

THE WESLEYAN.

Vol. II.—No. 48.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC. [Whole No. 100.]

Ten Shillings per Annum.
Half-Yearly in Advance.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1851.

Single Copies,
Three Pence.

Poetry.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan,—

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—The following lines, though written some years ago, may be considered new, because comparatively unknown. They were suggested by the complaint of an ingenious and industrious mechanic;—that "a working man could expect no reward for his labours, however important or well-directed, beyond the price of his daily toil." If you regard them as deserving a place in your useful paper, their early insertion will oblige,—

Yours most respectfully,
NOMINUS UMBRA.

THE REWARDS OF INDUSTRY.

"Whatever thy hand findeth to do—do it with thy might."—Ecclesiastes.

The garish beams of day were fled,
And night her sombre wings had spread
Obscure o'er the wide domain,
Where she assumed a quiet reign.
No bellowing winds were heard to roar,
Nor waves expiring on the shore;
Nor sound disturbed the slumbering trees,
So softly walked the balmy breeze:
And earth and skies were all serene
Without a frowning cloud between,—
When silence, pleased the scene to view,
Asked me to tread the nightly dew.
Together hand in hand we strayed,
And charms terrestrial surveyed;
Till, softly whispering in my ears,
She bade me view the glowing spheres.
A while I gazed from East to West,
And thus the listening nymph addressed:—
How beauteous shine yon golden stars,
As forth they wheel their flaming cars.
Each seems desirous to outvie,
His fellow travellers of the sky;
Save yonder star whose fainting hue
Ne'er sparkles in the glistening dew.
How mean, said I,—but silence broke
My lingering sentence as she spoke:—
Think not vain man thy vision bright
Enough to scan the realms of night.
There is an Eye which can survey
The stars beyond the milky-way;
Which walks among the lofty spheres,
Marks out their paths and counts their years;
That sees yon little pinking star
Exceeds the Godlike Jupiter.
For though he rides along the sky
In all the pomp of majesty;
And seems to you the king of night;
He shines but with a borrowed light.
But yonder star of fainter hue,
Whose beams scarce pierce the azure blue,
Shines in its own celestial ray,
And lends to orbs like him their day.
But from the people of the sky,
Turn to the sons of earth thine eye:
And say—how strikingly appears
Their emblem in yon lofty spheres.—
Some shine in golden robes arrayed,
While others scarcely pierce the shade.
But, what are Demi-Gods of earth,
With all their boasted rank and birth?
'Tis true—they seem to eyes like thine,
In envied majesty to shine.
While fame and wealth supply their rays
In beams of golden light they blaze.
But let the thundering voice of fate,
With stern decree reverse their state:
Let Poverty but intervene,
Their glory is no longer seen;—
Eclipsed,—they tell to all below,
Their rays were but an outside show.
But yonder man obscurely seen—
Regarded as an object mean—
Emit, in his own sphere, a blaze
Of brighter and more lasting rays.
'Tis he who tills the fruitful field
And makes the earth her produce yield;
Which gives the great vain man his food,—
His best, though sublunary good.
He builds the stately barque which rides,
In safety o'er the surging tides;
Whose sails by commerce are unfurled,
To hold communion with the world.
By him the silken robes are made,
In which the great man is arrayed;—
His Palace, covering many roods,
Whose lofty turrets pierce the clouds;—
His sumptuous furniture, and all
That deck within the splendid Hall;—
The plate which on his table shines,
His nectared sweets and palmy wines;—
The glowing wheels which roll along,
His chariot through the gaping throng,—
And all the works of art are made,
By the poor humble man of trade!
Think then when knowledge shall unfold
Her treasures yet to him untold;—
And science with her burnished keys,
Unlock new stores of mysteries;—
And there be with his arts combined,

For good to him and all mankind;—
And true Religion in his soul,
Light up the glory of the whole;—
How beauteous all his works must shine,
In yonder Eye—the Eye Divine!
Go then and lay thy weary head
Content beneath thy lowly shed.
Repine not at thy humble state,
Nor envy what the world calls great.
But learn from silence to be wise;—
She draws her lessons from the skies.

Christian Miscellany.

"We need a better acquaintance with the thoughts and reasonings of pure and lofty minds."—Dr. Sharp.

The Arrow sent back to the Archer.

Here is a man who prides himself upon his justice and honesty. He has never failed to fulfil his pecuniary obligations. He is scrupulous to a proverb on this point. He exults that his integrity is known and read of all men. He professes himself the man who gives to all their dues. And, not being himself of the disciples, it is in him to give them the lash now and then, sometimes snapper and all, for not coming up to their professions.

No ointment of mine shall assuage the smart of his rebukes when they are deserved. But let us see if the war cannot be carried into his own camp. Does he himself come up to his own profession of being strictly honest and upright? Does he pay all the debts he owes, and faithfully discharge every obligation? If he were to pay the most of his debts, and willfully neglect some, or even one of his creditors, could we call him honest? And especially, if, while he paid all his small obligations, he should refuse to pay a farthing to the chief creditor, to whom he owed more than to all the rest, would he be honest?

Now the fact is, that this man, not being a Christian man, has refused up to this hour to pay the most just and important debt he ever owed. All inferior demands he has been willing to meet, but the great one he steadily denies. He owes the greatest and best Being in the universe. He owes him supreme love for all the excellence of that Being's character, and all the good he has been receiving at his hand. But he has never paid the smallest fraction of that debt.

And what aggravates the wrong is, that this Great Creditor has seen this debtor ready and prompt to pay every other creditor, he has heard his thousand times repeated boast of the fact, that he does pay all he owes in every other direction; and yet his own debt, infinitely greater than all others, has never been paid.

At the same time the debt has never been denied—nay, always and most promptly acknowledged; and the purpose expressed of sometime or other paying it. But it has not been paid.

Now, this man professes to be honest and just; you could not offend him more than to intimate the contrary. Yet nothing can be plainer than that he is as unjust a man as there is living. He does not pay his debts. If he pays some of them, yet he does not pay the most important. The debt that ought to have precedence of all others in his regard; the one that ought to press upon his conscience with overwhelming power—that debt stands the lowest on his scale. All others are promptly paid. But of this great debt not a farthing has been paid, and nothing done about it save the reiteration of constantly broken promises, vows to pay, the more provoking as they are constantly disregarded.

Now, this man has always regarded himself as a just and honest man; he has prided himself on this commanding feature of his character. And, on the narrow scale of pecuniary obligations to his fellow men, he may be called honest. But in the noblest sense of that word, in the sense of all others

the most important to a rational and accountable being, in that sense he is not honest—he is not just.

Now, it is certainly true of him he professes one thing and does another. I do not call him a hypocrite in the sense in which many are so. But in his estimation of justice and honesty, he has no right to leave out of sight the unliquidated claims of God—no right to call himself just while he refuses to pay the great debt he owes of love to God—no right to self-complacency as though he had full claim to the honor of a truly honest man.

If he is just in one direction toward man he is not in another toward God. If minor claims are met, the mightiest and most important of all are denied. If a human tribunal will acquit him of injustice, yet another and one infinitely higher does not!

The Blind Sculptor at Innsbruck.

"I have just come," says one, "from a house at Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, in which I saw only one humble apartment; its entire furniture consisting of a miserable bed, a broken harpsichord, and a bench, upon which were laid a few pieces of wood and some tools for carving. It is the dwelling of a blind old man named Kleinhaus." Then is given the following interesting narrative:—

At five years of age, Kleinhaus was attacked with small pox, which affected his eyes, rendering him completely blind. Before he was deprived of sight, he had often played with those little wooden figures which are so skillfully carved by the inhabitants of the Tyrol, and had even attempted to handle a knife, and to form a statuette himself. When no longer permitted to behold the light, his thoughts unceasingly turned to those images he was wont to contemplate with so much pleasure, and which he would fain have imitated. Then he would take them between his hands, feel them, and try to console himself for not being able to see by measuring them with his finger. Feeling them again and again, and turning them over in every way, he was able, by degrees, to comprehend from the touch the exact proportions of the figure, anatomising (if I may use the expression) upon wood, marble, or bronze, the features of the face and the different parts of the body—and thus to judge of the nicety of a work of art.

When he had acquired this skill, he one day asked himself whether he could not succeed in supplying the loss of sight by the keen sense of touch with which he was gifted? His father and mother were both dead; he found himself alone and destitute; and rather than beg, he resolved to make out, through his own exertions, a means of subsistence. Taking a piece of wood and a chisel, he at length began to work. His first attempts were very troublesome and trifling. Frequently did the unconscious blind man destroy, by one notch made too deep, a piece of work to which he had already devoted long days of labours. Such obstacles would have discouraged any other; but his love of art induced him to persevere. After many efforts, he at length succeeded in using his chisel with a steady hand; and so carefully would he examine each fold of the drapery, one after another, and the contour of each limb, that he saw as it were by means of his fingers the figure he intended to copy. Thus he proceeded by degrees till he attained what seems an almost incredible perfection; for he is now able to engrave from memory the features of a face, and produce a perfect resemblance.

In the museum at Innsbruck I have seen a bust in wood of the Emperor Ferdinand, which bears as strong a likeness to him as the bust from which it was fashioned, executed by a Venetian artist. I have also seen, at his own house, the portrait of one of his relatives, which he succeeded in executing by passing his hand repeatedly over the face of the individual. It is, they say, a perfect resemblance.

Kleinhaus is now seventy years of age: he is erect and robust; his countenance expresses much kindness and gentleness; and he contrives to work every day in his youth. During the course of his long career he has sculptured many figures. All this, however, has not served to enrich the indefatigable Kleinhaus. His countrymen have not known how to appreciate the laborious exertions of such a man, and they have not tried to improve his position. By and by, perhaps, they will raise a monument to his memory; but in the meantime he lives alone in his humble apartment, supplying his wants from the produce of his sculpture. But he is of a cheerful disposition; no vain desire agitates him; no ambition for honour or riches had troubled the dreams of the blind artist: his mind is wholly occupied with better thoughts. He commences his work in the morning, and, as it advances, his face becomes more and more animated, and his soul expands.

I thought, while looking at him sculpturing a group of remarkably graceful figures, of the harmonious Beethoven, who was affected with deafness. Kleinhaus, however, has a consolation that Beethoven could not enjoy. "I feel," said he, "each work of art that is presented to me, and each piece that I carve, even to the very minutest part, and I am content with it as if I had beheld it with my eyes." He has himself composed the music and the words of a hymn, in which he expresses, with a touching resignation, the emotions of a blind man. He sung it for me, accompanying himself on the harpsichord; and I have tried to translate it, but could not well preserve the simple style of the original:—

"Behold the misery of the poor blind man! He must go through the world to seek his daily bread. No pen can portray what the blind man suffers. O all-powerful God have pity on him! When spring is come, and the ray of the morning sun reflects itself in delighted eyes, the blind man alone cannot rejoice in the gladdening beams. No picture, no colour, smiles before his eyes. Alas! this is to him a sad privation.

"Yet I will praise the Creator, although He has made me blind: I will worship Him, although darkness surrounds me.

"A day will come when I shall rejoice. My eyes will again be opened, and then shall I be able to contemplate the splendour of the Most High. He is the Good Shepherd. He watches over his sightless sheep; and when the thread of this life is broken, He will show them the light of heaven."

When the noble artist had ended this hymn, I pressed his hand with deep emotion, gave him the moderate sum he asked for the only two remaining little figures he had, and carried them away as a souvenir of one of the best-spent hours of my travels.

Choice Sayings.

A favour may be granted in a way which makes the reception of it difficult, and even painful: as, on the contrary, a benefit may be so conferred as to augment its value, and to cause reception to be as pleasing to the receiver, as bestowment is to the giver. We should not only aim at what is proper, but at doing what is properly. We read of the kind and gracious benignity, as well as of the philanthropy, of God our Saviour. (Titus iii. 4.)

A Christian believer once said in sickness, of which the issue appeared doubtful, "It is not for health that I pray. I wish my petitions to be such as God may consistently receive, and I consistently offer. I ask not that He would cure me; but that He would save me."

It was said of a Christian lady who before death suffered long from a tedious and exhausting malady, "She desired not life, though all that life could give had been hers. She desired not death, though constantly oppressed with the languor of disease. The one prayer of her heart was, that the Divine will might be accomplished."

Wesleyan Intelligence.

(From the London Watchman, May 7th.)

The Annual Meeting of the Parent Society.
On Monday morning, the Annual Meeting of the Society was held, in Exeter Hall. At an early hour, the doors were beset by Members and Friends of the Society,—many of them from the country,—anxious to obtain the most eligible seats. On being thrown open, the body of the Hall rapidly filled;—and, at the commencement of the proceedings, the spacious building, except the back seats in the West Gallery, and in the organ recesses, was fully occupied, although admission was exclusively by ticket, and the doors were not thrown open, as formerly, after the meeting had commenced. On the platform, many ladies were accommodated.

Precisely at the hour appointed, eleven o'clock, the Rev. Dr. ALDER, one of the General Secretaries, gave out the hymn beginning—"Before Jehovah's awful throne;" after which the Rev. Dr. NEWTON, Secretary to the Conference, engaged in prayer.

The Rev. Dr. BUNTING then came forward, and was received with loud and reiterated applause. He said,—It does so happen, in the ordination of Divine Providence, that it has now for a long course of years, fallen to what was deemed to be my official duty to announce to this assembled annual meeting the name of the gentleman, whom the committee had induced to accept the chair, and to undertake the presidency of the meeting. On no former occasion, did I feel greater pleasure in making that announcement than on the present. (Great applause.) The choice of the committee very naturally, and I am sure the meeting will feel very happily and properly, fell upon one whom we have long known, and long loved, in every relation of life in which we have had to do with him,—(applause.)—a man to whom this society for now many years has been under the greatest obligations not merely for exemplary contributions, as they were needed, of a pecuniary character, but for the large and almost unprecedented devotion of time and personal labor. (Hear, and cheers.) I refer to Thomas Farmer, Esq., (cheers,) and I cannot trust myself in attempting to say all that might be said, and that—if there were a better person to say it—ought to be said; but I am sure you will make up any defect of mine by the manner in which you will receive the announcement that Thomas Farmer, Esq., will be our President this day. (Loud Applause.)

Mr. FARMER then took the Chair, amid the renewed plaudits of the meeting. He said—My dear friends, I sincerely regret to state that I feel myself at this time unequal to the delivery of an address which, in comprehensiveness and warmth, would express what, as chairman, as treasurer, and as a member of this society, I ought to say; but, though this is the case, I rejoice to know that there will be no regret felt at my lack of service, because I shall presently call your attention to the Report, which will comprehend all that could be said by me with reference to the operations of the society;—I shall then have the privilege of calling upon returned missionaries of our denomination and of others, who by their illustrations will support the testimony of the report, and render unnecessary what I might wish to say if I had it in my power to communicate it;—and I shall also have the privilege of calling upon several kind friends, some connected immediately with ourselves, and others connected with kindred churches, who will lay the great principles of the society upon your minds and upon your hearts, and whose eloquence it would be folly in me for a moment to attempt to imitate. I feel, therefore, the better satisfied that my weakness prevents my doing that which it is in my heart to do.—(Applause.) At the same time I may, I hope, be pardoned for thus early stating, that, having just now completed my twice seven years' service in this cause, I cannot allow the occasion to pass without, rendering my thanks to Almighty God that he has permitted me so long to be a co-worker with you in this great, good, and holy cause, and that he has permitted me with

yourself to witness so much pleasure of God's goodness towards heathen countries prospering in our hands; neither should I think it right to lose the opportunity—lest it may not be afforded me at the close of the meeting—of expressing my thankfulness to you for the kind indulgence with which you have received my services; and my gratitude I think bears some proportion to the sense I have of the many defects and imperfections with which those services have been accompanied. I throw myself, under these circumstances, upon your consideration in undertaking the responsibilities connected with the honor of filling the chair this day; and I humbly hope that, aided by your prayers—prayers fervent and effectual—which will be offered up this day, it may be my privilege, and the privilege of us all, to witness as holy, as unanimous, as happy, as productive a meeting on this occasion as we have been delighted to witness for many years. ("Hear," and applause.)

The Rev. E. HOOLE, one of the General Secretaries, read the FINANCIAL REPORT, from which we extract the following passages.

The Committee had the satisfaction to announce to the Subscribers and Friends of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, that the receipts of the Society for the year ending December 31, 1850, amounted to £104,661 14s. 4d. The following were the particulars.

	£ s. d.
The Total Ordinary Receipts at the Mission-House, and from the Districts in England, Scotland, and Wales, have been	68,922 7 5
The Hibernian Missionary Society	4,295 9 6
The Juvenile Christmas Offerings	5,000 9 3
Total Ordinary Home Income	£78,218 6 2
Contributions of Foreign Auxiliary Societies	12,420 8 1
Colonial Grants	5,930 1 3
Legacies	4,380 13 10
Donations on Annuity	130 0 0
Lapsed Annuities	2,909 1 10
Dividends, Interest, &c.	1,673 3 2
	£104,661 14 4

The Expenditure of the year amounted to £113,767 3s. 3d. showing a deficiency of Income, when compared to the expenditure, to the amount of £9,105 8s. 11d.—This deficiency the Committee had resolved to meet by the sale of a portion of the amount of donations on annuity which have been funded from time to time for the security of the annuitants. By this arrangement the funded property would be considerably reduced, but there would still remain in the Funds an amount equal to the Donations of living Donors;—thus affording to the annuitants a reasonable and sufficient security for the payment of their annuities. The advantage the Society gained by this arrangement was, that the Expenditure of the year was fully met without any addition to the Society's debt, which remained as last year.

"The Committee (continued the Report) offer their best thanks to the Contributors at large for the support they have afforded to this department of the cause of Christ during the past year. Many donations received have been accompanied by the most gratifying expressions of attachment to the Mission work. In many instances, the existence of agricultural distress, and other exigencies, have not been permitted to prevent the usual subscriptions, nor has the strong pressure of extraordinary claims, in many Circuits, been allowed to diminish the amount of Missionary contributions. The Committee know that many Collectors have nobly persevered in their self-denying labors under circumstances of great discouragement; to them most especial thanks are due; as well as to the Donors, Collectors, and Treasurers of the Christmas and New Years Juvenile Offerings, from which interesting source of Income a larger amount has been received than in many former years.

"The committee consider it due from them to make special mention of one Lega-

cy, included in the amount now announced, which they have received from the United States of America; that of the late John Young, Esq., amounting to £2,414 4s. 9d. In August last the Committee received a letter from the hon. Abbot Lawrence, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America in this country, calling their attention to a letter which he had received from Lawrence Lewis, Esq., of Philadelphia, the sole Executor of the Estate of the late John Young, Esq., in whose Estate the Society had considerable interest. A correspondence was thus opened which resulted in the payment of this munificent Legacy in sufficient time to be acknowledged in this Report. The Committee repeat the thanks which they have more privately communicated to Mr. Lewis for his able and judicious management of the Estate since the year 1834, when it fell into his care under the will of our deceased benefactor, and also for the readiness with which he paid over the amount, without that process of law which it was competent for him to have employed, but which would have delayed the payment of the money, and would have occasioned considerable expense. In this particular instance, as in other parts of their income, the Committee devoutly acknowledge the kind care and provision of a gracious and superintending Providence.

"To the kind Providence of God, and to the liberal consideration and support of the Friends of Missions, the Committee again commend the interests of this Society. The Society has no resource, except in the willing and benevolent contributions of the Friends of Christ and His sacred cause.—From the commencement of the Society, the Committee have never had in hand the Income of the year before they have incurred the Expenditure of the year, and consequently have never been able to make one quadrat exactly with the other. But although the large expenditure of the Society every year anticipates the Income, they have not hesitated to confide in the tried faith and love of the Friends of Missions; they have taken the past as the pledge of the future; and have for many years entered on an annual Expenditure of £100,000 without any Funds in hand for the year.—The Committee are now in the same circumstances. They commence the year without any Funds in hand. They are incurring an Expenditure on the Missions, from month to month, which they know will amount to more than £100,000 at the close of the year. The suggestions of worldly prudence and the remonstrance of friends are in this case of no avail. The practice under which the Society has grown up, and the actual state of things, permit of no alternative for the present year. The Committee must depend on the Income yet to be raised, to meet an Expenditure already determined to a great extent. And they fully anticipate that, through the good providence of God and his effectual blessing on the labors of Ministers and Collectors, and other friends of the Society, they shall be provided this year, as in former years, with the means of carrying on the great work committed to their care. At the same time, they are not insensible to the advantage and economy which would attend a change of system, should it be found practicable, and they gratefully acknowledge one liberal donation from a Wesleyan Minister, towards the formation of a Capital Fund.

The Details of the Contributions to the Funds of the Society received during the year 1850, from the several Auxiliary and Branch Societies, at home and abroad, and of the Income arising from other and miscellaneous sources, were then given.

The following persons, in number twenty Missionaries, and five wives of Missionaries, have been sent out by the Society, since the last Anniversary:—

Dr. Kessen, Mr. Hill, Mr. Rippon, to Ceylon; Mr. and Mrs. Moister, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, to the Cape of Good Hope; Mr. and Mrs. Spenseley, Mr. Gaskin, to Natal; Mr. and Mrs. Edney, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fleicher, to Sierra Leone; Mr. Hurst, to the River Gambia; Mr. Gardner, Mr. Richards, to the Gold Coast; Mr. Edman, to St. Christopher's; Mr. Gregory, to Antigua; Mr. Rotherham, to St. Vincent;

Mr. Clegg, to Barbadoes; Miss Punchard, and Mr. Cannell, to the Bahamas; Mr. Bishop, to Hayti; Mr. Wells, to Newfoundland.

Of this number, Dr. Kessen, and Messrs. Moister, Thomas, and Edney, who have been before honourably and usefully employed in various Missions, but had returned home for a season, have been again appointed to the Foreign Work.

The following much-lamented Missionaries have been removed by death.

Mr. T. L. Hodgson, at Cape Town; Mr. Mortier, at St. Christopher's; Mr. E. S. Thompson, at Jamaica.

To this affecting record must be added that of three excellent Females, wives of Missionaries, who have also exchanged mortality for life.

The General SUMMARY of all the Wesleyan Missions was as follows:—

Central or Principal Stations, called Circuits, occupied by the Society in various parts of the world	322
Chapels and other Preaching Places, in connection with the above-mentioned Central or Principal Stations, as far as ascertained	3,106
Missionaries, and Assistant-Missionaries, including Fourteen Supernumeraries	432
Other Paid Agents, as Catechists, Interpreters, Day School Teachers, &c.	864
Unpaid Agents, as Sabbath School Teachers, &c.	8,071
Full and accredited Church Members (including Ireland)	104,335
On trial for Church Membership, as far as ascertained	7,846
Scholars, deducting for those who attend both the Day and Sabbath Schools	80,070
Printing Establishments	8

(To be continued.)

Family Circle.

Rich as a Jew.

BY OLD ALAN GRAY.

When I was a boy, I often used to walk out with my father, who seldom lost an opportunity of turning to advantage any little adventure we met with. He was always trying to make me wiser and better.

One day we stopped at the window of a jeweller's shop, that looked as fine as gold and jewels could make it. There were gold watches, and gold chains, and gold snuff boxes, and gold rings, and gold pins, and a hundred other things; and I thought to myself what a rich man the owner of the shop must be. I have forgotten one of the two names which were printed over the window; but the other name was Levi. "The owner of that shop," said my father, "is a Jew."

As we walked on, my father told me, that though the Jews had, according to the predictions of the ho'y scriptures, been scattered into all nations, and though they had been persecuted in almost every nation of the earth, yet many of them, by their industry, perseverance, and love of money, had amassed great wealth, so that the saying, "As rich as a Jew," became a proverb.

Soon after this we met a handsome carriage and two gray horses; the gentleman inside the carriage was a banker. I looked at the fine gray horses as they pranced by me, proudly arching their necks and snorting, and just then my father said to me, "That man is as rich as a Jew."

Before we had arrived at the end of the street, my father stopped a moment opposite a large house, in which he said lived a merchant, who had passed many years in India, and while he was speaking the merchant came out of the house and walked on before us. "That man," said my father, in a low tone of voice, "is as rich as a Jew."

On turning the next corner, an old man, with a clean but coarse and threadbare coat upon his back, walking with a stick, and carrying a basket of watercresses on his arm, were about to pass us, touching his hat; but my father stopped him, spoke kindly to him, and said that he intended to

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"It is up in th strengthe mercy, m and there

call on him on his way home. As my father went on he said to me, "That man is as rich as a Jew."

Though I was not at all surprised to hear that the banker and the merchant were rich as Jews, it did very much surprise me to hear that it was the same with the old man with the basket on his arm. My father, who was quick enough to read my thoughts, went on thus in his conversation.

"When I said that the merchant and the banker were rich as Jews, I alluded to the money they had amassed together; but when I said the same thing of the poor old watercress man, I alluded to riches of another kind. Riches are valued, because they are the means of enabling men to procure in so many ways what they desire. If a man had the wealth of the world, and could not use it, or was dissatisfied, he would still be a poorer man than one who, having enough to supply his wants, was therewith contented. Bags of gold would be of no use to one perishing with hunger, or fainting with thirst in the hot burning desert. True riches must refer not to time only, but to eternity, and many a humble-minded Bible reader is enabled to say,

"Though poor and unlearned in the ways of the Lord,
I believe in the truth of his word:
That true riches are they which will not pass away,
And true wisdom the fear of the Lord."

After having thus spoken, my father was silent, with the intention, no doubt, that I might think a little on what he had said; nor did he open his lips to speak to me for the next quarter of an hour. The banker, the Jew, and the old watercress man, by turns occurred to my mind; and I felt quite sure that what my father had said was true, that a poor man contented with what he had, was really richer than one who had heaps of money and was dissatisfied.

On returning home my father did not fail to call on the old watercress man, who, though very infirm, was not merely peaceful, but exceedingly cheerful. Every sentence he uttered was caught up by me and remembered.

When my father spoke of poverty, the old man said, "Poverty, sir, may be said to depend more on our hearts than on our pockets, for where God gives his grace and contentment, a little goes a great way, I cannot boast of my money bags, and yet, sir, I somehow think that I am as rich as the richest of my neighbours."

When my father touched on the subject of trouble, the old man said, "Trouble always seems heavy, sir; but it seems a great deal heavier when we do not see God's hand in it. We know that 'man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward;' but for all this, 'affliction cometh not forth of the dust, neither doth trouble spring out of the ground;' God will give those who look to him strength to bear all the trouble he puts upon them."

When my father dwelt a little on the sickness of a friend who had been long afflicted, the old watercress man observed, "Sickness is a sore trouble to many, but God never sends it but for a wise purpose. 'Shall we receive good at the hand of God and not receive evil?' David says, speaking of him who considereth the poor, 'Thou wilt make all his bed in his sickness.' Now, sir, if God in his goodness makes our bed for us, we may well be content to lie upon it, enduring any sickness he may send. A sick bed with his presence is better than health without it."

The last subject on which my father spoke was death. "Death is as you say, sir, a solemn subject to every one," said the old watercress man, "whatever may be his prospects; but blessed be God for those cheering words, 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord,' Rev. xiv. 13; and 'When this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, 'Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?' 1 Cor. xv. 54, 55.

"It is very possible, sir, that a man built up in the faith of Christ crucified, and strengthened with a sense of pardoning mercy, may rejoice in the prospect of death, and there are moments of this kind, now

and then, with me; I could then sing for joy."

"Father," said I, as soon as we had left the house, "it is as you say, for I feel sure that the old watercress man is as rich as a Jew."

Past experience has only deepened the conviction on my mind, that poverty depends much more on the state of the heart than on that of the pocket.

The Noble-Hearted Children.

It is a beautiful sight when children treat each other with kindness and love, as is related in the following little story.

Last evening, (says the narrator,) I took supper with Lydia's father and mother. Before supper, Lydia, her parents, and myself, were sitting in the room together, and her little brother Oliver was in the yard, drawing his cart about. The mother went out and brought in some peaches, a few of which were large, red-cheeked rare-ripes, the rest small ordinary peaches. The father handed me one of the rare-ripes, gave one to the mother, and then one of the best to his little daughter, who was eight years old. He then took one of the smaller ones and gave it to Lydia, and told her to go and give it to her little brother. He was four years old. Lydia went out and was gone about ten minutes, and then came in.

"Did you give your brother the peach I sent him?" asked the father.

Lydia blushed, turned away, and did not answer.

"Did you give your brother the peach I sent him?" asked the father again, a little sharply.

"No, father," said she, "I did not give him that."

"What did you do with it?" he asked.

"I ate it," said Lydia.

"What! did you not give your brother any?" asked the father.

"Yes, father," said she, "I gave him mine."

"Why did you not give him the one I told you to give?" asked the father, rather sternly.

"Because, father," said Lydia, "I thought he would like mine better."

"But you ought not to disobey your father," said he.

"I did not mean to be disobedient, father," said she, and her bosom began to heave, and her chin to quiver.

"But you were, my daughter," said he.

"I thought you would not be displeased with me, father," said Lydia, "if I did give brother the biggest peach," and the tears began to roll down her cheeks.

"But I want you to have the biggest," said the father. "You are older and larger than he is."

"I want to give the best things to brother," said the noble girl.

"Why?" asked the father, scarcely able to contain himself.

"Because," answered the dear, generous sister, "I love him so. I always feel best when he gets the best things."

"You are right, my precious daughter," said the father, as he fondly and proudly folded her in his arms. "You are right, and you may be certain your happy father can never be displeased with you for wishing to give up the best of everything to your affectionate little brother. He is a dear and noble little boy, and I am glad you love him so. Do you think he loves you as well as you do him?"

"Yes, father," said the little girl, "I think he does; for when I offered him the largest peach he would not take it and wanted me to keep it, and it was a good while before I could get him to take it."

Moral Influence of Babies.

The influence exerted unconsciously on a family by a little child, especially if it be beautiful, gentle, and good, is not easily estimated. Few persons are aware, or take time to think, how much ill feeling is prevented, how much good nature and affectionate emotion are evoked, how much dullness and gloom are banished, by the odd ways, and sweet innocencies of the dear, toddling baby. Even the rebuke which is slyly administered over the baby's shoulders to some older body, loses its vinegar and provokingness. Often, too, the brother or

father, impatient for his meal, that he might get to business, is cheated into forgetfulness while holding baby and listening to its funny attempts to talk. How, we should like to know, can a man grumble that his steak is over or underdone, that a button is off, or that his wife has made a bill at the dry goods store, while baby is crowing in his face or clambering on his knee? Heaven's blessing on all good babies, we say.

General Miscellany.

Faustin I, Emperor of Hayti.

We believe that the most of our readers will peruse with pleasure the following sketch of the life of the negro Emperor Soulouque.

He was born a slave on the coffee plantation of Mr. Violet, one of the old French colonists, who has survived the various revolutions that have occurred on this island, and who is yet still living in Porto Principe. It is related that Faustin, meeting him not many years ago, said, "Though I am Emperor, I still recognise you as my master." To which Violet replied, "And I am proud to consider myself your majesty's subject." A singular instance of the caprice of fortune! When the French evacuated St. Domingo, Faustin, then free, entered the army under Dessalines as a common soldier. Under Pétion he fought with Christophe, and from grade to grade reached a colonelship, just at the time of the fall of Boyer. His taciturn manner (a rare virtue among negroes) caused him to pass for a discreet man, and made him a participator in the different secret revolutions that took place between the years 1843 and 1847.

Made general of a division, he owed his election to the Presidency to a chance that brought his name into consideration before the Senate. Two parties were candidates before that body for the office; the votes were equally divided, and after many ballots the body failed to elect. Faustin reconciled the conflicting interests of the two parties, and was in his turn taken up. The negroes voted for him because of his colour, and the mulattoes in consideration of his supposed freedom from ambition. Too soon, however, the mulattoes found that instead of a subservient tool, they had elected a master.

Faustin emerged victoriously from all his difficulties and revolutions; but his victories were stained with a long list of the most cruel executions. Perfidious advisers bound him to his career of vengeance; he thought, at one time, of nothing less than the total extermination of the mulattoes, who composed a very large proportion of the population. The energetic remonstrances of M. Boybaud, Consul General of France, finally drew him from his murderous course. He appealed at first to his feelings of humanity, and then represented the fatal results that might be produced by the intervention of Europe, who were becoming disgusted with his course. This last argument made a strong impression on the mind of Faustin, and he ceased his persecution.

Faustin had been President two years, during which time he had occupied himself principally in conquering the Spanish part of the island, which had erected itself into an independent republic, when, to the surprise of all Europe, he was proclaimed Emperor.

It is the general opinion that Faustin did not aspire to this position. His ascension to this office is accounted for in this manner: A certain number of citizens met on the 20th of August, 1849, and addressed a petition to the House of Representatives, praying that the title of Emperor might be conferred on his excellency the President.—General Vil Julin, who commanded the garrison, and the greater part of the officers who in Porto Principe, were secretly in favour of the President, and manifested the same desire. The House took into consideration this petition on the 25th of August, approved it, and sent it the same day to the Senate, where it was passed without a voice being raised in favour of the Republic. On the 26th, the two supreme bodies met, and carried the nomination of Emperor to Faustin, and presented him a crown and a cross, expressing themselves in terms submissive enough to have satisfied the ancient despots of Europe. In this manner it was that, to the astonishment of Faustin, it is believed,

certainly to the astonishment of the world, this little republic became part of an Empire.

Faustin Soulouque, though generally represented to be but fifty, is now near fifty-four years old. He is of middle stature, expanded breast, and broad shoulders, and is stout; on foot he appears less high than he really is, because of his obesity; but on horseback, as he is a good rider, he appears to advantage. His complexion is black, but his features have not that stolid and savage expression that is observable in natives of Africa. His physiognomy denotes intelligence, and his smile is pleasant and attractive. When out, he wears a green uniform, perfectly adjusted to his body, a sword, and a three cornered hat. Though naturally taciturn, he speaks occasionally with gayer, and always with a certain dignity. It has been said that he neither reads nor writes, but this is a mistake. He writes his name in a legible manner, and in an emergency can write a letter. Every night he reads, without assistance, the History of Hayti, a work composed by a native of the island, called Madion, who has recently been made a baron.

Since his accession to the Imperial chair, Faustin seems to have learned the nature of his people. He has created orders and titles of nobility, for which he has acquired great popularity; for the natives of Hayti, as were their ancestors, are exceedingly vain. At present there are two orders of cavaliers in the empire; the military order of San Faustino, and the civil, of the Legion of Honour. The Emperor is, in virtue of his office, member of both.

The titles created by Faustin are those of princes, dukes, barons, counts and cavaliers. The princes and dukes he selected from among his major generals and vice admirals; the counts from among his brigadier generals; the Barons from the Colonels and the Captains of the Navy; and the Cavaliers from his Lieutenant Colonels. Nothing is easier than to form such a nobility. To assimilate, in some respects, the civil and military offices, the Senators, members of the House, Judges and Intendants, are all Barons. For the women, besides the titles which they take from their husbands, the title of Marchioness has been expressly created.—*Eco del Com.*

Making the most of Time.

The excellent author of "Life in Earnest" gives four expedients by which we may make the most of time.

The first he mentions is *Economy*, that is, collecting the scattered fragments of time; this he calls "gleaning up its golden dust—those raspings and parings of precious duration, those leavings of days and remnants of hours which so nary sweep out of existence." Perhaps few are aware, unless they are among those who thus redeem time, of the extreme value of these smaller proportions of our "life's short day." I have known some persons who have acquired a language in the intervals of time that others were wasting without a thought; and it is recorded of Dr. Burney that he made himself master of both the French and Italian languages during the short journeys he was called to make when giving his instructions as a professor of music.

The second expedient mentioned by Hamilton is *Punctuality*. Of the importance of this few persons are unaware, and yet how many are satisfied to come short of the requirements! To be a few minutes too late for any important appointment, or to fulfil some onerous duty, has often occasioned distress and sorrow, afterwards irremediable.

Method is the third expedient, and is one of the most important things to cultivate, if you hope for success in your studies, or in your path through life.

As I shall have occasion again to refer to these subjects in connexion with their bearing upon your studies, I shall at present only mention the fourth requisite, which is *Promptitude*, as opposed to procrastination. This is a quality essentially belonging to an earnest person, and upon your cultivation of it will materially depend your decision of character. To act at once when our duty calls us forth, is sometimes difficult, but necessary; and it is not only in undertakings of magnitude that you are to exercise promptitude, it is important you should bring it to bear upon all parts of your daily life.—*Mrs. Frison's Hints for the Earnest Student.*

Early Rising.

In one of the cities in England resides a venerable minister of great celebrity both as a preacher and writer. For upwards of sixty years he has maintained a high degree of popularity in his public character, and has been singularly respected, beloved and honoured in private life.

Odd Fancies.

Henry III. (of France) could not remain alone in a chamber where there was a cat. The Duke of Epemon fainted at the sight of a young hare. The Marshal d'Albert found himself indisposed at any repast at which was served up a sucking pig or a calf's head.

Exterior of an Oyster Shell.

If examined by the microscope, the exterior of an oyster shell will be found a large continent, as it may be called, to millions of minute insects, that wander in the largest liberty over its surface.

Never go Back.

Never go back—never. What you attempt, do with all your strength. Determination is omnipotent. If the prospect is somewhat darkened, put the fire of resolution to your soul, and kindle a flame that nothing but the strong arm of death can extinguish.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, June 7, 1851.

CONSOLATION.

Seasons of trial require consolation. The experience of every man has taught him the need of comfort; but those, who, in the time of trouble, look only to earthly resources, lamentably feel the deficiency of such "broken cisterns."

THE NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT MEETING commenced its annual sittings at Newport on Thursday morning last. We hope, in our next issue, to be able to give some interesting intelligence respecting the state of the work of God within the limits of this District.

The unavoidable absence of the Editor from the City will apologize for any deficiencies which may be apparent in the present and succeeding issues.

Cardinal's Oath of Fealty to the Pope.

The allegiance of the Cardinal to the Pope, it has been asserted, did not interfere with his allegiance to the Monarch of England. This has been a point of issue between the Protestants of England, on the appointment of Cardinal Wiseman, and the Catholics.

forwarded, and so unmistakably does it bind the Cardinal hand and foot to the Prince Pontiff, that to talk of allegiance to any other Sovereign is an absurdity.

"I, ———, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, do promise and swear that from this hour until my life's end, I will be faithful and obedient unto St. Peter, the Holy Apostolic, Roman Church, and our Most Holy Lord the Pope and his successors, canonically and lawfully elected; that I will give no advice, consent, or assistance against the Pontifical Majesty and person; that I will never knowingly and advisedly, to their injury or disgrace, make public the counsels intrusted to me by myself, or by messengers, or letters (from them); also that I will give them any assistance in retaining, defending, and recovering the Roman Papacy, and the Regalia of Peter, all my might and endeavour so far as the rights and privileges of my order will allow it, and will defend against all their honour and state; that I will direct and defend with due favour and honour, the Legates and Nuncios of the Apostolic See, in the territories, churches, monasteries, and other benefices committed to my keeping; that I will cordially cooperate with them, and treat them with honour in their coming, abiding, and returning; and that I will resist unto blood all persons whatsoever who shall attempt anything against them; that I will by every way, and by every means, strive to preserve, augment, and advance the rights, honours, privileges, and authority of the Holy Roman Bishop, our Lord the Pope, and his before-mentioned successors; and that at whatever time anything shall be devised to their prejudice, which it is out of my power to hinder, as soon as I shall know that any steps or measures have been taken (in the matter), I will make it known to the same our Lord, or his before-mentioned successors, or to some other person, by whose means it may be brought to their knowledge."—Toronto Ch. Guardian.

Eloquent Foreigners in London.

The London correspondent of the Boston Journal makes the following mention of two of the present celebrities of London: There are at the present moment two great Roman Catholic "Lions" in this metropolis. For some weeks past a Father Gavazzi, an Italian monk, has been delivering orations upon the abuses of popery. He is wonderfully eloquent. People throng to Willis's rooms to hear him, and to gaze on his magnificent head and face and his fine figure, which is clad in the flowing garments of his order.

To counteract in some measure the influence of Father Gavazzi, the Romish Church has sent to London one whom the Italian priest has denounced in no measured terms. Last Sunday, the celebrated De Ravignan, a General of the Jesuits, preached in a Catholic chapel at Islington. De Ravignan is the very opposite of Gavazzi, and is at once the Coryphæus and the Boanerges of his Church. He, too, is very eloquent. It is said that Mr. Newman, formerly of Oxford, and a convert to popery, will take De Ravignan's place in Paris, and that the latter will remain in London, at least until the stir about the papal aggression shall have subsided.

Germany.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Henry Nuelson, dated Bremen, April 24th, 1851: I arrived safely, and in good health, with my family, at Bremen, the 26th of April. I found our brethren in Bremen in good health and spirits. They received me with great joy, and I was happy to see them once more, especially Br. Nippert, a bosom friend of mine, from whom I had been separated seven years. I found the work of the Lord in a prosperous condition. The day I arrived I had the opportunity to preach to the little flock in Bremen. We had a very good congregation for a week-day night. On Sunday following, the fourth quarterly meeting was held. We had blessed times, and I had an opportunity to see some of our members from the country. In America, I had somewhat an idea that I would not find such spirited Methodist meetings in Germany as in America; but I was happily disappointed. I felt myself perfectly at home in their midst, especially so in their love-feast, where a good many related their experience in a simple and feeling manner. As far as I can judge, at present, from circumstances, we shall feel at home here.

Metairie v. Wiseman.

We understand that an arrangement has been effected between the parties in this suit. Our readers will remember that a Monsieur Carre was, on his death-bed, so pressed and imperturbed by a Roman Catholic priest and a Roman Catholic barrister, that he was forced, under threats, to bequeath his property to Dr. Griffiths, the Vicar Apostolic in England, for the purpose of promo-

ting Roman Catholicism in this country; and that the next of kin of the deceased applied to the Court of Chancery to have the will, made under threats, set aside. By the arrangement which has been entered into, Mons. Carre's property goes to his next of kin, instead of to the Romish Church.—Globe.

The Last New Miracle.

The alarming explosion at the church of Santa Prassede, in this city, last week, was followed up by a scene of another but not less singular kind in the ancient Basilica of Santa Maria, in Trastevere, where a preacher of the order of missionaries, succeeded in working up his hearers to an unwonted pitch of fear and contrition at their misdeeds, and informed them that a collection of such miserable sinners had no longer any right to insult the Divinity by appearing in his holy house and presence. He, therefore, invited them all to leave the church, and, setting them the example himself, he came down from the pulpit, and led his wondering congregation into the Piazza, where some time was occupied in prayers or processions. Finally, he informed them that by the intercession of the holy mother of God, he hoped they were more worthy of returning into the church, and accordingly he knocked at the door (which had been shut meanwhile) and obtained admittance for himself and flock, who were surprised to find a large image of the Virgin Mary, surrounded by lighted tapers, exactly opposite the entrance. The usual cry of "Miracolo," saluted this change of place on the part of the statue, and salutary effects are asserted to have already shown themselves in consequence amongst some hardened Trasteverini offenders, whose consciences have been touched by so great a prodigy.—Roman Correspondent of the Daily News.

Anniversaries.

The religious and philanthropic societies have held their anniversaries in New York. We are indebted to the N. Y. Express for the receipts of ten of them, for the year ending on the 30th of April last; they are greater in the aggregate, about \$15,000, than the previous year, and the receipts that year were nearly \$200,000 more than the year preceding it:—

Table with 3 columns: Society Name, 1849-50, 1850-51. Includes American Tract Society, Bible Society, B. C. For. Missions, Home Mission Socy., and Foreign Christian Union, For. Bible Society, Bap. Home Missionary Society, Seaman's Friend Society, N. Y. State Colonization Society, Am. Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews.

The sum of \$200,720 33 was realized by the Tract Society by the sales of tracts and volumes. The receipts of the Foreign Missions are only for eight months, and those of Christian Union for eleven months.—Globe.

Dancing among Professed Christians.

The Rev. Mr. Baxter, writing to the Lanark Herald, says:—I forward you an abridgement of two articles, which have lately appeared in the Guardian, and have confidence that your anxiety for the purity and safety of youth, will induce you to insert the present communication in your journal. Dancing is certainly one of those amusements that cannot be tolerated by sober, devoted, zealous servants of God. In the United States,—Conference and Presbyteries, have had the subject under consideration, and have strongly condemned the practice of professing Christians in any wise countenancing an amusement so fraught with evil consequences. The habit is, also, we are certain, alarmingly general, and pestilential in this country. All, therefore, who have any true regard for the permanent foundation of order and happiness in society, should grapple with the vice, to arrest, and remove it.

Christianity in the Sandwich Islands.

The government of the Sandwich Islands, acting under its influence either directly or indirectly, has abolished idolatry, recognised churches, established schools, frowned upon intemperance and licentiousness, adopted humane and beneficent measures of policy, and allowed foreigners to hold lands by a secure tenure, thus encouraging all the internal improvements which foreign wealth and enterprise can effect. The consequence of this is seen in the fact, that a plantation on Maui, which cost less than \$5,000 a few months since, has recently been sold for \$30,000; and a small store lot in Honolulu has just been sold for \$10,000.

Converts from Popery in Philadelphia.

No less than fifteen families, within the last month, came to the conclusion to abandon the errors of Romanism. They are to be gathered, both parents and children, into the Sabbath School, for their primary instruction in the elements of Divine truth.

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The Greek and Romish Churches in Syria.

We read in a Constantinople letter, of the 14th ult., in an Austrian journal, "A dispute has arisen between the Patriarch of the Greek Church and the Catholic Bishop of Beyrout, in Syria, respecting their jurisdiction. The Court of Rome being referred to, decided in favour of the Catholic Bishop. The Patriarch has protested, and his party declares that henceforward they will never submit to any decision of the Apostolic legation in Syria."

Archdeacon Manning, who has apostatized to the Church of Rome, thus wrote a few years ago in a sermon preached before the University of Oxford:—"A special providence appears to have shielded this Church and realm from falling again under the secular dominion of Rome. Every time it has re-entered it has been cast out again with a more signal explosion; every time it has seemed to gather strength it has been more utterly confounded. The reign of princes alien from the English Church has been twice brought to an end with a speed truly significant; foreign armaments ignominiously baffled; conspiracies at home laid bare; the insinuation of secret emissaries detected and exposed; the whole line of the house of Stuart repelled by a steady and uniform defeat. If a series of providential acts may be read in combination, and thereby taken to express the purpose of the Divine Ruler of the world, it would seem to be the will of heaven that the dominion of the Roman Pontificate may never be again set up in this church and realm."

The last number of *Zion's Herald*, referring to the Bethel interest connected with the Methodist Church, at the Port of Boston, says, "Father Taylor is flourishing in his command on Anne Street. The report of the Port Society, just received, states its total receipts for the year to be \$14,561 57. The *Mariner's House*, which cost \$38,000, is now free of debt. Jenny Lind gave the society \$1,000 during the year, and seven other donors gave an equal sum. The religious provisions for our mariners are now very ample and effective, but not too much so. No class of the community has stronger claims."

The TORONTO CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN says: "There are twenty-five churches in Toronto and its suburbs, nearly one half of which are Methodist. Eleven, at least, belong to the Methodists. There are, Wesleyan Methodist churches, 6; New Connection, 3; Primitive, 2; Episcopalian, 4; Roman Catholic, 2; Kirk, 1; Free Church, 1; Congregationalist, 2; Baptist, 2; United Presbyterian, 1; Christian, 1; Total, 25. Methodist, 11."

Bishop Andrew, who is the Missionary Bishop for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has notified his intention to send two additional missionaries to China, as soon as suitable persons can be obtained.—*ib.*

Methodism advances with wonderful rapidity in America. In New Jersey the increase of Methodists this year is nearly seven thousand.—From almost every quarter we perceive signs of progress.—*ib.*

The TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER says, there is good work going on at the Sandy Fork of Peach Creek. Five *Mexicans* had joined the church on probation, two of whom give clear evidence of conversion. One of them is quite intelligent.

From 1800 to 1850 the sum of £14,500,000 has been subscribed towards the funds of the various missionary societies in England.

The *Dublin Herald* announces a deliberate and public controversy, in a form of a regular weekly correspondence, between the celebrated Father Ignatius and the Rev. Alexander King, independent minister, upon the vital question at issue between Rome and Protestantism.

The late fierce attack of the Bishop of Exeter, in his celebrated Pastoral, upon the Archbishop of Canterbury, has been received in almost every quarter with regret, not unmingled with disgust for its rancour and injustice, and has called forth the warmest and most enthusiastic expressions of respect for the high character, exalted acquirements, and true Christian deportment of that eminent Prelate.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND POPULATION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.—The colonial empire of Great Britain contains between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of square miles—an area equal to the whole of Europe and British India added together. Of this last space about 1,000,000 of square miles have been divided into forty different colonies, each with a separate government; four of them are in Europe, five in North America, fifteen in the West Indies, three in South America, five in Africa and vicinity, three among the Asiatic Islands, and five in Australia, and

New Zealand. The population of these colonies does not exceed 5,000,000. Of this number about 2,500,000 are of European race, of whom 500,000 are French, about 250,000 are Ionians and Maltese, a few are Dutch or Spaniards, and the remainder amounting to about 1,600,000, are of English, Irish, or Scotch descent. Of the 2,500,000 inhabitants of these colonies who are not European race, about 140,000 are Cingalese and other inhabitants of Ceylon, and 1,100,000 are of African race.

Literary Discovery.

We learn from a Constantinople letter of the 15th ultimo, in the *Risorgimento* of Turin, that public attention has been greatly excited there, by the discovery of an immense treasure of Greek manuscripts, of the highest antiquity, found by a learned Greek of the name of Simonides, in a cave situate at the foot of Mount Athos. According to this account, the importance of this discovery is invaluable, since it brings to light a vast quantity of celebrated works quoted by various ancient writers, and hitherto deemed entirely lost. They furnish, as may be imagined, an extensive list of proper names, calculated to throw great light upon many obscure periods of history. Among these precious volumes, which are composed of very thin membranes (the nature of which is not stated), filled with microscopic characters, some are calculated to give a complete interpretation of hieroglyphic writing, the fortunate discoverer having already successfully applied them to the interpretation of the inscriptions engraved on the obelisk of the Hippodrome at Constantinople.

Rules of Health.

Various and almost innumerable systems of regimen and dietetics have been devised to keep the body in order; and manifold are the causes alleged as originating disease. A very simple medical philosophy was that of the celebrated and able, but eccentric Dr. Abernethy, who maintained that all diseases are originally produced by one of two causes—FRETTING and STUFFING!

This is not very choice phraseology we are aware; but Dr. A. was not remarkable for refinement. He was singularly rude and uncouth in his manners, and felt a strong contempt for effeminacy, which he was so far from attempting to conceal, that he delighted to parade and to exaggerate it. On one occasion he was visited by a North County Squire, from whom he extracted a circumstantial account of his daily round of feeding, betraying the unsuspecting man, by an ill assumed blandness, into admissions of all his gastronomic and Bacchanalian enormities. When the cross-examination was finished, and the patient looked for a prescription, he was astonished by a most furious denunciation.—Dr. Abernethy told him he was, by his own confession, a glutton and a drunkard, and ordered him to go home and live like a rational being; and not expect to repair by drugs the effect of inordinate indulgence.

The doctor was right. But next comes the question, what was inordinate indulgence? Tried by strict rules, we fear very few could escape, even those who consider themselves temperate. A coarse but practical method of illustration has been suggested, in the putting into a vessel, bit for bit, and piece for piece, and drop for drop, a duplicate of every thing that one eats and drinks in twenty-four hours. The medley would not only astonish, but disgust; and we are inclined to suspect that there are few of us who are considered temperate, their sin is palpable, and their punishment evident.

Now for the *fretting*. Nothing is better understood, or more readily acknowledged, than that sorrow, care and uneasiness impair digestion. We cannot escape sorrow, or avoid disappointment. But we can be resigned or patient under either. And we must, in this working-day world, eat the bread of carefulness—else in the jostle of competition we should soon have no bread left at all. Care, however, in a reasonable and proper degree, is not incompatible with cheerfulness; but reasonably directed, may be made to minister to it. Prudent forecast saves the occurrence of harassing anxiety, by preparing us for exigencies. Fretfulness usually finds a vent more in complaint against others, than in acknowledging our own short comings. Those who impair their digestion by mourning over their sins are far the fewer number.

Since, then, temperance and cheerfulness form the Panacea which, if it will not cure, will at least alleviate all diseases, we must set these in our list of remedies, and in our selection of preventatives above all other. The first can only be followed in a life of reasonable activity and wholesome excitement, as otherwise we may be tempted to try anodynes and stimulants. And the last can only be enjoyed by the man with a large heart and open charity; for if we think ill of our kind, we cannot have cheerfulness. Suspicion and fretfulness go together. And finally, as the homilist would say, we can only be temperate and cheerful by putting a true value upon things and events, neither magnifying trifles which concern ourselves, or undervaluing things and interests which affect others.—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

A Mysterious Stranger.

A Berlin paper, the *Constitutionelle Correspondence*, relates a most incredible story, or a curious imposition. On the 30th of September last, a stranger bearing all the marks of Caucasian origin, was arrested in a small village in the district of Lebas, near Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He is represented as speaking but broken German, and on being called to give account of himself, he said his name was Jophar Vorin, and that he came from a country named Laxaria, situate in the portion of the world called Sakria. He appears to understand none of the European languages, but reads and writes what he calls the Laxarian and Abramian tongues. The latter he declares to be the written language of the clerical orders in Laxaria, the other the common language of his people. He says that his religion is Christian, and that it is called Ispatian. Laxaria he represents to be many hundred miles from Europe, and separated by vast oceans from it. His purpose in coming to Europe was to seek a long-lost brother, but that he had suffered shipwreck on the voyage, where he did not know, nor could he trace his route on shore on any map or globe. The five great compartments of the earth he calls Sakria, Aftar, Aslar, Auslar, and Euplar. The authorities in Frankfort-on-the-Oder have decided that this mysterious stranger is not an impostor, and they have requested that he may be removed to Berlin, to undergo an examination by the learned and scientific of the metropolis.

His Excellency Sir John Harvey embarked on the 30th ult., in the R. M. Steamship *Cambria* for England. During his Excellency's absence, the government will be administered by Lt. Col. Bazalgette.

The grand Jury have found a Bill of Indictment for *Wilful Murder* against Lieut. Green, *contrary to the Judge's charge*. The prisoner is now on his trial, which will probably close this afternoon.—*Sun 4th.*

H. M. Steamer *Columbia*, Commander Shortland, left for the Bay of Fundy, on Thursday last to resume the survey of that important locality.—*Chron.*

A very painful sensation has prevailed during the past few days in the neighbourhood of French Village, St. Margaret's Bay, in consequence of its becoming known that a Soldier—one of the party stationed there—had committed self destruction by cutting his throat, as report says, from ear to ear. This is one of the three sad deaths within these few months past caused by the effects of *INTEMPERANCE*.—*Com. to Sun.*

FIRE.—We regret to state that the Dwelling House of Mr. Samuel Cann on the Western side of the harbour was totally consumed by fire before daylight on Sunday morning last. We understand there was scarcely any of the furniture saved. The fire originated in a smoke house adjacent.—*Var. Her.*

The Schr. Sir Robert Sale, Rice, master and part owner, sailed from Boston on the 13th ult., bound to Westport, with 150 bbls. fish, and a crew consisting of three persons besides himself, namely John Titus, Sules Titus, and Lucine Commo, the latter belonging to Clare. Since the time of sailing no tidings have been heard from the vessel, and the strongest fears are anticipated that all must have perished in the late gale, in which the unfortunate schr. *Eagle* was lost. Captain Rice was a worthy member of the Baptist church in Westport. He has left a wife and six children to mourn the irreparable loss of a kind husband and father, and the community has lost one of its most enterprising members. How mysterious are the ways of providence: truly we may say, they are past finding out.—*Correspondent of Messenger.*

THE MAIL SERVICE.—The Mail Packet *Schr Harriet* has been thoroughly refitted, and her cabins enlarged and improved for the accommodation of passengers. She sails for St. John's, N. F., immediately after the arrival of the next R. M. Steamer from Boston. The House of S. Cunard & Co., with characteristic promptitude and enterprise, have ordered a suitable Screw Steamer to be built at the Clyde; the order having been transmitted to England by H. M. Steamer *Birkenhead*, which vessel left this port for Portsmouth on the afternoon of the same day the news of *Falcon's* loss was received here.—*Chron.*

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—The brigantine *David*, of Galway, Capt. York, sailed from Dalhousie for Ulverston in Lancashire, about 10th December last. On the 14th, the vessel was struck with a heavy sea whilst lying to, thrown on her beam ends, and washed the cook overboard, she shortly after righted and filled. The crew subsisted for four days on a few turnips which floated out of the cabin, when the captain and mate died; the rest of the crew, four in number were taken off the wreck eight days after the disaster occurred, by the schr *Brothers*, of Halifax, and carried into Harbour Britain. Another of

these unfortunate men died two days afterwards, one finally recovered, and the other two arrived here on Thursday, one with the loss of the right leg and the toes of the left foot, the other having suffered the loss of the greater part of both feet.—*N. F. Times, May 24th.*

TRADE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—The *St. John's N. F. Times* of the 24th ult., makes the following remarks relative to the trade of that Island:—

It may astonish some of our readers to learn that the amount of property entered at the Custom-house in this port during the last six or seven weeks reaches very nearly to £200,000—a sum which shows the immense trade of the place which, for the size and population of St. John's, stands unrivalled, we should think, in all the American colonies, if not in all other places beside.

Good accounts of the fishery have been received both from the northward and southward, and if a fair average voyage for the summer be secured, after the somewhat successful results of the spring, there should be but comparatively little distress amongst our people in the winter.

Latest from England.

(From the Sun.)

The Ministry had been fully and energetically sustained on the Papal Aggression Bill.

The Great exhibition was progressing most satisfactorily; and numbers of all classes of the Metropolitan population, an influx of thousands from all parts of the United Kingdom, and vast numbers of foreigners, daily crowding the Crystal Palace.

The gallant Kossuth and his companions had been set at liberty by the Porte, at the suggestion of the British Ambassador, in defiance of the pretext of Austria.

Summary of News.

BURNING OF A BRITISH INDIAMAN.—The ship *Buckinghamshire*, one of the largest Indiamen, was totally destroyed by fire while on her voyage home from Calcutta to London. She left Calcutta on the 1st of March, with a cargo of India produce and about 200 people, consisting of troops, passengers and crew. On her fourth day out, and when off Canterbury Point, she was discovered to be on fire. Every possible exertion was made to extinguish the flames, but however without success. She was subsequently run ashore, and all hands, with the exception of six who were drowned, were providentially saved. She continued burning three days before she sunk. No property was saved from her, and the total loss is estimated at £190,000.

FIRE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On the 5th inst., the Crystal Palace, in London, was for a moment exposed to the risk of destruction by fire. The flue attached to a gas stove in the office of one of the conductors became heated, and ignited a piece of wood, with bunting which rested upon it. The drapery of the counter concealed what had happened, and it was only when the smoke began to break forth that an alarm was raised, and the progress of the fire checked.—Such casualties had fortunately been foreseen and amply provided for. There are no less than a dozen large fire engines within the building, besides an ample supply easily obtainable, and a large force ready to act at a moment's notice.

The North British Mail states that when a group of statuary from Italy was unpacked in the Crystal Palace, the hollow interior of the figures was found charged with gunpowder. The matter has been kept as quiet as possible.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON.—The career of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., who expired on Sunday evening, at his town residence in Eaton-square, is identified with our national annals. The gallant deceased was the son of Mr. Edward Codrington, brother of the late Sir William Codrington. He was born in 1770, and had consequently reached the ripe age of 80 years. In July, 1783, being in his 14th year, he entered the navy as a midshipman, and after a probationary career of nearly 10 years he obtained his lieutenancy. He was lieutenant of the "Queen Charlotte" in Lord Howe's action; he commanded the "Babet" in Lord Bridport's celebrated victory; the "Orion," under Nelson at Trafalgar; the "Blake," in the Walcheren Expedition; and, during the Peninsular War, had the command of a squadron, in co-operation with the Spanish patriots off the coast of Catalonia, and was consequently captain of the fleet off the coast of America. The crowning achievement of the deceased admiral was the battle of Navarino, at which complete victory over the Turkish fleet he commanded the combined English, Russian, and French force under the Russian Admiral Heyden, and the French Admiral De Rigny, when the whole armament of the enemy was destroyed. By his death Admiral of the White, Sir Charles Ekins, K.C.B. becomes Admiral of the Red; Admiral of the Blue, Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B. Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir William Parker, Bart., K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, Admiral of the Blue, &c. A good service pension reverts to the gift of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

CHOLERA.—Intelligence from Bombay, by a private letter, states that the Cholera was making fearful ravages there. The people were dying by hundreds, and several captains of vessels lying in the harbour had perished.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

Mr. Howe is to attend a public meeting in Dorchester on Monday, and will arrive in town on Tuesday evening, in company with the Hon. E. B. Chandler. It is expected that a public meeting will be held in the City previous to the departure of the gentlemen for Canada on Thursday morning.—Courier, May 31.

On Tuesday last John Johnston, Esq. was elected Alderman for Duke's Ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Alderman Harding to the Mayoralty. At the close of the poll, the votes were—for Mr. Johnston, 115; Mr. McCoskery, 83.—H.

Joseph Fairweather, Esq. has been appointed and sworn a Justice of the Peace for this City and County.—H.

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH.—We observe by late Halifax papers that our friends in Newfoundland have determined to erect a line of Electric Telegraph in that Island. As the matter must be new to them, we presume they will be glad to avail themselves of the practical experience of others; and as New Brunswick has been lately, and still is, engaged in the erection of new lines, we will state for the information of the people in Newfoundland and other Colonies, that the line from this City to Fredericton (a distance of 65 miles) has now been about 7 months in successful operation, and has never once been out of order, although it has had, during the past winter, to withstand some of the most violent storms ever experienced. The line from Fredericton to Woodstock is now being completed—25 miles of posts are already placed, and we understand that by the 1st July the whole will be in operation. The distance from St. John to Woodstock is about 130 miles—the whole cost of the line, including apparatus for three stations, will be under £22 per mile.—H.

FREDERICTON.—The City Elections in Fredericton on Monday resulted as follows:—

In Wellington Ward—Messrs. End and Friel were returned. Mr. Temple was nominated by his friends against his wish, and lost his return by the casting vote of the Poll Clerk. This return has protested against, on the ground of Mr. Friel not being a resident in the City.

In St. Ann's Ward—The Poll stood at its close, for James S. Beak, 116; W. D. Harit, 86; John D. Marsh, 64; Geo. S. Winter, 49. The two former were declared elected.

In Carleton Ward—the Poll stood, M'Manus 32, Myrshall, 31; Troughton, 29; Reid, 10. The return for this Ward was protested against.

For Queen's Ward—Messrs. Gowan and Jas. Odell were elected without opposition.

For King's Ward—Messrs. Block and A. Ritchie were elected.—Times.

Professor Johnston has written another work—entitled "Notes on North America, Agricultural, social and economical." "New Brunswick," says the St. John Courier, "its resources, its people, their manners and habits, occupy more than half the work, and as the notice taken of us is highly favorable, it must produce a good effect."

Canada.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—The Canadian Parliament was opened in due form on Tuesday, May 20th, by His Excellency, the Governor General. We give the following extract from the Speech:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

In again meeting you for the discharge of our Legislative duties, it affords me much satisfaction to congratulate you on the general prosperity of the Province.

The Crop of last year was abundant; the Revenue from Customs, and traffic on the Provincial Canals, are steadily increasing; and the securities of the Province command a high price.

The effect of recent changes in the Imperial Navigation Law is also beginning to be felt in the more frequent resort of Foreign Shipping to our Sea Ports. It is alleged however by persons connected with the Shipping Interest that certain provisions of the Immigration Act are unfavourable to the extension of a valuable branch of our Import Trade. The subject is an important one, and I recommend it to your consideration.

Under these favourable circumstances, the further improvement of the means of internal communication has recently engaged a large share of public attention. In many parts of Western Canada capital has been applied extensively and with much advantage by persons interested in the several localities and by others to the construction of good country roads; and measures have been taken in both sections of the Province with the view of pressing forward important lines of Railway.

A considerable increase in correspondence has, I am happy to inform you, taken place since the new Postage Law came into operation. This fact, which furnishes conclusive proof of the advantage accruing to the community from the measure, warrants moreover the expectation that the receipts of the Department will before long recover from the depression consequent on the adoption of greatly reduced rates of postage.

Under the operation of the measures which have been recently adopted by the Legislatures of the several North American Provinces, the Intercolonial Trade is assuming proportions of in-

creasing magnitude, and promises to become a considerable branch of Industry. I shall lay before you a despatch in which Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies submits for consideration a proposal for the construction of a Railway between Halifax and Quebec or Montreal, which has an important bearing on this subject.

With the concurrence of the Executive of this Province permission has been granted by Her Majesty's Imperial Government to the Government of the United States to erect a Light House on the Horse Shoe Reef in the Niagara River at the outlet of Lake Erie, which is likely to prove highly advantageous to the Shipping that frequents those waters.

As the Province advances in wealth and population, and the authority of the local Parliament is extended and confirmed, the responsibilities which attach to Members of this Legislature become necessarily more onerous. The People of Canada, while they justly appreciate the requirements of an age of progress, are attached to their institutions, and faithful to their early traditions, and I am confident that you will earnestly endeavour, in humble reliance on the Divine Blessing, to promote in this spirit their best interests.

On Monday a case of considerable interest was decided at the Assizes for this County. It was the Corporation of Toronto against Mr. Furniss, for the non-fulfilment of his contract to supply the City of Toronto with a sufficient quantity of water. The lack has been seriously felt, especially during fires. A special jury was chosen, and a verdict of £2000 in favour of the Corporation was rendered.—Toronto Ch. Guardian.

We are informed that at the meeting of the Senate of the University of Toronto, a few days ago, an appropriation of £20,000 was made, for the erection of College buildings, to be provided for by the sale of lands. The expenditure is too large. A portion of the amount had better be expended in affording additional facilities to poor and deserving pupils than to be employed in useless decorations of the buildings.—H.

An enormous mass of copper was recently discovered at the Lake Superior cliff mine; its dimensions were forty feet long, eighteen feet high, and from six inches to three feet thick. It probably weighs three hundred tons, and the miners have not yet reached either the end or the top of the mass.—H.

The Kingston Whig says that shipwrights, carpenters, joiners, stonemasons, bricklayers, and artisans of all descriptions, are very scarce in that vicinity, while work of every kind is plentiful. Farm labourers are also very hard to be obtained, even at a great advance in wages. It is scarcely possible to rebuild any of the houses recently destroyed by fire, for want of workmen.—Ibid.

PROGRESS.—The Fishing Trade of Cobourg has within the last three or four years risen to great importance. The value of fish caught last year, under the old bait system, was about three thousand pounds. This year, since the introduction of gill nets, it will more than double, and the profits will be much larger, as the fishermen are no longer dependent on hooks, lines, seines and herring.—Cobourg Star.

TORONTO, May 20.—OPENING OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—Parliament met this afternoon. The Governor General, in his speech, states that the revenue from the customs and excises is increasing; that the change in the imperial navigation laws has increased foreign shipping in the Canadian ports; and that the emigration act has been complained of as unfavourable to our import trade. The new postage law has considerably increased correspondence.—The arbitration appointed to settle the boundary dispute with New Brunswick, have reported.—A measure will be introduced for reducing the civil list; and an increase in Parliamentary representation is recommended. He also recommends amendments in the school and municipal laws of Lower Canada.

W. L. Mackenzie took the oath and his seat. Notice was given of bills, for fixing the time for the meeting of Parliament, and for establishing courts of conciliation.

Mr. Ross, of Quebec, moved the address in answer to the Governor's speech.

We understand, that the night before last a tornado, at Leeds, County of Meaganic, made considerable havoc, the extent of which we have not, as yet, ascertained. A barn and some out-buildings, belonging to Mr. Hall, Surveyor, were levelled and a cow killed.—Mercury.

UNITED STATES.

RIOT AT HOBOKEN.—The New York papers contain the particulars of a terrible riot which occurred at Hoboken on Monday last, between the German inhabitants of New York and a gang of rowdies. We copy the account from the Tribune:—

"Monday was celebrated by the German residents of this city as the holiday of Pentecost—a day in which Germany is commemorated by festivals in the woods. A large number of Germans, ten or twelve thousand in all, perhaps, crossed to Hoboken in the morning, after assembling in the Park, where they formed into a line, displaying the national colors. They had leased for the day the "Cricket Ground," some distance from the village of Hoboken, where refreshments were provided, with a platform for

the orators and a band of music. Beer was plenty, and the party appeared to enjoy themselves finely.

Everything passed of peaceably till towards the close of the afternoon, when some difficulties occurred, through the presence of a gang of rowdies belonging to this city, and known by the title of "Short Boys." According to different representations, there were about forty in all, some of them Germans, some Irish, and some Americans. They were armed, and evidently came for the purpose of assault, as they commenced, without provocation, to insult the females, overthrow the refreshment tables, and destroy the property of the vendors. This was about half past three in the afternoon.

The Germans who saw the object of the rowdies, had determined, at first, to avoid a collision, on account of the number of ladies and children who were present; but these outrages were not to be tolerated, and the offenders were driven off. The rowdies retreated towards the Elysian Fields, and were followed by the Germans. The Short Boys obtained access to the house at the Fields, kept by McCarty, and a regular fight commenced. The Germans had now become infuriated, and after driving off the Short Boys from the house, they commenced breaking the furniture. The keeper of the house and his wife were assaulted and driven off. McCarty, we are told, made his retreat to a part of the house where he had a double-barrelled gun, already loaded. With this he shot two of the Germans, killing them instantly, and he seriously injured another by knocking him over with his gun. The house was completely riddled, and everything that it contained throughout demolished.

The rowdies retreated towards the village, followed by the Germans, and a sort of running fight was kept up for the whole distance. On reaching the village, the rowdies were reinforced by others from this side of the river, and by a gang of boys from 14 to 16 years of age. Towards evening they assembled before the gates of the ferry, and prevented the Germans coming in from the festival from reaching the boat. For more than an hour they shut off all communication. About half past six o'clock, the Germans, in a body, accompanied by their families, came from the woods for the purpose of returning to the city. At the village of Hoboken a violent fight took place, which lasted with little intermission for two hours. The females were assaulted, and the men were struck down without discrimination. The rowdies were armed with guns, pistols, swords, sling shot, &c., and after the first attack the Germans also armed. Two men were killed at this place. Many were stabbed in different parts of the body, and others beaten with staves.

One man had his head shockingly cut by a large pole, the end of which was covered with spikes. The fight was one of the most brutal and sanguinary which ever occurred in this vicinity.

The sheriff of the county was early on the ground, endeavouring to quell the riot. He was badly cut on the head.

The Citizens of Hoboken, at the commencement of the difficulty, gave shelter in their houses to the females; the Germans, having armed themselves, formed in a hollow square, with the females in the centre, and thus escorted them to the ferry boat. They were not molested on the way and reached the city in safety.

The number of arrests made was near forty, a large portion of whom were Germans. They were bound hand and foot and sent to the county jail at Bergen.

McDONOUGH, THE MILLIONAIRE.—A heavy verdict has recently been recovered against the estate of the late Mr. McDonough, of New Orleans, in a suit instituted during his life time.—The plaintiff, Mr. Grant, is owner of a Sugar plantation in the parish of Plaquemines, bounded above and below by lands of defendant. The evidence showed that the defendant neglected to make and keep in repair the roads and levees upon his lands, as required by law; and that in consequence, the plantation of the plaintiff was overflowed two years in succession, involving a loss of crops and causing much other damage.—The Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff; (\$20,960 40).

The Cincinnati Commercial says gambling is carried on in that city to a greater extent than ever known before. Many young men in good situations are known to have lost their entire salaries at the Ronde tables. Some of the keepers have become bold and employ runners for their establishments, and the merits of the players are freely discussed in the presence of police officers.

MINERAL WEALTH.—New mineral resources are constantly opening, showing the incalculable richness of the United States. Three flat boats loaded with lead ores recently arrived at Fort Smith, Ark, from new mines in Newton county, Mo. In Arkansas the lead ores contain a large per centage of silver. Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and quicksilver are now produced by us in great abundance.

THE CLIPPER SHIP "FLYING CLOUD."—The following are the dimensions of the above named ship, soon to sail from the Port of Boston for San Francisco. She was built in that City for Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and is designed for the California and China trade. Her registered tonnage 1,782 48,95 which exceeds that of any American sail vessel afloat. She is expected to carry from 2,000 to 2,500 tons freight. Her length on the keel is 208 feet; on deck, 225; and over all, from the knight heads to taffrail, 235. Her extreme breadth of beam is 31 feet; depth of hold 21½. Her keel is 27 inches clear of the garboards; her dead rise, at half floor 37 inches.—

Her bow below the plank-sheer, is slightly concave. At 18 feet from the apron, inside, on the level with the between decks, she is only 11 feet wide. She has the sharpest bow we ever saw on any ship, although 10 inches fuller on the floor than most of the modern built clippers.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.—Mr. William Hine, an accomplished artist of New York, is to accompany Mr. E. G. Squire, late Charge d'Affairs of the United States, in his antiquarian expedition to Central America. This expedition will extend through the States of Central America, and the Southern departments of Mexico.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BOY CARRIED OVER NIAGARA FALLS.—A boy two years old, named James McGrath, was carried over the Falls on Monday morning. He was playing on a board at Street's factory, on the Canada side, in company with an elder brother; their father saw them, and chided the elder one, who suddenly jumped off, when the other was precipitated into the stream. He soon got into the rapids, and the father hurried to rescue him; but in vain—the boy went over the Falls. Great consternation and horror prevailed in every quarter, and this distressing incident has created such an excitement as seldom arises from such a cause. But few cases of this kind have occurred at Niagara Falls.

NOISELESS CARRIAGES.—An omnibus, we are assured, has been running in Philadelphia, for a year or more, with tires on its wheels made of gutta percha; and those best acquainted with its properties believe that in two years it will be adopted universally in this city for our public vehicles. If so, it will at least save our ears much noise.—New-York Express.

DAGUERROTYPES IN OIL.—We have recently seen some capital likenesses daguerrotyped in oil. They have a life-like appearance which it is impossible to impart to the ordinary daguerrotype. The discovery is a new one by a gentleman in this city, who is about to introduce this new style of portrait to the public, when it will probably do away with the old method altogether.—N. Y. Com.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—The South Boston Gazette says that on Saturday last, a family residing near Dorchester street, had their attention attracted by the shouts of a lad playing in the vicinity, of "See that boy—O see that boy." A young lady hearing the cry, and missing a young child who had been playing in the room, ran into an adjoining chamber, and there found her young brother hanging from the sill of the third story window. With great presence of mind she approached the window and drew him into the room. He was almost exhausted, and could not have held on for a moment longer. The little fellow, although four years old, is unable to talk, and was hanging there in mute agony, without being able to call for help or attract the attention of the family.

SINGULAR AND DISTRESSING CASE.—About the first of April, Mary, second daughter of our old associate, William D. Gallagher, and a most intelligent young lady, was exercising with a ball on the Capitol grounds, at Washington City. In running after the ball she slipped on an iron grating over a window at the east front of the Capitol, her feet passed between the bars, and her limb passed down to above the knee. She was extricated, and went home. There was no appearance of a severe external wound, and no bone was broken or dislocated, but she complained of excruciating pain. She was placed in bed, and medical aid called in. She soon sank, and continued to be in lethargic, almost insensible state, with her eyes closed, for about thirty days. She spoke not, except with effort, single expressions to make her wants known. The first half of this time her only nourishment was gum water—then she took a little orange juice, and then weak oyster broth. In the mean time the bruises, slight as they were on the limb, were healed, yet her mind continued lethargic—it even grew darker and darker. About the 1st of May the physician gave up all hope of restoring her mind, and recommended her removal to the Hospital at Baltimore. She was taken there by her almost distracted father. On the night of the 6th instant the doors of the Lunatic Asylum closed between the afflicted parent and his poor child.—Cincinnati Gazette.

SALT LAKE IN WESTERN TEXAS.—An article in the Washington Union states that about forty miles from Brownville, Texas, in a north east direction, lies the famous Salt Lake, called the Sal del Ray. It covers about four thousand acres; and such is the saline quality of the water, that there is a clear, pure bed of salt, about a foot deep, extending over the whole surface, and if any part be removed, in twenty-four hours it is completely replaced. In early time the Salt Lake yielded a large revenue to the Spanish government, and it is believed to be capable of supplying the whole Union with a most excellent article of salt. This property, as well as most of the lands in Western Texas, is involved in law suits, and it will be a year or so before the title is settled.

The number of Chinese in California is about 1600, most of them in San Francisco, and some of dress as Europeans, and talk English intelligibly.

The Chief Commissioner from Holland, attending the World's Fair, put an end to his existence the week before the opening of the Exhibition. The cause is supposed to have been the nomination of another Commissioner.

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For Plea...

RI... A SUPPLY... been rece... Feb. 22.

LANC...

THE SUBSC... at Spring... Patent Medic... for sale at ind... May 17.

Has received... WHITE and... Fanny M... Shirts, Pla... and Gingham... ser., Gloves, B... and Cautions... Shirts, &c. Ac... For Sale at h... May 24.

Advertisements.

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

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Leith, was attacked with Typhus Fever. She lay for five days without having tasted any description of food. She was given over by the Surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whose case is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured.

COMFORT AND ECONOMY. JUST received at No. 22, Hollis St., two doors from the new Bank, a few of entirely new invention of STOVES, intended for parlors—they are very handsome and said to be the most economical Stoves in use. Also—a few Cooking Stoves of first rate kind and quality, to which many rooms in the city can testify. J. & E. LONGARD. Jan 11.

PRIME CIGARS. DIRECT from Havana—32,000 first quality CIGARS choice brands, now for sale by W. M. Harrington with some very fine Regalias, five years old, M-nua Amers. Also—A further supply of Lump Tobacco, Twin Brothers. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE. Bedford Row. April 18.

TURKEY PULL'D FIGS. Another lot of those fine Pull'd Figs, in boxes and quarter Drums. For Sale by W. M. HARRINGTON. April 19.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL. RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay Scales erected by Mr. Jos. Fairbanks, at the head of Fairbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher for said scales. (A true copy.) JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. October 31, 1850.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. WILLIAM DOYLE was this day sworn in office. JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. 16

FRESH SEEDS!! GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, in great variety, imported from the same eminent house in London—the SEEDS from which have given so much satisfaction in former years, are now for sale at

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE; a few houses South of the Province Building, Hollis Street April 5, 1851.

POTATOE SEED. A Superior new early sort, far superior to any yet known, from T. Roy's Nursery, Aberdeen. For sale by R. G. FRASER, 139 Granville Street. April 26.

FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY. THE SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stock of FANCY SOAP & PERFUMERY, at very reduced prices. Jan. 25. ROBT. G. FRASER.

JOSEPH BELL & CO. I have received by late arrivals from Great Britain, Printed Muslins, M. de Laines, and Printed Orleans CLOTHS, Filled Paisley, Harege long and other Shawls, Ribbons, Parasols, Hair Nets, Wove and Costille Shawls, Wove Thread, Edgings and Laces. White and Brown KNITTING COTTON, Embroidered Muslin Window Curtains, Scotch Tweeds, Cashmere and Wove Quilting Vestings, Toilet Cloth, Union Damask, Table Oil Cloth, Grass Cloth, Rustic Hats, Fez Dazzas, Bilecine, Casbans, and Tailors' Trimmings of all kinds, First quality white, blue and Red Cotton Warp, Corron Twines for Nets, West of England Black Cloths, Casimeres and Doekings, Gents' Paris HATS of superior quality.

Also—American Striped and Grey Shirtings, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blue Drills and Be Ticks, With a great variety of other Goods. Further supplies expected per Standard and Fourteen.

MEDICINES, SPICES, SEEDS, &c. A FRESH supply of the above, which comprises all the various descriptions usually required by the public has been received per the recent arrivals from Great Britain and elsewhere, and will be disposed of on the usual favourable terms at the Medical Warehouse, Granville St., corner of George St. MORTON & CO. May 17.

NEW SPRING GOODS. BILLING ROSS & CO. have now completed their importations of BRITISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURED GOODS for the present Season which consists of their usual EXTENSIVE VARIETY, and will be offered at extreme low prices. May 10. Sins.

For Pleasure and Comfort in Shaving, Use RING'S VERBENA CREAM. A SUPPLY of which much admired Compound has been received at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street Feb. 22.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. THE SUBSCRIBER has received from England his usual assortment of Spring Impregnation of Genuine Drugs, Medicines Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c., which he offers for sale at moderate prices. May 17. WM. LANGLEY.

JAMES BLACK Has received by the late arrivals from Great Britain, White and Unbleached Cotton, 34 and 44 Prints & Fancy Muslins; Furzees, Regatta and Striped Shirtings, Plain and Fancy Cashmere, Orleans, Delaines, and Ginghams for Dresses; Mullins, Shawls, Headcloths, Goggles, Stripes, Laces and Edgings, Doekings, Tweeds, and Cantonings, Girls and Women's Straw Bonnets, and Slashes, &c. &c. &c., with a variety of other goods. For Sale at his Store, No. 4 Market Square. May 24.

TRY ERB YOU DESPAIR HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Greenhah, near Loughall, Ireland Sept 11th, 1840. Respected Friend.—Thy excellent Pills have effectually cured me of an Asthma, which afflicted me for three years to such an extent that I was obliged to walk my room at night for fear of being suffocated if I went to bed by cough and phlegm. Besides taking thy Pills I rubbed plenty of thy Ointment into my chest night and morning. (Signed) BENJAMIN MACKIE.

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH. A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Leith, was attacked with Typhus Fever. She lay for five days without having tasted any description of food. She was given over by the Surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whose case is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured.

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE BIST. Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kensington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848. To Professor Holloway, Sir.—My shepherd was for some time afflicted with water on the chest, when I heard of it I immediately advised him to try your Pills, which he did, and was perfectly cured, and is now as well as ever he was in his life. As I myself received a most surprising effect upon my water on the chest, I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant, (Signed) J. S. MUNDY.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845. To Professor Holloway, Sir.—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending your Pills as an aid. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carls, Bad and Barmenstadt. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant, (Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. Ague, Female Irregularities, Scrofula or King's Evil, Asthma, Fevers of all kinds, Sores and Gravel, Bilious Complaints, Fits, Secondary Symptoms, Bowel Complaints, Skin Diseases, Tic-Doloureux, Colic, Indigestion, Tumours, Constipation of the Bowels, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Consumption, Lumbago, Debility, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Dysentery, whatever cause Erysipelas, Retention of Urine, &c.

Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 9d., 4s., 6s. 3d., 10s. 6d., 33s. 4d., and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor. Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg. T. R. Pattin, Liverpool. N. Tupper, Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. & C. Jost, Guysborough. P. Cochran & Co., Newport. G. N. Foster, Horton. B. Legge, Mahone Bay. E. Falton & Co., Wallace. J. F. More, Caledonia. T. & J. Jost, Sydney. J. Christie & Co., Bras d'Or. P. Smith, Port Hood. Mrs. Robson, Pictou. E. Sieras, Yarmouth.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia. N. B.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the government stamp; the same words are woven in the water-mark of the direction papers that are wrapped round every pot and box.

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$185,000 Safely Invested. INSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety; and on all assurable lives at rates of premium far below that of any English or Scotch Company, and all Policy holders participate in the profits of the Company, which have hitherto amounted to 45 to 50 per cent. on the amount paid in, and divided annually.

Blanks, pamphlets and every information furnished by R. S. Black, Esq., M. D. DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner. THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. W. & C. MURDOCH HAVE received and are now opening a full assortment of plan and Fancy COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS of every description. Ribbons, Silk Dresses, &c. Also on hand—Congo Tea, Indigo, Soap and Starch. NEW BUILDINGS, Corner of Duke and Granville streets. May 17.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA. THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country;—by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships;—and by the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company. The Canada Company's Lands are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale Cash down. The plan of 1-6th Cash and Balance in Installments, being done away with.

The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are about the interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from further Calls, until the Second, Third or Fourth year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payments of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease. The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased value of the Land, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold; the option being completely with the Settler.

A Discount of Two per Cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the Settler's Savings Bank Account.

The direct trade now opening up between Upper Canada and Halifax presents facilities for cheap passage by the St. Lawrence to the upper Lakes, in the vicinity of valuable lands open for settlers. Printed Papers containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, G. W. April 6, 1851. April 28.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of Erysipelas, and Eruptions of the skin, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them. She is desirous that those who are afflicted with what, in many cases of that disease, is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the wonderful power of HEAL, NO of this Medicine, and removing all diseases of ERYSIPELAS or SALT RHEUM.

It may be procured from any of the following Agents: John Naylor, Esq., Halifax. Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis. Daniel More, Esq., Kenilville. William H. Troop, Esq., Wellville. Elizabeth McKeown, Esq., Barrington. T. R. Pattin, Esq., Liverpool.

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

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Erysipelas, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, for ten years. My hands were frequently so diseased, that I could make no use of them. I employed several physicians, but to no purpose as my suffering only increased. I applied Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE for a short time and was cured of every vestige of the disease. The skin which I felt, on the long and painful disease being removed, was much more than tongue can express. After three years from the time when I used the Medicine, I was threatened with a relapse or return of the disease. I applied the Medicine and the disease disappeared. From that time to the present, I am perfectly free from all attacks of Erysipelas or Salt Rheum. I therefore heartily recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, as a speedy and effectual remedy. ANN S. WHEELLOCK, Nictaux. August 5, 1847.

This is to certify that my wife was attacked with Erysipelas on the face. I applied Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE, and the first application stopped its progress; and, continuing to use the medicine, in less than a week my wife was quite well. ELIAS GRIMES, Wilmot. May 1st, 1848.

Wilnot, May 15, 1850. This is to certify that my son was severely afflicted with the Erysipelas in his leg last summer, so badly that he scarcely slept for five successive nights. I then procured some of Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE, and applied it, and in the course of one week, the boy was well; and I verily believe if I had not used the above Medicine, that he would have lost his life. WILLIAM GORDON. Thomas C. Wheellock, Esq. May 16, 1850.

Annapolis, January 3rd, 1851. This is to certify that my daughter about a year ago had a very severe attack of Erysipelas in her head and face, so much so that there was little hope of life. Medical aid was called, but the worst was that all was over as the dreadful disease had overpowered the brain, and she was rapidly sinking. In this extremity I had accidentally heard of Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE. I went and, at a small price, and proceeded to apply it as directed; and almost instantaneously the disease was arrested from further progress, and in a few days, the swelling was gone, and her natural colour returned, and she is now alive and well. WILLIAM McEWAN Wesleyan & Athenaeum, 6 mo. n. e.

Star Life Insurance Company. NOVA SCOTIANS and other RESIDENTS of this Province, who contemplate insuring their Lives for the benefit of those depending on them, or Lives of others indebted to them, are requested to TAKE NOTICE, that the next division of profits in the above Institution will be made at their Office 44, Moorgate Street, London, at the close of the year 1851. It will therefore be greatly to the advantage of those who intend to insure in it, to do so previous to 30th November in the present Year 1851. In order that they may come in at said division for THEIR SHARE of profits for the three years, otherwise they will have to wait until 1854 for similar participation, and it is expected that said Division the profits will be equal to, if not greater than those in 1848, when there was Sixty Two per cent. on the premium paid in three years' advance, as a bonus to the Policyholders. The Insurance Bonus ever given by any Company having Agents here. All persons desirous to consider that Life and Health are both precious, consequently desiring to insure, should be careful to take necessary Precautions, and every information furnished gratis, by the Society's Agent or Medical Examiner. DANIEL STARR, Agent. R. S. BLACK, M. D. Medical Examiner.

SPRING—1851.

Prince Arthur, Micmac, Moro Castle, and Goojerat from Great Britain.

BLACK & BROTHERS.

HAVE received by the above ships an EXTENSIVE assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Indigo, Cordage, Canvas, Anchors, Chains, BOLTING GAUSE for Grist Mills, CODLINES, Fish Hooks, Oakum, Curled Hair, Feathers, Scales, Salmon, Mackerel and Herring TWINES, SOAP, STARCH, and a variety of other Goods, too numerous to mention which are offered for sale on liberal terms.

—ALSO—ON CONSIGNMENT— 293 Chests CONGO TEA, 1 Hogshead Cotton Herring NETS, 24-2, 24, 23-4 And a lot of Blue Cotton Mackerel LINES. May 17. Market Square.

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

In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 1st October, 1849, 187 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time. The benefit of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums then payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all Blank and every necessary information, together with the Mutual Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every information.

ROBERT S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Agent. Halifax, 15th June.

JOHN HAYS, MELODIAN MANUFACTURER.

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

A VARIETY of Music Books, Music Paper, and Master's Instruments, kept constantly on hand. All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired, the shortest notice. Instruments sent from the country will be promptly repaired—carefully packed—and returned by advised consignees, charges as in order as if the parties were present. Every description of second-hand Musical Instruments taken in part payment for new ones. Halifax, March 1, 1851. Wes. & Ath. 13 mo. n. e.

The Unrivalled Summer Medicine IS WELL KNOWN TO BE Dr. S. Townsend's Extract of SARSAPARILLA.

WHICH assertion is endorsed by the following Testimonial from Rev. James Beattie, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, 18th July, 1850. Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir, I feel it to be highly a duty and a privilege to say, that for several Summers and I have used your preparation of Sarsaparilla in my family with the happiest effects. Yours, etc. JAMES BEATTIE. Halifax, January 3rd, 1851.

MR. SAMUEL STORY, Junr. Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that I had an opportunity of perceiving the good effect derived from the use of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, on Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, of Shelburne, who was considered in a decline, —having a severe Cough, with symptoms of Asthma,—she took large quantities of COD LIVER OIL, but without any benefit derived from it; at my request she was induced to try your valuable Sarsaparilla, and am happy to say with great success. She has taken five Bottles, and is now able to go about her house as usual, before asking it she was confined to her bed and not expected to live. Your obedient servant, JOSEPH WALTERS. Witness: Patrick Caulfield, City Constable. April 5. 6mo. 91—116.

REVALENTA ARABICA. FIFTY THOUSAND CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE HAVE BEEN EFFECTED BY DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABIC FOOD.—"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food in a very short time. W. B. Reeser, Post-Office, Tiverton." "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my physician had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's delicious health-restoring food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Rullington Rectory, Norfolk." "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon, of Rome, Cheshire." "50 years' indigestion, agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting, has been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria Jilly Westburn, Ling, near Dun, Norfolk." Copies of testimonials of 50,000 cures (including those of General Sir John de Bricca, Major-General Thomas King, Dr. H. H. Shortland, and Harvey) gratis. In containers, with full instructions, 1lb. 3s. 6d.; 5lb. 5s. 6d.; 10lb. 10s. 6d.; 20lb. 20s. 6d.; super-fine quality, 5lb., 7s. 6d.; 10lb., 14s. 6d.; 20lb., 27s. 6d. Du Barry's Pulmonic Balm, a new, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellence. In boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London. Genuine only with Du Barry's signature. For Sale in Halifax by JOHN NAYLOR, General Agent for Nova Scotia. April 26.

CIENFUEGOS SUGAR.

THE Cannon of the big "Fehim,"— 1st and 2nd. 157 lbs. Cienfuegos Sugar. 12 lbs. For sale by GEO. H. STARR. May 17. Wes. (97), Ath. (22)

NEW GOODS.

PETER NORDBECK

HAS received per Moro Castle, from London, and Prince Arthur, from Liverpool, a LARGE and well assorted Stock of

FANCY GOODS.

Among which are—Fine and Common CUTLERY, Paper Mache Desks, Work Tables, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies and Gentlemen's Rosewood Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, fancy Note Paper and Envelopes, CHINA ORNAMENTS, Flutes & Accordions, with a variety of other Musical Instruments, with Instructions for the same; Silver plated Bread Baskets and Walters, Alaska and German Silver Plate; Carpet Bags and Portmanteaus, Bird Cages, &c. &c.

Also, an assortment of well seasoned FLOOR OIL CLOTH.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

No. 2, Ordnance Row.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors extended to him while in the late firm of W. J. COLEMAN & CO., begs leave to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he is now opening—per Mic Mac, Moro Castle, Prince Arthur, and Geopora—a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

Consisting of—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doekins, Medium, Satoria and Venetian Summer Cloths, Cashmerets, Gambroons, Molekines, Tweeds, Russel and Albert CORDS, Alpaca, Coatings, Vestings, and Tailor's TRIMMINGS: Grey, White, Striped, and Printed COTTONS: Cotton Warp, Gingham, Cotton Hdks, Osnaburgs, Drills, Linens, Ticking, Towellings, Flannels, Serges, Printed Oil Cloths, &c.; Dress Materials of every description; Harness Bored Muslin, Leno's, Damask and Watered MORENS, Black Gros de Naples and Dupon Embossed and Damask SATINS, Sateen, cold Glace SILKS, Fancy Braids and Fringes, BONNETS, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces & Edgings, Mullins, Dress Caps, Muslin and Lace SLEEVES Collars and Habit Shirts; SHAWLS in great variety; black and old silk and satin MANTLES, newest style—very cheap; children's Straw and Tuscan HATS: fine, superior, and 3 ply Scotch Carpeting, Stair and Dutch do, Cotton and Wollen Druggets. Door Mats and Hearth Rugs.

A large Stock of Gen's Silk HATS: Gen's Brazilian and Felt do; Gen's Alpaca do; Gen's Cloth, Glaced and Fancy CAPS; cases Boots and Shoes; which will be sold at a small advance for cash. SAMUEL STRONG. May 10.

NOVA SCOTIA BOOK & STATIONERY STORE. REMOVAL.

W. GOSSIP has removed the NOVA SCOTIA BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, to

No. 24, Granville Street,

Chateau & Crew's New Buildings, second shop from the corner, where he has just opened, received per Mic Mac, Moro Castle, and Geopora, from Great Britain; by recent arrivals from the United States, an extensive stock of BOOKS & STATIONERY,

comprising a large assortment of BIBLES, Testaments, Books of Common Prayer, Church Services, Psalm and Hymn Books.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Every description in general use, and at the cheapest rate, amongst them the Books recommended by the Superintendent of Education, both for Schools and Teachers.

MANUFACTURE of every description, in Writing Papers, Drawing Materials, Envelopes, Card Board, Steel Pens, Quills, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Copy and Clipping Books, Ledgers, Journals, Memo. Books, MANIPOLD LETTER WRITERS, to write a letter and two copies at once, &c. Also—From the United States—3000 Rolls BEAUTIFUL PAPER HANGINGS, from 5d. to 3s. per Roll. Bordering to match.

The public are invited to call and examine. Look particularly for W. GOSSIP, and NO 24. May 17.

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs respectfully to draw PUBLIC ATTENTION to the following management of his School, with the proposed branches of study;—intimating also that any further information required will be cheerfully given on application.

INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS.

English Reading, meaning, examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c., History of England, Geography, Solutions of Geographical Problems on the Maps and by the Globe, Grammar and Composition, Writing and Arithmetic.

NOTE.—Pupils are advanced to higher classes, as soon as they are qualified to enter them.

SENIOR AND MATHEMATICAL DIVISIONS.

Universal History, Ancient and Modern Geography, Use of the Globes, and Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Grammar and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra, Geometry and Practical Mathematics.

LATIN AND GREEK.

McClintock & Crook's Series of Lessons, Anthon's Caesar, Greek Reader; and the Higher Classics. Hours of Attendance.—From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.

A FRENCH Class will be formed, at a private hour in the afternoon. Finney's Practical French Grammar. As new Classes are to be formed in the different departments, a favourable opportunity presents itself for any who may wish to attend the Institution, and avail themselves of the advantages of the system of instruction pursued, which is one calculated to encourage the personal efforts of the Students. It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the Term. Halifax, May 17, 1851. ALEXR. SIMPSON REID.

Mrs. Bertiaux's Remedy for Erysipelas.

THE following testimonial in favour of the efficacy of this remedy has been received from William Caldwell Esq., Mayor of the City of Halifax, and is published for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted. Halifax, May 24, 1851.

To John Naylor Esq., Sir.—The cause of suffering humanity demands, I think, that every one who knows of any thing that will afford relief, ought to make it public. Believing this to be the fact, I hand you the following certificate of what has come under my notice, and you are at liberty to use it in any way that you may think proper.

In March last, my wife was attacked with that dreadful disease, Erysipelas, in her leg. It inflamed and swelled to an alarming size, causing excruciating pain, rendering it impossible for her to put her foot to the floor, and was fast advancing upwards. Her case was one painful to look on. Having read in a newspaper of the beneficial effects of Mrs. Bertiaux's remedy, I advised her to procure a bottle from you, which she did, and the effect was miraculous; for in the short space of four hours, she was so far relieved that we were both quite astonished. She continued to recover gradually, and in a few days was quite free (and I believe and hope for ever) from that dreadful malady. W. CALDWELL.

For list of Agents, see advertisement in another column. Woe. & Ath. 4ins. ea. May 28.

BELL & BLACK,

HAVING now completed their importations for the season, hereby offer

Plain and Printed Cashmere SHAWLS, square & long, White, Printed and Spotted Muslin, White and Coloured Muslin Dresses, Mulls Cuffs, Sleeves and Collars, Dunstable, Tuscan, Rice and Fancy BONNETS. Fancy Gingham, Parasols, Hosiery, A great variety of 3-4 and 6-4 DELAINES, and other materials for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, A choice assortment of 5-4 Cambrics, Black and coloured Cashmerets 3-4 and 6-4. Broad Cloths, Black and Fancy Doekins, Black Fenselala Cloth, an excellent article for Gen's Summer Coats, Linen Stair Carpeting and 4-4 Linens, Hemp Carpeting 4-4 wide, 10d. per yard and upwards. Orleans Cloths, Coburgs and Alpaccas, &c.

ALSO—Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, White and Blue COTTON WARP, best quality, Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Tailor's Trimmings, Men's and Boys Caps, Oil Cloth for Table Covers, &c., &c., &c. May 28. Woe. & Ath. 6 weeks ea.

ENCOURAGE THE BLIND!

Upholstery, Cane & Mat Work!

RICHARD MEAGHER, who has lately returned from Mount Washington, South Boston, where he has learned of his trade—is prepared to execute at his shop, No. 121 Barrington-street, orders in Upholstery, Cane Work, in all its various forms, Window Blinds, &c. Old Mattresses renovated and cleaned; Old Chairs re-seated at a very trifling cost, and warranted equal to new. Also—Mat Work, &c., in all its forms. Specimens can be seen by calling at the shop of the Subscriber. May 24.

LANGLEY'S

ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS

FOR Dyspepsia—All Stomach and Liver Complaints Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Constiveness, and a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety), these Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercurial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, &c.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, first Brick Building South of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, Spices, &c., of the first quality. 60 April 2.

PACKET.

THE new and fast sailing schooner "Emma," will sail from the following places until the first of December next, at the first high water after 8 o'clock, a. m., except when the first high water occurs in the afternoon, when she will sail an hour before high water, in order to make the passage it possible during day-light, days of sailing as follows:

On Mondays, from Hick's Wharf, Lower Horton, for Parraboro'. On Tuesdays, from Parraboro' for Windsor. On Wednesdays, from Windsor for Parraboro'. On Fridays, from Parraboro' for Horton. The above vessel has been fitted in every respect with superior accommodations, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, by JAMES RATHBURN, Master. Lower Horton, May 31st, 1851.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CLEVERDON & CO.

OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by auction a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, WARE and EARTHEN WARE, consisting of Crates Black & Red, Tea, Coffee, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Jugs, Basins, Milk PANS, Butter Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Dessert sets, richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Tumblers, Wine, Decanters, Salts, Hall Lamps, Lamp Shades, Electro Plated Crust Stands, Figures, &c. All suitable for Town and Country. No Charge for package or packing. Store No. 1 Granville Street and No. 1 Ordnance Row.

Amherst Female Seminary.

PRINCIPALS, Mrs. C. E. RATCHFORD and MISS RYATES, assisted by several other competent Teachers, including a French Lady who has been for several years instructing on the "Ollendorff" system, in the United States.

The Institution was opened in January, 1850, and is now in full and efficient operation. The Proprietor is erecting a large addition to the dwelling house, which is to be finished and ready for the reception of pupils at the commencement of the term, 16th July next. Accommodation will thus be afforded for ten or fifteen additional pupils as well as the moral conduct of the young ladies entrusted to their care, as well as to their social intercourse when out of School, to merit the continuance of that approbation, of which they have already received such gratifying proofs.

Amherst is a remarkably healthy part of the Province, and in that respect possesses advantages over a Town residence, especially for children of delicate constitutions. No patient medical aid may be obtained if necessary, and no pains will be spared to promote the health of the scholars by proper exercise, and a gentle saddle horse is kept for the use of those young ladies whose parents may wish them to ride.

The Seminary is situated within a few minutes' walk of four different places of public worship, and near to the Telegraph Station and Post Office.

For Board and Washing and instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Grammar and Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and English Composition, £30 per Academical year.

Extra Charges. Piano or } 3 lessons per week, £2 0 0 per Music. Spanish Guitar, } q. or half term. French, } 5 lessons per week £1 10 0 do. Italian, } 3 " " " 1 10 0 do. Drawing, } Pencil or } 5 " " " 1 0 0 do. } Crayon, } 3 " " " 1 0 0 do. } Monochromatic, } 3 " " " 1 10 0 do. } Plain or blended, } 3 " " " 1 10 0 do.

Bills payable quarterly in advance, or by an approved note at thirty days date. There will be two terms per year, viz. from 15th July to 15th June, and from 15th July to 15th December. Pupils remaining at the Establishment during the vacation will be charged ten shillings per week for board and washing. For further information apply post paid to CHAS. E. RATCHFORD.

Amherst, 13th May, 1851.

REFERENCES.

The Hon the Master of the Rolls, } Halifax. Thomas A. S. Dewolf, Esq., } Rev. George Townsend, } Rev. Alexr. Clarke, } Amherst, Rev. William Crosscombe, } Rev. John Francis, } Rev. Charles Tupper, } Harry King Esq., D. C. L., Windsor, } Rev. Charles Elliott, } Pictou. A. P. Ross Esq., } George Wheeler, Esq., St. John, N. B. } 4 ins. 98-101.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale at the Book Stores of Mr. Graham, Mr. Fuller, and the other booksellers of the City. A PEEP AT UNCLE SAM'S FARM, WORKSHOP, FISHERIES, &c.

BY P. TOCQUE,

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

Opinions of the Press.

Mr Tocque is a "Newfoundland" but knows more of us Yankees than most of us know of ourselves. His book is quite remarkable, it is full of information, and the very information needed to afford a just estimate of the country. Its statistics are abundant, but they are woven into sketches, personal and general, in such a manner as to relieve them of dullness. It treats of our manufactures, shipping, navy, public men, slavery, religion, and we know not what it omits. It ought to be a reliable volume.—Boston, Zion's Herald, May 20th.

"Such is the quaint title of a neat duodecimo volume, which we find upon our table. It is just what it professes to be, a peep at the Massachusetts corner of Uncle Sam's great homestead by a citizen of Newfoundland. Mr Tocque appears to have travelled with his eyes open, and between the covers of his book the reader can find a large amount of valuable and entertaining reading matter."—Worcester Daily Spy, May 20th. June 7th, 1851.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE.

NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE. NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET.

Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grassie's Wharf R. G. HALLS respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of warranted quality, connected with the GENERAL GROCERY AND PAVISION BUSINESS, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative profit.

Family and Ship Stores. Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail prices. Articles from the Country received on consignment which will be disposed of (at a small per centage) to the best advantage and the proceeds duly forwarded. April 19. (33) Woe. & Ath. 12 mos. (17)

MACKALE BOUNTY. NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor Commissioner for the purpose of distributing the sum granted by the Legislature for the encouragement of the deep Sea Mackale Fishery with the Hook and Line, he hereby gives notice that the BOUNTY on the deep Sea Mackale Fishery with the Hook and Line, for a period of not less than three months between the 1st of July and 15th of November, and to be manned with a crew of at least one man to every 5 tons of the Register of the Vessel, a Bounty not to exceed 20s. per ton will be paid to such Vessels so employed, but in the event of a larger amount of tonnage being engaged in the fishery, than would absorb, at that rate, the sum granted.

The Commissioners will receive the names, tonnage and number of men of all such vessels as may intend to compete for this Bounty (on the terms prescribed) until the 10th of July next, after which no vessel will be placed on the list. Vessels from the outports can be entered by letter to the Commissioners, who will on application give every information that may be required.

THOMAS S. TOBIN, } Commissioners. W. H. FRYOR, } L. O'CONNOR DOYLE, } May 24.

AN ACT

TO EXTEND THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, passed 7th April, 1851. Be it enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, as follows:

I. Every Elector in any Election of Members to serve in a General Assembly hereafter to be held in this Province, shall be a Male, twenty-one years of age, and be qualified as is by law now required, or shall have been assessed for, and paid, in the year next preceding such Election, Poor or County Rates, in the County for which he shall vote; and every such person shall be entitled to vote for the County and the Township within the County in which his assessment shall have been enrolled.

II. If any Assessor of Poor or of County Rates shall knowingly assess any person not legally liable for such Rates, or knowingly omit to assess any person who is legally liable therefor, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and be punished by fine, not less than Ten Pounds, or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

III. It shall be the duty of every Collector of County Rates to return to the Clerk of the Peace the Assessment Roll furnished him, and to certify thereon the names of all such persons as have paid their Rates, whether voluntarily or under Warrant of Distress. The return of the assessment for the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty, shall be made within sixty days from the passing of this Act, and of the assessments for the present and succeeding years, within thirty days after the time now allowed by Law for making such Returns, under a penalty of Ten Pounds.

IV. It shall be the duty of every Collector of Poor Rates to return to the Overseers of the Poor, the list furnished to such Collector, and to certify thereon the names of all such persons as shall have paid their Rates whether voluntarily or under Warrant of Distress. The Returns of such Rates as have been paid during the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and for the same year, or for any part thereof, shall be made within sixty days from the passing of this Act, and filed by the Overseers with the Clerk of the Peace for the year next preceding, under a penalty of Ten Pounds; and the Returns for the present or any subsequent year, shall be made within thirty days after the time now allowed by Law for making such Returns, under a like penalty.

V. Whenever an Election is to be held for a County or Township, and the presiding officers are duly appointed for the several Electoral Districts therein, the Clerk of the Peace shall deliver to the Sheriff, who shall distribute to each presiding officer, copies of such Returns of the payment of County and Poor Rates within the year next preceding, by the parties assessed therefor, within the Township or Townships, place or places, wherein such Electoral District is situate, which copies shall be sent by the presiding officer, along with his Return, to the Sheriff; and every presiding officer and Clerk of the Peace shall forfeit ten pounds for every neglect of such duty.

VI. Any person tendering his vote at such Election shall be held qualified to vote in the Electoral District in which he resides, who shall be certified on such Returns to have paid his County Rates for the year next preceding or the Poor Rates for any part of such year, on making oath, if required by a Candidate or his agent, that he is 21 years of age, or upwards, and is the same person rated, and that he resides in such District; or who, not being so certified, shall produce a receipt for such Poor and County Rates, signed by the Collector thereof, and shall deliver such receipt to the presiding officer, and further, shall make oath, if required by a Candidate or his agent, that he is 21 years of age, and is the same person rated, and that he resides in such District; and such persons shall be marked in the Poll Book as having claimed a right to vote as Rate-payers, and if such oath shall be administered, as having been sworn.

May 24.

Marriages.

On Monday the 2nd inst, by the Rev J. McMurray, Mr EDWARD BOAKE, to Miss ANNA CONROY.

On Tuesday the 3rd inst, in the Brunswick Street Wesleyan Church, by the Rev E. Evans, the Rev G. O. HUESTIS, Wesleyan Minister, to Miss MARGARET WILLIAMS, of this city.

On Thursday evening at Endfield Cottage, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Willis, Captain THOMAS P. JOSE, of the barque Osprey, to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late Mr John Artz.

Deaths.

At Spring Gardens, on Saturday evening last, CATHERINE, daughter of Mr George Little, aged 20 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

FRIDAY, May 30—R M Steamship Cambria, Leitich, Boston, 29 hours, to S Cunard & Co—48 passengers, 20 for Halifax; barque Integrity, Burke, Liverpool, 40 days, to Bars and Harris; brig Fawn, Morrison, Montreal, 64 days, to G and A Mitchell; schr Resident, Young, New York, 8 days, to Fairbanks and Allison; Josephette, Langlois, Quebec, 12 days, to Salter & Twining; Industry, Allard, Dalhousie; John Hastings, Boudrot, Sydney; Margaret, Muggah, do; Swift, Potter, Mabou; George, Cantley, Pictou.

SATURDAY, 31—barque Kingston, Cadix, 80 days, to Cochran & Co; brig's Content, Griffin, Matanzas; Oyster, Patterson, New York, 6 days; Maria, Boudrot, Harbour Grace, 8 days, to J & M Tobin; schr Denance, Curry, Dalhousie, to do; Marie Louise, Langlois, Montreal, 27 days, to G and A Mitchell; Magdalen, Berth, Montreal, 15 days, to Salter and Twining; Emily, O'Brien, Placentia, 6 days, to do; John Thomas, Murphy, Placentia, 4 days, to Fairbanks and Allison; Enterprise, McVean, P E Island; Marie, Moony, do; Union, Ronkey, Fortune Bay, 5 days; Marie, Quebec, to T C Kinnear & Co; Mail Packet schr Harriet, Allen, St John's N F, 5 days, to S Cunard & Co; new brig, from Popes Harbour.

SUNDAY, June 1—brig Briak, Evans, Mayaguez, 20 days, to G and A Mitchell. Brig and schr west.

MONDAY, 2—brigs Iconarus, Rouffignac, Liverpool, GB 25 days, to Oxley and Co and others; Lady Lilford, Liverpool, GB, 30 days, to T A S Dewolf; brig's Victory, LeBlanc, Fredericksburg, 6 days, to S A White & Co; schr John Coleman, Elmley, Toronto, 21 days, to Fairbanks and Allison; Providence, Minard, Richibucto, to do; Marie Juliet, Landry, Montreal, 10 days, to G H Starr; Aurora, Vigneau, Montreal, to do; Marie Reine, Rousseau, Montreal, 21 days, to T King; Outlaw, Nisbet, Sable Island, 20 hours; Brilliant, (new) Purdy, Barrington, to T Bolton; Greyhound, (Am) Truro, US, bound on a fishing voyage.

TUESDAY, 3—brigs Brookline, Mitchell, Matanzas, 20 days, to Creighton and Grassie; Nancy, Taylor, Cleo-fuegos, 21 days, to J Esso and Co; schr Harriet, Collins, Placentia, 10 days, to J Chambers; St Andre, Lachner, Montreal, to Bars and Harris; Emma, Duquette, Montreal, to B Wier & Co; Territory, Mortimer, Port Medway; Gazelle, Frost, Yarmouth; Betsybridge, Arichat.

WEDNESDAY, 4—brig Dasher, Grant, St John, PE, 19 days, to John Strachan; Pkr schr Sarah Ann, Acker, Lunenburg, 6 hours; schr Quebec Trader, Babin, New York, 8 days, to Carman and Wright, and Dickson Forman & Co; Durham, Dooliver, Port Medway; Liverpool Packet, McLearn, Liverpool, N S., 10 hours; Edouard, Bernier, St John NB, 4 days, to T Bolton; Express, Dockety, Magdalen Isles, bound to Westport; Theory, Mortimer, Port Medway; new schr Ovnosko, Shelburne; Packet schr Ariel, Pierce, do; Bee, Woodin, St John NB, 4 days.

THURSDAY, 5—brig LeEmpereur, Tyrell, New York, 7 days, to E Jones; brig Skylark, Daley, Guyana, 25 days, to G & A Mitchell.

CLEARED.

May 28—brig Emma Adeline, Cronan, B W Indies—D Cronan; brig Star, Meagher, Jamaica—J Whitman, schr's Caledonia, McNeil, Toronto—T C Kinnear & Co; Nancy, Crowell, B W Indies—W H Rudolf; Fairy, Locke, Porto Rico—G R Frith & Co; Mayflower, Townsend, New York—C D Hunter; Harriet, (Am) Crowell, Baltimore—J M Tobin and others; St Helena, Bernier, Quebec—Master; Martha Sophia, Boudrot, Quebec—Master.

May 29—brig Belle, Laybold, Boston—B Wier & Co; brig Halifax, Meagher, St John's, N F—S Cunard & Co and others; schr's Mountaineer, Norman, Jersey Harbour, N F—Creighton & Grassie; Debonaire, Lockhart, Richmond, Vir—R McLearn; Lady, Bergerow, Quebec—Master.

May 30—steamship Cambria, Leitich, Liverpool, GB —S Cunard & Co; barques Osprey, Jos, Havana—W Pryor & Sons; Troubadour, Izet, Demerara—Dickson, Forman & Co; brig Undoras, West, Jamaica—TCKinnear & Co; schr's Garland, Smith, Kingston, Jamaica—W B Hamilton; Triumph, Moore, B W Indies—Fairbanks & Allison; Charles, Whipple, St John's, N B—P J McDougall & Co and others; Majestic, Campbell, Charlottetown, P E Island—Black & Brothers and others; Industry, McLearn, P E Island—T & E Kenny and others.

June 2—brig Kingston, Wyman, Jamaica—H Yeomans; schr's Indus, Day, New York—Jos Hunter & Co; Flora Ann, Doheny, Charlottetown, PEI—T & E Kenny and others; Three Sisters, Allen, Three Rivers, PEI—Black & Brothers and others; Temperance, Sire, Bathurst—Master.

June 3—brig Boston, Laybold, Boston—B Wier & Co and others; brig Sceptre, McQueen, St Stephens; brig Hope, Toherick, St John, N B—Cochran & Co; Eliza, Graham, P E Island—T & E Kenny and others; Villager, Watt, Miramichi—Fairbanks & Allison and others; James Fraser, McRae, P E Island—E Albro & Co and others.

MEMORANDA.

Carboneau, May 14th—arr'd brig Manila, O'Byrne, from New York, and sailed 18th for Sydney CB. Montreal, May 21st—cl'd brig Halifax, Morris, for Halifax.

The schr Jane Sprott, from Halifax for Newfoundland, lost a man overboard named Ronald McLean, a native of Cape Breton.

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