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## Poetry.

### A MOTHER'S LESSON AT EVENTIDE.

BY MONTAGUE STANLEY, A.R.S.A.

It was the soft and tender hour of eve,  
When twilight veils the things of earth;  
When, bathed in dew, the flow'rets sweeter breathe,  
And calm and holy thoughts glide into birth;  
When with their sight the links depart  
That bind the world upon our heart.

From forth an oval, rich with sculpture raised,  
And twined with many a flower,  
A mother and her child in silence gazed  
On the deep, gathering shadows of that hour.  
At length the boy, with silvery tone,  
Broke on the stillness of that chamber lone.

"Mother, the sun is down, the crimson ray  
Gleams o'er the distant sea no more;  
Nor on the summit of the steeple grey,  
With ivy cover'd o'er:  
O! mother, did you say to me,  
It tells us of eternity?"

"Look, mother, what is yonder light,  
Above the mountain high?  
How fine, how soft, how clear and bright,  
It shines in yonder sky!  
O! mother, did you say to me  
Again, 'twas like eternity?"

"Mother, once more look out, and view  
How quickly has the darkness come;  
I can no longer see the yew  
That by the church-porch wave; alone  
Mother, you sigh, and say to me,  
It whispers—Time! Eternity!"

"I did, my child: the shades of night  
Tell us how quickly death may come,  
Snatch from a light of sense and sight.  
And shroud us in the cold, dark tomb.  
Canst thou a Sun to light it see?  
"Yes, mother, Jesus died for me."

"Yes, like you sun, now hid from thee,  
He o'er death's waters, rolling dark,  
A crimson path hath left, to be  
The guide of thy frail earthly bark:  
My child, thy Saviour's blood must be  
Thy pathway to eternity."

## Christian Miscellany.

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

### Sanctification of the Sabbath.

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six  
days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work; but the  
seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it  
thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, nor thy son,  
nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-ser-  
vant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy  
gates."

I shall tell you what happened in the Em-  
menthal, (a fertile valley of the Canton of  
Berne,) in Switzerland, to a farmer, who  
cared for neither God nor man, and who  
wished in everything to have his own way.  
It was on a Sabbath afternoon. He had a  
large quantity of cut grain in his field, and  
observing the clouds gathering round the top  
of the mountains, and the spring becoming  
full of water, he called his domestics, saying,  
"Let us go to the field, gather and bind, for  
towards evening we shall have a storm. If  
you house a thousand sheaves before it rains,  
you shall be well rewarded."

He was overheard by his grandmother, a  
good old lady, of eighty years of age, who  
walked supported by two crutches. She  
approached with difficulty her grandson—  
"John, John," said she, "dost thou consider?  
As far as I can remember, in my whole life,  
I have never known a single ear of corn  
housed on the holy Sabbath day; and yet  
we have always been loaded with blessings;  
we have never wanted for anything. Grant-  
ing that it might be done if there were a  
famine, John, or appearances of a long con-  
tinuation of bad weather; but thus far, the  
year has been very dry, and if the grain get  
a little wet, there is nothing in that very  
alarming. Besides, God who gives the grain,  
gives the rain also, and we must take things  
as he sends them. John, do not violate the  
rest of this holy day, I earnestly beseech  
thee."

At these words of the grandmother, all  
the domestics came around her; the eldest

understood the wisdom of her advice, but  
the young treated it with ridicule, and said  
one to another, "Old customs are out of date  
in our day; prejudices are abolished; the  
world now is altogether altered."

"Grandmother," said the farmer, "every-  
thing must have a beginning; there is no  
evil in this; it is quite indifferent to our  
God whether we spend the day in labour or  
in sleep, and he will be altogether as much  
pleased to see the grain in the corn-loft as to  
see it exposed to the rain; that which we  
get under shelter will nourish us, and nobody  
can tell what sort of weather it will be to-  
morrow."

"John, John, within doors and out of  
doors, all things are at the Lord's disposal,  
and thou knowest not what may happen this  
evening; but thou knowest that I am thy  
grandmother; I entreat thee, for the love of  
God, not to work to-day; I would much  
rather eat no bread for a whole year."

"Grandmother, doing a thing for one  
time, is not a habit; besides, it is not a wick-  
edness to try to preserve one's harvest, and  
to better one's circumstances."

"But, John," replied the good old lady,  
"God's commandments are always the same,  
and what will it profit thee to have the  
grain in thy barn, if thou lose thy soul?"

"Ah! don't be uneasy about that," ex-  
claimed John—"and now, boys, let us go to  
work! time and weather wait for no man."  
"John, John," for the last time cried the  
good old lady; but, alas! it was in vain;  
and while she was weeping and praying,  
John was housing his sheaves; it might be  
said that all flew, both men and beasts, so  
great was the despatch.

A thousand sheaves were in the barn when  
the first drops of rain fell. John entered  
his house, followed by his people, and ex-  
claimed with an air of triumph, "Now,  
grandmother, all is secure; let the tempest  
rear, let the elements rage, it little concerns  
me; my harvest is under my roof." "Yes,  
John," said the grandmother, solemnly, "but  
above thy roof spreads the Lord's roof."

While she was thus speaking, the room  
was suddenly illuminated, and fear was  
painted in every countenance.

A tremendous clap of thunder made the  
house tremble to its foundations. "Lord!"  
exclaimed the first who could speak, "the  
lightning has struck the house!" All hur-  
ried out of doors. The dwelling was in  
flames, and they saw, through the roof, the  
sheaves burning which had been scarcely  
well housed.

The greatest consternation reigned among  
all these men, who but a moment before  
were so well pleased. Every one was de-  
jected and incapable of acting. The aged  
grandmother alone preserved all her pre-  
sence of mind; she prayed and incessantly  
repeated, "What shall it profit a man if he  
shall gain the whole world and lose his own  
soul? O heavenly Father! let thy will, and  
not ours be done!"

The house was entirely consumed; no-  
thing was saved.

The farmer had said, "I have put my  
harvest under my roof." "But above thy  
roof is the Lord's roof," had said his grand-  
mother.

This teaches us the lesson, that all is in  
the hands of God, whether in the fields or  
in the barn; and what we endeavour to pre-  
serve from the rain, can be reached in any  
place by Him who commands both the rain  
and the thunder.—Translated from the Ger-  
man for the Presbyterian.

### Primitive Itinerants.

They entered a town or village, "sounded  
the alarm," held up the cross, and were gone.  
They were wise in this course—that which  
was most needed was said, though many  
things were left unsaid. They were driving,  
in all haste, the plowshare through the fallow  
ground, and scattering broadcast the good  
seed; the time for minuter work in the  
field, for dressing and training the crop,  
would come they knew, and God would.

meanwhile, they believed, raise up appro-  
priate labourers for that necessity. They  
were the *Legio Fulminea*—the "Thundering  
Legion"—whose duty it was to break and  
scatter the ranks of the enemy, and to pursue  
and shout onward in the rout, scaling ram-  
parts, penetrating fastnesses, but leaving the  
spoils of the conquered field to the "reserve,"  
which were yet in the distance. The latter  
have come up; they have gathered the tro-  
phies; and now devolves upon us the task  
of defining the conquered territory, of fortify-  
ing it against future losses, of dividing,  
subdividing, and rightly governing its pro-  
vinces.

There is not mere rhetoric, but historic  
truthfulness in this view of the heroic mission  
of our primitive ministry. At the risk of a  
slight but not irrelevant digression, let us  
glance here a little further at its character;  
for its character is no insignificant illustration  
of its preaching. In all sober-mindedness,  
we do not believe its chivalry, and even  
romance, are rivaled in modern history, at  
least since the days of the Crusades. These  
stalwart evangelists were abroad, thundering  
through the land, when the storms of the  
Revolution were coming on, and while they  
were bursting over the country.

Those who know intimately the early  
Methodist history will doubt whether Wash-  
ington and the *sans culottes* army of Valley  
Forge endured more hardships, or exhibited  
more heroic characteristics than Asbury and  
his invincible itinerant cohorts. Asbury  
himself exceeded Wesley in his annual  
travels. His tour almost yearly was from  
Maine to Georgia, by way of the west, when  
a few log-cabins only dotted Ohio, Kentucky,  
and Tennessee; when not one Methodist  
chapel—was to be seen beyond the Allegha-  
nies; and when he had to be escorted from  
one settlement or fortified post to another by  
armed men. He averaged six thousand miles  
a year, mostly on horseback, on recent roads  
or through forests. During forty-five years  
of ministerial labour in this country, his  
travels were equal to the circumference of  
the globe every four years! And yet this  
glorious old bishop, who ordained more men  
to the ministry than any prelatical bench of  
the nation,\* and who, in his personal traits  
and achievements, as well as the later results  
of his labours, is, unquestionably, the first  
ecclesiastical personage in the American  
annals, has never yet been named in any of  
our national histories, and, probably, has not  
been known to our Ramsays, Bancrofts, Hil-  
dretths, or Goodriches.

And he was but a representative of the  
itinerant ministry of that day. Those great  
times produced such great men as Lee, who  
journeyed with two horses, one for a relay  
when the other should be fatigued; Pickering,  
with a district that swept from the ex-  
tremity of Cape Cod, around to the center  
of Vermont; Hedding, traveling through the  
storms of winter, from Long Island Sound  
to the Canada line; Soule, braving the  
borean horrors of the Maine forests; Bangs,  
Coate, Worster, Sawyer, Dunham, Coleman,  
traversing the wildernesses of Canada;  
M'Combs, Merwin, Roszel, Sharp, Bochum,  
Wells, Cooper, Garretson, Mills, Smith, and  
hundreds of others, who incessantly went to  
and fro, "crying aloud and sparing not,"  
through the middle states; Dupwody, Peirce,  
Dougherty, Kennedy, Capers, and many  
others, equally noble, the heroes of Southern  
Methodism. And then there were the stanch  
men of oak, the sons of thunder, in the west,  
M'Kendree, Roberts, Young, Blackman,  
Burke, Lakin, Quinn, Finley, Cartwright,  
Collins, etc., the leaders of the memorable  
old "Western conference," when it was the  
only one beyond the mountains—when it  
reached from Detroit to Natchez, and each  
of its districts comprised about two of the  
modern western conferences. Alas for the

\* He presided in 221 annual conferences, and conse-  
crated 4,000 ministers. He began his labours with  
600 members in the American Methodist Church, and  
left at last, at the head of 212,000, who have since multi-  
plied it to a million and a quarter.

man whose heart does not palpitate at the  
contemplation of such men, and such indo-  
mitable energy! Theirs was a hardihood,  
a heroism which old Sparta would have  
applauded with the clash of her shields as  
cymbals. The success of Methodism has  
often been referred to as a marvel—a knowl-  
edge of the men who composed its first  
ministry explains the mystery.

Our history—not merely our Church history,  
but our national history—has an obli-  
gation yet to discharge toward these men.  
They laid the moral foundations of most of  
the American states. They marched in the  
van of emigration, bearing aloft the cross,  
and they were almost its only standard-  
bearers throughout the first and most trying  
period of our ultramontane history. When  
the tide of population began to sweep down  
the western declivities of the Alleghenies,  
and during the forming period of the states  
of the Mississippi Valley, they were in  
motion every-where, evangelizing the rude  
masses, and averting barbarism from the land.  
—From the *Methodist Quarterly Review*.

### The Preacher and the Robbers.

A Methodist preacher many years ago  
was journeying to a village where he was to  
dispense the word of life, according to the  
usual routine of his duty, and was stopped  
on his way by three robbers. One of them  
seized his reins, another presented a pistol  
and demanded his money; the third was a  
mere looker-on.

The grave and devout man looked each  
and all of them in the face, and with great  
gravity and seriousness, said—"Friends, did  
you pray to God before you left home? did  
you ask God to bless you in your undertak-  
ings to-day?"

The question startled them for a moment.  
Recovering themselves, one said—"We have  
no time for answering such questions; we  
want your money."

"I am a poor preacher of the gospel,"  
was the reply; but what little money I have  
shall be given to you."

A few shillings was all he had to give.

"Have you a watch?"

"Yes."

"Well, then give it to us."

In taking the watch from his pocket, his  
saddle-bags were displayed.

"What have you here?" was asked.

"I cannot say I have nothing in them but  
religious books, because I have a pair of shoes  
and change of linen also."

"We must have them."

The preacher dismounted. The saddle-  
bags were taken possession of, and no fur-  
ther demand made. Instantly the preacher  
began to unbutton his great coat and to throw  
it off his shoulders at the same time asking  
—"Will you have my great coat?"

"No," was the reply, "You are a gener-  
ous man, and we will not take it."

He then addressed them as follows:—"I  
have given you everything you asked for,  
and would have given you more than you  
asked for. I have one favour to ask of you."

"What is that?"

"That you kneel down and allow me to  
pray to Almighty God in your behalf; to ask  
him to turn your hearts, and put you in the  
right way."

"I'll have nothing to do with this man's  
things," said the ringleader of them.

"Nor I either," said another of them.  
"Here, take your watch, take your money,  
take your saddle-bags; if we have anything  
to do with you, the judgment of God will  
overtake us."

So each article was returned. That, how-  
ever, did not satisfy the sainted man. He  
urged prayer upon them. He knelt down;  
one of the robbers knelt with him; one  
prayed, the other wept, confessed his sin,  
said it was the first time in his life that he  
had done such a thing, and it should be the  
last. How far he kept his word is known  
only to Him to whom the darkness and light  
are equally alike.



## Temperance.

### Temperance Committee's Report. (Concluded.)

We may also refer to the statistics of the revenue for further illustration. These show that last year there was an increase of 3,341 gallons in the amount of Brandy, Gin, Whiskey and Wine, entered for duty, over the preceding year—and of 8,893 gallons in that year over the one preceding it, making an increase of 12,234 gallons in two years.

It is true the quantity of Rum entered was 5,378 gallons less last year than the year before, and 11,546 gallons less in that year than in the one that preceded it—making 16,924 gallons in two years. The decrease in that period is, therefore, but 4,690 gallons in the whole; while it appears that the articles used by the richer classes are progressively increasing in no inconsiderable degree; and the decrease in the quantity of Rum entered may furnish but an erroneous criterion, if there be truth in the assertions confidently made, that smuggling in this article—both the provincially distilled and the imported—is carried on to a large extent. And lastly, in the city of Halifax, the licenses granted last year are but thirteen less than those in the previous year.

The question then seems narrowed down to this point.—The middle and lower classes of the people, to a large extent, have done their duty to free their country from an evil that retards its moral, social, and industrial progress; their strength proves unequal to the full accomplishment of the task. Shall the work, therefore, be stayed; or shall the legislature interpose, and make at least the experiment of its power to realise a consummation so devoutly to be desired?

Your committee unanimously believe the experiment should be made.

What remains, then, to consider, is a question of time.

We have the success of the measure we recommend too deeply at heart, to court defeat by precipitancy.

The measure of legal prohibition to be successful, must be sustained by the hearty co-operation of the bulk of the people, and must be vigilantly and faithfully carried into execution. It has not yet been discussed in the legislature. It has not been adequately considered and apprehended by the people. It must be weighed in all its bearings and relations—the cost in all its forms, and they are many, must be understood and counted—that when the effort is made, it may be made with a thorough knowledge of its nature and consequences, and with a determination which reverses shall not damp, nor temporary successes seduce.

Another motive for delay of great weight is, that the experiment is being tried on theatres better prepared than ours. The State of Maine has made a mighty and noble effort; and Massachusetts and other States of the Union are discussing, modifying, and adopting the example, according to their various circumstances and opinions. Nova Scotia, by delay, may obtain invaluable lessons of knowledge and experience, without the cost that is sometimes paid for experience. Should the principle of prohibition be generally adopted by our people, petitions signed by four-fold the numbers now before the House, will attest the fact. We wish it were possible to obtain the opinion of not many, only, but of every intelligent inhabitant, through the ballot box.

With these views, we do not recommend the introduction, at the present Session, of a bill based on the Maine Law. But we recommend that the abstract principle be discussed and tested in the House, on Resolution.

Your Committee have considered the petitions referred to them praying a grant of money to engage a Lecturer on Temperance to visit different parts of the Province. We consider the instruction of the people on a point so essential to their well being and the public prosperity, as a most appropriate subject for encouragement from the public funds, and recommend a grant of £300 for the object.

So long as the liquor trade shall be continued, and the license system be persevered in, your Committee recommend those

changes in the law that for some years have been fruitlessly attempted. We especially deprecate as injurious, the granting of licenses under which intoxicating liquors may be drunk in the shops where they are sold—and we recommend the entire separation of the retail of liquors from the sale of groceries and other articles.

We think it just and reasonable that the vendors, by retail, of intoxicating liquors, should be legally answerable for mischievous consequences of the intoxication they have been instrumental in creating.

And that the property of confirmed inebriates should be placed under trust for the benefit of themselves, their families and creditors.

That persons should be appointed in each County officially authorized to prosecute the violators of the laws relating to intoxicating liquors.

And that intoxicating liquors forfeited should be destroyed, and a compensation of three pence a gallon paid the seizing officers.

Your Committee in conclusion ask permission to call the notice of your Honourable House to the report of a Committee of thirty-seven members appointed by the House of Commons in 1834, comprising leading members of Parliament, among whom were the late Lord Athrop, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Buckingham, (the mover,) Mr. Alexander Baring, Sir Andrew Agnew, Mr. Plumtree, and other well known public men, to consider the prevalent evil of drunkenness in the United Kingdom, and many in this House and in the Province will probably be surprised to find as your Committee were, that most of the objects aimed at by the advocates of temperance in this Province, either in their principle or details including the education of the people on this subject, the separation of the sale of groceries from that of liquors, and extending even to the radical reform of entire prohibition, had met the approbation of a Committee on which were such distinguished gentlemen.

Although the advocates of total abstinence in Nova Scotia who have been engaged in the support and advancement of this cause have been content with their own conviction that it rested on the certain foundation of religion, reason and benevolence, it is satisfactory to find that objects and principles which in Nova Scotia have been by some deemed visionary and fanatical, had by so high authority been considered subjects of the highest moment, calling for present and prospective legislation.

The following are extracts from that report:—

"That the right to exercise legislative interference for the correction of any evil which affects the public weal cannot be questioned without dissolving society into its primitive elements and going back from the combined and co-operative state of civilization, with all its wholesome and lawfully imposed restraints to the isolated and lawless condition of savage and solitary nature.

### "Section 7.—IMMEDIATE REMEDIES, LEGISLATIVE AND MORAL.

"The refusal of retail spirit licenses to all but those who would engage to confine themselves exclusively to dealing in that, and consequently the entire separation of the retail sale of spirits from groceries, provisions, wine or beer, excepting only in the fourth class of houses as inns or hotels for travellers and inmates or lodgers.

"The encouragement of temperance societies in every town and village of the kingdom; the only bond of association being a voluntary engagement to abstain from the use of ardent spirits as a customary drink, and to discourage by precept and example all habits of intemperance in themselves and others.

"A national system of education which should ensure the means of instruction to all ranks and classes of the people, and which, in addition to the various branches of requisite and appropriate knowledge, should embrace as an essential part of the instruction given by it to every child in the kingdom, accurate information as to the poisonous and invariably deleterious nature of ardent spirits as an article of diet in any form or shape.

### "Section 8.—ULTIMATE OR PROSPECTIVE REMEDIES.

"The absolute prohibition of the importation from any foreign country, or from our own country, of distilled spirits in any shape.

"The equally absolute prohibition of all distillation of ardent spirits from grain, the most important part of the food of man in our own country.

"The restriction of distillation from other materials to the purposes of the arts, manufactures and medicine, and the confining the wholesale and retail dealing in such articles to chemists, druggists, and dispensaries alone."

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Chairman.

STEWART CAMPBELL,

NICHOLAS MOSHER,

JESSE SHAW,

JOHN HOLMES,

JAMES CAMPBELL,

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,

THOMAS COFFIN,

[JOHN CAMPBELL—absent—but having concurred before his departure.]

## Family Circle.

### A Father's Prayers.

A few years ago, when Dr. Judson returned for a short time to America, some one asked his little daughter, who accompanied him, "if she was not afraid when coming over the great ocean to America?" "Why, no," said she: "father prayed for us." How sweet the sense of safety and protection that this little girl felt, even amid the dangers of a long voyage, believing, so heartily as she did, that God would hear her father's prayers, and take care of them all the way! She felt the blessing of a praying father; and when, recently, she received the sad news of his death, do you not believe that, while she mourned the loss of so excellent a parent, she also grieved for the loss of his prayers?

The father of a little boy, about eleven years old, was an invalid, and was obliged to seek a mild climate, where the air was soft and warm. The change was beneficial, and for a time his disease was stayed; but at length, in a few months, he became worse: his strength failed, his frame grew weaker day by day, and it was very plain that he would soon die. About midnight, one Saturday, his wife was reading to him an account of a wicked man who attempted to steal money from a bank, and was shot. As she read, she spoke of their own dear Charley, who would soon be left fatherless, and for that reason the more exposed to those temptations that crowd so thickly the path of the young. The father lifted an earnest prayer for his little son: "Lord, keep him! Lord, bless him!" and in an hour after, just as the Sabbath dawned on earth, his soul ascended to heaven, and he entered eternal rest. These earnest petitions were the last words of that dying father; and, in the circumstances of that hour, how full of meaning! "Lord, keep him!" From what, think you, did he desire God should "keep" his beloved child? There are many painful and distressing things which every parent wishes his children should escape; but is not *sin* the greatest of all evils? It was from that,—the sin of his own natural heart, in its thousand forms,—that this Christian father, in the last words he had breath to speak, prayed that Charley might be preserved; from the corrupting influences of ungodly associates; from the snares and allurements of those deceitful pleasures which the world offers. And that other petition, "Lord, bless him!" O, how full of the tenderest affection was his heart, as he uttered this prayer! How do you think he desired God to "bless" his son? With wealth, that should bring him luxury, and ease, and splendour? With a noble name, that every lip should praise? With rare mental gifts, that should have the power to move at will thousands of minds and hearts? No, no, not these; but better, purer, richer gifts, by far, did he implore. A heart reconciled to God in Jesus Christ, loving to render Him a service of faith, obedience, and reverence,—O, is not *this* the best of

blessings? And thus did that fond father pray that Charley might be blessed. What richer legacy could he receive than such prayers, uttered just before his father entered that holy, happy home in heaven, that he so loved to anticipate?

### Counsels for the Young.

Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider break his thread twenty times, twenty times will he mend it again. Make up your mind to do a thing, and you will do it. Fear not, if trouble come upon you; keep up your spirit, though the day be a dark one.

Troubles never last for ever:  
The darkest day will pass away.

If the sun is going down, look up at the stars; if the earth is dark, keep your eyes on heaven. With God's presence and God's promises, a man or a child may be cheerful.

Never despair when fog's in the air,  
A sunshiny morning comes without warning.

Mind what you run after. Never be content with a bubble that will burst, or a firework that will end in smoke and darkness. Get that which you can keep, and which is worth keeping.

Something sterling, that will stay  
When gold and silver pass away.

Fight hard against a hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist it stoutly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all the days of your life.

He that revenges knows no rest,  
The meek possess a peaceful breast.

If you have an enemy, act kindly to him, and make him your friend. You may not win him over at once, but try again. Let one kindness be followed by another, till you have accomplished your end. By little and little, great things are completed.

Water falling day by day,  
Wears the hardest rock away.

And so repeated kindness will soften a heart of stone.

Whatever you do, do it willingly. A boy that is whipped to school never learns his lesson well. A man that is compelled to work, cares not how badly it is performed. He that pulls off his coat cheerfully, strips up his sleeves in earnest, and sings while he works, is the man for me.

A cheerful spirit gets on quick;  
A grumbler in the mud will stick.

Evil thoughts are worse enemies than lions and tigers; for we can keep out of the way of wild beasts, but bad thoughts win their way everywhere. The cup that is full will hold no more. Keep your head and heart full of good thoughts, that bad thoughts may find no room to enter.

Be on your guard, and strive, and pray,  
To drive all evil thoughts away.

## General Miscellany.

### A Conscientious Dog.

My father had a dog of the spaniel breed, whose name was Ponto. Now, Ponto, though decidedly *waggish* in one point, had given evidence of being more religious than many of his less canine neighbours. True, he would never turn the "other cheek," and, consequently, while he had a good character with the Peace Society, he was scouted by the non-resistants. But Ponto was always regular at Church, and, in one instance at least, gave evidence that he went there with an idea that honesty and religion had some connection with each other. He was safe enough in this notion, for a more honest dog than he never barked. Ponto always walked into church with the family, though he invariably took his seat on the lower stair of the sacred desk; and none but the oldest in the congregation remembered when his seat was vacant. I ought to have remarked sooner, that Ponto had but one enemy in the wide world; and who was that but the deacon of the Church, and our next door neighbour. I forget the cause—perhaps some slander against Ponto in the days of his puppyhood, when, it must be confessed, he was too much addicted to fun to comport with a deaconish idea of propriety. Be that as it may, Ponto growled at nobody but Deacon Drury, and



the deacon threw a stone at nothing so furiously as at Ponto. If either exemplified the golden rule toward the other, it was Ponto. So things stood at a certain time when the good pastor was called away for a long journey. But, parson or no parson, the family all went to Church as usual, the following Sabbath; and none with a longer face or more gracious step than Ponto. His accustomed seat was taken; and when the congregation rose for the early morning prayer, Ponto rose with the rest—as he had always done—and stood with closed eyes and open ears, waiting for the first word of supplication. To the utter astonishment of no one but the sanctimonious Ponto, that word came in the voice of his old enemy, the pious deacon. If the big Bible had fallen on Ponto's tail, he could not have looked for the cause with a more rapid glance than he cast upward to the pulpit. He fixed his eyes on the face of the deacon, as if to be sure of the sacrilege; and then, with a look of pious horror, I shall never forget, and a step as fast as the sanctity of the place would allow, he passed out of the house, and took a by-path home across the field. From that day forth, as long as Ponto lived, he could never be flattered or exhorted to enter the church-door again; and whenever, from necessity, he passed in on week-days, it was with a look that said to all who knew him as I did. "If Deacon Drury prays, the Church may count Ponto among the backsliders."

#### Statistics of Muscular Power.

Man has the power of imitating almost every motion but that of flight. To effect these, he has, in maturity and health, sixty bones in his head, sixty in his thighs and legs, sixty-two in his arms and hands, and sixty-seven in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles. His heart makes sixty-four pulsations in a minute, and therefore 3,840 in an hour, and 92,160 in a day. There are also three complete circulations of his blood in the short space of an hour. In respect to the comparative speed of animated beings and of impelled bodies, it may be remarked that size and construction seem to have little influence, nor has comparative strength, though one body giving any quantity of motion to another, is said to lose so much of its own. The sloth is by no means a small animal, and yet it can travel only fifty paces in a day; a worm crawls only five inches in fifty seconds; but a lady-bird can fly twenty million times its own length in less than an hour. An elk can run a mile and a half in seven minutes; an antelope a mile in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that; an eagle can fly eighteen leagues in an hour; and a canary falcon can even reach 250 leagues in the short space of sixteen hours. A violent wind travels sixty miles in an hour; sound, 1,142 English feet in a second—*Bucke.*

#### Hearing with the Teeth.

Curious as this assertion may appear, it is easy to prove it by the following simple experiment: Lay a watch upon a table, glass side downward; then stand so far from it that you can not, in the ordinary way, hear the ticking. Now place the end of a small deal stick—say six feet long—upon the back of the watch, and grip the teeth to the other; with the fingers close each ear, to exclude all external noise; the beat of the watch will then be as audible as if placed against the ear. All other sounds can be conveyed in the same manner, no matter how long the stick is; for instance, if one end is put upon a piano-forte in a sitting-room facing a garden, and the stick is thirty or forty feet long, extending to the farther end of the lawn or walk; now, if the instrument is ever so lightly played, "the tune" will be instantly distinguished by any person applying the teeth to the opposite end of the stick.

In the memoirs of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, it is stated that in the district of Gori, in Russia, at the foot of the Ossetin mountains, there is a hill, on the stony surface of which, the humidity that exudes from the rock, in summer, and in fine weather, is converted into ice of a thickness proportionate to the heat of the sun.

### For Farmers.

#### Liming and Marling Land.

Although we have written much upon the subject of applying lime and marl to land, we are frequently desired in private letters, and in oral conversations, to state our views in relation thereto, and as it is a source of pleasure to us at all times to give all the information we may possess, that is calculated to advance the farming interest—and as the present is a favorable time to apply lime and marl, we will state, first, in answer to a question by a subscriber in Virginia, who asks us, *what would be the best plan to apply lime to an "exhausted though generous high land soil, where it is not practicable to turn in green crops?"* and, as we presume, not practicable to give it a dressing of animal manure.

To this question we answer thus:—in the first place, if it were practicable to procure marsh or river mud—if the mud be salt, so much the better—we would make a compost with 20 loads of mud, after being drained, and 25 bushels of lime, per acre, first slaking the lime with salt brine; place the substances layer and layer about, mix them thoroughly, and when so prepared, broadcast the mixture over the land, after it had been plowed and harrowed, then harrow and cross harrow the field, so as to incorporate the lime and mud thoroughly with the surface soil. The lime would act with energy upon the vegetable and animal matter in the mud of the compost, prepare it as food for the plants, and thus increase the first product of the soil. To prevent the loss of ammonia, we would sow a bushel of plaster, per acre, on the field, after the lime compost had been harrowed in.

*Secondly.* If the labour of composing was too great for us to accomplish, we would, in that case, slake the lime with salt brine, and, so soon as it fell into powder, we would spread and harrow it in, first taking the precaution to have the land plowed deeply, and thoroughly harrowed.

*Thirdly.* If time were allowed us to do so, we would make a compost under a shed, of lime and salt, in the proportion of 2 bushels of lime to 1 bushel of salt; let it lie three months, to ensure perfect decomposition, and apply twenty five bushels of the mixture per acre. Prepared according to this latter plan, and applied as suggested, the lime would act promptly upon the inert matters of the soil, without driving off any of the volatile and enriching gases. This plan of using lime on exhausted lands, we think the most judicious—because it acts with promptness. Without injuriously interfering with any latent elements of fertility that may be in the soil; while the salt, through the decompositions it would undergo, would dispense soda and chlorine to the soil.

*Applications of Lime to thin, sandy land.*—Shake the lime with salt brine; when it falls into powder, mix with every twenty-five bushels of it, ten loads of clay, layer and layer about; throw it into bulk, and let it remain two or three weeks. In the meantime, manure, plough and harrow the land, then shovel over the compost, so as to intimately mix the lime with the clay, and broadcast eleven loads of the mixture evenly over the surface of each acre, and harrow and cross harrow, and then roll, when the land will be fit to receive the crop which you may intend it for. If lime be thus applied to thin sandy land, ten loads of putrescent manure will actually perform more positive good, than would twenty loads applied without the addition of the clay, provided a bushel of plaster per acre be sowed over the land.

*Application of Lime to Stiff Clays.*—To stiff clays, that may have been exhausted by long continued cropping, which may need lime, 50 bushels of lime may be applied, per acre. If unslaked, it will be the better of being slaked with salt brine. If slaked, we would mix 1 bushel of salt with every two bushels of lime, layer and layer about; let it lie in bulk, under cover, for three months, then shovel it over, and apply it to the land after it had been plowed and harrowed, at the rate of 50 bushels of the salt and lime per acre, harrow and cross harrow it in, and finish by rolling.

*Application of Lime to Stiff Clays, rich in Vegetable and Animal Matters.*—To such land, double the last named quantity will be found beneficial; though, for present purposes, one-half the quantity would answer, and prove effective for several years.

*Application of Lime to Moulds.*—To moulds, or loamy soils, in which there may be much vegetable and animal remains present, 25, 30, 40, 50 or 100 bushels may be very advantageously be applied. To mould or loams, which may have been exhausted by bad culture, 25 bushels as a first dressing will be sufficient.—*American Farmer.*

### Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

#### Miss Mary Sentell, formerly of Windsor.

How frequently and impressively are we reminded by the teachings of the Divine Word, and by the monitions of Providence, that we live in a dying world,—we all do fade as a leaf—this is not our rest—here we have no continuing city,—for we are strangers and sojourners as were all our fathers; our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding. These saddening reflections would cause us to sit down in dejection and melancholy, and would cast over our spirits a deep pall, were it not that Jesus Christ hath brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel. But so full of consolation are the disclosures which Christianity makes respecting the state of the faithful dead, that on behalf of those whom we tenderly loved, and who have been removed by death in the fulness of faith and hope, we give thanks, as having happily escaped the windy storm and tempest, and having gone to

"The house of our Father above,  
The palace of angels and God."

Influenced by the same gospel sentiments we can take pleasure in dwelling with pious care upon the memorials of the christian character of our departed friends, and in tracing in their life the operations of the Divine Spirit, thereby glorifying the grace of God, and being ourselves stimulated to be followers of them, as they had been of Christ. This train of thought is suggested by the recent removal of one who was beloved in the circle of relatives and christian friends in which she moved, and who, for a number of years, was an humble and retiring, but steady and devoted follower of the Lamb.

Mary Sentell, was the third daughter of Joseph Sentell, Esq., of Windsor. She was brought up in the fear of God, and was blessed in early life with the wholesome influences of religious instruction. Her father's house was for many years a home for the Ministers of the Wesleyan body, and no doubt salutary effects were produced in the family whose hospitality they shared, by the holy example, pious counsels, and earnest prayers of these men of God. The eldest daughter, while wasting in consumption, was converted to God by reading a volume of the Methodist Magazine, and, in a few weeks after, passed triumphantly away from earth. Nearly about the same period the second daughter, now in heaven, and also their mother, became partakers of saving grace, and cast in their lot with Jesus' witnesses. It was not until some years afterwards, in 1827, that the subject of this brief sketch, and also her sister, Mrs. Rickards, since gone to her bright reward, became concerned for their souls' salvation, under the ministry of the Rev. Robert Young. Mary had previously been gay and fond of the world, but now, deeply convinced of her lost estate, she thought on her ways, and turned her feet unto God's testimonies; and after the lapse of a few weeks, spent in anxiety for her soul, she was brought from guilt and bondage into peace and liberty, while listening to the gospel message from the lips of the same faithful messenger of Christ. Her joy on this occasion was unspeakable and full of glory; her lips were opened to shew forth the praise of God; nor did she hesitate to declare with all freedom, unto all to whom she had access, how great things the Lord had done for her. She at once took a decided stand for God, and the greatness of the change which grace had wrought in her, was soon manifest. Her course of piety throughout was one of evenness and regularity. Her experience was uniformly

marked by a clear assurance of acceptance in the Beloved. She did not imagine, as many have done, that a state of doubtfulness and suspense is to be regarded as a mark of humility, or as evidence of a genuine work of grace; but she was ready always to give a reason of the hope that was in her, with meekness and fear. Her regard for the ministers of Christ, her interest in the advancement of the Church, and her love for all the means of grace, both public and private, were deep and abiding.

In 1833 she was appointed a class-leader by the Rev. W. Crocombe, the duties of which office she faithfully and usefully discharged. In 1838 she accompanied a younger sister, then married to the writer, to Sydney, C. B., and the following year to Brigus, Newfoundland. In the latter place, the work of God at that period was in a very low state, and there were but few at all prepared to cooperate in endeavouring to advance its interests. Among other measures used toward this object, prayer-meetings—until then almost a new thing on that station—were held in the Church and in private dwellings, and which soon resulted in a gracious revival of religion. In these exercises, Miss Sentell cheerfully rendered very efficient help, and when a class of young females—the first-fruits of that revival—was placed under her care, she undertook the charge, feeling deeply her responsibility, and performing the work assigned her with all fidelity; and had the satisfaction of beholding, in the members of her class, a godly consistency and growth in grace. After her return to this Province, she took but little part in active or public duties, owing to her state of health, and other circumstances; but she ever cherished a strong attachment to the Church of God, and rejoiced greatly in the prosperity especially of the denomination of her choice.

The last few months of her life were months of considerable suffering, yet she was enabled to exult in the joys of the great salvation, and continued watching for the coming of the Lord. To the many Christian friends who visited her, it was her delight to testify of the abundant loving-kindness of God; and so triumphantly happy was she, as to be frequently led out in prayer and praise much beyond what her physical ability would warrant, it being difficult, when the beloved theme of her Saviour's love was introduced, to restrain her emotions within the limits of her strength. Thus, for the most part, she continued, though sometimes in great suffering, until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th ult., when, peacefully resting on the bosom of her divine Redeemer, she fell asleep. *Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.* J. McMURRAY.  
Halifax, June 2, 1852.

For the Wesleyan

#### Samuel G. Lyons.

Died at Halifax, on the 13th inst., SAMUEL G. LYONS, in the 24th year of his age. The death of this young man was very sudden. He came to market in his usual state of health, some time in the week previously to his death; took ill on Friday, and, ere that day week, was removed from this vale of tears. For four or five years he had been a member of the Methodist Society; but, like some others, did not live constantly to God as he should have done. The cares of life connected with entering into business, seemed to engross an undue share of his attention. However, he did not wholly wander from God; and, as regards his general deportment, it was amiable and upright.

The writer visited him on the morning and evening of the day on which he died, and found him earnestly engaged in preparing for eternity. He expressed himself as being not only willing to depart, but as possessing a good hope that he would be with Jesus. About two hours before his death, he prayed most fervently for himself and his relations, alluding especially to his brothers and sisters. A little previously to his death he said to a friend who was enquiring of his state, "I am happy," adding, "O, that I had strength to tell you what I now see and feel." Shortly after he uttered faintly, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit," and closed his eyes in death. May the God of all consolation sustain the sorrowing mother and family, who have, in a short time, been called to part with a father, a sister, and brother.

G. O. HESTER.



## THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, June 5, 1853.

## THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW ON WESLEY AND METHODISM.

Our recent quotations from the *North British Review*, in proof of the strictly evangelical character of Methodism, have been most damaging to the sly insinuations and vain assumptions of our friend of the *Presbyterian Witness*. No testimony could possibly come home more directly to the very points at issue than that which has been so abundantly furnished by the *excelsior* trans-Atlantic periodical; and some were led to conclude, that if truth were the object after which the *Halifax Witness* was in search, he would be compelled by the clear and emphatic statements made by the *witness* he had cited into court, to admit, that whatever else might be said of Methodism, it was perfectly sound and orthodox on the great leading doctrines of divine revelation. This reasonable expectation has been disappointed. The *Witness* can retract nothing—he would apparently rather lie under the odium of involving Methodism in a groundless charge of Popery, than admit he had written hastily and without due information. He must make good his cause at all hazards, and strangely enough, referring to the *North British*, cautions us against “obtaining testimony from that quarter,” asserting in the face of the strongest language, that our “quotations” from it, “do not help us out of our difficulty in the slightest degree!” We doubt whether another man, who has read the article in the *Review*, or our fair quotations from it, can be found to endorse his bold avowal. “Not help us out of our difficulty in the slightest degree!” True—most sage polemic—for the *Reviewer* proves we are in no difficulty, but he places the *Witness* in a “difficulty” from which there is no honourable escape, except on condition of confessing to a grievous error. To say, that the “quotations” do not testify to the evangelical character of Methodism on fundamental points, is to contradict the truth expressed in terms which admit of no equivocation; and with such a manifest effort on the part of the *Witness*, to distort or weaken the force of the clearest testimony, we leave him for awhile to the disapproval of every unprejudiced mind, and to the condemnatory twinges of his own conscience.

There is much in the *Reviewer's* remarks of a commendatory nature respecting Methodism, which he characterises truthfully as “one of the most interesting and important religious movements which the history of the Church presents to our contemplation.” He admits that “the Methodists will probably question the accuracy of some of Mr. Taylor's representations of their principles and practices, and they will certainly dispute the soundness of some of his leading conclusions.” He admits also, that “the men who founded Methodism were honoured to do a great work,” and that “their preaching was made instrumental in converting many thousands in all parts of the country, and in training up a large body of men in the midst of us who have given unequivocal evidence of living under the pervading influence of Christian principle.” Not only does he speak approvingly of the “direct results of the labours of the founders of Methodism,” in England, in the United States, and in heathen countries, but he declares “they have also exerted a most important influence, indirectly, in promoting the advancement of true religion, both in the Church of England, and among the English Non-Conformists”; and therefore he is not ashamed to avow his belief, that “the rise of Methodism in England forms a most important era in the history of the Church of Christ.”

Candid as are these statements, the *Reviewer* gives evidence of his not being free from the prejudice, naturally, perhaps, arising from his theological preferences. He has gone as far as we could expect a Calvinist to go. More candid, and better informed on some points, than his admirer of Halifax, he has unhesitatingly admitted that “the doctrines held in common by Calvinists and Evangelical Arminians, with respect to original sin, regeneration, and justification constitute, along with those of the divinity and atonement of our Saviour, the fundamental and

most essential principles of the scheme of revealed truth,” and that “it can scarcely be disputed, that these doctrines occupy a higher platform in the scriptural system of truth, than the peculiarities of Calvinism.”

We are not surprised, however, to find him, as a Calvinist, giving utterance to the following opinions:

“In a theological point of view, the only question of much interest raised by the history of Methodism, is this, whether it be possible for a large body of men to maintain for a length of time a profession of Evangelical Arminianism, as distinguished from Calvinism on the one hand, and from Pelagian Arminianism on the other.”

“Wesley's Evangelical Arminianism, as well as his zealous and devoted piety has continued unchanged among his followers, down to the present day. This is an unusual, if not an unprecedented spectacle in the history of theology, and we cannot but contemplate it with a feeling of deep interest and satisfaction. But we cannot persuade ourselves that this state of things will last.”

“We think it can be proved, that the doctrines by which Evangelical are distinguished from Pelagian Arminians, can be held consistently by none but Calvinists, and it is on this ground that we are constrained to regard the theology of Wesley as superficial and inconsistent.”

The *Reviewer*, therefore intimates as his opinion, “that if deep and vital piety should continue to flourish among the Methodists, they can scarcely fail to approximate to a more consistent view of the scheme of revealed truth, and abandon their strong prejudices against the peculiarities of Calvinism”; or “if true personal religion should generally decay among them, they will infallibly, in spite of every precaution, and of all legal restraints to which their founder by his ‘Deed of Declaration’ has subjected them, sink down into Pelagianism.”

Want of space will not allow us at present to remark at length upon these opinions. We believe them to be unfounded, and incapable of proof, notwithstanding the confident tone of the *Reviewer*. In all probability we shall refer to them more at large, when we have more time at our disposal. Meanwhile, let not Methodists be induced to relax their efforts to carry out the great design of John Wesley to ‘spread scriptural holiness throughout the land,’ by the strange statements of either candid or disingenuous writers. They know of the doctrine, that it is of God, and have reason to believe that, as God has honoured, so he will still honour, the agency of Methodism, in accomplishing his redeeming purposes towards a fallen world. The doctrines of Methodism have frequently passed through the fiery ordeal of attack, and come out unscathed. Their agreement with the truth of God has thereby been made more generally apparent. So far from fearing investigation of their doctrinal views, when candidly conducted, Wesleyans invite it, confident in their belief, that the more thoroughly it is sifted, the more clearly will Evangelical Arminianism be seen to be in harmony with the statements of the Sacred Scriptures.

## Religious Anniversaries in France.

The Rev. Charles Cooke, in a letter to the *London Watchman*, dated Paris, May 5th, says:

Our religious anniversaries commenced on Monday, the 26th, by a prayer meeting in the Independent chapel of the Rue de Provence, and were closed on Wednesday, by a sacramental service at our chapel of the Rue Montholon. The former was better attended than on any previous occasion, and a much greater number than ever of Christians of our leading denominations assembled at the latter. The memorials of the Saviour's dying love were administered by Pastors of State and Free Churches, Calvinists and Wesleyans, Baptists and Pædo-baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Independents; who all delightfully associated under the banner of the Evangelical Alliance.

The meetings of our different Societies were in general in harmony with such a beginning and such a close; a great work is doing in France! A vast apparatus of means (scarcely one of which existed, or was perhaps thought of in France, when 34 years ago I first set foot on its shores) is now provided, and in full, powerful, and I may add, successful operation.

Two French Bible Societies, with your noble British and Foreign Bible Society, have distri-

buted, during the past year, more than 120,000 copies of the sacred Scriptures. A religious Tract Society has issued, this year, more than a million of tracts, and since its foundation, thirty years ago, has sown the soil of France with fifteen millions of these messengers of mercy. An Evangelical Society which, since the disruption here, is in the hands of the Free Churches, but supported by all, employed last year twenty-six Ministers of the Gospel, (ordained), eleven Evangelists, forty-seven school-masters or school-mistresses, a director and sub-director in a Normal School, in all eighty-six active agents, (besides thirty-two students kept in its Normal School), and expended nearly seven thousand pounds in its work. Another Evangelical Society of recent date, under the direction of clergymen of the National Church, only, have increased their receipts two hundred and eighty pounds above last year, making a sum total of more than two thousand pounds. A Society for the Encouragement of Primary Schools among the Protestants of France, which has a most excellent Normal School, has assisted above a thousand school-masters, and founded fifty-seven new schools, spending during the few years of its existence, above eighteen thousand pounds.

An Agricultural Society, established for the reception of young people of both sexes, who have been condemned by the tribunals for theft or other offences, but who, according to a merciful provision of the French laws are declared by the magistrates to have acted “without discernment on account of their extreme youth,” has had a great success in reclaiming those ignorant and vicious youths, by placing them under gospel influences, while teaching them to earn their living.

Lastly, the Institution of Deaconesses, so called, which is open to young women of Christian devotedness, to prepare them to be nurses of the sick, teachers in infant-schools, superintendents of Magdalen Asylums, and so forth,—and which has, within its walls, an hospital for the sick, schools, an asylum, and an institution for the reception of the infant children of the poor, during the day, so that their mothers may be free, to take any employment, by which their temporal circumstances may be improved.

All these, with the one exception of the French Protestant Bible Society, may be considered as fruits of the revival of religion which they are now contributing so effectually to extend and to fortify. Neither has the zest for the establishment of the Redeemer's kingdom, among the subjects of this revival, exhausted all its energies by exertions at home, but a very successful mission among the Bassontos of South America has gained golden opinions for French Christians wherever their labours and successes have been known.

Among the pleasing circumstances which accompanied these anniversaries, one should not be unnoticed;—it is, that many of the speakers were converted Roman Catholics, one of them a Romish priest, now a truly pious pastor. Two of the distinguished personages who presided were likewise converts from Popery, Admiral Baudin, and Count de la Borde. It was gratifying to me also to see, when I looked around me, so many who were in the Wesleyan succession as respects their second birth.

M. Guizot presided at the meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Primary Instruction among the French Protestants; his speech on that occasion, as well as that which he delivered last year before the British Bible Society, has given ground to a Catholic and legitimate paper to express its astonishment that he does not become a Roman Catholic, and its conviction that he must be on the point of doing so.

## Wesleyan Missions—New Zealand.

Letters from Auckland show a steady gradual advancement of all the interests with which the Missionaries there are identified. Three additional places of worship have been opened in the town; the Society increases; and the rising villages around are visited and supplied with Christian ordinances. A Day-school is taught on the Chapel premises. The School for the children of Missionaries and other respectable inhabitants contains nearly 70 children. The Native Institution, at the Three Kings, continues to excite admiration and gratitude. Its admirable adaptation to the wants of the people, and the skill, energy, and patience with which it is

conducted, have secured the countenance and liberal assistance of the Governor, who has authorized an expenditure of £600 for the enlargement of the School-buildings.—From *Mangungu*, Mr. Hobbs records the fact, that on taking a journey to a native village, for the purpose of celebrating marriage, he found a chapel built and completed by native industry. The *Newark Circuit* also is beginning to present a more cheering prospect.—At *Kaipara*, the Church-members are steady in their adherence to Christian ordinances and duties. Two circumstances of most gratifying character have lately occurred on this Station. On occasion of the distressing shipwreck of a vessel belonging to the French navy, nearly 200 persons were cast naked and destitute upon the shore of New Zealand, about thirty miles to the north of Kaipara Heads. They constructed temporary huts on the beach, and sent out a party in quest of help, which, after two days, fell in with a few natives from Okaro, who received them kindly, and encouraged them to send for the main body of the sufferers to refresh themselves at the Christian village. Accordingly they came, and received from the people, who a few years ago would have murdered, and perhaps eaten most of them, a kind and Christian welcome. The Union Jack was hoisted on the approach of the party, and the houses, the blankets, and the provisions of the natives were all placed at their service for about ten days, until arrangement could be made for their removal. For the hospitality thus shown, without grudging, they neither asked nor desired a recompense; but the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand, knowing how largely their winter stores had been encroached upon by this unexpected demand, gave them his high commendation, and a handsome present likewise. Nor is it only for the bodies of their fellow men that these savages have learned to care. Few Missionary documents possess a higher interest for the thoughtful mind than a narrative forwarded by Mr. Buller, of a Missionary meeting held on his Circuit. About 300 natives were assembled. The Lord's-supper was celebrated on the Lord's-day, and a Love-feast on Tuesday morning concluded the services. Monday was occupied with the Meeting, at which sixteen native speakers bore their testimony to the value of the Gospel, and urged on their brethren the duty and privilege of contributing to the Missionary Society. A collection of £13 bore witness that they did not plead in vain.—In the *Waimate Circuit* there is much temporal prosperity; but their spiritual concerns do not appear to prosper equally. Temptations to worldly-mindedness abound, and increasing intercourse with Europeans does not diminish either their number or their force; so that the Missionary is often sorely tried and discouraged. At *Wellington*, the Missionaries are steadily pursuing their course, and earnestly soliciting the Committee to extend and enlarge their operations in the Southern Island. From *Otago*, Mr. Creed follows in the same strain. The *Nelson Circuit* contains about 550 natives.—*Missionary Report.*

## Liberia.

The Second Annual Report of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia gives the following important facts:

“The republic of Liberia comprises some 300,000 inhabitants, of whom about 7,000 may be regarded as civilized. There are more than 2,000 communicants in the Christian Churches, and more than 1,500 children in the Sabbath schools, and more than 1,200 in the day schools. The regular attendants on public worship, counting those of the Church mission on the gold coast at 500, and not counting any in Liberia, are 23,164. Counting Liberia, it will be a low estimate to place the whole number at 30,000, and the other members of their families at as many more, or 60,000 in all. The communicants, estimating those in Liberia at 2,000, are 19,280. The day schools, estimating those in Liberia at 40, and their scholars at 1,200, are 137, with 11,505 scholars. The teachers are nearly all native or Liberian. Funds have been given or bequeathed in the United States to the amount of \$50,000, the income of which is to be applied to the promotion of education in Liberia. Of this amount, \$4,000 is designed to aid in the establishment and support of a sixth high school; \$28,000 is appropriated to the support of students; \$10,000 is to be applied in some mode yet to be determined; and \$8,000 is in the treasury of the Board. It remains to increase the fund to the amount necessary for the support of the proposed college in its infancy; to engage the necessary officers; to erect the necessary buildings, and open the college for the reception of students.”



**Africa.—Its Climate and People.**

There is little doubt that both the climate and people of Africa have been generally misrepresented by the slave-traders. The climate has been described as pestilential, in order to fright the lawful trader from its shores. Now we are inclined to think that the African climate is not, on the whole, as unhealthy to the European as many other parts of the world which might be mentioned. There are, of course, unhealthy spots and unhealthy seasons there as elsewhere; but we do not find that the loss of missionary life is greater at Abbeokuta than in India or Ceylon.

The Negro tribe have been branded with dullness and stupidity, and a position the lowest in the scale of humanity has been assigned them. Indeed, they have been treated as if they did not belong to the human family, and have been dealt with by the slave dealers as if they were included amongst those inferior creatures over whom man was given dominion. They have been shamefully and inhumanly bought and sold, as if they had no rights of their own. Thankful we are in being enabled to state that this wicked traffic, at the present moment, is being rigorously dealt with, as it deserves; and as the clouds which have for ages overshadowed Africa with gloom, clear away, we are enabled to perceive how cruelly its people have been misrepresented. We find the educated African mind as comprehensive as our own; and as we learn more of the interior of the country we find much in the internal economy of their great towns to convince us that the African people are not the stupid savages they were once supposed to be, fitted only for beasts of burden, and possessing no suitability for social, moral, or intellectual advancement.—*Chh. Missionary Gleaner.*

**Jews in Tuscany.**

In the private correspondence from Rome, of the *Belgian Independence*, it is mentioned that the government of Tuscany has just submitted to the court of Rome a case of conscience relative to the new *projet de loi* upon public instruction, which has been submitted to the Grand Duke for his approbation. One provision of this measure prohibits Israelites from the power of following the legal and medical professions. In other words, it abolishes the Leopoldine laws by which the Jews were emancipated; and the question is submitted to Rome, because the concordat recognises those laws. The sacred college will decide the question. If the decision proceeded from the Pope or Cardinal Antonelli, it would not be doubtful; but they do not, says the letter, command at Rome; it is the Society of Jesus. The writer concludes:—"If the measure prepared against the Jews be adopted, the rich Hebrew banking houses at Florence and Leghorn will very probably remove into Piedmont, where there still exist religious toleration and liberty."

**A Testament Spoiling a Dog.**

A poor African came to Mr. Moffatt, the missionary to South Africa, with the sad story that his dog had torn a Testament to pieces and eaten some of the leaves. He said that the dog had been very useful to him, guarding his property from wild beasts and hunting them; but he feared he was now useless. Mr. Moffatt asked him how this could be? He could get another Testament, and why could not the dog be as useful as ever? "I am afraid," he replied, "The dog will be of no further use to me. The words of the New Testament are full of love and gentleness, and after the dog has eaten them, it is not likely that he will hunt or fight for me any more."

Of course he was not long in finding out that the dog was made neither better nor worse by eating the words. How many are there upon whom those words, so "full of love," have no more effect for good than they had on the poor African's dog.—*Macedonian.*

**The Cubans.**

They, have one hundred and eighty-seven festival days in the year, besides Sundays, in all of which they are forbidden to work, and where they show no disposition for anything but play. They then assemble in crowds at each other's houses, the gathering place for each day being arranged before hand; and spend the whole time in dancing the fandango, drinking, &c., &c. They wear their swords on all occasions, and ride on horseback wherever they go. Even those who go to seek a day's work—mere labourers—attire themselves and ride up with an appearance of importance and display, so that they might be mistaken for officers of the army. All the liberty they desire is that of living just so, with their priests for their masters.

A machine has been invented in New York for sweeping the streets, which, it is said, is superior to any thing ever before brought out. It sprinkles and sweeps the streets at the same time.

The baptism and reception into the bosom of the Roman Church of Mr. Charles Manning, brother of the archdeacon, took place in the baptistry of St. John Lateran, Rome. It is customary every year, on the recurrence of this day, to have some Jew or Musselman in readiness to receive Christian baptism in the baptistry of St. John, and scandal-lovers have remarked that the same Jew usually officiates in the ceremony. This time, however, they can have no such grounds for sneering, a *bona fide* heretic having occupied the place of the Israelite. What is the most extraordinary in the conduct of these converts, is the regularity with which they attend the English Protestant chapel up to the very day of their abandoning it for ever and embracing the worship of Rome.—*Roman Correspondent of the Daily News.*

**A CONSECRATED TAPER.**—Under the impression that Captain Kellet, the commander of one of the Arctic ships, was a Roman Catholic as well as an Irishman, a wax taper, consecrated by the Pope, has been presented to him. Whenever the vessel is in any danger, out of which mankind is not able to rescue her, the taper is to be lit and her safety may be depended upon. It is to be hoped that the gallant captain will have no occasion to try the experiment; meanwhile, should he be inclined to do so, we recommend him to take in a good supply of lucifer matches, or some iceberg may give his craft a squeeze before there is time to procure a light.—*Literary Gazette.*

**REFORMATION IN DUBLIN.**—Six persons on Sunday the 2nd inst., under the spiritual direction and instruction of the Rev. Thomas Scott, and a reformed Romanist Priest, abjured the errors of Popery, and subsequently received the Lord's Supper in St. Thomas's Church. One of the converts had been a candidate for the Romish priesthood, and two of them are schoolmasters.

The Karan converts of the Baptist Burman Mission constitute forty-six Churches on the west side of the Irawaddy, each of which is supplied with a preacher; none of them have less than one hundred and fifty members, and several exceed three hundred. A surprising change has passed over them since they embraced the gospel of Christ. Old things have passed away, and all things are become new.

The old palace of the Spinola family in Rome, situated at the foot of the Vatican, is to be devoted to the preparation of apostatizing Protestant ministers for "holy orders" in the Catholic Church. The Pope has undertaken to defray the expenses of these pupils for the priesthood from his private purse.

Bishop Doane of New Jersey, for the purpose of extending "the Church," and educational interests of his denomination, has incurred a debt of a quarter of a million of dollars, which he now repudiates, or declares himself unable to pay.—The sufferers are many, and the Bishop is sorely galled.

A gentleman in Leicestershire, England, who has been engaged in Sabbath school work forty years, has just built a new school for three hundred and fifty scholars, in a populous part of the town, defraying himself the whole expense of the ground, building, and all. A worthy example.

Mrs. Hare, a daughter of Sir John Paul, and sister-in-law to the well-known Archdeacon Hare, and Mrs. Mary King, of Bath, have been publicly received into the Popish Church at Rome. Mrs. Hare's conversion has produced much sensation among the English in that city.

Archdeacon Manning, who recently joined the Church of Rome, has been rudely treated in conversation with one of his superiors, and the venerable apostate has taken the insult so much to heart, that it is said he is about to come back again to the Church of England.

The Presbyterian missions in India and China are prospering: preaching is more abundant, tract distribution is increased; additions have been made to the Churches at Agra and Futtegurh, and the schools are giving much satisfaction by the progress and good order.

Keep good company, and be one of them.

The cost of all the missionary agency in the presidencies of Bengal and Agra, in which one hundred and fifty-nine missionaries are employed, is less than the salary and travelling expenses of the Governor-General.

Iodine has been gradually traced through the mineral, vegetable, and animal Kingdoms. It has been found in the air, the water, the soils, and products of the Alps of France.

**PUNCH'S DIFFICULTY ABOUT MIRACLES.**—As soon as the Pope practices in all his actions the extreme benevolence he professes in all his words; and as the first proof of it, releases the hundreds of poor prisoners now confined for political offences in the dungeons of Naples and Rome; so soon as the Pope allows an English cathedral to be built in the centre of Rome, as we allow a Roman cathedral to be built in the middle of London; as soon as the French soldiers are driven out of Rome, and the Pope's body-guard consists of none but Romans; as soon as the above extraordinary events are accomplished, we shall be better prepared to believe any impossibility in the way of pictures that wink, or statues that bleed, or cabbages that sneeze, or anything else they please; for nothing short of a miracle can bring to pass the accomplishment of events so utterly improbable, if not perfectly impossible. When they are accomplished, we will promise to be amongst the most stubborn believers in Roman Catholic miracles; but till then we must be allowed the healthy privilege of a little rational incredulity.—*London Punch.*

**Improvement in Chronometers.**

Among the various difficulties which have stood in the way of chronometrical improvement, perhaps no defect has occupied so much time as the imperfect compensation for change of temperature, which has claimed the attention of some of the first mathematicians of the day, as well as those practically engaged in chronometer-making. The defect we allude to is this,—that if chronometers are adjusted for extremes of heat and cold, they will gain in the intermediate temperatures. This is caused by the balance-spring losing elasticity by an increase of temperature at an accumulating rate over the effect produced by the ordinary compensation.

Mr. Loseby has introduced mercury to overcome this defect, which, by its fluidity, admits of being adjusted, so that its effect may vary exactly in the same proportion as the change of temperature alters the elasticity of the spring; or, in other words, which makes the law of the successive alterations of the momentum of inertia adapt itself to the law of alteration of the elasticity of the spring, whatever that law may be. Since the invention was submitted to the Government in 1843, it has undergone several trials, by order of the Board of Admiralty, with a view to test its principle. The chief points which required to be proved, were, first, whether the principle admitted of being adjusted to the irregular loss of elasticity in the spring; and, secondly, if the effect produced by the mercury would be sufficient. The fluidity of the agent used at once answered the first point; and it was therefore to the second that the trials have been chiefly directed. The result shows that not only can the ordinary defect be obviated, but in most of the trials it has even been reversed, so that all doubt has been removed on the remaining point.

**Potash in Soot.**

At a recent meeting of the Glasgow Philosophical Society, Dr. Penny communicated the important discovery, made by himself, of the presence of a considerable quantity of potash salts in the soot from blast iron furnaces. The soot experimented on was obtained from the Coltness Iron Works, where it leads into the flues that lead the heated gases and other products of combustion from the top of the furnaces to the air heaters and steam boilers. Dr. Penny gave the particulars of a careful analysis of the soot, and exhibited specimens of the potash salt, which had been extracted in large quantities by Dr. Quilan, of Hurler. The salt has been pronounced by competent judges to be a good marketable article, consisting chiefly of carbonate and sulphate of potash, with a small admixture of soda salts. According to the results of experiments described by Dr. Penny, it appears that soot will yield 50 per cent of this marketable salt, containing 43 per cent of pure potash. It has been found that the amount of potash in soot procured from other iron works is subject to variation, arising, no doubt, from the use of different coals in the blast furnace. From the well known value of potash salts, there is every reason to expect that this discovery will prove of considerable importance to those who are interested in these commercial products, and also to iron-masters, who will now be enabled to turn to

account a substance which has not hitherto been applied to any practical use.

Here, in this discovery, we have the cause explained of the well known value of soot for agricultural purposes.

**Pearl Ash.**

This is the common name for carbonate of potash, and is an alkaline substance obtained from wood ashes. The ashes of the burnt timber are collected and put into cisterns; water is poured upon them, which dissolves all the soluble parts of the ash, and, after standing some time to become clear, is drawn off and evaporated to dryness in iron pots, when the half melted pearl ash remains. It is then put up in casks containing about 500 weight. Pearl ash obtained by this process is usually of a greyish color, from the presence of impurities; but is readily freed from these by dissolving it carefully in water, and evaporating the clear liquor. Pearl ash when pure is a white substance of an acrid caustic taste, easily soluble in water, with which it has so great an affinity as to attract it from the air, unless it is kept in closely corked vessels or casks.

The Boston Journal describes, as one of the curiosities of the age, an electric clock, which has recently been completed, on an entirely new principle, and pronounced by scientific men to be the most perfect and simple of any. All wheel-work in the time-keeping part is dispensed with; therefore all friction is overcome. The time-keeping part of the clock is simply a pendulum, an electro-magnet, and two armatures.—The vibrations of the pendulum break and close the circuit of electricity, while the combined action of the electro-magnet and armatures keep it in motion.

The Superintendent of Education gives notice that the *Journal of Education* for Nova Scotia will be issued Quarterly during the present year, commencing the 20th May. It will contain notices of the Educational affairs of this Province, the School Bill of last Session, with explanatory remarks, plans and engravings of School-houses, and general educational intelligence. The Journal will be sent gratis to Commissioners of Schools and Teachers. Other persons will receive it by mail on paying Ten pence to the Clerk of any Board of Commissioners, or sending (post paid) three postage stamps to the Subscriber in Pictou.

The Nova Scotia Districts commenced their sittings in this City on Thursday last. The Revs. Dr. RICHEY and Dr. EVANS preside as Chairmen. Important matters affecting the future operations of Methodism in these Provinces, we are informed, will occupy the attention of the Brethren during this Session, in connection with a Delegation from the New Brunswick District. We hope to be able in our next number to give some interesting information respecting the state of our cause during the past year.

**PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,**  
2nd June, 1852.

By the advice of the Executive Council, His Honour the ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be Commissioners, constituting "The Board of Works."  
The Honorable Hugh Bell, Chairman.  
The Honorable Samuel Cunard.  
William Murdoch, Esquire.  
Jacob P. Miller, Esquire, to be Superintendent.  
William Condon to be Clerk and Superintendent.

To be Justices of the Peace.  
For the County of Halifax—  
Charles D. Hunter, Esquire,  
Jeremiah Northup, Esquire, in the place of John Northup, Esquire, resigned.  
James Cochran, Esquire.  
For the County of Colchester—  
James Campbell, George Lombard, and John Irvine, Esquires.

To be Commissioners of Streets.  
For Guysborough—  
Messrs. William Scott, ) In place of J. E.  
John Grant, ) Cutler, and C. Scott  
Jairus Hadley, ) resigned.  
For Dartmouth—  
Mr. William Walker.

To be one of the Commissioners of Schools in the County of Guysborough, without the district of St. Mary's—John Campbell, Esq. in place of E. H. Franchville, Esq., resigned.

To be Commissioners for giving relief to Insolvent Debtors in the County of Guysborough—William G. Scott and John Mahoney, Esquires. In the County of Richmond, Andrew Madden and Peter DeCarteret, Esqs.



COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

The Suspension Bridge.—The works at this Bridge are going on spiritedly, and in a few weeks the towers will be completed, every exertion being now made to push the work forward.

New Vessels.—Launched on the 20th inst., from the building yard of Messrs. W. & R. Wright, a splendid ship of 1100 tons register, called the Constance.

Death of the Rev. Mr. Elder.—A telegraph despatch received from Philadelphia announces the death of the Rev. Mr. Elder, minister of the Baptist Church in Frederick.

Canada.

The Junction Canal.—It will afford generally much pleasure by stating that the contract for the completion of this undertaking, that of uniting two of the small Canals on the St. Lawrence, between Prescott and Cornwall, has been turned over to Messrs. Crawford and Milner, a couple of good old Kingstonians, on whom the Government can place reliance for a proper observance of the covenants of any agreement they may make.

Railroad between Toronto and Hamilton.—Mr. Capreol, who is indefatigable in his railroad movements, gives notice of his intention to apply for an act to incorporate a Company to construct a road between the two cities.

Mr. Joseph Leslie has been appointed Postmaster of Toronto, with a salary of £400 per annum. The Journal de Quebec says that among the Justices of the Peace appointed by the Executive, for the County of Quebec, are to be found tavern keepers and proprietors of gambling houses.

The Baptist College of Montreal has been sold to the Directors of St. Patrick's Hospital.

The Quebec Bank has imported from England a supply of new copper coin. Both the penny and halfpenny are beautifully executed, and what is better are sufficiently large. On the obverse side is a habitant; on the reverse, the city seal.

Prince Edward Island.

Prince Edward Island.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased provisionally to appoint the Hon. Robt. Hodgson Chief Justice of this Island, in the place of the late Hon. Edward James Jarvis, deceased.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased provisionally to appoint the Hon. Charles Young, Surrogate and Judge of Probate of Wills, for this Island, in the place of the Hon. Robert Hodgson, who has been provisionally appointed Chief Justice.—R. Gazette.

Fires in the Woods.—We regret to hear, that in many parts of the country great damage has been done by fires in the woods, caused by the want of caution in new settlers and others clearing land by burning. The extreme dryness of the weather, in the absence of foliage on the trees, have contributed to increase the inflammability of the forest, and the warm southerly winds have fanned the flame.—Ib.

UNITED STATES.

The Japan Expedition.—The N. Y. Herald is informed by the officers of the Dutch frigate Prince of Orange, that the emperor of Japan has strongly fortified every part of his coast, and has a body of well-equipped soldiers ready to give the expedition under Com. Perry a warm greet-

ing. The Dutch officers all think the force despatched to that quarter as utterly inadequate to the task of forcing an entry into the city of Japan.

Peruvian Bark.—The Philadelphia North American expresses the belief that the cinchona or Peruvian bark tree might be acclimated along the ridges of the Alleghenies, more particularly in the Carolinas and Georgia, and perhaps even in Tennessee and Virginia.

Groceries in New York.—The New York Times publishes a table shewing the number of places where liquor is sold in each ward of that city and their proportions to the number of dwelling houses. The following is his digest of it:—

From this statement it will be seen that while there are in this city only 37,530 dwellings there are 6,496 places at which intoxicating liquors are habitually sold,—being one grog shop for every six dwellings in the city. In several of the Wards there are more than half as many such shops as there are dwellings. And, although over 5,000 places have been licensed;—and although selling without license is made by law a misdemeanour, punishable by fine and imprisonment; and although it is the duty of the City Government to enforce the laws, there are still more than thirteen hundred places in the city perfectly well known to the authorities, at which liquor is sold without any license, and yet with entire impunity.

This state of things creditable to the City or its Government?

The New Mexican Minister and the Tehuantepec Difficulty.—The new Minister from Mexico, Senor Labrainzar, has arrived at Washington, and only waits the return of Mr. Webster from Marshfield, to proceed to business. It is understood that this new Minister comes charged with the important powers of negotiating a settlement of the Tehuantepec difficulty, notwithstanding the recent unanimous rejection of the treaty by the Mexican Congress.

Discovery of a Comet.—Boston, May 19.—A telescope Comet was discovered this morning at the Cambridge Observatory, by G. P. Bond, which is the eleventh or twelfth first seen by him, before information thereof had reached this country.

The Governor of Massachusetts has signed the Bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, lately passed by the Legislature. The Bill in its general features is the same as that passed in Maine.

Mrs. Louisa C. Adams, the venerable relict of the late John Quincy Adams, died at her residence on F street, in Washington, on Saturday last, in the 77th year of her age. Mrs Adams was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, and was a grand daughter of Gov. Johnson. She was married to Mr. Adams in London, when he was the U. S. Minister to England, her father being at the same time the American Consul in London.—Balt. Patriot, May 22.

The story of a wild man having been seen in Arkansas is again revived. The creature is said to be unmistakably a human being, over 7 feet high, but with all the shyness and habits of a completely wild animal.

The census shows 10,103 deaf and dumb persons in the United States, 9702 blind, 15,768 insane, and 15,706 idiotic.

Important from Mexico.

New Orleans, May 14.—By the arrival to-day of the brig American and Tebauntepec from Vera Cruz, we have dates to the 9th inst.

The advices from the city of Mexico report great excitement as prevailing in consequence of a conspiracy being discovered against the government on the 24th ult.

Several arrests had already taken place, and the citizens generally were purchasing arms with which to defend themselves.

The government had ordered that a body of troops be immediately despatched to the mouth of the Calza Calense.

Telegraphic communication from Vera Cruz to Orizaba has commenced, and despatches are now daily transmitted between the two points.

A conductor had left the City of Mexico on the 24th, for Vera Cruz, with \$1,400,000 in specie.

Later from Mexico.

New Orleans, May 15.—Further advices from the City of Mexico report that much of the excitement existing in the city was occasioned by the action of Congress in pardoning the assassins of Dr. Beistique. It will be remembered that about two months since, Dr. Beistique, (a celebrated physician), and another gentleman, were assassinated while riding in a carriage near the city. The murderers were arrested, tried and convicted, but subsequently pardoned by a special act of Congress, which the President had at first refused to sanction. It was supposed that the affair would lead to serious difficulties.

From New Grenada.

By a copy of the Panama Star of the 6th inst., we have the information that the New Grenadian Government, in view of a treaty with the State of Ecuador, made in 1832, have felt themselves obliged to assist that State against the machinations of Flores, and all others aiding and abetting him in his enterprises, and the President has accordingly proclaimed for a loan, either voluntarily or forced, of two millions of dollars, and called for a force of 20,000 men to serve with arms, to assist the sister republic.

This is considered to amount to a declaration of war against both Peru and Chili, which States are accused of fitting out vessels for the assistance of Flores.

Trouble in New Mexico.

Washington, May 20.—A despatch is said to have been received from Gov. Calhoun, of New Mexico, some twelve days later, which informs the Government that a revolution was seriously threatened in that country. Volunteers have organized for the purpose of protection, and subduing the insubordinates.

The above information comes by telegraph from St. Louis.

The Society Islands - The Revolution.

The San Francisco Herald has the following:—On the 9th of March, in all the dominions of Queen Pomare, except Raitea, the natives had denied the authority of Queen Pomare and forbidden her the Island, and had chosen a "King." Ports were being erected and barricades constructed by the new government, to repulse the Queen if she attempted to land, which it was expected every night she would do.

"We further learn that Queen Pomare had applied to the American, French and English authorities at Tahiti for protection and aid, but that it was refused. They have issued letters to all foreign residents to take no part in the fast-brewing affray. There is no doubt the revolution will sweep through all the Leeward Islands, our informant thinks."

Advertisements.

Reform your Dry Good Bills! GREAT BARGAINS.

W. J. COLEMAN & Co.,

HAVE just received the largest, best and cheapest STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Ever imported by them.

They solicit an early call from Buyers, being confident that they can offer great INDUCEMENTS.

The Stock having been selected by one of the Firm, from the Best Houses in Europe, and is now marked lower than their usual LOW PRICES.

The assortment comprises everything new, beautiful, and useful, in Silks, Satins, Cashmeres, Coburgs, DeLaines, Lustras, and those much admired 4.1 Prints, French and English Bonnets and Cap Ribbons, Parasols, Straw Bonnets, French Kid, Lille, Berlin, Silk and Lisle Gloves, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Silk and Satin Mantles, Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings, Bed Tick, Twilled Stripes, Cotton Warps, and every description of Domestic Goods, all of which are now ready for

INSPECTION

At No. 12, Greenville Street, Halifax.

The Subscribers hesitate not to state that Merchants and Traders from the Country, will much subserve their own interests by making their Purchases from our Stock.

The Goods are all warranted to be of superior quality. LIVERPOOL HOUSE.

May 9. Wes. 119. Ath. 71. 4w.

BELL, ANDERSON & CO.,

HAVE received per recent arrivals from Great Britain—a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy GOODS,

suitable for the Spring and Summer Seasons; among which are Cambrics, Muslins, Madras de Laines and other dress materials, Parasols, Gloves of all descriptions, worked Muslin COLLARS, and Habit Shirts, Shot and Glacé Silks, Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, Veils, Hair Nets, Shawl Pins; Paisley, printed Cashmere and Barage Shawls and Scarfs, in great variety; spotted Net and Muslin; Ladies' and gents' Neck Ties; Vestings, Dressings, Cloths, Satin, etc. Kentucky Jeans, Hard Tanes; VESTS and COATS of all descriptions, &c.

Superior INDIGO, Leuchter's Glaze and No. 1. STARCH. May 9. Wes. 119. Ath. 71. 4w.

AMERICAN Temperance Life Insurance Company. Capital \$100,000. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. MUTUAL COMPANY.

Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and officially approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

J. Burton, Agent for Nova Scotia.

For Life. Ann. Prem. With Profits. Age! Amt. It is a well settled fact in the history of Life Insurance Companies that full twenty-five per cent. of their losses are traceable to the remote or direct influence of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system.

It is the design of our Company to insure none but temperance men, and to give them the full benefits of their temperance principles, both in the reduced rates of insurance and the full earnings of the Company, after deducting expenses. We have herewith appended our table of rates. It will be seen that they are twenty-five per cent. lower than the rates of most mutual Companies. Our premiums are to be paid in cash, but if upon our present rates, it shall be found that abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall make a greater difference in the value of life, than we have estimated, the insured receive the full benefit, for we propose paying all profits in cash annually after the usual fund of \$300,000 has accumulated.

In this Company those who are insured for life, and thus propose to share the profits of the business, not only have the same security furnished by the best conducted Mutual Companies, but they have the entire earnings of the Company on the low rates, after deducting expenses; and in addition to this, every dollar of the capital (\$100,000) is liable for the payment of losses. This, we believe, affords abundant security to the public, and presents decided advantages over any other Company in the country, for there is none to our knowledge, organized upon this plan.

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MEDICAL REFERENCE FOR HALIFAX, N. S. ALEX. F. SAWERS, M. D.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above valuable and popular Institution, for Nova Scotia, is now prepared to receive proposals for insurance from any part of the Province, at his Office, No. 49 Bedford Row, Halifax, where Prospectuses, Blanks, and any further information can be obtained.

J. BURTON, Agent. Halifax, N. S., January 1, 1852.

AUSTRALIA And the Gold Diggings.

The Liverpool "LIVEN LINE" of Packets to Australia, will be despatched as under, sailing about the 5th and 20th of every month.

Lady Head, 1,570 tons burthen, J. Jones, Commander. Emigrant, 1,100 " " W. Kemp, " Belcairig, 1,350 " " W. Thomas, " Sea, 1,300 " " J. Mackay, " Rehance, 1,300 " " R. Rennie, " Thames, 1,350 " " W. Hayles, " Argyle, 1,000 " " James Irvine, " Waterlily, 1,400 " " R. Tullock, " Fanny, 1,400 " " Geo. Forrest, " James T. Ford, 1,300 " " F. Barclay, " Ann Thompson, 800 " " James Duryell, " These ships are all first class, and are remarkably fast.

They have handsome poop cabins, with spacious and lofty accommodations; the between decks are fitted up in a very superior style, for the comfort and convenience of passengers, each compartment being separated by substantial bulk heads, well lighted and ventilated. All the rooms are enclosed, and each family can have a separate one, if required. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship, and they will be despatched under the inspection of Her Majesty's Emigration Agent.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS: First Cabin, £45 0 0 Third Cabin, £16 0 0 Second " 25 0 0 Steerage, " Children under 14 years, half price. For further particulars, apply in Liverpool, G. B., to JOHN S. DEWOLF & CO., 1, Tower Chambers, or, in Halifax, (if by letter, postage paid) to THOMAS A. S. DEWOLF. May 15. Wes. 149. Ath. 72.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

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

To be had by wholesale in cases of 2 dozen each, or by retail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse, June 15, 1850. DANIEL STARK



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**JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,**

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

DO NOT NEGLECT IT.  
**CONSUMPTION**

One and has been cured in thousands of cases by  
**JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,**

and no remedy has ever before discovered that is certainly  
**CURE CONSUMPTION.**

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

Its operation is mild, yet efficacious: it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by expectoration, producing a delightful change in the breathing and chest, and thus, after the prescriptions of the very best medical men and the inventions of kind and sorrowing friends and Nurses, have failed to give the smallest relief to the Consumptive sufferer.

**THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE**

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

About 1000 certificates of almost miraculous cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen, and Merchants, have been sent us for this purpose, but the publication of them looks too much like quackery (will show them to any person, calling at our office). This medicine will speak for itself and enough in its own favour wherever it is tried.

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

**EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.**

Cures the Hair, and not the Skin.

This dye may be applied to the hair over night, turning the lightest RED or GREY HAIR to a dark brown, and by repeating a second night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, without the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black; with a positive assurance that the dye, if applied to the skin, will not colour it. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair. Directions complete with the article. There is no colouring in this statement, as one can easily test.

These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated Chemist, Dr. COMSTOCK, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy and other works, and School Books, well known and widely celebrated by the public.

**DEAFNESS.**

Use Dr. LARZETTE'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and were subject to use ear trumpets, have after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, being made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.

**CARLETON Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.**

The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and sinews of horses. It is at these times they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Bots, &c. All of which will be prevented or given one of these powders, and will cure when disease appears, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, cleanse the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretory glands, and therefore has the same effect upon the Horse, Ox, and all and all Herbivorous animals—all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by them.

Remember and ask for CARLETON'S CONDITION POWDERS, and take no others.

**FOR MALE AND FEMALE.**

DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL, or Procreative Balm, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, or Barrenness, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for Seminal emissions, General Debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, Leucorrhoea or Whites as an invigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also, a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints, and is of priceless value to those without offspring.

**Caution to be carefully read and remembered.**

A counterfeit of this celebrated Juno Cordial has lately been issued, having the name of LEVI JUDSON on the wrapper. Remember that the counterfeit has the name of Levi Judson on the wrapper, and the genuine has NOT his name on the wrapper.

JUDSON & CO., No. 9, John St., N. York.  
Agents in America Established in 1844.

**CARLTON'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES, &c.**

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country by an immense number of individuals and families, first and most certainly for the cure of the PILES, and also extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity unless where its effects are witnessed, Externally in the following complaints:

**For Dropsy.**—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

**Smellings.**—Reducing them in a few hours.

**Rheumatism.**—Acute or Chronic, giving immediate ease.

**Sore Throat.**—By Caners, Ulcers, or Colds.

**Croup and Whooping Cough.**—Externally and over the chest.

**All Bruises, Sprains and Burns,** Curing in a few hours.

**Sores and Ulcers.**—Whether fresh or of long standing, and never sores.

Its operation upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "It acts like a charm." It is warranted to please any person that will try it.

**Caution.**—Never buy it unless you find the fac simile signature of Comstock & Brother, proprietors, on the wrapper of the genuine article.

**CAUTION.**—All of the above named articles are sold only in New York, by Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John St.

Sold wholesale for the Proprietor in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax; in Windsor by Mrs. Wiley; in Dartmouth by D. Farrell, and by one agent in every town in N. S. & N. B.

Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852 which is given to all gratis. 105 July 12.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.—DIVISION OF PROFITS.**

In order to secure the benefit of the present Year's Entry, it is necessary that all proposals be made before the 25th of May next

**The Colonial Life Assurance Company.**

**CAPITAL, £500,000.**

GOVERNOR,  
**THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,** Governor General of Canada

**HEAD OFFICE, 22 ST ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.**

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS,**  
Hon M. B. Almon, Banker. C. Twining, Esq. Barrister.  
Hon W. A. Black, Banker. John Bayley Bland, Esq.  
Lewis Bliss, Esq. Hon A. Keith, Merchant.  
James Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.

**Medical Adviser, Agent.**  
A. F. SAWLERS, M. D. MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

The First Division of Profits in this Company will take place in 1854, and the Directors beg to direct public attention to the benefits to be derived from joining the Company at this time. As the Company's Policies will participate in the profits according to the particular year in which they are opened, parties lodging applications for Assurance at any of the Company's Offices, at home or abroad, on or before 25th May next, will be entitled to claim a share in the Division of Profits, in 1854, corresponding to three years.

Every information can be obtained, by application, at any of the Company's Branch Offices or Agencies.

By Order of the Directors,  
**WM. THOS. THOMPSON, Actuary.**  
**HENRY J. WILLIAMS, Secretary.**

**AGENTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.**

Amherst—Robt B Dickey, Lunenburg—G T Solomon,  
Arichat—C F Harrington, Pictou—James Crichton,  
Bridgetown—Thos Spurr, Shelburne—Con. White,  
Char. in, PEI—E L Lydiard, Sydney, CB—C E Leonard, Jr  
Digby—Jas A Dennison, Truro—A G Archibald,  
Kentville—John C Hall, Windsor—P M Cunningham  
Liverpool—J S Marshall, Yarmouth—H D Grantham,  
Halifax—MATTHEW H. RICHEY, General Agent for  
Nova Scotia, 16 Hollis Street.  
March 27. Wes. 2m.—142.

**STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE, CLEVERDON & Co.,**

HAVE received per "Mic-Mac," "Bloomer" and "Prince Arthur," part of their Spring supply, among which are—

3500 dozen Milk Pans, assorted sizes,  
500 " Cream Crocks, "  
350 " Covered Butter Crocks, "  
350 " Pickle Jars, "  
200 " Handled Bottles, "  
100 " Bread Pans, "  
100 " Flower Pots and Stands "  
40 Gross Ginger Beer Bottles,  
215 Boxes Tobacco Pipes—3 & 5 gross,  
388 Crates and Hhds. Earthenware,  
20 Hogheads rich cut and plain GLASSWARE, which will be opened in a few days, and offered at our usual low prices for cash or approved credit.  
Expected daily per "Levant," 30 Hhds. of low priced China Tea and Coffee Sets.  
No charge for Crates and Straw.  
Store nearly opposite Ordnance Gate, Granite Building.  
May 1 Wes.—147.

**W. M. HARRINGTON, "ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,"**

44 Hollis Street,

HAVING lately removed to the above stand, is now prepared to give his attention more particularly to the retail of such Articles as are generally kept in GROCERY STORES. His STOCK selected from the LONDON and AMERICAN MARKETS, will be of the best description: comprising—

Souchong, Hyson and Congo TEAS; Loaf, Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Coffee, Chocolate, Broma, Fresh Fruit, Nuts, Raisins, Currants, Peaches, Fancie, Flour, Meal, Pea, Beans, Rice, Barley, Pilot Bread, Crackers, Starch, Blue, Indigo, Saleratus, saltpetre, Alum, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Log Wood, Epsom Salts, Oils, Sperm, Composition and Tallow CANDLES, Soaps, Spices, Brushes, Brooms, Tubs, Pails, Mats, &c. &c. &c.  
Halifax, April 17, 1852. Chris. Mee.

**MEDICINES, &c., &c.**

**LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS ST.**

THE Subscriber has received from England his usual supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Toilet and other requisites, &c., &c., all of the best quality, and moderate in price.  
M. L. Wes 47. 2mos. WM. LANGLE.

**CREIGHTON, WISSWELL & Co.,**

HAVE received by the late arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States,  
**A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS.**

Suited for Town and Country Trade; & decidedly the best in value ever offered to the Public. Buyers from the interior are requested to look through this Stock before completing their Spring purchases.

No. 3. ORDNANCE SQUARE.  
May 8. Wes. 2m.—145.

**THE ROAD TO HEALTH! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

**CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.**

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescott Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills.

(signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.**

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walsh.

Margaret McConnigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

**CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.**

From Messrs. Thew & Sen, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.  
—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed) HENRY COE,  
North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.**

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills and as a tortoise hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required.

(Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

**WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.**

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Female Irregularities,	Sore throats,
Asthma,	Leucorrhoea,	Scrofula or king's evil,
Bilious Complaints,	Fevers of all kinds,	Stomach and Gravel,
Blotches on the skin,	Fits,	Secondary Sympoms,
Bowel complaint,	Gout,	Tic Dolorous,
Colic,	Headaches,	Tumours,
Constipation of bowels,	Indigestion,	Ulcers,
Consumption,	Jandice,	Veneral Affections,
Debility,	Liver Complaints,	Worms, all kinds,
Dropsy,	Lumbago,	Weakness from whatever cause, &c.
Erysipelas,	Rheumatism,	
	Retention of Urine,	

Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg. T. R. Patillo, Liverpool. N. Tanper, Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. & C. Jost, Guysborough. B. Crocker, C. O. Newport. G. N. Falter, Horton. B. Legge, Mahone Bay. S. Fulton & Co. Wallace. J. F. More, Caledonia. T. & J. Jost, Sydney J. Matheson, Bras d'Or. P. Smith, Port Hood, Mrs Robson, Pictou. E. Sterns, Yarmouth.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 248 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 3s. 4d., and 5s. 6d. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.  
General Agent for Nova Scotia,  
Jan. 1.

**ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.**

**Halifax Card Factory.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has fitted up a WOOL CARD FACTORY, on the premises of Mr. David Bagg North of the Drydock Gate, where he intends making up for Sale, every description of CARDS—

**WOOL CARDS, MACHINE CARDS,** for Carding Mills, &c., as low and of as good quality as can be imported from the United States. Persons from the County are respectfully invited to give him a call. He trusts by prompt attention to the smallest Orders, to merit a share of public patronage.

CHARLES J. TILLMAN.  
May 1. Wes. 61.—147.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**

**LONDON HOUSE, May 15, 1852.**

F. BILLING & SON have imported the present season a very extensive and varied Stock of

**British and Foreign Manufactured Goods,** carefully selected from the first markets, and will be offered at extreme low prices.

In addition to our usual variety of Woollen, Silk, Linen and Cotton Fabrics, we have imported a large quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING, of good materials and workmanship, which we can offer at extraordinary low prices.

Wes. 149—3w. May 15.

**PHRENOLOGY MADE EASY.**

JUST PUBLISHED, the Practical Works of John S. Fisher, comprising Metrical Sketches on the functions of the Brain, and other Pieces.

For Sale by the Author, at New York, and in the Stores of Messrs. A. & H. Creighton, Halifax; Terrence Cochran, Newport; and Dr. Harding, Windsor.

Nov. 22. 124 152 GRANVILLE STREET  
May 29. 9w.

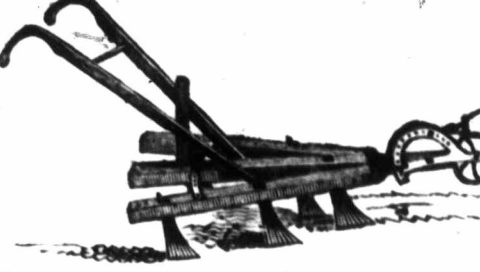


**Agricultural and Garden Implements.**

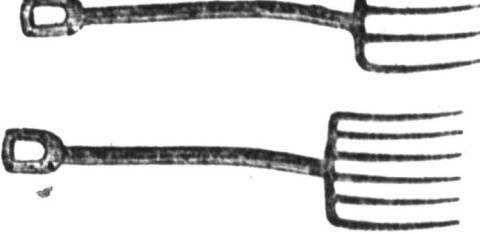
**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.**

**BESSONETT & BROWN**

HAVE received a supply of Agricultural and Garden Implements, more extensive and varied than they have usually kept, and respectfully invite those engaged in the cultivation of the soil to call and examine them. The PLOUGHS are of various sizes and patterns, and some of decidedly improved descriptions. They have also improved Expanding CULTIVATORS, with and without a wheel.



Hay Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, Fan Mills, Churns, Seed Sowers, Hand Seed Sowers, Hand Cultivators, Potato Diggers, Hoes, in variety, Bush Hooks, Hedge Cutters, Shovels, Spades, Hay Forks, MANURE FORKS, long and short handles, some very superior.



Ox Bows, Hay Rakes, Scythe Smiths, Grain Cradles, Griffin's Prime and double refined Scythes, American Cast Steel Scythes, Horse Hay Rakes, Harrows, Hand Grain Mills; and also a variety of neat and useful Garden Tools.

A small supply of interesting works on Agriculture and Gardening, and Treatises on the Horse, Cow, Hog, Mares; Elements of Agriculture; Fowl Breeder; The New England Farmer, &c, which are mostly low priced, and will be found valuable aids to those who embrace the opportunity now afforded of obtaining them.

They have also their usual well assorted and very extensive supply of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY; Window Glass, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Brushes, Roofing Cloth, Yankee Axes, Bait Mills, Fish Forks, Collines, Twines, &c., &c., the whole forming a stock evidently superior to what is usually found in one establishment, and well adapted for the trade of this Province.

Razon Row, Halifax, April 24. Wes. 142.

**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 the 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 Instalments being done upon wish.

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 may 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 great 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 fourth 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, C. W., April 5, 1851. April 26.

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**

RECENT arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the Subscriber has completed his full importations of DRUGS, MEDICINES, FANCY MEDICINES, SPICES, DYE-STUFFS, GLASSWARE, and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments, which he offers for sale at the lowest market price.

Nov. 22. 124 152 GRANVILLE STREET  
JOHN NAYLOR,  
General Agent for Nova Scotia,  
April 26.

**PHRENOLOGY MADE EASY.**

JUST PUBLISHED, the Practical Works of John S. Fisher, comprising Metrical Sketches on the functions of the Brain, and other Pieces.

For Sale by the Author, at New York, and in the Stores of Messrs. A. & H. Creighton, Halifax; Terrence Cochran, Newport; and Dr. Harding, Windsor.

Nov. 22. 124 152 GRANVILLE STREET  
May 29. 9w.



New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS & OTHERS.

ROBERT WOODILL, SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER. Corner of Buckingham and Barrington Streets—would respectfully inform his City and Country Friends and Customers, that he has lately received from Gt. Britain, a very general assortment of Saddle and Harness Mounting of the latest patterns. Also, Saddles of the best English make, Saddle trees, Girth, Web, Bridles, Stirrups, Bits, &c. Carriage Trimming of all Colors and Patterns, which, with a very general assortment of Saddlery and Harness Manufacturing made under his own inspection, he offers at very low rates, and invites purchasers to call and examine his Stock.

GEORGE F. EVERETT & Co., APOTHECARIES & DRUGGISTS, No. 4, King-Street.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have fitted up the Building formerly occupied by Ballentine & Bowman, No. 4, King-Street, where they intend carrying on the APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST BUSINESS, and solicit a share of public patronage.

FRESH FRUIT!—Turkey pulled FIGS, Sultan Raisins, French Plums, Dates, Muscatel Raisins, in half boxes; Lexia Raisins, for puddings; Zante Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Jordan Almonds, &c.—For sale at 44 Hollis Street, by W. M. HARRINGTON.

J. B. FLOWERS, Has received ex "BLOOMER" and other arrivals from Great Britain, a Choice Selection of Staple and Fancy GOODS.

DUNSTABLE Rice, and Willow BONNETS, Lace, Tuscan, and Fancy Corduroy. Children's Jenny Lind and Princess Alice Hats, Boys Tuscan and Dunstable Hats, Ribbons, Parasols and Neck Ties, Gloves, Hosiery Stays, A variety of French and English FLOWERS, Barage, Cashmere, and Filled Paisley SHAWLS, Printed Cashmere, Muslins, and Balzarines, Ladies' Worked Collars, Habit-Shirts, Black Lace Veils, Harness Bordered Curtain Muslins, new patterns, Low priced Druggists and Carpets, Ladies' Cashmere, Albert Cord, and Lasting Boots, Ladies' and Children's Patent Leather Shoes, A lot of very cheap Belandres, Together with a varied assortment of Cotton Fabrics in Grey and White Shirtings, 8 4 & 10-4 Sheetings, Ticks, Mole-skins, Drills, best quality Warp, Prints, Cambrics, Furniture Prints, Striped Shirtings, Fent Dresses, &c., &c.

DAVID STARR & SONS, NO. 49, UPPER WATER STREET.

HAVE received per recent arrivals from Great Britain and the United States, their SPRING SUPPLIES, Comprising Brandram's White Lead and Coloured Paints, Oils, SHEET ZINC, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Tin Plates, Bar Tin, Sheet Brass, Shot, Gunpowder, MACKEREL and HERRING NETS, Salmon, Mullet, Herring and Mackerel TWINES, St. Peter's GUE, LINES, FISH HOOKS, Black Washings, Patent and Common; Iron and Copper Cut Clinch Rings, Ships' Boats, and Pocket Compasses Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, London Glue, Paste Blacking in boxes, Smethwick, German and Crown Window Glass; a good assortment of Rim and MORTISE LOCKS, with Brass, Mineral, Argillite, Ebony and Porcelain KNOBS, Plough Share Moulds, and Mounting, Anchor Palms, with a general assortment of Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, Brushes, &c., &c.

SPRING—1852. Halifax Clothing Store, No. 4, ORDNANCE ROW.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the recent arrivals from England, his SPRING SUPPLY of Seasonable Goods, AMONG WHICH ARE— A Good Assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING suitable for the present season, which together with a large assortment manufactured at his own establishment, forms as good a variety as will be found in the city.

WANTED, BY a person of unexceptionable character and good abilities, a situation as BOOK-KEEPER. Satisfactory references can be given. Apply at the Wesleyan Office (144) April 10.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! EX Steamer Niagara—the Subscriber has received his Spring Supply of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds. No. 239 Granville Street. ROBT. G. FRASER.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

145, Granville Street. Per Moro Castle, Micmac, Bloomer, and Steamer Niagara THE Subscriber having completed his Spring Importations by the above vessels, now offers to the Public a large and well selected Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which will be found, on inspection, to comprise one of the cheapest ever imported in this market, and will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction: Dress Materials in every variety, Shawls square and long, newest style, Mantles in Silk and Satin, very cheap, Bonnets in Drawn Silk and Satin, Tuscan, Rice Straw, and Fancy Net, Parasole, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, Harness Muslin, and Swiss Curtains, Carpets, Druggists, Hearth Rugs and Door Mats, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Fancy Doeskins, Tweeds, Gambroons, Cassinet, and Summer Cloths, all colours, &c., &c., &c.

BELL & BLACK, HAVING received by Mic-Mac, Moro-Castle, and other vessels from Britain, their usual supply of SPRING GOODS, hereby offer—Berage and Cashmere SHAWLS, long and square. A great variety of plain and FANCY FASHIONABLE BONNETS. Habit Shirts, White and Scotted Muslins, Worked Muslin Collars and Sleeves, Veils, Parasols, Hosiery, Ribbons, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Printed Cambrics, Gent's White shirts and Collars (home made).—Checked Linen for Boys wear, Silk Hobs, Stocks, Napoleon Neckties, Towels, Towellings, Carpet Bags, &c., &c., &c. ALSO, constantly on hand, A large and general assortment of staple British and American GOODS, suited to the town and country trade, such as— White, striped, and Grey Shirting Cottons of the best marks. Doeskins, Broad Cloths, Satinets, White and Colored Flannels, and every description of Woollen Manufacture. White and Blue Cotton Warp; India Rubber Coats and Leggings, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold as low as they can possibly be afforded. May 8. Wes. 6w.—148. Chris. Mes.

FRESH SEEDS. 1852. RECEIVED ex Steamship Canada from Liverpool, and Boston from Boston—an assortment of Garden, Field, and Flower SEEDS, which are offered for sale at moderate prices, by the Subscriber, at his Drug Store, 152 Granville-St. JOHN NAYLOR. April 17. Ath. 4w. Wes.

By Wednesday's Mail.

The Fredericton Reporter states, that there are now no less than five steamers actively engaged on the River St. John, between Fredericton and the Grand Falls.—Owing to the rapid fall of water in the River St. John, thousands of tons of timber, and saw-logs, almost innumerable, are lodged on the way, and will not this spring, except in the case of very heavy rains, be got to market.—We learn from the New Brunswicker, that a verdict of manslaughter has been found by the Coroner's Jury, against the Captain and the helmsman of the tug-steamers Transit, and manslaughter in a lesser degree, against the helmsman and the man on the look-out on board of the steamer Anna Augusta, between whom a collision lately took place, resulting in the loss of life. The trial will take place at the sitting of the Supreme Court, to be held in the City of St. John in August next.—John Johnston, Esq., has been appointed Stipendiary Magistrate for the City of St. John, in place of the late Benjamin Peters, Esq., and, in consequence of this appointment a vacancy occurs in the representation of the County of St. John.—The Courier of the 29th May, says, with the exception of Thursday night, when a light rain fell for some hours, we have had another week of dry weather. The grain and grass crops must now be suffering very much through the country; and if ample rains do not come soon, we are afraid the next crop of hay will be a light one.—The Miramichi Gleaner, of May 31, says, the Captain of the brig Thames, which arrived at this port on Friday morning, has sent us intelligence that on the 21st May, he took off one of the Bird Islands, the Passengers, consisting of 67 persons, and 13 of the crew of the bark Nerio, of Sunderland. Having subsequently fallen in with the bark Alfred and Petrie, bound to Quebec, he put 33 passengers and 3 of the crew on board the former, and 34 passengers and 3 of the crew on board the last named vessel. He brought the Captain, Mr. Day and Mrs. Day, as well as the chief and second mates, to Miramichi. Hazard's Gazette says, it has been announced to the Governor of P. E. Island by Admiral Sir G. Seymour, Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India Station, that Her Majesty's Steam Ship Decastation has been ordered by the Admiral to the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the protection of the Fisheries, and that Captain Campbell, who commands the Decastation, has orders to explain the nature of his instructions, and to communicate with His Excellency on this most important subject. The Quebec Chronicle of May 22, states that a vessel has arrived at that port from Antwerp, consigned to Ryan & Brothers, with sixty passengers bound to New York. This is an entirely new feature in emigration, and proves what may be effected by the dissemination of accurate in-

formation abroad. As large contracts have been made for the conveyance of passengers by this route, it is clear the contractors have seen some advantage in adopting it, more especially as there are numerous vessels at Antwerp bound direct to New York.—Eleven vessels are now on the voyage from Hamburg to Quebec, with an average of 200 passengers each.

New York, May 24—We understand that a large part of the stock of the Newfoundland Electric Company has been taken in this city, and at a meeting held this P. M., an organization was effected under the charter, and Mr. F. A. Gisborne, who surveyed the route, is to proceed immediately to England to purchase the necessary materials.

The Chicago papers report the wreck of a schooner off Waukegan; the wreck was capsized, and the crew were clinging to her bottom. A severe gale at the time prevented any assistance being rendered, and the men undoubtedly perished.

Notice. WESLEYAN ACADEMY, Mount Allison, Sackville, May 20, 1852.

The Ninth Annual Examination of the classes in this INSTITUTION will begin (D. V.) on Monday, the 21st, and end with the usual Anniversary Exercises, on Tuesday, the 22nd June. The Rev. MATTHEW RICHEY, D. D., will (D.V.) deliver an Address at the close of the exercises. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

We direct special attention to the above Notice, and hope that the coming EXAMINATION of Sackville Academy, with the DECLAMATION, and ADDRESS of the Rev. Dr. RICHEY, will attract a large number of friends, as interested spectators. More in our next.

Notice.—Dedecatory Services.

The New Wesleyan Chapel in Grafton-street will be opened for Divine Service, to-morrow, Sunday, the 6th inst. Appropriate discourses will be delivered, in the following order, viz: By the Rev. M. Richey, D.D., at 11 A. M. Rev. H. Pope, Scars, at 5 P. M. Rev. F. Smallwood, at 7 P. M.

A collection will be made at each service to aid in defraying the expense of erection.

A Telegraphic despatch informs us that in consequence of an unexpected alteration in the time of the Steamers leaving Boston, Dr. Roberts will not be able to reach Halifax this week. Rev. H. Pope has kindly consented to officiate in the New Chapel, Grafton St., on Sunday afternoon.

We are requested to state that the Rev. J. Narraway will preach at St. Andrew's Church to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

We have sent on to Sackville numbers for May 15. If the missing papers have come to hand, we request they may be returned to this Office.

The Postmaster at Sackville has our thanks for the suggestions contained in his letter.

No. 6, of the Provincial Magazine has been laid on our table, with its usual attractions.

Letters and Monies Received. (See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.) Silas Crane, Esq., Economy, per Joseph Bennett, Esq., (29s.), Rev. J. Armstrong, (new sub.)

Marriages.

At Amherst, on the 22nd May, by the Rev. Wesley O. Beals, Mr. John MCKAY, to Miss Victoria WHITE, both of Amherst. At Bridgetown, on Tuesday, 1st June, by the Revd. James Robertson, EDWARD JENNINGS, Esq., M. D., of this city, to Mary Agatha, daughter of Richard James, Esq., and eldest of the late Dr. Oakes. At Lunenburg, on Sunday the 29th ult., by the Rev. Roland Morton, ALBERT GREIVES, Esq., to MARION ADELDAE, daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Zwicker. By the same, at Mahons Bay, on Sunday, the 30th, Capt. ELIAS MADER, to GERTRUDE ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Peter Stram.—B.N.I. At Wallace, May 27th, by the Rev. Richard Smith, Mr. Benjamin SEAMAN, to Miss Jane WAUGH, of Wallace.

Deaths.

At the Marine Hospital, St. John, N. B., (Partridge Island,) of small-pox, Mr. Wm. LEE, late of Halifax, N.S. At North Sydney, on Thursday, 29th ult., Peter Moore, Esq., (of the firm of Gannell & Moore) in the 55th year of his age. At Berwick, Cornwallis, on the 19th ult., in the 69th year of her age, JANNET, widow of the late Jas. Beck with, Esq., Collector of Customs in Miramichi, and eldest daughter of the late Colonel James Kerr. At Bear River, Hillsburg, Mrs. LOUISA, wife of Mr. Josiah S. Porter, aged 32.

On Thursday morning, 12th ult., in the sixty-third year of her age, ANNA, wife of Mr. Charles Thompson, leaving a disconsolate husband, and eight children, and a large number of relations and friends, to mourn their loss. She died in the possession of all her mental faculties, trusting in the merits alone of a crucified Saviour, for acceptance at Gods right hand. Her end was peace.

On the 24th ult., in the 60th year of his age, at his residence, New Dublin, deeply and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will, Rev. J. W. Weeks, Rector of the Parish of St. Peter, eldest son of the late Rev. C. Weeks, and for 26 years a Missionary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in foreign parts.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., 1st June, in the 23rd year of his age, William W. Wilkie, youngest son of Mr. James C. W. Wilkie, of this city.

On Sunday evening, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. CATHERINE BUTLER, widow of the late Edmund Butler, aged 92 years.

On Sunday, 30th ult., Mr. PETER WALSH, aged 48 years, a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland.

At St. John, on Saturday morning last, MARY, consort of Charles Hare, R. N.

At Hillsburg, N. S., LOUISA, wife of Mr. Josiah S. Porter, aged 32 years.

On Saturday last, after two days' most severe suffering, from scalds received on board the steamer Anna Augusta, at the time of her explosion, THOMAS CASEY, aged 17 years.

On Sunday evening, after a long illness, SETH SIZELY, Esq., in the 56th year of his age. He was one of the Loyalists who came to this Province in May, 1783.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED. SATURDAY, 29th—brigt Ariel, LeBlanc, Montreal, 18 days, to James Cochran; schrs D. Phillips, (Am.) Smalley, Georgetown, 11 days, to S A White & Co; Harriet, Goldsworthy, St. John, N. F., 10 days, to W. Fryor & Sons; Villager, Watt, Miramichi, 7 days, to J & M Tobin; Jenny Lind, Cape Breton, to Dickson, Forman & Co; Combaie, Rude, P E Island; Margaret End, Deagle, do; Vine, Campbell, P E Island; Swift, Mabou; Albina, do. SUNDAY, 30th—brigt Garland, Liverpool, GB, 46 days; brigts Maude, Jones, Cienfuegos, 20 days, to T C Kinnear & Co; Star, Mengher, Jamaica, 29 days, to John Whitman; Arrow, Mitchner, Fredericksburg, 8 days, to S A White & Co; Tweed, Shelnut, Burin, N.F., 8 days, to John Essoe & Co; schrs Windsor, Frances, Fredericksburg, 14 days, to S A White & Co; Zebina, Burke, Odenin, N.F., 12 days, to J & M Tobin; Thomas, McDonald, P E Island; Martha, Kennedy, Plantacion, 9 days, to W B Hamilton & Co. MONDAY, 31st—schrs Margaret Ann, Thomas, P E Island; Active, Landry, do; Alphonsine, Fournier, Quebec, 12 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; St Roch, Blois, do, 12 days, to T C Kinnear & Co; brigt Sebim, Doane, Cienfuegos, 17 days, to G H Starr. TUESDAY, June 1.—brigt Snipe, Harbour Breton, N. F., 7 days, to Creighton & Grassie; schrs Medway, Balcorn, Boston, 3 days, to T C Kinnear & Co; Mary Ann, Lang, do, to do; Ospray, Green, do, 4 days, to Salter & Twining; Pheasant, Cameron, P. E. Island, 4 days; New England, Cape Breton; Dahlia, LaHave—bound to Labrador. WEDNESDAY, June 2.—brigt Margaret Mortimer, Cienfuegos, 16 days, to G H Starr; Unicorn, Cummins, Ragged Islands—bound to Labrador; schrs Mary Jane, Terrio, St. Georges Bay, 18 days, to R. O'Neill; Joseph Howe, Nearing, do, 18 days, to Oxley & Co; St. Andre, LeChance, Quebec and Canso, to B. Wier & Co.

CLEARED.

May 29—brigt Commerce, Curtis, B W Indies, by Fairbanks & Allison; brigts Mary, Banks, do, by Geo. H. Starr; Junta, Cleverly, F W Indies, by N L & J T West; schrs Nancy, Crowell, Jamaica, by J Whitman; Herald, Crowell, B W Indies, by G R Frith & Co; Florence, Locke, Virginia, U.S., by B McLearn; Marie Atele, Bernier, Quebec and Montreal, by Dickson, Forman & Co and others; Noble, Murphy, Newfoundland, by R Noble & Son; Emily, O'Bryan, do, by Salter & Twining; Victoria, Smith, do, by do; Exile, Gilliat, St. John, N. B., by Fairbanks & Allison and others; Joseph, Nickerson, Charlottetown, P. E. I., by Black & Brothers and others; Brothers, McKay, New London, P. E. I., by T & E Kenny and others; Mayflower, Bowe, Burin, N. F., by J & M Tobin. June 1.—brigt L'Empereur, Tyrell, St. Jago, de Cuba. W. J. Williams; brigts Vivid, F W Indies, Fairbanks & Allison; Fawn, Morrison, F W Indies, G A & Mitchell; schrs Alpha, Brian, Newfoundland, A & J. McNab. June 3.—Release, Sydney, by W Prvor & Sons; Pheasant, St. John, N.B., by Bars & Harris; brig Maude, Kingston, Jan., by T C Kinnear & Co; Mary, Burin, by J & M Tobin; New Messenger, Magdalen Islands, by Bars & Harris, and Dauffus, Tupper & Co; Temperance, Quebec, by the Master.

MEMORANDA.

RICHMOND, 22nd ult.—sailed schr Pearl, Fraser, Halifax. Schrs Mary Ann, reports—schrs Hector, Quillman, had sailed from Boston for Charlotte Town. Kingston, arrived 18th—Nancy, Halifax; 14th—Kingston, do. Port Mari, arrived 18th—Oscar, Halifax. Boston, 1st inst.—arrived brig Express, Frith, Havana, 15 days. By Telegraph. New York, 31st ult.—arrived brig Fulton, McColl, Cienfuegos. By Telegraph. PRICES CURRENT AT KINGSTON JAM, 15TH MAY.—Collish, in casks, 12s. a 14s.; do in boxes, 13s. a 15s.; Mackarel No. 3, 24s.; Herrings, No. 1, round, 20s. a 21s.; Alewives, No. 1, 20s.; Salmon, No. 1, 72s.; Cod Oil, 2s. 9d.; Butter, 9d.; W Pine Lumber, 64s a 72s.; Cedar Shingles, 16s. a 22s. New York, May 31.—(Per Tel.)—arr Fulton, Cienfuegos. Boston, June 1.—(Per Tel.)—arr Express, Havana, 15 days. Bathurst, May 24th, c'd J Sally, Halifax. Quebec, May 22.—arr Highland Maid, Halifax; c'd Three Brothers, do. In port, (no date), bgt Jacques Carter, Halifax. St John, N. B., June 2.—arr Charles, Halifax, to sail in 5 days for do.—(Per Tel.) Margaret Mortimer reports—left Velocity, Violet, and Brothers, to sail in 4 days from Cienfuegos for Halifax. Niger, from Sydney, was at Quebec on the 1st inst.—(Per Tel.)