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Poetry

PRAISE FOR AFFLICTION.

BY CAROLINE FRY.

For what shall I praise thee, my God and my King?
For what blessings the tribute of gratitude bring?
Shall I praise thee for pleasure, for health, and for ease?
For the spring of delight, and the sunshine of peace?

Shall I praise thee for flowers that bloom'd in my breast?
For joys in perspective and pleasures possess'd?
For the spirits that brighten'd my days of delight?
For the slumbers that sat on my pillow by night?

For this would I praise thee: but if only for this,
I should leave half untold the duration of bliss:
I thank thee for sickness, for sorrow, for care,
For the thorns I have gather'd, the anguish I bear;

For nights of anxieties, watchings, and tears;
A present of pain, a perspective of fears;
I praise thee, I bless thee, my King and my God,
For the good and the evil thy hand hath bestow'd.

The flowers were sweet, but their fragrance is flown;
They yielded no fruits, they are wither'd and gone.
The thorn it was poignant, but precious to me;
'Twas the message of mercy, it led me to Thee.

Christian Miscellany.

We need a better acquaintance with the thoughts
of the sages of pure and lofty minds.—Dr. Saurin.

Ladders and Wings.

It was in the visions of the night that I saw a goodly and a mighty tower, on which shone a light and a glory that were unspeakable. The tower was so high that none could climb into it, and it was so strong that no storm could shake it. There it stood as a mighty bulwark against every enemy, and a place of safety and delight to all who gained entrance therein.

And I saw in my dream a great number of people of different ages, dressed in all kinds of apparel, and speaking different languages. Some of these were widely scattered, some were collected together, some were busy, and others were idle; but whether alone or in company, idle or occupied, a trial was made by all of them, at one time or another, to get into the tower.

Every one seemed to understand that the tower was a glorious place to dwell in. For pain and sickness had never been known there, and there was no poverty and discontent; all the sounds heard in it were those of joy and gladness; no clouds and darkness rested upon it, and the burning heat of summer and the freezing blasts of winter, were there equally unknown.

What surprised me most was, that although the tower was so goodly a building and so desirable a place to dwell in, the people, for the most part, hardly appeared to care to get in. They appeared more like children at play than real candidates for the tower. A proclamation had been made that the only entrance to the tower was by the narrow gate, but this proclamation was generally unheeded. Some who had money wanted to get in by bribery, but the attempt was useless, and others tried to get in by a private way, but being regarded as thieves and robbers, they were beaten back. There was much anger and bitterness indulged in amid the crowd, for most of them would have it that all around them were wrong, and that they only were right in the course they were taking; thus they hindered rather than helped, one another in their enterprise.

But though some tried to get into the tower the back way, and others attempted to procure admission by bribery, by far the greater number brought ladders of their own making to scale the place; their labour, however, was lost. The ladders of some were so light that they would not bear their own weight, others were so heavy and unavidly made, they could not be properly reared, and many were so short, that they would not reach anything like half the way up to the top of the tower. Notwithstanding their

were continued, and multitudes of fresh comers took the example by them and adopted the same course.

On drawing nearer to the ladders I saw that they had names upon them: some of them were marked "Self-righteousness," some "Alms-giving," some "Ave Marias," and "Pater Nosters," and such like names. Useless as these ladders were, they were all very carefully preserved, as though they gave an importance to those who possessed them.

Pride, self-will, and worldly passions, were visible among the assembled throng; but there were some who appeared to separate themselves from those that were around them, and judging by their faces and frames, they had gone through affliction and sorrow. Such of these as had been trying in vain to get into the tower, had cast aside their ladders, bewailing their past folly. Their self-confidence was gone, and they walked to and fro humbly, oftentimes weeping, and ever looking upwards wishfully for help.

And I now saw in my dream that a shining one was sent down from a high tower, in raiment exceeding white, bearing a cross in her hand, and she passed by the self-willed, and the proud, and the worldly-minded, and spoke only to the lowly in heart. She dried the tears of those that wept, and comforted their hearts, after which she gave them wings broad and light-some, by which means they were enabled to fly; and they did fly, and made right for the high tower, and entered in through the narrow gate.

It was a pleasant thing to hear the sound that burst from the high tower every time one of the winged mourners entered its goodly portal, for it was a sound of rejoicing such as that which is raised when a great danger has been escaped, or a goodly victory has been obtained.

While listening to the sounds that were ringing in my ears, and marvelling in my mind at the things I had seen, I heard in my dream a voice as of one whispering to me: "Instruction is sometimes imparted in 'Visions of the night when deep sleep falleth on men.' Profit by what thou hast witnessed." I listened attentively, while the voice continued thus:—

"The goodly tower, on which shone a light and a glory that were unspeakable, is the heavenly Jerusalem, that city that hath no need of the sun, neither of the moon, for the glory of God and the Lamb are the light thereof. The assembled crowd are all those who profess to be pilgrims to the promised land, seekers of the kingdom of heaven. The proclamation that was made is the gospel, and the narrow gate is the way of salvation through the Redeemer, who hath said 'I am the way.' Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.' Acts iv. 12. The useless ladders employed by the throng, are the self-confidence, the worldly delusion, and mistaken dependency wherewith many deceive themselves in holy things. The mourners who looked upward for help, are those who have been convinced of their transgressions, made sensible of their own weakness, and look to Him who died the just for the unjust, to bring them to God. These, for the most part, pass through much tribulation, in their earthly pilgrimage. The wings given to the mourners are the gift of faith, without which we cannot mount upward to the skies. 'By grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God.' Eph. ii. 8. And the sound that burst from the high tower is the joy that is heard in heaven over the sinner that repenteth.' Cast aside the ladders of human dependency, and seek to obtain the wings of faith: then shalt thou rise above the sorrows of earth, and mount up as an eagle towards heaven.—*Old Alton Gr.*

FAITH AND HOPE.—Faith looks to the word of the thing; hope to the thing of the word.—*John 1:12*

Power in Prayer.

On a certain occasion Mr Patrick was requested to visit a sick person, the landlady of a public house, who was lying ill of a dropsy; this gave rise to some fears in his mind lest, in the case of compliance, scandal should arise from a revivalist and a temperance advocate entering such a place; and remembering "there sold on was room for Christ at an inn," he had little hopes of effecting any good with the mistress of a spirit shop. He, however, after much hesitation, reluctantly went, but commended himself and his labour to the care of God. He found the woman dangerously ill, and somewhat concerned about her soul. After suitable advice and prayer he took his departure, but although he was pressingly invited to return, he could not bring himself to believe that his visit would be either useful to others or safe for his own reputation; he therefore refused to give a positive promise, and left with an obscure intention of never coming back. But, strange to say, on reaching his home he discovered he had brought away the bonnet belonging to the landlady of the public-house, by mistake, and was obliged to return to exchange it for his own. He again entered the room of the sick woman, and found himself now in the midst of a number of her relatives and friends, who had justly assembled there to listen to his instructions and prayers. It surprised him to find himself standing at the white-key table in the very room where the drunkard's song had so lately resounded, preaching the Gospel, and entreating sinners to submit to Christ, and more so still, when he observed the emotion of one of the company, who cried out with a full heart; "I believe what you say! Let us pray." They went to prayer, and continued in pious exercises for some time, so that before Mr. P. left the house, that person professed to have found peace through faith in Christ Jesus. A special influence seemed to rest on all present, and all felt it good to be there. He now had no hesitation to repeat his visits to the house, and was made instrumental in the conversion of several members of the family. The sick woman herself was led to trust in the Saviour, and enabled to testify, from her own experience, that God hath power on earth to forgive sin. She died rejoicing in the Lord, leaving a cheering testimony that she was going to be with Jesus. The sign-board was taken down, for the intoxicating liquor ceased to be sold there; most of the heavily laden beams renewed in heart as well as in life, and there is reason to believe this circumstance greatly conduced to the wider extension of the work of God in that neighbourhood.

Faith Experiment.—This exciting scene was made instrumental by the good Spirit in awakening another person, then present, who had, till this period, remained a stranger to the renewing grace of God. Unable to conceal the distress she felt, from a deep conviction of his unsafe state, he arose, and earnestly invited the company to meet at his house on the following evening. This was readily agreed on, in hope that God would answer prayer in this case also. At the hour fixed, the friends assembled, and found that Mr. P. had not waited the appointed time, but had spent the whole afternoon labouring with him for his deliverance. God had already shed on the seeking sinner the light of his countenance, and made him glad in the enjoyment of salvation. This person had long rested in mere dogmas and theory, which had left his heart unchanged, and now the net of personal faith was to him intelligible. To point out this duty, and encourage him to perform it, was the task of our friend P. Putting his hand into his pocket, and drawing out a shilling, he said, "Weel, now, brother C., were I to say 'I'll give you this shilling, wad you believe me?' " "Yes, I would, for yere no triber, Sandy." "And what then wad ye da if ye thoicht me in earnest?" "Why, I'd reach out my hand and tak it."

"Very well, God has in like manner gied his Son Jesus Christ for you and to you, and if ye would believe, ye maun just tak him and trust in him."

"O! but I have been such a sinner." "Ah, weel, but God does na reject sinners because they ha' sinned, but because they winna believe on, and lippen to his Son."

"Well," said C. with animation, "d'ye say so, Sandy? If God will not send me to hell for my sin only, he shall not for unbelief. I will believe, I do believe, I believe just now; O Jesus, thou art my Lord, my God!"

At this moment he was accepting and trusting in the Saviour, the token of divine acceptance was instantly afforded:

"His chains fell off, his heart was free."

Success Belongs to the Active.

Christians are often sorely troubled because infidelity, superstition, wickedness and error, prevail so extensively around them. It is certainly a sad sight. But it is both absurd and wicked to sit down to sigh and complain over this state of things. The world is a battle field. Truth and error, sin and holiness, here join in mortal conflict. It is a war of extermination. The object, the destruction of truth and holiness, or of error and sin. The Christian hosts, collectively and individually, are to strive to the end. They are never at liberty to cease from the strife, or to relax their vigilance. They cannot do it conscientiously, for the Captain of their salvation forbids it; they cannot do it safely, for very soon the slumberers would be aroused by the dread cry, "The Philistines be upon thee!" What would be thought of the courage of a General, or of the good sense of an army, which would see from their camp one after another of their outposts driven in, and sit down despairingly to wring their hands and weep over the enemy's success, instead of rushing boldly from their tents to drive them back? General, army, camp and all, would soon be the prey of the active assailant.

Are the enemies of the truth gaining ground? It is because they are active while we are indolent. Would we turn the tide of victory, and make successful encroachments on the domains of an enemy of God and man; we must brace every nerve, grasp every man his weapon, and with stout heart and steady front, move forward. To drop all metaphor, if the friends of error are active, we must be active too. If the wickedness of the wicked increases in kind and degree, we must increase our efforts in a like or in a greater proportion. Is personal effort needed?—we must use personal effort. Is pecuniary aid needed?—we must give pecuniary aid. Is the weight of our influence needed?—we must be prepared to do, to give, to sacrifice as much for the cause of truth and holiness as they do for the cause of error and vice. As much?—yes, more, far more than they. If the love of Christ constrains us, it will lead us to surpass them far in our zeal. If the love of Christ constrains us not, then we are none of his. The apostles were constrained by that supreme love, and it made them far more zealous than the votaries of the Gods of Greece and Rome. They were active; they were prayerful; they were successful; the cause of Christ spread and triumphed. Let us be inspired by that same love, and we shall be active, and prayerful, and successful. Then, in our day, shall the cause of Christ rise, spread and triumph.—*Christian Chronicle.*

Too Late to Read.

A person in Birmingham, who lived in the neglect of the worship of God, and of reading the Bible, was on a Lord's day, sitting at the fire with his family. He said he thought he would read a chapter in the Bible, not having read one for a long time. But, alas! he was disappointed; he was too late; for, in the very act of reaching it from the shelf, he sunk down and immediately expired.

Family Circle.

Intellectual Dangers of Youth.

As an intellectual being, there are snares to which you are peculiarly exposed. Most young men pride themselves upon their intellectual character. They are solicitous of being thought reflective and intelligent. In a modified degree this is proper. An undervaluing of mind has often led to a total abandonment of its proper development and culture. A just and modest estimate of what man is as an intellectual being will go far to pave the way for high purposes and resolves. But yet there is danger, concealed and unsuspected danger, here. Intellect has its appetites, and they must be met. Mind has its cravings, and they must be supplied. The danger lies in substituting a light, frothy literature—the popular reading of the day—for such intellectual food as can alone nourish the mind, enlarge its capacity for thought, enrich its stores of knowledge, and fit it for noble and great achievements. And what is that species of reading with which a young man is naturally the most fascinated? Is it not the literature of writers as Bulwer, and Dickens, and Sue? the literature of fiction and romance? the flimsy novel, the jejune story, the rapid poem? And has not the appetite created by such writings in its turn created a demand for their increased publication? Is there not a craving in the mind of a certain class of readers for more excitement? for new romances, for fresh novels, for works less intellectual in character, and less refined in taste? Would it not seem that the amiable and pious Cowper had written his caustic lines for the present day:

"Habits of close attention, thinking heads,
Become more rare as dissipation spreads,
Till authors hear at length one general cry,
Tickle and entertain us, or we die!"

Is it not a truly humiliating fact, that genius and intellect, quitting the lofty sphere of their operation, should thus stoop to gratify the cravings of bad taste, and pamper to the vain desires of depraved mind? Is it to such an end that the mental wealth of our nation is to be devoted? Let us inquire into the character of the popular literature of the day, of which, alas! the press is so fertile. Is it a literature calculated to inform the judgment, to furnish the mind, to strengthen the intellect? Is it a literature tending to cultivate the moral affections, to fill the heart with noble sentiments, to stimulate to generous actions, to virtuous resolves, and to prepare the mind to meet the stern duties, temptations, and trials of life, with cheerfulness, fortitude, and strength? Verily I believe not. Is it not rather a literature calculated to emasculate the mind, to stunt the power of thought, to starve the cravings of intellect, to vitiate the taste, to misguide the imagination, to give a false view of life, throwing over all its sober realities an air of fiction and romance, of ideality and of untruth, the most injurious and fatal in its consequences? Verily it is so. It is impossible to form a just estimate of works of fiction, and not to condemn them in the severest terms, as baneful in their tendency, and as disastrous in their effects. Their intellectual tendency is bad, their moral tendency infinitely more so.—For the most part, they are constructed upon false principles of philosophy, morality, and religion. They are generally so framed as to mock at virtue, and to lend a charm to vice; to lessen the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and to stifle every aspiration after holiness. They degrade the character of God by falsifying it; they annihilate his law by lowering its standard; and they weaken the bond of moral obligation between man and man, by holding up to laughter and to scorn every noble virtue and every generous action. Let it be remembered that these works, for the most part, fall into the hands of those whose principles are yet unformed, whose characters are yet unformed, whose minds are yet unfortified, and who are but just preparing to take their part in the great drama of life. They need a literature far different from this—works such as will fit them for the part that will be assigned to each. But at the very period that their intellect should be expanding, and

their moral character should be forming, and proper views of the relations, the duties, and the responsibilities of life should be fixing in their minds, they are dreaming away their time, enervating their noblest powers, unbridling their passions, and repressing the growth of every noble impulse, of every generous sentiment, and of every virtuous resolve, by drinking at the fountain of a fictitious, and in many cases a demoralizing literature.

And what is the first effect of such reading upon the female character? Not the less melancholy and injurious. The sphere which every woman is to occupy in life is second to none in the far-reaching influence which it possesses. Vast are the interests intrusted to her hands. As a friend, as a daughter, as a sister, as a wife, as a mother, her power is tremendous, her responsibilities are appalling. Gentle and modest in its nature, her influence yet insinuates itself into every relation and department of life. But in what school is female mind to be instructed, and female character to be formed? Is it the school of such a literature as I have been describing and condemning,—the literature of poetry and of romance? Will she, from such writers as Bulwer, and Eugene Sue, as Dickens and DeKock, or from such works as Ernest Maltravers, and Paul Clifford, and others of like character and tendency, learn what her proper duties are in each of these different relations of domestic life? What kind of a sister, a daughter, a wife, a mother, will she make, following such standards as these? What must be the influence of such writers and of such writings upon the heart of a woman who can

"Weep as she reads the wrongs of Alice's ear,
And spurn a shivering beggar from the door."

Should the eye of a female light upon this page, O, let the voice of a brother, of a husband, of a parent, prevail, in dissuading her from a literature imbued with sickly sentimentality, false principles of virtue, erroneous views of religion, and calculated to unfit the mind for the solemn duties and the severe trials of the present life, and for the tremendous realities of the life which is to come.—*Rev. Octavius Winslow.*

Brothers and Sisters.

It always grieves me to see children disagree—but to behold children of the same family quarrelling is peculiarly painful to me. I have been young, but the days of my childhood are over. I have brothers and sisters, and, when young, we sometimes disagreed; we called each other names—we turned away and would not play together—true, it was not often so, but it sometimes was, though it never ought to have been. Could I now efface all those seasons from my mind, most gladly would I do it; but they are impressed deeply on the memory, and old Time's fingers can never erase them. When we acted thus, we were all unhappy, but we knew not that we were stirring up for ourselves unhappiness that would break upon us in the future, and cleave to us through all our earthly pilgrimage. But so it was; we have found it out now, by very painful experience; we now no longer dwell together. Many years ago the beloved form of our dear father was laid in the graveyard; we were little children then, and knew not the loss we sustained. Our dear mother, too, now reposes in the ground close by our father's grave; many miles now separate me from my brothers and sisters. Years roll by, but I am not permitted to see them—I hear not their voices, but I often think of our childhood days, how much happiness I had, and how much more we might all have had, if we had been pleasant to each other, and never disagreed. I love my brothers and sisters, and I do not think the world ever can produce better or kinder ones; and could we live together now, I think we should be always pleasant, and prove that "love worketh no ill, but beareth all things." I pray you, brothers and sisters, for your own sake, and for your own happiness, at present and in future years, always be kind to each other. Ah, in after years, when you are far away from those dear ones whom I know you love, notwithstanding all your disagreements, the remembrance of the strife which you now allow to exist among

you will be a gnawing canker to your peace. Oh, then, listen to the pleading voice of one who has felt the evil consequences of discord between brothers and sisters—though that discord was not greater than ordinarily exists in a family among the children—and be persuaded to live in peace. What a blessed world this would be, if there was no strife in it—no variance, no cross words, no envy. Oh, try to make such a world, by cultivating a right spirit at home in the family. Always speak kindly—always act kindly—never get angry, or look cross—if any of the home circle should be cross to you, do not return the crossness, but rather give a kiss for a blow, and a smile for an unkind word; this will make you all happy again—and the reflection of having thus acted will add much to your happiness in future years.—*Mother's Friend.*

Religion in early life.

No one, at the close of an advanced life, has ever regretted that his early years were spent in the service of God. But thousands have regretted, when upon a dying bed, that the morning of their days was spent in rebellion against the King of kings. "If," says an interesting writer, "there be true honour in the universe, it is to be found in religion—even the heathens are sensible of this; hence the Romans built the temples of virtue and honour close together, to teach that the way to honour was by virtue. Religion is the image of God in the soul of man—can glory itself rise higher than this? What a distinction to have this lustre put upon the character of youth! To be a child of God, an heir of glory, a disciple of Christ, a warrior of the cross, a citizen of the New Jerusalem, from our youth up, adorns the brow with amaranthine wreaths of fame. A person converted in youth is like the sun rising on a summer's morning to shine through a long, bright day; but a person converted late in life is like the evening star, a lovely object of Christian contemplation, but not appearing till the day is closing, and then but for a little while." Think of this, mothers, and make religion appear lovely in your children's eyes by your own bright examples, that they may be induced to choose the God of their mothers in very early life.

General Miscellany.

Sunset.

As glorious as he rises sets the beaming king of day. He casts purple and gold upon the regions to which he has given light and blessing during his diurnal course, and a soft blush overspreads the distant sky. What a spectacle! Yonder, all glows as with fire; here, all reposes in mild and rosy light, and there, all in purest gold! How it streams over the water—how it gleams upon the windows!

What a sunset! That which sets thus, must surely rise again.

That is not a parting—no, it is a pledge of return, full of triumphant anticipation.—That glance upon the world is a glance of promise, a glance of joy at the completed work, a great glance of victory at the coming night. And that which we call the glow of evening, does it not appear to the opposite hemisphere as the blush of morn?

Stillness of evening, how thou dost refresh with thy coolness, with thy dew, all that which heat of day has enfeebled, and invitest man into thy balmy bowers, pourest peace into his soul, and softenest and stillest his heart, and drawest tears, sweet tears, from his melted bosom.

The night draws darkly on to cover and to cool, and to hush all to repose, all that the day has rendered hot, and sore, and weary. Slumber, soft, refreshing slumber, will soon fall upon all beings, enwrap them gently, and rock them in golden dreams.

Sleep of the night, thou costliest gift of Nature, how thou dost refresh all wearied beings! how kindly dost thou veil from man his sorrows and his cares, and liftest gently from his bosom the heavy pain, and renderest him forgetful of all the toils of life.

And how my soul delights in the glow which proclaims that day is about to reap-

Yes, he will rise when sleep has refreshed me; I shall see him, the bright king of day, and all life will awake to welcome him—all life will be joyous at his approach. Happy that I can see all this, that my heart can feel it all!

The truly great and good man dies as the sun sets. More glorious than in life he appears in death. His heart heaves mightily, and beams of light overspread his countenance; and that all is noble in his bosom stirs with power against the dark tide of death; above all, his consciousness of immortality. His last glance is a glance of victory upon the world, a glance of joy at his completed work, a glance of triumph at the already dawning morn of a new existence.

But also the good man, who, with limited powers, has practised silent virtue, and has spent his life wisely and benevolently, dies as the sun sets, in the remembrance of the blessings of Heaven, which have strengthened and delighted him on earth, with a feeling of that heavenly love which cheered and warmed his days in the consciousness of the good which he has performed, and in the happy hope of a better life to which he is hastening.

Thus let me die, Lord of my life, Beneficent Father—die in the feeling of thy love, in the consciousness of a life passed in thy service, in the happy hope of a heavenly immortality!

Bird Music Extraordinary.

A curious circumstance, quite aside from the ordinary dictates of instinct, occurred in the case of a young bobolink, in the family of the Rev. J. W. Turner, of Great Barrington, Mass. He was caged, at first, apart from a pair of canaries, which were in another cage in the same room. The bobolink never sang at all from June to December, until he was permitted to share in the same cage the civilities and sympathies of his neighbours, the canaries, who had been so long entertaining him with their sweet and unwearied strains. When admitted to the same cage with them, he tried most assiduously to learn their song. At first, however, for a long time, with miserable success enough. He would stand and watch them in an agony of attention, and then try to imitate their notes. He would swell out his throat, and stretch up his neck as they did, and then, with a violent effort, try to sound one note, which, in spite of all his zeal and labour, proved to be a mere rough scream. At this humiliating failure he would be so provoked and enraged, that he would fly at his offensive and well-meaning mates and teachers, and peck them unmercifully, and drive them from their perch. So he did for three or four weeks, before any apparent progress was made in his studies. But his perseverance was equal to the difficulties he had to overcome. At length he could sound one note well, and one only. And so he continued for six weeks longer; learning one note at a time, till he finally completed the whole canary song to perfection. Then he would sing with them in perfect harmony and perfect time, always closing at the exact note with them.

It is also a little singular that although through all this training, he was never known to begin to make a sound till the canaries had struck the key-note, yet, after he had acquired the skill to sing their song, he must always himself give the signal by a significant *chuck*, when, instantly, the canaries, generously forgetting or forgiving his former incivilities, would strike in with him and perform the piece with the greatest perfection, and with the highest delight to themselves and the listening family, who enjoyed this singular concert through the early part of every day for the whole summer.

It is also worthy of remark that this successful essayist in foreign music was never known to utter a note in his native tongue, till he had mastered the canary. Then, after a few weeks, when he found himself something of an independent singer, and capable, as he thought, of leading the choir, he at last ventured to go without the chorus and attempt his own native melody. In his first attempts at the solo, it was most diverting to hear him in confused notes—part in his native bobolink, and part in canary—till at length he was able to expel all foreign element from his style, and sing only the pure bobolink.

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Having now succeeded in this, he proposed to the canaries to try the chorus again, and gave the "cluck," when the canaries, instant to the sign, started off, singing their own native song. But not so the bobolink; he threw himself on his "reserved rights," and sang bobolink; and so they have continued to the present time, he singing bobolink, and they canary. And as he is the chorister, they begin when he does, and end when he ends, precisely at the same instant.

When this bobolink was first caught, his colours were a bright, beautiful black and white. After molting, he for some reason not stated, never resumed his original spring dress, but has continued the plain brown, like the female, now for two years; and sings in the winter as well as in the summer, especially when the sun shines brightly, and the winds whistle in the trees around the dwelling; and now, since his character is matured, he is a sprightly, happy, gentlemanly sort of a bird.—*Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.*

The Tyrian Purple.

As the nymph Tyras was with the dog of her lover, Hercules, she perceived that the animal's mouth was stained a beautiful violet colour from the shell of a fish which he had broken on the sea shore. And so beautiful did it appear to her, that she declared to Hercules he should see her no more until he had procured for her a suit dyed of that colour. Then Hercules, moved by love, collected an immense number of those shells, with which he dyed a robe for the nymph. Such is the legend (from the name of the nymph so evidently metaphorical) connected with the discovery of the celebrated Tyrian dye.

The character of the ancient Tyrian Purple is greatly magnified as we look at it through the long telescope of history. Almost the only accounts of the Tyrian purple are handed down to us by Aristotle and Pliny, especially the latter, in whose time this dye had attained to its greatest perfection. He describes it as having been obtained from two species of shell fish, the *Bucinum* and the *Purpura*. This dye was famous a thousand years before the Christian era.—As many do not know that wool, silk and cotton will not receive the same colour from the same substances, we would state that the Tyrian purple was dyed in wool alone. It is stated by the historians named, that the shell fish were bruised, and the liquor obtained from them was left in salt water, in tin vessels, moderately hot, for ten days.—Into this liquor the wool was kept for five hours, then taken out and washed, and then immersed in the bath until all the colour in the liquor was exhausted. To produce different shades of colours, Pliny says, nitre, wine, and a marine plant called *Fluccus*, were occasionally added. One colour was very dark, inclining to a violet with a reddish hue, and another was a crimson, but the shade most famous resembled coagulated blood, "laus ei summa in colore sanguinis conereti." There was another shade called, in Exodus, chap. xxv., "wool twice dyed." This was the deepest and richest colour, produced by select fish, and without the employing any alkaline liquor to darken the shade. In the reign of Augustus, a pound of this colour on fine wool cost about \$180, but none were permitted to wear it in those glorious days of despotic power, upon the pain of death, except those of royal blood. The art of dyeing this colour was lost to the world about the 12th century, it expired with the last remnant of Tyre's existence.—During a number of ages, this famous dye was lamented as an irrevocable loss.

In the early part of the 17th century, Mr. Cole, an English gentleman, discovered some shell fish on the coast of England, which produced a light purple colour, and in 1709 the famous Reaumur, of France, discovered on the coast of that country various shell fish, which produced a fine purple colour on linen. Fontenelle, in giving an account of Reaumur's discovery, said that it was a greater discovery than the ancient purple. But at the time of this re-discovery of the purple, America was beginning to send some of her famous colours into Europe. From the scarcity of the shell fish, and the trouble of forming the colour, it never could be produced at a price below what Royalty alone could pay, but the cochineal insect of

America has given to the lowliest the privilege of wearing, at a moderate price, this once royal colour. A most splendid scarlet is dyed on fine white wool by ground cochineal, at the following rates per lb.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. cochineal, 2 oz. cream of tartar, $\frac{1}{2}$ wine glass full of the nitro muriate of tin. The wool is boiled in a clean vessel of copper or tin, in pure water, with the above ingredients, for one hour. The colour can be blued, or made of a violet shade, by handling the wool, in warm alkaline water, for about half an hour. There can be no doubt but a portion of tin from the Tyrian baths was taken up by the hot salt water, and absorbed by the wool. This was the true basis or mordant of their celebrated colour.

Beauties of the English Language.

Being conversations between an English Master and a French Pupil.

THE NOUN.

Teacher.—After the Article, the simplest part of speech, and that which is most easily understood, is the *Noun*.

Pupil.—Ze noun! Ah! I understand 'em. Ver' simpl!

Teacher.—Nouns are a little irregular in number, but not the least so in any other respect.

Pupil.—Irregulaire? I hate ze irregulaire English! But how you make 'em irregulaire?

Teacher.—Listen to me. The plural of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* or *es* to the singular. As *apple, apples; box, boxes.*

Pupil.—Ver' good. I understand 'em now. You say, one *shoe, two shoes; ch?*

Teacher.—Yes.

Pupil.—And one *root, two roots; ch?*

Teacher.—Yes.

Pupil.—Ver' good. Zen you say one *foot, two foot.*

Teacher.—Oh, no. Not *foot.* *Foot* would not sound well. One *foot, two feet.*

Pupil.—Ah! I see! *Foot* is irregulaire.

One *foot, two feet.* Ver' good! Zen you say one *boot, two beet.* Eh?

Teacher.—No, no! not *beet.* *Boots* is the plural of *boot.* *Boot* is regular.

Pupil.—Ah! Excusez moi. One *boot, two boots.* Zen you say one *mouse, two mouses; ch?*

Teacher.—You are wrong again. *Mouse* is irregular. We say one *mouse, two mice.*

Pupil.—Ah! good! *Mice* is bettaire! one *mouse, two mice.* Zen you say one *house, two hicc.* Eh?

Teacher.—Oh, no. *House* is regular again. We say one *house, two houses.*

Pupil.—Ah! Ver' good! One *mouse, two mice; one house, two houses.* Zen you say one *goose, two gooses; ch?*

Teacher.—No. *Goose* is irregular. One *goose, two geese.*

Pupil.—I understand 'em! One *goose, two geese.* Zen you say, one *moose, two mearse.*

Teacher.—Oh, no! That would not sound well.

Pupil.—Ah! Zen *moose* is regular. One *moose, two mooses.*

Teacher.—No. We say one *moose, two moose.* As we say one *deer, two deer.*—These nouns have the same form in both numbers.

Pupil.—I am in ze despair, I nevair learn English to speak 'em right. You say ze noun is ze part of speech ze most simpl', and *morbou!* ze noun is like one puzzle. I will not study more English if ze rest is more hard zan ze noun.

Weaving in Iron.

Strange as the idea may seem, it is no less strange than true, that iron, of a thickness that would make it appear impossible that it could be worked by any other agency than the forge, the anvil, and the hammer, is now, by the aid of new and powerful machinery, woven into the most beautiful patterns, and the designs varied with almost the same facility as in the weaving of a carpet, or a table cover. The specimens that we have seen, excel in beauty and finish any iron railing that we have ever seen, and do not cost more than half the ordinary cost of even iron railing. Many of the first class counting-houses and offices in New York are now fitted up with this railing, in preference to any other heretofore or at present

in use. The uses of the invention, however, are not confined to railings, as the most tasteful verandahs, window gratings, garden fences, etc., are made by it. In fact, wherever it has been introduced, it has come into almost unlimited favor. The peculiar advantage it possesses over all other kinds of railing is, that in its manufacture the rod or wire is so crimped that in the weaving process, they are crossed in a manner that one binds the other, thus giving a mutual support to the whole, that renders it more durable than work twenty times its weight, made in the old way.

Mr. John Wickersham, of New York, the ingenious inventor, also manufactures a superior article of iron-wire farm fences, that costs but little, will last a man a lifetime, and are easily constructed. Mr. Wickersham also manufactures a bedstead of iron, so constructed that it can be shut up during the day time, and will require but a few inches of room from the wall, out, is bug proof, and easily managed.

All the Universe in Motion.

If for a moment, we imagine the acuteness of our senses preternaturally heightened to the extreme limits of telescopic vision, and bring together events separated by wide intervals of time, the apparent repose which reigns in space will suddenly vanish, countless stars will be seen moving in groups in various directions; nebulae wandering, condensing, or dissolving, like cosmical clouds; the milky way breaking up in parts, and its veil rent asunder. In every point of the celestial vault, we should recognize the dominion of progressive movement, as on the surface of the earth, where vegetation is constantly putting forth its leaves and buds, and unfolding its blossoms. Throughout the whole life of physical nature—in the organic as in the sidereal world—existence, preservation, production, and development, are alike associated with motion as their essential condition.

A New Remedy for Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Cholera Morbus.

The following recipe is from Laurence Reid, Professor of Chemistry in the New York Hospital:—"I would wish, through the medium of your paper, to give publicity to the fact, that I have seen instant relief given in cases of Diarrhea, by the use of hydro sulphuric acid, a tea-spoonful of a saturated solution being mixed with four times its bulk of water. Also in a case of cholera infantum, in which the child was very much reduced, and the stomach in an extreme state of irritability, so that nothing would be retained, this remedy was administered with ease, and the child immediately improved, and has since recovered. I believe that this is a new remedy, and that there is no reason to apprehend any bad effects where it does not produce a cure, and I believe that it has some specific effect in counteracting the cause, and immediately arresting the diseases."

Literary.

Mental Science.

NO. IV.

Mental Science teaches man to know himself; to investigate and understand that spiritual, immortal, uncomposed, living and active principle in man, whereby he perceives, thinks, reasons, and wills. By it he becomes conscious of his own spiritual existence; his mental nature; the immateriality of his soul; its immortality; its activity; its surprising intellectual powers, by which it perceives, wills, compares, arranges, and connects ideas. This science convinces him that the soul is not matter; that it is a spiritual substance, if not pure spirit; that its existence does not depend upon matter, or any particle of it; and that its continued being is perfectly independent of matter. By it he is conscious that he possesses the power of action, or the capacity of carrying into effect the demonstrations of the will. He can compare, compound, abstract, discern, and judge, and reason, and act, or not, as he sees fit. These being the results of certain mental processes, wholly dependent on the volitions of the mind, determine that man is not a mere machine, but a being whose actions are his own, and spring from his choice. Mental science then leads him to discover that he is a free agent, capable of performing acts which are either good or evil in themselves; capable of feeling joy or sorrow, pain or suffering, peace or happiness; and conscience, that internal monitor which Heaven has placed in the human breast,

to warn against the commission of crime, or to punish by the severity of its rebukes, is sufficient to attest his accountability and his capacity for either rewards or punishments. Nor does mental science terminate here. It is designed to acquaint him with his own spiritual character, as an accountable being before God; and by the proper contemplation of the affections, passions, and processes of his own mind, he may arrive at tolerable correct conceptions of his spiritual state.

Mental science also teaches us to improve, direct, and exert our mental powers for the benefit of ourselves and others. This noble science is designed to rescue our intellectual powers from slavery and darkness; and thus to offer an humble assistance to divine revelation. It is to diffuse light over the understanding, to teach us the right use of our mental capabilities, the improvement of them in ourselves and others.

The human mind, it is certain, is capable of improvement, and that, for aught we know, to an indefinite extent. It can attain knowledge without exhausting its capacity for the acquisition of more, and continue to progress, with the apparent impossibility of ever arriving at that point beyond which it cannot pass. The mind of man, however, is finite, and must have limits to its powers and capabilities; infinity can only be applied to God; still we may conclude from its nature and capacities, that it will continue to increase in knowledge through eternity, and that there never will be a period, in its ever-during existence, when it can attain no more. In its progress we may perceive a finite mind, in the pursuit of infinite knowledge, continuing its course, with unwearied assiduity and incessant improvement, through both time and eternity, without the possibility of ever becoming the recipient of it; for finite can never attain that which is infinite.

A mind thus endowed should, so far as possible, be improved in reference to that station it is designed to occupy both here and hereafter. It should be cultivated in relation to time, or the important sphere it is destined to move in during its earthly existence; but, more especially, in respect to its future state,—that state which is designed by God for its abode and happiness.

The pursuit and acquisition of knowledge are of infinite consequence to mankind. Hereby we become acquainted with the names of things both in heaven and earth, and their various relations to each other. By this knowledge we discover our duty to God and our fellow creatures; arrive at the knowledge of natural religion, as well as to understand what is revealed. Our wisdom, prudence, and piety, our present conduct and future prospects, are all influenced by the proper use of our rational powers; and they should be exerted for the benefit of ourselves and others.

G. J.

Point de But, July 25, 1851.

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

Died, on the 27th July, SOPHIA BISSSETT, of Cole Harbour, after a most painful illness of five or six weeks continuance. Miss B. was not naturally of a very robust constitution, yet there was not, at the commencement of her affliction, any prospect of a speedy removal from this world; and little did she or her friends imagine that the extraction of a tooth would be the cause of her death. But such was the case: the jaw bone becoming ulcerated, inflammation took place, which resulted in the formation of an abscess, first in the side of the face and afterwards in the breast, which discharged profusely until death ended the agony occasioned thereby.

During the first week of her illness, the writer, in company with the Rev. Mr. Jost, visited her, and found her as regards her spiritual state, destitute of true peace of mind,—unwilling to die, yet deeply concerned about the salvation of her soul. We had not long conversed with her concerning the things of God, until she broke out in prayer, and continued for some time most fervently imploring mercy from her offended God. We left her in that state—a penitent seeker of mercy; nor did she seek in vain, for on visiting her a week afterward, we found her happy in the enjoyment of pardoning grace.—Now she was not afraid to die: Earth's vanities could not now so much engross her soul, as those delightful views realized by the eye of faith. She caught a glimpse of the inheritance above, and knowing that she had a title thereto, she rejoiced in hope. When asked respecting her acceptance with God, she said without any hesitation, "I know that my sins are all forgiven."—"How do you know it?" was asked. She replied, "Because I feel a happiness in Jesus I never felt before." She also manifested much anxiety for her relatives and neighbours. I hope they will not neglect her warnings.

I had not the privilege of seeing her after my second visit, but was informed that she bore her sufferings with christian fortitude, and continued to the end, desirous of leaving this world to be with Jesus. A large number of persons attended the funeral, many of whom seemed much affected with the truths brought before their attention in the discourse delivered on the occasion.

G. O. H.

Caroline E. Thompson.

CAROLINE ELIZABETH, the subject of this brief notice, was the eldest daughter of Alexander and Hannah Thompson, of Five Islands, Nova Scotia, and was born Feb. 22d, 1825. Naturally of a serious and thoughtful turn of mind, she at times, even when very young, became deeply concerned about the salvation of her soul. When not more than six or seven years of age, she has been known to retire in secret places, to plead with the Lord for the pardon of her sins. Sometimes, says her father, she has been afraid to close her eyes at night, lest she should die before morning, and fall into misery. Thus powerfully did the Holy Spirit, operating upon her mind, convince her of the necessity of a saving interest in the blood of Jesus, and a preparation for death; but as she grew up and mingled with the thoughtless and the irreligious, her serious impressions gradually wore away. Yet she ever retained a tender conscience, the quick impulses of which effectually deterred her from "wickedly departing from God," or indulging in those amusements and pastimes—generally deemed innocent—such as dances, plays, &c., but which manifestly "quench the Spirit," and which, in thousands of instances, have crushed the germinating seeds that would have borne fruit "unto life eternal."

It was at one of those much misrepresented means of grace, called *protracted meetings*, held by Rev. C. Lockhart, in the winter of 1843, in which Miss Thompson was more fully awakened to a sense of her true condition as a *perishing sinner*, and earnestly sought till she found "redemption in the blood of Christ, even the forgiveness of sins." At first she was diffident to declare the happy change which God had wrought in her, but at length, opening her mind to a friend, she obtained confidence—broke the *spell of Satan*—and testified that God, for Christ's sake, had forgiven her sins. Then could she sing:

'Tis done, the great transaction's done,
I am my Lord's, and he is mine;
He drew me, and I followed on,
Charmed to confess the voice divine.

She immediately joined the Wesleyan church, of which she remained a member till death.

In the spring of 1849, she left her father's house, for the city of Boston. While there, the letters written to her father, together with a diary she has left, evince that she was endeavoring to cultivate "the fruit of the Spirit" in her heart; and to "contend for the faith once delivered unto the saints." After spending about a year in Boston and Randolph, she had made arrangements to return home and spend the winter; but the vessel leaving without her knowledge, she concluded to remain till its return. It did return; and arrived again at Five Islands—not, indeed, to bring a sprightly girl, enraptured at the thought of embracing her much-loved friends, but to convey the sad intelligence that she was no more.

She sickened and died in a land of strangers, far from the sympathies and associations of home—but there is ample reason to believe, that every attention was used to alleviate her sufferings, and to smooth the bed of affliction and death. From a letter of condolence written to her parents, it is also evident:

"Her God sustained her in her final hour,"

and that

"Her final hour brought glory to her God."

A funeral sermon was preached on the occasion of her death, and her remains are deposited in a burial ground at Randolph, to await the sound of the archangel's trumpet.—*Com.*

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, August 9, 1851.

PROPOSED PROTESTANT CHURCH AT ROME.

With pleasure we again refer to the interesting movement, noticed in our last, in favour of the erection of a Protestant Church at Rome. In a letter to the *London Times*, Dr. BURGESS says, he has it in his power to state that a high dignitary of the Church of England will be responsible for *One Thousand pounds* towards the new Church at Rome; and that there is little doubt but that a sum equal to that sought for the contemplated Roman Catholic Italian Church in London will be raised in a short time. These important initiatory steps will admit of no recession; and the maturity of the measures will shortly place the Pope in the position either of permitting the erection of this intended Protestant Church, or of prohibiting it, and thereby showing to the world the intolerance of Popery, and by favourable contrast, the tolerant spirit of British Protestantism. Should the effort, however, succeed, and evangelical Protestantism be tolerated in Rome, many and signal advantages to Truth may be expected to follow. The enemy will be attacked in the citadel.

POPERY IN LOWER CANADA.

A correspondent of the *London Watchman*, speaking of Popery in Lower Canada, says:—"The influence of Popery, in the Eastern section of the Province, is absolutely all-pervading—it is felt in every sphere of life—in the public offices—in the mercantile establishments—in domestic circles. The Jesuits display more activity than is even *their wont*, and they are fighting every inch of ground with Protestants. They are evidently preparing for a struggle. We are noiselessly but certainly diffusing religious knowledge,—Bibles and tracts are in active circulation,—we are seeking to accomplish a reformation in our government school system,—and we are depending upon the aid of the Spirit of Truth, to overthrow error and establish a pure and unadulterated Gospel." God grant success to these efforts.

Theatrical Amusements.

A correspondent of the *Montreal Witness* has the following judicious and pithy remarks on Theatrical Establishments:—"They are not fit places for our wives and daughters; they are not the places to be frequented by our youth, or by persons of riper years; they are not places where the Christian can go in the spirit of prayer. He can have no expectation of receiving any spiritual good there; he can derive no lessons to fit him for the domestic duties of life—to support him under trials and difficulties, or to help him on his way heavenwards. Time may be better spent; money may be more profitably expended—influence may be directed in a safer channel."

A Few Minutes with Authors.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE.—Surely the doctrine of an ever-watchful Providence is true. To deny it, is not merely to rob man of one of his chief sources of consolation, but it is to pluck up by the roots the first principles of being, and to undermine the pillars of the universe. A world abandoned by its Creator—a race of short-sighted and short-lived creatures, in "death's pit," and surrounded by enemies subtle as the wind, swift as the lightning, and countless in numbers, left without help, hope, or resources—a great globe, one of the starry multitude that shine for ever on the girdle of night, peopled with successive generations of aspirants after immortality, with no POWER to uphold it, and no HEART to love them, are the terrible gloomy ideas which rush upon the mind, like a troop of grinning demons, when the doctrine of Divine Providence is denied. This kind of scepticism, however, is rare; it is too bad for man at his worst estate; a dungeon were a place, Egyptian darkness were Oriental moonlight, compared with it.

UNITY OF THE HUMAN RACE.—The whole tenor of the Scripture is opposed to the idea that man is composed of distinct kinds, or *species*. If such were the case, Christianity could not become a universal faith; it would be absurd to send British or American Missionaries to convert the Blacks, or the Yellows, or the Reds. Essential differences in physical organization must make essential differences in mental capacity; and if there be distinct races, the Revelation which describes the origin, history, condition and prospects of one race, cannot be a Revelation for all races. Not only does the idea of distinct and separate races run counter to the whole tenor of scripture, and do away with the universal applicability of Christianity, but it would most essentially narrow the sphere of benevolence, and break down our hopes as to the progress of the human race. If we belonged to the race for whom the Bible was intended, we might apply its hopes and promises to ourselves, but how could we do it correctly to other races, of whose origin and destination we were ignorant, and with whose organization we were very imperfectly acquainted? If we believe that the human race is composed of distinct species, we must give up the Bible as a revelation, and abandon our hopes of Christianity ever becoming the faith of the whole family of man.

THE PSALMS OF DAVID.—Amongst all compositions, these alone deserve the name of sacred lyrics. These alone contain a poetry that meets the spiritual nature in all its moods and in all its wants, which strengthens virtue with glorious exhortations, gives angelic eloquence to prayer,

and almost rises to the seraph's joy in praise. In distress and fear they breathe the low, sad murmur of complaint; in penitence, they groan with the agony of the troubled soul. They heave a gentle music for the peace of faith; in adoration, they ascend to the glory of creation, and the mystery of God. For assemblies or for solitude, for all that gladdens and all that grieves, for our heaviness and despair, for our remorse and our redemption, we find in these divine harmonies the loud or the low expression. Great has been their power in the world. They resounded amidst the courts of the tabernacle; they floated through the lofty and solemn spaces of the temple. They were sung with glory in the halls of Zion; they were sung with sorrow by the streams of Babel; and when Israel had passed away, the harp of David was still awakened in the Church of Christ. In all the eras and ages of that Church, from the hymn which first it whispered in an upper chamber, until its anthems filled the earth, the inspiration of the Royal prophet has enraptured its devotees, and ennobled its rituals.

Gold Drops.

Think with truth, and work with firmness.

Gratitude is the music of the heart, when its cords are swept by the breeze of kindness.

Health is the greatest of all bodily pleasures, but the least thought of.

The interest of a bad debt is often paid in bad language.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance, the virtue of adversity is fortitude.

People who endeavour to attract that attention by dress which they cannot obtain by intrinsic worth, resemble the soap bubbles blown up by children; the thinnest bubbles are invested with the brightest colours.

The Holy Scriptures are a rich, overflowing fountain, which, the deeper you dig, the more you find it abound with water; in like manner, the more you search the sacred volume, the fuller, you will find, are the springs of living water.

Receipts.

We are ready to give receipts to all who pay us money on account of THE WESLEYAN OFFICE; meanwhile we furnish the following gratuitously to our readers:—

Relief for Asthma. The following mixture, it is said, has been tried with the best effect: Two ounces of the best honey, and one ounce of castor oil mixed. A tea-spoonful to be taken night and morning.

For the Sting of a Wasp. Apply oil of tartar, or solution of potash, to the part affected, and it will give instant ease.

Cure for Hoarseness. It may be relieved by swallowing two or three mouthfuls of cold water, by eating a small piece of ice, taking a pinch of snuff, or by any thing that excites coughing.

For Blisters on Feet. Rub the feet, at going to bed, with spirits mixed with tallow, dropped from a lighted candle into the palm of the hand. On the following morning no blisters will exist.

For Corns. Place the feet for half an hour, two or three nights successively, in a pretty strong solution of common soda. The alkali dissolves the indurated cuticle, and the corns fall out spontaneously, leaving a small excavation, which soon fills up.

Harvest Prospects.

The prospects of the coming harvest throughout the United Kingdom are gratifying; and if Divine Providence continue to favour the labours of the husbandmen, sufficient food will be secured to render the teeming population but little dependent for the staff of life on the superabundance of other nations. We are also pleased to learn from different parts of our own Province, that the growing crops are in a healthy and flourishing state, giving assurance of a harvest more than ordinarily abundant. Should these expectations be realized, we, as a people, will have renewed cause to adore the goodness of God, and make those returns which his unmerited mercies justly demand. In all the busy thoughts which occupy our minds, and the various business in which our hands are engaged, let us not forget the strong claims which the Donor of our good has on our gratitude and obedience.—"What shall I render unto the Lord for all his

benefits toward me? I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord. I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all his people." Thus enquired, and thus resolved the Psalmist—thus also may we, as a people, ask, resolve, and act. Then our offering will be accepted, and we shall be among those whom the Lord will delight to honour and bless.

A California correspondent of the *N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal*, says: "I am free to confess, such an opening for the Gospel I never saw. This is destined to be a great country—hence the great necessity of seeing to the character of the State as about to be thrown into the mould. May we see that it is properly done, cast into the mould of Bible truths."

The *Buffalo Com. Adv.* understands that Bishop Timon, a few Sabbaths since, caused a pastoral letter to be read in all the churches of his diocese, formally excommunicating St. Louis church and congregation. The church has been deprived of its priests for two or three months past, because it would not surrender its temporalities into the hands of the Bishop, and the extreme step has been taken as a further punishment of the "refractory" Trustees, who insist that the control of the church property shall remain where it was placed by the donor, the late Louis Lecouteux.

Twenty-six Roman Catholics, most of whom were heads of families, in the Protestant chapel of Rochefort (Charente Inferieure), on the 1st of June last, made a public abjuration of the errors of their church, and adhered to the evangelical doctrines of the Reformation.

The Rev. B. P. Aydelot D. D., of Cincinnati, one of the most devoted and widely esteemed ministers of the Episcopal Church in the U. S., has formally withdrawn from that communion.—"The restrictive rules and entangling responsibilities of the Protestant Episcopal Church" are the reasons assigned for this step.

Quite a number of French Canadians are settled in Vermont. Speaking of the effects of the evangelical labours of the Rev. Mr. Moraine and others among this people, the *Vermont Chronicle* says: "Many have been led to abandon the errors of popery. At West Ensbury there is a flourishing church of 149 members, converted Romanists, some of whom come many miles to hear the preaching of the Gospel. During the last winter, as many as thirty conversions took place in that neighbourhood, some of which were more than ordinarily interesting in their character." So the good work progresses, and may it still advance.

Some Jewish capitalists, driven from Russia by late measures against their race, are endeavouring to purchase large tracts of land for the formation of Jewish colonies in Hungary.

A few English travellers, witnessing the unfinished and fast decaying walls of the English church of St. Mark, at Alexandria, have, through great exertions, raised subscriptions to endeavour to finish the edifice. Nearly one thousand packages of materials have been dispatched by a vessel to Alexandria.

The *John Williams*, which belongs to the London Missionary Society, was shortly to sail from England on her third voyage to the Islands of the Southern Pacific, with a band of Missionaries, eight in number, with their wives and families.—Of the number are Mr. Darling, who is returning to Tahiti, where he has been labouring for the space of thirty-five years, and Mr. Buzacott, who has also spent eighteen years there.

In the case *Butler v. Wiseman*, Dr. Wiseman has been condemned by the Royal Court of Jersey to pay £500 to the plaintiff for monies paid for the site of a religious house and for the erection of buildings thereon. The judgment has given great satisfaction in the island, but has been appealed against.

Sir George Sinclair has announced his intention of leaving the established Church of Scotland, and joining the Free Church.

Dr. D'Aubigne, the popular historian of the Reformation, has published a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury "On the grounds of union and communion between the Church of England and Foreign Churches holding the essentials of Christian truth."

A Papal Bull has recently been sent to Malta, denouncing the entire Malta press, by means of which the Bishop of Malta menaces the Journalists, great and small, with excommunication, if they do not conform to the political and religious opinions which are sanctioned by the government of Naples and of Rome.

A Protestant Institute is about being established at Edinburgh.

A distinguished French priest, by the name of Massiot, has recently published a powerful document, in which he renounces Romanism, and avows all of Protestantism but the name. He is evidently ignorant as to what Protestant doctrines are, avowing them all with great fulness, whilst repudiating the name.

Over a Popish Altar at Worms, says Burnet, there is a picture one would think invented to ridicule transubstantiation. There is a windmill, and the Virgin Mary throws Christ into the hopper, and he comes out at the eye of the mill all in waters, which a priest takes up to give to the people.

Dr. Daubeny has recommended to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a new nomenclature for chemists; under his improved system, however, one would have to learn such words as "diethylphenamine!"

Captain Johnson read before the above Association a paper on the deflection of compasses, caused by telescope iron funnels in steamships; the concentric arrangement of the slides of the funnel, when shut up, caused a deflection quite unexpected, and disproportioned to that caused by the funnel when it is drawn up to its full height; the difference would make a vessel run from fifty to seventy miles out of her true course in twenty-four hours.

Dr. Guzenbuhl, the medical director of a Swiss Hospital for Goutre and Cretinism, has recently visited England, and in a letter addressed to Lord Ashley, has made some startling announcements of the existence of Cretinism in England. He says: "In England, the feeble irritable types are the most common; with softening of the bones, convulsive muscular action, and frequent neuralgic pains; with the addition, in certain localities, of bronchocele. Of 500 idiots lately discovered in the county of Lancaster, a considerable number are marked with the character of Cretinism. In the village of Settle, I detected some cases in which idiocy, a dwarfed growth, ossous induration, and double rows of teeth, nearly identify them with many of the Cretins in the Alps. The village of Cheselton, in Somersetshire, lies in a narrow valley, 2,000 feet above the sea, and is surrounded by hills from 400 to 500 feet high; and suffers from defective ventilation at a very mild temperature. Most of its 850 inhabitants are affected with goutre; and are marked by being very subject to deafness by their imperfect utterance, and low degree of intelligence,—which descends, in as many as twenty-four individuals, to absolute Cretinism. The majority of these unhappy beings are three (German) feet high—corpulent and bloated, with misshapen heads, turgid lips, and noses flattened like the negro's."

Nicotin, a deadly poison, made from tobacco, has been tested in experiments by the chemists of Paris, brought, as it has been, into notice, by the trial of the Count de Borenae. Two drops caused the speedy death of a hen, and the instantaneous death of a cock. Several drops mixed with ether, and given to a small dog, caused sudden contractions of the limbs, and copious salivation. A dose of vinegar caused him to revive momentarily, but he died soon after. Other experiments were made. Post-mortem examinations of the animals were to be held. This poison has the appearance of Madeira wine, and the smell of ammonia.

The Government of Danzig has brought an action against all the public functionaries who attended the Free-trade Congress.

Mr. Adolphe Roque has succeeded in adapting to the manufacture of paper the fibres of certain filaceous plants, which will supersede the necessity of the present costly, laborious, and wasteful rag process.

Lovers of music will be glad to learn, that a musical bed has been invented in France, which is so constructed that the pressure of the body causes the performance of one or more Operas, according to the length of the slumber. A dial is placed at the head of the bed, with a minute hand, to be set at the hour when the sleeper wishes to awake, when a grand finale is executed, from Verdi, with imitations of trombones and kettle-drums, sufficiently loud not only to awaken, but to inspire a lively disposition to get up!

Some additional antiquities have arrived from Ninevah at the British Museum, consisting chiefly of instruments and vessels of bronze and earthenware, supposed to have been used for domestic purposes by the ancient Assyrians.

The Weekly Freeman announces that a body of London capitalists have subscribed £50,000 as the first step towards the establishment of transatlantic communication between Galway and Halifax.

Cardinal Wiseman, whose flight we noticed last week, has since appeared before the Committee on the laws of Mortmain; but, although promised the protection of the House of Commons, refused to answer any questions which would require his admission of communications with the See of Rome.

A very valuable gold mine has, according to late news from Malta, been discovered at a point equidistant, or nearly so, between Tunis and Algiers. The French and the Bey of Tunis equally claim it, and some very sharp letters on the subject have passed.

The obstacle to Kossuth's release, it is said, lies in his refusal to comply with the two demands made by the Austrian Government. These are, 1stly, that he deliver up, or cause to be delivered up, the crown of St. Stephen; and, 2ndly, give up all claims to the two millions of which he is accused of having robbed the exchequer. His acceptance of these terms would be the signal for his release, but hitherto he has remained inflexible.

Dr. Moir, the Delta of Blackwood's Magazine, died at Dumfries, Scotland, on the 6th July.—His "Lament of Selim" appears in the number of Blackwood for July, and a melancholy interest attaches to it as being the last piece the lamented author ever wrote. Dr. Moir, as a critic as well as a poet, stood deservedly high.

Her Majesty has granted the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to the Right Hon. John Murgrove, Lord Mayor of London.

Three thousand persons, who paid five shillings, each, visited the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, in the Home-Park, Windsor, on the 15th ult.

The majority in favour of the new Constitution of Ohio is 15,788, viz. 125,961 to 109,273. Whole vote 231,319, of which the majority is 6.7 per cent. The majority for the clause prohibiting the license of the sale of liquors is 8,582, or 3.8 per cent. The clause is as follows:—"No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State; but the General Assembly may, by law, provide against evils resulting therefrom."

The citizens of Cincinnati propose to have a rejoicing over the triumph of the no-license clause of the constitution, by a public parade and dinner, on the first Wednesday in September.

The Montreal Witness states that the American Temperance Union has called a general conference meeting of the friends of Temperance, for the 29th of this month, August, at Saratoga Springs, to consider the subject of Temperance Legislation in all its bearings.

Two men died last month at Sherwood, Notts, in consequence of having drank brandy to excess. So the work of self-destruction goes on.

An animal, named William Bailey was lately charged, at Worship-street, London, with brutally ill-treating his wife. Having been thwarted by his wife in attempting to sell his furniture to raise money to procure drink, he let loose upon her a ferocious mastiff, who fastened his teeth in her breast, and severely injured it. The brute was committed to the House of Correction for two months.

The raising of the Tea plant in South Carolina is proved to be practicable.

The population of Sicily, once amounting to 4,000,000, has declined to 1,900,000, half of which is in a condition of extreme wretchedness, owing, it is said, to the prevailing political abuses.

The Christian Guardian, Toronto, will commence its next volume in October, with an enlarged sheet. We wish our excellent contemporary enlarged success.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Wednesday morning on the body of a private of the 72d Highlanders, named William McGee. Deceased was very much addicted to drink, and was put in a cell on Tuesday evening, in a state of intoxication, with another private; who on awakening next morning, found him dead.

His Honor the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint J. N. Shannon Marshall, and Matthew Henry Richey, Esquires, to be Notaries and Tabellions Public.—Royal Gazette.

The Bishop of North Carolina.

The peace of this diocese, which has been disturbed by imputations of un-soundness against the Bishop, was happily restored at its Convention, on the 28th of May and following days. The spirit of the Convention was singularly subdued, in consequence of the sudden death of the Rev. J. B. Buxton, the Rector of the Church of St. John's, Fayetteville, in which the Convention had assembled. When the question respecting the charges against the Bishop had come on, all the anticipated proceedings were withdrawn, except the reading of so much of the report of the investigating committee as related to some points in the bishop's teaching, which was ordered to be printed, together with a communication received from the bishop, in which he frankly and unreservedly acknowledged that from a favourite project, once entertained of uniting the Anglican, American, Roman, and Greek Churches in one communion, and from the deranged state of his bodily health, influencing his judgment, he had been adduced to make concessions, and to enter upon a course which he now deeply regretted. At the close of the proceedings, the bishop attended himself to dissolve the Convention, and made a brief but soul-touching address, in which he thanked his Convention for giving him a check, as he believed, under the spirit of God—vindicated their motives from the first—and however somewhat rudely he might have felt at times that he had been assailed, yet he was convinced that those who had opposed him, were honest, sincere, and faithful men, true to the church, and only asked that credit for sincerity in his course should be given to himself. He added, that hereafter the church might rely on his increased devotion to her service, and said that he had long been desirous of a suitable opportunity of making this avowal. Long before the bishop had closed, the Convention was dissolved in tears. At the close, those who had manifested most opposition, went forward and took him by the hand, in sobs and tears; they were followed by the whole Convention. The bishop was completely overcome at this manifestation. In the evening of the same day, he preached to a crowded church. There was a general understanding among the clergy and laity, when asked about their past difficulties, to respond only, "All is settled. Now go to work, and strive for God and his Church."

More Papal Bishops.

On Sunday evening, June 23, the Pope filled up several Bishoprics in England, in accordance with his decree of the 29th of September last, establishing the Roman hierarchy in Great Britain. The fortunate holders of the great prizes in the Papal lottery are—1. Dr. Grant, of the English College, Rome—"own correspondent" to Doctor Wiseman—who is now Bishop of Southwark"; 2. Dr. Erington, who is advanced to a pretended see of Plymouth; 3. Mr. Turner, promoted to Salford; 4. Mr. J. Browne, of Selgwith-Park, who goes to Shrewsbury; and, 5. Mr. Burgess, named to Clifton, superseding Dr. Hendren, promoted to Nottingham, for his best efforts and his love of truth in the affair of Miss Talbot. All these gentlemen enjoy the first fruits of Papal aggression, and what the saintly Archbishop of Westminster terms "working out the will of heaven"—Church and State Gazette.

Papers not ordered for discontinuance before the third or fourth number of this volume has been sent, cannot be stopped before three months; they will be sent up to that time, and charged accordingly.

No subscribers will be received for The Wesleyan for a time less than six months; and when no positive orders for discontinuance at the end of that time are given, the paper will be continued to be sent as usual.

We hope our Agents and other friends are looking about for new paying subscribers.

Persons at a distance enclosing the advance, post paid, can have The Wesleyan sent to their address.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Rev. W. McCarty, and Rev. W. G. Tuttle.

Summary of News. BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer Europa arrived at this port about 8 o'clock on Monday evening last. The trips of the Cunard liners from Liverpool to Halifax, during the summer, have been remarkable for expedition. The following are the principle items of news:

Her Majesty continues in excellent health, and the movements of the court extremely popular. Her Majesty is now residing at Osborne House, Isle of Wight; and will not visit Scotland until after the 26th of August, Prince Albert's birth day.

The Earl of Derby is seriously ill. Lord Stanley has gone to India.

The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has passed the Lords—227 to 38.

Great excitement has taken place in the Commons, in consequence of the attempt of Mr. Solomon, the Jew clerk for Greenwich, to take his seat without subscribing the usual oaths.

The marriage of Miss Talbot and Lord Edwd. Howard has been solemnised.

It is confidently calculated that parliament will be prorogued about the 12th or 14th of August.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey has accepted Chiltern Hundreds, and vacated the borough of Arundel.

A case of Asiatic cholera has recently proved fatal in Bethnal-green, London, after thirty-six hours duration.

Mr. Roebuck figures for £500 amongst the estimates for 1851, as agent in England for the Lower Canada Assembly.

Lord Arundel and Surrey is to be invited to stand as a candidate for the city of Limerick, in the place of Mr. John O'Connell, who is about to retire.

The number of visitors to the Crystal Palace was larger than it had previously been upon any Monday, amounting to not less than 70,640, making the total number of visitors since the opening of the exhibition 2,420,825.

Dr. Lingard, the celebrated historian of England, died at his residence, Hornby, a few minutes before twelve o'clock on Thursday night. He was aged eighty-one years.

A number of gentlemen, with Lord Ashburton at their head, have formed themselves into an Association for the purpose of inducing the Governments to which they belong, to establish a uniform and low rate of postage on letters from all parts of the world.

The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, is expected in a few days on a visit to her Majesty. Harvest prospects are generally favourable throughout the United Kingdom.

In France the Revision of the Constitution is the all absorbing topic. A sanitary meeting is about to be convened at Paris, to consider the quarantine laws, and it is expected all the European powers will be represented by competent medical officers.

There is nothing remarkable from Rome—except that assassinations are becoming of more frequent occurrence.

Portugal is in a state of great disquietude, and arrests have taken place among the military.

The relations between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt are becoming more uneasy through the desire of the former to bring the latter into greater subjection. Mr. Stephenson has concluded a contract to construct a Rail Road from Alexandria to Suez, and the work will be commenced forthwith.

Count Borenae has paid the penalty of his crimes by the forfeiture of his life.

The Austrian government has prohibited the use, in public and other schools, of any books written by protestants.

In France a plan has been brought forward to prolong the President's powers for six or seven months, and thus to avoid the almost simultaneous cessation of the Legislative and Executive powers, by which the country will be left for a time without a Government.

DOMESTIC.

ARRESTED.—Our very vigilant Police arrested during the past week two men implicated in the extensive robbery of nearly 1400 dollars, in New York, information of which had previously been communicated over the Telegraph wires. A third party is still at large, but will probably be in custody ere long. Very little of the property has been recovered.—Also, two men are in custody on suspicion of having broken into the store of Mr. R. Brymer, Water Street, and stolen therefrom about £16 in cash. A woman was also taken up on suspicion of being a party to the nefarious transaction, but in the absence of sufficient proof was, we believe, discharged.—Chronicle.

The brig Jane, of Halifax, N. S., which sailed from New York for Glasgow on the 21st ult., with naval stores, was DESTROYED by FIRE the day after sailing, and burnt to the water's edge. The captain and crew took to the boats, and were picked up on the 24th by barque Governor Briggs from Boston arrived at Philadelphia.

WRECK.—The brig Enterprise, of Shelburne, from New York, was wrecked on Gulf Rock near Ragged Isles on the 21st ult., in a thick fog.

The Annual Examination of the Wesleyan School, in charge of Mr. Reid, took place on Wednesday, the 30th ult., in presence of a goodly assemblage of citizens, including gentlemen of the first standing in the community, and others interested in the progress of this really valuable institution. The efficiency of the system of instruction pursued—the competency and unwearied pains-taking of the teacher, were most severely and satisfactorily tested by a searching examination over the respective departments of study in which the pupils had been engaged in course of the academical year.—Sun.

The coloured population of this city celebrated the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British Dominions, on Friday last. There was quite a large turn out of our sable friends, and a jolly time had these same of it. A great Railroad speech by the Rev. Mr. Preston, was the novelty of the day.—B.

The posts for the Eastern line of Telegraph, commencing at Pictou, are now being erected.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Mr. Serrell, the celebrated Engineer, who has undertaken the construction of the Suspension Bridge across the Falls, at Split Rock, arrived last evening from New York, accompanied by one of his Assistant Engineers. The Surveys for the Site will be commenced to-day, and the work proceed without further delay.

The Toll House, we understand, is to be a very pretty building, in the modern style: it is to be placed on the Portland side of the Falls. This building has been contracted for by Mr. Edwin Fairweather, and it will be a picturesque object in connection with the wild and beautiful scenery near Split Rock. We have no doubt that the Suspension Bridge will be completed within a few months, an object greatly to be desired.—New Brunswick, 2d.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains the usual official notice, that seven Acts of Assembly, passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, were specially confirmed by Her Majesty in Council for the 25th June last. Among these, we notice the Act to Incorporate the European and North American Railway Company; and the act relating to reciprocal Trade between this Province and the United States.—B.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.—We learned from Fredericton last evening, by telegraph, that in the event of arrangements being entered into with Canada and Nova Scotia, for the construction of the great Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec, the Executive Council of this Province proposes, as an indispensable condition, that a sufficient sum shall be guaranteed by the Imperial Government to ensure the construction of the European and North American line within this Province. It being understood that Earl Grey has already intimated his readiness to make this one of the conditions of his proffered loan to these Colonies, this decision of the New Brunswick Executive provides for its being carried out. There need be no fear, therefore, of funds to construct the E. & N. A. Railway, if arrangements are made for the other line.—B.

POTATO DISEASE.—We are sorry to learn that the potato disease has appeared in the vicinity of this city, St. John, N. B., with all its former virulence. It is not yet general, only a few patches that were very early planted, and that have reached the ball, have been attacked, but on these the leaves and stalks are completely blackened, and the potatoes considerably effected. It is much to be feared that as the crop progresses to the critical period, the disease will progress with it.—St. John, N. B. Courier, 2d.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—We understand that the building of the Crystal Palace in front of the Mechanics' Institute, has been contracted for, and that everything promises well for the undertaking. Colonel Lockyer, of the 97th Regiment, who was applied to for the fine Band of his Regiment, to attend a Concert during the Exhibition, at once complied with by the request of the President and Directors of the Institute, by an offer of the full Band for a whole week. This generous conduct, we are informed, is quite characteristic of the gallant Colonel, and will be highly gratifying to our citizens and others who take an interest in the forthcoming Exhibition.—B.

A piece of Marsh Land in the vicinity of the City, in a high state of cultivation, was sold at auction during the week, at £72 an acre. This is considered as rather under the value that similar land has been held at within the last few years.—B.

The Executive Council of New Brunswick was enlarged on Friday last by the addition of R. D. Wilmot, Esq., of St. John, to be Surveyor General, and John H. Gray and George Hayward, Esquires, without office.

MARKING THE HEADLANDS.—We have been furnished with the following description of the marks which have been placed upon several headlands on the New Brunswick side of the Bay of Fundy, by Mr. John Murray, Branch Pilot of this Port, to which reference was made in a paragraph inserted in our last number.

On Halfway Point, (about eight miles from Partridge Island,) between Negro Head and Musquash Head, a white horizontal stripe, about five feet broad, which shows about forty feet long.

Split Rock, off Musquash Head, is distinguished by seven white balls, six of which are distinctly visible at a distance of ten or twelve miles in clear weather.

On Musquash Inner Head, (to the Westward of Split Rock,) a white vertical stripe, which is visible from the Westward, with two of the balls on Split Rock; but on coming up the Bay, when the stripe is lost sight of, the whole of the balls on Split Rock are seen.

Gorseberry Island has the letters "G. I." marked on it, and the top of the pinnacle painted white. The white mark can be seen at some distance from the South West, but the letters are only visible when the Island bears North.

We are informed that all these marks are large and distinct, and will be of essential service to vessels passing up or down the Bay. It is expected that the Provincial Government will give directions for marking other prominent headlands on our side of the Bay, in a similar manner, and it is to be hoped that so useful a work will be continued by Nova Scotia. Several prominent headlands in the State of Maine bear distinguishing marks, which have been found to answer a good purpose.—B.

Canada.

CANADA.—New York, July 25.—From Toronto we learn that a meeting was held there last night in St. Lawrence Hall, by the Anti-Clergy Reserved Association, which was called by the mayor. The high church party called a meeting at the same hour, and incited the mob to go and break up the anti-reserve meeting, which they proceeded to attempt, and were repulsed. They then began breaking windows and attacking the people, during which the mayor received a cut over one of his eyes from a stone. The riot act was read, and the military called out. The mob finally dispersed about two o'clock this morning.

THE CURRENCY.—In the Canadian Assembly, Mr. Hincks has given notice of resolutions he intends to move relative to the amendment of the Currency Act—viz: that it is expedient to adopt a decimal Currency, in which the unit of account shall be a dollar, or five shillings currency, to be divided decimally into similar denominations. If this measure be adopted in Canada, we may expect a similar change in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

THE CROPS.—The Quebec Chronicle of the 28th ult., says, that the crops in Canada never looked better than they did last week. There is a promise of an abundant harvest. Large quantities of hay have been made, and the meadows have yielded a large crop.

The Revenue of Canada for the quarter ending the 5th ult., shows a considerable increase on that of the same period last year. 1850, £225,291 9s 3d.; 1851, £283,960 5s. 9d.

West Indies.

MELANCHOLY AND SUDDEN DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF TOBAGO.—We regret to learn, says the Trinidad Post of Spain Gazette of the 11th instant the sudden death of His Excellency Dr. R. Ross, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of that Colony, occasioned by his being precipitated with his horse and gig from the side of the road into a ravine about 30 feet deep, whilst returning with his servant from a Public Ball given at the Court House, on Friday, the 27th ult., in honour of the Queen's coronation. "His Excellency" states the Chronicle, "was precipitated to the bottom, without any intervening obstacle to break his fall, and fell on one of the large stones at the bottom of the precipice, where he received such an injury in his head as to cause instantaneous death." Strange to say, horse, gig and servant escaped uninjured. The Hon. Henry Yeates, senior member of Council, was sworn in as President of the Colony.

Of the Cholera in Jamaica we read the following paragraph in a Kingston paper:—

The direful scourge which has left its dreadful imprint in every parish in the island, is now commencing its fearful work in the hitherto healthy parish of Westmorland, and still lingers in other localities. Although slowly, it nevertheless continues its work of death and destruction—increasing the number of its victims day by day. The dread shrieks of the dying—the equally plaintive and melancholy cries of the fatherless and the childless—the moanings and lamentations of the widow and the orphan—have died away in Kingston; and although the dire malady has left in its remarkable course so many traces of its devastating influence, still we are sorry to say, no efforts

are made, no precautions taken, to combat as far as human skill can do, its virulence, in the very probable event of its re-appearance amongst us.

CAYENNE.—Accounts from Cayenne to the 15th March, had been received at Martinique by the arrival of the steamer Castor. The epidemic lately prevailing there is stated to have entirely disappeared. The Castor has brought over M. Babeau, chief of the division in the interior administration of French Guiana, and late commissary of police at Guadaloupe, who has been compromised in certain revelations made by the incendiary Cabou in the latter colony.

The Procureur de la republique for Basseterre had been sent to Cayenne on board the Castor especially to arrest M. Babeau, who notwithstanding his dismissal from Guadaloupe for agitating the anarchists, had been reappointed to the public service by the Director of the colonies. On being arrested at Cayenne on the 4th ultimo, M. Babeau was conducted to prison, and his papers examined and sealed by the magistrates commissioned to that effect. He was put on board of the Castor on the 8th.—St. Lucia Palladium.

NAVAL PROMOTION.—Lieutenant Hon. A. A. Cochrane, son of the Earl of Dundonald, to be Commander, in recognition of the gallant services of his father in the attack on the French fleet in the Basque roads—the commission to be dated 12th April, 1851.

Trinidad has shipped the past season 30,000 hhd. (40 inch truss) Sugar.

His Excellency Ker Baillie Hamilton, the Lt. Governor of Grenada, has returned to that Island, after an absence of 14 months. It is said that Governor Hamilton is to succeed Sir W. Colebrooke in the government of Barbados and the Windward Islands.

The Governor of Tobago will not assent to the Supply Bill of that Island, as it makes no provision for repairing the Gaol, Court House, and other public buildings.

Admiral Villant, the Governor General of the French Antilles, had arrived at Martinique; the late Governor, Admiral Bruat, left thence on the 13th ult for Europe.

70,716 hhd. Sugar had been shipped from Martinique and only 15,976 from Guadaloupe.

The quantity of Produce shipped at Barbados, up to 7th instant, is as follows:—33,544 hogsheads, 2,413 tierces, 6,734 barrels of Sugar, equal to 35,995 hhd.; and 5,815 puncheons, 185 hogsheads, and 105 barrels of Molasses. It is evident that the crop will exceed 36,000 hogsheads.

We are pleased to learn by the schooner Margaret Musson, which arrived yesterday from Inagua, that the inhabitants of that Island had been very successful in raking Salt; that they had about 80,000 bushels on hand, and expected to have another raking in a day or two.—Bermuda Royal Gazette, July 29.

A slight shock of Earthquake was felt by several persons in this and the neighbouring Parish of Paget on the morning of Sunday last, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock.—B.

The schr. Jacob & William, with advices from Port au Prince to the 9th inst., arrived at Philadelphia on the 20th.

The previous account of the skirmish between the Haytiens and Dominicans is fully confirmed, the latter having been routed with great slaughter.

Fever to some extent was prevailing among the shipping.

American produce was plenty. Coffee and Logwood were scarce, and held higher.

Despatches from New Orleans at the 25th ult. announce the arrival of the steamer Falcon, with intelligence confirming the insurrectionary movements of the Cuban patriots, who are said to have fought several times against the Government troops, and in one battle, to have killed not less than 300. Many of the Government troops had joined the revolutionary movement. The Governor of Matanzas states, in a communication to the Captain General, that the citizens are coming forward promptly to defend themselves against the insurgents.

Private advices to the Picaunne state, that the revolution had broken out also in Matanzas and Santiago. Large bands of insurgents are in the mountains.

A fight with the lancers had resulted in the latter being repulsed. They afterwards joined the enemy.

The government of Cuba was much alarmed at these manifestations.

The insurrectionary movement was quite formidable, and American officers had been for some time past drilling the insurgents.

A ship from New York with arms and ammunition had succeeded in landing her cargo, and others were expected.

The government has spies out in all directions. Two officers had been imprisoned on suspicion of favouring the insurgents, and it was reported that an American had been garrotted.

SEASONABLE WEATHER.—Rain, in copious abundance, has fallen throughout these Islands within the last ten days; and the distressing drought is at an end. The Tanks are replenished; and the gardens and fields are beautifully verdant.—Bermudian.

FROM HAYTI.—PORT AU PRINCE, July 15th. Another battle has been fought between the Haytiens and Dominicans, near the town of Cotuy, on the 13th inst, which proved very disastrous to the Emperor's troops, of whom about 900 were slain out of a force of 2700 men. An immense quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the victors, besides 246 prisoners, among whom are a nephew of the Emperor and nine officers of some distinction.

LATER FROM PORT AU PRINCE.—By the arrival of the schooner Jacob & William at Philadelphia, we have advices from Port au Prince to the 9th inst. The account of a skirmish between the Haytiens and Dominicans is fully confirmed, the latter having been routed with great slaughter.—Gen. Baez had issued two proclamations, calling on the Dominicans to rise en masse, and carry on the war of extermination.

Fever to some extent was prevailing among the shipping. American produce was plentiful. Coffee and logwood were scarce and held higher.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF GEN. DEARBORN.—George H. A. S. Dearborn, long and favourably known in Massachusetts as Deputy Collector of the Port of Boston, Adjutant General of the Commonwealth, and at the time of his decease Mayor of the City of Roxbury, died at the residence of his son-in-law Hon. A. W. Clapp, Portland, Me., on Tuesday last, after a painful illness of about ten days.

EXECUTIONS.—Two young men, named Benson and Douglas, were executed in New York on the 25th ult., for the murder of Asa Havens, mate of the barque Glen. A coloured lad, named Clements, was also convicted of participation in the crime, and sentenced to death, but has been respited for the present.—Douglas stated in his address to the people present at the execution that Clements was innocent of the crime.

The steamer Governor, bound from Portland for Bangor, struck on Whitehead Eddies, near the mouth of the Penobscot, on Friday week, and shortly afterwards sunk. Passengers saved, with a large part of the furniture.

A despatch from New Orleans, dated 21st July, says we have received Mexican dates to the 7th. The British Minister has advised the Mexican government that decisive measures would probably be taken at once if the claims of English creditors were not settled before the next packet ship sailed. The French and Spanish ministers said their governments must do likewise. The Danish brig Prosper, with the Prussian minister on board, was wrecked at Vera Cruz. The passengers were all saved. Revolutions were starting up in all quarters of Mexico. Simeon Frost, alias Cornelius Black, late of Horton, Nova Scotia, came to his death by accidentally falling, dislocating his neck, and fracturing his skull aboard ship E. L. B. Jenny at N. Bedford.

PORTLAND, July 25, 9 P. M.—During a thunder shower this evening the lightning struck a two story house in Adams street in this city, and killed a young man named James W. Skellings, of Sacarappa. Mr. G. W. Beal was also considerably injured, and several persons prostrated.—The house was much shattered.

LOSS ON A COTTON SALE.—The New York correspondent of the Merchants' Exchange says that a sale of 2000 bales of cotton was made in Philadelphia, by parties of New York, who lost \$40,000 by the transaction. The cotton would be sent from Philadelphia to Europe.

Advices from Texas to July 18th, have been received. Great excitement prevailed at Rio Grande, in consequence of the Mexicans refusing to deliver up a runaway slave. An armed party of Texans had threatened to capture Fresidio.—It is said that there are 2000 fugitives in Mexico. The political feeling in Texas is running very high. The prospects of the growing crops are more favorable.

There is a great drought in Charlotte, Va., no rain having fallen since the first Sunday in May. The corn and tobacco crops are ruined. Corn has advanced 50 cents per bushel at Lynchburg, Va., in consequence of the great drought. The article is in demand at \$4 per bbl, or 80 cents per bushel. Tobacco is also advancing.

We have accounts of a severe and destructive storm at Baltimore, Pittsburg, and other places on Saturday night. Hail stones seven inches in circumference were picked up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLAVE REVOLT IN OLD CALABAR.—A boat arrived at Camarons, from Fernando Po, on the 9th of February, bringing intelligence of a revolt among the slaves in Old Calabar. Her Majesty's ship Gladiator, and the screw steam-sloop Archer, being in Clarence, went over immediately, and a despatch was sent to Mr. Beercroft, to bring him down from the Dahomey country. The revolt, it is feared, will be of serious consequence to British vessels in Calabar, the slaves having possession of everything on shore.

IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY.—At a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at London, it was announced that Rev. D. Livingstone, of the London Missionary Society, had discovered another large lake in South Africa, about 200 miles north of lake Ngami, which he recently made known to the world. The new lake contains several large islands, and is connected with Ngami by a stream called the Teage. At the date of the last advices, Mr. Livingstone was proceeding northward. If he carries out his plan of exploration some important questions in African geography will be solved.—Boston Traveller.

A London paper gives late advices from the Island of Grand Canary, which state, that out of a population of 8000, which the island contains, at least 3000 have perished of cholera.

Advertisements.

ENCOURAGE THE BLIND! Upholstery, Cane & Mat Work!

RICHARD MEAGHER, who has lately returned from Mount Washington, South Boston, where he has learned his trade...

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INSURANCES on Lives, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLEVERDON & CO.

OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by recent arrivals, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS WARE and EARTHENWARE...

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS

FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Constipation, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE...

JOHN HAYS, MELODIAN MANUFACTURER.

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

A VARIETY of Music Books, Music Paper, and Musical Instruments, kept constantly on hand...

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL.

RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay Scales erected by Mr. Jos. Fairbanks, at the head of Fairbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales...

in accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. William Doyle was this day sworn in as an official.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Opposite Messrs. Veighan & Grassie's Wharf G. HALL respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account...

Family and Ship Stores. Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail prices.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

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

READY MADE CLOTHING.

COATS—Men's, Youths, and Boys, Cashmerettes, Cashmeres, Pique, Drilling, Drill, Canton, Brown and White Linen.

Also—A splendid assortment of rich FINE SATIN VESTS, and a general variety of Tailor's Trimmings, which together with his former Stock, forms a complete assortment...

IT Clothing of every description made to order at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

TRY ARE YOU DESPAIR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Greenham, near Loughball, Ireland Sept 11th, 1840.

RESPECTED FRIEND.—Thy excellent Pills have effectually cured me of an Asthma, which afflicted me for three years to such an extent that I was obliged to walk any room at night for air, afraid of being suffocated if I went to bed by cough and phlegm.

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughball, was attacked with Typhus Fever. She lay for five days without having tasted any description of food.

CURE OF DROPPY IN THE CHEST.

Extract of a letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kensington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848.

THE EARL OF ABERBROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT.

Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messias, Lehigh, 21st February, 1845.

CURE OF A DEBILITATED STOMACH.

Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Gendesa, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health, his constitution was debilitated that his death was shortly looked upon by himself and friends as certain...

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

- Ague Female Irregularities Sore throats Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Scrofula or King's evil Bilethrosis on the face Fits Stone and Gravel Bowel Complaints Headaches Tic-doloureux Colic Indigestion Ulcers Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections Debility Lumbago Worms all kinds Dropsy Rheumatism Weakness of the Stomach Erysipelas Retention of Urine Ac.

Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world.

Sole Agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor, Mrs. Nell Laneburg, T. R. Parillo, Liverpool, N. Taylor, Cornwallis, Tucker & Smith, Truro, J. & C. Just, Guysborough, F. Cochran & Co., Newport, H. N. Fuller, Horton, B. Legge, Mahone Bay, S. Filton & Co., Wallace, J. F. More, Caledonia, T. & J. Post, Sydney, J. Christie & Co., Bras d'Or, P. Smith, Fort Hood, Mrs. Robinson, Pictou, E. Sterns, Yarmouth.

None are Genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box, with the same words woven on the water-mark of the Books of directions wrapped round the medicines.

Waggons, Wheelbarrows, Brooms, &c.

10 WILLOW Waggons or Cradles, 20 Children's Wheelbarrows, assorted sizes, 10 dozen best Corn Brooms, 10 nests Painted Tubs, Bathing Tubs, Floor Buckets, Butter Moulds and Butter Prints, Abrant, Rope and Marlin Mats, for sale at the Italian Warehouse, by August 2 W. M. HARRINGTON.

JAMES BLACK

Has received by the late arrivals from Great Britain, WHITE and Unbleached Cotton, 31 and 44 Prints & Fancy Mottos; Furnitures, Regatta and striped Shirtings, Flan and Fancy Coburgs, Orleans, DeLanes, and Goughams for Dresses; Mottos, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Braces, Laces and Edging Dressings, Towels, and Cantons, Girls and Women's Straw Bonnets, and Shoes, &c. &c. &c., with a variety of other goods.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of ERYSIPELAS, and ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, which has not only immediately relieved all those who have used it, but effectually cured them.

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

CERTIFICATES

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Erysipelas, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, for ten years. My hands were frequently so diseased, that I could make no use of them.

ANN S. WHELOCK, Nictaux.

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

Wm. May 15, 1850.

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

Annapha, January 3rd, 1851.

This is to certify that my daughter about a year ago had a very severe attack of Erysipelas in her head and face, so much so that there was little hope of life. Medical aid was called, but the word was, that all was over as the dreadful disease had overpowered the brain, and she was rapidly sinking.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States.

The direct trade now opening up between Upper Canada and Halifax presents facilities for cheap passage to the St. Lawrence to the upper Lakes, in the vicinity of valuable lands open for settlers.

PIANO FORTES

THE Subscriber has Eight PIANO FORTES on hand consisting of Cottage, Piccolo and square, rosewood and mahogany cases, of London manufacture, which he offers for sale at very low prices from £25 upwards; or to let by the year at a low rent.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from England his usual assortment of Genuine Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c. &c., which he offers for sale at moderate prices.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



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

DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends, to be past all possibility of recovery, have been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as ever.

Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by expectoration, producing a delightful change in the breathing, and chest, and this, after the protracted consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as Spitting of blood, coughs, pain in the side, night sweats, &c. &c.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE

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

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

Steamers "Admiral," Capt. Wood, "Creole," Capt. Deering. TWO TRIPS A WEEK. THE American Steamships "Admiral," and "Creole," will, for the remainder of the season, run in connection, meeting at Eastport, commencing on Tuesday, the 8th instant, as follows:

FARE:

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Fare. Cabin Passage to Boston, \$5.00; Portland, \$5.50; Eastport, \$1.50; Deck, \$1.00; Portland, \$3.00; Eastport, \$1.00; St. Andrews, \$1.75; Calais, \$2.00.

JUST RECEIVED,

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

Opinions of the Press,

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

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

June 7th, 1851.

DOMESTIC.

ARRESTED.—Our very vigilant Police arrested during the past week two men implicated in the extensive robbery of nearly 1400 dollars, in New York, information of which had previously been communicated over the Telegraph wires.

The brig Jane, of Halifax, N. S., which sailed from New York for Glasgow on the 21st ult., with naval stores, was DESTROYED by FIRE the day after sailing, and burnt to the water's edge.

Wreck.—The brig Enterprise, of Shelburne, from New York, was wrecked on Gulf Rock near Ragged Isles on the 21st ult., in a thick fog.

The Annual Examination of the Wesleyan School, in charge of Mr. Reid, took place on Wednesday, the 30th ult., in presence of a goodly assemblage of citizens, including gentlemen of the first standing in the community, and others interested in the progress of this really valuable institution.

The coloured population of this city celebrated the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British Dominions, on Friday last. There was quite a large turn out of our sable friends, and a jolly time had these some of it.

The posts for the Eastern line of Telegraph, commencing at Pictou, are now being erected.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Mr. Serrell, the celebrated Engineer, who has undertaken the construction of the Suspension Bridge across the Falls, at Split Rock, arrived last evening from New York, accompanied by one of his Assistant Engineers.

The Toll House, we understand, is to be a very pretty building, in the modern style: it is to be placed on the Portland side of the Falls. This building has been contracted for by Mr. Edwin Fairweather, and it will be a picturesque object in connection with the wild and beautiful scenery near Split Rock.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains the usual official notice, that seven Acts of Assembly, passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, were specially confirmed by Her Majesty in Council for the 25th June last.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.—We learned from Fredericton last evening, by telegraph, that in the event of arrangements being entered into with Canada and Nova Scotia, for the construction of the great Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec, the Executive Council of this Province proposes, as an indispensable condition, that a sufficient sum shall be guaranteed by the Imperial Government to ensure the construction of the European and North American line within this Province.

POTATO DISEASE.—We are sorry to learn that the potato disease has appeared in the vicinity of this city, St. John, N. B., with all its former virulence. It is not yet general, only a few patches that were very early planted, and that have reached the ball, have been attacked, but on these the leaves and stalks are completely blackened, and the potatoes considerably effected.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—We understand that the building of the Crystal Palace in front of the Mechanics' Institute, has been contracted for, and that everything promises well for the undertaking. Colonel Lockyer, of the 97th Regiment, was applied to for the fine Band of his Regiment, to attend a Concert during the Exhibition, at once complied with by the request of the President and Directors of the Institute, by an offer of the full Band for a whole week.

MARKING THE HEADLANDS.—We have been furnished with the following description of the marks which have been placed upon several headlands on the New Brunswick side of the Bay of Fundy, by Mr. John Murray, Branch Pilot of this Port, to which reference was made in a paragraph inserted in our last number.

A piece of Marsh Land in the vicinity of the City, in a high state of cultivation, was sold at auction during the week, at £22 an acre. This is considered as rather under the value that similar land has been held at within the last few years.—lb.

The Executive Council of New Brunswick was enlarged on Friday last by the addition of R. D. Wilnot, Esq., of St. John, to be Surveyor General, and John H. Gray and George Hayward, Esquires, without office.

On Halfway Point, (about eight miles from Partridge Island,) between Negro Head and Musquash Head, a white horizontal stripe, about five feet broad, which shows about forty feet long.

On Musquash Inner Head, (to the Westward of Split Rock,) a white vertical stripe, which is visible from the Westward, with two of the balls on Split Rock; but on coming up the Bay, when the stripe is lost sight of, the whole of the balls on Split Rock are seen.

Gooseberry Island has the letters "G. I." marked on it, and the top of the pinnacle painted white. The white mark can be seen at some distance from the South West, but the letters are only visible when the Island bears North.

We are informed that all these marks are large and distinct, and will be of essential service to vessels passing up or down the Bay. It is expected that the Provincial Government will give directions for marking other prominent headlands on our side of the Bay, in a similar manner, and it is to be hoped that so useful a work will be continued by Nova Scotia. Several prominent headlands in the State of Maine bear distinguishing marks, which have been found to answer a good purpose.—lb.

Canada.

CANADA.—New York, July 25.—From Toronto we learn that a meeting was held there last night in St. Lawrence Hall, by the Anti-Clergy Reserved Association, which was called by the mayor. The high church party called a meeting at the same hour, and incited the mob to go and break up the anti-reserve meeting, which they proceeded to attempt, and were repulsed.

THE CURRENCY.—In the Canadian Assembly, Mr. Hincks has given notice of resolutions he intends to move relative to the amendment of the Currency Act: viz: that it is expedient to adopt a decimal Currency, in which the unit of account shall be a dollar, or five shillings currency, to be divided decimally into similar denominations.

THE CROPS.—The Quebec Chronicle of the 28th ult., says, that the crops in Canada never looked better than they did last week. There is a promise of an abundant harvest. Large quantities of hay have been made, and the meadows have yielded a large crop.

The Revenue of Canada for the quarter ending the 5th ult., shows a considerable increase on that of the same period last year. 1850, £225,294 9s 3d.; 1851, £283,969 5s. 9d.

West Indies.

MERANCROLY AND SUDDEN DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF TOBAGO.—We regret to learn, says the Trinidad Port of Spain Gazette of the 11th instant the sudden death of His Excellency Dr. R. Ross, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of that Colony, occasioned by his being precipitated with his horse and gig from the side of the road into a ravine about 30 feet deep, whilst returning with his servant from a Public Ball given at the Court House, on Friday, the 27th ult., in honour of the Queen's coronation.

Of the Cholera in Jamaica we read the following paragraph in a Kingston paper:—

The direful scourge which has left its dreadful imprint in every parish in the island, is now commencing its fearful work in the hitherto healthy parish of Westmorland, and still lingers in other localities. Although slowly, it nevertheless continues its work of death and destruction—increasing the number of its victims day by day. The dread shrieks of the dying—the equally plaintive and melancholy cries of the fatherless and the childless—the moanings and lamentations of the widow and the orphan—have died away in Kingston; and although the dire malady has left in its remarkable course so many traces of its devastating influence, still we are sorry to say, no efforts

are made, no precautions taken, to combat as far as human skill can do so, its virulence, in the very probable event of its re-appearance amongst us.

CAYENNE.—Accounts from Cayenne to the 15th March, had been received at Martinique by the arrival of the steamer Caspar. The epidemic lately prevailing there is stated to have entirely disappeared. The Castor has brought over M. Babeau, chief of the division in the interior administration of French Guiana, and late commissary of police at Guadaloupe, who has been compromised in certain revelations made by the incendiary Cabou in the latter colony.

The Procureur de la republique for Basseterre had been sent to Cayenne on board the Castor especially to arrest M. Babeau, who notwithstanding his dismissal from Guadaloupe for agitating the anarchists, had been reappointed to the public service by the Director of the colonies. On being arrested at Cayenne on the 4th ultimo, M. Babeau was conducted to prison, and his papers examined and sealed by the magistrates commissioned to that effect. He was put on board of the Castor on the 8th.—St. Lucia Palladium.

NAVAL PROMOTION.—Lieutenant Hon. A. A. Cochrane, son of the Earl of Dundonald, to be Commander, in recognition of the gallant services of his father in the attack on the French fleet in the Basque roads—the commission to be dated 12th April, 1851.

Trinidad has shipped the past season 30,000 hds. (40 inch truss) Sugar.

His Excellency Ker Baillie Hamilton, the Lt. Governor of Grenada, has returned to that Island, after an absence of 14 months. It is said that Governor Hamilton is to succeed Sir W. Colebrooke in the government of Barbados and the Windward Islands.

The Governor of Tobago will not assent to the Supply Bill of that Island, as it makes no provision for repairing the Gaol, Court House, and other public buildings.

Admiral Vaillant, the Governor General of the French Antilles, had arrived at Martinique; the late Governor, Admiral Bruat, left thence on the 13th ult. for Europe.

70,716 hds Sugar had been shipped from Martinique and only 15,976 from Guadaloupe.

The quantity of Produce shipped at Barbados, up to 7th instant, is as follows:—33,544 hogsheads, 2,413 tierces, 6,714 barrels of Sugar, equal to 35,995 hds.; and 5,815 puncheons, 185 hogsheads, and 105 barrels of Molasses. It is evident that the crop will exceed 36,000 hogsheads.

We are pleased to learn by the schooner Margaret Musson, which arrived yesterday from Inagua, that the inhabitants of that Island had been very successful in raking Salt; that they had about 80,000 bushels on hand, and expected to have another raking in a day or two.—Bermuda Royal Gazette, July 29.

A slight shock of Earthquake was felt by several persons in this and the neighbouring Parish of Paget on the morning of Sunday last, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock.—lb.

The schr. Jacob & William, with advices from Port au Prince to the 9th inst., arrived at Philadelphia on the 26th.

The previous account of the skirmish between the Haytiens and Dominicans is fully confirmed, the latter having been routed with great slaughter.

Fever to some extent was prevailing among the shipping. American produce was plenty. Coffee and Logwood were scarce, and held higher.

Despatches from New Orleans at the 25th ult. announce the arrival of the steamer Falcon, with intelligence confirming the insurrectionary movements of the Cuban patriots, who are said to have fought several times against the Government troops, and in one battle, to have killed not less than 300. Many of the Government troops had joined the revolutionary movement.

The Governor of Matanzas states, in a communication to the Captain General, that the citizens are coming forward promptly to defend themselves against the insurgents. Private advices to the Pienayne state, that the revolution had broken out also in Matanzas and Santiago. Large bands of insurgents are in the mountains.

A fight with the lancers had resulted in the latter being repulsed. They afterwards joined the enemy. The government of Cuba was much alarmed at these manifestations. The insurrectionary movement was quite formidable, and American officers had been for sometime past drilling the insurgents.

A ship from New York with arms and ammunition had succeeded in landing her cargo, and others were expected. The government has spies out in all directions. Two officers had been imprisoned on suspicion of favouring the insurgents, and it was reported that an American had been garrotted.

SEASONABLE WEATHER.—Rain, in copious abundance, has fallen throughout these Islands within the last ten days; and the distressing drought is at an end. The Tanks are replenished; and the gardens and fields are beautifully verdant.—Bermudian.

FROM HAYTI.—PORT AU PRINCE, July 15th. Another battle has been fought between the Haytiens and Dominicans, near the town of Cotuy, on the 13th inst., which proved very disastrous to the Emperor's troops, of whom about 900 were slain out of a force of 2700 men. An immense quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the victors, besides 246 prisoners, among whom are a nephew of the Emperor and nine officers of some distinction.

LATER FROM PORT AU PRINCE.—By the arrival of the schooner Jacob & William at Philadelphia, we have advices from Port au Prince to 9th inst. The account of a skirmish between the Haytiens and Dominicans is fully confirmed, the latter having been routed with great slaughter. Gen. Baez had issued two proclamations, calling on the Dominicans to rise en masse, and carry on the war of extermination.

Fever to some extent was prevailing among the shipping. American produce was plentiful. Coffee and logwood were scarce and held higher.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF GEN. DEARBORN.—George H. A. S. Dearborn, long and favourably known in Massachusetts as Deputy Collector of the Port of Boston, Adjutant General of the Commonwealth, and at the time of his decease Mayor of the City of Roxbury, died at the residence of his son-in-law Hon. A. W. Clapp, Portland, Me., on Tuesday last, after a painful illness of about ten days.

EXECUTIONS.—Two young men, named Benson and Douglas, were executed in New York on the 25th ult., for the murder of Asa Havens, mate of the barque Glen. A coloured lad, named Clements, was also convicted of participation in the crime, and sentenced to death, but has been respited for the present.—Douglas stated in his address to the people present at the execution that Clements was innocent of the crime.

The steamer Governor, bound from Portland for Bangor, struck on Whitehead Ledges, near the mouth of the Penobscot, on Friday week, and shortly afterwards sunk. Passengers saved, with a large part of the furniture.

A despatch from New Orleans, dated 21st July, says we have received Mexican dates to the 7th. The British Minister has advised the Mexican government that decisive measures would probably be taken at once if the claims of English creditors were not settled before the next packet ship sailed. The French and Spanish ministers said their governments must do likewise. The Danish brig Prosper, with the Prussian minister on board, was wrecked at Vera Cruz. The passengers were all saved. Revolutions were starting up in all quarters of Mexico. Simeon Frost, alias Cornelius Black, late of Horton, Nova Scotia, came to his death by accidentally falling, dislocating his neck, and fracturing his skull aboard ship E. L. B. Jenny at N. Bedford.

PORTLAND, July 25, 9 P. M.—During a thunder shower this evening the lightning struck a two story house in Adams street in this city, and killed a young man named James W. Skollings, of Sacarappa. Mr. G. W. Beal was also considerably injured, and several persons prostrated.—The house was much shattered.

LOSS ON A COTTON SALE.—The New York correspondent of the Merchants' Exchange says that a sale of 2000 bales of cotton was made in Philadelphia, by parties of New York, who lost \$40,000 by the transaction. The cotton would be sent from Philadelphia to Europe.

Advices from Texas to July 18th, have been received. Great excitement prevailed at Rio Grande, in consequence of the Mexicans refusing to deliver up a runaway slave. An armed party of Texans had threatened to capture Fresadito. It is said that there are 2000 fugitives in Mexico. The political feeling in Texas is running very high. The prospects of the growing crops are more favorable.

There is a great drought in Charlotte, Va., no rain having fallen since the first Sunday in May. The corn and tobacco crops are ruined.

Corn has advanced 50 cents per bushel at Lynchburg, Va., in consequence of the great drought. The article is in demand at \$4 per bbl, or 80 cents per bushel. Tobacco is also advancing.

We have accounts of a severe and destructive storm at Baltimore, Pittsburg, and other places on Saturday night. Hail stones seven inches in circumference were picked up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLAVE REVOLT IN OLD CALABAR.—A boat arrived at Camarons, from Fernando Po, on the 9th of February, bringing intelligence of a revolt among the slaves in Old Calabar. Her Majesty's ship Gladiator, and the screw steam-sloop Atcher, being in Clarence, went over immediately, and a despatch was sent to Mr. Biercroft, to bring him down from the Dahomey country. The revolt, it is feared, will be of serious consequence to British vessels in Calabar, the slaves having possession of everything on shore.

IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY.—At a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at London, it was announced that Rev. D. Livingstone, of the London Missionary Society, had discovered another large lake in South Africa, about 600 miles north of lake Ngami, which he recently made known to the world. The new lake contains several large islands, and is connected with Ngami by a stream called the Teage. At the date of the last advices, Mr. Livingstone was proceeding northward. If he carries out his plan of exploration some important questions in African geography will be solved.—Boston Traveller.

A London paper gives late advices from the Island of Grand Canary, which state, that out of a population of 8000, which the island contains, at least 3000 have perished of cholera.

Advertisements.

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A VARIETY of Music Books, Music Paper, and Musical Instruments, kept constantly on hand. All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired at the shortest notice.

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CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE. NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET, Opposite Messrs. Croighton & Grassie's Wharf.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE. No. 4, ORDNANCE ROW. The Subscriber has just received by the recent arrivals from England his SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of a large Stock of...

READY MADE CLOTHING, AMONG WHICH ARE— COATS—Men's, Youths, and Boys, Cashmerettes, Cashmeres, Princesita, Borskin, Tweed, Drill, Canton, Brown and White Linen.

Waggons, Wheelbarrows, Brooms, &c. Ex BELLE from Boston, just received. 10 WILLOW Waggons or Cradles, 20 Children's Wheelbarrows, assorted sizes.

JAMES BLACK Has received by the late arrivals from Great Britain. WHITE and Unbleached Cotton, 3 1/4 and 4 1/4 Prints & Fancy Madras, &c.

TO THE PUBLIC. An Effectual and Never-failing Cure for Erysipelas. THIS SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of ERYSIPELAS, and ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them.

TRY FRE YOU DESPAIR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. CURE OF ASTHMA. Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Greenhall, near Loughall, Ireland Sept 11th, 1840.

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH. A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughall, was attacked by Typhus Fever. She lay for five days without having tasted any description of food.

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST. Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kensington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Medusa, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

CURE OF A DEBILITATED STOMACH. Mr. Mate, a stockkeeper, of Gundana, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health, his constitution was debilitated, that his death was shortly looked upon by himself and friends as certain.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. AGUE, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the skin, Bowel Complaint, Colic, Constipation of Bowels, Debility, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA. THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States.

PIANO FORTES For Sale or to Let. THE Subscriber has Eight PIANO FORTES on hand consisting of Cottage, Piccolo and square, rosewood and mahogany cases, of London manufacture, which he offers for sale at a low rate.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE. HOLLS STREET. THE SUBSCRIBER has received from England his usual Spring Importation of Genuine Drugs, Medicines Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c. &c.

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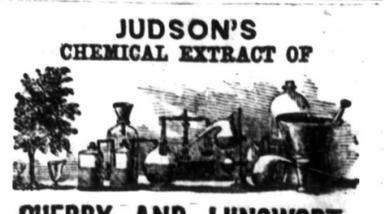
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JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and CONSUMPTION.

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

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

NEW ARRANGEMENT! Steamers "Admiral," Capt. Wood, "Creole," Capt. Deering. TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE American Steamships "ADMIRAL" and "CREOLE" will, for the remainder of the season, run in connection, meeting at Eastport, commencing on Tuesday, the 8th instant, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: FARE and Cabin Passage to Boston. FARE: Boston, \$5.00; Portland, \$5.00; Eastport, \$1.50. Cabin Passage to Boston: \$6.00; Portland, \$5.00; Eastport, \$1.50.

JUST RECEIVED. A PEEP AT UNCLE SAM'S FARM, WORKSHOP, FISHERIES, &c. BY P. TOCQUE. Illustrated with Engravings, price 5s., dedicated by permission to His Excellency Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant Governor of Newfoundland.

