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Heaven.

O, heaven is nearer than mortals think,
When they look with a trembling dread,
At the misty future that stretches on
From the silent home of the dead.

'Tis no lone isle in a boundless main,
No brilliant but distant shore,
Where the lovely ones, who are called away,
Must go to return no more.

No; heaven is near us; the mighty veil
Of mortality blinds the eye,
That we cannot see the angel bands
On the shores of eternity.

Yet oft, in the hours of holy thought,
To the thirsty soul is given
That power to pierce through the mist of sense
To the beauteous scenes of heaven.

Then very near seem its pearly gates,
And sweetly its harpings fall:
Till the soul is restless to soar away,
And longs for the angel-call.

I know, when the silver chord is loosed,
When the veil is rent away,
Not long and dark shall the passage be
To the realms of endless day.

The eye that shuts in a dying hour,
Will open the next in bliss;
The welcome will sound in a heavenly world,
Ere the farewell is hushed in this.

We pass from the clasp of mourning friends,
To the arms of the loved and lost;
And those smiling faces will greet us then,
Which here—we have valued most.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

To an Unconverted Friend.

LETTER IV.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—I resume the subject of my last. Understand the position, you are presupposed by the argument to occupy—viz:

Of a person, who having heard of a Great Teacher from Heaven, but has not yet studied his credentials, is prevented from doing so, by some one or more of the following causes:—

1. You have heard of this great Teacher since childhood, and the subject has so familiarized itself to your mind, that you have long ago ceased to feel any degree of interest in Him.

And is that an answer worthy of a *rational* being? Does the fact that *you have* heard of Him from childhood make Him any the less a Divine Teacher? Does it at all justify you for not going to Him for instruction?—On the contrary, it lays you under *increased* obligation; the very fact that you *knew*, ever since you knew anything, that this great Being, stood beseeching you to "come to Him and learn," (Matt. xi, 30-3.) I say that the very fact that you *knew* this so long, and *yet* refused to accede *because* you did know it, will add to your condemnation in the Last Day.

I put it to yourself, is this cause for not coming to Christ rational? Suppose we thus illustrate such an objection. You have heard of a treasure hidden in a certain place—but never went in search of it. Suppose it were asked you, why you did not?—Would you consider it a reasonable reply to say—"Oh, I have heard of it so much, that I do not think it worth my while?"

I will refer you to an illustration afforded by history, and then pass on. Noah preached to the Antediluvians for 120 years; they became *familiarized* to the threatenings he uttered, and refused to enter the Ark—did their *familiarity* with the subject prevent the threatened flood, or justify them at all in the sight of God? The supposition is preposterous.

2. You have seen so much cant and hypocrisy in religious professors, that you are sick at the very name of Religion.

Now this is a very common objection: let us see if it be valid. It is built on the supposition that every vile and dishonest and insincere person who professes Christianity, is a genuine Christian, and faithfully reflects the religion of Jesus: and that every meek, humble, and holy man, bearing the name, must necessarily be a counterfeit or spurious specimen of that religion. Hence, you reason thus: if these *bad* men be the *reflex* of Christianity, it follows that Christianity must be *bad*—therefore I do not wish to become a Christian.

But is your reasoning correct? Of course not: your conclusion is based on false premises. An examination of the doctrines of Christianity would show you that they are holy—hence only holy men reflect them, and bad men, who put on the profession of religion to hide their natural deformity, are the counterfeits, not the genuine samples—so your argument goes for nothing.

We will let this objection rest here; to carry it further would be to suppose you guilty of the monstrous folly of admitting the truth and necessity of religion, and still not coming to Christ because, he has traitors and hypocrites among His followers. I will not suppose you guilty of this—because it would be virtually saying—"Because Judas is a hypocrite, I will rather perish with Him, than be saved with Saint John!"

3. Pass we to the third objection. You feel an unconquerable aversion to heavenly things—you would rather converse on any other subject; you can not arouse your mind to grasp them, they are so uninteresting.

That this is the case with every unrenewed soul, is a dreadful but nevertheless an established fact; and it only proves the truth of that which was said by Saint Paul 1800 years ago: "the carnal mind is enmity against God." It is the result of the fall of man from his primal innocence in Eden—his heart, after that sad event, becoming hostile to his maker.

But, supposing that you do feel this repugnance to converse on sacred things, I ask you is it reasonable to indulge in such a feeling, seeing your Will is uncontrolled?

Would a person's dislikes to hear of accidents by fire, &c., justify him for sitting still in his room, while the cry of "Fire!" was echoed around him, until the roof fell crushing on his head?

What would be said of that navigator, who refuses to come on deck, when the roar of the breakers is heard beneath the ship's lee, because he dislikes the idea of leaving his warm berth and, standing in the cold spray?

If then this great Teacher Jesus Christ tells of a "fire which never shall be quenched" towards which you are hurrying with headlong speed—if he tells you of the foaming breakers of eternal death, which are roaring from the abyssmal liquid sulphur waves of Hell—I ask you, will it *remove* the danger, because you are *averse* to listen to His teachings? Will it justify you before God to say, on the Resurrection morning, "I had no inclination for religious things—therefore I did not go to Christ to learn.

Perhaps if you could say—"I *could not* have gone to Christ," it might avail you something: but on that day you *dare* not say so: where is the moral or physical inability? You can abstain from poison—so you can from the moral poison of sin*—you can go to parties—so you can to church: you are a free moral agent: and being able to study human learning, so you are capacitated to go to the revealed will of God, and, asking Him for His Holy Spirit, make *that* your study. But you "*preferred* darkness rather than light' because "you hated the Light." "Christ is that Light."

Place this objection in other words:—"I will not come to Christ *because* I hate his doctrines."

There you have the objection in its naked truth. You *cannot* think it a reasonable excuse; it is unnecessary further to dwell upon it.

4. But you have other things to attend to which demand your first attention, instead of religion; you must earn your living—build a house—marry a wife—write a book—attend to your shop, etc., etc., etc.

Now you will admit readily that it is the part of wisdom to give up a lesser for a greater advantage, whenever the latter can be obtained by so doing.

To make your objection of any force then it must be shown that the interests of time promise more advantages than the interests of eternity. If this can be done, then, by this rule Esau acted wisely in selling his birthright for a mess of pottage; Judas displayed his wisdom in selling the Redeemer of the world for thirty pieces of silver—and you are acting the part of a wise man in selling the smiles of God for the wail of the damned—the joys of Heaven for the sins of earth—the happiness of eternity for the bubbles of time.

You must yourself see that these are the legitimate inferences of such an objection! Mark! Christ calls you to his service; you refuse to come, because you have some earthly concerns to attend to—some worldly pursuit which you cannot give up for His sake. Then, of course, you reason thus: this worldly object holds out more and greater advantages than does Christ—*otherwise*, I would resign it, and go and learn of Him.

But that Blessed One, has anticipated your answer, and he does not call upon you to tear those idols from your heart without offering something *better* in their place: He knows how hard it is for human nature to forsake those things to which it has so fondly attached itself; and offers to give you in their stead, that which will confer *true* happiness, and not the gaudy counterfeit.

He first teaches you, that all things of the earth are vanity, and pass away; that you either cannot obtain the object of your pursuit—or, that, when it has been obtained, it will fail to afford that happiness which you anticipated—or, even should it realize all your hopes, that you have no gaurantee of its being permanent, or that you will live *one* day after obtaining it in order to enjoy its possession. And then, when you turn, from your earthly idols, sick at heart for having so long indulged in dreams, He does not leave you there: He tells you: "To seek *first* the Kingdom of Heaven, and all *these* things shall be added:" As if He had said—"you are seeking *happiness*—but mistake the way; come, I will show you how to obtain that which ye seek."

If a murmuring doubt arises as to what you "shall eat, or what you shall drink, or wherewithal you shall be clothed"—He anticipates it, and says—"Be not perplexed on account of these things": "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof;" "the silver and the gold are His, and the cattle on a thousand hills;" "Behold the lilies of the field"—"and the young ravens that cry unto God for their food;" "He clothes the lilies, and feedeth the young ravens;" "how much more will He clothe ye, oh, ye of little faith!" "Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily! thou shalt be fed." "Honor the Lord with thy substance, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty." The blessing of the Lord it maketh rich, and He addeth no sorrow with it." "For God giveth to a man that is good in his sight, wisdom and knowledge and joy: but to the sinner He giveth travail, to gather and to heap up that he may give to him that is good before God."

Now then, mark! Christ promises his followers, "remission of sins which are past,"—he assures them they shall never lack their "daily bread," He promises them "wisdom, and knowledge and joy," the "peace of God which passeth understanding"—in this world, and in the world to come "life everlasting"—that is to escape the punishment of Hell and partake of the glories of Paradise forever.

Does the world offer this? No!—and even if it did, the "prince of this world" "is a liar," and "was a liar from the beginning"—but He who makes this offer, is unchangeably the God of Truth—and He makes it through Him who bears in Heaven the name of the "Faithful and True Witness."

However, do not understand me as holding up promises of temporal blessings, as inducements to bring you to Christ; to seek Him only as Simon Magus did, from pecuniary motives, will never bring you to know Him. Once you see His glorious face by the eye of Faith, so far from your requiring inducements of this kind, you will be willing to "forsake all," and "count all things but dross, for the excellency of His knowledge." I am merely showing you how unreasonable and absurd is that objection urged by many in order to account for their neglect of spiritual things: viz.—that if they become religious, it will take up all their time, and so unfit them for every thing else.

I think we have now sufficiently seen the foolishness of such excuses as those reviewed; when you look at them fair, with the eye of reason, they melt away, like snowbanks in the sun.

The "Great Teacher" from Heaven is still standing—pleading with you to "come to Him for instruction." That you knew this long since—that you are disgusted with some of His followers—that you have no inclination to go—or that you have not time—are objections, which as we have seen, a *reasonable* man would be *ashamed* to urge. Then it must be the spurious philosophy or semi-infidel theology of the age which keeps you back; in my next, I will consider *that*.

W. McK.

* Without entering upon the question of man's free Agency, I would just observe, that, by the above expression, I do not mean that man in his natural, *unregenerated* state *can obtain* from sin, so as to please God—because, although he may fully understand the moral law, he cannot fulfil it; "To *will* may be present with him, but how to *perform* that which is good, he finds not."

What I mean is—that being free to seek Christ, he can, *through Him*, obtain the power to abstain from sin—by the "gift" of the Holy Spirit.

W. McK.

Two Kinds of Riches.

A little boy sat by his mother. He looked long at the fire and was silent. Then the deep thought passed away, his eye grew bright as he spoke "Mother, I wish I was rich."

"Why do you wish you were rich, my son?"

The child said, "Because every one praises the rich. Every one enquires after the rich. The stranger at our table yesterday, asked 'who was the richest man in the village.' At school there is a boy who does not learn, he takes no pains to say his lessons well. Sometimes he speaks evil words.—But the children don't blame him, for they say he is a wealthy boy."

The mother thought her child in danger of believing wealth might take the place of goodness, as an excuse for indolence, or cause them to be held in honor who led unworthy lives. So she asked him, "what it is to be rich?"

And he answered, "I do not know. Yet tell me how I may become rich, that all may ask after me and praise me."

"To become rich is to get money. For this you must wait until you are a man."

Then the boy looked sorrowful, and said, "Is there not some other way of becoming rich, that I may begin now?"

She answered, "the gain of money is not the only nor the true wealth. Fires may burn it, the floods drown it, the winds sweep it away, and moth and rust waste it, and the robber make it his prey. Men are worried with the toil of getting it, but they leave it behind at last. They die and carry nothing away. The soul of the richest prince goeth forth, like that of the way-side beggar, without a garment. Those who possess them are not always praised by men, but do they receive the praise of God."

"Then," said the boy, "may I begin to gather this kind of riches now, or must I wait till I grow up, and am a man?"

The mother laid her hand upon his little head and said, "to day if ye will hear His voice: for He hath promised that those who seek early shall find."

And the child said, "teach me how I may become rich before God."

Then she looked tenderly on him and said, "kneel down every night and morning, and ask that you may love the dear Saviour and trust in him. Obey His word, and strive all the days of your life to be good to all.—So, though you may be poor in this world, you shall be rich in faith, and an heir of the kingdom of Heaven."

Exemplifications of Instinct.

The similarity between the simple instinctive actions of animals, and their ordinary organic functions, is so great as to suppose that both sets of operations are arranged upon similar plans, though these may be identical, and that both are carried on without the forethought or the consciousness of the animal. Thus the young bee on the day when it first leaves the cell, without teaching and without experience begins to collect honey and form wax, and build up its hexagonal cell, according to the form which its progenitors have used from the earliest generations. Birds build nests of a certain structure, after their kinds and species, and at certain seasons, excited by some internal impulse, take their migratory flight to other countries. The insect which never experienced a parent's care, or a mother's example, labors assiduously and effectively for the future development and sustenance of an offspring, which it, in its turn, is doomed never to behold. Others toil all summer, and lay up stores for winter, without ever having experienced the severity of such a season, or being in any sensible way aware of its approach.

We know that such actions are the result of involuntary and unreflective impulses, because we often find them performed in vain. Sir Joseph Banks had a tame beaver, which was allowed in a ditch about his grounds, and was at all seasons liberally supplied with food. One day, about the end of autumn, it was discovered in a ditch, very busily engaged in attempting to construct a dam after the manner of its companions in a state of nature. This was evidently the blind impulse of its instinctive feelings, for a moment's exercise of the lowest degree of reflection, must have shown it that such labor, under the circumstances in which it was placed, was altogether superfluous.

A common quail was kept in a cage, and became quite tame and reconciled to its food. At the period of its natural migration, it became exceedingly restless and sleepless; it beat its head against its cage in many vain attempts to escape, and on examination, its skin was found several degrees above its usual temperature. A bee which can fly homeward one or two miles in a straight line to its hive, with extreme accuracy, if it happens to enter an open window in a room, will exhaust all its efforts in attempting to get out of the opposite window which is closed down, but never pauses to think of retracing its flight a little way backward so as to fly out at the opening at which it had entered.

We often observe a dog, when going to sleep upon the floor turn himself several times round before he lies down; and this is just one of the lingering instincts which he has retained: while in his wild state he is accustomed thus to prepare his bed amid the tall grass or rushes. An acute observer of animal habits, has remarked that a jackdaw which, for want of its usual place of abode, had, for its nest, made choice of a rabbit hole, was often sorely perplexed in what way to get the long sticks, of which its nest was to be composed, drawn within the narrow entrance. Again and again did it try to pull in the piece of stick, while he held it by the middle in its bill, and it was only after a series of vain efforts that, by mere chance, it at last accomplished its object, by happening to seize it near one end, instead of the centre. In this case it appeared to the observer that the building instincts of this bird were complete and perfect, within a certain range; but without the limits of this circle it had no deliberative foresight to guide its actions.—*British Quarterly.*

Dr. Ives's Book.

In our Notice of this Book a week or two ago, we hit off its character in few words. The following extract is from the *Boston Church Witness*:—

"In one respect at least, this letter will do good service to the cause of truth:—it will prove, what so many have endeavored strenuously to deny, that there are certain views which led directly to the toleration, and then to the embrace, of the dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church. It will show to all, how a man *may* become a Romanist, and how he *will* become such. There are some, who seem to fancy themselves, all the stouter Protestants, for the pains they take in petting the doctrines and aping the practices of the Romanists. The suggestion of "*Romanizing tendencies*," is repelled with an air of righteous indignation, which gives others to understand that they are the power of which Rome is most afraid,—and it is in the strength of such principles as they maintain, that the Church can alone hope to stay the advance of papal error. The records of Dr. Ives' experience in this work, will completely brush away this inflated nonsense, which has so long sought to impose itself upon the credulity of honest people.

"Those who have affected to charge Dr. Ives' perversion to his craziness will find in this book, an answer to their ill founded opinion. He has assumed premises and followed a course of reasoning, which leads as directly to Rome, as a straight and "down-hill" road will lead from a citadel on its top, to a hovel at its base. The truth is, that it was not by the eccentric flights of a disordered mind, that Dr. Ives involuntarily landed in the embrace of the mother of abominations. He went to the *Vatican* because he deliberately took the *track* that led thither. He knew where the "train" was bound, when he first began to admire the arrangement of the "cars," and by way of experiment to examine some of its gaudy fixtures. Occasionally, he turned away from his favorite and bewildering view, and for an instant caught a glimpse of the "terminus," and *then*, if ever, his head grew dizzy, and his heart became sick, and then, if ever, he might have been a little "out of his mind." But he soon recovered, and on he went, until he reached the *end*, and *there* he is, and *here* is the guide book. As such, this "Letter" addressed to his "old friends" will teach his "old friends" generally and his *young* friends particularly a salutary lesson.

"His premises are as rotten as the system of which they are a part. But whoever assumes them or admits them must prepare themselves to go with him, for they will find the logic of Dr. Ives, though abounding with flaws and facts with which reviewers are destined to make sad havoc,—yet by no means the incoherent ravings of a man, that does not know what he is about.

If any one expects to find any new views of the great question, between the principles of Protestantism and the pretensions of Rome, which have not been discussed and exhausted over and over again, by the ablest men for the last three hundred years, he will be as much disappointed, as he will be, who looks for anything like a strong or striking argument in this letter, drawn from premises which are as old as the corruptions of Romanism.

"Dr. Ives follows in the old track for the very good reason that there is but one.—Setting out with a strong disposition to be convinced,—furnishing himself with as many postulates as he thinks he shall need, he reasons with a good deal of ease, and with no little confidence, and lo, he soon comes out, a full fledged Romanist, ready to shed his Episcopal habit, and sit as a layman, at the feet of the Pope."

Divine Revelation.

Without the light of divine revelation, man would never have discovered the origin, object, or destiny of his existence. He would have groped on to death in darkness, and no ray of light would ever have cheered his gloomy pathway. Reason would never have solved the perplexing enigma. But revelation sets the matter at rest, by telling him that he was created for a wise and noble purpose; that the object of his creation is, that he may live in the service of God here, and reign eternally with him hereafter; that God bestowed mind upon man, and endowed that mind with sublime powers, that he might improve them and make use of them for the benefit of society and the world; that, in all its doctrines, it might tend to the glory of Him who bestowed it upon man; that he is held responsible for the use of those powers of mind; that, if he use them for good, he shall reap an eternal reward—that, if he use them for evil, he shall be among the number of those who, having known their duty, and failing to perform it, "shall be beaten with many stripes."

But the most consoling and comforting subject connected with Christianity is the immortality of the soul. The most gigantic intellects of earth had failed to throw any light upon this subject. Previous to the introduction of Christianity, an impenetrable gloom pervaded the tomb, and the keenest vision could not penetrate it. The ideas even of those good men of old, to whom God condescended, in some degree, to reveal himself, were vague upon this subject. But since Christianity has appeared, since the great Captain of our salvation has arisen from the tomb, all who follow him are sure of a glorious resurrection. The [illegible] of the Christian scatters the [illegible] the tomb, and he sees in it the [illegible] way to paradise. His Lord and Master suffered, and he must suffer with him. His Lord and Master was laid in the grave, and he must also be laid there; but his Lord and Master did not remain there, and neither will he. The grave will yield up its dead, and he shall rise as did his Redeemer, and reign with him forever. He may be called upon to part with kindred and friends, but his heart is consoled under the affliction, by the reflection that he shall meet them in fairer climes, where partings are never known.—The man of sin has to undergo the "ills that flesh is heir to," alike with the Christian, but he has none of the consolations which cheer the Christian in life's dark hours. The sceptic scoffs at Christianity, and derides its votaries. He goes on groping his way through the world in darkness, and refuses to come to the light. He wanders here and there in pleasure's garden, culling the sweetest and loveliest flowers, and finds them changing to ashes in his grasp. Fame sounds her trump, and invites him to her temple, and bids him behold her glories, and listen to her music. Wealth fills his coffers, and luxury crowns his board; but still no lasting happiness is afforded. The cup of pleasure is drunk to the dregs, until the poison concealed at the bottom seizes his very vitals, and the groanings of his misery "fill the land." Fame sings her sweetest songs, but it is naught to him now but dull monotony and harsh discord. He seizes his wealth as his last hope, but ere he is aware of it, it is gone forever. He calls to his aid the disciples of philosophy, but they can offer him no consolation now. At length death comes, and he takes "a leap into the dark," as too many have done before him.

But not so with the Christian believer.—His pathway through life is illumined by the light of truth. The path that leads him to heaven is strewn with flowers that bear no thorns. In every difficulty he has One who supports him, in every conflict he has One to teach him to fight; and when life draws to a close, and the grim monster, death, appears, he has One with him who has conquered death; and, passing in triumph through the chilling waters, is met by "shining ones," who conduct him in triumph to his seat in glory, where he shall reign forever and ever. I ask not wealth, I ask not fame nor worldly pleasure; all I wish is, that I may be a true follower of Christ. Let friends forsake me, let kindred be taken from me; but let me have the love of God in my heart, and I shall be happy. The infidel may scoff, the sceptic may deride, but I will heed it not; and through every difficulty and amid every conflict I shall be always crying with the great apostle of the Gentiles, "I know in whom I have believed, and that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day.—*Corr. Ch. Ad. Journal.*

An Act of Beneficence.

Many years since, a boy, who thought and dreamed of nothing but music, wandered into a certain large establishment in Boston, where his favourite instruments were manufactured. Passing into the extensive saloons where these instruments were displayed, he sought out a quiet corner, and seating himself at one of those magnificent pianos, he first looked around to be sure that no one was listening, and then began to play some of those beautiful waltzes of Beethoven, which at that time so suited his capacity, and suited his heart. Borne away in a delicious musical reverie, he did not for some time observe that a figure had stolen up to him and was listening as he played. A benevolent face was over him, and a kind voice addressed words of commendation and praise, which, being the first the boy had received, sent the blood tingling to his cheeks. The proprietor of the establishment, for he it was, then asked the boy if he would like to come and live among those pianos, discoursing just such music to purchasers; thus forming, in a word, a connection with his establishment. But books and college were before the boy, and wondering at the proposition, he timidly thanked the proprietor and declined.

Years passed away. School and college were done with, and the books thrown aside. The boy had reached manhood; but still the spirit of music haunted him, and again he found himself in those spacious saloons. He had just ceased playing upon one of those magnificent instruments again, stood looking dreamily out of the window, and down upon the crowded "Washington street" below. Again a quiet figure stole up to him, and a most musical voice began to speak. The person before him was of small stature, had the manners and garb of a gentleman, was dressed in black, with a magnificent diamond pin in his bosom; the only contrast was the clean white apron of a workman, which he wore. It was the proprietor of the establishment again; who, wealthy as he was, had his own little working cabinet, with an exquisite set of tools, and there put the finishing touch he entrusted to no one else. The proprietor kindly inquired of the young man as to his plans for life. These, alas, were undetermined. The voice of music was more fascinating than ever; but a learned profession of some kind seemed to be the wishes and expectations of his friends. Music, however, was his first and strongest love, and he had sometimes thought, if he could but go abroad to study, he would decide for that. But he was poor. His father had given him his college education and his blessing as capital for life. A harsh struggle with the world was before him; and music, therefore, was hardly to be thought of.

In the quietest tone of that low, pleasant voice, the proprietor, as though making an ordinary remark, rejoined, "Well, but then, if the sum of five hundred dollars a year for a period of four years would suit your purpose, I could supply you with that."

The world grew dim before him, and the young man almost staggered with surprise; but when he recovered himself there was the same gentleman standing beside him, and looking out of the window.

Two months afterward the young man sailed for Europe, where he passed the allotted time, and longer, from means with which his own compositions in the mean time had furnished him. And whatever of knowledge, and whatever of success in life, as connected with Art, have since been his, he ascribes entirely to that most generous and noble hearted Maecenas of Art. And to the latest day of his life will he never cease to cherish the memory of his first and his best friend.

That noble friend was Jonas Chickering, of Boston, now lying cold in death, and that boy is the present Editor of the "New York Musical World," the writer of this article—and nothing would have prevented an earlier declaration of the noble deed, but the unwilling condition absolutely imposed—*of silence; that the circumstance should be revealed to none but his parents.* But such a condition is surely cancelled by death; and a long-repressed gratitude must, at length, proclaim itself to the world.

Religion of Inestimable Worth.

I mean not to undervalue the interests of time—to depreciate, by an empty and undiscriminating declamation, all the temporalities of personal and social enjoyment.—Many of them are very precious. I should belie my own feelings, were I to represent them otherwise. They are gifts of God, to be received and used with a cheerful gratitude. But still, when weighed in the balance against the realities of eternity, they are, in the comparison, "trifles light as air." My desire is, not that you should contemn them and throw them away, but that you should compare and weigh them. Make a fair estimate of their relative value; and act accordingly. Apply to the subject the calculating discretion by which you regulate your worldly concerns. Say, whether of the two is the weightier; which entitled to the preference? If men would but act, in regard to the interest of their souls and of eternity, on the principles of earthly prudence—proportioning the solicitude, the eagerness, the vigilance, and the effort, to the relative magnitude of the interests at stake, and of the benefits they seek to acquire—what a change should we see in the aspect of this busy world! When the objects weighed against each other are things temporal and things eternal, I need not say on which side your judgment and conscience must determine the question of precedency. In the mind of no one who reads this (if it be in a sound state) can there be one moment's hesitation. And will you, then, my dear friends—will *you* especially, my dear *young* friends—suffer yourselves to be laughed out of your surest and deepest convictions, will you allow yourselves to be befooled, and cheated out of the realities of eternity? When the *wisdom* of God has given a decision, will you be shamed by human scorn, or misled and deluded by human folly? When the *authority* of God has given a command, will you give way, with ruinous infatuation, either to the frown or to the enticements of human influence? When the *love* of God offers you HIMSELF, in all the fulness of his immeasurable grace, to be your portion and your joy for an endless existence, will you deliberately reject the offer, and give the preference to the unsubstantial vanities of a perishing world, and "the pleasures of sin which are but for a season?" If you will—"my soul shall weep for you in secret places." And, oh! disdain not the pity. Smile not at the well meant expostulation. Stifle not the secret conviction of your own bosoms, which I well know is in harmony with the statements of the writer. Religion is not beneath you.—It is "a reasonable service" in the most elevated of human beings. It confers an infinitely higher dignity on royalty, than royalty can confer on the most abject mendicant. It is the very glory of the seraphs that surround the eternal throne. And, both on account of its relation to the infinite God as its object, and to your eternal existence as the scene of its final results, its interests are, in no loose, and vague, and general sense, but in the strictest acceptation of the term, of *infinite* moment. They are such as to throw all things else into shade,—to stamp them with comparative worthlessness, to make them, "when laid in the balance, altogether lighter than vanity." If religion have in it any reality, it must have in it inestimable worth. It is *everything*, or it is *nothing!*—*Ralph Wardlaw.*

Turkey.

Dr. Dixon, English Correspondent of *Zion's Herald*, thus writes:—

Old Turkey no longer exists; the Empire is drifting in the open sea; that the several Provinces will possess some kind of political organization, embracing self-government and the rights of citizenship seems absolutely certain. Nothing can prevent this consummation, except the success of Russia;—and one of the remarkable features of the Turkish reformation is the preference of men of remarkable intellect as well as intelligence, coupled with truly liberal sentiments. When God designs to give elevation, freedom, civilization and religion to a people, he gives a commission to a man, or men to effect this,—they are the property of the new dispensation; and judging of the movement in Turkey by this rule, we have hope that "*the day of redemption draweth nigh.*" In philosophical debate, in political sagacity, in legislative compass, in administrative talent and tact, and true liberality of feeling,—we doubt whether the ministry of the Sultan are excelled in any nation in Europe. Thus viewing the question from a religious standpoint, we shall see that the Islam system has been abandoned in its essential characteristics; the *jus divinum* principle, as is well known has been the basis of the Ottoman rule, just as it is still the basis of Popery. The throne of the Sultan, the government, the eligibility of men for office, the rights of citizenship, the freedom of the person, the laws—were all placed on this foundation; and no human creature had any rights, or claims of right, but the adherent of this system. But this has been given up. Does not this one circumstance annihilate Islamism? When it places the Christian population on an equal footing, *in law*, with the Mahometan population, can it be said that Mahometanism, except as a religion in common with all other creeds, has any longer an existence? If the Pope renounced the divine right principle as the foundation of Popery, would Popery any longer have being? If only placed by the side of Protestantism, on equal terms, it is evident that there would be an end of the system. This being the case with Mahometanism, it follows, that it has finished its career as an exclusive religion.

The passage of Scripture which speaks of "*the Euphrates being dried up,*" has engaged much attention, and has been generally applied to the Turkish Empire, by the interpreters of prophecy,—their opinion being unanimous, that this process is to take place about this time. Will the biblical critics allow us to call their attention to the peculiarities of the figure "*dry up.*" This expression is not that the river shall be *swallowed up* by some "*behemoth,*" some Russian Czar, some conquering power; no, it shall be "*dried up.*" We all know the course of this process. Let some convulsion of nature turn the streams of a fountain from its old channels, and the river dries up; or, if the river is supplied from the rains of their season; when they cease the change is effected. This is exactly the process going on in Turkey. The master principle of the system being abandoned, the rivers being dried up; the turbid waters disappear, the channel is narrowing; the stones at the bottom begin to appear; and the people of all nations and all creeds can now walk dry shod, without let or hindrance across the river which awhile ago threatened them with destruction. "May 'the river of the water of life' pour its floods into the old channels, and prepare trees of life for the healing of this nation."

The Murder of Ridley and Latimer.

On the sixteenth of the month of October, at Oxford, Ridley and Latimer were brought out, to make another of the dreadful bonfires.

The scene of the suffering of these two good Protestant men was in the city ditch, near Balio College. On coming to the dreadful spot they kissed the stakes, and then embraced each other; and then a learned doctor got up into a pulpit, which was placed there, and preached a sermon from the text, "Though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing." When you think of the charity of burning men alive, you may imagine that this learned doctor had rather a brazen face. Ridley would have answered his sermon when it came to an end; but it was not allowed. When Latimer was stripped, it appeared that he had dressed himself, under his other clothes, in a new shroud; and as he stood in it before all the people, it was noted of him, and long remembered, that, whereas he had been stooping and feeble but a few minutes before, he now stood upright and handsome, in the knowledge that he was dying for a just and a great cause. Ridley's brother-in-law was there, with bags of gunpowder, and when they were both chained up he tied them round their bodies. Then a light was thrown upon the pile, to fire it. "Be of good comfort, master Ridley," said Latimer, at that awful moment, "and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as, I trust, shall never be put out." And then he was seen to make motions with his hands, as if he were washing them in the flames, and to stroke his aged face with them, and was heard to cry, "Father of heaven, receive my soul!" He died quickly; but the fire, after having burned the legs of Ridley, sunk, There he lingered, chained to the iron post, and, crying, "O, I can not burn! O, for Christ's sake, let the fire come unto me!"—And still, when his brother-in-law had heaped on more wood, he was heard through the blinding smoke, still dismally crying, "O, I can not burn! I can not burn!" At last the gunpowder caught fire, and ended his miseries.—*Child's History of England.*

Rills from the Fountain.

"GOD BLESS YOU, MY LITTLE FELLOW."—A crippled beggar in a large city was striving to pick up some old clothes that had been thrown him from a window, when a crowd of rude boys gathered about him, mimicking his awkward movements, and hooting at his helplessness and rags. Presently a noble little fellow came up, and pushing the crowd, helped the poor crippled man to pick up his gifts, and placed them in a bundle. Then slipping a piece of silver into his hands, he was running away, when a voice far above him said, "Little boy with a straw hat, look up." He did so, and a lady, leaning from an upper window, said earnestly, "God bless you, my little fellow—God will bless you for that." The lady was the wife of a man so distinguished among the great men of this world, that every one of those boys would have been proud to obtain her approbation; and when she wrote down his name as one she wished to remember, he felt more than paid for what he had done. As he walked along, he thought how glad he had made his own heart by doing good. He thought of the poor beggar's grateful look; then of the lady's smile, and the words of approval; and last, and better than all, he could almost hear his Heavenly Father whispering, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." Little reader, when you have an opportunity to do good, and feel tempted to neglect it, remember "the little boy with the straw hat."

A TIME TO DIE.—"She took cold at the ball, and never afterward left her room till her death." This has been the closing history of many a gay and blooming girl, and it is a sad history. And have not some taken cold at the church, which has terminated fatally? Very true; but when the last messenger comes, how much better to be found by him in the way of duty than in the paths of folly! The most thoughtless would scarcely say, with deliberation, that the ball-room is the fitting place where the announcement should be made to them—this day, or this week, thou must die. Habitual attendance on such places of amusement, is altogether unfriendly to serious feeling, so that none think of praying to God, or worshipping him during the dance. To be found there by death, is hence a sad proof of a surprise in sin. The world insists upon the innocence of the amusement; but let them associate its frivolity, its abuse of time, its vanity, its jealousies, its rivalries, with the near approach of death, and say, if they can, that it is the right time and place to receive God's solemn messenger.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

HOME NEAR.—The other day, a very young woman dying of consumption, was carefully examined by her medical attendant. She told me after, that when he gave her to understand that she would not recover, she became so joyful that she thought she never had been so happy all her life.—The simplicity with which she related this experience was perfect. The thought that she was so near her eternal home in her Father's house filled her spirit with most thrilling delight. Reader, what but the gospel of Jesus could have done this? Have you made this gospel the object of your own faith? Do you feel that *you* are going home?—*Christian News.*

J. K.

The Provincial Wesleyan.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

The Gift.

FOR MY COUSIN'S INFANT DAUGHTER.

Oh, were I a fairy, dear Cousin, today,—
And had I but the power to command,
A blessing to rest on the child of thy love,
By a touch of my magical wand;
I would offer what gift, whilst a fond parent crave,
For the infant, whose presence, I know,
Brings joy to the dwelling,—and bids each glad heart
With grateful emotions o'erflow.

The wedding would tell me of beauty, or grace,
Or wealth, oh, how glorious the dower!—
For loveliness bows every heart to its sway,
And gold has a mystical power:
Another might whisper that genius would be,
A gift for mankind to bestow,
And one will, I ween, surely, confer upon her,
The happiness sought for below.

But sorrow, and sickness, and age, have strange power
Youth's roses to wither from the face,—
To quench the bright lustre that gleams in the eye,
And to rob the light form of its grace;
And riches may prove but a treacherous snare,
One of many, I know, wealth and beauty,—
Were genius the parent, though crowned with bright bays,
Is no stranger to anguish of heart.

Ah me, I would shrink, if the power were mine,
Only during such gifts to confer,—
But on thee, more worthy, and blessed Sister,
I would gladly bestow upon her.
It is a gift, I ween, from the deep sparkling wave,
It is a gift from the mine,—
To procure it, our Lil's riches were utterly vain,
For its value no tongue can define.

And yet it is a gift, that will second part,—
It is beauty, that never will fade,—
It is mind, holding converse with loftiest themes,—
It is sunshine unmingled with shade.
To earthly enjoyments it yields a zest,—
And a balm, that naught else can bestow,—
And, in sorrow, he gently extracting its sting,
It gives power, though surrounded by woe.

It is love, that will never grow weary or cold,—
It is friendship, in goodness in all,
The nearest, the dearest, may leave us to mourn,
This will linger unchangeable still.
No matter how thorny the path we may tread,
It will prove an infallible guide,—
And though distance may sever, from country and home,
It will faithful and constant abide.

To youth, lovely youth, it imparteth new charms,—
And a glory bestows upon age;
It succors, defends and protects those through life,
Whose aim in its service, engage;
And when, to the vision, earth's glories are dim,
When ended its conflicts and woes,—
The freed spirit, conducted by it, shall escape
To the land of eternal repose.

Dost thou ask, what this blessing so wondrous can be?
It is Wisdom of heavenly birth,
Whose kind invitations, too often, are scorned,
By the foolish and erring of earth,
And though I have no power, such boon to confer,—
To thy child, is the blest promise given,—
"Let little ones suffer to come unto me,
For of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

Obituary Notice.

MISS CAROLINE PARKER, OF AYLESFORD.

The subject of the following sketch, died at Aylesford, on the 24th of last January, aged 24 years. A little more than five years ago, this young sister connected herself with the Wesleyan Church, of which she remained a consistent member until she went to join the ranks of Christ's triumphant hosts. It was during a series of meetings held in the Aylesford East Wesleyan Chapel, by the Rev. G. M. Barratt, that she was brought to feel deeply that she was a sinner, and "must be born again, or die to all eternity." Under this conviction, she earnestly sought, in the diligent use of the means of grace, both public and private, the pardon of sin and the renewal of her heart in righteousness; nor did she seek in vain. There is no doubt, that she, at that time, obtained the blessing she so earnestly and fervently implored. About a year before our Sister's death, she was visiting some friends not far from the Nictaux Falls, in the lower part of this County. The Society at the Falls was then enjoying a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and a series of religious services were being held. Caroline loved the house of God and the means of grace too well, and felt too deep an interest in her eternal well-being, to allow any favourable opportunity of getting good, to pass unimproved. While there, she was seldom, if ever, absent from the means of grace. It was while in the little Chapel at that place, kneeling at the communion rail with others and praying for a deeper work of grace and for clearer evidence of God's favour, that she was delivered from every doubt. The assurance of love was poured into the divine family; thus obtained, it was not a transient gust.

In the early part of last Autumn, the health of our departed Sister, which had been declining for some time, began to decline more rapidly, and it became obvious to her and her friends, that she was soon to be removed from earth. At first she seemed somewhat anxious to recover. But her anxiety gave place to resignation to the will of God, which specially ripened into a desire to depart and be with Christ.—During the whole of her illness, she enjoyed peace in God, and sometimes joy in the Holy Ghost. She became convinced it was the will of her Heavenly Father, that she should undergo a much higher state of grace on a Friday morning, about two weeks before her death, she resolved to spend the day in fervent prayer to God for that blessing. In the course of the day thus spent, God so powerfully bowed her soul that she was enabled to rejoice in the light of his goodness to all who were in the house. The writer of this notice saw her soon after this, and received from her a very cheering account of what God did at that time for her soul; and he is convinced that she then experienced the perfect love of God, which, St. John says, "casteth out fear."

After that period she continued in a happy state of mind, until her purified spirit went to join the redeemed throng before the throne in singing, "Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father; to him be glory and dominion for ever and ever." A few hours before her departure, her sorrowing mother asked,—"Do you know me Caroline?" She immediately replied, "Yes; and I know my Saviour too!" These were her last words; and our earnest prayer is, that her surviving relatives and youthful companions, may strive to imitate her general devotedness to God, and her faithful attendance on the means of grace, that, when about to enter the spirit-world, they may also be able to say,—"and I know my Saviour too!"

C. LOCKHART.

Aylesford, May 4th, 1854.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1854.

The Proprietors finding it necessary to bring a share of the support of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT ESTABLISHMENT, 244 Strand, London, [illegible] advertisements in this paper, [illegible] the Provincial.

No communication will be inserted unless the writer furnishes his name to the Editor.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of correspondents unless editorially endorsed.

Correspondents are respectfully requested to condense their communications—and write the names of persons and places very legibly.

The Provincial Wesleyan is the largest, and, for its size, the cheapest of the religious papers of the Lower Provinces. Subscribers are requested to favour it by recommending it to their neighbours.

"Prove all Things."

Never were principles and opinions, required to pass through a more severe ordeal than in the age in which we live. They can no longer plead mere prescriptive right as a sufficient reason for tolerance and belief; unless they can stand the test of strict and impartial scrutiny, in accordance with a supreme rule of judgment, they are discarded without either ceremony or regret. Principles vicious in themselves, and opinions erroneous and injurious, are not transformed in character or in tendency, by the voices of antiquity, the suffrage of numbers, or the authority of ecclesiastics.

Time was when everything bearing the stamp of antiquity passed current without examination or detection. Happily that *dark* time has passed away. "To the law and to the testimony," is the rule which is now applied to systems of religion whether ancient or modern. Doctrines are weighed in the balances of the sanctuary, rites and ceremonies brought to the unerring standard of apostolic usage. All that claims to have dominion over our faith and to be essential to salvation, must be proved from the Word of God, otherwise it meets with no acceptance. Opinions of men are regarded as possessing authority only human: no enlightened man dreams of classing them with those acknowledged utterances which are indisputably invested with divine authority. In matters of polity or usage, in which God has allowed liberty of action, a prudential arrangement and adoption are perfectly justifiable. On this ground there may be unity with diversity—unity in essentials, diversity in non-essentials.—This unity with diversity, may be one of *life*; a unity that tolerates no diversity may be one of *death*. Uniformity alone, may be like a whited sepulchre, fair to the eye, but within "full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness."

To say that a true Church cannot apostatize totally from the faith of the Gospel, or cannot so corrupt itself by adding to divine doctrines the pernicious dogmas of artful, ignorant, or wicked men, as that the true is subverted by the false, contradicts alike the warnings of Scripture and the testimony of facts. One of the most solemn announcements of apostasy ever written by the pen of inspiration, is found in 1 Timothy, iv. 1-3. "Now the Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times" (any time subsequent to the writing of the epistle,) "some shall *depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils; speaking lies in hypocrisy*; having their conscience seared with an hot iron; *forbidding to marry*, and commanding *to abstain from meats*, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them which believe and know the truth."

Incontrovertible facts—facts for centuries past visible—prove that the prediction of St. Paul has so palpably received its fulfilment as to defy contradiction. These facts are notorious in our own day,—they meet the eye in every quarter of the globe. There exists now a Church, so called, which is nothing else than a huge embodiment of corruption and apostasy. The primitive Church established at Rome is in doctrines and religious observances, as diverse from the Church now existent at Rome, and known throughout the world as the Roman Catholic Church, as light is from darkness, truth from error, Christ from antichrist.

Take St. Paul's epistle to the Christian Church at Rome, and compare its doctrines with the distinguishing dogmas of papal Rome, how utterly opposed! Among the former, where is there a sentence respecting confession to a priest, the penalty of penance, priestly absolution, justification by the merit of good works? On what ground, then, can the irreconcileable difference be accounted for? On no other, than that which was once a true Church of Christ, has in the course of time *departed from the faith*, and fallen into the grossest spiritual corruption. Ask a Romanist who has read St. Paul's epistle to the Romans, without note or comment, if he can discover therein the characteristic marks of his Church, and what would be his reply? Need we state what it must of necessity be? The decision of the Council of Trent on "Justification," and the divine teaching of St. Paul in the epistle referred to, are the very antipodes of each other!

Interested men may talk and write till doomsday about the papal Church or Church papal, being the Catholic Church or Church Catholic, but the boast is vain. The claim is an insult on apostolic Christianity. The Old and New Testaments know nothing of the peculiar doctrines of popery, and therefore the Word of God is concealed from its laity, or if in yielding to the pressure of Protestant influence, the Bible is allowed under certain restrictions to be read in the vulgar tongue, in Protestant countries, it is accompanied invariably by such Notes or Comments as, in controverted passages, pervert the meaning of the text. Popery is afraid to let God speak to its people in His own Word and in His own way. But can any Roman Catholic Church produce a command of Christ or his Apostles which forbids the exercise of private judgment on matters of religion, or which prohibits the laity from reading the Sacred Scriptures?

Out of Thine own Mouth.

A correspondent, "J. S." of the Antigonish Casket, in describing the services of the "Holy Week in Arichat," says:—"The Holy Cross, the *sign* of our Redemption, was *deservedly adored* by His Lordship, the Clergy and faithful." The *Reverend Burlesquer*, perhaps at the suggestion of the *arch* man at his elbow, copied the entire article in his paper of Saturday before last. Why did he not object to the above declaration of palpable *idolatry* on the part of the Roman Catholics in Arichat? Are their brethren of Halifax in the same condemnation?

"Exce lignum crucis."
Behold the wood of the cross.
"Venite, adoremus."
Come let us adore.
"O crux, splendidior cunctis astris, mundo celebris, hominibus multum amabilis, sanctior universis; &c., salva præsentem catervam in tuis hodie laudibus congregatum."

O *cross*, more splendid than all the stars, illustrious to the world, much beloved by men, *more holy than all things*, &c., SAVE *this present multitude* assembled to day *in thy praise*.

"O crux, ave spes unica
Hoc passionis tempore!
Piis adauge gratiam,
Reisque dele criminal."

O cross, our *only hope* in this time of passion, hail! *Increase grace to the pious*, and *blot out the crimes of the guilty*.

The same idolatrous sentiments are expressed in a popish hymn, published at York, England, 1823.

"Hail glorious cross! *life giving tree!*
On hope since Christ was nail'd on thee,
Let poor souls his grace increase,
To sinners pardon grant, and peace."

This prayer to "the *wood* of the cross," is in perfect keeping with that *religious (?)* system that sanctions a prayer like the following to a mere creature, in a disembodied state:—

"O Mary the star of the sea, the haven of health, the most *learned* advocate of the guilty, the *only hope* of the desperate, the SAVIOUR OF SINNERS, thou call st thyself the handmaid of Jesus Christ, but art *his lady*, for right and reason willeth that the MOTHER be *above* the SON, pray him and *command* him from above, that he lead us to his kingdom at the world's end."

The *Reverend Burlesquer*, will not like to see the above extracts, but when he stoops to call names, he must submit to be reminded of plain facts. Will he, or his *arch* friend, condescend to inform us, by what means his Church has discovered that Mary is the "Queen of Heaven," "the Star of the Sea," and "the Saviour of Sinners?"

Truth No Calumny.

Judging, we suppose, from his own feelings towards Protestants, the *arch* man, in his last issue asserts that we have "been publishing, merely to annoy" (Roman) "Catholics, a series of disgusting passages copied from a lying History of the Popes by *De Cormenin*, who, he tells us, is a" (Roman) "Catholic authority." The only sense in which the History of De Cormenin can be said to be a lying History, is that it was *lying on* our Table. Will the *arch* man dare to deny that De Cormenin has drawn the *true* character of the Popes? If he has the hardihood to do so, will he produce counteracting testimony from competent ecclesiastical historians? What will he make of the testimony of *Platina, Baronius*, and others, who are acknowledged to have been true sons of "Mother Church?" *They* surely did not bear false witness against the occupants of the papal Chair! The "old proverb" is here of no value. All reliable history confirms the statements of De Cormenin. The "disgusting" part of the "passages" is their *truth*. The men, whose moral, or rather immoral portraiture has been so faithfully drawn, constitute the "disgusting" scenes in the horrid picture. We do not wonder that the sight has so horror-stricken the *pious* editor! Such Popes to be the successors of the Apostle Peter and respectively the Sovereign head of the Christian Church! Even *he* cannot believe that! Well, if the character be true—what then? Why, there was need of a religious Reformation. Just so, and to exhibit that necessity was our motive in publishing those "disgusting passages" from De Cormenin, a Roman Catholic authority," and not "merely to annoy" Roman "Catholics." We have not, however, completed our extracts from De Cormenin, but shall do so, perhaps some of these days.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

Bedeque Circuit.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—Since my last communication respecting the extension of the work of God on this Circuit, we have been blest with another gracious shower. Upwards of twenty persons have been converted to God, and have united with our Church at New London; so that almost every locality in the Circuit is enjoying the blessed results of a revival of religion. We have now Twenty Classes in a prosperous state, with the exception of one or two.

The doctrine of Christian Holiness is exciting much interest and enquiry among our people, while several have professed its attainment.

Our Circuit funds, also, are in a very prosperous state. We are also about commencing the erection of a Chapel at Summerside, forty feet long and thirty feet wide,—where we have had regular service every alternate Sabbath evening since July last. For these and all other of God's gracious favours, we give thanks unto His Holy Name.

G. O. HUESTIS.

Bedeque, P. E. I., May 12. 1854.

Baptist Mission in Burmah.

A recent number of the Christian Chronicle gives the following gratifying intelligence from Burmah, contained in a letter from the Rev. E. Kincaid, one of the missionaries:—

We have never before seen so much of God's glorious power in redeeming men. The gospel has been mighty in pulling down strong holds, and in winning men to Christ. We gave ourselves to the ministry of the word, and the Lord has opened the door of faith. During the past sixteen months four hundred and forty-one have been redeemed unto God, and buried with Christ in Baptism. Fifty-four of these converts are Burmans and Shans, and nearly all of them heads of families. We have now a greater number of earnest inquirers than we have ever had before. From five different villages we have had converts, and in two of these villages there is a wide spirit of inquiry. The word of God is gladly received by some twenty-five or thirty families in the villages. Yesterday, brother Dawson and myself spent the whole day in a village about five miles off; had a pleasant meeting; three or four hopeful inquirers there, and in a village a little beyond, two good inquirers. To-day I went into the upper end of the city, and then to Kemindine, four miles off. Many there listen to the doctrine of the cross. Twenty-four converts believe in Christ, and probably will soon be baptized. One man came to the house this morning, and asked for baptism, and says he has received the gospel into his heart.

On Tuesday, two men came from a village about twenty-five miles to the west. They had rowed their boat nearly all night, thinking the next day was the Sabbath, and they were anxious to tell what the Lord had done for them. I had never before seen such fulness of heart—such earnestness of soul among native converts. The Lord has made a minister of one of them, for he is preaching to the whole village with great power. I feel sad to leave this great field, now whitening for the harvest, and still I am anxious to go up the country, and cannot feel at rest till something is done for these provinces. Brother Vinton has just returned from a long tour in the villages, having made a circuit of about three hundred miles, and great multitudes listened to the gospel.

"The *see* of St. Peter!"

"I never knew there was a *sea* of St. Peter. What is it like?"

"Oh! it is a *red* sea!"

"Did Isaiah prophesy of it, when he said, 'the wicked are like the troubled *sea*, when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up *mire* and *dirt*?'"

"You had better ask the *arch* man."

English Methodism.

The following extract is from the English correspondent of the *Christian Guardian*, Toronto:

Methodists, if not recreant to the principles of John Wesley, must be in the forefront of the aggression upon the unreclaimed wastes of our home population; for thus alone can we be guiltless of the blood of souls perishing in more idolatrous numbers at our very doors. The last English Conference strongly recommended a direct appeal on the subject of Home Missions to be made to all our congregations, and they are now moving, some of them effectively; and there is good reason to hope that the example which has been set by some will be speedily followed by many. Let this good work be vigorously prosecuted—let our circuits, in a holy rivalry, provoke one another—and, ere long, a reformation and revival will be begun, which will shed blessings upon generations to come, and which, even in our time, must make glad every lover of his country, and fill every christian mind with delight and adoring gratitude.

The prospects of English Methodism for the present year are brightening; perfect peace prevails within our borders; our reforming foes are either exhausted by their own violent and intoxicated efforts, or strangled by the recoil of their own murderous assaults upon the very existence of John Wesley's Methodism: and, what is far better, we hear of protracted efforts, special services and revivals in most parts of the connexion. This blessed work has not been sufficiently early in the year to secure any considerable increase of our membership to be reported at the next Conference, as the whole of the recent converts will be merely *on trial*; but we do not anticipate any thing worthy the name of a decrease, notwithstanding, and there will certainly be some thousands on trial, proving that the work of conversion has been advancing far beyond the average of the last few preceding years.

Who is to be the President of the next Conference? is a question now often asked in Methodist circles. We have so many that are eligible and highly deserving, that it is difficult from this circumstance to hazard a probable conjecture. It is well known that the Rev. John Farrar was the *Secretary* of the last Conference; and it was the universal opinion that the duties of that office were never discharged with more satisfaction to his brethren. As I sat in the Conference, admiring with others the tact and energy of both Mr. Lomas and Mr. Farrar, the Rev. S. Timms said to me, "We never had such an able Secretary before; he must be our next President." True there are other competitors, eminently worthy, too, such as Dr. Dixon, F. A. West, John Bowers, James Methley and others; but the powerful current of Methodist opinion is gathering in favour of Mr. Farrar's elevation to the Presidential Chair. Mr. F. is becoming distinguished as an author. His Biblical, and Theological Dictionary has had a large sale; and is better adapted for general usefulness than the great Richard Watson's. But Mr. Farrar's last book is his best, because it fills up a chasm in our Church literature, and supplies what no other work has hitherto supplied. It is entitled "An Ecclesiastical Dictionary, Explanatory of the History, Antiquities, Heresies, Sects, and Religious Denominations of the Christian Church." Dr. Morison, editor of the *Evangelical Magazine*, the organ of the Independents, in his March issue, thus commends it:—"This volume is highly creditable to the learning, research, discrimination, and impartiality of Mr. Farrar. We have not met with any compilation of the same extent embracing such fulness, accuracy, and diversity of information. It will be deemed an exceedingly valuable book by every student of ecclesiastical history." C. B.

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The seventeenth anniversary meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held last evening, in the Scotch Presbyterian church, in Fourteenth Street, near Sixth avenue. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Spring, and scriptural reading by the Rev. Dr. McElroy. An abstract of the annual report was then read, showing that the

Receipts from all sources (including a balance of last year of $618 97) have been	$174,453 02
Expenditures	173,185 50
Leaving a balance of	$1,267 52

The Board has missions among the Jews, the Indians, and the Chinese in California, in North America; in South America: on the continent of Europe; in Western Africa; in Northern India; in Siam and China; embracing 22 separate missions, 59 ordained missionaries, 3 licentiate preachers, 100 male and female assistant missionaries, 29 native helpers, 26 churches, about 500 native communicants, 53 schools, 4,050 pupils, and 6 printing presses, from which have been issued more than 6,000,000 of pages during the past year.

After the reception of this report, the Rev. Dr. McLeod preached the annual sermon from the text of the gospel according to St. Luke, ch. 12, v. 32. The Rev. Dr. Duff, of Calcutta, also addressed the meeting with great eloquence, in special regard to the missions in India.—*New York Spectator.*

Religious Items.

METHODIST E. CHURCH MISSIONS.—"THE LORD OF THE HARVEST" hears the cry of his servants, and two labourers offering for heathen lands have been chosen, and in due time will be sent forth to strengthen the mission in *China*. At the late session of the New-Jersey Conference Otis Gibson and Joseph B. Perrie were appointed for China by Bishop Waugh, the superintendent of our foreign missions.

Here are more who "count not their lives dear" to themselves. Two or three earnest-spirited females of good report from their pastors, and of the Church so far as they are known, are just now offering themselves to serve in *Africa*. They offer, unasked of us, for that field, and none who know them doubt their calling of God. It will be remembered that the Christian heroine, Mrs. Wilkins, who has laboured there many years, until she can labour no longer, proposes now to return home and die in her native country.—*Ch. Ad. & Journal.*

CHINESE PRAYER MEETINGS.—The Rev. Mr. Speer makes the following statement to the Presbyterian Missionary Board in reference to the evening prayer-meetings conducted in the Chinese language in San Francisco:—"On these occasions, the prayers made by the Chinese church members are often spiritual and edifying, indicating a clear comprehension of the Scripture system of redemption, and a careful and minute study of the word of God. Our habit is to read an appropriate chapter, and call on some of those present to lead in prayer, accompanying our exercises with singing also, in which two or three are quite proficient, and for which they have some taste. It is doubtful whether the shrill, artificial screeching of the Chinese ever can be adapted to Christian hymns. Our music consists wholly of the well-known tunes of our American churches. To hear sounds so foreign and strange coming from lips so long idolatrous, embodying the worship of the living God, will often bring tears of thankfulness into the eyes of Christians; and some have expressed great satisfaction from attending services of which they understood only the spirit and object.

NEWS FROM THE MISSIONARIES.—By the last European mail, letters have been received here from the Rev. John Geddie, missionary of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, at Aneityum, in the South Pacific, conveying the most gratifying intelligence of the condition and prospects of the mission. The letters are dated in November, 1853. The feeling of hostility to the cause of the mission, so long evinced by the natives, was fast disappearing. A commodious church, 65 by 30 feet, had been built, but it was found necessary to enlarge it, as it was quite too small to contain the numbers who resorted to it on the Sabbath to hear the gospel. Mr. Geddie had the Gospel according to Mark printed in the native language, at Sydney, for the use of the mission.—*Western Christian.*

... The Indian Missions in the Hudson's Bay territory, commenced by the English Wesleyan Missionary Society, have been recently transferred to the charge of the Upper Canada Conference of the Methodist Church. The Rev. Messrs. Hurlburt, R. Brooking and A. Salt, with their families, leave for the Mission Stations in a few days. The Hudson Bay Territory is estimated to contain an Indian population exceeding fifty thousand persons.—*Montreal Witness.*

... A Mr. Beaumont, of Holmfirth, England, has erected at his own cost, as a *thanksgiving for his success in business*, a neat church edifice, which he has presented to the Baptist Church of that place, and which was opened with appropriate services on the 4th of January last. Are there not many Christian merchants who might go and do likewise?

... A Methodist Church is to be erected near Union Square, New York, at a cost of not less than $75,000. A lot valued at $25,000 has been given by a gentleman, and several others have subscribed $10,000 each. The sum of $50,000 has already been secured.

... The American Board of Missions have just sent out to China two missionaries—Rev. William Aitchinson, of Saxonville, Mass., and Henry Blodget, of Buckport, Me., who are to be associated with Rev. Dr. Bridgman, at Shanghai.

... In a recent revival season of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Williamsburgh, in the New York East Conference, two Roman Catholics were converted; one of them in relating his experience said, "The first time he attended our Church he thought the preacher told him all that he ever had done, and he thought all the people were looking at him. He thought some one had told the preacher about him." This young man promises usefulness to the Church.

... Nine thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars and eighty-five cents, were raised by the Baltimore Conference last year for the M. E. Church Tract Society. Very praiseworthy.

... Our Methodist exchanges from the United States, have for a long time past contained very gratifying accounts of gracious revivals of religion, within the bounds of the various Conferences. Our brethren in the Union have a great work before them, and they are doing it well.—May the Lord prosper them more and more.

... The Sabbath School of St. George's Church, New York, belonging to the Protestant Episcopal denomination, of which the Rev. Dr. Tyng is Rector, contains 1,083 scholars, with 60 teachers.

... The *Crusader*, an anti-Jesuitical paper, published in New York, of which G. F. Lecchi de Casali is editor, and to which Father Gavazzi is a regular contributor, is placed on our exchange list. The *Crusader* is a sharp thorn in the side of papacy, performing its assigned work both with spirit and ability. In the struggle now going on between truth and error, this paper is destined to act a considerous part. It will doubtless obtain a wide circulation. $2.00 a year.

... A Union Missionary Meeting, representing the different evangelical denominations, was held in the Tabernacle, New York, on the evening of the 5th inst. As this is one of the encouraging "Signs of the Times," we shall give some of the particulars in our next number.

Concerning Popery.

WHERE THE TEARS CAME FROM.—"An officer in the British army described to me an extraordinary scene which he witnessed in this city (Messina) in 1811, occasioned by a *picture of the Virgin*, in a church much venerated by the populace. An inhabitant going in, according to custom, to offer up his adorations to the Madonna, suddenly ran out again, exclaiming that *the Virgin was weeping* for calamity impending over the city.—The people rushed in crowds to the church; when, lo! to their astonishment and dismay, the tears were, as reported, trickling over the cheeks of their beloved patroness: upon which the whole multitude began to weep and howl, and beat their breasts, expecting nothing less than an earthquake or a French invasion. At length one, more acute than the rest, observing that *some water was passing through the roof of the church and dripping upon the canvass*, pointed out the circumstance; but he nearly fell a victim to his want of judgment, for *the people were determined to have a miracle*; nor could they be persuaded to disperse till the arch-bishop, a venerable old man, mounted a ladder and wiped the lady's eyes with a napkin; after this he drew the picture into a more perpendicular situation, telling his audience that, as the cause was luckily removed, *their patroness had promised to weep no more*."—*Hughes' Travels* 1 *vol.* 136.

RIVARA, SARDINIA.—Father Aimeville, Curate of Rivara, having learned through the confessional that one of his parishioners possessed a Bible, in a fit of holy rage, ordered the believer in Christ to bring him the pernicious book, threatening him with eternal damnation and excommunication. Meanwhile, the Christian reader was called on business to a neighboring village, and was soon followed thither by a thundering proclamation of the curate, who advised all the inhabitants to refuse the heretic any shelter or assistance, and not to trade with him. The people paid no attention to the priestly rigmarole, and many, being informed as to the cause of this ruffianly proceeding, have bought the Holy Book, anxious to read in their national language the Gospel which the priests falsely explain in a dead idiom. It is well to add that the intended victim of the Curate of Rivara was his own paternal uncle!—*Crusader.*

TUNIS, AFRICA.—We have in this city a convent of Capuchin friars, who rule over the Catholic population like so many Chinese mandarins. A few days ago, a certain Father Bernardo, elementary teacher, struck so hard a blow with a stick on the head of a child ten years old, that the unfortunate boy died from its effects three days after. The parents, who are Italians, applied for redress to the city authorities, but the Catholic bishop having announced that he alone had a right to punish the ecclesiastics under his jurisdiction, the venerable murderer was allowed to escape. He departed for Rome without any molestation. The father was so much grieved by the loss of his own child, and being prostrated in all his attempts to obtain redress, died suddenly in great sorrow. This clerical tragedy has caused a great uproar among the Catholic population.—*Ib.*

WESTMORLAND BANK.—The election of Directors of this institution took place at the office of the Bank, on the 55th ult., when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.: Oliver Jones, Joseph Salter, John Humphrey, William Steadman, and Michael S. Harris, Esqrs., and at the succeeding meeting of the board, Oliver Jones, Esq., was unanimously chosen President. The Directors have subsequently secured the services of Mr. James Johnson, as Cashier. This appointment cannot fail to be of great advantage to the institution, as he is a gentleman generally known and popular throughout the Province, and is thoroughly conversant with banking principles and practice, having officiated for fourteen years as accountant in the Bank of British North America, in Fredericton. Mr. Johnson is already engaged in forwarding the arrangements necessary to commence business, being now in this city in company with the President for that purpose. We understand that active operations will be commenced in the course of a week or ten days.—*New Brunswicker.*

EMIGRATION.—The packet ship Dundonald, which arrived at this port last week, brought out several cabin and 60 steerage passengers; and the packet ship Joseph Tarratt arrived on Sunday, in 25 days from Liverpool, with 380 steerage passengers, 156 being males, 102 females, over 21 year of age; 61 males and 55 females under 14, and 15 infants. At the present time, when labour of all kinds is so much required, this accession to our population will prove highly acceptable, and we trust that pains will be taken to keep these immigrants in the country, by pointing out to them the advantages to be derived by remaining.—*Ib.*

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY of Prince Edward Island have made some important alterations in the Revenue Bill, and the new rate of duties took effect on the 2nd instant. The *Examiner* thus notices the principal changes:—

Flour, Cornmeal and Corn duty free until the 1st October next. Neats Leather reduced 1d. per lb. Cider reduced from 6d. to 2d. per gallon. Home manufactured Spirits—the produce of grain of this island—increased from 6d. to 1s. per gallon. Rum, manufactured from molasses, increased from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per gallon. Brandy and Gin increased from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per gallon. The duty on Wines to be according to quality, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per gallon; light French Wines to be subjected to the lower rate of duty; Port Wine to be 2s. 6d. per gallon. Leaf Tobacco reduced 1d. Jumper laces to be exempt from duty.

FIRE AT BRANTFORD, CANADA WEST.—We learn, by telegraph that at an early hour yesterday morning the freight house and coal depot on the Buffalo and Brantford railroad were destroyed by fire. Two fine locomotives, several passenger and baggage cars, a quantity of freight, and 1,000 bushels of wheat, were entirely consumed. The depot was a large and expensive building, and was insured for $20,000. The total loss will amount to $100,000 at least.—*New York Spectator.*

HAYTI.—Capt Hooper, of the schooner Kingfisher, arrived at this port yesterday, from port au Prince, which place he left on the 14th ult., reports that the emperor (Soloque) was enlisting men for the army, and making great preparations with his fleet and army for the invasion of Dominica, both by sea and land. Operations would commence immediately after the holidays were over, which would be about the first of May.

WE LEARN that a sub-contractor, from the United States, has taken forty-five miles of the Railway between St. John and Shediac, and that he will be on the ground with men and plant early next week. The work from St. John to Hampton will also, we are informed, be prosecuted with rigour as soon as snow shall have given that that portion will also be in operation this season.—*St. John Courier.*

THE RIVER ST. JOHN.—There are ten steamers, now, or in immediate preparation for the river St. John this spring:—The Reindeer, Anna Augusta, Forest Queen, Union, Richmond, John Waring, Ben. Beveridge, Bonnie Doon, St. John, and J. D. Pierce. The business done by these steamboats all the way from the harbor of St. John to the Grand Falls will be immense.—*F. Reporter.*

General Intelligence.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, mentions the death, in December last, of old Governor Glass, who, at the head of a little colony of less than one hundred and fifty people, has dwelt upon the island of Tristan d'Acunha for a period of many years. He was about eighty years of age at the time of his death, which was caused by a painful cancer. The little island upon which he had passed a considerable portion of his life, is about forty miles in circumference, and very rocky and mountainous; and the soil is so poor, and the winds are so violent, that the inhabitants can grow little else than potatoes. Of the one hundred and fifty inhabitants of this isle, eight only are men—the remainder are women and children. The Rev. Mr. Taylor, sent out there by a Foreign Missionary Society, dwells among them, preaching and instructing their children. He is now endeavouring to procure a ship to take them away from the barren island which they have so long occupied. Their departure, if they go, will prove a serious loss to the whalers in those seas, who have been accustomed to resort to the island for water and fresh provisions.

MISS MARTINEAU writes to the New York Evening Post:—"It is a curious thing, as I can testify, to enter Ireland with a head full of the talk of the Mitchells and Meaghers, and then to converse with the peasantry and their chosen friends, and hear them tell how, in case of distressed poor law unions, the government has "stood by the people;" and to see them point out scores of farms and estates where the residents old or new, are now rising in the world again, and employing all the labour in the neighbourhood. The agitators' names are mentioned with shame, or not at all; the obligations to England are more and more understood; and any declaration on "the wrongs of Ireland" would now meet with a cold response, except from priests whose flocks have escaped, or from a handful of priest ridden victims, who are denied education and every blessing of good government that their church can intercept. Such alone are now the followers of the Meaghers and Mitchels: whether they deserve any better, you can judge as well as me."

NOVEL PLAN TO TRANSMIT LETTERS.—M. Gally-Gazalat, a French civil engineer, has promulgated a plan of transmitting letter bags and newspapers for the Post Office. A journal published at Nantes contains a description of the proposed method of transport which appears to be sufficiently feasible. It is to construct a line of cast-iron tubes of from six to eight inches in diameter, by the sides of the railway, and to create a vacuum in them by means of the machines at the principal stations. The letter-bags being placed in the tubes, would by the pressure of the atmosphere be carried on with prodigious rapidity. It is calculated by the ingenious inventor that the steam power required to create the vacuum would not be attended with any great expense. He thinks that not more than a half horse power would be required for every five miles. Should this process of conveyance prove practicable, and generally adopted, the services of the electric telegraph would come to be, for the most part, dispensed with.

STEAM TO CHARLOTTETOWN.—We have been given to understand that [illegible] St. John, N. B., have [illegible] to run between [illegible] Steamer [illegible] Mr. D. [illegible] Charlottetown and Pictou are at present [illegible] twice a week, on the upper road, per H. [illegible]—*Eastern Chron.*

LECTURE.—At a recent meeting of the Charlottetown "Mutual Improvement Association" the Rev. J. R. Narraway [illegible] "War in the East, the Bosphorus and the probable consequences." The lecture was well received by the Society, and the Rev. Gentleman was requested to deliver it [illegible] Temperance Hall in order to allow a [illegible] of hearing it, for many who had been [illegible] accommodated in the room where the Society meets. Judging from the commendations of the press, and Mr. Narraway's subject, the lecture must have been [illegible] interesting and instructive. We [illegible] it [illegible] published in pamphlet [illegible] Halifax Gazette.—*Ib.*

VALUE OF THE ACRES OF [illegible]—The editor of the Advocate, Charlottetown, P.E.I., has given a minute calculation upon the value of the crops of acres in that province, [illegible] Hogsett the [illegible] summer [illegible] the year [illegible] tants, and that the [illegible] in the crop of acres, and as with the same [illegible] $[illegible]. Besides this [illegible] has been added to the stock of hogs. He thinks also that the parish grows $[illegible] worth more of cotton than it would [illegible] depend upon the cotton crop for [illegible] the actual value of the crop of acres is $[illegible].

REMOVAL OF THE MAIN BONES OF THE LEG, OF A BOY, BY A SURGICAL OPERATION.—The Pittsburg Journal says, John Bailey, aged 12 years of age, son of a widow lady, of Allegheny city, had received, some six months ago, an injury of the right leg by a fall, in consequence of which the whole shaft of the bone had become diseased.—To save the limb, Dr. Wetherill, some days last week, while the boy was under the influence of chloroform, the main bone of the leg from the knee to the ankle, by extirpation.

PROPOSALS FOR AN INLAND SEA.—The interior of Australia, a barren and sandy desert, has been found to be considerably below the surface of the sea. It is now proposed to employ British convicts to cut a narrow canal from the ocean to the desert, a distance about [illegible] miles, when it is expected that the rush of water will be so great as to widen the canal and cause the formation of an inland sea, almost as large as the Mediterranean, to the incalculable benefit of a vast extent of territory at present wholly useless.

IMMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.—Private letters from shipping houses at Liverpool and Havre bid us expect a large immigration the coming summer. The Germans, it is said, will be very numerous. Many of the better classes, apprehensive of troublous times at home, are coming to settle in the United States. On the 20th ult., 5,500 emigrants arrived in New York from Europe.

NEW ORLEANS.—There was a heavy frost on the 20th ult. in the vicinity of Natchez. Snow also fell in South Alabama to a considerable depth. The young cotton crop is reported seriously injured, and in some instances entirely killed. The weather has been unusually cold here.

It is stated that sixteen iron works are now in operation—9 in Pennsylvania, 3 in Virginia, 1 in New Jersey, 1 in Ohio, 1 Massachusetts, and one in Maryland; and are prepared to turn out 160,000 tons of railroad bars this season. For this produce the following raw materials will be required: 213,332 tons pig iron, 940,000 tons coal, [illegible] tons iron ore, and 213,333 tons of limestone. The capital of these sixteen companies is $10,000,000, they support a population of 22,500 persons, and consume $4,625,000 in breadstuffs, besides affording a profit to all various branches of business in and around the mills.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

It was feared a few years ago that Americans were indifferent to the movements of Rome,—whether that fear was well founded or not we cannot say,—but there seems no room for entertaining such fear in the present day. The rest

cases ever recorded, namely, from Liverpool to Western Australia, deducting stoppages in forty-seven days, or at an average speed of 260 miles per diem.

A writer in the New York Tribune says the population in California is fast increasing, and that Carson, Gold Creek and most of the banks are only inhabited by a million people, does not infect the mind more than five hundred thousand.

An American Review contains the following remark.—"For education of a single woman of talent into a library is sufficient to keep it clear of fools for several generations."

The congregation of St. George's church, Montreal, have, in consequence of the increased expense of living, increased the salaries of their clergy, the Rev. D. Lamb, and the Rev. Mr. Bond, the former to £200 and the latter by £50.

A novel application of the combustion of zinc has just been discovered by Mr. Wilkinson. He takes the light for his lamps from the sun, and forms them into a period, which, when ignited, affords a brilliant, and it is said, a steady light for photographic purposes.

The lots in the grounds for the corporations of New Orleans and Brooklyn, in the McDonough will case, amount to one hundred thousand dollars. This sum was made contingent upon their success in gaining the suit.

An Exchange paper of Feb. 13 says—"Not the famous Cave of Judgement on Mamre, near Sevastopol, was blown completely free on the night of Monday last, and the "Old Cobbler," or proprietors of the Cave, have consigned its fragments, attributing the accident to the ire of the gods for causes of which they were unknowing."

A new idea of gold seeking adventurers has set in towards the Amazon in El Dorado. The last account from Lima announce the arrival of an English steamer in Amazon, in 20 days passage, with 183 passengers, bound to the mines on the Amazon, about which great excitement prevails in Australia.

A Polish physician at Kaiserslautern has made a curious and important discovery of a species of camera, or optical photography, by which a perfect reconnoissance could be effected at an incredible distance. It could be used on horseback, and the Turks had as many as 400 persons employed in this way about them.

Within the last six years, the sum of $1,500,000 has been subscribed toward the endowment of Baptist colleges and seminaries in the United States. The whole number of instructors connected with them is 154, students over 2500. They have graduated over 1200 students in art, and their libraries contain more than 120,000 volumes.

The value of steam power has been lately demonstrated in a new and very important phase, namely, as an agent for extinguishing fire.—Messrs. Crookshaw of Jeanson Clough Mill, have had a pipe led from their steam boiler to the blowing room, with a tap by which they can, at any moment, turn on a jet of steam, immediately filling the room. The use of this was well learnt, a few days since, when a fire occurred in the blowing room. The steam was turned on, and in a few seconds the fire was extinguished.

It is stated that there are already fifty-one public electric clocks in the city of Glasgow, and that the number will be considerably increased. Most of these clocks are placed on lamp posts in the streets, so that they are very useful to persons who are out during the night. In a few days we may expect to see an electric dial at every railway station in Great Britain, and every town in the United Kingdom will be enabled to have its public clock kept in unison with each other by means of electricity.

In Guelph Major Boucher had been sworn in as acting Governor.

Two shocks of an earthquake were felt at San Francisco on the 19th inst.

The Delaware River Freshet caused the loss of lumber at Easton to the amount of $300,000.

A severe explosion of powder has taken place at Constantinople, causing much damage.

The first ship from the Sea arrived at Quebec on the 11th inst.

St. Paul's, Minnesota, has now 700 houses and a population of 4700.

The newly appointed Governor of British Guiana, P. Wodehouse, Esq., arrived at Georgetown on the 22d ult.

The Branch Mint at San Francisco has been opened and the daily deposits are about $35,000.

Circulation during the year 10,334,718 publications, including 1,013,544 volumes, and embracing 315,100,257 pages.

The richness of the diggings at Iowa Hill, in Nevada, had caused a great rush there and a large town had been laid out.

Tomorrow; the great annular eclipse of the Sun will take place, by which about eleven-twelfths of it will be obscured.

Accounts from Circassia, state the insurrection against Russia becoming general among all the warlike tribes of the Caucasus.

The British ship Challenge, detained at San Francisco for a violation of the revenue laws, had been liberated, and sailed April 2, for Guayaquil.

T. H. Fuller, Esq. has been elected in place of Hon. J. R. Cullaike, for Richmond County, —majority 300.—opponent, G. Hanley, Jr. Esq.

The indictment against the captain and crew of the steamer Fairy Queen has been set aside by the law officers in Nova Scotia, on account of informalities in the jury panel.

The Panama Herald reports the arrival on the Isthmus of a large number of Chinese *coolies*. One late arrival had brought over 700 of them.

A patent has just been taken out in France for making sugar from pumpkins. The quantity produced will be at least as great as could be obtained from an equal quantity of beet root.

A very smart shock of an Earthquake was felt at Kingston on the first of April, about 5 o'clock. The undulations was from East to West.

Advices from St. Thomas, received at Charleston, reports that the British Consul at that place had been arrested on a charge of having violently assaulted the mail company's superintendent.

Mr. Geo. McKenzie, near Council Bluffs, Iowa, has in a cage a blackbird, a rat, a cat, a mouse and a snake, all living as harmoniously together as can be expected.

A very rich quick-silver mine has been discovered in the coast range, within two miles of the Aurora mines. The mine is reported to be equally as rich as those of the New Almaden.

Mr. Hiram Hutchison, President of the Bank of Hamburg, S. C., has given $5000 to the South Carolina College, for the purpose of founding a scholarship to aid in the education of indigent young men of merit.

Rev. S. Peck, D. D. and Rev. J. N. Granger, who left this country in 1852, as a deputation from the American Baptist Missionary Union to the missions of that body in the East, arrived in New York in the Pacific.

The press is the mightiest engine which God has given to the Church in modern times. It was anterior to the reformation, and prepared the way for it.

The news from California mines are cheering. The dust and nuggets are found as plentiful as ever, while the establishment of the mint at San Francisco promises to give general satisfaction.

The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada for the week ending 15th April, was £8218 6s. 3½; for the half year ending the same date, the receipts were £42,824 11s. 3d. —232 miles of this line are open.

From Peru all accounts agree in stating that President Echenique is on his very last legs, and there is scarcely a doubt but that the next arrival in Callao will bring in the news of his overthrow and flight from the country.

The inhabitants of Trinidad have resolved to erect on that island, a marble statue of their highly respectable Governor, Lord Harris, it can be obtained for £1000 sterling. It not, they intend a full length portrait of his lordship is to be painted by a first rate artist, and a marble bust is to be obtained.

The largest ship Ann Dashwood, Capt. Brumwell, bound for the Chincbas, in ballast, went ashore on the night of the 5th inst., on San Lorenzo Point. She will prove a total wreck, having nine feet water in her hold.—There was a dense fog at the time, and the vessel was cast ashore by an unusual strong current. No blame can be attached to the captain.

The Gennah Chronicle of the 11th ult. states, upon reliable information, that "the British Government has determined upon sending Commissioners to the West Indies, to make enquiries with a view of bringing an Encumbered Estate Act, similar to that which has been found to work so well in Ireland, to be applicable to the Colonies generally. A complete revolution in the proprietary system may be anticipated." The same journal remarks, as "the result of such a measure to many of these colonies, all must be in different degrees affected by it."

The new light-houses to be erected on the Bahamas will make the sixth and seventh on those Islands. In the Bahamas are included the Turks and Caicos Islands as natural members of the Archipelago. The islands selected for the purpose are uninhabited, and among the smallest and most worthless of the group.

Cay Lobos lies on the Southern edge of the Bahama Bank, and the Great Inagua is the Northernmost island on the Bank. The latter island is about 15 miles long and about ½ or ¾ of a mile in breadth, and although it supplies no sustenance for either man or beast, there are fresh water wells upon it.

Gold has been discovered in South Africa, in the strata, in some districts between Table Bay and Orange River. It is found in combination with copper ore, and in grains and nuggets. A large influx of emigrants is anticipated at Capetown in consequence of the gold discovery.

It is currently stated that each of the North American Colonies will ere long send a delegation, with a view to a conference, on the subject of the Fisheries. New Brunswick will be represented by the Hon. Messrs. Chandler and Hazen, Nova Scotia by Hon. Messrs. Johnson and Young, and Canada by Hon. J. Ross and Col. Tache.—We cannot yet name the delegates from Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland.

At British Guiana, Sugar making was progressing on every Estate in the Colony. The want of Shipping is complained of. Trade had rallied, but most articles of commerce were scarce, especially of American kind, and prices consequently continued high.

The Secretary of the Treasury officially announces that the authorities of the Island of Porto Rico had determined on the 20th March last, that after that date the value of the *silver dollar of the United States of the coinage of 1853 and after* should be at the rate of one hundred and eight cents Macquino, or eight per cent. premium over the Macquino currency of the said island of Porto Rico.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

HUBD'S GOLDEN GLOSS FOR THE HAIR.

Among the many preparations for the growth of the *Hair* this GOLDEN GLOSS takes the lead. These reasons will be given why it is so universally used and preferred to all others. 1st. Because it has proved the most effectual in Baldness. 2nd. Because it imparts a beautiful dark gloss and delightful perfume to the hair. 3rd. Because the Ladies, with fine discrimination, who it they and possess have a lov'ed it. Many other reasons could be given why it is a great favourite, but those who want one have only to give it a trial. Price 2/6 cts. in large bottles. For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

D. Taylor, Jr., Boston, General Agent. Sold in Halifax by John Naylor and the principal Druggists. 2m—269.

March 16, 1854. W. & A. 6m.

Medical Testimony cannot be Controverted.

☞ One of the most startling cases is narrated of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge by Dr. John Butler, of Lewell, Trumbull Co. Ohio. The case, was that of a young lady who had been very sick for *eight years*, and had consulted a number of physicians, who had treated it as one of Prolapsus Uteri. Dr. Butler was then called in, and for a time believed with his predecessors that it was a case of Prolapsus. He, was, however, soon forced to the conclusion that his patient was suffering from worms, and after much persuasion, prevailed upon her to take two doses of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. This medicine had the effect of removing from her a countless number of the largest size. After she passed them, her health immediately returned. She is since married, and continues to enjoy excellent health.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. 39

Agents in Halifax, Wm. Langley and John Naylor. 38.

Messrs. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD has at length solved the problem which has kept the learned and studious at cross purposes in all ages, from Hippocrates to Abernethy. The authentic testimony of FIFTY THOUSAND known witnesses has proclaimed the joyful truth that, in stages of dire disease, where medicine had totally failed, the use of this preparation has restored vigour, cheerfulness, ease of mind and body, and raised sufferers from a condition in which death was longed for as a release from lingering woe, to one in which life is not only prolonged, but cherished, because ENJOYED. Take one instance described by the Rev. J. W. Flavel, Rector of Rollington, which is a specimen of thousands upon thousands of similar testimonies. The reverend gentleman says:—"Mary Emerson (a servant of Mr. Flavel's), aged thirty, has, for the last eight years, been in delicate health. Her complaint was dyspepsia in an aggravated form, and she suffered every two or three days violent attacks of spasms in the stomach and chest, being constantly sick after partaking of food, however small the quantity or carefully chosen the quality. She had a constant pain in the side, and became so much debilitated that it was with great difficulty she could walk up stairs. She received occasional relief from medical treatment, but never for long together, and at the commencement of this year her state was most deplorable." After using Messrs Du Barry's preparation for some time as an article of food, she recovered her health cheerfulness and activity. The reverend gentleman goes on to say:—"It is not in my power to express her feelings at the change, which, indeed, is a matter of astonishment as well as thankfulness to all here." Such certificates of the salutary efficacy of the diet (for it is distinctly to be understood that it is neither a drug, nor what is commonly called a medicine, but an agreeable and palatable article of food) are pouring in daily, and can leave no doubt in the minds of intelligent persons, that it stands alone and unapproached—far and away—at the head of every thing which science has yet discovered for the preservation of health, and the eradication of pain and desease. For further particulars we refer our readers to Messrs. Du Barry's advertisement in our to-days columns.

LATEST BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Odessa Bombarded!

A Telegraph Despatch at the Merchants' Exchange Reading-room, received May 16, announces the arrival at New York of the American Mail Steamer, from Liverpool, bringing late accounts from Europe.

Flour market dull at a decline of *5s.* per barrel on previous rates.

Wheat market unchanged, sales moderate.

Corn dull at a slight decline in prices.

Tea market dull, prices fluctuating.

Sugar market firm, demand good.

Money market tighter.

Consols 85¾.

War had commenced—Odessa Bombarded—mostly burned—Russians still held out.

Still Later from Europe.

Per Telegraph to the Merchants' Exchange.

Saturday, May 20, 1854.

The Royal Mail steamer Europa, arrived at New York yesterday afternoon, bringing dates to the 6th May.

A great battle has been fought between Omar Pacha and the Russians, near Silistria, the Russians defeated.

All the Military stores at Odessa, completely destroyed.

Twelve Russians ships sunk, and Thirteen captured with ammunition, &c.

The Allied fleets had sailed for Sabastapol. No further particulars.

Consols opened at 85¾.

Flour weak, and to effect sales a reduction of 6d. to 1s. had been submitted to.

Wheat in moderate request at previous prices.

In Corn a deduction of 2s. per quarter had taken place.

Provision market unchanged, a good business doing.

In Bacon a decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

Lard in moderate demand.

Arrival of the America.

The R. M. Steamer arrived at this port yesterday morning. We have only space to give the following items:—

James Montgomery, the poet, died at his residence, the Mount, Sheffield, on Tuesday, April 2 th, aged 82.

On the same day, at Essingwold, Yorkshire, departed this life the Rev. Robt. Newton, D. D.

A Telegraph Despatch reached England, it is said, just as the Steamer was leaving, announcing that Cronstadt had fallen before the Allied Fleets, but at an expense of the loss of 3000 of the Allied Forces. The loss of the Russians not stated.

"The *Moniteur* publishes a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, of the 20th ult., containing official news of the bombardment of Odessa on the 23d ult., by nine vessels of the combined fleets. The cannonade had lasted ten hours, and continued when the despatch left. One of the Russian batteries had been completely destroyed, and several Russian ships, which were moored in the harbour, were burned."

We have no doubt that the work was done effectually at Odessa—the fire of the ships having been directed against the citadel, the fortifications, and the 40,000 Russians that garrisoned them, and not to the city; and it may be that a force was landed, that retired after having carried and destroyed the Crown Mole battery and the lighthouse battery, or one or other of them—the Russians having retired into the citadel, which it was not advisable to storm, and, if captured, to hold. We feel confident that the fleet have achieved all that was projected, and the fifth and last account will turn out to be correct. It is as follows:—

"A private telegraphic despatch received from Odessa by an eminent Greek firm, and dated the 25th ult., states that the whole combined fleet took its departure on the morning of that day."

The Allied fleets, after leaving Odessa on the 26th ult., bombarded the Russian forts at the Sulina mouth of the Danube. The results are not yet known.

Defeat of the Russians in the Dobrudscha.—The following report circulates in Bucharest:—"Omar Pasha advanced with 70,000 men towards the Dobrudscha on the 18th or 19th of April, and a battle took place with Luders' corps between Silistria and Rassova. During the night, Omar Pasha had detached a division in the direction of the Black Sea, and, when the battle was at its height the next day, this corps attacked the Russians in their rear, causing unexampled confusion and consternation. General Luders retreated towards Czernavoda, and it is said that the Russians lost many guns, stores, and baggage waggons, and even their military chest. On the 20th a Turkish flying corps crossed the Danube below Silistria in order to destroy the Russian strand batteries. They advanced to Kalarash, where there was hard fighting for some hours. The Turks fought like lions, but being terribly overmatched, were ultimately forced to retire."

Corfu, April 26.—Peta, the principal centre of the Greek insurrection, was taken on the 23d by the Ottoman forces under the command of Osman Pasha, after 50 minutes' fighting. The insurgents mustered about 3,000 men, led by Tzavellas and Karaischakis, and had about 150 killed. The number of wounded is not known. The loss of the Turks was 5 killed and 12 wounded. Amongst the killed is the secretary of Tzavellas. These details were furnished to the Lord High Commissioner by Fuad Effendi himself, who was present at the action. It is expected that this victory will go far towards procuring the submission of the country.

A proposal has been made on the part of the Poles to form a Polish Legion, which being supplied with the munitions of war, shall fight side by side with the English and French troops against the common enemy. An address to that effect was sent to the right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasury for his approval; the reply was the proposition is referred for the consideration of the Secretary for War.

Extension of Telegraph.—We are glad to learn, that a few enterprising individuals in Newcastle, desirous of participating in the benefits of the Electric Telegraph, have subscribed sufficient Stock to continue the line from Chatham to that place. We presume the present Company will render every facility to the parties to carry out their laudable intentions.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

☞ We understand that Mr. Hartley Gisborne, has proceeded to Carleton Point, to-day, (Friday,) to inspect the Telegraph line, and test the submarine cable. Should the latter be found in a perfect state, the line will be opened for business early next week.—*P. E. Islander.*

☞ The Bangor *Courier* says, hay in some portions of Aroostook is selling at forty dollars a ton, and oats at one dollar and twenty-five cents a bushel.

☞ The recent elections have resulted in the return of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, the Hon. Attorney General and the Hon. Solicitor General.

Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Vol. V.

Rev. W. McCarty (5s)—new sub. to commence next half year; Mr. J. F. Lister, Sydney (paper sent); Rev. C. Lockhart (5s)—new sub.; Mr. John [illegible] P. [illegible] (10s); M. A. J. [illegible], Esq. [illegible]; C. P. Fordham, Esq. [illegible]; A. Henderson, Esq., Annapolis (new sub.); Mr. T. L. Leamon, Horton (for Mr. J. Mitchell, 5s—respond attended to—the paper is now sent—new sub.); Rev. J. Buckley (5s)—two new subs.

☞ *Eight* new subscribers are acknowledged above, for which we receive special thanks.—Please continue, friends, your valuable aid in behalf of this paper.

SUPERNUMERARIES' AND MINISTERS' WIDOWS' FUND.

Rev. Dr. Richey, Halifax,	£5	10	0
Rev. W. McCarty, Geyssoro,	15	0	
Rev. G. O. Huestis, Bedeque,	1	0	0

☞ Wednesday last was observed as a day of humiliation and prayer for the success of the British arms in the war against Russia.

☞ The *Eastern Chronicle*, published at Pictou, came to us last week, enlarged and improved.

Holloway's Pills, an Invaluable Remedy for the Cure of Bile, Indigestion, and Liver Complaints.—The widow of an Officer in the E. I. C. Service resided many years in Calcutta, where her liver and stomach had become so deranged that she had much difficulty in digesting any kind of food. She suffered almost unceasingly from sick headache, nervousness, and lowness of spirits, the result of undeviliated constitution. The medical aid she had was of no avail, and her friends gave up all hope of her recovery, until she had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which in about six weeks restored her to sound and perfect health.

☞ It is not claimed for the Boston Chemical Washing Powder that it cures at all the ills of Life—only that it makes Washing easy and pleasant and is useful in every family.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to Wednesday, May 24th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	31s. 3d.
" Pilot, per bbl.	20s.
Beef, Prime, Ca. none.	
" " N. S.	45s.
Butter, Canada,	11½d.
" N. S. per lb.	11d.
Coffee, Laguyara, "	9½d.
" Jamaica, "	10d.
Flour, Am. spfi. per bbl.	50s.
" Canada sfi. "	48s. 9d.
" Rye,	35s.
Cornmeal,	26s. 3d.
Indian Corn,	5s. 9d.
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s. 5d.
" Clayed, "	1s. 3½d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	85s.
" Mess, "	100s
Sugar, Bright P. R.,	34s. a 34s. 9d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt,	18s.
Hoop " "	25s.
Sheet " "	30s.
Codfish, large	18s 9d.
" small	17s. a 17s. 6d.
Salmon, No. 1,	75s. a 80s.
" " 2,	70s. a 75s.
" " 3,	60s. a 62s. 6d.
Mackerel, No. 1, } none.	
" " 2, }	
" " 3,	37s. 6d.
Herrings,	15s.
Alewives,	17s. 6d.
Haddock,	15s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	30s. a 40s.
Fire Wood, per cord,	22s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 3 o'clock, Wednesday, May 24th.

Fresh Beef, per cwt.	40s. a 50s.
Veal,	o d.
Lamb, per lb.	5½d. a 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6½d. a 7½d.
Pork, Fresh,	5d.
Butter, per lb	1s. a 1s. 3d.
Cheese, per lb.	6d. a 6½d.
Eggs, per dozen,	9d. a 10d.
Poultry—Chickens,	2s. 6d. a 3s.
Geese, none.	
Ducks, "	
Turkeys, per lb.	9d.
Calfskins, per lb	7d.
Yarn, per lb	2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	4s. 6d. a 5s.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	27s.
Peas, per bushel,	5s.
Apples, "	7s. 6d a 8s.
Homespun Cloth, (wool,) per yard,	2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool,) per yard,	1s 7d. a 1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

On Tuesday evening, 16th inst., by the Venerable Archdeacon Wilkie, Mr. Thomas John Bentley, to Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. John Avon, all of this city.

On Tuesday, 16th, at St. Mark's Cathedral, by his Grace, the Archbishop Mc. Hardy Riley, to Mary Ann Lydiard, both of this city.

On the Rev. George M. Clarke, at Ragged Islands, on Wednesday, 10 h inst., Capt. Wm. Collins, of Westport, to Mrs. Priscilla Locke, of Ragged Islands.

At Yarmouth, N. S., on the 3d May, by the Rev. J. L. Mosly, Mr. George C. Cameron, to Miss Annie B., youngest daughter of Mr. I. Redding of the former place.

At Carlton, N. B., on the 8th inst., by the Revd. R. Knight, Mr. George W. Cole, of Portland, to Miss Emily Leach, of the former place.

By the same on the 11th, at St. John Burley, of Simonds, to Miss Eliza Dewire, of Westfield.

On the 22nd ult., by the Revd. Charles Churchill, Mr. Stephen Jackson, to Mrs. Louisa Grace, both of the city of Fredericton, N. B.

On the 26th ult., by the same, Mr. William Bell, to Miss Margaret Pollock, both of Fredericton.

At Parrington, on the 25th May, by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Rev. Francis Tremayne, of Canada West, to Emily Jane Kelley, eldest daughter of Dr. Geldes.

At Boston, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Capt. Abraham M. Freeman, of Bucksport, Maine, to Miss Belinda A. Baker, formerly of Yarmouth.

Deaths.

On Wednesday morning, 17th inst., Sarah, eldest daughter of Edward Duckett.

At Arcola, State of Iowa, on the 17th of April last, in the 25th year of his age, Thomas F., son of Alexander Archibald, of Truro, N. S. Although a stranger in a strange land every attention was bestowed upon him in his last sickness.

At Anchot, on the 25th April, after a short illness, John, son of Thomas Lenon, Esq., in the 16th year of his age.

At Metuchen, N. J., April 19th, Mr. James Moore, in the 90th year of his age. His death was caused by injuries received by a fall on the ice in January last. During the Revolutionary War, he was employed in furnishing clothing for the American Army; and he beheld from the shores of Staten Island, in 1776, the English fleet, under Sir Wm Howe, enter the harbour of New York.

At Charlottetown, on Friday last, Mr. Patrick Gallagan, aged 74 years, late of Her Majesty's 74th Regt. of Foot. The deceased was discharged from the Army in December 1838, after a service of 41 years, in which time he served in nine general engagements, for which he received two medals and a pension, which he enjoyed up to the time of his death.

At Arcadia, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, Mary O'Brien, wife of William Pinkham, aged 65 years, leaving three young children to lament their loss.

On Thursday, 11th inst., Mr. George Gaudin, in the 55th year of his age.

On Friday, 14th inst., Capt. James Oliver, aged 61 years.

At Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on Monday, the 8th inst., as Kenneth McKenzie, Anderson's Road was working in his barn, along with his eldest son, who is about 14 years of age, he suddenly fell down and died—leaving a wife and nine children to lament his irreparable loss. The deceased was a native of the Isle of Sky, Scotland.

At Five Islands, Colchester, on the 14th inst., Mr. Archibald Thompson, in the 71st year of his age, a man deservedly respected by a numerous acquaintance.

BELL, ANDERSON & CO.

Having Removed to their new Granite Warehouse No. 1, in Granville Street, are now ready to wait upon their Customers April 20.

Shipping News.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

Friday, May 12.

[illegible]

Saturday, May 13.

[illegible]

Tuesday, May 23.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

Bangor Trieste, Arthur, reports experienced heavy weather [illegible] Sarah Ann, Fox, [illegible]

[illegible]

ON SALE AT THE CITY BOOK STORES

The Guardian Angels;

OR

JAMES MASON AND HIS VISION:

AN APPEAL

IN FAVOUR OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE,

AND

A Prohibitory Liquor Law.

BY EUGENE MORTIMER, Esq.

CONTENTS:

Chapter I—A Child's Thought.
II—A Battle and a Victory.
III.—In which there is a Passing Glance at Two Characters.
IV—The Vision.
V—Gathering Vapors.
VI.—A Second Assault.
VII—The Warning.
VIII—The Surprise.
IX—A Fearful Guest.
X—A Narrow Escape.
XI—A Hopeless Case.
XII—A New Direction.
XIII—An Alarm.
XIV—The Sacrifice.
XV—A Scene in a Cellar.
XVI—The Upper Tens.
XVII—Day Dreaming.
XVIII—A Prophet in Assuming Form.
XIX—A Prophet in Neglected Instrument.
XX—First Fruits of a Coming Harvest.
XXI—A Treasure Saved.
XXII—Lost and Found Found Lost.
XXIII.—Showing that Sacrifices are not deficient in Glory.
XXIV—Hope Gleams in a Dark Picture.
XXV—Light Dawning on a Dark Picture.
XXVI—A Bright Idea.
XXVII—In which appears a Short but Important Chapter.
XXVIII.—Perpetual Motion.
XXIX—Dead Leaves Upon it Out.
XXX—Sowing to the Wind and Reaping the Whirlwind.
XXXI—More Sowing to the Wind.
XXXII—A Dangerous Position—A Minister between Two Fires.
XXXIII—An Encounter—But no Blood Shed.
XXXIV—A Day in Doubt.
XXXV—A Strong Hold Stormed and Carried, despite a Powerful Enemy.
XXXVI—A Victory of the Future.

The above work is dedicated to the cause of Temperance men in the Provinces, under the persuasion that they will find it a valuable auxiliary in the work in which they are engaged. The Author, now free from "puffing" would prefer that the work should be judged of by its own merits.

Commencing in the week ending 13th instant a number of pages than was at first anticipated, a small increase of the proposed price will be unavoidable.

☞ Price single copies 1s. 7½d. A discount of 20 per cent will be made to those who order 25 copies and upwards, to one address.

☞ Persons wishing to act as Agents for the sale of the above work, in any part of the Province, to whom the above amount will be a trifle, will please address the Author, post paid, to the care of the Editor of the *Athenæum*, Halifax, N. S.

Halifax October 15th, 1853.

NEWCASTLE BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be held in Newcastle in the early part of the ensuing Summer, [illegible] liquidation of the Debt on Wesleyan Chapel at that place.

Contributions in furtherance of this design are respectfully solicited, and the aid will be most gratefully acknowledged by the following Ladies:

Miss SURGENER,
Miss WETHERILL,
Miss [illegible]
Mrs. VANCOUGNET, in Newcastle
And Mrs. SNOWBALL, in Chatham

Miramichi, March 30. 21

Dried Apples, Hickory Nuts, FIGS, &c., &c.

BARRELS Dried APPLES, Drum Turkey Figs, fresh and good, [illegible] Hickory NUTS, at a reduced price. For sale at the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 44 Holis Street.

MATCHES! MATCHES!!

WAX MATCHES, a very nice article, at 1s. 10½d. per Thousand. For sale by ROBT. G. FRASER.

January 26

New Advertisements.

Notice to Mariners.

Office of Board of Works,

[illegible]

Canvas and Twine.

[illegible]

Spring Importations.

[illegible]

Liquid Glue.

[illegible]

SAMUEL STRONG.

His Recent

[illegible]

SPRING GOODS.

[illegible]

BUG POISON.

[illegible]

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

21 & 22, Upper Water St. BELL & BLACK, Cornwallis St.

Have completed their Importations from Great Britain and the United States.

Black & Colored Colorics, Lincolnshire Linsters, Printed Delaines, Broadcloths and Lama Cresses, White & Grey shirtings, Harlan Ginghams, Dry do., Blankets and Flannels, &c. &c. &c.

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, American Satinets, Do. Stripes, Do. Tacks, Do. Warp Satinetts, Plain Shawls, Square and Long Cloths, Wool Vests and Pants, Cloth Vests, Straw Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Good EGG always on hand.—Socks, &c. taken in exchange.

December 3d, 1853. W&A

Provincial Secretary's Office,

APRIL 25, 1854.

CHAPTER 18

An act to amend Chapter 63, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Sureties or Hog wards and Highway Labor, except in Cities."

(Passed the 31st day of March, 1854.)

Section 1. Recovery of fines incurred by minors.

Section 2. Sect. 4, chap. 63, not to extend to seamen on board coasting and fishing vessels.

Be it enacted by the Governor Council, and Assembly as follows:

1. All fines and forfeitures incurred by minors under chapter sixty three of the revised statutes, for neglect of duty as road and highway labourers in Halifax, may be recovered from the parents, masters or guardians of such minors with whom the minors reside, or who have a right to receive the wages of the minors, in addition to the mode provided by the said chapter, and such fines shall be thereon mentioned.

2. The fifth section of the said chapter shall be and hereby is repealed, so far as it relates to masters or seamen on board coasting or fishing vessels.

April 27 1m

Office of Board of Works,

Halifax March 30, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office until noon on FRIDAY the 30th June, 1854, for the

ERECTION OF AN

Hospital for the Insane,

on a piece of land situate near Dartmouth, and opposite the City of Halifax.

Plans, Specifications, and Conditions of Contracts may be seen, and every information obtained, on application at this Office, from the 1st June until Thursday, the 29th June, 1854.

The Board of Works reserve the right of rejecting the whole or any part of the Tenders they may receive.

The Parties or Parties whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to enter into a Bond, with two eligible sureties, for the due performance of their Contracts.

April 22 28

PROCLAMATION.

TO THE

GOOD PEOPLE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

PROBABLY there is not a family in your Province in which some members of it are more or less afflicted by Humours or Chronic Affections. As a remedy for these various complaints, there are numerous preparations brought into the market, but a difficulty in obtaining good, effective, and discovery would be found to be made in chemical science, as the combination and operation. It has been long enough tried and we hope proof sufficient to satisfy, in a few months, the best offices the people of the United States can give—that the medicine will do just what it is recommended. It is Dr. Holloway's Vegetable Pills. The medicine is compounded from the Vegetable Kingdom and may be used by any person without the consequence. By a wise choice and combination of some of the best of each class of vegetable medicines, it unites within itself all the essential virtues of the Human system and that it is proved to be a certain cure of the various forms of chronic disease.

Over two million boxes are sold in the world and never failing to give satisfaction.

Three to five bottles is warranted to cure the worst case of *Rheumatism.*

Two bottles will check the worst case of *Dysentery.*

Three bottles are warranted to cure the severest case of *Dysepsia.*

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of *Sciatica.*

One to two bottles will cure *Eruptions of the Skin.*

Three to four bottles will surely cure the worst case of *Salt Rheum.*

One to two bottles is guaranteed to cure the worst kind of *Pimples on the Face.*

Two to three bottles is warranted to cure the worst case of *Ring Worm.*

Three bottles are a certain remedy for the *Piles.*

Five bottles will cure the worst case of *Gout.*

Three to five bottles have never failed to cure the worst case of *Liver Complaint.*

Four bottles will cure the worst cases of *Costiveness.*

Consumption, General Debility, Asthma, &c.

As a Family Medicine it is the superior.

We could give the testimony of those who have tried it, truly wonderful, but we prefer to call on you to read a pamphlet and read the hundreds of certificates of its cures. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

D. TAYLOR, Jr., 45 Hanover Street, Boston, General Agent.

JOHN NAYLOR, Agent for Halifax, and for sale by his Agents throughout the Province.

February 28. 6m. W. & A.

FREDERICTON

WESLEYAN BAZAAR

And Tea Meeting,

1854.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Society and Congregation in FREDERICTON, being desirous of securing the assistance in their power towards paying of the debt incurred by the Trustees in the erection of the Parsonage and commodious Chapel in that city, have resolved to invite to the friends of the cause, that it is their intention to hold an elegant BAZAAR and TEA MEETING during the ensuing Summer, in the Lecture Room of the Hon. Judge WILMOT, and they respectfully solicit the aid of the ladies in furtherance of their design.

February 9, 1854

WESLEYAN BOOK-ROOM.

Just Received and for Sale.

THE REVIVAL MISCELLANIES, by the Rev. James Caughey, before the 20th Thousand. The Apostle—The Work of God, Revised, viz. The Year of Holiness—The Mission of Paul, viz. The Mission of Elijah, with Sketches of Revivals.

Present to my Old Friends, viz. [illegible]

☞ The attention of earnest people is directed to the above Works as being especially valuable and suitable.

Nov. 1st 17

Paper Hangings.

JUST received at the Wesleyan Book Room, Argyle Street, an assortment of ROOM PAPER, neat patterns which are offered for sale at the reasonable prices.

April 13

COFFEE.

20 Bags Jamaica
10 Bags Government Java } Very fine.
10 do Laguyra

March 9. W. M. HARRINGTON.

A. & G. RITCHIE & BROTHER

[illegible]

A CARD.

JAMES MORRIS

Commission Merchant,

[illegible]

ANTIGONISH,

CHARLOTTE LANE,

[illegible]

MATHEW H. RICHEY,

Barrister and Attorney at Law

[illegible]

S. L. CAYLE, R. R.

[illegible]

SEEDS! 1854. SEEDS!

[illegible]

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!!

[illegible]

DENTISTRY!

DR. POTS

Surgeon Dentist, from Boston.

(*Rooms at the MANSION HOUSE*)

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS!

[illegible]

Theology and General Literature,

which with the previous stock on hand, forms a handsome assortment. [illegible] Just Received.

[illegible]

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS,

[illegible]

SMITHS

Nova Scotia Daguerrian Gallery,

NO. 11 GRANVILLE STREET

[illegible]

MARLBORO HOTEL.

BOSTON, Mass.

JOHN A. PARKER, Proprietor.

[illegible]

WASHING

MADE EASY AND PLEASANT BY THE USE OF BOSTON

Chemical Washing Powder.

[illegible]

Manufactured by Fox & Co., No. 127, Washington Street, Boston.

Retailed by [illegible] generally.

D. Taylor, Jr. 45 Hanover Street, Boston, General Agent for the Proprietors, who [illegible] all orders promptly attended to.

Sold in Halifax by [illegible] W. M. Harrington, J. [illegible] Lithgow, Alex. Mitchell, [illegible] John Naylor, Agent for Halifax, and by his Agents throughout the Province.

November 17.

PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.

For Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Hair.

MUCH might be said in praise of this unrivalled preparation, but it is deemed sufficient to say, that the testimony of those who have used it for years, is that

The Provincial Wesleyan.

The Long Ago.

BY B. F. TAYLOR.

Oh! a beautiful stream is the river TIME,
As it runs through the realms of tears,
With a faultless rythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep and a surge sublime,
As it bends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the summers like buds between,
And the year in the sheaf—so they come and they go,
On the river's breast with its ebb and flow,
As it gliders up the shadow and sheen.

There's a magical ISLE up the river of Time,
Where the softest airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a song sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Joans with the roses are staying.

And the name of this Isle is the LONG AGO,
And we bury our treasures there;
There are blow of beauty and bosom of snow—
There are heaps of dust, but we LOVED them so!
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of song that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer;
There's a lone unswept, and a heart without strings,
There are broken bows, and pieces of rings,
And the garments that *she* used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore,
By the mirage is lifted in air;
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar,
Sweet voices we heard, in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh! remembered for aye be the blessed isle,
All the day of life till night—
When the evening comes with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing to summer awhile,
May that "greenwood" of soul be in sight.

Agriculture.

New Farms lately Discovered.

Lawyers ascertained, a long time ago, that landholders owned far down below the surface; but farmers never suspected that their deeds gave them a right to more than six inches of the surface. Scarcely any have thought of looking deeper than this, except the diggers for gold and water. The subsoil plow is revealing to agriculturist treasures before unknown. Discoveries in the earth are keeping pace with those in the sky, and a new earth is opening to the cultivator, as a new heaven is to the astronomer. In the soil is a great source of phosphate of lime, which few farmers have hit upon; I mean in that part of the farm which lies more than six inches below the surface. There since the Deluge has lain undisturbed this fertilizer in a hard compact mass. Roots of the grains and grasses connot penetrate it. There it is, and has been for thousands of years, insoluble, except when roots apply themselves to it.

Not one farmer in twenty ever ploughs deeper than six inches. The roots cannot get at the mine below, for it is too hard. As beneficial as the sub-soil has proved to be where used, not one farmer in five hundred uses one throughout the Empire State You may ask them why this is so, and they will answer, our grandfathers never used them, and they generally had great crops, and we think it better to follow their examples than to be carried away by the silly fashions of the present day.—*Am Agriculturist.*

Peaches in a Cold Climate.

Levi Bartlett, of the Granite Farmer, gives an interesting statement in regard to raising peaches in New Hampshire It appears in 1840 he sowed some peach stones, which came up and made a vigorous growth; but were entirely cut down the next winter And so on for three years, during which time the ground was well tilled and manured. He here gave up the effort to grow peaches where the thermometer fell to 28 below zero, and left the trees to shift for themselves This neglect, by causing a slow growth has been their salvation; "the trees now stand in the nursery-rows apparently as hardy as the guarled oak."

"Grass and weeds sprang up among the trees and retarded their growth, and every succeeding winter killed less and less of the new wood up to the spring of 1850, when scattering blossoms appeared on eight or ten of the trees, which produced fruit of various qualities. In 1851 there was a much larger show of blossoms, succeeded by two or three bushels of fruit.

"In 1852 had thirty trees in full bloom; they all produced fruit, ripening in a succession of five or six weeks. Last May we had forty trees in bloom, and probably we had from 50 to 60 bushels of peaches, of various qualities, from very good to poor—and of different colors, shape and size, and in time of ripening embracing a period of five or six weeks."

RURAL AXIOMS.—It is as cheap to raise one ton of grass or clover, as a ton of burdocks or pig-weeds.

It cost no more to raise a hundred bushels of apples, than the same quantity of choke pears.

An axe costing two dollars with which a labourer may cut fifty cords of wood a month, is a cheaper tool than one costing but one dollar, with which he can cut only forty cords.

A "cheap plow" at five dollars, costing in one season three dollars for repairs, and three more in lost time to teams and men, and by putting back crops, is a dearer one than a plow at ten dollars requiring no repairs.

A cow bought for ten dollars, whose milk but just pays for her keeping, affords less profit than one at thirty dollars, giving twice that quantity of milk afforded by the former.

A ten-acre field, costing fifty dollars an acre, and ditched, manured and improved at fifty dollars, so as to give twice the crops, is as much more valuable than twenty acres unimproved: costing the same money.

Miscellaneous.

The Inventor of Railroads.

We hear the question asked, who was the inventor of the railway? and have never heard it satisfactorily answered; and we believe there are very few persons in this country who know anything on the subject. Some few years ago, Howitt, of the *People's Journal* gave a somewhat lengthy sketch of the alleged inventor, who, up to May 1836 had been neglected in England. While thousands had been enriched by his brilliant scheme, he had remained forgotten—forced by poverty to sell glass on commission, for a living. How many of the railway projectors, agitators, stockholders, &c. have heard of the subject of these remarks? "About half a century ago—the exact year is not known—there was born at Leeds, England, a man named Thomas Gray. Scarcely anything is known of his early history. He was, we believe a poor collier; and being very ingenious, he conceived the idea of facilitating the transportation of coal from the middle town colliery of Leeds, a distance of three miles, by means of a sort of railway which he constructed of wood. Upon this his cars moved along at the rate of three and a-half miles an hour, to the great merriment of a wise and discriminating public, who laughed at the idea of a railway as something very visionary, and as the mere suggestion of laziness Poor Gray thought otherwise. Magnificent visions of future railways, such as are now stupendous realities, loomed up before him, and he began to talk in public of a general system of iron railroads. He was, of course laughed at, and declared a visionary, moon-struck fool. But the more Gray contemplated his little railway for coal, the more firmly did he believe in the practicability and usefulness of his scheme. He saw in it all that is now realized, and he resolved in spite of all the ridicule, the sneers and rebuffs that were heaped upon him, to prosecute his undertaking. He petitioned the British Parliament, and sought interviews with all the great men in the kingdom; but all this had no effect except to bring down upon him, wherever he went, the loud sneers and ridicule of all classes. Still he preserved, and at length engaged the attention of men of intelligence and influence, who finally embraced his views, urged his plans, and the result is now before the world.—Thomas Gray, the inventor of railroads, who, no longer ago than 1820, was laughed at for ever mentioning the idea, still lives in Exeter, England, in the full realization of his grand and noble railroad schemes, for which he was declared insane. How much has the world been benefited by his insanity?"

The Dog and the Child.

On Saturday evening last, a police officer in Dublin found a male infant child left deserted on the hall door steps of a House in Dominick street. His attention, he said, was attracted by observing something lying on a heap before the doorway, and on approaching nearer, he became witness to a curious sight indeed There lay on the doorway a fine infant, evidently asleep, with nothing but the head visible, the remainder of the child's body being covered by a beautiful spaniel dog of rather large size. The dog had so disposed himself as to protect the infant completely from the night air, which was then at a freezing temperature. The animal had regularly coiled himself half around the child so as to impart warmth and protect the helpless infant from the bitter air. When the police constable lifted the infant, the dog still continued watching his every movement; and when, finally, the child was conveyed to the station house, and given in charge of a faithful nurse, the poor animal could not be got away, and accompanied the nurse to her lodgings, and remained all night watching the child in its cradle, occasionally looking up and licking the child's face. The nurse with the child in her arms came before the bench. The dog was also in attendance, having never left the side of the infant since they were both first discovered by the policeman. Nothing at the time could be discovered about the mother of the child, and the only clue to its parentage was a slip of paper which was found pinned to the bosom of its dress, stating its name, and declaring it to have been born in Manchester on the fifth of January last. However, subsequently in the day, the mother of the infant surrendered herself to the police, and was brought before the bench. She stated that she left the infant exposed, with the expectation that its father or his friends would take charge of it on seeing the note she had affixed to its dress. She said she afterwards got frightened and uneasy, and came to take it away; but on hearing that the child was in the hands of the police, she determined to give herself up as the mother. On the woman's promising to take care of the child, the magistrate ordered it to be restored to her. It was evident that she had previously taken good care of the infant, which was comfortably and neatly clothed, and in good health. The poor girl received her infant with thankfulness, and quitted the office, and the affectionate dog was quietly following, when, to his evident annoyance, he was made prisoner of by the police, and brought off to livery until claimed. The mother of the child had never seen the animal, which did not recognize her, and there seems no way of accounting for the very fortunate attachment evinced by the dog for the deserted infant.—*English Paper.*

Interesting Paragraphs.

ROMANCE OF A COAL FIELD.—The following singular circumstance happened a few years ago in Parr, about 13 miles from Liverpool, where there are several extensive collieries. It will tend to show the immense value of coal mines which lie under a small superficial extent of land.—An elderly widow lady sold to a gentleman some property in Parr, consisting of a house and about 30 acres of land, for £3000.—The old lady thought there must be coals under the land, as there was so much in the neighborhood; but it was the decided opinion of coal proprietors, and others conversant with coal mines, that there were no coals on the property. The seller of the property, however insisted that the coals should be reserved, unless the purchaser would give her £100 for them. This he refused doing, and the coals were accordingly excepted from his purchase, and reserved to her. The old lady died soon after, bequeathing the coal mines among the children of a deceased sister seven in number, who were all laborers, and the residue of her property, worth about £3000 to the children of another sister. The bequest of the coal mines was considered a nominal thing, and led to dissensions in the two families on account of it. The coal legatees brooded for a length of time over their disappointment in not sharing their aunts property with their cousins, but at length they contrived to induce some persons, who were supposed to have more money then wit to undertake the expense of boring on the land to ascertain whether there were coals or not. The boring continued for a considerable time, to the great amusement of persons connected with collieries; but at last, to their great astonishment, the chagrin of the purchaser, and the unbounded delight of the legatees, two delfs of the best coal in Lancashire were discovered, extending nearly the whole breadth of the land, and which could be easily worked. These coals were immediately purchased by the proprietors of a neighbouring colliery for £20,000. On subsequent borings three lower delfs were were found which the same parties purchased for £15,000.—*Mining Journal.*

THE BALTIC.—Notwithstanding its extent, the Baltic has all the characteristics of a great lake. No sea has in proportion to its size, so great an influx of fresh water; hence it contains but little salt. In proportion to the North Sea this is found to be as 194 to 373. The depth of the Baltic on the west is not more than 15 fathoms deep. On the south it is nowhere more than 50 fathoms; but towards the north it deepens to 100 fathoms. The Baltic receives the waters of the Nieman, Vistula, and the Oder, besides numerous lakes and smaller streams The great amount of sand and mud carried down by the rivers has considerably raised the bottom of this sea, and closed the mouths of some of its navigable streams, so that ships which formerly entered these rivers must now be anchored at a considerable distance from their mouths. This, together with the numerous islands and sandbanks, and the gradual upward movement of the bed of the sea, at the rate of several feet in a century, renders navigation on the Danish shores of the Baltic troublesome and dangerous. It has no tides, or rather the effect of the tide is so little felt as not to be observable, but it is subject to changes of level, depending on the winds, retarding or accelerating the passage of the water through the sound and the belts. During winter, this sea is usual frozen to a greater or less distance along the coasts; and in severe winters, not only the sound and the belts, but a great part of its surface is covered with ice. The ancients were but slightly acquainted with the Baltic. Its shores however, gave forth those hardy warriors who overthrew in its decrepitude the Roman empire, and laid the foundation of European states.

CRONSTADT.—The following description of Cronstadt, given in a Berlin journal, although incomplete, may not be uninteresting at the present moment:—"Cronstadt is situated on the island of Kosline, at the eastern corner of the Finland Gulf. The island, about 1½ English miles long, and proportionately narrow, is close to the mouth of the Neva, and may be regarded as the port of St Petersburg, whence it is distant about 18 miles (English.) The town, which owes its foundation to Peter the Great, contains about 30,000 inhabitants, and is intercepted by the Peter and Catherina Canals. On the northern side of the island stand the powerful Alexander ramparts, constructed of solid granite blocks, and armed with heaviest guns. On the southern flank of this is the harbour, the channel to which is defended by the citadel, erected on a rocky foundation, and on the opposite side by the Kronslot fortress. Properly speaking, there exists three harbours for ships of war within the island, with docks, arsenals, building-yards, and so forth. A fourth and smaller harbour for mercantile vessels, likewise exists within the defences. The old Menschikoff palace has long been converted into a foundry, arsenal, and school for pilots. The Marine Hospital is arranged for 2600 patients. In order to diminish the dangers that may occur from fire, all wooden constructions have been pulled down and all superfluous stores removed."

VISIT TO THE CITY OF TIMBUCTOO.—Dr. Barth, who is now traveling in the interior of Africa, entered the city of Timbuctoo on Sept 7th, 1853, after a very tedious journey. He was escorted in grand style by the brother of Sheik-el Bahay, the ruling chief, accompanied by a splended suit on foot and mounted on horses and camels. He was welcomed by the people generally, though there was one faction not favorably disposed toward him, which wished his death, so that it was necessary for him to exercise great caution in his movements and intercourse. Fortunately, he had secured the friendship of the Sheikh, under whose immediate protection he lived at his residence, and who had promised him a safe escort on his return to Sackatu. The people of Timbuctoo are of so fanatical a disposition that the Sheikh considered it advisable that Dr. Barth should assume the character of a messenger from the Great Sultan of Stambout. Dr. Barth describes the city of Timbuctoo as a pent up mass of closely packed houses. Its form is that of a triangle. The houses are mostly of clay and stone, many of them having handsome and tasteful fronts He estimates the population of the city at 20,000 persons It has long been famous as the headquarters of the North African caravan trade, but Dr. Barth found its market to be of less extent than that of Kano, though the merchandize was of superior quality and of greater value.

CONSOLS.—As many persons do not understand what is meant by "Consols," which are always a prominent article in the English money quotations, we give the following definition from the Bankers' Magazine:

There are three per cent. English stock, which had its origin in the act of the British Parliament, consolidating (hence the name,) several separate Government stocks called in the act "consolidated annuities," and commonly quoted for brevity, "consols." When the consolidation took place the principal of the several funds thus merged, amounted to £9,137,-821, but by the funding of additional and subsequent loans and parts of loans into this stock, it amounted on the 5th of January, 1836, to £356,760 228. Since that period only one loan has been raised—that for compensation to the West India Planters in the emancipation of slaves—£20,000,000—and a few millions have been paid off. The total in January 1848, was £317,824 981 English debt, and £6 194,-874 Irish debt out of a total debt of £772,-401,851 sterling. The stock, from its amount and the immense number of its holders is more sensitive to its financial influence that any other, and is, therefore the favorite stock of the operation of speculators and jobbers. Its dividends are payable semi-annually.

MOTTO ON A BRIDAL RING.—A young gentleman of fine intellect and noble heart, was suddenly snatched by the hand of death, from all the endearments of life. Surrounded by every thing that could make existence pleasant and happy—a wife that idolised him, children that loved him as they can love, and friends devoted to him—the summons came, and he lay upon the bed of death. But a few years ago she to whom he was wedded placed a bridal ring upon his finger, upon the inside of which he had a few words engraved. The husband would never permit the giver to read them, telling her the time would come when her wish should be gratified, and she should know the secret. Seven years glided away, and a few days since, when conscious that he must leave his wife forever, he called her to his bedside, and with his dying accents told her that the hour had come when she should see the words upon the ring she had given him. The young mother took it from his cold finger and, though heart stricken with grief, eagerly read the words "I have loved thee on earth; I will meet thee in heaven."

THE EDITOR.—The *Richmond Mail* throws off the following capital illustration: "They have a steamboat in the Western waters by the name of 'The Editor.' This is the best name ever yet given to a Mississippi steamboat. We are surprised it was never thought of before. The editor is a working engine, whose fires are going day and night. Now he sails against the tide, and now with it, going along at a dashing rate, until suddenly he comes up all standing, against some hidden snag, which nearly shivers his timbers to pieces. Whenever he moves he puts the waters in agitation for a time, and leaves a wake of troubled waves behind him, which lasts about five minutes. He serves everybody but himself, carries freight and passengers in any quantity, and goes (puff—puffing) down the stream of life. Often his powers are overtasked, and the boiler bursts; but fortunately it kills no one but himself, and who cares for an Editor?"

FISH CULTURE.—It appears from a report published in France, that at the piscatory establishment at Huningen, on the Rhine, there have been deposited about two hundred thousand eggs of the Rhine salmon and of the large trout of the Swiss lakes, all of which are now duly fecundated; and that the new process has been found equally successful with about one hundred thousand eggs of the same description, which were deposited some time since at the College of France. Considerable money has been appropriated lately for distributing these last throughout the departments of France; so that in a few years this branch of pisciculture will probably be carried to such perfection, that famine will take its place among modern impossibilities.

A POINT TOUCHING THE MORTGAGES OF SHIPS.—The following question has lately arisen in the English Court of Appeals, in the case of Alexander vs. Sims:

Where there are joint owners in a vessel, in unequal shares, and one of them mortgages his share, and then the two enters into a joint adventure in the same proportion in which they are interested in the ship, and she returns to England with a cargo, before the discharge of which the mortgagee takes possession of the vessel, and claims to have become an absolute part owner therefore; can he as such part owner claim to keep possession of the cargo, without paying a proportional part of the expenses, until he shall be paid an amount of freight corresponding with his interest in the vessel? This was decided in the negative.

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ACCUMULATION OF WEALTH.—It is computed, on calculations furnished by the census returns, that 663,000 new houses have been built in the United States in the last six years, which, at an average of £1000, would add $663,000,000 to the wealth of the country, to say nothing of the furniture necessary to the habitations; the shipping and railroads, however, would increase the amount to over $1,000,000,000. In addition to this, all the vast sums for factories, insurance companies, mines, &c., will swell the aggregate without having made any perceptable increase in the amount of stocks held abroad.—*Balt. Clipper.*

A NUT FOR THE CURIOUS.—Mr. John Toothaker, who is engaged in extensive lumbering operations about the upper waters of the Umbagog lakes, writes to the Farmington Chronicle that one of his men, who was felling a pine tree near the Mooselamaguntic, struck a hard substance which rendered his axe comparatively useless. On examination it proved to be a stone, which, when taken out, weighed 33 pounds. The stone was four feet from the ground, in the centre of the tree—the tree was perfectly smooth, and over two feet in diameter at the place where the stone was imbedded.

THE RIGHT OF MINISTERS.—The Rev. Dr. Mason, of New York, passing up Broadway, stopped to read a theatrical placard which attracted his attention. Cooper, the tragedian, coming along, said to him, 'good morning sir do ministers of the Gospel read such things?' 'Why not sir,' said the Doctor, 'ministers of the Gospel have a *right* to know what the Devil is about as well as other folk.'—*New Haven Journal.*

CALIFORNIA FLOUR.—The editors of the New York Journal of Commerce a short time since received from Sim Francisco a small tin box containing a few pounds of flour. The flour has been baked into biscuit, and proves equal to the best Genesee. The party who transmitted the flour is sanguine in regard to the great wheat producing capabilities of California.

Bonus Declared.

"STAR"
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE following table gives the Scale of Bonus allocated to the Holders of Policies of ten years duration.

Age at Entrance.	Sum assu'd	Bonuses added to the sum assured at the death in ten years.	Total am't now payable. of the Ass'd
30	£1,000	£147 10 0	£1,147 10 0
35	1,000	156 3 4	1,156 3 4
40	1,000	168 10 0	1,168 10 3
45	1,000	177 10 0	1,177 10 0

The Bonus now declared, is upward of 50 per cent on the amount paid, in the five years ending December, 1853 The result will be made known to each Policy-Holder as soon as the calculations to be made will allow

The advantages this Society offers to Assurers, include all the benefits which have been developed during the progress of the system of Life Assurance; but the following deserve especial notice:—

Nine tenths of the Profits, ascertained every five years, divided among Policy-Holders having paid three annual Premiums.

Thirty days are allowed for the payment of the Premium, from the date of its becoming due.

Credit may be given for one-half of the Premium, upon whole Life Policies, for five years.

No claim disputed, except in case of palpable fraud; an unintentional error will not vitiate a Policy.

No stamps, entrance money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies.

Halifax Agency, corner of George and Hollis Streets.
R. S. BLACK, M. D., M. G. BLACK, Jr.,
Medical Referees.
Granville Street. Agent.
April 22 W & A y 250

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE,
22, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

NOVA-SCOTIA,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN HALIFAX,

Hon. M. B. ALMON, Banker.
Hon. W. A. BLACK, Banker.
LEWIS BLISS, Esq.
CHAS. TWINING, Esq., Barrister.
JOHN BAYLEY BLAND, Esq.
Hon. ALEX. KEITH, Merchant.
MEDICAL ADVISERS.—D. MCNEIL PARKER, M.D
LEWIS JOHNSTON, M. D.

Division of Profits

THE Profits which have arisen on the Business of this Company since 1846 will be divided as at 25th May, 1854, and Parties assuring on the Participating Scale before that date will be entitled to a share in the Fund to be set apart for Division among the Assured.

Every information may be obtained on application to the Agent of the Company, in Halifax, N. S., or at any of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad.

By Order of the Directors,
MATTHEW H. RICHEY,
Agent and Secretary to the Halifax Board.

AGENCIES IN NOVA SCOTIA

Amherst, Robert B. Dickey; *Annapolis*, James Gray; *Arichat*, Chas. F Harrington; *Bridgetown*, Thos. Spurr; *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, John Longworth; *Digby*, James A. Dennison; *Kentville*, T W Harris; *Liverpool*, J. N. S Marshall; *Lower Horton*, C. W. H. Harris; *Lunenburg*, H. S. Jost; *Pictou*, James Crichton; *Pugwash*, A. B. Chandler; *Shelburne*, Cornelius White; *Sydney, C. B*, Chas. E Leonard, Jun.; *Truro*, Adams G. Archibald; *Yarmouth*, Henry A. Grantham; *Windsor*, R. N. Pope.
December 29 5 m

LUBIN'S PERFUMES,

WARRANTED genuine, viz: Violet, Magnelia, Mousselin, Patchouly, Jockey Club, Musk, Eglantine Jenny Lind, Geranium and Rose, Boquet de Caroline Sweet Pea. For sale low at 128 Granville Street.
February 18. ROBERT G FRASER.

TOILET PREPARATIONS.

ISAAC BABBITT'S
SUPERIOR
TOILET SOAPS.

CYTHEREAN CREAM OF SOAP. PANARISTON SHAVING CREAM. PANARISTON SHAVING SOAPS, IN SOLID ROLLS. PANARISTON SOAP FOR MEDICAL USES, AND SHAVING POWDER.

These choice Soaps and creams enjoy the highest fame for their superior excellence, both in this country and in Europe. Medals have been awarded from the best institutions, and testimonials of their virtues by thousands who have used them.

CYTHEREAN CREAM OF SOAP for Ladies softens the skin, removes freckles, purifies the complexion, and is free from all impure or irritating properties, and is admired by all who use it.

PANARISTON SHAVING CREAM takes the place of all other Soaps as a preparation for the razor, and those who use it once will never after use any other.

PANARISTON ROLLS are put up in a neat portable style suited to travellers convenience.

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ACCUMULATION OF WEALTH.—It is computed, on calculations furnished by the census returns, that 663,000 new houses have been built in the United States in the last six years, which, at an average of £1000, would add $663,000,000 to the wealth of the country, to say nothing of the furniture necessary to the habitations; the shipping and railroads, however, would increase the amount to over $1,000,000,000. In addition to this, all the vast sums for factories, insurance companies, mines, &c., will swell the aggregate without having made any perceptable increase in the amount of stocks held abroad.—*Balt. Clipper.*

A NUT FOR THE CURIOUS.—Mr. John Toothaker, who is engaged in extensive lumbering operations about the upper waters of the Umbagog lakes, writes to the Farmington Chronicle that one of his men, who was felling a pine tree near the Mooselamaguntic, struck a hard substance which rendered his axe comparatively useless. On examination it proved to be a stone, which, when taken out, weighed 33 pounds. The stone was four feet from the ground, in the centre of the tree—the tree was perfectly smooth, and over two feet in diameter at the place where the stone was imbedded.

THE RIGHT OF MINISTERS.—The Rev. Dr. Mason, of New York, passing up Broadway, stopped to read a theatrical placard which attracted his attention. Cooper, the tragedian, coming along, said to him, 'good morning sir do ministers of the Gospel read such things?' 'Why not sir,' said the Doctor, 'ministers of the Gospel have a *right* to know what the Devil is about as well as other folk.'—*New Haven Journal.*

CALIFORNIA FLOUR.—The editors of the New York Journal of Commerce a short time since received from Sim Francisco a small tin box containing a few pounds of flour. The flour has been baked into biscuit, and proves equal to the best Genesee. The party who transmitted the flour is sanguine in regard to the great wheat producing capabilities of California.

50,000 Cures without Medicine!

DU BARRY'S Delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD is the natural remedy which has obtained 5,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart of Ross, and other parties of indigestion (dyspepsia,) constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, extention, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflamation and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, Stone, strictures, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, incipient consumption dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea, and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculties of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

DARBY, DUBARRY & Co., 77 Regent-street, London.

A FEW OUT OF 50,000 TESTIMONIALS OF CURES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

Analysis by the Celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S., &c., &c. *London, 24, Bloomsbury Square, June 8, 1849.*—I hereby certify, that having examined DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA, I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation and their nervous consequences.
ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S. &c., Analytical Chemist.

Dr. Harvey presents his compliments to Messrs. BARBER, DUBARRY & Co. and has pleasure in recommending their "Revalenta Arabica Food;" it has been singularly useful in many obstinate cases of diarrhœa, as also of the opposite condition of the bowels and their nervous consequences. London, Aug. 1st, 1849.

2, Sidney Terrace, Reading, Berks, Dec 3, 1847

GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to inform you, that the per sony for whom the former quantity was procured, has received very great benefit from its use, distressing symptoms of dropsy of long standing having been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers, &c. &c. I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,
JAMES SHORT, M.D. 1st Surgeon 96th Regt.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GATTIKER.

Zurich, 3 Sept 1853—I have tried DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other remedies—viz. CANCER OF THE STOMACH; and I am happy to say, with the most successful result. The soothing remedy has the effect not only of arresting the vomiting, which so painfully distressing in Cancer of the Stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of this excellent remedy I have found in all complaints of the digestive organs, it has since proved effectual in a most obstinate case of habitual flatulence and colic of many years standing. I look upon this delicious Food as the most excellent restorative gift of nature
DR. GRATTIKER.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF DR GRIES IN CONSUMPTION
Magdeburg, 16th Sept, 1853—My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, became so seriously ill at the beginning of this year, that I looked daily for her dissolution. The remedies which hitherto had relieved her remained now without effect, and the ulcerations of the lungs and night sweats debilitated her terribly. It was in this, evidently the last and hopeless stage of pulmonary consumption, when every medicine remained powerless in even affording temporary relief—that I was induced to a medical gentleman, of Hanover, who makes pulmonary consumption his special study and treats it with DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica, to try this strengthening and restorative food, and I am happy to be able to express my astonishment at its effects. My poor wife is now in as perfect state of health as ever she was, attending to her household affairs and quite happy. It is with pleasure and the most sincere gratitude to God for the restoration of my wife, that I fulfil my duty of making the extraordinary efficacy of DuBarry's Revalenta, in so painful a complaint, known, and to recommend it to all other sufferers. GRIES, M. D.

Cure No 71, of dyspepsia from the Right Hon the Lord Stuart de Decies.—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.—Stuart de Decies.

Cure, No. 49,832.—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food.—Maria Jolly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.

Cure, No 47,121.—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham cross, Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies."

Cure No 18,811.—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman Gate-acre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability."

Plymouth, May 9th 1851.—For the last ten years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness, and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am now enjoying better health than I have had for many years past. You are quite at liberty to make my testimonial public. J. S. NEWTON.

Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849

GENTLEMEN,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c

You are liberty to publish this letter if you think it will tend to the benefit of other sufferers. I remain, gentlemen, yours sincerely. THOMAS WOODHOUSE.

Bonn, 19th July, 1853.—This light and pleasant Farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative remedies, and supersedes in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly useful in confined habit of body, as also in diarrhœa, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel; in flammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, cramp of the kidney and bladder strictures, and hæmorrhoids. This really invaluable remedy is employed with the most satisfactory result, not only in bronchial and pulmonary and bronchial consumption, in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption.
DR RUD. WERZER.
Counsel of Mdicine and practical M. D. in Bonn.

In canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions—½ lb 1s 6d; 1 lb 2s. 6d.; 2 lb 4s 6d; 5 lbs 13s 9d.; 12 lbs 27s. 6d.

JOHN NAYLOR, Agent.
235—286 152, Granville Street.

MEDICINAL
CODLIVER OIL.

THE subscriber has completed his Fall and Winter Supply of Medecinal Codliver OIL warranted pure and rare. For sale wholesale and retail at No 152, Granville street. ROBERT G. FRASER,
Chemist and Druggist.

The action of Codliver Oil from a report on the treatment of Consumption by James Turnbull, M. D., Liverpool, G. B., to be had gratis as above September 22

BELL, ANDERSON & CO.

HAVING Removed to their new Granite Warehouse in Granville Street, are now ready to wait upon their Customers. April 20.

HE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

SIR,—Your Pills have been the means, under providence, of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and contin al spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
Dated Jan 1st, 1853. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Stomach Complaints I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, as it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
November 23rd, 1852. (Signed) J. GAMIS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL, INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, which was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town, but received no relief whatever, and to strengthen my health would be entirely broken up. I was induced to go into our county Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the best union afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed I have let no return of the complaint.

I am, Sir, your obliged Servant,
October 7th, 1852. (Signed) W. MOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist Goole, dated February 15th, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicines. CAPTAIN JACKSON, of this place was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re established. If you deem this worth