

WES. MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting. CONTINUED.

The Rev. E. HOOLE then came forward to announce a number of contributions, already received, in connexion with the present anniversary. The principal amounts are subjoined: T. E. E., £596 3s. 3d. (Cheers.) A. B., (at Smith, Payne, and Co.) an old Subscriber, annually, since 1822, £150. (Cheers.) T. Farmer, Esq., annual, £100. T. Farmer, Esq., 5th annual contribution for China, £100. (Cheers.) Friend to Missions in the Bradford West Circuit, £40. Dr. P. Wood, Manchester, £50. William Shippey, Esq., £50. Mr. and Mrs. John Corderoy, £50. Mr. and Mrs. E. Corderoy, £50. S. H., by Rev. Dr. Alder, annual, £50. John S. Elliott, Esq.—a tribute of cordial and unwavering esteem for Dr. Bunting—(great cheering, with slight dissent)—and his Co-Secretaries, and of Confidence in their Management, £50. (Cheers.) In memory of the late C. Chubb, Esq., by his Son, John Chubb, £20. Dr. Ellis, Sudbrook Park, £20. H. G. Walker, Esq., by Rev. John Scott, £10 10s. M. E., by the same, £10. Messrs. Meek & Co., Manchester, £10 10s. In Memory of a beloved Parent, by Mrs. Kirk, £10 10s. Several other donations were announced, of from five guineas and under, and also several legacies, including one from the late Wm. Ravenscroft, Esq., of Sutton, near Frodsham, of £90.

The Rev. Dr. ALDER announced that several distinguished individuals, whose attendance had been expected, were prevented by duties of a public nature from being present. Sir Emerson Tennent,—who had rendered most valuable services to this Society during his residence in the island of Ceylon, (hear, hear,) where he had filled a high office in connection with the government of that colony,—had authorised him to state that, although unable to be present on this occasion, he hoped to attend the anniversary of the London District Society, at Great Queen-street Chapel, on the 15th May, when he would be happy to bear his testimony in favour of the Society's Mission to Ceylon. (Hear, and cheers.) From the Earl of Mountcashell he (Dr. A.) had received the following note:—"I can assure you most sincerely that few things would have afforded me greater satisfaction than to have had it in my power to be present at the anniversary meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society this year. It, however, unfortunately happens that I am engaged on a select committee in the House of Lords, which I ought not to absent myself from, and this will render it impossible for me to attend your meeting. On some other occasion I hope that no impediment will offer to prevent my taking part in the Christian and philanthropic labours of your Society. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)—Mr. Charles Buxton also desired to express his regret that pressing business prevented him from being present; and for the same reason they were deprived of the presence and assistance of their valued friend, Mr. James P. Brown Westhead, M. P. for Knarborough.

Mr. HEALD, M. P., who was loudly cheered, said,—Mr. President—Ladies and Gentlemen—I can scarcely justify to myself, and, therefore, I think it will be very difficult to justify to you, my acceptance of the first resolution, which I have been called upon to submit for your consideration and for your adoption. In submitting my own judgment and feeling to the judgment of men, whom I have from my youth up been taught to respect, I am giving what I consider a personal illustration of that submission which is due to authority. (Hear, hear.) I have not had one moment's personal communication with any gentleman on this subject. I have not asked for their reasons to be assigned which have induced the Secretaries or Committee to place me in this highly honourable position. I received, late on Saturday evening, a request that I would undertake this duty; and being perfectly satisfied that no such request would have been preferred to me, or any other gentleman, but under the influence of reasons convincing to the minds of the officers of the Society,—I felt it my duty as a humble member of the Society—but one so sincerely attached to it as any of its most honoured members—to accept this office, and to render the best service in my power on an occasion which I regard to be one of the most interesting in its nature, and the most important in its results to our section of the Christian Church, and to the common interests of that world which our Saviour Christ has given to us to bring under the saving power of Gospel truth. (Hear, hear.) Having, therefore, accepted this post, I should feel it a violation of all propriety if I were to presume to occupy much of your attention; and as a reason to justify my craving your indulgence, I will promise not to abuse it. I will at once proceed, therefore, without wasting your time in making anything like an apology or useless preface. I am satisfied that I shall fully express your sentiments and feelings when I convey to our right hon. Chairman the sense of obligation under which he has placed us, as your cordial and

hearty cheers have testified, by the honour and service he has done us in accepting the office of our President on this occasion. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I trust I may also venture to express on your behalf, as well as on my own, that I think it a matter of no small importance that we are favoured with the presence of a member of the Free Church of Scotland in our chair to-day. (Renewed cheers.) I can most cordially reciprocate the sentiments which he has so kindly and generously uttered in reference to the Wesleyan Body, with sentiments of regard and affection for that most interesting section of the Christian Church, of which our Chairman is so worthy a member. I have always considered, from the first separation of the Free Church from the Mother Church, that there was a peculiar similarity and analogy between the circumstances of that Church and the rise, progress, and present position of the section of the Christian Church to which it is my privilege and honour to be attached; (hear, hear;) and I may venture to say, that if it shall please a gracious Providence to swell the amount of success and prosperity by which hitherto the first efforts of that Church have been distinguished—to swell the stream into a full flood-tide of success—we shall not be vexed on that account. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) We trust, also, that if similar distinguishing tokens of the favour of our Heavenly Father continue to be vouchsafed towards our section of the church, our friends of the Free Church of Scotland will retain towards us all those feelings of common and Christian brotherhood which we now so cordially reciprocate. (Hear, hear.) I am always anxious when I attend meetings of this nature, and in the country it is frequently my privilege to occupy one post or another; I am always anxious that they should in the very outset be marked by an earnest and clearly expressed desire to supplicate and obtain the blessing of God on every part of their proceedings. But, Sir, you have justly called our attention to the fact, as I ventured to do two years ago, when I had the honour of occupying that chair on a similar occasion, that it is most important in this great metropolis, and at the first of a series of meetings which follow in rapid succession every day—yea, at night as well as day—of the present month, that the first key-note sounded in this hall should be eminently one of profound homage to Almighty God, (hear, hear,) that our proceedings should begin under a simple and supreme conviction that we are his servants, in his presence, engaged in his work,—that there is no influencing that is adequate to sustain, to control, to guide, and to succeed us, but that which the baptism of his own Spirit supplies. I conceive that on an occasion of this kind we should meet in that spirit which actuated the disciples in the city of Jerusalem, when they came together looking out for, and waiting for, and earnestly supplicating, in all the strength and confidence of faith, for the influence of the Spirit which alone can give life, power, and success to our efforts. I trust that such have been our convictions and feelings on this occasion; and I congratulate you, Sir, I congratulate this Society, and I congratulate all those great interests of our common race which are so much depending upon the result, that the deliberations and discussions of such assemblies as this are characterised by so much earnest and devout attention as we have witnessed hitherto to-day. (Hear, hear.) The resolution I am called upon to move is—

That the Report, of which an Abstract has been read, be received and published; and that this Meeting offers its grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God for his continued sanction and blessing vouchsafed to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and other similar Protestant and Evangelical Institutions. Any man is safe who commits himself to such a resolution. I never felt a moment's hesitation, after perusing the abstract of the report which has been read, and a copy of which one of the Secretaries did me the honour of sending down to me on Saturday night. I never felt a moment's hesitation in undertaking to submit to you this resolution. Sir, our Society is not receding; (cheers) its influence is not diminishing; (cheers) its friends are not withdrawing. (Renewed cheering.) The evidence of that is to be found in the fact that its funds are increasing. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and cheers.) But, more than that, Sir,—survey the entire Missionary map, proceed from Europe to the East; take a circuit embracing Australia, Polynesia, and the Friendly Islands; visit the continent of Africa, and examine the state of the Missions in the south and west of that continent, take into view, too, those important and growingly interesting Missions in the British North American colonies,—and in all you find symptoms of life, of power, and of growth. (Hear, hear.) You see Missionary Stations the centre of a sanctifying and regenerating influence, and the circles over which that influence extends are widening in every direction. But to us it must be a matter of extreme interest to examine what is the Missionary progress reported in all our great colonial possessions. It strikes me as a very singular indication of the guidance and over-ruling providence of Almighty God, that our Missions are just now striking their roots the most widely wherever the great tide of emigration is set-

ting in. Australasia and Polynesia,—the districts of Southern and Western Africa,—that interesting colony especially which is springing up at Natal, which possesses such abundant resources, and from whence specimens of cotton have already been received in Lancashire,—all have been brought under the influence of Missionary operations. We may also look with interest and hope at the Missions at Cape Coast, in Western Africa. I travelled last week with the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and in talking about the Gold Coast Mission, that gentleman informed me that the first bale of cotton had been received in Lancashire from the kingdom of Dominasi, and he said, "I think we are now learning the secret how the slave trade is to be effectually put down. (Hear, hear.) Teach the rulers of these African kingdoms, that the mechanism of their subjects' hands, and the power and energy of their minds, may be appropriated to useful industrial labour; and conduct that labour in the right direction, and the kings of these countries will then learn that their subjects are more valuable when retained on African soil, producing a raw material, saleable to the manufacturers of Great Britain than sold to slavers." (Hear, hear.) This may, then, be a part of that instrumentality which, by the blessing and providence of Almighty God, will ultimately lead to the destruction of the slave trade. (Cheers) I wish before I sit down to give expression to another sentiment which has fastened upon my mind, and I have no doubt upon the feelings of the meeting. I have, Sir, endeavoured feebly to express our sense of obligation to you for coming among us and presiding here this day; but I wish to add that you have greatly increased that obligation, by the key-note which you struck in your opening observations. Sir, the time has come when we must make up our minds to this great principle—that it is revelation, and not reason, that is the sufficient and safe guide for the government of the world. (Hear, hear.) I see that a contrary hypothesis is agitating the minds of men. Now, I do not fear the minds of men being agitated, if the moral influence and power which we possess is only made to bear upon the awakened mind of the world, but it would be an awful state of things if the first seed thrown into the opened furrow were anything contrary to the clear and incontrovertible testimony of the Word of God. It is the characteristic of this day, as it has been of all former days, for unsanctified human nature to resist authority. [Cheers, and some hisses from the body of the hall, met by renewed cheers; the interruption preventing Mr. Heald from proceeding for some moments.] Allow me to say that although others may have something in their minds that does not bear upon the direct subject of our Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary, I entertain no feeling of the kind. I have no reference whatever in my mind to any matter that is in dispute. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It is a fact that you cannot controvert, and I am quite certain, if you will hear me, you will admit it, for there is not an individual present who would think for a moment of attempting to controvert it,—that the unsanctified nature of man is *per se* opposed to divine authority. (Loud cries of "Hear.") The Bible is the book which contains the law, and if you attempt to substitute reason for revelation you attempt the subversion of that law, and as far as you lies, the benevolent and gracious purposes of Almighty God. That is my position. (Hear, hear.) That principle ought to be carried out by societies, and by corporate bodies, as well as by individuals, and in domestic life; and we should be jealous of everything that would prevent its right, proper, and successful maintenance. Our Chairman has indicated that the world is awakening to this conviction,—that governments can never expect to find any permanent basis that does not rest its authority on the Book of God, (hear, hear, many more than churches can, (loud cheers,) or our Society can, or than individuals can in any relation of life. (Renewed cheers.) I am glad to see such a conviction arising, especially after the examples which have been lately set before us on the continent of Europe. You, Sir, have referred to the state of France. A fortnight ago, in the House of Commons, a nobleman known to most of you, and whose name would honour were I to mention it, read an extract from the last report of the Minister of Education in France, and what is the testimony borne by that minister on this subject? It is that all experience proves this,—and the history of France especially illustrates the principle,—that if knowledge is to benefit the people, if it is not to be merely worthless but dangerous, education must not only be based upon religion, but religion must be the keystone of duration. (Hear and cheers.) Now this and other similar protestant and evangelical societies, wherever they move, are proclaiming this principle. Do you object to it? (Loud cries "No, no," and cheers.) I am certain it is the principle we all acknowledge by our presence in this hall; and it is one which, in every station in which it may please God in his providence to place me, I will endeavour to maintain as faithfully as I trust I have so far shown myself attached member of the Wes-

leyan Missionary Society. (Hear, and cheers.) I beg, Sir, to move the resolution. The Rev. Dr. HANNAH said: The impression, my mind, and I doubt not on the minds of many others, is that the Wesleyan Missionary Society never enjoyed a larger amount of prosperity than it does at the present moment. (Cheers) To God be ascribed all the glory of this and every good, and if his servants have, on some former occasions, presented their Ebenezer of gratitude to him, they have every reason to do so on the present occasion. I heartily concur in the observations advanced by my excellent friend and neighbour, Mr. Heald, and I cannot but think that this is a truly jubilant occasion,—an occasion on which we ought especially to rejoice in the prosperity which the Lord our God has given us. When were the agencies and operations of the Society more multiplied, more matured, more sustained? Survey the entire Mission field; let the eye fall on Southern and Western Africa, on the Friendly Islands and Feejee, on New Zealand and Australia, on Sierra Leone, and on other stations mentioned in the report which we have listened to. Do we not see our agencies increased,—do we not see our agencies in active and successful operation? Schools are arranged, Christian institutions promulgated, light diffused far and wide, and every motto, every token, given as to the extent and activity of the mighty machinery of this Society. (Cheers.) It is true there are some discouragements, but there is no abandonment of stations, no contraction of the work. There is indeed an earnest endeavour to maintain what is gained, to mature what is already in progress; but there is no relinquishment of anything which the servants of the Lord have been pursuing. Never was such mighty machinery in operation as now, and for this we should "thank God and take courage." When was there such a large amount of truly evangelical success? It is here we most thankfully take our stand. We see the machinery itself is large, and its effects are already most cheering. (Cheers.) You are indeed aware, Sir, that Christianity, as administered by our Missionaries, and by other Protestant Missionaries, in different parts of the earth, has found vice in its most appalling forms. It would be impossible to describe the atrocities which have existed, particularly in some parts of the earth, where God has favoured us with the greatest success. But Christianity, accompanied by divine assistance, has reached those notorious examples of iniquity, and they have yielded evidence of true and scriptural conversion; it has turned darkness into light; it has supplied from "the dark places of the earth, full of the habitations of cruelty," some of the brightest and most beautiful examples that now exist in the earth, of a simple, fervent, and pure Christianity. (Cheers.) I have great satisfaction in learning, by a note just put into my hands, that the increase in the foreign Missionary stations amounts to more than 5,000.—(Cheers.) We thank God that there is no want of a sign of prosperity in this respect,—in the large increase of numbers. But we do not calculate our Christian success by statistics; we are aware of the value of statistics; they assist us in estimating and ascertaining the progress the Society is making, but do we not know that there is a diffusion of light and truth, beyond all that the most carefully prepared statistics can reach. We know that truth is planted in many hearts, and a living feeling awakened in many minds, or perhaps no report at all. We can rejoice in taking up these statistics, and estimating the success which presents itself to us in different forms and degrees; we can rejoice that in this, the very thing which we covet, the very thing for which we pray and labour, God, even our own God, is with us. (Cheers.) Sir, we are not convened on this occasion for the purpose of planning or executing anything merely temporal; we have not met to maintain the defence of personal character; for we merge all those things in maintaining the great cause of our Saviour and the triumphs of his cross; (cheers) utterly forgetting self while we think of the apparatus already prepared, and the manifold success which presents itself to our contemplation everywhere, we should shrink from every feeling which would lead us to impede, or even attempt to impede, that great work which is blessing so many thousands with the light, and life, and power of salvation. (Hear, hear.) It is a consolation to know that this work cannot be checked. (Cheers.) The truth and power of Christianity have gone forth and are achieving their own victories. It shall, it must prevail, (cheers) until the entire world is subjected to the dominion of the Lord's sceptre. (Cheers.) When we were favoured with a more encouraging measure of promising liberality than at this moment, I have had some little opportunity, in the northern part of the country, of marking the spirit of different Missionary anniversaries, the promptitude with which people in comparatively humble life came forward, the noble and truly generous contributions of the more wealthy, and various other objects which taken altogether, summed up and combined, present us the encouraging results of this day,—results greater than have ever been reached in any one year since

this Society existed. (Applause.) reason, also, we should rejoice and each other to prosecute our labours. nothing waiting in the completeness of chinery as far as it goes, and we see an to see, that friends in different parts of are more willing to co-operate with heart and hand, that the great design template may be fully accomplished, the kingdoms of this world may become shall become, the kingdoms of our Lord Christ. (Applause.) I was delighted Sir, in the course of your valuable observations that you referred to the spirit of hum in the spirit of humility that we wisecute the work that lies before us; spirit of humility which prostrates man to God, which holds man's wisdom to be efforts to be weakness, man's success unless it please God to assist by his pi that spirit of humility which is still fo wards beyond all the instrumentaliti us, and owning the hand and agency of high God. I concur most cordially marks which Mr. Heald so impress upon this subject. We came to-day our prayers to Almighty God, and to judge our dependence upon him; n say, but to feel, that it is not by our power we can command, but by the the Lord of Hosts, and by him alone can hope to be successful. (Hear, h spirit of faith will also, I trust, sustai spirit of faith which reposes upon th and everlasting truth which we have perishable Book of God. We admit competition or comparison with it. I ture stands alone, the fountain and w—that on which we repose with e dence, because we know that it s truth which is forever settled in H cannot but prevail. Faith reposes in propitiation which Holy Scripture exhibits. We look to the cross, at the cross to triumph. We point t Scripture, which everywhere exhibi sed sign of healing in this wide w the dying and the dead. We dep faith, and we desire this day to ree in the promises which Holy Scrip freely and so fully given of the mo vitation of the Heavenly Spirit, permitted to add that I trust we are of renewing and prosecuting our en; the spirit of charity,—that charity, f faith, which beareth all things, t things, hopeth all things, and, if e self shall expire, endureth all thi hear.) Charity allied to truth, and to charity; truth and charity—char blended harmoniously into one,— which leads us to love all, in hum of the charity which our Lord and effected,—a charity which leads us who first loved us, and in the poss cease of his love to love all others and to proceed in our course, in th ward love, looking for his blessing, ing ourselves and all our come hands. Ephraim shall not envy J shall Judah vex Ephraim in such: It is gratifying to find that, in the in my hand, other Protestant an institutions are connected with (hear, hear.) Peace and prosper all (cheers.) What we want is not sectarianism but Chris reded charities. That was the sp thees, (hear, hear,) and that is th by the grace of God we will conti—Christianity in its own free and rit, by whatever agency it may l To all other Protestant and evar tons that are labouring for the of mankind we wish all success. our God grant that the results o in future may be a thousand-fold been in the past. May he be p us also, and grant that amidst t of another year we may pursue c biding in him, and always looki red aid. (Hear, and cheers.) (To be Continued)

FAMILY CIRC

A Piece of Legal Ad

Kennes, the ancient capital o famous place of law. People c the extremities of the country t and ask advice. To visit Ren ting advice appears impossible t was true at the latter end of t just as it is at present, and espe country people. Now it happened one day th ed Bernard, having come to Re thought himself that as he h ght, it would be well to emp the advice of a good lawyer. He said, "Monsieur Portier, d who was a such high repute d a lawyer, gained when he case. The countryman inq air and proceeded to his house in

evan Missionary Society. (Hear, and cheer.)
 beg, Sr, to move the resolution.
 The Rev. Dr. HANNAH said: The impression,
 Sir, which the report of this day produces on
 my mind, and I doubt not on the minds of many
 others, is that the Wesleyan Missionary Society
 never enjoyed a larger amount of prosperity
 than it does at the present moment. (Cheers.)
 To God be ascribed all the glory of this and
 every good, and if his servants have, on some
 occasions, presented their Ebenezer, it is
 to him, they have every reason to do so
 on the present occasion. I heartily concur
 in the observations advanced by my excellent
 friend and neighbour, Mr. Heald, and I cannot
 but think that this is a truly jubilant occasion,
 an occasion on which we ought especially to
 rejoice in the prosperity which the Lord our
 God has given us. When were the agencies and
 operations of the Society more multiplied,
 more matured, more sustained? Survey the entire
 Mission field; let the eye fall on Southern and
 Western Africa, on the Friendly Islands and
 Feejee, on New Zealand and Australia, on Sierra
 Leone, and on other stations mentioned in
 the report which we have listened to. Do we
 not see our agencies increased,—do we not see
 our agencies in-active and successful operations?
 Schools are arranged, Christian institutions pro-
 moted, light diffused far and wide, and every
 sign, every token, given as to the extent and
 activity of the mighty machinery of this Soci-
 ety. (Cheers.) It is true there are some dis-
 couragements, but there is no abandonment of
 stations, no contraction of the work. There is
 indeed an earnest endeavour to maintain what
 is gained, to mature what is already in progress,
 but there is no relinquishment of anything which
 the servants of the Lord have been pursuing.
 Never was such mighty machinery in operation
 as now, and for this we should "thank God and
 take courage." When was there such a large
 amount of truly evangelical success? It is here
 we most thankfully take our stand. We see the
 machinery itself is large, and its effects are al-
 ready most cheering. (Cheers.) You are in-
 deed aware, Sir, that Christianity, as adminis-
 tered by our Missionaries, in different parts of the earth,
 has found vice in its most appalling forms. It
 would be impossible to describe the atrocities
 which have existed, particularly in some parts
 of the earth, where God has favoured us with
 the greatest success. But Christianity, accom-
 panied by divine assistance, has reached those
 notorious examples of iniquity, and they have
 yielded evidence of true and scriptural conver-
 sion; it has turned darkness into light; it has
 supplied from "the dark places of the earth,"
 full of the habitations of cruelty," some of the
 brightest and most beautiful examples that ever
 exist in the earth, of a simple, fervent, and pure
 Christianity. (Cheers.) I have great satisfac-
 tion in learning, by a note just put into my
 hands, that the increase in the foreign Mis-
 sionary stations amounts to more than 5,000.
 (Cheers.) We thank God that there is no want
 of a sign of prosperity in this respect,—in the
 large increase of numbers. But we do not cal-
 culate our Christian success by statistics; we
 are aware of the value of statistics; they assist
 us in estimating and ascertaining the progress
 the Society is making, but do we not know that
 there is a diffusion of light and truth, beyond
 all that the most carefully prepared statistics can
 reach. We know that truth is planted in many
 minds, and a living feeling awakened in many
 hearts, of which statistics can make but a partial
 or perhaps no report at all. We can re-
 joice in taking up these statistics, and estimat-
 ing the success which presents itself to us in
 different forms and degrees; we can rejoice that
 in this, the very thing which we covet, the very
 thing for which we pray and labour, God, ever
 our own God, is with us. (Cheers.) Sir, we
 are not convened on this occasion for the
 purpose of planning or executing anything merely
 temporal; we have not met to maintain the de-
 fence of personal character; for we merge all
 those things in maintaining the great cause of
 our Saviour and the triumphs of his cross; (cheers)
 utterly forgetting self while we think of the
 apparatus already prepared, and the manifold suc-
 cess which presents itself to our contemplation
 everywhere, we should shrink from every feel-
 ing which would lead us to impede, or even at-
 tempt to impede, that great work which is bleas-
 ing so many thousands with the light, and life,
 and power of salvation. (Hear, hear.) It is a
 consolation to know that this work cannot be
 checked. (Cheers.) The truth and power of
 Christianity have gone forth and are achieving
 their own victories. It shall, it must prevail.
 (Cheers.) until the entire world is subjected to
 the dominion of the Lord's sceptre. (Cheers.)
 When we were favoured with a more encourag-
 ing measure of pecuniary liberality than at this
 moment, I have had some little opportunity,
 in the northern part of the country, of marking
 the promptitude with which people in compar-
 atively humble life came forward, the noble and
 truly generous contribution of the more wealthy,
 and various other efforts which taken together,
 summed up and combined, present us the encou-
 raging results of this day—results greater than
 have ever been reached in any one year since

this Society existed. (Applause.) For this
 reason, also, we should rejoice and encourage
 each other to prosecute our labours. There is
 nothing wanting in the completeness of the ma-
 chinery as far as it goes, and we see and rejoice
 to see, that friends in different parts of the land
 are more willing to co-operate with us, with
 heart and hand, that the great design we con-
 template may be fully accomplished, and that the
 kingdoms of this world may become, as they
 shall become, the kingdoms of our Lord and his
 Christ. (Applause.) I was delighted to hear,
 Sir, in the course of your valuable observations,
 that you referred to the spirit of humility. It
 is in the spirit of humility that we wish to pro-
 secute the work that lies before us,—that spir-
 it of humility which prostrates man and exalts
 God, which holds man's wisdom to be folly, man's
 efforts to be weakness, man's success impossible,
 unless it please God to assist by his presence,—
 that spirit of humility which is still looking up-
 wards beyond all the instrumentalities around
 us, and owning the hand and agency of the most
 high God. I concur most cordially in the re-
 marks which Mr. Heald so impressively made
 upon this subject. We came to-day to offer up
 our prayers to Almighty God, and to acknowl-
 edge our dependence upon him; not only to
 say, but to feel, that it is not by any might or
 power we can command, but by the Spirit of
 the Lord of Hosts, and by him alone, that we
 can hope to be successful. (Hear, hear.) The
 spirit of faith will also, I trust, sustain us,—that
 spirit of faith which reposes upon the supreme
 and everlasting truth which we have in the im-
 perishable Book of God. We admit nothing in
 competition or comparison with it. Holy Scrip-
 ture stands alone, the fountain and well of truth,
 —that on which we repose with entire confi-
 dence, because we know that it supplies the
 truth which is forever settled in Heaven, and
 cannot but prevail. Faith reposes in that great
 propitiation which Holy Scripture constantly
 exhibits. We look to the cross, and seek by
 the cross to triumph. We point to the Holy
 Scripture, which everywhere exhibits that bleas-
 ed sign of healing in this wide wilderness of
 the dying and the dead. We depend on this
 faith, and we desire this day to renew our faith
 in the promises which Holy Scripture has so
 freely and so fully given of the more plentiful
 visitation of the Heavenly Spirit. May I be
 permitted to add that I trust we are all desirous
 of renewing and presenting our engagements in
 the spirit of charity,—that charity which never
 faileth, which beareth all things, believeth all
 things, hopeth all things, and if even how it
 shall expire, endureth all things. (Hear,
 hear.) Charity allied to truth, and truth allied
 to charity; truth and charity—charity and truth
 blended harmoniously into one.—That charity
 which leads us to love all, in humble imitation
 of the charity which our Lord and Saviour man-
 ifested,—a charity which leads us to love him
 who first loved us, and in the possession and in-
 crease of his love to love all others for his sake;
 and to proceed in our course, in the spirit of in-
 ward love, looking for his blessing, and commit-
 ting ourselves and all our concerns into his
 hands. Ephraim shall not envy Judah, neither
 shall Judah vex Ephraim in such a case as this.
 It is gratifying to find that, in the resolution now
 in my hand, other Protestant and evangelical
 institutions are connected with their own.
 (Hear, hear.) Peace and prosperity be to them
 all. (Cheers.) What we want to see promot-
 ed is not sectarianism but Christianity. (Re-
 peated cheers.) That was the spirit of our Fa-
 thers, (hear, hear,) and that is the spirit which
 by the grace of God we will continue to cherish.
 Christianity in its own free and diffusive spi-
 rit, by whatever agency it may be promoted.—
 To all other Protestant and evangelical institu-
 tions that are labouring for the spiritual good
 of mankind we wish all success. May the Lord
 our God grant that the results of their labours
 in future may be a thousand-fold what they have
 been in the past. May he be pleased to bless
 us also, and grant that amidst the proceedings
 of another year we may pursue our course con-
 fiding in him, and always looking for his prom-
 ised aid. (Hear, and cheers.)
 (To be Continued.)

FAMILY CIRCLE.
A Piece of Legal Advice.
 Rennes, the ancient capital of Brittany, is a
 famous place of law. People come there from
 the extremities of the country to get information
 and ask advice. To visit Rennes without get-
 ting advice appears impossible to a Breton. This
 was true at the latter end of the last century,
 but as it is at present, and especially among the
 country people.
 Now it happened one day that a farmer named
 Bernard, having come to Rennes on business,
 sought himself that he had a few hours to
 spare, would be well to employ them in get-
 ting some advice from a good lawyer. He had often
 heard of Monsieur Portier de la Germondaie,
 who was such high repute that people believed
 a lawsuit gained when he undertook their
 cause. The countryman inquired for his address,
 and proceeded to his house in Rue St. Georges.

The clients were numerous, and Bernard had to
 wait some time. At length his turn arrived, and
 he was introduced. M. Portier de la Germon-
 daie signed to him to be seated, then taking off
 his spectacles, and placing them on his desk, re-
 quested to know his business.
 "Why, Mr. Lawyer," said the farmer, twir-
 ling his hat, "I have heard so much about you,
 that, as I have come to Rennes, I wish to
 take the opportunity of consulting you."
 "I thank you for your confidence, my friend;
 you wish to bring an action, perhaps?"
 "An action! Oh, I hold that in abhorrence!
 Never has Pierre Bernard had a word with any
 one."
 "Then it is a settlement,—a division of prop-
 erty?"
 "Excuse me, Mr. Lawyer; my family and I
 have never made a division, seeing that we all
 draw from the same well, as they say."
 "Well, is it to negotiate a purchase or a sale?"
 "Oh, no, I am neither rich enough to pur-
 chase, nor poor enough to sell."
 "Will you tell me then, what you do want of
 me?" said the lawyer in surprise.
 "Why, I have already told you, Mr. Law-
 yer," replied Bernard. "I want your advice—
 for payment, of course, as I am well able to give
 it to you—and I don't wish to lose this opportu-
 nity."
 M. Potier took a pen and paper, and asked
 the countryman his name.
 "Pierre Bernard," replied the latter, quite
 happy that he was at length understood.
 "Your age?"
 "Thirty years, or very near it."
 "Your vocation?"
 "My vocation! Oh, that means what I do.
 I am a farmer."
 The lawyer wrote two lines, folded the paper,
 and handed it to his strange client.
 "Is it finished already? Well and good.
 What is the price of that advice, Mr. Lawyer?"
 "Three francs."
 Bernard paid the money and took his leave
 delighted that he had taken advantage of this
 opportunity.
 When he reached home it was four o'clock;
 the journey had fatigued him, and he deter-
 mined to rest himself the remainder of the day.
 In the meantime, the hay had been two days cut,
 and was completely saved. One of the working
 men came to ask if it should be drawn in.
 "What, this evening?" exclaimed the farmer's
 wife, who had come in to meet her husband;
 "It would be a pity to commence the work so
 late, since it can be done to-morrow without any
 inconvenience."
 The man objected that the weather might
 change; that the horses were all ready, and men-
 die. But the farmer's wife replied that the
 wind was in a good quarter, and that night
 would set in before their work could be com-
 pleted. Bernard, who had been listening to the
 argument, was uncertain which way to decide,
 when he suddenly recollected that he had the
 lawyer's advice in his pocket.
 "Wait a minute," he exclaimed; "I have an
 advice, and a famous one too; that I paid three
 francs for; it ought to tell us what to do. Here,
 Theresa, see what it says; you can read written
 hand better than I."
 The woman took the paper and read this line:
 "Never put off till to-morrow what may be
 done to-day."
 "That's it!" exclaimed Bernard, struck with
 a sudden ray of light. "Come, be quick; get
 the carts and away; boys and girls, all to the
 hay-field!"
 His wife ventured a few more objections, but
 he declared that he had not bought a three franc
 opinion to make no use of it, and he would fol-
 low the lawyer's advice. He himself set the ex-
 ample by taking the lead in the work, and not
 returning till all the hay was brought in. The
 event seemed to prove the wisdom of his con-
 duct—for the weather changed during the night;
 an unexpected storm burst over the valley, and
 the next morning it was found that the river had
 overflowed and carried away all the hay that
 had been left in the fields. The crops of the
 neighbouring farms were completely destroyed.
 Bernard alone had not suffered. The success of
 this first experience gave him such great faith in
 the advice of a lawyer, that from that day forth
 he adopted it as a rule of his conduct, and be-
 came, by his order and diligence, one of the
 richest farmers in the country. He never for-
 got the service done him by M. Potier de la
 Germondaie, to whom he ever afterwards carried
 a couple of his finest fowls every year, as a
 token of gratitude.

The Tree that Never Fades.
 "Mary," said George, "next summer I
 will not have a garden. Our pretty tree is
 dying, and I won't love another tree so long
 as I live. I will have a bird next summer,
 and that will stay all winter."
 "George, don't you remember my beautiful
 canary bird? It died in the middle of the
 summer, and we planted bright flowers in the
 ground where we buried it. My bird did not
 live as long as the tree."
 "Well, I don't see we can love anything
 dear little brother died before the bird, and I

loved him better than any bird, or tree or
 flower. O! I wish we could have something
 to love that wouldn't die."
 The day passed. During the school hours,
 George and Mary had almost forgotten that
 their tree was dying; but at evening as they
 drew their chairs to the table where their moth-
 er was sitting, and began to arrange the
 seeds they had been gathering, the remem-
 brance of the tree came upon them.
 "Mother," said Mary, "you may give
 these seeds to cousin John; I never want
 another garden."
 "Yes," added George, pushing the papers
 in which he had carefully folded them, to-
 wards his mother, "you may give them all
 away. If I could find some seeds of a tree
 that would never fade, I should like them to
 have a garden. I wonder, mother, if there
 was such a garden?"
 "Yes, George, I have read of a garden
 where the trees never die."
 "A real garden, mother?"
 "Yes, my son. In the middle of the gar-
 den, I have been told, there runs a pure river
 of water, clear as crystal, and on each side of
 the river is the tree of life,—a tree that never
 fades. That garden is Heaven. There you
 may love and love for ever. There will be
 no death—no fading there. Let your treasure
 be in the tree of life, and you will have
 something to which your young hearts can
 cling, without fear, and without disappoint-
 ment. Love the Saviour here, and he will
 prepare you to dwell in those green pastures,
 and beside those still waters."

Wall.
 A Young man, (says Sir R. Kane,) want-
 ing to sell spectacles in London, petitions the
 corporation to allow him to open a little shop,
 without paying the fees of freedom, and he is
 refused. He goes to Glasgow, and the corpo-
 ration refuse him there. He makes acquaint-
 ance with some members of the university,
 who find him very intelligent, and permit him
 to open his shop within their walls. He does
 not sell spectacles and magic lanterns enough
 to occupy all his time; he occupies himself at
 intervals in taking sounder and re-making all
 the machines he can come at. He finds there
 are books on mechanics written in different
 languages; he borrows a dictionary, and learns
 those languages to read those books. The
 university people wonder at him, and are
 fond of dropping into his little room in the
 evenings, to tell him what they are doing, and
 to look at the queer instruments he con-
 structs. A machine in the university collec-
 tion wants repairing, and he is employed.
 He makes it a new machine. The steam-
 engine is constructed; and the giant mind of
 Watt stands out before the world—the author
 of the industrial supremacy of this country,
 the herald of a new force of civilization. But
 was Watt educated? Where was he edu-
 cated? At his own work-shop, and in the
 best manner. Watt learned Latin when he
 wanted it for his business. He learned
 French and German; but these things were
 tools, not ends. He used them to promote
 his engineering plans, as he used lathes and
 levers.

Domestic Economy.
 "Men talk in raptures," says Withers-
 pool, "of youth and beauty, wit and
 sprightliness; but after seven years union,
 not one of them is to be compared to good
 family management, which is seen at every
 meal, and felt every hour in the husband's
 purse."

CORRESPONDENCE.
 Original Matter is particularly requested for the Paper
 such as, Local Intelligence, Biographies, Notices of the
 Introduction, rise, and progress of Methodism in the
 West, Revivals, and remarkable Conversions. Articles
 on education, temperance, literature, science, and
 religion.—Illustrations of Providence.—Sketches of Scrip-
 ture characters.—Interesting anecdotes.—Descriptions of
 natural scenery.—Poetry on any prominent feature of
 Methodism, &c. &c.
 Articles, as a general rule, should be short and pithy, as
 a judicious variety in each number is the secret of news-
 paper popularity and usefulness.

To the New-England Readers of the Wesleyan.
 No. 5.
 DEAR FRIENDS,—I have just returned to
 this City, after a tour through the States of
 New Hampshire and Maine. I have visited New-
 buryport, where I saw the remains of the cele-
 brated George Whitefield. It is deposited in
 the ex-Protbyterian Church. I descended to
 the vault with the sexton who carried a lamp.
 I cannot describe to you my feelings when I
 laid my hand upon the matted skull of the man
 my mind and devoted servant of God. The bones
 are very little decayed. The coffin is made of
 lead wood and is perfectly sound. It has and is
 at the head about seven or eight inches square,
 as have all the coffins of this country. There
 is a painted inscription on the coffin stating the
 time of his death and age. Immediately be-

neath the pulpit of the Church is a marble
 tablet with the following inscription:—
 Under this Pulpit
 are deposited
 The Remains
 of
 THE REV. GEO. WHITEFIELD,
 and
 THE REV. JONATHAN PARSONS,
 The first Pastor of this Church
 who died July 19th, 1776;
 also
 OF THE REV. JOSEPH PRINCE
 who died 1791.
 On the Right of the Pulpit is a beautiful
 marble Cenotaph with the following inscription:
 "This Cenotaph
 is erected with affectionate veneration
 to the memory of
 THE REV. GEORGE WHITEFIELD
 born at Gloucester, Eng., Decr., 16th, 1714;
 educated at Oxford University; ordained 1736.
 In a ministry of 24 years
 he crossed the Atlantic 13 times,
 and preached more than 18,000 sermons.
 As a soldier of the cross, humble, devout, ardent
 he put on the whole armour of God, preferring the
 honor of Christ to his own interest, repose,
 reputation or life. As a Christian orator, his deep
 piety, disinterested zeal, and vivid imagination,
 gave unexampled energy to his look, action and
 utterance,—bold, fervent, pungent, and popular
 in his eloquence; no other uninspired man ever
 preached to so large assemblies, or enforced the
 simple truths of the Gospel by motives so
 persuasive and awful, and with an influence so
 powerful on the hearts of his hearers."

"He died of Asthma, Sept. 30th, 1770;
 suddenly exchanging his life of unparalleled
 labors, for his eternal rest."
 There are two other coffins in the same vault
 with Mr. Whitefield's, one the Rev. Jonathan
 Parsons and the other a poor blind man's, who
 had a strong desire to be buried with Mr.
 Whitefield. I have visited the house where Mr.
 Whitefield died, and while I trod the very floor
 of the room in which he breathed his last, I ac-
 cused to be walking on holy ground. The house
 has undergone some considerable repairs, but
 the old room is still preserved—the chair in
 which Mr. Whitefield died is in the Boston Li-
 brary. One of the principal bones of White-
 field's right arm had been missing from among
 the remains for a number of years—no body
 could tell what had become of it, until last sum-
 mer, (1842), when the minister of the Church,
 the Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, received a letter
 from a gentleman in England, from which the
 following is an extract:—
 "Some years ago a brother clergyman was
 requested to obtain an original letter of the
 dear and honoured Whitefield for me, which he
 thought he could easily do. He failed however
 in the attempt, but to my great surprise and
 mortification sent me what he called a precious
 relic of the holy man of God, one of his bones!
 and precious it is, but it was of too sacred a
 nature to expose to the public eye, and I have
 preserved it, hoping to restore it to its proper
 place with my own hands. This I must now
 intrust to you, and shall be happy to learn from
 you that it has been done."

Mr. Stearns had the memorable relic convey-
 ed to the vault where its kindred remains lie—
 on the 27th Sept., 1842, after having twice
 crossed the Atlantic, and performed a pilgrim-
 age of at least a quarter of a century.
 You all know that the Rev. George White-
 field was one of the earliest and latest friends of
 the Wesleyans. One of that little band of faith-
 ful men who were called Methodist at Oxford,
 more than a hundred years ago, whose names
 will live through all generations. Whitefield
 first arrived in this country in the year 1738.—
 He landed in Savannah, Georgia, and laid the
 foundation of an orphan house a few miles from
 Savannah, and afterwards finished it at great
 expense. He returned to England the same
 year. While preaching in aid of the Orphan
 House Charity, one of his hearers had gone re-
 solved that he would give nothing, but after
 hearing the preacher a little, he determined to
 give what copper money he had, another stroke
 of the preacher's eloquence made him ashamed
 of that intention, and he determined to give his
 silver, but so completely was he won over by
 the admirable conclusion of the sermon, that
 when the collector's plate came round he emp-
 tied his pockets of copper, silver, gold and all.
 In 1739 Whitefield visited America again, he
 landed at Philadelphia and began to preach in
 different churches. In this and his subsequent
 visits to America, he visited most of the prin-
 cipal places. Immense numbers flocked to hear
 him, wherever he preached. Such was the ex-
 cess of the multitude in Philadelphia to listen
 to spiritual instruction, that there was public
 worship regularly twice a day for a year; and
 on the Lord's day it was celebrated three or four
 times. During his visit to Philadelphia, he
 preached ten times after night, from the gallery
 of the Court House. So loud was his voice
 at that time that it was distinctly heard on the
 tops of houses a mile distant. Whitefield was
 devoted of the spirit of sectarianism, his only ob-
 ject being to "preach Christ, and him crucified."

One day while preaching from the balcony of the Court-house, in Philadelphia, he cried out, "Father Abraham, who have you got in Heaven; any Episcopalians?" "No." "Any Presbyterians?" "No." "Any Baptists?" "No." "Have you any Methodists there?" "No." "Have you any Independents or Seceders?" "No." "Why who have you then?" "We don't know those names here; all that are here are Christians—believers in Christ—men who have overcome by the blood of the Lamb, and the word of his testimony." "O, is this the case? then God help me—God help us all to forget party names, and become Christians in deed and in truth." P. Tocque.

Boston, U. S., May 7th, 1850.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and, unless they contain the names of new subscribers, or remittance, free of postage; and extract as in confidence, with their proper names and address. The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents—claims the privilege of modifying or rejecting articles offered for publication—and cannot pledge himself to return those not inserted. Communications on business, and those intended for publication, when contained in the same letter, should, if practicable, be written on different parts of the sheet, so that they may be separated when they reach us. Communications and Exchanges should be addressed to the Editor, Halifax, N. S. Issued weekly, on Saturday Morning—Terms Ten Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage—half yearly in advance—Single Copies three pence each. The Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Districts are our Agents; who will receive orders and make remittances.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, June 15, 1850.

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Wesleyan Ministers comprising the Nova Scotia District commenced their annual sittings in Horton on Thursday morning, 6th inst., and concluded them on Wednesday morning last. Twenty Ministers were present; three were absent. The meeting was one of great unanimity and of christian, brotherly feeling. Besides the usual business, various Resolutions of a miscellaneous character affecting our work, were passed, the substance of some of which we shall at another opportunity place on record in our columns. The religious state of our Societies was generally satisfactory, and we are happy to say, that after filling up all vacancies occasioned by deaths, removals, &c., an increase of members was reported. We intend to give in a future number a more extended notice of particulars than we can do at present.

Stations of Wesleyan Ministers in the Nova Scotia District for the current year.

- Halifax, Ephraim Evans, Chairman of the District, and General Superintendent, John McMurray; William Bennett, Supernumerary.
- Halifax County, Alexander W. McLeod, George O. Huestis.
- Lunenburg, Roland Morton.
- Liverpool and Mill's Village, Richard Weddall.
- Barrington, William Wilson.
- Shelburne and Little Harbour, Robert E. Crane.
- Yarmouth, Richard Williams.
- Horton and Cornwallis, Thomas H. Davies, Secretary of the District, James R. Narraway.
- Windsor, John Marshall.
- Newport and Shubenacadie, Henry Pope, 1st., William McCarty.
- Truro and River John, One to be sent.
- Amherst, William Crocombe.
- Meccan and Parrsborough, One to be sent.
- Wallace, Wesley C. Beals.
- River Philip, One wanted.
- Guy'sborough, Richard Smith.

Cape Breton.

- Sydney, Jeremiah V. Jost.
- Stip Harbour, One wanted.

Prince Edward Island.

Charlotte-Town, Frederick Smallwood; John B. Strong, Supernumerary.

Pownall, Henry Pope, 2d.

Bedeque, James Buckley.

Tryon and Crapaud, One wanted.

Murray Harbour, One wanted.

The Rev. EDMUND BOTTERELL, late Superintendent of the Charlottetown Circuit, has been appointed Chairman and General Superintendent of the Newfoundland District; who, with his Lady and family, sailed on Thursday evening last in the R. M. Steamer *Falcon*, for his new and important scene of ministerial labour. The Rev. Gentleman carries with him the good wishes and earnest prayers of his brethren here and of many christian friends, who have been pleased and profited by their acquaintance and intercourse with him during the last two years. We sincerely hope many years of future and increasing usefulness await him in the responsible and honourable sphere on which he is about to enter. The Rev. J. BREWSTER and Lady also sailed in the same Steamer for Newfoundland.

English District Returns.

Increase of Members in 20 Districts,	12,661
Decrease of Members in 6 Districts,	3,213
Net Increase on Home Districts,	9,448
Increase on Missionary Stations,	5,163

Total Increase during the last year, 14,611

The number of members received "on trial" is about 20,000. This result is highly satisfactory, proving that God is still employing the agency of Wesleyan Methodism as an instrument of spiritual good to vast numbers of our fellow men. We cheerfully yield space for the following article from the *Watchman* of May 29th., with the confident expectation that its perusal will greatly encourage our friends on this side of the Atlantic to continue faithful in their attachment to our Church, and zealous in promoting the spiritual objects of our ecclesiastical organization:—

When speaking of our connexional prospects, just after we had begun to see the full fury of the storm that has been, of late, beating upon us, we expressed our tranquil confidence, that whatever harm to individual souls, whatever wreck to some agitated Societies, and whatever condemnation to the movers of discord might issue from the agitation, it would neither uproot nor sear the tree of the Lord's planting, under the shade of which we have been wont to find repose and nurture. The Connexion has now reached the point where, district by district, our whole condition is annually placed under review. When the balls were hailing from a certain barricade in Paris, General Lamorieiere saw a young Lieutenant of the guard mobile, who, by fits, ran into danger, and into shelter. He took him by the arm, and coolly walked with him across the street, which the fire of the insurgents was sweeping. Safe on the other side, he said, "I only wanted to show you how harmless balls are to a soldier that does not fear them."—Now, as we see our Connexion appear at the annual review, after sustaining such a fire from "riflemen in invisible green," aided by a plentiful discharge of bombs, blunderbusses, and small arms, our feeling is, how harmless balls are when aimed at those whom Providence shelters. "If the Lord had not been on our side," where would have been to-day the respect of the Ministry, the multitudes of the people, the vigour of discipline, or the resources of enterprise? Had hostile combination, activity, and perseverance not been counterworked by a mightier power, the Ministry of Methodism would have sunk into degradation, as a corrupt and tyrannous priesthood,—the people have shrunk from our enclosure, as from the abode of slavery and oppression,—our laws have fallen to the earth as unmet for a full grown community,—and our funds have been left

void, as watched by faithless stewards. That none of these results are come upon us, is matter for humble gratitude, and cheerful hope. It assures us that the mightiest hand of all has not been fighting against us. It will also assure many that soundness, and worth, and the help of God must yet be with Methodism, or it would not gather and grow amid such a storm. Some 9,000 members of increase at home, and 5,000 on our foreign stations, offer a token we ought humbly to accept, that still our heritage is blessed by the good will of him that dwelt in the bush. We cannot pretend to estimate the numbers who have been lost to our Societies during the year by deaths, backslidings, emigrations, secessions, and all other causes. But, in stating these at 20,000 we are certainly well within the mark. It will, then, follow that, during the year, the Lord of the harvest: has so blessed His labourers that through their toil, above 30,000 new members have been gathered out of the world. A result giving no man ground to boast,—a result with which, contemplating the vast multitudes of the ignorant and the wicked, we ought not to rest content; but a result which ought to inspire us with a brave resolution to go on doing our work, and confiding in God. If in the face of such opposition, if with every attempt to persuade our members that they are under a system,—and to persuade those that are without that by joining us they would come under a system,—which requires that "when one becomes a Methodist, he ceases to be a man;" if with two or three agitated Circuits in London showing a decrease which more than balances the total increase on the district; if with Norfolk scattering our flocks by agitations, till there are 500 less there than 12 months ago; if with the Nottingham and Derby District giving to the genius of agitation a holocaust of 1,600 members; if with the certainty on the minds of our sober people that a restless few were resolved the many should not have rest unless their own notions were indulged,—if, with all this, the yearly review finds our ranks swelling, and our movement swifter, vain must he be who would boast as if "by our own hand" we had gotten this victory, and cold must he be who would not "own His power, and accept the sign."

We know not with what feelings those who have sought to persuade us that all Methodism is an intolerable bondage, will look on these returns. Those who have withdrawn their benevolence from our Missionary funds, which have swelled the more notwithstanding, will they rejoice over the 5000 souls gathered in abroad? Those who have said that we lean only on wealth, will they be glad of the 9,000, principally of the poor, who have been added to us at home? Which will give them most pleasure,—that fruit of peaceful labour which Cornwall presents in her 4,000 additional members, or that triumph of agitation in the terrible decrease in Nottingham, and Derby and Norfolk? Will they ascribe to their own efforts the success in the Districts where "Methodism as it is" steadily operates? Will they charge upon the faithful and tyrannical Ministry the decline in Districts where "Methodism as it ought to be" is popular? Will they sigh that they are not aided by a generally sinking cause? Will they repine that, in spite of their eloquence, fresh thousands are found who deem our pasture fit to feed in; or will they have grace to see that the fruit of their part and labour has neither been pence nor prosperity; and seeing it begin to learn what spirit they are of? We earnestly hope the latter may be the case with some; at all events, we pray that upon their heads may never light the curse of those who have been turned out of the way.

Confidence in our God, and confidence in our internal vitality, are the great lessons of the year. Realising these, let us move on. Our work is before us; the world needs us; a little outcry must not disturb our march; on; on; on; to boasting, no clamour, no halting; keep in the ranks, let stragglers break loose, let laggards drop out of line, but "steady, ten, steady!" The hard words of kindred churches need neither discouragement nor irritate us. We see that Methodism is now strong enough to bear a hearty assault at once from without, and from within. Let Church and dissent frown or smile, here we are, and our hope is not in them; their

smile we ever welcome; but if they frown, we will say, "Though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not, O Lord, our Father, our Redeemer: thy name is from everlasting."

Oregon.

Oregon City, situated on the right bank of the Wallamette, the lower south branch of the Columbia, is the most populous settlement in the territory. It contains about 2000 persons, mostly from different parts of the United States, who have struggled with the difficulties of their tedious journey, and the "mountain pass," in their emigration to this country. The remainder are mostly descendants of the Aborigines, who remain here for the purpose of procuring employment from the whites, and catching salmon at the falls of the river. The Catholics have a large church and a nunnery in the city, but I think they are not numerous comparatively in the territory. The Baptists and Methodists have each a place of worship. Also, the Congregationalists contemplate building a church soon. Would there could be so much piety and Protestant influence, as to chase away every system of error that finds support in our community. There are two Protestant, and two Catholic schools in the place; but the demand for Protestant teachers is so great, that many children of Protestant parents are sent to Catholic schools.

There is one phenomenon here which I have observed in no other country. While the snow and frost are seen on the ground, the grass grows green on the hills, the trees are budding, and the buds open into green leaves. This I observed the first day of entering the territory, under the South bank of the Columbia, where the sun did not shine upon the earth more than two hours in the twenty-four. While I now write, the snow lies upon the ground, but I see the growing grass nearly two inches high under my window. The uniformity and agreeableness of our climate are easily accounted for in the fact, that, in the winter, the wind almost constantly blows from the South; while in the summer, the current of air constantly draws from the North. But it may be more difficult to account for the prevalence of the wind from the South during the winter, and from the North during the summer. The most plausible theory which I have heard is, that, during the winter, in North latitude, the upper current in the atmosphere descends to the earth, in this region; while in the summer, the upper current communicates with the earth in a more Northern latitude, in which case we should receive the under current from the North.—*Correspondent of Zion's Herald.*

Meeting of Open Convocation.

On Thursday last, the Convocation of the Toronto University was held in the City Hall, for the purpose of installing the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere as Chancellor of the University. The Hall was densely thronged, the upper end being reserved for His Excellency as Visitor, with his suite, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, President, Professors, and other Members of the Convocation. The Chancellor was introduced and conducted to his place by Dr. Bovell. An address was delivered in Latin by the President, and responded to in the same language by his Excellency. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor in resigning his trust into the hands of the Chancellor, delivered a short but excellent address. The Chancellor addressed the House for some time on a variety of topics connected with the University. Occasionally the Chancellor was happy; but as a whole, his address fell below what we anticipated.

His Excellency the Governor-General followed in an address replete with beautiful imagery and lofty sentiment. We never listened to a superior oration. It was in the highest sense an eloquent one; and repeatedly elicited the warmest expressions of approbation from the intelligent audience. Pure as was the diction, and eloquent as was the delivery, these were not in advance of the noble Christian sentiments pervading the whole address. With an earnestness and power that would do honour to any Christian orator, His Excellency declared that any system of Education not to be utterly use-

less—may, not to be worse than... be based upon religious principles... than that religion must be the... well as the base, and pervade... must be the Alpha and the Omega... and the last—the beginning and... He stated also that by religion... mean that misty, undefinable... might be warped into pantheistic... hand, or into semi-infidelity on... By religion, he meant the religion... ble—the religion of the Word of... At the close of His Excellency... the Hall resounded to the rapture... of the admiring audience, who... their cordial adhesion to those... ples so boldly and clearly enunc... Representative of Her Gracious... *Toronto Christian Guardian.*

Nova Scotia Sabbath Alliance.

It affords us no ordinary... be able to state that, at a large... tial meeting of the representative... rious Protestant bodies in this... the Mechanics Institute, on M... ing last, it was unanimously re... an Association for the purpos... ting the due observance of the... to be designated "The Nova... bath Alliance." The objects of... ciation are the diffusion of Scri... on the subject of the Lord's day... ing and circulating of all stati... tion in reference to the prevail... Sabbath desecration, and the... consequences, and the using... ble effort for their suppressi... committee, consisting of twelve... isters of the city, and thirty... pointed for the purpose of carr... objects, and it is to be hoped... duality manifested by these... Monday night, that they will... actively and perseveringly... are to be admitted members... of the principles and objects... and subscribe a quarter of a... num to its funds, and with... cing the young to take an... movement, they are to be ad... that sum. This movement is... tended to supersede the labo... cieties, or of ecclesiastical... own spheres, in the further... object. It is intended rather... and encourage the efforts of... by a hearty co-operation, an... ery exertion for the establish... or Auxiliary Associations... various districts, and more... ments of the Province.—*News, 8th inst.*

Gold Drops.

Refuse not to pardon of... need no pardon yourself.

The art of pleasing is no... art of deceiving.

Those who know most, a... of knowledge; and the most... most anxious for improving.

Let no man complain of... life, but he who can say h... spent an hour.

Let scandal alone, and l... itself; oppose it, and it will... Fretfulness, like a mo... consumes our spirits.

Youth never rideth we... holdeth the bridle.

Prayer is the rest of... calm of our tempers.

Truth should never stri... compliment to ignorance d...

SUMMARY OF

BY THE R. M.

The R. M. Steamship Can... arrived about 9 o'clock on M... following extracts, from the... other sources, comprise the

COMMER

The commercial operatio... been more active, and a hea... Cotton a more valuable busi... at a higher quotation, and w... and foreign Produce... steady prices. Our

ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements, not inconsistent with the professed character of our Paper, inserted on the following terms. A square or order, first insertion, 3s 6d; and each continuation is. Larger advertisements in proportion. Action ends on the usual terms. Yearly advertisements inserted on moderate terms—the price to be fixed according to their size and frequency of changes. As this paper will circulate extensively through all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in Prince Edward Island, it will form a desirable medium of advertising. Advertisements not limited will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Tolerating Emigrants from Nova Scotia.

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia whether the Western Section of Canada (namely the Province of Upper Canada) does not offer 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, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country, and is also shown by the success of many Nations of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships of the Country—and the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company, corroborates the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada.

The Canada Company's Lands are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years, or for Sale, Cash down. The price of 1/3rd Cash and Balance in Instalments, being done easy with. The Rent, payable in February each Year, are about the amount of 1/2 per Cent, upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent, must be paid in advance; but these payments will free the Settler from further Cash, 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 payment of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money, specified in the Lease. The Lease has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his improvement and increased value of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he please, refuse to call for the Freehold; the option being completely with the Settler. A Down payment of Two per Cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year.

The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the Settler's Savings' Bank Account.

Printed Papers, containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from every Post Office in Nova Scotia, or taken from Messrs. 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, possessing Maps, will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally. Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto C. W., June, 1854. Wed. June 15.

No. 139 Granville Street. Ex Steamers Niagara and Canada from Liverpool, Mic Mac from Glasgow, and Charlotte from London.

The Subscriber has completed his Spring supply of genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BRUSHES, Ivory, and DRESSING COMBS, and every article usually kept in Drug Stores, of the best quality and at low rates.

ALSO ON HAND 500 lbs Genuine Bermuda ARROWROOT, 200 doz do Eau de COLOGNE, 1 ton Paris WHITING, June 1. Im. ROBT. G. FRASER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

BEG to call the attention of Dealers in Town and Country to their Large Stock of Glassware and Earthenware, WHICH FOR QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE SURPASSED! They have Now ON HAND:

- 15 do Rockingham Teapots, 6s. doz. and upwards
4 do. Cane and dip Bowls, 1s.
10 do. Edged Plates, 1s.
5 do. Blue do. 1s.
10 do. Pencil Tea Sets, 7s. 6d.
10 do. Mulberry do. 8s. 6d.
10 do. Black Milk Pans 1s.
20 Barrels Spumblers, 2s.
5 Hhds. China Tea Sets, 10s.
20 Crates Cups & Saucers, 1s 6d.
5 do flowered Blue Tea Sets, 8s 6d.

All Goods packed to Order and IN THE VERY BEST MANNER. No charge for PACKING or PACKAGE. EXPECTED DAILY BY FIRST SPRING SHIPS 500 Packages Earthenware, The largest Assortment ever offered in this market. (April 6.) CLEVELDON & CO.

THE WESLEAN DEPOT AT MISS SMITH'S Book and Stationery Store 138, GRANVILLE STREET. April 27.

Printing of every Description NEATLY EXECUTED, At the Office of this Paper.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

RECEIVED from the Botanical Dep of of Lawrence N. Young, of Liverpool, and for Sale by the Subscriber, the following articles of Medicines—

CRAMP & PAIN ALLEVIATOR—an article of superior worth, being preferable to any of the Pain Killers now in use for the cure of Congl's, Bronchitis, Cholera Morbus, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatica, Spinal Complaints, Head Ache, &c., but is not recommended to cure every complaint. See directions.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, so highly useful in old running Sores, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Burns, Sore Heads, Frost Burn, and all Scrofulous Humours, it removes pain in a few minutes, and commences and soon effects a cure.

CHOLERA or DYSENTERY SYRUP, a Pile Specific, never known to fail in effecting a cure.

VEGETABLE FEMALE PILLS, an excellent Medicine for general debility and all complaints incident to Females—try them.

VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, a safe medicine.

Vegetable Compound, a medicine which no family should be without. It is a preventive to persons being exposed to wet or cold from receiving an injury thereby. Also useful in cold hands or feet, Heartburn, Jaundice, Gravel, and the whole train of Chronic diseases.

SPICED BITTERS, for restoring the tone of the stomach, and creating an appetite. The above articles are purely Vegetable, and the Proprietor respectfully requests the public to give them a trial and test their worth.

To be sold Wholesale and Retail at the Store of JOHN NAYLOR & CO., Druggists, and at MISS SMITH'S BOOK DEPOSITORY, Halifax.

Medicines on the Botanical principle can be had for all diseases at the Botanical Depot of Lawrence N. Young, Liverpool, N. S. January 19th. 23—n. 1.

LANGLEY'S

Antibilious, Aperient Pills.

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

Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, first Brick Building South of Province Building, where also may be obtained—

Genuine British Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Scalds, Spices, &c. of the first quality April 6.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

At Langley's Drug Store, first Brick Building south of Province Building, Hollis Street.

A GENERAL SUPPLY of Garden and Flower SEEDS which may be relied upon as being fresh and true to their kinds, was received late last Fall from England and is now for Sale at the above Establishment. April 6.

Wesleyan Day School.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally that the above School has been for some time in operation, and is still open for the reception of the youth of both sexes. The course of instruction embraces the following branches: Primary Department.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography.

Higher Department. Ancient and Modern History, Ancient & Modern Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra.

Mathematical and Classical Departments. Euclid, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, Logic, and Rhetoric.

School Room adjoining the Argyle St. Chapel. Hours of attendance from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Terms of the different Classes made known on application at the School Room, or at the Subscriber's residence, No. 30 Brunswick Street. July, 14th. W. ALEXANDER S. REID.

THOS. A. S. DEWOLF,

Commission Merchant and General Agent, LEPPERT'S BUILDINGS, HEAD OF COMMERCIAL WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S. June 1, 1850. 3 mos.

Halifax from Boston.

SWEET ORANGES, Imperial PRUNES, Pecan NUTS, BROOMS, Wooden Tubs, Wisk's, Tubs, &c. For Sale by W. M. HARRINGTON, May 1.

BRITISH WOOLLEN HALL. 142 and 143 Granville Street.

Spring Importations for 1850.

By the arrivals from LONDON, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW we have received.

A large and varied assortment of DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING BROAD CLOTHS and FANCY DOESKINS Tweeds, Cassimeres, Drills, and Gambroons Marselles, Valencia, Barathes, and Satin VESTINGS, French Satin, and Velvet Nap HATS,

of the newest shapes, Blue Cloth, Glengarry, and Oil Cloth CAPS, Brazilian, and Drab, and Brown Felt Hats. Ready made Hunting, Paleot, and Tweed COATS.

PANTS, VESTS, and SHIRTS. Youths' Drill and Tweed Coats, Dress Jackets and Vests; a great variety of Materials for LADIES' DRESSES

In Silk Stripe Mixtures, Chameleon Silk Checks, Brocades, Lustres, Coburgs, and Plaid Orleans New Styles in PRINTED DeLAINES, double and single width; and a large variety of handsome PRINTED MUSLINS, in 8, 10 and 12

yards lengths. Printed Cottons, and very white Printed Cambrics; Figured and Satin Check WHITE MUSLINS; Fancy Gingham, and Cotton Plaid; SUMMER SHAWLS,

Of quite new designs; Filled Silk, Lama, and mourning ditto; Printed Cashmere, and India Handkerchiefs; Tuscan, Rice, Pearl, Twist, Windsor, Brilliant Diamond and Fancy BONNETS.

Of the newest and most fashionable shapes; Children's Tuscan and JEMMY LIND HATS; Dress Caps and Flowers; Claretout, Figured, and Fancy Satin PARASOLS;

Brown Silk ditto, of extra large size; Cotton ditto, at very low prices, for children. British and French Knives, Lace and Trimmings, Silk Handkerchiefs, GLOVES and HOSIERY, Napoleon Blue Crap CHECKS, for Boys' Dresses; Striped, checked and figured window blind Muslin, Oil Cloth Table Covers;

Morceaux, Damask and Furniture CHINTZ. CARPETS.

Denegrets, and Dutch Carpeting; SHIRTINGS, Shirtings, and Unbleached Cottons; Diapers, Towellings, and Irish LINENS; TEA, of the best quality.

Blue and White Cotton WARP. The above, with every article in our line, have been purchased for Cash, personally; at the most favourable time for securing Cheap Goods, and will, we trust, on inspection, be found of such quality and value as to give the fullest satisfaction to our friends and the public.

Persons wanting cheap, Summer CLOTHING, ready made, will find, with us, large assortment of new and fashionable styles. JORDAN & CULLODEN. Halifax May 15, 3m

JOSEPH BELL & CO.

Have received by late arrivals from Great Britain, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES and BROAD CLOTHS, in great variety. Black and Blue S'ara Cloth, and Medium Cloth for summer wear.

Superfine Black West of England Cloth, Quilting, Cashmere and Barathes VESTINGS, Linings and Tailors Trimmings of all kinds, Black Russel Cord and Black Cashmere, Black and Coloured Cashmeres, Casimets, Gamarcous, Corduroy and Woollen Substitutes.

Damask Moreaux and d'Ortain Fringes, Plain and Printed Celeas, Shot Lustres, Coloured and Embroidered Dresses Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS and PARASOLS, Grey Twilled Cottons and Lambskins, Twilled stripe and Regatta Shirtings, 1000 Fent Dresses, 2-S Printed Cambrics, 100 dozen Palm Leaf HATS, Bonnets and Children's Straw Hats of various kinds including some at very low prices, Silk Hats, Cloth Caps, and Carpet Bags, TEA of superior quality.

Leathers No. 1 and 2 Starch, together with other Staple and Fancy Goods, all of which are offered at the lowest market prices. May 15. 3w.

Daley's Pain Extractor.

JUST RECEIVED, ONE CASE OF PAIN EXTRACTOR, and ANIMAL GALVANIC CURS ALL—two celebrated articles.

Persons suffering with any of the above, to be had gratis at No. 132 Granville Street, June 1st. Im. ROBERT G. FRASER.

You May be Cured Yet! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Constance, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 25th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines, I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctors and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I did so I rubbed the Ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go any where without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been able to do my business more than seven months, without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint.

Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which speedily healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my Country for twenty five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsula War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1833. The Commanding Officer at the time, was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honourable Henry Baring. (Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON.

Cure of a Bad Leg of Twenty-one Years' Standing.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith, Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 16th of August, 1845.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted, at different times, every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and who, I am sure, is happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure. (Signed) ANDREW BRACK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 18th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I was superstitious about six months ago, the erection of one of our Railway Bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right leg was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad, that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent Surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I retired home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment, and Pills, which I did, and was by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at the time my toes are perfectly sound. (Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

An Extraordinary Cure of a Desperate Skin Disease.

On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Mechanic" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper. "We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Coolie, called Elias, employed in our Establishment, was affected with myriads of Kingworms, which defied all the Medical Doctors, and promised to devour all the poor man before he was under ground; we tried "Holloway" upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was marvellous.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Bad Legs Corns (Sunt) Rheumatism Bad Breasts Cancer Scalds Burns Contracted and Sore Nipples Bunions Stiff-joints Sore throats Bites of Mosquitoes Elephantiasis Skin diseases Itches Fistulas Scaryy Coco-Bay Gout Sore-heads Chiege-toy Glandular swellings Ulcers Tumours Chilblains Lambago Wounds Chapped-Hands Itches Yaws

Sold by the Proprietor, 211, Strand (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilized world in Lists of Names, 1s. 1/3d. 2s. 2s. 4s. 6d., 11s. 2s. 4s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 12s. 15s. 20s. 25s. 30s. 40s. 50s. 60s. 70s. 80s. 90s. 100s. 110s. 120s. 130s. 140s. 150s. 160s. 170s. 180s. 190s. 200s. 210s. 220s. 230s. 240s. 250s. 260s. 270s. 280s. 290s. 300s. 310s. 320s. 330s. 340s. 350s. 360s. 370s. 380s. 390s. 400s. 410s. 420s. 430s. 440s. 450s. 460s. 470s. 480s. 490s. 500s. 510s. 520s. 530s. 540s. 550s. 560s. 570s. 580s. 590s. 600s. 610s. 620s. 630s. 640s. 650s. 660s. 670s. 680s. 690s. 700s. 710s. 720s. 730s. 740s. 750s. 760s. 770s. 780s. 790s. 800s. 810s. 820s. 830s. 840s. 850s. 860s. 870s. 880s. 890s. 900s. 910s. 920s. 930s. 940s. 950s. 960s. 970s. 980s. 990s. 1000s.

THE SUBS

BEING acquainted with the principal means of the Consumption, by Dr. Fitch, and being urged to whom he furnished with the public, he therefore of complying with their wish.

These BRACES are recommended by intelligent and experienced Physicians, and are constantly supplied of the Oil, lightness, and transparency. A pamphlet containing directions for their use, is furnished gratis, on application to the Warehouse of Halifax, March 9, 1850.

Elastic Chest Exp

HALIFAX, FEB. 16. N. B.—The above Brace for those who are unable to walk, or who are afflicted with all cases where their strength, or predisposition, or their age, or their constitution, are so weakly, as to require a substitute for steps.

BOARDING

JOHN BOVVER has established a boarding house in that pleasantly situated and airy corner of Queen and High Streets, the above James Peake, House and Post Office. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, N.

BOARD and LO

Ex "Micmac" and "Glasgow"; "Moro Castle," "Jenny Lind," "Broad "Woodman," from

DAVID STARR

OFFER FOR

Just Received, as above from former Impo

CHAIN CABLES, best pro

chors, Iron Stock; Bar and Hoop Plate, Sheet, and Foreign Man, Coch Spring, and Riker Lead, and Cold Prints; Oil, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Tin Ploogh Metal, Share Moulds, S Palm; Griffin's prime and don Bickles, Reap Hooks; American Vets and Spades, Miners' Shoes, Rakes, Hoes, Traces, Backham Rake Ovens; Tea, Ham, and Enamel'd Saucepans, S Bell metal and Enamel'd Press and Wash-hand Basins; C make, Iron and Composition S and Nails; Tables and 1. Pick Season's Locks, Latches, and various kinds of Padlocks, Plates, Saws, Screws, Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices and Rasps; with various other and American Manufacture, a 49, UPPER WATER May 15th, 1850. GW

Star Life Assurance

OF LOND

THE above COMPANY is on all Assurable Lives a other Stock Company, and gi 50 per cent. of the profits bet Policy holders. Leave will be added to proceed to CALDWELL additional premium of 3 per Apply to R. S. BLACK, M. D. Medical Examiner. 3

OLEUM JECOR

CALICED COD LIV care of Colds, Coughs, h, Rheumatism and cutan most popular remedy of the recommended by intelligent and elsewhere, by whom its to truly astonishing.

The Subscriber has ma constant supply of the Oil, lightness, and transparency. A pamphlet containing di furnished gratis, on appl Warehouse of Halifax, March 9, 1850.

THE SUBS

BEING acquainted with the principal means of the Consumption, by Dr. Fitch, and being urged to whom he furnished with the public, he therefore of complying with their wish.

These BRACES are recommended by intelligent and experienced Physicians, and are constantly supplied of the Oil, lightness, and transparency. A pamphlet containing directions for their use, is furnished gratis, on application to the Warehouse of Halifax, March 9, 1850.

Elastic Chest Exp

HALIFAX, FEB. 16. N. B.—The above Brace for those who are unable to walk, or who are afflicted with all cases where their strength, or predisposition, or their age, or their constitution, are so weakly, as to require a substitute for steps.

You May be Cured Yet!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Leamington, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 25th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for six weeks previous to using your medicine, I was not able to be able to walk. I had tried doctors and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the Ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go any where without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business more than seven months, without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint.

Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soon healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my Country for twenty five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsula War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1833. The Commanding Officer at the time, was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honourable Henry Baring.

(Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON.

Cure of a Bad Leg of Twenty-one Years' Standing.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith, Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted, at different times, every medical man of eminence in this part of the county, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work, and the pain and agony I often endured was as can be told. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. J. Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and who, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure. (Signed) ANDREW BRACK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 13th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—I was superintending about six months ago, the erection of one of our Railway Bridges, and by the fall of a large tone my right foot was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad, that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent Surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment and Pills, which I did, and was by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at the time my toes are perfectly cured. (Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

An Extraordinary Cure of a Desperate Skin Disease.

On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Massachusetts" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper. "We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Colic, called Elias, employed in our Establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the most Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground; we tried "Holloway" upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—
 Bad Legs, Rheumatism
 Cancers (Soft), Scalds
 Bad Breasts, Cancer, Sore Nipples
 Burns, Contracted and Sore Throats
 Bunions, Stiff-joints, Skin diseases
 Bite of Mosquitoes & Saucy, Scaly y
 Itch, Gout, Sore-heads
 Coco-Bay, Glandular swell- Tumours
 Chiegs-toe, Ingos, Ulcers
 Chishans, Lambago, Wounds
 Chapped-hands, Itches, Yaws

Sold by the Proprietor, 241, Strand (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilized world in Lists of Boxes, 1s. 1/6, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 2s., and 25s. each Box. There is a very considerable saving by taking the 10s. and 25s. Boxes. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot and Box.
 Sold by JOHN NAYLOR & CO., Agents, No. 152, Granville Street, Halifax, 25 January 29.

BOARDING HOUSE.

JOHN BOYER respectfully gives notice, that he can accommodate TRAVELLERS with PRIVATE BOARD and LODGING, in that pleasantly situated and commodious building corner of Queen and Water Streets, and opposite the store of James Peake, Esq., the Custom House and Post Office.
 Charlottetown, P. E. Island, May 25. 4 ms. pd.

Ex "Micmac" and "Janet," from Glasgow; "Moro Castle," from London; "Jenny Lind," "Breadalbane" and "Woodman," from Liverpool.

DAVID STARR & SONS,
OFFER FOR SALE,

Just Received, as above, and on hand from former Importations,

CHAIN CABLES, best proved close link; Anchors, Iron Stock; Bar and Bolt Scotch Iron; Hoop, Plate, Sheet, and Foreign Iron; Cast, German, Coach Spring, and Blistered Steel; best White Lead, and Cold, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Glue, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Tin Plates, Bar Tin, Cast Ploagh Metal, Share Mould, Sock Plates, Anchor Rings, Griffin's prime and double refined Scythes, Sirkles, Rasp Hooks; American and English Shovels and Spades, Miners' Shovels, Manure Forks, Rakes, Hoes; Traces, Backbands, Ox-chains, Pots, Bake Ovens; Tea, Ham, and Fish Kettles; Tind, and Enamel'd Saucepans, Stewpans, Frypans; Bell metal and Enamel'd Preserving Kettles; Enamel'd Wash-board Basins; CUT NAILS, Halifax make, Iron and Composition Spikes; Copper Tacks and Nails; Tables and Pocket Cutlery; Razors, Scissors, Locks, Latches, and Hinges, in great variety; Brushes, of various kinds; Guns, Muskets, pistols, Plates, Saws, Screw and Pod Auncurst Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Files and Raps; with various other articles, of English and American Manufacture, at very low prices.
 49, UPPER WATER STREET.
 May 15th, 1850. Gw.

Star Life Assurance Company OF LONDON.

THE above COMPANY continues to take risks on all Assurable Lives at as low rates as any other Stock Company, and gives larger Bounties—50 per cent. of the profits being divided among the Policy holders. Leave will be given to the assured to proceed to CALIFORNIA on payment of an additional premium of 3 per cent.
 Apply to DANIEL STARR, R. S. BLACK, M. D. Agent, Medical Examiner. } April 27th, 1850.

OLEUM JECORIS APELLI.

CLARIFIED COD LIVER OIL! For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism and cutaneous Diseases. This most popular remedy of the age, is now used and recommended by intelligent Physicians in Halifax and elsewhere, by whom its effects are declared to be truly astonishing.
 The Subscribers have made arrangements for a constant supply of the Oil, which for sweetness, lightness, and transparency cannot be surpassed. A pamphlet containing directions for use will be furnished gratis, on application at the Medical Warehouse of MORTON & CO., Halifax, March 9, 1850.

Elastic Chest Expanding Braces.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
 BEING acquainted with the construction of Chest Expanding BRACES, recommended as a principal means of the prevention and cure of Consumption, by Dr. Fitch of Philadelphia, a physician celebrated for his success in the cure of that disease,—and being urged by several of his friends whom he furnished with them, to make it known to the public, he therefore takes this opportunity of complying with their wishes.
 These BRACES are recommended to all slightly made or narrow chested persons; also for Roused Shoulders or Diseased Spine, as a means of expanding the Chest, so as to give full play to the Lungs, straightening and strengthening the Back, and giving suppleness and symmetry to the body. They will be found beneficial to all ages,—but especially to youth. They may be worn without the least inconvenience, precluding the necessity of Stays—for which Ladies would find it greatly to their advantage, as regards health and beauty, to substitute them.
 The Subscriber will furnish the Braces wholesale or retail, at prices as moderate as possible.
 MICHAEL HERBERT,
 Halifax, Feb. 16. No. 6 Argyle Street.
 N. B.—The above Braces are not only designed for those who are suffering from disease, but for both Ladies and Gentlemen as a preventive, in all cases where there is a deficiency of constitution, or predisposition to consumption. In such they are serviceable under all circumstances, and are strongly recommended to the Ladies as a substitute for stays.

MOTT'S BROMA.

THE following observations having reference to the preparation of BROMA, appeared in a late number of the Boston Medical Journal:—
 "A few years since a great manufacturer of Bromo sought the opinions of many medical gentlemen of distinction, for the purpose of having an unobjectionable food for invalids, and was assured that he had fully succeeded. Hoopla, infirmities, and household generally, should always be provided with it. When gruel, arrowroot, groats, barley, starch, rice, farina, and many other things ordinarily resorted to for patients are of no avail, the Bromo is sometimes relished. It is believed that those who use it as a beverage will have manifold diastetic advantages over the consumers of tea and coffee. We see it stated that during the late summer those individuals who were continually using Chocolate or Bromo neither had attacks of cholera or dysenteric affections, while others of the same families, taking these daily portions in tea, coffee, or simple cold water, were the sufferers, if any. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but it has recited to mind the statement that the oil dealers in London have been free from cholera or the choleric symptoms. And it has been for their observed, that persons who were taking cod liver oil for chronic difficulties, during the prevalence of the late epidemic, were not affected by it. Vegetable oil in the first instance, and animal oil in the last, taken internally, would appear, by these statements, to have secured those who took them from the shafts of the pestilence. It is certainly a point well worth while to determine, whether the chocolate drinkers have been secure in other infected cities."
 MOTT'S BROMA has now been before the public for a considerable period, and being with the commendations of the Medical Faculty of this and the neighbouring Provinces, it has received the approbation of all classes of consumers.—It is held to be an article of standard reputation, and the demand for it is constantly increasing.
 Sold wholesale for the Proprietor, at Halifax, at MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE, near the Province Building. Feb. 23.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Capital Stock £100,000 Sterling.
 Chief Office, 44 Moorgate Street.
 TRUSTEES.
 James Hunter, Esq., Compton Terrace, Toleington.
 Fredk. Mildred, Esq., Banker, Nicholas Lane.
 Thomas Sands, Esq., Liverpool.
 Chairman of Directors,
 Charles Harwood, Esq., F. R. S.
 Recorder of Shrewsbury.
 Dy. Chairman, John Josiah Buttress, Esq., Agent for Nova Scotia,
 DANIEL STARR,
 Medical Examiner, R. S. Black, Esq., M. D.

THE Agency of the above Company has been in operation in this Province about 4 years, which has made considerable progress, without yet having a claim, the rates are generally lower than any other London or Scotch Company, and the proportion of profit divided among the assured greater by far than any other, being 50 per cent. 10 per cent. only to the Stockholders, rendering it at once both a Stock and mutual Society without any risk to the assured; their first Bounties declared in May last were in some cases over three per cent. annum on the amount of Policy. And on two Policies at this agency on which three annual premiums only had been paid, the Bonus added was over 62 per cent. on the amount paid in, the mortality among the lives assured by this Society were found to be 21 per cent. less than had been calculated for. The above are facts in favour of the "Star" which cannot be controverted, and should recommend it to the favourable consideration of all parties intending to insure. Policies effected on the participating principle allowed to come in on the payment of 3 annual premiums. Thirty days allowed for the renewal of Policies after becoming due, and Policies expired can be renewed within six months, if the parties health is not impaired and the payment of a small fine—a credit of one half the premium when amounting to a certain sum, may be obtained for the first five years. No extra charge made for crossing travel from England in Steamers or first class sailing vessels at any season; by advising the Agent of the participation. Policies are sent out by next steamer after arrival of Proposals. The attention of the Public of this Province generally and of West-India, in particular, is requested to the favourable terms and privileges offered by the "Star" as above enumerated. It is admitted by all that it is the duty of every person having others dependent on them to provide for them while they have it in their power so to do, and in no way can this be done so effectually or cheaply as by paying according to the means a sum annually on a Life Policy. It has often been proved even here to be of much benefit to widows and orphans, and so very uncertain are the life and health, of which we have recently had many sad proofs, that delay in these matters is exceedingly dangerous, the only time to apply of when in Health. Applicants will receive every information and attention in their requests by the Agent in Halifax, who furnishes all necessary forms, and Medical Examiners attend free of expense to the applicant. All communications by mail must be repaid.
 DANIEL STARR,
 AGENT,
 Jan 5, 1850. Jerusalem Warehouse.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

The WONDER and BLESSING of the AGE!
 The Most EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE in the WORLD

THIS EXTRACT is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.
 We have manufactured 1,500,000 Bottles of this Sarsaparilla during the present year, and are now putting up 5,000 Bottles per Day; using more of the Sarsaparilla Root in one month than all the other manufacturers of Sarsaparilla in one year.
 This Extract has cured more of the following diseases than all the other advertised medicines together have done:—
 Scrofula, or King's Evil, Salt Rheum, and all diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Arteries, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Impudence in Life. It invariably cures Rheumatism, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, General and Nervous Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint and Inflammation of the Kidneys.
 Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and vigour.
 THE NUMBER OF DISEASES mentioned above, as cured by this preparation of Sarsaparilla, MAY SEEM LARGE; but we are, nevertheless, PREPARED TO PROVE, by an EXTENSIVE ASSAY or CERTIFICATE, that such is the FACT. A fraction of the evidence which we possess concerning each disease, would be received before any JUDICIAL TRIBUNAL as complete demonstration. It must be remembered that all the frightful array of maladies, though appearing in an endless variety of forms, are yet similar in their origin and causes; for they all spring directly or indirectly from a corrupt fountain. If the blood were in a pure, healthy, and active state, it would drive off these complaints from the system, and chronic disease would be impossible.
 Fox SALE by SAMUEL STORY, 3rd, Asszt, 61, Hollis Street.
 N. B. Dispensaries and others, supplied on the most liberal terms.
 Hope for the Afflicted.
 Halifax, N. S. May 13.
 MR. SAMUEL STORY, 3RD,
 Agent S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

SIR,—Having been afflicted for the last twelve months, with an affection on the lungs, which prevented me attending to my work as well as I could wish, during which time I was under three Doctors' hands, and must say I derived no benefit whatever, and began to despair of ever getting better. I was induced to try S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that you are agent for, by seeing it advertised, and after using 2 bottles, found immediate relief, and am now able to attend to my work as usual, I sincerely believe it has been the means of restoring me. I have also been afflicted with the Piles for the last seven years, and when I began using your valuable Sarsaparilla, to my astonishment, I was cured.
 JOHN BRENNAN, COOPER,
 No. 21, Albemarle Street, Halifax, N. S.
 Sworn to at Halifax, before me, this 17th day of May, 1850.
 A. KELLEN, J. P.

And Yet Another.
 Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 4th, 1850.
 MR. S. STORY, 3RD,
 Agent for S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

SIR,—I am happy to forward you a statement voluntarily furnished and returned upon oath, of a cure recently effected at this place, by S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, which you are at liberty to make use of, for the great benefit of the Public.
 Yours, truly,
 M. W. SKINNER, Druggist
 Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 24th, 1850.
 This is to certify that my wife was for the space of twenty five years suffering under a complaint got through a severe cold, which brought on a general debility of the system, and from the use of one bottle of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla was entirely restored to good health, which was purchased in Mr. M. W. Skinner, General Agent at Charlottetown, for the above medicine.
 FINLAY McKINNON,
 Sworn to before me, George Dalrymple, J. P.
 June 2.

FRUIT, NUTS, &c.

2000 SWEET ORANGES.
 20 Limes best Preserved Eggs,
 15000 Filberts, Salt Shell Almonds, Peases Preserved, Currants, in 7 Bunches; GUANO, Manure, in Boxes; Orange, d. Citron, d. best Preserved Currants, in Boxes; Canned Lemons and Orange Peel, ORANGE CHIPS, Tartaric Acid, &c.
 W. M. HARRINGTON,
 June 1.

JUST & KNIGHT,

HAVE received by recent arrivals from Great Britain, their usual supply of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
 Their Stock comprises—various kinds of DRESS MATERIALS; Gros de Naples, Satins, and other SILK FABRICS; Lace Goods, Ribbons, Trimmings, SHAWLS in great variety; BONNETS, Parasols, &c. &c. A varied assortment of Furnishings, in Carpets, Hearthrugs, Moreens, Linen Damasks, Furniture Chintz, Towellings, Table Linens, &c.
Broadcloths Vestings, Tweeds, & Doakings.
 Medium and Fine Shirtings, Sheetings, and other description of Cotton Goods—COTTON WARP
 May 25. Gins.

SPRING GOODS.

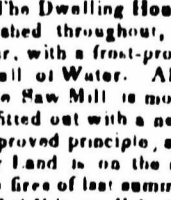
Adelaide and Hope from Liverpool, MicMac from Glasgow, Moro Castle from London.
Black & Brothers
 Have received by the above ships their usual supply of Goods in
IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
 —AMONG WHICH ARE—

GRIFFIN'S Prime and double refined SCYTHES.
 NAILS, wrought and cut, all sizes, Spikes, Boat Nails, SCREW AUGERS, IRON, bar, bolt, sheet and hoop, Plough Mounting and Plough Plate, Shear and Jock Moulds, Axes, Cart and Waggon, STEEL, Cast, Blistered, Spring and Shear, SAWS, Mill, Cross-cut, Whip, Hand & Circular, Sheet Lead, Shot, Gunpowder, Bushes, Cart and Waggon, Traces, Pipes, Cart and Waggon; Tea Kettles, Smith's Bellows, Anvils and Vices, Tin Plates, Grain Tin, Iron Wire, Shovels, Spades, Block Bushes, common & patent, Brushes, various; Tobacco Pipes, Wool Cards, SCKLES, Webs, Girth, and Boot, Collar Check, Black Lead, Pepper, Mustard, Whip Thongs, WHIPS, Cart and Gig TAR, Coal and Stockholm, Crucibles, PAINTS, best London White Lead, Red, Yellow, Black and Green.
 Linseed OIL, raw and boiled; Starch, Glue, Lamp Black, Indigo, PUTTY, Brunswick Black, SAIL CLOTHS, LINES and TWINES, CORDAGE, Hemp, 3 thread to 7 inch Spun yarn, Hawseline, Marline, Boltrope, CORDAGE, Manila, all sizes, With a large assortment of Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, &c.
 —ALSO—
 On hand from recent Importations.
 ANCHORS, CHAIN CABLES, SOAP, Nets, Ochers, Shoe Thread, Muskets, Fuses, Oakum, Window Glass, &c.
 May 25. 4 w. MARKET SQUARE.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, &c.

FROM LONDON,
 RESPECTFULLY announces that he has received from England his Spring Importation of Genuine
DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. &c. which are offered for sale at moderate prices.
 (33-Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street, first Brick Building, south of the Province Building May 25.

Valuable PROPERTY For Sale.

 THE SUBSCRIBER offers for SALE, the Dwelling HOUSE and Lands attached, whereon he now lives, one SAW MILL and 800 Acres TIMBER LAND. The Dwelling House is pleasantly situated, is finished throughout, and in a good state of repair, with a first-proof Cellar, and a never failing Well of Water. Also a commodious STABLE. The Saw Mill is most conveniently situated, and is fitted out with a new set of running Gears, on an improved principle, at a cost of £125. The Timber Land is on the river, and fortunately escaped the fire of last summer. GEO. M. MACK Mill Village, Feb. 23d, 1850. nt.

Pure Cod Liver Oil, FOR MEDICINAL USE,

Just received a fresh Supply of the above, warranted pure and fresh.
 ROBT. G. FRASER, Chemist
 139 Granville Street.
 Dec 22.

JOHN WOODILL, Vticular.

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former stand, (opposite Davy's Country Market) to the (old Woodill) stand, No. 52, UPPER WATER STREET, opposite Messrs Saitus & Wainwright's Wharf, where he will be thankful for a continuation of favours, formerly conferred on him. May 19.

PURE COD LIVER OIL For Medicinal Use.

WILLIAM LANGLEY,
 Hollis Street.
 April 6.

