentance. It will be all in vain to attempt to alter the terms that are proposed to us. We must forgive, for the Bible says so.

Thus speaks the mighty Lord of earth and " Forgive, or ye shall never be forgiven."

I hope that you fear God, hate evil, love one another, and look steadily, at all times, to the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world; and I hope, too, that you fergive the trespasses of those who offend you, for then your heavenly Father will forgive you yours. I tell you this with joy, I tell it you with confidence, and I tell it you on the very best authority, for the Bible says so.

The Widowed Mother and Her Dying Boy.

Not long since, a widowed mother was sitting by the bed of her dying child, in the sick room of a public school. Her husband had been early called from earth, and she was left with five children to support with a slender income; but she trusted in Him who careth for the widow and the fatherless, and He never forsook her. Many kind friends interested themselves on her behalf, and her child, Henry, was received into an orphan school, in London. He had been delicate from his infancy, and the fond mother's heart was sorely tried at parting from her darling boy; but she felt it to be a duty, and she submitted with Christian resignation. Henry had not long been admitted, when the measles broke out among several of the children, and poor Henry was one of the number. He was gentle and patient in his sufferings, and always thanked me, with a smile, for all I did for him. We apprised his mother of his illness, but assured her there was no danger at the time we wrote The following week, however, the doctor declared that inflammation had taken place, and that there was little hope of his recovery. The mother was sent for. She came, and never shall I forget her entering the sick room-how quietly she walked that chamber ! and when the child, in the joy of his heart at beholding his mother, cried out, "Dear, dear mother, is it you?"-she replied, "Hush, darling child, you must keep quiet, and, if it please God, you will yet get better." Then she did the first thing a tender mother always oes for her sick child smoothed his villow Whenever the dear boy was asked how he did, the answer always was, "better, thank you." The morning of his departure he called out, "Mother, mother, I feel as though I was being drowned "-death was then fast approaching. I shall never forget her answer. "No, my child, Jesus will save you from being drowned-He is with you, my boy." A gentleman near asked if he knew that he was dying; he answered, "Yes." "Do you fear death, my dear ?" "No." "Who is it that is supporting you now, while you are walking through the valley of death?" With a heavenly smile upon his countenance, the dear child replied, "It is Jesus." He was now left alone with his mother and myself; every breath grew shorter; at last, one sigh told us that all was over. The mother closed his eyes, and imprinted a kiss upon his icy lips. I thought her heart would have broken, for she had restrained her feelings for the sake of her child; but when she found he was really gone, hers was agony indeed. The gentleman, who had been present a short time before, said to her, to ask for resignation?" She replied, "I

What a mercy, amidst such waves of sorrow, to have a ROCK for a resting place!

So gentle in thy loveliness! Alas! how could it be That death would not forbear to lay his icy hand on thee.

Nor spare thee yet a little while in childhood's opening bloom. While many a sad and weary soul was longing for the

tomb? I knew those marble lips to mine should never more be

pressed,

breast; I never trusted to have lived to bid farewell to thee, And almost said, in agony, it ought not so to be. I hoped that thou within the grave my weary head

should lay, And live beloved, when I was gone, for many a happy With trembling hand I gently tried thy dying eyes to

close, And almost envied in that hour thy calm and deep re

Yes, I am sad and weary now, but let me not repine, Because a spirit loved so well is earlier blest than mine Though I am left in loneliness, with pain and grief oppressed.

Thou hast joined thy father, precious boy, in heaven's eternal rest.

An Interesting Incident.

The other day, in conversation with Miss Dix, the philanthropist, during her visit to Greenville, a lady said to her: "Are you not afraid to travel all over the country alone? and have you not encountered dangers and been in perilous situations?" "I am naturally timid," said Miss Dix, "and diffident, like all my sex; but in order to carry out my purposes, I know that it is necessary to make sacrifices and encounter dangers. It is true, I have been, in my travels through the different States, in perilous situations. I will mention one which occurred in the State of Michigan. I had hired a carriage and driver to convey me some distance through an uninhabited portion of the country. In starting, I discovered that the driver, a young lad, had a pair of pistols with him. Inquiring what he was doing with arms, he said he carried them to protect us, as he had heard that robberies had been committed on our road. I said to him, give me the pistols-1 will take care of them. He did so reluctantly. In pursuing our journey through a dismal looking forest, a man rushed into the road, caught the horses by the bridle, and demanded my purse. I said to him, with as much selfpossession as I could command, 'Are you not ashamed to rob a woman? I have but little money, and that I want to defray my expenses in visiting prisons and poor-houses, and occasionally in giving to objects of charity. If you have been unfortunate, are in distress, and in want of money, I will give you some.' Whilst thus speaking to him, I discovered his countenance changing, and he became deadly pale. 'That voice!' he exclaimed; and immediately told me that he had been in the Philadelphia penitentiary, and had heard me lecturing to some of the prisoners in an adjoining cell, and that he now recognized my voice. He then desired me to pass on, and expressed deep sorrow at the outrage he had committed. But I drew out my purse, and said to him, 'I will give you something to support you until you can get into honest employment.' He declined, at first, taking anything, until I insisted on his doing so, for fear he might be tempted to rob some one else before he could get honest employment." Had not Miss Dix taken possession of the pistols, in all probability they would have been used by the driver, and perhaps both of them murdered. "That voice!" was more powerful in subduing the heart of a robber than the sight of a brace of pistols .- Greenville Patriot, S. C.

Ceneral Miscellany.

India.

India is a region more than twenty times as large as England and Wales, and equal to the united extent of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Turkey in Europe, Denmark. Its people are divided into thir-Can you kneel with us in prayer to God, ty-five different states, speaking thirty dif- with climates equally diverse. Thus, while sing at least one-sixth, probably one-fifth, of less chain which embattles its northern fron-

the entire human race. China excepted. India is the most populous country in the world.

Its physical outlines deserve a word. That magnificent mountain-chain which runs eastward from the Caspian Sea, traversing Asia, is interrupted as it approaches the vale of Cashmere by an opening which parts the Hindu Coosh on the west from the Himalava on the east. Through this opening the Indus descends from the plains of Thibet, and, seperating India from Affghanistan and Beloochistan, forms its western boundary. On the north, for a length of fifteen hundred miles, an uninterrupted barrier is formed by the gigantic Himalaya; while the Brumhapootra, rounding the further extremity of that chain, marks the eastern frontier. The two sides of the triangular peninsula which constitutes its southern termination rest respectively on the Arabian Sea and the Bay

Starting from the Indus, and proceeding eastward,-every stream encountered for about four hundred miles takes the direction of that great river, and runs southerly toward the Arabian Sea. The whole tract covered by this geological level is called the Plain of the Indus, and includes the Punjaub, Scindo, and neighbouring states. Further eastward than the above limit, all the streams are found to take the same direction as the Ganges, flowing toward the Bay of Bengal. The tract covered by this level, although extending over a length of about one thousand two hundred miles, with a breadth of six hundred, is called the Plain of the Ganges, or six hundred miles south of the Himalaya, you encounter a lofty range called the Vindhyaya Mountains; and south of these a great river (the Nerbudda) flows to the west, having a second range of mountains (the Sautpoora) on its southern bank; beyond these you find a second noble river (the Tapty) flowing also to the west, while southward of it rises a third chain of mountains. But having ascended these, instead of finding a ready descent to carry you down on the other side, you discover a plain, level with the summit of the hills, and stretching in gentle undulations beyond the southern horizon. Proceeding in that direction to discover a descent from this wide topped mountain, you travel eight hundred miles before passing from the elevation to the same level as that from which you started. This elevated tract, varying in breadth from one hundred to five hundred miles, forms a third geological level, inclining strongly from west to east, as is indicated by the course of all its rivers: it includes the Mysore, Ceded Districts, Hydrabad, Berar, and Mahratta territories. A person will form a tolerable conception of the relation which the countries lying on this plateau occupy to the rest of India, if he just think,-The island of Great Britain stands up from the sea at a certain elevation; now, suppose that elevation increased till every cliff round the coast were as high as Snowdon, the whole surface of the country being proporionally raised, then our fields would hold the same position toward the beach, as the kingdoms just named do to those lying at the foot of the Ghauts; while the mountainous heights up which one ascending from the beach must climb, would exactly represent the Ghauts themselves. A tract of table land is in fact the very same natural phenomenon as an island, only that the one s surrounded by land, the other by the sea-

The Plain of the Indus, the Plain of the Ganges, the central mountainous district, and the grand plateau, are the leading physical divisions of India.

It is an error to take India as a whole for a tropical country. It is true that part of it lies within eight degrees of the equator; but then such is its magnitude that another part lies more northerly than Jerusalem, and little more than a degree south of Gibraltar. So far from being all a tropical country, in starting from the northern limit of Cashmere you travel nearly seven hundred miles before entering the tropics. La-Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, all the minor hore, the most notherly capital, and Trin-German States, with Belgium, Holland, and | chinopoly, the most southerly, are two cities as far apart as Stockholm and Naples, and ferent languages. They number two hun- in some of the kingdoms of India snow has dred millions; a population equal to that of never been known, in others it comes with the whole continent of Europe, and compri- every winter; and the name of that matchtry of not a t variou tribe. The the car ral, ve trader spices. digo, t fumes. its Fa But n produc Christ they l state in wh civiliz growi

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ing phyrhole for part of it equator; another rusalem, of Gitropical rn limit en hunes. Lad Trinvo cities

les, and s, while now has nes with matchrn fronAgain, from the circumstance that so large a portion of tropical India is table land, a climate is secured many degrees milder than if it lay at the natural level. The disity of produce: India rears crops of rice and wheat, of maize and barley, with equal variety in fruits and vegetables.

Let it, then, be remembered that India is not one state, but thirty states; not a country of one language, but of thirty languages; not a tract of uniform heat, but a region of various climates; not the residence of one tribe, but of a sixth of all the men that live.

The productions of India nearly exhaust the catalogue of things precious in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. The trader looks at the mercantile worth of its spices, jewels, grain, sugars, cotton, silk, indigo, tobacco, woods, ivory, drugs and perfumes. The naturalist pores enamored over its Fauna, its Flora, and its mineralogy. But no eye looks so wondering on those productions as that of the philosophic or the Christian historian, who traces the power they have in all ages swayed over the social state of the world; the ways innumerable in which that power is now pervading all civilized life; and the certainty, every day growing clearer,-that hence will spring changes which, for the magnitude of the spheres effected, the value of the benefits conferred, and the splendour of the consequent career, will shine without parallel in the annals of man.

Beginning of the Year.

The Chaldeans' and Egyptians' year was dated from the autumnal equinox. The ecclesiastical year of the Jews began in the being, consisting of matter and mind, or body spring; but in civil affairs they retain the epoch of the Egyptian year. The ancient Chinese reckoned from the new moon nearest the middle of Aquirius. The year of Romulus commenced in March, and that of Numa in January. The Turks and Arabs date their year from the 16th of July. Dremschild, or Gemschild, King of Persia, observed, on the day of his public entry into principle within him. Persepolis, that the sun entered into Aries; and in commemoration of this fortunate event, he ordained the beginning of the year to be removed from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. The Brachmun begin their Mexicans begin in February, when the leaves begin to grow green. Their year consists of eighteen months, having twenty days in each; the last five are spent in mirth, and no business is suffered to be done, materia ist, utterly denying the doctrine of spir nor even any service in the temples. The itual substances, whether angels or men. But of their year, which commences on the 26th tem, which consigns man, at death, to an eternal of August. The American Indians reckon sleep: enables us to shake off the infidel transmels from the first appearance of the moon at the of materialism, and to view man as a compound vernal equinox. The Mahommedans begin being, consisting of matter and spars, convernal equinox. their year the moment in which the sun en- hilated by the dissolution and decomposition of ters Aries. The Venitians, Florentines, the body, and does not depend upon matter for and the Pisans, in Italy, began the year at its continued existence, nature, or duration -gan on the day on which the troops were are immaterial and spiritual. reviewed, which was the 1st of March. It teaches us to consider man in nature,—a nature which has an especial relation mas day, and under the Capetians on Easter relation to time, or as a being who is only desday. The ecclesiastical begins on the first tined to act his part, for a few years, in this sub-Sunday in Advent. Charles IX. appointed lunary state of existence, and then to be extinct 1561, that for the future the civil year forever; but as a thinking being who will surshould commence on the 1st of January. vive material nature, and retain his identity, in-The Julian calendar, which was so called dividuality and rationality, independent of matter, from Julius Casar, and is the old account of the invests him with the attributes of a mental the year, was reformed by Pope Gregory in being who is to exist, and think, and act, in a 1582, which plan was suggested by Lewis of being. It presents him to us not only as an the new style in 1700. The ancient elergy in his existence and attributes, run parallel with reckoned from the 25th of March; and the eternity. method was observed in Britain until the introduction of the new style, A. D. 1752: | 5 after which our year commenced on the 1st of January.

Literary.

Mental Science.

NO. III.

tiers signifies "the dwelling place of snow." | incorporeal being or intelligence; in which sense God is said to be a spirit, as are angels and the human soul. This Science then is designed to elevate the mind above corporeal objects, and to fix it on the contemplation of spiritual beings or substances, among which must be placed the versity of climate gives rise to a great diver- Divine Being, and angelic intelligences. By a natural process, Mental Science leads the mind not only to reflect on its own existence, properties and processes, but to rise from itself to other minds; to contemplate their affections, powers, and capabilities: to ascend in the scale of progression, to those spiritual intelligent substances, which are to us now invisible; and to rise even to that one infinite, unoriginated and eternal pirit, who always was and always will be! Thus, it may be said to begin with the lowest spiritual existence and to ascend to the highest.

The various beneficial results arising from the investigation of the Philosophy of Mind must be obvious to those who have any proper acquaint-ance with this important Science. It leads us to discover that there is an essential difference between matter and mind, flesh and spirit, body and soul. The one is material, the other immaterial; one is a physical substance, capable of length, breadth, thickness, size, figure and colour, the other a spiritual substance, possessed only of properties essential to intellectual beings; one is divisible, the other indivisible; one is visible, the other invisible; one is mortal, the other immortal; one is rational, the other irrational; one is capable of thought, reflection, joy and sorrow, the other has neither of these; the one is superior. the other inferior; the one is designed for the earth, from whence it came, the other is designed for a spiritual state of existence; the one is for time, the other for eternity.

These two substances have their beings perfeetly independent of each other. Matter is not essentially necessary to the existence of spirit, nor spirit to the existence of matter; and they have properties wholly distinct, and which they cannot partake in common with one another .-By attending to this science we study the superior part of human nature. Man is a compound and spirit. The matter or body is the earthly or mortal part; the mind or spirit is the rational and immortal part. These are vastly different in their natures and importance; and the one rises as much above the other, as mind is superior to matter. And as it is the special vocation of mental science to take cognizance of spiritual substances, it must lead us to examine the noblest part of man, even that living, thinking, active

By it our conceptions, thoughts and investigations, rise above mere matter. If we believed not in the existence of spiritual beings, or that man is in the possession of a spiritual nature, our thoughts and researches would, we may naturally suppose, be material, -would be confined to coryear with the new moon in April. The poreal substances; and the thinking principle in man, or the immaterial and immortal soul which God was pleased to breathe into him at his creation, would be resolved into mere matter, or into a faculty of thinking resulting from certain physical organizations. We should become thorough Abyssinians have five idle days at the end mental science delivers as from this fearful sys-

spiritual state, and that without any termination GEORGE JOHNSON.

Point de Bate, July 22, 1851.

Correspondence.

JUDGE MARSHALL'S LETTERS.

Another comprehensive, and highly re-Metaphysicians and Philosophers have not con- Glasgow, once observed at a public meetnature. For spirit, in metaphysics, signifies an have been raised from degradation, by the raise the British Nation to what it ought to had persevering diligence, modifically pro-

minister:- During the past year, the con- of religion. gregational dissenters have received into communion, in Carnarvonshire alone, 2000 stances of religious good having resulted formed characters is truly amazing; and the principle, selected from among a number new converts to Christianity are exceedingly numerous. In Denbighshire, there is a or personal knowledge. continual influx of new church members; and generally speaking, the new comers are zealous teetotalers. In Flintshire, we have churches with 300 and 400 members, which eighteen months back, had not much above 120; they are nearly all tectotalers. In a word it may be truly said, North Wales is alive with religion. 'Hear ye people of God, what it was that led to this happy commotion in the Church':-- 'And why,' Because,' he responds, 'Temperance Societies were strenuously advocated, and God's blessing has followed our efforts.' Of all the ministers in the county of Carnarvon, he states, only one was not a teetotaler. In the counties of Merioneth, and Montgomery, all the ministers, and nineteen out of twenty of their congregations, were teetotal-Indeed, throughout the whole of North Wales, the ministers of the gospel ada man. The above wonderful accessions to their churches, were the results of this powerful advocacy."

In the town of Truro, Cornwall, where 300 drunkards have been reclaimed from intemperance, 109 have connected themselves with Christian Churches, The British Association for the promotion of Temperance, reports, that forty societies, co-operating with it, comprised 24,000 reclaimed drunkards; and of these, it was known, that 1000 had united themselves with the different denominations of Christians.

"From a comparison of returns, it appears, that in Great Britain, about one in every ten tectotalers, is a reclaimed character; and that one in four reformed characters, has become a regular attender of the Church of Christ. Now, in England, Wales, and Scotland, there are 1,369,000 memberof Temperance Societies; of whom 136,000, must, at one time, have been drankards. Of these, then, it appears, that 34,000 are joined to religious congregations.'

a like description :---

wards of 500 ministers :---

instrumentality of tectotalism. Many, or be. Few, indeed, can bear more impartial almost all habitual drunkards, are infidels, testimony to their merits than myself, inasbut I scarcely know of a single instance, in much, as that for a considerable length of which a drunkard has retained his infided time, I was opposed to them, on the suppoprinciples after becoming a teetotaler : while sition, that they were visionary and impracthe entering the society, has, to many, been ticable. I have, however, long since been a the first step towards God and virtue." In convert, from a conviction founded on exanother page, it is stated,-" In 1840 and perience and observation, that they are most 1841 the total abstinence cause took a very instrumental, in raising thousands, and tens rapid and extensive spread in the principali- of thousands, from degraded profigacy, to ty of Wales; and the results relating to the virtuous and industrious habits, and convert-Church, are thus testified by a Christian ing sinners from the ways of vice, to the ways

I may here be permitted to add a few inmembers. In Anglesea, the number of re- from the adoption of the total abstinence which were brought to my more immediate,

> In one thinly peopled settlement, in Nova Scotia, four persons, who had been great drunkards, took the pledge of abstinence, within a short period of each other; and soon after, they all became and continued, consistently religious characters.

A considerable number of persons, in one section of a township, in the same Province, within a brief period, took the pledge of abstinence, and joined a society. Soon after, says the writer of the above, was all this? a revival of religion took place, in the same community; and the only individuals who were converted on that occasion, and entered into church fellowship, were from among those who had so been pledged, and joined the Abstinence Society.

At public total abstinence meetings, at York and Hull, in which the writer was present, in September, 1847, several reclaimed drunkards, who had been deeply impoverished and degraded, through intemvocated the cause of Temperance, nearly to perance, openly declared, that not long afterwards, they experienced religious conversion, and joined Churches; and they thanked God for the total abstinence cause, as instrumental to the happy change. Cone of them, who had tallen very low indeed, was then a class leader, and local preacher, and a zealous total abstainer.

A labourer, at a place near Newcastle was drunkard and blasplasmer; and through the advice and exhortation of an abstainer, was induced to take the total abstinence pledge, and soon after became decidedly pious and zeal as for the interests of religion: and now, often goes about distributing religious tracts, and exhorting and advising his fellow workmen to seek salvation.

In, now, drawing towards a conclusion of this very extended letter, it may be remarked ;-that the agencies and means which have been mentioned, as requisite to be employed and observed, towards the extension of genuine religion, in the United Kingdom, are such as are entirely within human ability, for their origination, and utmost exercise. It is true, they are but outward, or The following further testimonics may be merely human instrumentalities, but it is, in added, selected from a number of others, ot the faithful and believing use of such means, that we are taught by the divine revelation, At a conference of Munisters of rollgion, to expect, and even to feel fully assured, that of various denominations, held at Manchester all the promised spiritual blessings will be the vernal equinox. The French year, dur- Here then is a science which elevates us above in Enghand, on the Total Assain personabject impacted to individuals, and to families, to ing the reign of the Merovingian race, be- matter, or mere material bodies, to those which in April, 1848, the following certificate was the Church, and to the world at large. All adopted; and has been subscribed by up- are commanded to break off their "sins by righteon-ness;"-by "fruits meet for repent-"We the undersigned, ministers of reli- lance;"-to "forsake"the foolish, and go "in gion, having become practical and pledged ab- the way of understanding ;"-to "ask," that stainers from the use of intoxicating drinks, they may "receive;"--to "seek" that they as a beverage, teel it to be a solema date, to may "find;"—to forsake besetting sins, urge upon all classes of the community, but though dear as "a right hand," or "right especially upon ministers of the Christian eye." Many in the present day, professed-Church, the importance of giving this sub-ity within the church, as well as without the weight of their personal example her organized pale, regard with far too and influence; and time for the following, great indifference, the employment of the among other grave and weighty considera- means within their own power, towards at-Lillo, a Calabrian astronomer. The Dutch, inhabitant of this world, but as an immortal spirit tions." Then, the several considerations taining a spiritual change—the inward life of and the Protestants in Germany, introduced | which must survive the musations of time, and, are stated; one of which, applying to the religion. It would seem, as though, because point now under notice, is, in these words; they rightly judge, that there is nothing real--" That the universal success of this prin- by, or intrinsically meritorious in their own riple would tend, under the divine blessing, lacts or endeavours, that, therefore, they are, to lessen human sum rings: to stay the pro- as it were, partially, if not entirely, released gre-s of polation, crime, and Sabbat's pro- from all very urgent exertions or means tofunction; and to promote the high interests wards securing the inestimable blessings of of national order, sound morality, and true the great salvation. They seem to be practically carrying out, the delusive and ruinous The Rev. J. Mitchell, has stated ;- "Some idea, or opinion, of many young and thoughtcommended Work, on the total abstinence of my very best Church members, in Dan-less persons, expressed at times, in some subject, contains the following, among a dee, are reformed drunkards; two of them, such words as these, -If I can to be saved, great variety of other testimonies, to the efficient local preachers. Most of the late I will be saved. Really inducated by some same effect:—"The Rev. P. Mearns, or Scotch revivals were preceded by tetotalism." such fatal enchantment, or too negligent, In a vi-hation address, by the late Bishop sensual, or worldly to abandon the Justs of fencel this Science merely to the investigation of the bound mind: Some of the most regular and at- of Norwich, he says will be the flesh, of the flesh, of the flesh, of the flesh, of the cyc, and of the life; or angel's Lings and to the GREAT AUTHOR of tentive auditors in my various meetings. Societies, the fulcrum might be rested to too stothful to afford the requisite earnest

fessedly within the church, as well as out of it, are carelessly and unscripturally, hoping for a fancied salvation at the last, on the ground of the general and misunderstood declarations regarding the Divine attribute of mercy. They will not "repent"; they will not break off from their sins; -they will not "forsake the foolish"—they will not practice righteousness and mercy according to their power; they will not desirously and perseveringly ask, and seek ;they will not humbly and believingly, and in accordance with the divine invitation, come to Him who is the way, the truth, and the life, and therefore, while thus disobediently acting, they must still remain destitute of the vital power of the gospel; and to them the inspired and awful interrogation will apply :- " How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation."

All such characters, in the United Kingdom, and elsewhere, may be confidently assured, that while those sensual and corrupt habits and indulgences; those selfish and covetous desires and practices; and those other wilful evils which have been described, are so generally tolerated and prevail, especially among religious professors, there can be no well grounded, scriptural hope, or expectation, of any general revival, or extension of pure and undefiled religion. Fast days may be appointed, and in the form or letter be duly observed; prayers may either formally, or with a measure of sincerity, be offered for religious revivals; but if these means are not accompanied with an abandonment of all evil desires, ways, and practices, it may be repeated, there can be no scriptural reason for expecting the blessing solicited. The declaration of the inspired Psalmist, is still as true, and as applicable, as when it was penned :-- "If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear And the same also, in regard to the equally inspired and solemn admonitions and commands, by the mouth of the Prophet, to the professed people of the Lord:-"To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me, saith the Lord." "Bring no more vain oblations." "And when ye spread forth your hands, I will hide mine eyes from you; yea, when ye make many prayers I will not hear." "Wash you, make you clean, put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil, learn to do well."

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan. Died-at Wilmot, on the 7th of May, 1851-Mr. ELIJAH S. WOOD, aged 40 years, late of New Germany, a native of the State of Maine. About twelve years ago he experienced the forgiveness of his sins, through faith in the atonement of Christ Jesus during a revival of religion which took place at Wilmot. Two years after this happy event he removed to New Germany, where he remained until March (I think) 1851, when he removed to Wilmot to take possession of the farm which belonged to his late father-inlaw-Mr. Isaac Bent. Mr. Wood was the subect of indisposition for years. In his last affliction, which was great, he rose above the love of life and the fear of death; his joy was not abundant, but his faith and hope were strong. He distinctly said that he "desired to depart and be with Christ," &c. He said he did not know that he could die at a better time, so far as he stood connected with the world-all his temporal affairs were settled-he said that "Christ was precious" When asked, at one time, about his prospects of heaven, he said to his Minister, "I have a blessed hone beyond the grave, when you preach my funeral sermon, preach from that text 'The righteous hath hope in his death." He referred to the happy seasons he had enjoyed with Min-isters and his brethren in New Germany. One of the former, the Rev. R. Morton, in reference to him, thus writes,- "I knew Mr. Wood well during the two last years preceding his lamented death, and regarded him as a sincere Christian; nor did I infer this merely from his statements of religious experience, to which I have listened, but also from the uniform zeal and delight he manifested in attending every means of grace; and his generous and unwearied liberality and in London, for the use of Italians, &c., Dr. devotion in giving and doing to the utmost of his ability to support the cause of God. He was a Wesleyan from conviction and choice, and therefore was proof against the little arts sometimes successfully employed to draw Wesleyans aside, most majestic streets in the city, principally for In him his Pastor found a firm and active friend the use of the English, and thence of other fo--and in his house a home, where he was sure to find a hearty and sincere welcome. Bro. Wood was, in comparison with many, a poor man, but for the cause of God he 'did what he

Such being his character in life, his death was as might have been expected, peaceful and hopeful. "For him to live was Christ, and to die was gain." "I heard a voice saying unto me write—Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from labour and thus works do follow

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, August 2, 1851.

THE ENGLISH PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

In our last we noted the formation of The Protestant Alliance in London, embracing eminent men of the various evangelical denominations. This Association "aims at combining all classes of Protestants, whose object is, not merely to oppose the recent aggression of the Pope as a violation of National Independence, but to maintain and defend, against all the encroachments of Popery, the scriptural doctrines of the Reformation and the principles of religious liberty, as the best security under God, for the continued welfare and prosperity of the kingdom." This is one of the practical results, in favour of Protestantism, and as a check to Romanism, to which the recent papal aggression in England has given rise. If properly conducted, this Alliance cannot but be attended by the most beneficial consequences; and, as its object meets our hearty concurrence, we earnestly pray that its conductors may be greatly endued with that wisdom from above, "which is profitable to direct," and that God may smile approvingly on their laudable and christian undertaking.

The important object it has in view may be promoted by the following, among other meth-

"By awakening British Christians of various classes, and of different opinions on politics and Church Government, to such a sense of Christian patriotism as shall lead them, in the exercise of their constitutional privileges, to regard the interests of Protestanism as the paramount objects of their concern-keeping minor and merely political differences in subordination to this

" By uniting the Protestants of the empire in a firm and persevering demand, that the national support and encouragement given to Popery of would be included—all endowments of Popery, the public revenues-the concession of rank and precedence to Romish ecclesiastics-and the allowance of conventual establishments not subject to the inspection and control of the law.

"By extending, as far as may be practicable, the sympathy and support of British Christians to those in foreign countries who may be suffering oppression for the cause of the Gospel. By seeking to call forth the influence of the British Government, to obtain for Protestants, when residing in Roman Catholic countries, religious liberty equal to that which is granted to Roman Catholics in Great Britain, especially the liberty of public worship, and of burying their dead according to their own rites-and, above all, freedom in the use and circulation of the Word of

considering that they have to contend with an adversary at once crafty and bold, and whom all European history shows to be the most formidable foe the Church of Christ has ever encountered-express strongly and devoutly their sense of dependence upon the grace of God to prosper the efforts thus recommended, and attach supreme importance, under his blessing, not to legislation, the Schools free to all, to enable the lower and or political measures of any kind, however valuable and necessary in their place they may be: but to the circulation of the Bible, the revival of pure Protestant Christianity, the faithful and zealous preaching of the Gospel, and in a word. to the use of those ' weapons which are not carnal, but mighty, through God, to the pulling down of strongholds."

Counter-Project to the Romanist Anglo-Italian Mission.

As an off-set to the Pope's plan of erecting a Romish Church in one of the most majestic streets CUMMING, of London, says, "Let us start the project of 'building a spacious church in the centre of Rome, in a fine position, in one of the reigners, as well as of the natives." Though not a member of the Church of England, he proposes "that it be a Cathedral church, with a toward this noble project, if undertaken, he promises to raise £100 by Christmas, 1851, and doubts not thousands of similar offers will be made if the thing be set agoing. "We shall thus have an opportunity of proving," says Dr. Cumming, "to the Pope and his followers, that we can give money for so good an object, without the stimulus of draughts on purgatory, and bills payable in that region at a hundred days."

DR. R. BURGESS has followed up the proposal of Dr. Cumming, and not only recommends it in word, but by promising £200 towards the proposed Protestant Church at Rome, to be paid when the foundation stone is laid.

The carrying out of the above proposition, is the most effectual way of turning the battle to the gate of the enemy; and, could Evangelical Protestanism but once get an unrestrained establishment within the city of the "seven hills," we have not the shadow of a doubt, that it would be the means of accelerating the downfal of the Man of Sin, and of bringing deliverance to the myriads in Continental Europe, who are held as unwilling slaves, and are restless to throw off his galling yoke.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 1 of this Journal, conducted by The Superintendent of Education, was brought to us by Monday's mail. For the present year, the design is to issue a similar sheet, "either in Halifax or Pictou, at intervals of about two months" and to send it "gratuitously to Commissioners and Teachers"; afterwards, it is hoped that a sufficient number of subscribers will be obtained to render it self-supporting.

The contents of the present number are varied and interesting, all bearing on the important interests of Education. Extracts are given from that excellent periodical, the "Journal of Education for Upper Canada." Under the heading -" Public Meetings and Institutes"-the Superintendent has made brief references to "the work of holding public educational meetings, lecturing and visiting schools" in the Western Counties, which he has vigorously prosecuted during the past three months. "Resolutions," he says, "favourable to a measure for general assessment, were passed at respectable meetings in Bridgetown, Kentville, Digby, Yarmouth, Barrington, Lunenburg, and Eastern Hants. years shall be discontinued. In this demand | The project," also, "for establishing a Normal School, is, as last year, everywhere favourably in every form and of every kind, drawn from received." "An Institute of the duration of one week, and attended by 40 teachers, was held in Horton Academy in April, and three others of the duration of one day each, have since been held in Yarmouth, Shelburne, and Lunenburg."

Considerable space is devoted to the consileration of " The Normal School Bill," in which reference is made to "two great general improvements;" which he intimates are much required in this Province. "These are the establishment of a Normal or Training School, for the better instruction and preparation of Teachers, and the support of Schools by a general, compulsory and equitable Assessment." As exowing extract :

"The former is intended to elevate the character and public estimation of the Teacher, to give to teaching the rank of a profession, indidirectly to raise its remuneration, and to give to the people a satisfactory guarantee for the qualifications of the persons employed to instruct their children. The second is intended to make middle classes of society to educate their children at a lower rate than at present, to equalize the burden of supporting the schools, and to make the salaries of the teachers approach more nearly to the true value of the services they are expected to render. Both of these improvements tend to cause the real importance of sound popular instruction to be more fully realized, and to make it be more extensively and practically re-cognized as one of the most valuable branches of the public service."

We had the pleasure of a friendly conversation with the Superintendent a short time since, whilst on our way from this City to Windsor; and though we do not see eye to eye with him on some points, we nevertheless hope, that marked improvements in our educational affairs will result from the zealous prosecution of his labours.

New Testament in the Tonguese Language.

The Wesleyan Missionaries in the Friendly Islands District have sent to London a copy of the New Testament in the language of Tonga, thoroughly Protestant Bishop and Presbyters;" accompanied by an application to the Commit- new means of enjoyment, and seems from the

tee, to endeavour to obtain the assistance of the British and Foreign Bible Society in printing a large and revised edition. The translation has occupied the careful and prayerful attention of the Missionaries for twenty years. The number of people, for whose benefit the proposed new edition is designed, is estimated at not less than twenty-six thousand, of whom, probably, not less than six thousand car now read the word of

A Royal Chairman-

At the Wesleyan Missionary Meeting held at Vavau and Habai in May 1850, King George presided. Thus was fulfilled the prophetic declaration-" Kings shall become nursing fathers" to the Church. "The more I see of King George," says the Rev. W. Lawry, "the more I am convinced that his high reputation for wisdom, piety, and integrity, has been well earned; and that while he stands first in all these qualities, he is doing a great work in concert with the Missionaries, in spreading the truth, and elevating the people under his dominion."

South Australia.

The work of the Lord, in connection with our Missions in Australia, is reported as being in a growing and encouraging state. The number of hurch-members is stated to be about twelve bundred and fifty, with a considerable number on trial for membership. New Mission-houses have been built at three places-Chapels are in the course of erection in eight localities-in addition to which, chapels are about to be commenced at four other places.

Fejce Islands.

Tui Bua, the Chief of Dama, and 'Mbalata Chief of Na-Sau, in November last renounced heathenism and embraced Christianity; by which war which was being prosecuted between them, was immediately terminated. In three days ninety renounced heathenism in Dama district. On Sunday, Novr. 24th, one hundred and fifteen persons in the Bua Gircuit bowed their knees to worship the one true and ever-blessed God, who, on the morning of Sunday, Novr. 17th, were besotted heathen. Thus encouragingly writes Mr. Williams from Fejee.

A few Minutes with Authors.

EVILS OF RETROGRESSION TOWARDS POPERY. -We have regarded with christian pity the instances that have occurred from time to time, of persons, even of superior education, connecting themselves with the worn-out errors of the. Romish Church, in preference to abiding by the simpler creed and purer practice of their own. But it must be always borne in mind that every religious question has also a political side: or rather we would say a politico-economical side; as that term conveys more clearly than any other the connexion between the religion of a country and its political organization; consequently, with its moral and intellectnal advancement, its social happiness within itself, and the respectability and planatory of the design of these, we give the fol- importance of its position in the scale of nations. It is on these grounds that we abhor the thought of every thing like the retrograde march towards popery in the British realm, or in any other, equally happy, if such can be found, in the possession of religious and civil liberty. Let us look at those countries where the papal sway is most acknowledged, and shall we not find that they are pre-eminently distinguished for tyranny in their governments, and poverty, ignorance, and degradation among the people? Italy, Spain, Austria; France, we might add, but her religion, like her policy, is a mere mask, at the present moment, for the designs of the president of her nominal republic; a republic professing itself the friend of rational liberty, and which has, nevertheless, basely lent its aid to the re-establishment of the foulest tyranny that ever yet sought to enslave alike the souls and bodies of those who have most unjustly been compelled to bend again beneath its yoke.

> CHARITABLE DISPOSITION OF THE ENGLISH. -There is something in the mind of an Englishman, unselfish in the highest degree. No man is so ready to taste of the enjoyments of life, no man so fond of surrounding himself by its luxuries, and none so indefatigable in the pursuit and acquisition of wealth. He rejoices in a complete domesticity, never found in any other country. He has the gift of constantly creating

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ness for self-indulgence and his ease, there is no bridesmaid Miss Lark-ins. man so accessible to the consciousness, that there are classes below him in the fabric of society who labour in the creation of social comfort for others from morning till night, but who never know the meaning of the word, never taste the sweets of life. The feeling prompts him to set aside from his income certain sums to be distributed among the poor through the means of benevolent institutions, which, if they do not extend these benefits to all, have greatly lessened the amount of actual suffering. The efforts made are on a sufficiently grand scale to attract the attention of foreigners to the fact, that England more than any other country can boast of benevolent and charitable minds, who have originated institutions calculated to relieve the fire. destitute, feed the hungry, reclaim the erring. and promote the general good of the whole com- negligence of the inmates. munity.

FALSE RELIGIONS .- It will be found on examination that all the false religions which have heretofore prevailed, or are now received into the world, have pleased their admirers, either by their antiquity and priority of possession; or by their universality and extent; or by their adaptation to the senses and imagination of men fond of visible objects; or by their conformity to the corrupt inclinations of the human heart, and their indulgence of its passions.

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD .- It is an exquisite and beautiful thing in our nature, that when the heart is touched and softened by some tranquil happiness or affectionate feeling, the memory of the dead comes over it most powerfully and irresistibly. It would almost seem as though our better thoughts and sympathies were charms, in virtue of which the soul is enabled to hold some vague and mysterious intercourse with the spirits of those whom we dearly loved in life. Alas! how often and how long may those patient angels hover above us, watching for the spell which is so seldom uttered, and so soon forgotten!

Gold Drops.

True piety acts not from caprice, but from knowledge and choice. A love which is not founded on solid and good

reasons is never constant and durable. Feeble love deliberates, hesitates, doubts, wa-

vers; strong love concludes, resolves, executes.

God has determined to act in this life, in a manner proportionate to the present condition of the world, adapted to the state of our bodies and faculties, and consistent with our liberty.

Gratitude is like a crystal spring in a sandy desert, the more highly prized because so rarely found.

Ignorance is a bad mother to devotion, and idleness is a bad steward to knowledge.

The parent who would train up his child in the way he should go, must go in the way he would train up his child.

Has one served thee? Tell it to many. Hast thou served many? Tell it not.

Notes by the Way.

The difficulty of acquiring our language which a foreigner must experience, is illustrated by the following question :- "Did you ever see a person pare an apple or a pear with a pair of

A poor poet wished that a sovereign, like a piece of scandal, would grow bigger every time it circulated.

A lady once asked a minister whether a person might not attend to dress and the fashion without being proud? "Madam" he replied, "whenever you see the tail of the fox out of the hole, you may be sure that the fox is there."

When it rains hardest, people catch most soft water

A sermon from a parson fell, As he rode out one day;

The text was sure remarkable-" Don't fall out by the way."

This may seem strange to some, no doubt, But 't is not strange to me;

For text and sermon oft fall out, And sadly disagree.

In Edinburgh the following ornithological marriage took place, which set the whole neighbour- Hendren," and the scrupulous Archbishop Ellahood in a flutter: Miss Hen-rietta Peacock was thorne, should be called upon to give evidence

of annoyance. But in the midst of his prone- Daw, the groom being Mr. Philip Hawk, and the the Committee. In due time, his Eminence was

Useful Hints.

Whatever you may choose to give away, always be sure to keep your temper.

Late at breakfast-hurried for dinner-cross at tea.

There is much more injury done by admitting isitors to invalids than is generally supposed.

Persons of defective sight, when threading a needle, should hold it over something white, by which the sight will be assisted.

In winter, get the work forward by daylight, to prevent running about at night with candles. Thus you will escape grease spots, and risks of

Dirty windows speak to the passer-by of the

Keeping the feet warm will prevent head-

The Government at Geneva has lately given a site for

an English Church in that city-a gift valued at more than £2000, and the work is to commence immediately. A society, composed of forty learned Turks, has been

established at Constantinople, for the purpose of encouraging literature and the fine arts. Mr. Nelson, at the Statistical Society, lately gave an stimate of the number of drunkards in England and Wales: from which it appeared that the number of males was 53,583, and females 11.223, making a total of 64,806, which gives one drunkard to every 74 of the male population, one to every 434 of the female, and one in 145 of

Lord Stanley, by the death of his father, will re-enter the House of Lords as Earl of Derby

Catholic priests in Upper Baden have been collecting and burning Bibles, or rather have urged the people to do so, on the ground that the latter could not understand

Among the names of gentlemen lately appointed as Her Majesty's Counsel, appear those of Mr. Wm. Atherton on of the late Rev. Wm. Atherton, Wesleyan Minister. and of Mr. Samuel Warren, the popular author of the Diary of a Physican," &c.

A man named Watson, an habitual drunkard, being in a public house at Brigg, Lincolnshire, Eng., was encouraged by a person from the country to try how many glasses of brandy he could drink in rapid succession .-He drank ten : and while he had the eleventh in his hand he died in his seat. Another melancholy instance of the ends of intemperance!

Mr. George Thompson, M. P., who has returned to England from his late visit to the United States and 'anada, it is said, will resign his seat in Parliament, and become a permanent resident in the United States. This however has since been contradicted

In several cases, it is stated, young ladies have been attacked with partial paralysis of the hands and arms after having devoted some time to modelling in wax— the subtle poisons in the wax being frequently absorbed through the pores of the hand. This caution is deserving of attention.

Messrs. Fairbairn are constructing engines which are to run express trains between London and Birmingham in two hours and a half!

We have abridged some interesting matter from the latest Missionary Notices.

The Halifax Grammar School, the National School and the Wesleyan Day School, have passed creditable

A lad, aged 13 years, named John Williams, was drowned on Saturday last, whilst bathing in the North West Arm. On the Sunday following, Thomas McAssy was

The New Brunswicker has enlarged its size, and has otherwise improved its general appearance.

The Carleton Sentinel states that the potatoe blight ha made its appearance in the vicinity of Woodstock, N. B

The St. John Courier states that contracts have been entered into for the completion of the various portions of the Suspension Bridge near the St. John Falls, and that the bridge may be expected to be finished, and open for travel, by 1st January next

Richard Pryor, 10 years old, William Horton, 9 years old, of St. John, N. B.; Mr. James Hatheway, of Indian Town, and Robert Burns, of Parrsboro, have recently

Three brothers, named Gallian, were recently drowned off Caraquet, Bay Chaleur, by the upsetting of a boat.

Flight of Cardinal Wiseman.

Our readers will be surprised to learn that Cardinal Wiseman has left England, and betaken himself to foreign parts. It is not, however, the terrors of a promunire, or the dread of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, that has driven the Pope's Privy Councillor across the Channel. It is the fear of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Speaker's warrant.

Every one knows that there is a Committee sitting to inquire into the operation of the law of Mortmain. The case of Miss Metairie v. Wiseman, prepared the public for sundry disclosures, when Dr. Wiseman, as well as "honest Bishop

aid of his home to defy the power of all elements espoused to Mr. Robin Sparrow, by the Rev. Mr. before Mr. Headlam and the other members of summoned to attend, but he very adroitly pleaded ignorance, and begged to send as a substitute a certain learned priest, whose evidence would be far more satisfactory and explicit than his own. This apology was at first accepted, and the Committee proceeded to examine the substitute, until, unable, successfully to fence with the members, he actually came to a pause, and refused to answer the questions put to him. In what form his refusal was couched, we do not pretend to

state. Whether he simply pleaded ignorance, or Non mi ricordo, or positively declined to answer, we cannot tell. But as the Cardinal's substitute would not or could not answer, it became necessary to revert to the principal in the affair.

But then there are members of Committee who did not wish to push matters to extremity. The Romanists, although a minority, of course objected, and we are told that even Sir Robert Inglis had scruples about bringing even a Romish Bishop before a lay Committee. But the majority was of opinion that the Cardinal was bound to appear as much as any Disssenting Minister. in the country, and that it ought not to avail that he claimed the high position of an Italian Prince or usurred the title of an English Arch Bishopric.

The result was, that the summons issued, the wily Cardinal had no mind to face Mr. Headlam, Mr. Henry Drummond, or even Sir Robert Inglis. Instead of appearing to the summons, the report was, that he had absconded; that like the witnesses in regard to the St. Alban's election, he had retired out of reach of the Speaker's warrant, and the risk of Newgate, or the coal-

What the result may be it is difficult to calculate. It is reported that Dr. Wiseman has in his own hands no less than £200,000 of money obtained by wills on honorary trusts. These secrets it is inconvenient to divulge, but the Legislature is entitled to the best information that can be obtained on the important question which it has determined to investigate. Will Sir James Graham come to the rescue, by pleading tions, and their effect upon the distribution of the danger of irritating a Cardinal, and provoking the resentment of the Romanists of Europe? -Record.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 29th Juy, 1851.—His honor the Administrator of the

make the following appointments:

For the County of Victoria.—To be Custos Jones, Esq.; to be Registrar of the Court of Pro-Coroner, Charles J. Campbell, Esq.; to be Registrar of Deeds, Dugald B. McNab, Esq.

Pursuant to a Resolution of the Honorable the House of Assembly passed in the last Session of the Legislature, His Honor, in Council, has also been pleased to appoint :-

The Honorable Chief Justice Haliburton, His Honor Mr. Justice Bliss, The Honorable the Attorney General,

The Honorable Joseph Howe, The Honorable William Young, The Honorable James W. Johnston, and

William A. Henry, Esquire, to be Commissioners to enquire into the practice and proceedings of the Courts of Law and Equity -the practice and proceedings incident thereto, with a view to the transfer of the Equity to the Common Law Jurisdiction, if it shall be found and Equity—and also, if they should see fit, to their arrangement. English sentences, se to the Legislature at its next Session.

His Honor, by the advice of the Council, has James Whidden, Esquire, to be the Collector of changed into other forms of construction. Duties for said Port.

DISSOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMon Saturday last, contains a Proclamation, by which His Honor, the Administrator of the Government, has dissolved the present House of dance. The pupils acquitted themselves in a Assembly, and ordered Writs to be issued for the election of a new House-said Writs to bear teste 29th July inst., and returnable 20th September next.

The Chronicle says he understands the Elections will come off on Thursday 28th August. The following Acts have received the Royal

An Act to divide the County of Cape Breton and to regulate the Representation thereof. An Act to extend the Elective Franchise.

Several articles excluded this week.

For the Wosleya School Examination.

The Annual Public Examination of the pupils attending the Wesleyan Day School, of this city. taught by Mr. Alex. S. Reid, took place on Wednesday last, in the presence of several of the Trustees, and of a respectable number of parents and visiters, of both sexes, interested in educational progress. Sheets, containing an outline of the classes, with the progress of each during the year, were distributed among the ladies and gentlemen present, and the examination proceeded in the order of the outline, as follows:

I. Pinnock's History of England. A chapter was selected—each of the pupils read a sentence in an agreeable tone of voice, and with great distinctness of enunciation. They were then questioned on the History of Britain, from the landing of Julius Casar to the accession of Queen Victoria. The questions referred comprehensively to the names, lines of descent, accession, &c., of the Sovereigns, the eminent men and prominent events associated with the respective reigns, the political, social, and moral aspects of the successive eras, &c., &c. They were answered with great readiness and correctness; and as the teacher stated that they had not been previously announced to the pupils, but were merely selected from the general history, the replies evinced the thorough acquaintance of the pupils with the subject before them, and were highly gratifying to the audience, and creditable alike to the tact of the teacher and the attention of the scholars.

11. Lessons on the Globes, with Keith's Definitions. The practical knowledge previously acquired was pleasingly apparent in the facility with which mental solutions of Geographical and Astronomical Problemswere given, and the address of the teacher was manifest in thus converting into a delightful mental exercise what is too generally regarded as a mere mechanical process. This branch of the examination evinced much correct apprehension relative to the diurnal and annual revolutions of the earth, the solar declinalight and heat, and a variety of other interesting topics connected with Practical Geographical and Astronomical Science.

III. Geography of the Earth. The examination on this branch was very comprehensive and detailed, and was connected with frequent reference to Ancient History, the progress of civiliza-Government, in Council has been pleased to tion among the races of mankind, their present social and relative positions, moral character, &c. The system of instruction pursued, judging from Rotulorum, Murdoch McAskill, Esq.; to be the examination itself, is well calculated to excite and keep up a lively interest in the minds of the Students, and to stimulate to further research on bate of Wills, Alfred Haliburton, Esq.; to be subjects tending to expand the intellect, and elevate the tone of moral feeling.

IV. Grammar. The questions here referred at large to the different Parts of Speech, with their inflections, and the Rules of Syntax, as deduced from or applicable to these. The Pupils acquitted themselves creditably in analyzing and parsing a variety of sentences written without their previous knowledge on the black-board.-The sentences were then translated by the Senior Latin Class in a manner very satisfactory. The excellence of Mr. Reid's mode of instruction was here made specially apparent, as well adapted to convey an intelligent apprehension of the utility of a study which is ordinarily only an overburdening of the memory with rules imperfectly understood, and the rationale and practical application of which are rarely comprehended.

V. Latin. The Senior Class was examined on the several Declensions and Conjugations practicable and beneficial to make such transfer Portions of Latin were read, analyzed, translated -and with a view to the simplifying and im- and parsed. The Rules of Syntax were given proving the pleadings and practice both at Law for every word, and the Rules of Position for prepare a Bill for that purpose, to be submitted from portions studied during the year, were translated into Latin with a good deal of facility, and propriety.

The Junior Latin Classes were examined on also been pleased to declare La Have, in the the Declensions of Nouns and Adjectives toge-County of Lunenburgh, to be a Port of Entry ther, on three Tenses of Verbs in the Fourth and Clearance; for the admission of British and Conjugation, actively and passively. Portions Foreign Shipping and Goods, and to appoint were read, analyzed, translated and parsed, and

During the examination of these Classes, a number of Arithmetical Questions were taken from the black-board by the other pupils, and solved. Much progress has been made in writ-BLY .- A Royal Gazette, Extraordinary, issued ing and other branches in the routine of common shool education.

The result of the examination was exceedingly satisfactory to the friends of education in attenmanner highly creditable to the teachers and themselves, indicating familiar acquaintance with the various branches of study, as far as they had been prosecuted. The method of instruction pursued, is evidently adapted, not merely to store the memory with useful facts and principles, but to enlarge and properly cultivate the intellectual and moral faculties, and lay a broad foundation for future improvement and practical usefulness.—Communicated. Halifax, July 31, 1851.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED. Rev. R. Chesley* (on Vol. 2, 60s.), Mr. Chas.

Beech, Portland, Maine, (new Subscriber. 58.), *Papers will be sent shortly.

DELEGATION TO CANADA. MR. HOWE'S REPORT.

AMHERST, July 20th, 1851.

Sir,-The negociations, which I was charged to conduct with the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick, having been brought to a close, in a final Conference held with the Delegate from the latter Province this afternoon, I lose no time in submitting, for the information of His Honor the Administrator of the Government, a Report of my proceedings under the Commission and Instructions with which I was honored by

His Excellency Sir John Harvey.
You are aware that His Excellency Sir Edmund Head had selected the Hon. B. Chandler to represent the Government of New Brunswick at Toronto, and that it had been arranged that I was to meet him at Dorchester on the 1st of

As I had to pass through the County of Cumberland, where the Bill, pressed so earnestly on the Legislature at its last Session, originated; and as it was more than probable that public opi nion in New Brunswick would be largely influenced by the decision of that County against the measure, and in favor of the proposition made by Her Majesty's Government, I deemed it to consist with my duty to invite, in the Shire Town, the most ample discussion of the whole subject. I therefore addressed a letter to the Custos Rotulorum of Cumberland, acquainting him with my intention to attend any meeting that neight be called for that purpose.

On reaching Amherst I found that a meeting had been convened, and that a very numerous and respectable body of the leading men of Cumberland crowded the Court House. The result of an animated discussion, which extended over several hours, was an almost unanimous decision to sustain the views and policy of the Govern-

At Amherst I received invitations to attend two meetings in the County of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, and another in the County of Kent : the former I accepted, as the places named lay upon my route-the latter I was compelled to decline. The unanimity of feeling displayed at Dorchester, and at the Bend of Peticodiac, convinced me that the rural population of New Brunswick only required information; and that, when the subject came to be fully discussed, their support would be given to any fair modification of the terms which the Legislature had

rejected. An experiment on the City of St. John appeared to offer less assurance of success. The office hearers and agents of the Portland Company resided there, and formed, with their friends, clients and stockholders, an organized combination. A large portion of the press had taken its tone from these gentlemen; and, for many weeks, the propositions contained in Mr. Hawes's letter, and the general policy of this Government, had been discussed in a spirit, which was certainly not calculated to ensure me a very cordial reception. When I entered the city I was assured that there would not be three exceptions to the unanimity with which the offers of Her Majesty's Government would be rejected and condemned. The result of the discussion which ensued, at a public meeting to which I was invited by the citizens, may be gathered from the altered tone of a very influential portion of the press, and from the fact that the promoters of the Port land Company have postponed further proceedthe 20th of August. "It is evident," says the Editor of the Freeman, (a journal originally hostile-still doubtful, but faithfully interpreting the prevailing sentiment of the community.) "that the public mind is excited by the magnificent proposal of Earl Grey, as interpreted by Mr. Howe and others."

Having attended three me Excellency's Government, I deemed it but res- struction of Railways in any direction, and that pectful to proceed to Fredericton, and explain to her resources should be concentrated upon the Sir Edmund Head the reasons by which I had main Trunk Line, with a view to an early combeen influenced, and the general views which I entertained. These explanations were regarded as satisfactory, and I received from His Excellency very gratifying marks of confidence and

On reaching St. Andrews, on my way to the United States, I was met by a deputation, with a request that I would address a public meeting at that place on the following day. Though apprehensive that the interest which the people of St Andrews naturally felt in the success of their own Railroad, might place them in hostility to the inter colonial lines, I consented to attend the meeting, and received, at its close, the most satisfactory assurances, from a very large assemblage of all ranks and classes, that no mere local interests, or predilections, would induce St. Andrews to place herself in opposition to a great scheme of inter-colonial policy and improvement.

The charge having been frequently made, that the Government of Nova Scotia had broken faith with the Portland Convention, and much pains having been taken to persuade the people of that city that the North American and European line had been abandoned, it appeared very desirable that the conduct of this government should be vindicated, and its policy clearly explained to the leading men of this mendly and very interesting and received much courtesy from that gentleman | ong Colonies, I have no app chension that she | amounts to \$70,000.

and his friends, on our return. Misconceptions, previously entertained, were dispelled by these friendly conferences. Mr Haines's letter of the 10th March; Earl Grey's despatch of the 14th, addressed to the Governor General, with copious extracts from the correspondence between the Imperial and Colonial Governments, have been published and extensively circulated in the State of Maine. Assuming that the policy explained to them will be acted upon in good faith, and that the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will, in some mode or other, most agreeable to themselves, carry out the plan of a continuous line of Railway from the boundary of Maine to the eastern shores of Nova Scotia,' opposition to our policy has been wisely with drawn by the people of Portland, who are now appealing to the legislature and citizens of Maine, to come promptly forward and supply the means to complete that portion of the line which is to extend from Bangor to the boundary of New Brunswick.

Mr. Chandler and myself reached Toronto on the 15th June, and during our stay at the seat of government, received from His Excellency the Governor-General-from the Speakers of two Houses of Parliament-from the Members of Administration, and from the Mayor and Citizens of Toronto generally, such marks of distinction and courtesy as assured us of the very high estimation in which the Provinces we represented were held.

Invited to take seats in Council on the 16th, we were at once assured of the cordial co-operation of the Government of Canada-of the readi ness of the Administration to accept the terms offered by the Imperial Government, and to unite with Nova Scotia in meeting the difficulties presented in New Brunswick, by such fair modiication of those terms as would enable Mr. Chandler to secure the co-operation of that Province. It is due to that gentleman to state, that he made no importunate demands-explained the position of his government, and the prevailing sentiment of the country, frankly, and then left it to the discretion and good feeling of the Conference to determine to what extent the peculiar aspects of New Brunswick should be considered, and aid given to that Province, in the construction of one of her great lines, to enable her to complete them both

It New Brunswick maintained an antagonistic position, it was clear that neither the line to the St. Lawrence nor that to Portland could be accomplished, the proposition of the British Gov ernment would in that case have to be rejected, and the three Provinces be driven, in bad temper, and at ruinous rates of interest, to carry on heir internal improvements without mutual sympathy or co-operation,

To obviate this state of things appeared to all parties most desirable; and, at length, Mr. Chand er was empowered to invite the co-operation of his Government, upon these terms, it being un-derstood that the Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia were to be bound by them if New Brunswick acquiesced:

That the line from Halifax to Quebec should be made, on the joint account and at the mutual risk of the three Provinces, ten miles of Crown Land along the line being vested in a joint Comnission, and the proceeds appropriated towards the payment of the principal and interest of the um required.

That New Brunswick should construct the Portland line, with the funds advanced by the Briish Government, at her own risk.

That Canada should, at herown risk, complete he line from Quebec to Montreal, it being understood that any saving which could be effected, within the limits of the sum which the British Government are prepared to advance, should be ppropriated to an extension of the line above

Montreal. That, on the debt contracted, on the joint account of the three Provinces, being repaid, each should own the line within its own territory.

It was also understood that Canada would with draw the general guarantee, offered for the pletion of a great Inter-colonial Highway, on: British Territory, & from Dalifax to Hamilton from whence to Windsor, opposite to Detroit, the Great Western Company of Canada have a line already in course of construction.

This policy having been arranged, it became very desirable that Mr. Chandler should return pramptly to New Brunswick, to submit it to his Colleagues-and to assure himself that, in the event of the Administration assuming the responsibility which it involved, they would be sustained by a majority of the Legislature. Allowing a sufficient time for a deliberate review of the whole ground, and for a final decision, a meeting was arranged with Mr. Chandler, at Dorchester, on my return. I rejoined h m this afternoon, and was happy to receive from him the assurance that the Government of New Brunswick will be prepared to submit the policy agreed upon to the the Legislature of that Province, with the whole weight of its influence, so soon as the Government of Nova Scotia intimates that it is prepared to co-operate on the terms proposed.

The final adoption of this great scheme of inter-Colonial policy now rests with the people of Nova Scotia, to whom, it is probable, that it will be submitted by a dissolution of the Assembly at an early day. I have pledged the Government to it community. Mr. Chandler and myself spent b yond recall. I have staked, upon the generous nearly a day at Portland, on our way to Canada. and enlightened appreciation of their true interests

will repudiate the pledges which I have given. Her clear interest demands the prompt acceptance of the proposition,

1st. Because it secures to her, within a very few years, a Railway communication of 1400 miles, extending through the noble territory of which she forms the frontage, and with which her commercial, social and political relations, must be very important in all time to come.

2nd. Because it gives to her, almost at once, connection with 8000 miles of Railway lines, already formed, in the United States-makes her chief seaport the terminus for ocean steam navigation, and her territory the great highway of communication between America and Europe.

3d. Because, on the extinction of the debt, she will possess a Road with which there can be no competition within the Province-a road towards which two great streams of traffic must perpetually converge, and the tolls upon which must become a source of revenue, increasing with each succeeding year.

4th. Because the completion of these great lines of communication will give to all the North American Provinces a degree of internal strength and security, and consideration abroad, which will far transcend any pecuniary hazards which may be incurred.

5th. Because the completion of these lines will draw into the Province much of the surplus labour and capital of Europe.

6th. Because the line from the Seaboard once completed to Cauada, there cannot be a doubt that it will soon be extended into the fertile and almost boundless country beyond; being follow. ed, at every advance, by a stream of Emigration, and ultimately, and in our own time, reaching the shores of the Pacific.

It may be argued that we ought not to risk iny thing beyond the limits of our own frontier. But I regard the risk as involving a very slight liability beyond what we have already cheerfully assumed.

All our calculations have been based upon the presumption that our Roads will cost £7000 curency per mile. From the best information which we could obtain in Canada and in the United States, and we gathered the opinions of the chief promoters of the Vermont, Great Western, Portland, and St. Andrews' Roads, there is every reason to believe, if the Provinces avail themselves of the most modern experience, and of the present low price of iron, that, with the money in hand, and large contracts to offer, the work need not cost much more than £5000 currency per mile. Should this be the case, the sum which was originally contemplated will probably cover the whole expenditure for which Nova Scotia will be liable; and if it does not, with her present ow Tariff, and annually increasing consumption,

the deficiency may be soon supplied. But, after a careful examination of the country traversed by American and Canadian Railroads, and of the general testimony borne by their promoters and officers, that in all cases the money with which they have been constructed has cos from 7 to 12 per cent, I have brought my mind to the conclusion that a Railway built with money at 31 per cent, will pay almost immediately, even if made through a wilderness, provided the land be good, water power and wood abundant; and provided that there are formed settle. ments at either side, to furnish pioneers, and local raffic with them, when they are scattered along the line. We have other resources, beyond our own limits, in associations of the industrious and enterprizing, who are prepared to come into the Provinces the instant these great works are commenced, and who, within the limits at least of the lands dedicated to this enterprize, will soon form a continuous street, through that portion of the territory between our frontier and the St. Lawrence, which appears to present any really serious

In estimating the relative risks and advantages which this scheme involves, it should also be borne in mind, that while Nova Scotia has but little Crown land left along her portion of the line which Canada and New Brunswick are prepared to grant are extensive and valuable. They will probably amount to 3,000,000 of acres, which, if sold at 5s. an acre, (and with a Railroad running through them they will soon command a much higher price,) would form a fund out of which to pay the interest on the whole capital expended for the first three or four years.

I cannot close this report without some notice of the very enthusiastic and honourable treatment that I received during short visits to Quebec and Montreal. In both Cities, men the most distinguished for social positions, commercial and intellectual activity, and commanding influence, vied with each other in recognizing the import ance and value of the maritime Provinces. Among all ranks and classes the Railroads seemed to be regarded as indispensable agencies by which North Americans would be drawn into a common brotherhood-inspired with higher hopes -and ultimately elevated, by some form of political association, to that position, which, when these great works have prepared the way for union, our half of this Continent may fairly claim in the estimation of the world.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your very obedient servant, JOSEPH HOWE WM. H. KEATING, Esq., ? Depty. Secy., &c.

Daniel Webster's commission, or fees, on the y John A. Poor, Esquire, one of the most active members of the Convention, rejoined us at Toronto, and we exchanged frank explanations with,

Scotia in the eyes of Europe, and of the surround-certain monies, paid by them as head money,

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOES THE MOON INFLUENCE THE WEAR THER?-From remote ages, a traditionary opinion has prevailed among the rude-and civilized too-people of all nations, that the moon influenced the weather. A few years ago, the French astronomers reported against this opinion as a fallacy, and the question was thought to be setiled; but in the July number of the American Journal of Science and Arts, Mr. J. W. Alexander contributes a short article on meseorological coincidences, in which he states as the result of a long continued series of observations, "that the third day before the new moon regulated the weather on each quarter day of that Imnation, and also characterized the general aspect of the whole period. Thus, if the new moon happened on the 26th of May, 1851, the term day was the 24th of May; the weather on which the 24th of May determined what was to be on the 26th of May, and on the 3d, 11th and 19th of June, the quarter days respectively of that lunation." an important discovery, and shows that the influence of the moon is appreciable, contrary to the generally received opinion among the learned.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY IN BULGARIA .- A very curious discovery has just been made in the province of Bulgaria, in Turkey. Some Greek workmen, in digging near the village of Rahmanileah and the town of Hadzah, found a large table of gray colored marble; they removed it. and found one beneath exactly similar; having removed that also, they saw a great number of objects shining like gold and silver. They hastened to the captain of the district, and that functionary, assisted by two eoclesiastics, proceeded to make an examination. They found a skeleton of large stature, with a copper helmet on his head, surrounded by a thin crown of gold; the hands and arms up to the elbows were stained with something of a bronze color; in the right hand was a copper chain, with an incense-box of the same metal, covered with verdigris; on the third finger of the left hand was a gold ring, with the figures in Roman characters, 966. By the side of the skeleton were three cups in silver, very brilliant, and 26 cups in iron, very rusty, but bearing traces of having been gilded; there were also an immense number of nails, and about 500 arrows, of which the wood was rotten and the points rusty. The skeleton and the different articles were carefully packed up, and sent to Adrianople for examination.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.- There is a pleasing experiment which I have often made in my youth. It is this :- If you place your head in the corner of a room, or on a high backed cliair, and close one eye, and allow another person to put a candle upon a table; and if you try to snuff your candle with one eye shut, you will find that you cannot do it-in all human probability you will fail nine times out of ten. You will hold the snuffers too near or too distant. You cannot form any estimate of the actual distance. But if you open the other eye the charm is broken or if, without opening the other eye, you move your head sensibly, you are enabled to judge of the distance. I wish not for my present purpose to speak of the effect of the motion of the head, but to call your attention to the circumstance, that when the head is perfectly still, you will be unable with a single eye to judge with accuracy of the correct distance of the candle.—Professor Airy, Royal Astronomer.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING. A late French newspaper relates a marvellous incident, which is said to have occurred during a thunder storm in the interior department of France. A barn, in which were two goats, was struck by lightning, but not burnt. After the shower, a woman who had been accustomed to feed the goats, went to the barn, and perceiving that the animals were entirely motionless, approached and touched them, when, to her great astonishment and alarm, they fell and crumbled o pieces, exhibiting nothing but a mass of cin-

LONDON EXHIBITION .- One of the most singular inventions exhibited is the model of a man by Count Danin. It represents the figure of a man five feet high, in the proportion of the Apollo, and from that size the figure can be increased in all its compartments to six feet eight inches. It is intended to facilitate the clothing of an army; and it is so ingenious that the Emperor pardoned and recalled Count Danin, who is a Pole, on seeing this result of many years' labor. The number of pieces composing the model is

INDIA RUBBER ARMOUR.-In Paris a new kind of currass for the use of the army, is shortly to be tried. This cuirass is of vulcanized india rubber, about half an inch thick. This thickness, it is stated, is more than sufficient to resist the action of a ball projected from any kind of firearm. All the experiments tried have proved en-tirely successful. The torce of the ball is completely broken by the elasticity of the India rubber, and it falls on the ground at the feet of the person against whom it was sent.

The New York Sun of 17th inst. says that a steamship is now building, and will be ready for sea by the 1st of December, which is intended to ply between that city and Galway, stopping at Halifax on the route. The contract with the builder is that the steamer shall make the trip between Galway and Halifax in six days, otherwise the parties contracting for the vessel are at liberty

The gold discoveries in Maine have turned out to be mere shams.

Extract ble Qu Tith, Professi RESPE ly cured room at bed by c bed ples CURE OF

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Advertisements.

TRY ERE YOU DESPAIR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILUS.

CURE OF ASTHMA.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackle, a respectable Quaker, dated Creenah, near Loughail, Ireland Sept

ofessor Holloway, Professor Holloway,
RESPECTED FRIEND.—Thy excellent Pills have effectually cared me of an Asthma, which afflicted me for three-years to such an extent that I was obliged to walk my room at night for air, afraid of being suffocated if I went to bed by cough and phlegm. Sesides I sking thy Pills I rubbed plenty of thy Ointment into my chest night and morn-

BENJAMIN MACKIE.

OURS OF TYPHUS PEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE

DOINT OF DEATH.

A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughall, was attacked with Typhus Fever. She lay for five days without having tasted any description of food. She was gi en over by the Surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whose case is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and beneving the immense herief; that he himself had derived

case is referred to shove, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trisl, and eight were given to her, and the same number was opntioned night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured.

N. B.—From advice just received, it appears that Colonel Dear, who is with his Regiment in India: the 21st Fustleers, cured himself of a very had attack of Fever by these opiebrated Pills. There is no doubt that any Fever, however malignant, may be cured by taking night and morning, copious doses of this fine medicine. The patient should be induced to drink plentifully of linseed tea, or barley water.

CURE OF DRUPSY IN THE CHEST.

Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kennington, near Oxford, December 2ad, 1848.

To Professor Holloway, Sin, - My Shepherd was for some time afflicted with water on the chest, when I heard of it I immediately advised him to try your Pills, which he did, and was perfectly cured, and is now as well as ever he was in his life. As I myself received so astonishing a cure last year from your Puls and Ointment, it has ever since been my most earndeavour to make known their excellent qualities Signed) J. S. MUNDY.

THE EARL OF ALDBORGUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STO-MACH COMPLAINT.

Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845. To Professor Holloway,

Sig.—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and Stomach, which all the most smineat of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continuous days have been able to effect have hed were the work has described by same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and Stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carls, Bad and Barienbad. I wish to have another and was called, but the word was, that all was over as the large did not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carls, Bad and Barienbad. I wish to have another and was called, but the word was, that all was over as the large did not be the continent of the Con box and a pot of the Ontment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant, (Signed)

ALDBOROUGH.

CURE OF A DEBILITATED STOWACH

Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Gundaga, New South Wales. some time in a most delicate state of health his constitution was debilitated that his death was shortly looked upon by himself and friends as certain; but as a forform hope, he was induced to try Holloway's Pdis, which had an immediate and surprising effect upon his system, and the result was to restore him in a few weeks system, and the result was to restore that in a new weeks to perfect health and strength, to the surprise of all who-knew him. He considered his case so extraordinary that he, in gratitude, sent it out for publication to the Sydney Morning Heratl, in which paper it appeared on the 2nd January, 1848. A few doses of the P-lis will quickly rally the energies of both body and mind, when other medicines

These celebrated Pills are wenderfully efficacious in the

Ague	Female Irregulari-	
Asthma	ties	Scrofula or king's
Bilious Com-	Fevers of all	evil
plaints	kinds	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the	Fits	Secondary Symp-
*kin	Gout	toms
Bowel Complaint	Headaches	Tic-Doloreux
Colica	Indigestion	Tumours
Constinution of	Inflammation	Ulcers
Bowels	Jaundice	Venereal Affecti-
Consumption	Liver Complaints	ons
Debility	Lumbago	Worms all kinds
Dropsy	Piles	Weakness from
Dyseniery	Riegmatism	whatever cause
Erysipilas	Retention of Urine	ok.c.

lat the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Pri-cas in Nova Scotta areds. 2d., 4s., 6s. 3d., 16s. 8d., 38s. 4d, and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in ta-

and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the lurger sizes.

Sub Agents in Nova Scotin—Dr. Harding, Windsor.

Mrs. Neil, Lunenburgh. T. R. Patilio, Liverpool. N. Tupper, Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Traro. J. &C. Jost, Guysborough. F. Cochran & Co., Newport. G. N. Fuller, Horton. B. Legge, Mahone Bay. S. Fulton & Co., Wallace. J. F. More, Caledonia. T. & J. Jost, Sydney. J. Caristie & Co., Bras d'Or. P. Smith, Port Hood. Mrs. Robson, Pictou. E. Sterns, Varmouth.

J. J. H. N. N. M. C. R. Halifax.

N. B.—None are genuine unless the words. Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the govern-ment Stamp; the same words are woven in the water mark of the direction papers that are wrapped round every

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAFARILLA The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent or the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and invites those dealing in the article, and all who are afflicted with the various diseases, for which the Sarsaparilla is known to be beneficial, to call and try the above, before putting any confidence in the slanders that the agents of its rival in the United States are publishing from time to time. from time to time

To be had by wholesale in cases of 2 dozen each, or by ertail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse.

June 18, 1850.

n L DANIEL STARR.

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$185,000 Safely Invested.

NSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &., at the I lowest rates of premium compatible with safety; and on all assurable lives at rates of premium far below that on all assurable lives at rates of premium for below that of any English or Scotch Company, and all Policy holders participate in the profits of the Company, which have hitherto amounted to 45 to 50 fer cent. on the amount paid in, and divided annually.

Blanks, pamplets and every information furnished by

DANIEL STARR. B. S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. }

TO THE PUBLIC. An Effectual and Never-failing Cure for Erysipelas.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medi-cine for the cure of ERYSYPELAS, and ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectuately cured them. She is desirous that those who are afflicted with what, in many cases of that disease, is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the wooden-ul power of Healing of this Medicine, and removing all diseases of Envirollar or Sair Brium.

MRS. C. BERTAUX, Nictaux.

It may be procuted from any of the following

John Navlor, Esq., Halitax.
Andrew Henderson, Esq., Aunapolis.
Daniel More, Esq., Kentville.
William H. Troop, Esq., Wolfville.
Elder Samuel McKeown, Barrington.
T. R. Pattilo, Esqr., Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES Of parsons who were suffering from severe attack of Erysipelas, who had tried the many remedies which are ually prescribed from which they found no relief; but applying Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE were effectually

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Erysipelus, or the Sait Rheum, as the Ductors call it, for the Community and diseased, that I This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Erystpelus, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, fetten years. My hands were frequently so diseased, that I could make no use of them. I employed several physicians, but to no purpose as my suffering only increased—I applied Mrs. BERTALY's MEDICINE for a short time at 6 was soon cured of every vestige of the disease. The theel fulness which I felt, on the long and painful disease heartenoved, was much more than tongue can express. Attactive years from the time when I used the Medicine, was threatened with a relapse or return of the disease. I was threatened with a relapse or return of the disease. I applied the Medicine and the disease disappeared. From that time to the present, I am perfectly free from all symptoms of Erystpelas or sait Rheum. I therefore heartily recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, as a need of first present of the same of

a speedy and effectual remedy
ANN S. WHEELOCH, Nictaux. August 5, 1847.

This is to certify that my wife was attacked with Erv sipelus in the face. L'apolied Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE, and the first updication stopped its progress; and, continuing to use the medicine, in less than a week my wite was quire well.

ELIAE GRIMES, Wilmot. May 1st., 1848.

Wilmot, May 15, J850.

This is to certify that my son was reverely silicted with the Erysipelas in his leg. last summer, so bodly that he scarcely slept for five successive nights. I then procured some of Mrs. Bratack's Medicate, and applied it, and in the course of one week, the boy was well; and I verily be lieve it I had not used the above Medicane, that he would have lost his life.

WILLIAM GORDON. Wilmot, May 15, 1850.

Sworn before me, Thomas C. Wheelock, Esq. May 16, 1830.

Annapolis, January 3rd, 1851. dreadul disease had overspread the brain, and she was ra-ving distracted. In this extremity I had accidently heard of Mrs. Berraux's Medicine. I went and got a small-phial, and proceeded to apply it as directed; and almost instantaneously the disease was arrested from further pro-gress, and, in a few days, the swelling was gone, and her na tural colour returned and six is now alwayed. march 5, 1851 WILLIAM McEWAN March 5, 1851 WILLIAM M. Wesleyan & Athensum, 6 mos. es

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

HALIPAX CLOTHING STORY No. 4. ORDNANCE ROW.

The Subscriber has just received by the recent arrivals from England his SPRING SUPPLY, consising of a large

READY MADE CLOTHING,

COATS—Men's, Youths, and Boys, Cashmeretts, Cashmeres, Priecetta, Doeskin, Tweed, Drill, Cautoon, Brown and White Linen.

JACKETS—of various descriptions.

TROWSERS—from 3s. to 30s. VESTS of all qualities.

OUTFITS—White, Regatts, striped cotton, and blue Serge Shirts, Lambswool, Merline, brown Cotton, flannel and chamoise Drawers and Vests, silk and sattin pocket and neck Handisk, Men's Hosiery, blue and black Cloth Caps, India Rubber, Web and Cotton Braces; in fact every thing necessary fer Men's wear A large assortment of Cloths, Cossimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Gashmeres, Cashmeretts, Casinetts, Princetta, and other reasonable Goods.

Also—A splendid assortment of rich fancy SATIN VEST-

and other reasonable Goods.

Also—A splendid assortment of rich fancy SATIN VEST-INGS, and a general variety of Tailor's Trimmings, which, together with his former Stock, forms as complete an assortment as is to be found in any Clothing Establishment in the city, all of which are offered for sale at the lowest

Tr Clothing of every description made to order at the

shoriest notice, and in the best style
CHARLES b. NAYLOR,
June 18. Wes. & Ath. Tallor & Clothier

CHERUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET.

site Messrs. Creighton & Grassie's Wha R. G. HALL'S respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Iown and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of warranted quality, connected with the GENERAL GROCKRY AND Provision Business, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative profit. Family and Ship Stores.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail

Articles from the Country received on consignment which will be disposed of (at a small per centage) to the best advantage and the proceeds duly forwarded.

April 19. (93) Wes. & Athe. 12 mos. (47)

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS

FOR Dyspepsia-all Stomach and Liver Complaints Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Costiveness, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEUICINE ich may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with fect safety,) these Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercurial preparations render it unnecessary to un-dergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, re-

creation, &c. STORE. Hollis Street, first Brick Building South of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Drogs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, Spi

REVALENTA ARABICA.

PIFTY THOUSAND CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE HAVE BEEN EFFECTED BY DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA Food.—"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constitution, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great hose some england denity, from which has sharee great phase been effectually cured by Du Barry's Revalenta Aribles Food in agreey short time. W. R. Reeves, Po-I Anthony, Tiverdin.' 'Elight years' dyshepsia, nervousness, debuty, with cramps, spasius, and nausea, for which my servant h d consulted the advice of many, have been effectable to the latest the latest and the state of the latest and the state of the latest and the state of the latest and the latest and the state of the latest and latest and the state of the latest and latest and the state of the latest and the state of the latest and the latest a trially removed by Du Barry's, delicious health-restoring food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer my inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Endlington Rectory, Norfolk, " "Three years" excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debitity, which pains in my neck and left arm, and general debitity, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically remov, ed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon, of Ross, skibbereen." "50 years indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthms, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, has been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria Jolly Wortham, Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.' Copies of testimonials of 50,000 cares (including those of Lord Stuart de Decies, Major-General Thomas King, Drs. Ling, Stantand, and Harrey), gratic. In canister, with Ure, Shortland, and Harvey) gratis. In canisters, with full instructions, lib., 3s. 6d; 2lb., 5s. 8d.; 5lb., 13s. 9d., 12 b., 27s. 6d.; super-refined quality, 5lb., 27s. 6d.; 10lb. 41s. 3d. Du Barry's Putnonic Boubons, a nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affect tions of the lungs, throng, and voice, are of unrivailed excellence. In boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London. Genoine only with Du Borry's signature. For Sale in Halifax by JOHN NAYLOR.

General Agent for Nova Scotia.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned L has been appointed Agent for the "Terron Muttal Life Insurance Companany of Trenton," United States, and having previously to taking the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible fire risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Diractors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital Stock of the Trenton Mutual is now \$250,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgage on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and as yet from it commencement in 1847, a very large and as yet from it commencement in 1847, a very successful business.

very successful business.

In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 1st October, 1849, 267 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time The benefit of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to ail Policy holders in this Seciety, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums then payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all Blanks and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to eall on the Agent, who will give them every information. them every information.

Refus S. Black, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company.

Halifax, 15th June.

BANIEL STARR, nl. Agent. he Company. Halifax, 15th June.

The Unrivalled Summer Medicine IS WELL KNOWN TO BE

Dr. S. Townsend's Extract of SARSAPARILLA,

WHICH ascertion is endersed by the following Testi montal from Rev. James Beattle. Pastor of the Third Prosbyterian Church, New Orleans. 18th July, 1850.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sit: I feel it to be both a duty and a privilege to say, that for several Summers past I have used your preparation of Sarsparilla in my family with the happiest effects. Yours, etc.,

JAMES BEATTIE.

Halifax, January 2nd, 1851.

MR. SAMUEL STORY, Junz.,

DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you that I had an opportunity of perceiving the good effect derived from the use of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsparilla, on Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, of Shelburne, who was considered in a decline,—having a severe Cough, with symptoms of Asthma.—

She took large quantities of COD LIVER OIL, but with-She took large quantities of COD LIVER OIL, but without any benefit derived from it; at my request she was induced to try your valuable Sarsparilla, and am happy to say with great success. She has taken five Bottles, and is now able to go about her house as usual, before taking it she was confined to her bed and not expected to live.

Your obedt, serv't.

JOSEPH WAITERS.

WITNESS : Patrick Caulfield, City Constable. 6mos. 91-116.

JUST RECEIVED. nd for sale at the Book Stores of MrGraham, Mr Fuller

And the other booksellere of the City. A PEEP AT UNCLE SAM'S FARM, WORKSHOP.

FISHERIES, &c. BY P. TOCQUE,

Hillustrated with Engravings, price 5s., dedicated by permission to His Excellency Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant Governor of Newtoundland.

Opinions of the Press.

Mr Tocque is a " Newfoundlander" but knows more of ns Vankees than most of us know of ourselves. His book is quite remarkable, it is full of hoformation, and the very information needed to afford a just estimate of the country Its statistics are abundant, but they are woven into sketches, personal and general, in such a manner as to relieve them of dulness. It treats of our manufactures, shipping

them of diffuses. It treats of our manufactures, shipping, asys, public men, suver), religion, and we knew not what it omiss. It ought to be a reliable volume.—Boston, Zion's Herald, May 20th.

"Such is the quaint title of a neat diodecimo volume, which we find upon our table. It is just what it professes to be, a peep at the Massachusetts corner of Uncle sam's great homestead by a citizen of Newfoundland. Mr Torque appears to have travelled with his eyes open, and between the covers of his book the reater can find a large amount of valuable and entertaining reading matter."—Worcester Daily Spy, May 20th.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CLEVERDON & CO.

OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by recensive size size and entries assortment of CHINA, GLASS WARE and EARTHEN WARE, consisting of Crites Black & Rockingham Teapots, Cups and Sancers, Bowls, Jugs. Basins, Milk PANS, Butter-Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Break-Basins, Jans, Dessert Sets, richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toilett Bottles, Tomblers, Wines, Decanters, Salts, Hall Lamps, Lamp Shades, Electro Plated Cruet Stands, Figures, &c. All suitable for Town and Country.

No Charge for package or packing. Store No. 1 Granville Street and No. 1 Ordnance Row

TANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stock of F-NCY SOAP & PERFUMERY, at very reduced prices. Jun 25.

A FRESH supply of the above, which comprises all the various descriptions usually required by the public has been received per the receint arrivals from Great Britain and elsewhere, and will be disposed of on the assault avourable terms at the Medical Warehouse, Granvule St., corner of George St., May 17.

May 17.

3m.



Steamers "Admiral," Capt. Wood,

"Creole," Capt. Decring.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE American Steamships "Admiral," and "Creolin," will, for the remainder of the season, run in connection, meeting at Eastport, commencing on Tuesday, the

Sth instant, as follows: Steamer "Creole" will leave St. John for Eastport very Tuesday and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, return-

every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 0 crock, retaining same afternoon.

Steamer "Admiral" will leave Eastport for Portland and Boston every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock, p.m., or immediately after the arrival of the "Creole." Passers for Boston on Tuesdays will go by railroad from Portland; on Fridays, leave Eastport at 2 o'clock tog

Boston purser.

Returning, will leave Boston on Mondays, at 12 o'qlk, for Eastport direct. Thursdays, at 10 a.m., for k'ortiand and Eastport, leaving Railroad Wharf; Portland at 7, p.m., after the arrival of the 124 o'clock train from Boston.

Passengers for St. Andrews and Calais take steamer "Nequasset," at Eastport.

FARE: Cabin Passage to Boston, Portland, Eastport, Portland, \$5,60.
Eastport, \$1,50.
Boston, \$4,00.
Portland, \$3,00.
\$1,75.
\$2,00. St. Andrews,

Bills Lading for Freight, must have the names of both Boats inserted. For passage apply to July 12. GEORGE THOMAS, AGENT.

JOHN HAYS. MELODIAN MANUFACTURER,

Has removed to 125, Barrington Street, a few doors South of St. Paul's Church,

HALIFAX, N. S.

VARIETY of Music Books, Music Paper, and Musice Instruments, kept constantly on hand. All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired at

he shortest notice. the shortest notice.
Instruments sent from the country will be promptly repaired—carefully packed—and returned by advised convey species: charges as moderate as if the parties were present.

2.7 Every description of second-hand Musical Instruments taken in part payment for new ones.

Stalifax, March 1, 1851. 86. Wes. & Ath. 12 ms. ea

MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL. DESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay Scales ercoted by Mr. Jos. Fairbanks, at the head of Fairbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for

EXTRACT FROM

the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher for said scales.

(A true copy.) (A true copy.)

JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk.

October 31, 1850. In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. WIL-LIAM DOYLE Was this day aworn into office.

JAMES S. CLARKE,

JOHN PARKER, JR., VICTUALLER, Will keep constantly on hand at his VICTUALLING DEPOT,

No. 44, Buckingham Street, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MEATS

OF THE BEST QUALITY, AT MODERATE PRICES

Those who favour him with their patronage will be hankfully and punctually attended to.

SHIPS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Halifax, July 9th, 1851. Wes. & Athe. 1m.

ENCOURAGE THE BLIND: Upholstery, Cane & Mat Work!

Dichard Meagher, who has intely returned from Mount Washington, South Boston, where he has learned his trade—is prepared to execute at his shop, No. 121 Barrington street, orders in Upholstery, Cane Work, in all its various forms, Window Blinds, &c. Old Mattrasses renovated and cleaned; Old Chairs re-seated at a very trifling cost, and warranted equal to new.

Also—Mat Work, &c., in all its forms.

Specimens can be seen by calling at the shop of the Subscriber.

PIANO FORTES

For Sale or to Let. THE Subscriber has Eight PIANO FORTES on hand, consisting of Cottage, Piccolo and square, resewood and mahogany cases, of London manufacture, which he obers for sale at very low rates from \$20 upwards; or let by the year at a low rest. As these instruments have been in use a short time they can be warranted to stand

the climate. Persons wishing to obtain a good Piano at a lower Persons wishing to bottom a good trained here, will do well to embrace the present opportunity.

July 12. 2m. inside. PETER NORDBECK.

JAMES BLACK

Has received by the late arrivals from Great Britain. WHITE and Unbleached Cotton, 34 and 4-4 Prints & Fancy Muslims; Furnitures, Regatta and Striped Shirtings, Plain and Fancy Coburghs Orleans, DeLanes, and Ginghams for Dresses; Muslims, Shawis, Hard'is, Hosery, Gloves, Braces, Laces and Edgines Deekins, Tweeds, and Cantoons, Girls and Women's Straw Bonnets, and Shapes, &c. &c., with a variety of other goods.

For Sule at his Store. No. 4 Marker Sonage.

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

For Sale at his Store, No. 4 Market Square.

CX "Moro Castle" from London, and "Mic-Mac" from London, and "Mic-Mac" from London, the Subscriber has completed his Fail Supply of Davos Medicines, Pearumery, Brusnes, &c., of the best quality, and at low-rates.

Also on hand—A large supply of very superior Medicinale COM-LIVER OIL Also on mana—A parge supply of condition of the condition

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT.

THIS favorite preparation is especially suited to the Summer season. It is found to relieve quickly Headache, Hearthurn, Nausea & want of appetite, &c, and forms a draught agreeable and rereshing.

Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE. Rollis Street

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THE following Postal Regulations have been submitted for the consideration of His Honor the Administrator of the Government in Council, and having been approved and adopted by the Executive, are now published, by authority, for the information of the Public.

The Regulations to come into operation on the

6th July, instant.

New Postal Regulations, &c.

No letters will be delivered from the Post Of fice Window, excepting those specially addressed, "to be kept at the Post Office till called for," and those delivered from Private Boxes; all others will be sent out free of sharge, instead of one penny, as formerly exacted.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of having their letters detained at the Post Office, can do so by taking a Private Box, the charge for which in future will be 10s. currency per annum, instead of £1, payable in

All Letters posted at and delivered in Halifax will be liable to one penny postage.

OFFICE HOURS.

The Post Office will be open daily (Sunday's excepted) from 7 a.m. until 7 p.m.

Should the Mails from England or Boston arrive at the Post Office previous to 8 p.m. they will be delivered that evening; after that hour, (8 o'clock) the following morning.

The Post Office will remain open, as heretofore, until 9 p.m. on those days the Mails are made up for England, to be despatched on the arrival of the Packet from Boston

The above refers exclusively to Halifax.

1st. Letters addressed to any part of Nova Scotia, or British North America, will be liable to a uniform rate of Three Pence currency the half ounce, pre-payment optional.

2nd. Packet Letters to and from England 1s. sterling, or 1s. 3d. currency, pre-payment optional

3rd. Letters to and from Newfoundland 8d. currency, 5d. packet rate, instead of 41d. and 3d. inland, pre-payment optional.

4th. Letters to and from Bermuda, and the British West Indies, 8d. currency, 5d. packet rate, instead of 41d., inland 3d., which latter rate must be pre-paid in advance on Letters for Bermuda and British West Indies.

5th. Letters addressed to the United States will be liable to 3d. currency the half ounce, between the place of posting and Frontier line; by Contract Packet 5d. currency, instead of 41d. in addition to the inland rate, (3d.) which must be

6th. Letters posted at or delivered from a Way Office, the two pence the Way Office Keepers have heretofore demanded will be discontinued.

NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, &c. 1st. Newspapers published in the Province of

Nova Scotia, addressed to any part of British North America and the United States, when forwarded by land mail pass free of charge.

2nd. Newspapers to and from the United Kingdom by Contract Packet from Halifax, free, -if forwarded via the United States 1d. each, payable on delivery.

3rd. Newspapers for the United States by Packet from Halifax 21d. currency each, which must be pre-paid.

4th. Newspapers must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides or ends.

5th. There shall be no words or commu printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover, nor any writing or marks upon it, except the name and address of the sender, and of the person to whom it is sent.

6th. There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such paper or publication.

7th. If any of the foregoing conditions are not complied with, the paper, pamphlet, &c., is liable to be charged as a letter.

8th. Pamphlets, printed books, and periodical publications will be liable to a charge of 2d. per ounce up to six ounces in weight, enclosed in covers open at the ends, and 3d. for every additional ounce up to sixteen ounces, beyond which weight no printed book, publication or pamphlet can be forwarded by post.

9th. Printed Books, Magazines, Reviews, or Pamphlets, whether British, Colonial or Foreign, will, after the 5th of July next, be permitted to be sent through the Post Office from the United Kingdom to Nova Scotia, or vice versa, whether forwarded by packet or private ship, and in all respects, (except as to weight) subject to the same conditions and restrictions to which Newspapers are liable, at the following rates, viz: not exceeding ½ lb. 6d. stg. or 7½d. ey.; exceeding ½ lb. and not 1 lb. 1s. stg. or 1s. 3d. cy.; exceeding 1 lb. and not 2 lbs. 2s. stg. or 2s. 6d. cy.; and so on, adding 1s. 3d. cy. to every additional pound or fraction of a pound. When forwarded by packet they must be sent by the direct route from

Halifax - the postage in all cases to be pre-paid. 19th. Parliamentary Papers pass free of charge through Nova Scotia, but if forwarded by packet, 1d for every four ounces.

Letters having stamps affixed to them equal to the rate of postage chargeable upon such letters, pass free of all other postage, in whatever part of Nova Scotia they may be posted, and to whatever part of British North America addressed.

1st. Registered Money Letters will be liable to a charge of 6d.cy. each, in addition to the postage which must be pre-paid in all cases in advance 2nd. The system of Registration is applicable to all description of letters, without distinction, whether they contain coin or articles of value or not.

3rd. Letters posted in order to be registered must be brought to the Post Office, half an hour before the closing of the letter box for the particular mail by which they are to be despatched.

Attention is particularly directed to the following extracts of the Post Office Act:

"For encouraging masters of vessels not being post office packets, to undertake conveyance of letters between places beyond the British North American Colonies and this Province, and for regulating the conveyance and delivery of such letters, the Postmaster General may allow to the masters one penny halfpenny for each letter they shall deliver to the Post Office at the first port they touch or arrive at in this Province, or with which they shall communicate when inward bound; and if, from unforeseen circumstances, the master cannot, upon delivering his letters at an outport, receive the money to which he is entitled, he shall be paid by means of an order on the Postmaster General at such other place as may be convenient; and every master of a vessel inward bound, shall, at the port or place of arrival, sign a Declaration, in the presence of the person authorized to take the same at such port or place, who shall also sign the same.

"The Postmaster General shall have the exclusive privilege of conveying, receiving, collecting, sending, and delivering letters within this Province, and any person who shall (except in the cases hereinafter excepted) collect, send, convey, or deliver, any letter within this Province, or who shall receive or have in his possession any letter for the purpose of conveying or delivering it, otherwise than in conformity with this Chapter, shall, for every letter so unlawfully conveyed, or undertaken to be conveyed, received, or delivered, or found in his possession, incur a penalty of five shillings, but such exclusive privilege, prohibition, and penalty, shall not

apply to—
"Letters sent by private individuals to be

"Letters sent by a messenger on purpose concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver.

"Letters addressed to a place out of the Province, and sent by sea and by a private vessel not being a packet boat.

"Letters lawfully brought into this Province, and immediately posted in the nearest Post Office.

"Letters of merchants, owners of merchant vessels, or of the cargo, or loading therein, sent by such vessels, or by any person employed by such owners for the carriage of such letters according to their respective addresses, and delivered to the persons to whom they are respective ly addressed, without pay or advantage for so doing.

"Letters concerning goods sent by common known carriers, to be delivered with the goods to which such letters relate, without reward or

Office to the Courier, to be dropped along the route at convenient places, and provided also that nothing in this Chapter shall oblige any person to send Pamphlet, Printed Book, or Newspaper, by post."

A. WOODGATE, D. P. M. G.

General Post Office, Halifax, 3rd July, 1851.

lm. July 12.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS JULY, AUGUST & SEPTEMBER.

IN accordance with the 23rd section of the Act for the encouragement of education, Educational Meetings will be held in on Thursday, July 31, at 11 A. M. Glenelg,

Glenelg,
Antigonishe,
Guyshoro',
Arichat,
Sydney,
Forks of Margarie R.,
Port Hood,
A Teachers' Institute will be held in Sydney, on Tuesday, August 25—same hour.
Monday, August 25—same hour.
Monday, August 25—same hour.
Monday, Sept'r 4—same hour.
Monday, Sept'r 4—same hour.
Monday, Sept'r 4—same hour.
Monday, Sept'r 4—same hour.
Monday, August 26, 27 and 28; and in Port Hood on Tuesday, August 26, 27 and 28; and in Port Hood on Tuesday, Sept. 9. Teachers from a distance will be aided in paying the expenses of attendance.

It is stated in paying the expenses of attendance will be visited, and Evening Lectures delivered by the Superintendent, in places not visited in his four of last year.

tour of last year.

J. W. DAWSON, Supt. of Education.

TOBACCO & CIGARS. A FURTHER supply of that choice brand "Virginia Gold Leat" TOBACCO, (in lumps) so much ap-ALSO-20,000 very prime CIGARS, various brands and

zes. 10,000 cheap Cigars, from \$6 to \$8 per M.

Just received and for sale by

W. M. HARRINGTON,

August 2. Opposite Commissariat, Bedford Row.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarsness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION

Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF

CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly

CURE CONSUMPTION.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pul ne most strongly marked and developed cases or fulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless, as
to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends, to be
past all possibility of recovery, have been cured by this
wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as
ever. It is a compound of medications which are peculiarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phiegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all difficulties are the statement of the system all difficulties. cough, and assists nature to expel from the system and diseased matter by expectoration, producing a delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this, after the prescriptions of the very best medical men and the inventions of kind and sorrowing friends and Nursea, have failed to give the smallest relief to the Consumptive sufferer. THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE

persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medi-cines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have only proved pallistives, but this medicine is not only a pulliative but a cure for ulcerated lungs. It contains no detertions drugs, and one trial will prove its aston-ishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as Spitting of blood, coughs, pain in the side, night sweats,

About 1000 certificates of almost miracul ous cures, per-About 1999 certificates a farmost infractions cores, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Dectors, Clergymen, and Merchants, have been sent us for this medicine, but the publication of them looks too much like Quackery, [will show them to any person, calling at our office.] This medicine will speak for itself and enough in its own favour wherever it is tried.

lts own favour wherever it is tried.

CACTEON-This medicine is put up in a large bottle, and the name of Judson & Co., Proprietors, New York on the selendid Wrapper around the Bottle. All orders must be addressed to Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John Street,

Sold wholesale for the Proprietor in Nova Scotia Mrs. Wiley: in Durtmouth by D. Farreil, and by one agent in every town in N. S. and N. B.

Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852 which is given to sit gratis.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY. MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE, N. B.

PRINCIPAL.—The REV. HUMPHREY PICKARD, A.M. CHAPLAIN.—The REV. ALBERT DESBRISAY. TREASURER.—CHAS. F. ALLISON, Esq.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

H. PICKARD, A.M., Prof. Mental Philosophy. Ethics, &c. JOS. R. HEA, A.M., "French, Latin and Greek.
T. PICKARD, A.M., "Mathematics and Physical Sciences." Sciences.

STEWARD .- MR. THOMPSON TRUEMAN

THIS Institution has been opened and in successful ope-A ration upwards of eight years. The manuer in which it was founded and established, the principles enunciated at its opening as those upon which it should be cond-cito which such letters relate, without reward or advantage for receiving or delivering them.

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall authorize any person to collect any such excepted letters for the purpose of conveying or sending them, as hereinbefore mentioned, and that Way letters, pro paid, may be delivered by the Office to the Courier, to be dropped along the additions to its educational facilities, and by more or less additions to its educational facilities, and by more or less additions to its educational facilities, and by more or less additions to its educational facilities, and by more or less additions to its educational facilities, and by more or less additions to its educational facilities. Every year in its instory has been marked by important additions to its educational facilities, and by more or less extensive general improvements throughout the establishment. The attention of young men seeking an education, and of Parents and Guardians of Youth, is, therefore, confidently invited to it as an Institution, at least, equal in every respect, for the purposes for which it was founded, to any in British America.

The next Term will begin on Thursday, the 7th

ETT The next Term will begin on Thorsday, the 7th August, and continuing nineteen weeks, end on Wednesday, the 17th December.

EXPENSES.—For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c. and Tuition in Primary! Department, £25, New Brunswick correleys, per annum.

In the higher Departments, from £25 to £30 per ann. The Principal will give any further information which may be desired, to any person who will apply to him, 6th may be desired.

may be desired, to any person who will apply to him, (if by letter, post paid)
MOUNT ALLISON, July, 1851.

MOUNT ALLISON, July, 1851. A & W
THAZARd's Gaz., P.E.I., 21., Ledger, St. John's, N. F. 2i

Waggons, Wheelbarrows, Brooms, &c. Ex BELLE from Boston, just received.

10 WILLOW Waggens or Cradles, 20 Children's Wheelbarrows, assorted sizes. 10 nests Painted Tubs, Bathing Tubs, Flour Buckets, Butter Moulds and Butter Prints,

Alicant, Rope and Marilla Mats, for sale at the Italian W. M. HARRINGTON.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

80 DOZEN Eau de Cologne, in boxes of \(\frac{1}{2}\) dozen each, short and long bottles, rea! "Jean Marie Farina" for sale at ITALIAN WAREHOUSE

DIGBY HERRINGS.

50 BOXES No. 1 DIGBY HERRINGS, in good order, for sale by W. M. HARRINGTON. August 2.

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Marriages.

At St John's, N.B., on the 23rd inst, by the Rev'd R. Cooney, A. M., DANIEL J McLaughlan, Esq., President Commercial Bank, to Mrs Eliza B., relict of the

At St John, NB, on the 21st inst, by the Rev Robert Cooney, Mr ROBERT ANDREWS, to Miss ALLCE A Ma-LONEY, both of that City.

Deaths.

At Brier Island, on Sunday, 6th July, DIANA MARIA. At Brier Island, on Sunday, 6th July, Diana Maria, aged 89 years, relict of the late Terence Keren, Esq., Attorney at Law and Notary Public, &c. She was among the Loyalists who early settled in Nova Scotia, and her excuplary life had won the esteem of a large circle of friends and relatives extending down to the fourth generation.

At Barrington, suddenly, on the 21st instant, Saran, wife of George Wilson, Esq. She was in her usual health at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and while a conced inher household duties, fell down and instant

e igaged in her household duties, fell down and instant ly expired. She was an amiable lady and much

teemed.
At Parrsboro, on the 24th uit, in the 67st year of has age, Mr Walter Beaty. Deceased had been fourteen years a consistent member of the Wesleyan Church, and died in the faith of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

FRIDEY, July 25-H M Steam Surveying vessel Coumbia, 3, Commander Shortland, from a cruise in the Bay of Fundy-last from Yarmouth; schr Wm Henry, Crowell, from Barrington.

SATURDAY, 26-Revenue schr Daring, Darby, Bay Fundy, 5 days; schr Fairy, Locke, Mayaguez, 14 days, to G R Frith & Co.

SUNDAY, 27-brigt Fame, Bernier, Montrea L.

MONDAY, 28—schr J C Archibald, from Manadieu, C B., to J Whitman; schr Aiert, —, Manadieu, C B, to do; schr Sophia, Landry, from Shippegan, to R Me-

TUESDAY, 29—brigt Kingston, Wyman, Matanzas, 12 days, to H Yeomans; brigts Skylark, Daly, Guyama, 13 days, to G & A Mitchell; Nova Scotia, Bruce, Mayaguez, 14 days, to Salter & Twining; Violet, (new) Crowell, Guysborough, to Fairbanks & Allisons; Mail schr Harriet, Allan, St John's NF, to S Cunard & Cosschrs Garland, Smith, St Jago de Cuba, 22 days, to W B Hamilton: Sarah Snow, Newfoundland, to J Strach-an; Sarah Ann, St George's Bay, 6 days; Curlew, Eian, Bay Chaleur, to Carman & Wright; Mary Ann, Muggah, Sydney; Margaret, Muggah, do; Attention,

WEDNESDAY, 30-schrs Jean Ann, Mercier, Quebec, 21 days, to Oxley & Co, and Creighton & Grassie; Terra Noya, Strachan, Lanoline, 9 days, to Master; Betsy, Canso, to B Wier & Co; Elizabeth, do, to Barss Bersy, Canso, to B Wier & Co; Ebzabeta, do, to Barse & Harris; Velocity, Mann, PEL, to Master; Sovereign, Hayden, Richibucto, to Fairbanks & Allisons; Margaret (new), Haddey, Guysboro', 2 days, to Fairbanks & Allisons; Morning Star, Mainadieu, CB, to R Noble & Sons; Mary and Charles, Lorrowy, Sydney, CB, to Dickson, Forman & Co; Maria, Priscilla, Bernier, Mondal of the Company o treal, 21 days, to Fairbanks & Allisons: Nightingale, Louisburg, CB, to R Noble & Sons; Irene, Garett, Bay Chalcur, to John McDougall & Co; Breeze, O'Bryan, Cape Ray, NF., to John B Fay.

THURSDAY, 31-schrs Rambler, Newall, Montreal, 17 days, to W.B. Hamilton; Expert, Day, Burin, 9 days, to J.& M. Tobin; Waterwitch, Redford, Lamoline, 4 days,

July 25-schr Nancy, Crowell, New York, by P. Power; brigs Belle, Laybold, Boston, by B. Wier & Co. Avon, Creighton, Cuba, by Creighton & Grassie; brigt Maitland, Day, Labrador, by Barss & Harris, July 26—brigt Star, Meagher, Antigua—J Whitman; schrs Buskar, Raymond, B W Indies—J H McNab; Pa-

cifique, Moreny, Quebec; St Patrick, Myers, Newfoundland; Lucy Alice, McPhee, do. July 28-brigt Fanny, Smith, Kingston, Jam-Wm

rvor & Sons : schrs british Oneen, Pve. R McLearn : Margaret McDonald, Lowther, New York Jas A Moren; Medway, Balcon, Labrador—Master; Superb, McDermot, do—Master. July 29-schr Speedwell, Hall, Newfoundland-John

-schrs Cinara, Bollong, Baltimore-J&M Tobin ; Lydia, Bollong, Port au Basque-W Pryor & July 31—schrs Relief, Marshall, Richibucto; Experiment, Hawes, Labrador—R Noble & Sons and others.

Esson & Co.

lifax, 1st August.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Fairy reports—brigt Muta, Cleverly, arrived at Mayaguez 8th inst via St John's FR, 23 days—sold cod at \$3}, mackerel \$6 Nova Scotia, Bruce, to sail next day for Halifax: Fairy, Eaton, loading; Brisk, Evans, loading at Aguadilla for Halifax.

Revenue schr Daring reports—American ship Chasco

Revenue schr Daring reports—American ship Chasco of Boston, Wire, master, from Boston for Miramichi, struck on Cape Sable on Sanday night, 13th inst, and was got off again on Monday with loss of keel, and leaking badly—will return to Boston. Am fishing schr W H Prentice, ashore on Cape Sable, with 21,500 fish from the Grand Bank—vessel a total wreck. Brig Zenobia, of St John's, NB, Anthony, master, struck on Cape Sable, Seal Island, 11th inst, during a thick fog-Rigging and materials will be saved—vessel a total loss—insured for £1000 and the frequent for £400.

loss—insured for £1000 and the freight for £400.

Mayaguez, July 12th—brig Nancy, Taylor, loading for the United States; brigts Undoras, and Commodore, loading for Halifax.

Philadelphia, July 23rd—si'd brig Fulton, McColl. Curacoa; 26th—arr'd Meridian, Kenny, Mayaguez. 10 Matanzas, July 16th-sl'd brig Kingston, Wyman, for Halifax

Steamer St George will leave St John's, NF, for Ha-

THE WESLEYAN is published for the Proprietors at the Wesleyan Office, Marchington's Lane.