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## The Dumb Child.

She is my only girl:  
I ask'd for her as some most precious thing;  
For all unfeeling's Love's jewel'd ring,  
Till set with this soft pearl.  
The shade that time brought forth I could not see.  
How pure, how perfect, seem'd the gift to me!

And many a soft old tone  
I us'd to sing unto that deaden'd ear,  
And suffer'd not the lightest footstep near,  
Lest she might wake too soon;  
And hush'd her brother's laughter while she lay—  
Ah, needless care! I might have let them play!

'Twas long ere I believ'd  
That this one daughter might not speak to me!  
Waited and watch'd, God knows how patiently,  
Vain Love was long the untrifling nurse of faith,  
And tended Hope till it was quenched in death.

O if she could but hear  
For one short hour, till I her tongue might teach  
To call me "mother," in the broken speech  
Of lips that never may be stir'd  
To the deep music of that lovely word.

My heart it sorely tries  
To see her kneel, with such a reverent air,  
Beside her brothers at their evening prayer;  
To watch our lips, as though our words she knew;  
Then move her own as she were speaking too.

I've watch'd her looking up  
To the bright window of a sunset sky,  
With such a depth of meaning in her eye,  
That I could almost hear  
The struggling soul would burst its binding cords,  
And the long pent-up thoughts flow forth in words.

The song of bird and bee,  
The chorus of the breezes, streams, and groves,  
All the grand music that nature moves,  
Are wafted to her soul;  
To her; the world of sound a tuneless void;  
While even silence hath its charm destroy'd.

Her face is very fair;  
Her blue eye beautiful; of finest mould  
The soft white brow, o'er which, in waves of gold,  
Ripples her shining hair:  
Alas! this lovely temple must be,  
For He who made it keeps the master-key.

Will He the mind within  
Should from earth's babel-clamour be kept free,  
E'en that His still voice and step might be  
Hear'd at its inner shrine,  
Through that deep hush of soul, with clearer  
thru't?  
Then should I grieve? O murmuring heart  
be still!

She seems to have a sense  
Of quiet gladness in her noiseless play;  
She hath a pleasant smile, a glad and cheery,  
Whose voiceless eloquence  
Touches all hearts, though I had once the fear  
That e'en her father would not care for her.

Thank God it is not so!  
And when his sons are playing merrily,  
She comes and leans a good upon his knee,  
By his full eye, and tones subdued and mild—  
How his heart yearns over his silent child.

Not of all other gifts bereft  
E'en now, how could I say she did not speak?  
With real gladness lights her eyes and cheek,  
And renders thanks to Him who left,  
Unto her soul yet open avenues  
For joy to enter, and for love to use!

troubled with doubts; her piety assumed a new and more elevated character. About this time a class of young persons was committed to her charge, in which new sphere of christian activity she was made a great blessing. Her ardent piety, and more than ordinary knowledge of the sacred Scriptures, eminently qualified her for that important office, and she watched over those committed to her charge as one who most give an account. In taking on herself this new duty, she had to overcome a naturally retiring disposition; it is known, indeed, that she took it up as a cross, but it is equally known that it became to her one of the richest sources of christian enjoyment. She likewise sought out other means of usefulness, such as relieving the poor, visiting and praying with the sick and dying, and far as her strength and the calls of her family would permit, "going about doing good." In her family, her religion appeared in a mild and attractive form, her children saw in her the beauty and pleasantness of piety. As a christian mother she sought to train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and well was she qualified for the important task. Her acquaintance with the Scriptures, and her reference in Scripture matters. Her instructions, we trust, will long be remembered by them, and her prayers answered in their salvation.

The cause of her holy activity in her family and in the church, we may trace to her deep and constant communion with God in private. She had her regular times of private prayer, and it was in the exercises of prayer that she obtained her strength and heavenly joy.

When one who holds communion with the skies, Has filled her urn with the pure waters rise, And once more mingle with its meeter things, 'Tis even as if an angel shook his wings; Immortal fragrance fills the circle wide, And tells us whence the treasure is supplied.

When speaking to a christian friend, after one of these seasons, she said, "O what I have enjoyed this day, I am as happy as can be." She would frequently say in her class, "My mind is kept in perfect peace," and would often express her realizing hope of heaven in the language of the Poet:

"There is my house and portion fair, My nurse and my heart are there, And my being home."

But no part of the christian character of our dear departed sister shone more brightly than her humility; she had learned of Him who was meek and lowly of heart, and delighted to sit at His feet in deep self-abasement.

"Lips and unknown, prized and loved by God alone," While she had a high regard for the excellencies of her fellow christians, she appeared insensible to those which adorned her own character. Often would she express her utter unworthiness of the least favour which her Heavenly Father bestowed upon her.

In 1850 the family removed to St. John's, and here for awhile she enjoyed her increased religious advantages. Though surrounded by a numerous family, her high sense of duty caused her to yield to the earnest solicitations of her friends, and again sustain the duties of a class-leader; but her health declining, she became a matter of painful solicitude and regret to her that she was unable to attend to her accustomed regularity. About two years ago she was brought, by a severe affliction, borne with that resignation and patience which might be expected from a portrait we have drawn.

Coming out of this sickness she spoke to a friend of the preciousness of the Saviour to her in her sufferings, adding that she was ready to have gone had the Lord been pleased to call her.

On her recovery she continued with improved health discharging, with great kindness and christian temper, the various duties of the family and the church. Her last visit was to her class-meeting, on which occasion she took a severe cold, from the effects of which she never recovered. Her last energies were therefore spent in her Master's service, and she accelerated her death as it evidently did, there is a great consolation to survivors that she was wounded in so glorious a warfare.

From that time her health rapidly declined, and severe domestic bereavements not only tried her faith and love, but hastened the progress of disease in her own person. On visiting her a short time after the death of her youngest daughter—a sweet child of 4 years—she was found weaker in body but very happy in God. She said that Christ was very precious to her, and she felt astonished that he so graciously supported her. The afflictions she had, of her own words, were delightful; standing on the borders of the better country she caught many a glimpse of its glory. When her infant son died—less than three months after the little girl—the event appeared to have a desolating influence on her heart. To the writer as well as to others she said that it had a sense of loneliness, but when they were bearing the infant to the grave a friend who remained with her, directed her to the only consolation. "Yes," she replied, "I need comfort, I want comfort," and then looking up said, "The Lord does comfort me," and her countenance assumed its wonted calmness and placidity.

During this affliction she was never heard to utter the semblance of a complaint. Her mind was perfectly composed, and her devoted partner, and those who were her immediate companions of her last illness, regularly attended in their description of the comfort and happiness of that sick chamber during the external gloom and rigour of a Newfoundland winter.

"Yes, when the storm of winter raged, 'Twas summer round their evening fire."

Two days previous to her death she spoke freely to Mr. Brown, on the arrangements to be made in the family after her removal. She took an affectionate leave of several kind friends, and cast many a fond and solicitous look on her dear children as they passed in and out of the room. In all this her composure, amounting almost to cheerfulness, was a proof to those who saw her, that she was preparing for some short and pleasant journey, rather than for a walk through "the valley of the shadow of death;" it was a high demonstration that she "feared no evil," and that her Shepherd's rod and staff were comforting her.

On Monday the 21st February last, feeling on conscience that the time of her departure

was fast approaching, she said, "I now want to be filled with love, and I believe I shall have it." She rested all her hopes on the Redeemer's righteousness. "I am conscious of my own unworthiness," she said, "I have nothing to rest on but the merits of my Saviour."

"In my hands no price I bring, Simply to the cross I cling."

In the afternoon, when asked if she felt thatfulness of divine love of which she had spoken in the morning, she replied, "O yes, it is brighter and brighter." A little after she said, "I shall be in my Father's house to-night."

Towards evening she appeared quite aware of the near approach of the last enemy, and concentrating her energies, her last act as regards subinary things was to take an affectionate farewell of her distressed and weeping husband—a scene to be imagined by those only who have been placed in similar circumstances, but which no pen can adequately describe.

She had now done with earth, and henceforth all her aspirations were towards heaven. Her words were few, for the mortal strife commenced and continued during the night. About three o'clock in the morning the conflict ceased, and the liberating spirit took flight. We need not pause to enquire whether, for the beautiful language of the Saviour is "Father, I will that they whom thou hast given me be with me where I am, that they may behold my glory."

She leaves behind her a husband deeply conscious of her worth, and of his own irremediable loss, and seven children, too young alas! fully to estimate either, but all of whom loved her ardently while she lived, and with other friends will be delighted to read this little tribute to her memory, contributed by one who knew her well, and who only testifies that which he "has seen and heard."

St. John's N.F., April 24, 1853.

## Father Reeves—a Model Class Leader.

An old man, neatly dressed, some five feet four inches high, of a compact and well-knit frame, his head partly bald, his forehead high and narrow, his features small but expressive, with prominent cheek bones, is walking, with an umbrella under his arm, along the streets of London. His step is somewhat feeble, but he is over-seventy years of age. His aspect is grave, without being sad—it wears the expression of an earnest man, with whom life is a great reality, and not an idle dream. Yet there is a light beaming from his small twinkling eyes, which irradiates his whole countenance, and penetrates to the very core of a mind filled with a high, unspendable joy.

But as that beautifully serene old man passes beneath a railway arch, an infuriated bullock, startled by the rattling of a passing train of cars above, plunges against him, and lays him prostrate. That blow deprives him of consciousness—in an hour he is dead!

And now a strange excitement spreads through that crowded street. From lip to lip the announcement is made: "Mr. Reeves is dead!" "Dead!" asks the neighbouring storekeeper, "his consciousness—in an hour he is dead!" "What, that little old man with the umbrella, who was always going about visiting the sick?" "Yes."

Onward, onward still, flies the group, it reaches the corner of the Rumpus, immediately gather round the chapel gate, and deeply affected discuss the fact. Presently, the services commence within. It is a missionary prayer meeting, in which, for many years, the deceased old man had invariably been present. But he is not there to-day. They are all surprised with grief. They attempt to sing, but their voices are choked by sobs and sobs. They engage in prayer, and the voice of him who prays trembles with emotion; the cheeks of all are wet with tears. One sentiment of uncontrollable grief rules the entire congregation.

A few minutes, and the corpse of the little old man is carried into the chapel. Fifteen hundred people crowd the edifice, and hundreds stand without, unable to gain admittance. The services over, a procession forms. Some twenty-five hundred persons follow the coffin, along the route to the Lambeth church-yard, the windows exhibit large numbers of serious spectators. Rarely, perhaps never before, has such a crowd attended at a burial in that graveyard.

Who then is he, whose death awakens such powerful and wide spreading feelings? He is a man of God, whose life was a life of prayer, and whose character, and whose his honours?

Reader, that old man held no higher office among men than that of a Wesleyan class leader! His distinguishing excellence was his piety; his honourable deeds were his conversation, his words, his life, his prayer, or by the bedside of sick and dying people. Riches he had none; for through his long life he was a poor man; and, for several years prior to his death, he was a pensioner on a public charity fund. Learning he could not boast, since at the time of his death he was unable to read; and, subsequently, his studies were confined mainly to Baxter's Saints Rest, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, the Wesleyan Hymn Book, and the Bible! Neither had he rank to commend him. In his boyhood, he was a simple peasant boy; through life he was a journeyman, and a poor man. Thus, in this poor old man, there was nothing but the long life of holiness and usefulness to command public attention. Yet, few prices have been more honoured in their death than he—none were ever more sincerely mourned. The tears shed over his grave by the multitude were honest expressions of the genuine affection with which they loved him. Let us then hastily sketch his history.

Father Reeves, as he was familiarly called, was a native of Cudham, in Kent, where he was born in 1779. His parents were poor, and he laboured in his childhood as a farm boy. When about 22 years of age, he apprenticed himself to a shoemaker, and in three years, in his 25th year he removed to London, and through the aid of a friend, found employment as a coach-maker. He married; as it appears, judiciously; though at the time quite poor.

Up to his twenty-seventh year, Mr. Reeves lived a careless, selfish, though not an immoral, life. He had been subject to powerful strings of the Spirit from his childhood; but in 1808, at Lambeth Chapel, he was suddenly and powerfully convinced of sin. His submission to the call of the Spirit was at once absolute and complete to the extent of his measure of light. At the close of his service, he sought the minister and unbecomingly his fears. Then hastening home, he told his wife of his concern, and commenced an earnest effort to pray, and to learn to read the Bible. So absorbed was he in this struggle, that his zeal gave offence to his wife, who, as yet, was unconvinced. Her carnal mind was aroused, and to his unspeakable grief, she, with whom he had hitherto lived in harmony, began to persecute him. Nothing daunted, determined to persevere, he prayed to the temptation, not without an occasional glimpse of the resurrection, did any Sabbath occur he would not attend himself from God's house on account of the weather, unless it was so bad as to prevent his going to the village where it stood, for the addition of a dollar to his purse. "Never," said he, toward the close of life, never, after malting this resolution, did any Sabbath occur so hot or so cold, so windy or stormy, that I could not attend with my brethren, the public worship of God!" This man lived to be eighty years of age, had a family of thirteen "sons and daughters"—all of them as regular attendants as himself at the village church—two of them became ministers of the Gospel; all of them gave themselves to the Lord in their early days; and their descendants are now scattered everywhere, diffusing the spirit of their parents over the communities where their lot is cast. So much for honouring God, by not forsaking the assembly of the saints, on account of misty or inclement weather.

Matthew Henry presents a specimen of early piety, which shows how rapid is the progress of those whom the Spirit of God is teaching. When he was three years of age, Matthew Henry could read the Bible distinctly; and as he grew in years, he visibly grew in grace.

The thoughtful boy was often remarkably solemnized under his father's preaching, and when the services of the sanctuary were over, would haste to his little chamber to weep and pray, and could scarcely be prevailed on to come down and share the family meal.

With his young sister he held a little prayer-meeting on Saturday afternoons; and amid the sequestered sanctity of their peaceful home, and under the loving eye and wise instruction of their tender parents, these olive-plants grew round about the table.

He delighted in the society of the godly, in listening to their discourse, and learning wisdom at their lips. In short, his case is one of the most pleasing upon record, of a heart early drawn to Christ, and so closely knit to him as to leave little room for the world's ascendancy.

One remarkable thing in the devoutness of this child was its solidity. The Scriptures were at once the basis and the cement of it. It was not sentiment; it was mere emotion. As little as it was the mere cleverness of a wonderful child infused into importance, or dragged in notoriety by the vanity of indiscreet parents. It was substantial and many; it was the fruit of the Spirit; and such, therefore, as was certain to shine more and more unto the perfect day.

On the Tendency of Jesus—A Meditation.

"He shall gather the lambs with His arm, and carry them in His bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young."—Is. 40:11.

How soothing in the hour of sorrow, or bereavement, or death, to have the countenance and sympathy of a tender earthly friend! My soul! these words tell thee of one nearer, dearer, tenderer still—the Friend that never fails—a tender God! By how many endearing epithets does Jesus exhibit the tenderness of his affection to his people! Does a father exercise fondest solitudes towards his children? "I will be a Father unto you!" Does a mother's love exceed all other earthly ties of affectionate tenderness? "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you!" Is the most precious consolation to the susceptible part of the most delicate child's organs? "He keeps them as the apple of his eye!"

"He will not break the bruised reed!"—When the "Shepherd and Bishop of Souls" finds the sinner like a lost sheep, stumbling on the dark mountains, how tenderly he deals with him!—There is no lack of words

## Niagara Falls.

Let us stand by Niagara, and while we mark—

"How the giant elements,  
From rock to rock surge with delirious bound,  
Crushing the cliffs, which downwards wend  
With his fierce footsteps, yield in chains a fearful vail,  
to the torrent, we may trace many of the changes produced in our own and past ages by the agency of water, and also many which depend on the alternate rise and fall of continents. The cataract and its channel are a chronometer on whose dial we may read in rude but unerring language, the lapse of geological ages—periods so vast that the mind can hardly grasp them, and also many which compared with the eternity which we believe, whose monuments are still visibly before us. It is only in astronomy that we find distances of space, which may be compared to the distances of time recorded by geology. The features of the country about the Falls are so well known, that we need not describe them minutely. The extensive plateau, in depressions of which the upper great lakes are situated, descends very gradually from Lake Superior to Erie, which is 334 feet above Ontario, and this descent is made in a great part by a single mile at the Falls, and falls of Niagara, and the rapid itself terminates abruptly at the escarpment 250 feet high, called Queenston heights, and from its base the plain descends imperceptibly 120 feet to Ontario, seven miles distant. The rocks across which the river flows belong to the Silurian system. They are nearly horizontal, having a dip to the south of only 25 feet in a mile. Beginning at Lake Erie, they are named by the New York geologists, Helderberg limestone, Onondago salt group, and Niagara limestone, of which the last is the earliest formed, and oldest. Where it issues from Lake Erie, the river is calm and interspersed with beautiful islands, which character it maintains for fifty miles, where it falls only of fifty feet. Then come the rapids with a descent of fifty feet in a mile, after which the torrent plunges abruptly 160 feet into the foaming abyss. The falls is divided into two; the American 600 feet wide, and the British one nearly one-third of a mile across, are separated by an island not much narrower than the last. Seven miles below, the river pursues its impetuous way through a chasm whose walls rise about 300 feet and are from 200 to 400 feet apart; it emerges from a ravine at Queenston and quietly loses itself in the waters of Ontario. We shall not attempt to describe the mingled grandeur and beauty of Niagara, nor the emotions to which it gave rise. The only description that we have ever seen which has not always presented the appearance of a mere traveller; let us hear the past and future history of this mighty cataract. It is perfectly obvious that the falls have not always presented the appearance they now have, nor always occupied the same position. They are receding southward by destroying the rocks at the rate estimated by Mr. Hall and Sir Charles Lyell, of one foot annually. Father Hennepin, a Jesuit missionary, saw it in 1678, and has given a plain and description of this "vast and prodigious cataract of water." His plate represents Horse-shoe fall as straight and a third fall obliquely across it, produced by an angle of Table Rock. Kalm, the pupil of Linnaeus, saw and described it 72 years afterward, at which time the third fall had disappeared, and the Horse-shoe had advanced towards more of its present appearance. And these are all the historical data we have, for fifty years ago the country was still in the possession of the Indians. In the absence of all other evidence, however, a cursory examination of the ravine cannot fail to convince the observer that the river has been adequate to excavate the seven miles from Queenston to the Falls, if time enough were allowed.

If the present rates were uniform, Lyell estimates it at 35,000 years, a trifling period in the geological chronology. The rate of recession cannot have been uniform, but varied according to one or another rock pre-

sented itself at the base of the cataract. At the whirlpool, the falls must have stationary for several ages. Lyell has also traced the parallel banks, cut through the ancient drift that overlies the district which formerly confined the river. It cannot be doubted, then, that thousands of years ago the Niagara poured its waters over a height of about 240 feet, not as they would now upon the lovely valley of the Ontario, but into the waters of an ocean whose waves dashed and mingled with the waters of the headlong fall. The work of excavation began, and, as the rocks indicate, the upper layers wore away much faster than those below, so that the cataract divided into two, and afterwards into three, each steadily wearing its way back with unequal speed, until they met once more at the whirlpool, and thence, with their united force, worked their way to the south, constantly losing in grandeur what they gained in place. They will not halt at their present station, but retreat slowly and surely about two miles further, where they will stop for an unknown period, and probably for ever, since at this the hard limestone will form both base and top of the falls, and thus stop the rapid destruction of the rock. Some have thought that they would finally reach Lake Erie, and that then the lake would be completely drained. Such an event is impossible. At the point already mentioned, the torrent will gradually wear away the surface of the limestone forming a rapid, and henceforth Niagara will be one of the lost wonders of the world. Other changes have befallen this region extending over the continent, and through periods vastly longer than that required for cutting the gorge of the Niagara. From the rock we may gather a history which we may call ancient. As has been already indicated, the whole continent was once formed beneath the ocean; by secular refrigeration, the plateau of the great lakes was elevated, and then at Niagara, or elsewhere, perhaps, was an outlet to the then northern seas; again it was sunk and its rocks were scored and polished by ocean currents, and floating icebergs; this was the glacial period; once more the continent rose from the sea, and then, we are sure, that the Niagara began to cut its present channel. Of the length of these periods we know nothing; the rocks only inform us of their order of succession.

It's all Light.

The pious William Gordon was once discussing to a friend on his rapid approach to death, and the delightful hope he was permitted to entertain of the remission of his sins, and his fall into the arms of his Saviour, through the atonement of a reconciling Sacrifice. It was not long before his decease, and his friend, in order to strengthen, if possible, his hopes, and administer fruits of further consolation, read a verse of the twenty-third Psalm: "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me."

"Yes," said the dying saint in reply "yes, if He were not with me, how dark it would be! but it's all light."

It was all light to him. Not a cloud hung over his heavenward prospect. Not a sound of grief nor a murmur of impatience rose from his lips. His illness was protracted, but this did not appal his spirit. It rather served to disencumber it of all earthly hindrances. "With him, to draw nigh unto death was to draw nigh unto heaven."

Spectacle after spectacle burst upon his sight, glory after glory, revelation after revelation of distant and hitherto unapproachable splendour, so that the thousands who gathered from time to time at his bedside were favoured with descriptions of blessedness which banished skepticism and over-awed unbelief.

Do you ask why it was that heavenly visions were disclosed to his expectant soul?—Let him answer in his own expressive language: "I threw all my burdens upon Christ." And then light came, great light, pure light, brighter light, shining more and more unto the perfect day.

That day was the dawning glory of his soul in the realms of happiness above the stars.

"It's all light!" No language could express more clearly the full shining of God's countenance. There rested not within his bosom a doubt of Christ's sufficiency to save sinners. His confidence in Jesus was perfect, firm, deep rooted; and as there was not a doubt to trouble him, therefore there could not be one sin to alarm, since the blood of Jesus was sufficient to wash every sin away. If "it's all light" to the dying believer, "it's all dark" to the soul unconverted. This is the teaching of reason, revelation and Divinity. If heaven delights the one by its splendour, hell affrights the other by its gloom. If Jesus thence open the gates of glory, and allows visions of immortal beauty to rush out and enrapture the believer on his death-bed, He may also prostrate the dreadful bulwarks of hell, and send damned spirits forth to terrify the infidel heart ere its entrance into perdition. Grant, O Father in glory! grant, in Thy infinite goodness and love, that all of us may be permitted to encourage the weeping friends who stand at our pillow when we die, by the expression of this holy consolation, "It's all light!" God can surround the death-bed of every believer with this radiance from His throne. O that you, dear reader, and I, should we hold in affectionate remembrance, and all to whom relationship has endeared us, may be thus encompassed, thus illuminated, and whisper, as the flame of nature dies out in its socket, "It's all light."—*Christ. Int.*

Rev. John Fletcher's Preaching.

On my occasional visits I was struck with several things. Preaching on Noah as a type of Christ, he was in the midst of a most animating description of the terrible day of the Lord, when he suddenly pronounced every feature of his expressive countenance was marked with painful feeling; and, striking his forehead with the palm of his hand, he exclaimed, "wretched man that I am! Beloved brethren! it often cuts me to the heart, that while I have been endeavouring to force of truth, by the beauties of holiness, and even by the terrors of the Lord, to bring you to walk in the peaceable paths of righteousness, I am, with respect to many of you, wretched man that I am, trying millions

## Visit to the Waldenses.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson, of New York, who has been in Europe for some time, thus describes an interesting meeting that he attended among the Waldenses—

"By far the most interesting incident of our visit to the Valdais, was an evening prayer-meeting, at which I was present. About eighty persons were assembled in two connecting rooms, crowding them to their utmost capacity. No one, in particular, seemed to have charge of the meeting; but, as in primitive times, if any one had a psalm, a prayer, a prophecy, he gave utterance to it, and the others followed him, in order. First, some one uttered a hymn, which was sung with that unctious which characterizes the devotional singing of the French; then another hymn was proposed, and for a while the simple singing of hymns was made to feed the devotional spirit of the assembly. The hymns were remarkably spiritual.

"After the singing, a young man arose, and offered a most fervent and affecting prayer. The master of the house then asked if any one had a chapter to propose. The first chapter of the Second Epistle of Peter was mentioned. All present to the Bible, while one read the chapter. There was then, opportunity for remark; which was improved—not in the way of general exhortation, but in the way of comment on the chapter read, and the application of it to the assembly.

First, the young man who had led, commended the lucid manner of verses 5, 6, and 7, to the effect that a Christian profession, a belief that Christ came into the world to save sinners, &c., was nothing without a development of the Christian graces in the daily life; then an elderly man, whom I took to be his father, called attention to the fact that he had not read the chapter, but was to be added to faith, and therefore it was of the first importance that the faith be right; a third then exhorted to a personal examination as to whether these graces did exist, and turned, with repeated emphasis, to the declaration that he lacked these things; and a fourth, who had just read the fact that all is summed up in the knowledge of Christ," which he described as an infinite abyss.

"Being unexpectedly called upon to make a few remarks, I stammered out in broken French our Christian salutations; told them that we knew their history, honoured their names as the friends of Christ, felt our obligations to them for having kept the faith in purity; that we rejoice in their spirit, and regarding them as the hope of Italy, and the hope for the truth in Italy, should pray for them, and exhort christians to pray for them continually. The exercises were concluded with singing and with prayer, in which we, our friends, and our country were most affectionately commended to God. At the close of the meeting they gathered around us, and grasped our hands in cordial salutation.—They also presented us with a copy of their hymn-book as a souvenir."

A Good Example.

We once knew a good man who lived more than three miles from the house of God, and was often tempted by the "signs in the sky" to stay at home with his family on the Sabbath; he sometimes yielded to the temptation, not without an occasional glimpse of the resurrection, did any Sabbath occur he would not attend himself from God's house on account of the weather, unless it was so bad as to prevent his going to the village where it stood, for the addition of a dollar to his purse. "Never," said he, toward the close of life, never, after malting this resolution, did any Sabbath occur so hot or so cold, so windy or stormy, that I could not attend with my brethren, the public worship of God!" This man lived to be eighty years of age, had a family of thirteen "sons and daughters"—all of them as regular attendants as himself at the village church—two of them became ministers of the Gospel; all of them gave themselves to the Lord in their early days; and their descendants are now scattered everywhere, diffusing the spirit of their parents over the communities where their lot is cast. So much for honouring God, by not forsaking the assembly of the saints, on account of misty or inclement weather.

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The thoughtful boy was often remarkably solemnized under his father's preaching, and when the services of the sanctuary were over, would haste to his little chamber to weep and pray, and could scarcely be prevailed on to come down and share the family meal.

With his young sister he held a little prayer-meeting on Saturday afternoons; and amid the sequestered sanctity of their peaceful home, and under the loving eye and wise instruction of their tender parents, these olive-plants grew round about the table.

He delighted in the society of the godly, in listening to their discourse, and learning wisdom at their lips. In short, his case is one of the most pleasing upon record, of a heart early drawn to Christ, and so closely knit to him as to leave little room for the world's ascendancy.

One remarkable thing in the devoutness of this child was its solidity. The Scriptures were at once the basis and the cement of it. It was not sentiment; it was mere emotion. As little as it was the mere cleverness of a wonderful child infused into importance, or dragged in notoriety by the vanity of indiscreet parents. It was substantial and many; it was the fruit of the Spirit; and such, therefore, as was certain to shine more and more unto the perfect day.

On the Tendency of Jesus—A Meditation.

"He shall gather the lambs with His arm, and carry them in His bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young."—Is. 40:11.

How soothing in the hour of sorrow, or bereavement, or death, to have the countenance and sympathy of a tender earthly friend! My soul! these words tell thee of one nearer, dearer, tenderer still—the Friend that never fails—a tender God! By how many endearing epithets does Jesus exhibit the tenderness of his affection to his people! Does a father exercise fondest solitudes towards his children? "I will be a Father unto you!" Does a mother's love exceed all other earthly ties of affectionate tenderness? "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you!" Is the most precious consolation to the susceptible part of the most delicate child's organs? "He keeps them as the apple of his eye!"

"He will not break the bruised reed!"—When the "Shepherd and Bishop of Souls" finds the sinner like a lost sheep, stumbling on the dark mountains, how tenderly he deals with him!—There is no lack of words

presented itself at the base of the cataract. At the whirlpool, the falls must have stationary for several ages. Lyell has also traced the parallel banks, cut through the ancient drift that overlies the district which formerly confined the river. It cannot be doubted, then, that thousands of years ago the Niagara poured its waters over a height of about 240 feet, not as they would now upon the lovely valley of the Ontario, but into the waters of an ocean whose waves dashed and mingled with the waters of the headlong fall. The work of excavation began, and, as the rocks indicate, the upper layers wore away much faster than those below, so that the cataract divided into two, and afterwards into three, each steadily wearing its way back with unequal speed, until they met once more at the whirlpool, and thence, with their united force, worked their way to the south, constantly losing in grandeur what they gained in place. They will not halt at their present station, but retreat slowly and surely about two miles further, where they will stop for an unknown period, and probably for ever, since at this the hard limestone will form both base and top of the falls, and thus stop the rapid destruction of the rock. Some have thought that they would finally reach Lake Erie, and that then the lake would be completely drained. Such an event is impossible. At the point already mentioned, the torrent will gradually wear away the surface of the limestone forming a rapid, and henceforth Niagara will be one of the lost wonders of the world. Other changes have befallen this region extending over the continent, and through periods vastly longer than that required for cutting the gorge of the Niagara. From the rock we may gather a history which we may call ancient. As has been already indicated, the whole continent was once formed beneath the ocean; by secular refrigeration, the plateau of the great lakes was elevated, and then at Niagara, or elsewhere, perhaps, was an outlet to the then northern seas; again it was sunk and its rocks were scored and polished by ocean currents, and floating icebergs; this was the glacial period; once more the continent rose from the sea, and then, we are sure, that the Niagara began to cut its present channel. Of the length of these periods we know nothing; the rocks only inform us of their order of succession.

It's all Light.

The pious William Gordon was once discussing to a friend on his rapid approach to death, and the delightful hope he was permitted to entertain of the remission of his sins, and his fall into the arms of his Saviour, through the atonement of a reconciling Sacrifice. It was not long before his decease, and his friend, in order to strengthen, if possible, his hopes, and administer fruits of further consolation, read a verse of the twenty-third Psalm: "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me."

"Yes," said the dying saint in reply "yes, if He were not with me, how dark it would be! but it's all light."

It was all light to him. Not a cloud hung over his heavenward prospect. Not a sound of grief nor a murmur of impatience rose from his lips. His illness was protracted, but this did not appal his spirit. It rather served to disencumber it of all earthly hindrances. "With him, to draw nigh unto death was to draw nigh unto heaven."

Spectacle after spectacle burst upon his sight, glory after glory, revelation after revelation of distant and hitherto unapproachable splendour, so that the thousands who gathered from time to time at his bedside were favoured with descriptions of blessedness which banished skepticism and over-awed unbelief.

Do you ask why it was that heavenly visions were disclosed to his expectant soul?—Let him answer in his own expressive language: "I threw all my burdens upon Christ." And then light came, great light, pure light, brighter light, shining more and more unto the perfect day.

That day was the dawning glory of his soul in the realms of happiness above the stars.

"It's all light!" No language could express more clearly the full shining of God's countenance. There rested not within his bosom a doubt of Christ's sufficiency to save sinners. His confidence in Jesus was perfect, firm, deep rooted; and as there was not a doubt to trouble him, therefore there could not be one sin to alarm, since the blood of Jesus was sufficient to wash every sin away. If "it's all light" to the dying believer, "it's all dark" to the soul unconverted. This is the teaching of reason, revelation and Divinity. If heaven delights the one by its splendour, hell affrights the other by its gloom. If Jesus thence open the gates of glory, and allows visions of immortal beauty to rush out and enrapture the believer on his death-bed, He may also prostrate the dreadful bulwarks of hell, and send damned spirits forth to terrify the infidel heart ere its entrance into perdition. Grant, O Father in glory! grant, in Thy infinite goodness and love, that all of us may be permitted to encourage the weeping friends who stand at our pillow when we die, by the expression of this holy consolation, "It's all light!" God can surround the death-bed of every believer with this radiance from His throne. O that you, dear reader, and I, should we hold in affectionate remembrance, and all to whom relationship has endeared us, may be thus encompassed, thus illuminated, and whisper, as the flame of nature dies out in its socket, "It's all light."—*Christ. Int.*



about your neck to sink you deeper into perdition! The whole church was electrified...

On Dancing.

A second term rendered Dance as "Kug" or "Ovrit." In Job xii. 22. It is he that sitteth upon the Circle of the Earth...

"Kug" is the term used in the Sacred Scriptures to signify the religious services of the Jews...

It is moreover certain from Judg. xli. 19, 21; 2 Sam. vi. 14, 16; 1 Chron. xv. 29, that religious dances were in vogue...

The Winter is Past. The Winter has passed away and the Summer has come. The former is associated with storms and dreariness...

So in the spiritual world. There is, however, this difference. In the latter, we have reason to believe, that a wintry period in grace...

For the choral revolution of the stars, and the complicated motions of the planets among the fixed stars, and their regular communion with each other...

The advocates for modern dissipation sometimes refer to this text, but not being very particular and wishing to get some sanction for their practice...

The antithesis in this text certainly requires some term to be used that shall express an idea the opposite of "mourning"...

It is evident from the above that in every case in the Bible where dancing is spoken of as performed by religious persons...

Dancing Christians—pardon the paradox—cannot defend their nocturnal diversions by any reference to the Holy Scriptures...

Under the word "Kug" he observes: "The word is applied to the celebration of religious feasts..."

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O thou whom my soul loveth, where thou feedest, where thou makest thy flock to rest at noon: for why should I be as one that turneth aside by the flocks of thy companions?

Woodstock Correspondence.

My Dear Brethren,—"The property of the church of God is always to be a source of pleasure and rejoicing; and while this feeling is inspired with regard to the general Church, I may be allowed to express my joy in the prosperity of that branch of it which I am a member, and in which I was brought to know myself, and then to know the Lord."

I am glad to see, too, that you are able to attend to your department in so satisfactory a manner, and if I may judge from the universally expressed opinion of friends of the Wesleyan, in this part of the work, then it is your labor not in vain in the Lord.

I think I mentioned to you in my last, that we had had a gracious visit of the Holy Spirit upon a part of this Circuit, Victoria, where a goodly number were received into our Church upon trial.

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am of the ignorant and oppressed sons of Italy and lingers in the hearts of the deluded and volatile descendants of Lafayette...

Evangelical Arminianism.

A correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal, in noticing a sermon delivered in one of the Baltimore Presbyterian Churches, observes: "During the discourse complaints were made with apparent earnestness, that Presbyterians were misrepresented on moral liberty..."

It is like some of the compliments of Isaac Taylor in his "Methodism." This Arminianism was made, by clear implication, John Wesley's theological system.

Under the word "Kug" he observes: "The word is applied to the celebration of religious feasts..."

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Sowing and Reaping.

The following article is taken from the Western Christian Advocate, and illustrates the important truth, that as ye sow, so also shall ye reap...

The Turkish Empire.

A correspondent of the Harbour Grace Herald speaking of the destruction of the Turkish Empire, says:—"There is a prophecy current among the Turks that their empire in Europe will last four hundred years..."

The Rocks of Calvary.

In Fleming's Christology it is stated that an unbeliever visiting the sacred places of Palestine, was shown the cliffs of Mount Calvary...

Domestic Economy.

New Mode of Treating Lockjaw.—Mr. J. King, of the Clearing district, was bitten on the wrist by a dog, or two dogs, several days after he was taken violently ill with lockjaw...

Papal Proselytism.

The following statement, abridged from the London Christian Times, throws light on the system of proselytism pursued in Rome...

Don Benigno de Cardenas.

The Rev. Wm. Arthur, one of the General Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in a letter dated London, March 22, 1853...

From England.

The fate of the budget was decided in the house of commons on the night of the 2nd, when the amendment condemning the continuance of the income tax was rejected by 328 against 252 for it.

Healthiness of Newfoundland.

A recent number of the Harbour Grace Herald, says:—"It would seem from the statistical information that we have been enabled to glean from one source and another, that this island has not of late years sustained the high reputation it once possessed for general healthiness..."

experience in this country, where we have no hospitals, (at least in the out-ports), and no provision made for their attendance. We could put our finger upon medical practitioners who have all but raised themselves by their liberality in furnishing at their own personal expense what ought in all conscience to have been provided by the public...

General Intelligence.

The marriage of princess Agnes of Dessau, with the hereditary prince Saxe-Altenburg, celebrated at Dessau, on the 26th ult.

The Postmaster-General is taking measures for establishing a money-order system between the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

The Marquess of Dalhousie, wife of the Governor-General of India, did on board of the ship Monarch, and for London, from Calcutta, the day before arrival at London, from exhaustion accelerated by sea-sickness.

The Belgian Submarine Telegraph undertaking has just been completed. A short time necessarily elapse to complete the junction of the wires between the Belgian coast and Ostend, when messages will be sent through from London to Ostend and Brussels instantaneously.

The Empress of France on the 9th quitted her bed for the first time since her severe indisposition. She is considerably better, but continues very weak.

A threatening note, it is said, has been received by the King of Belgium from Louis Napoleon reproaching him with concessions towards France, and aping toward other powers. King Leopold has replied to Berlin.

On March 19th the force under Sir John Chespe in India, captured the strong-hold of the robber chief Meaton, near Donabow, after four days' obstinate fighting, in which 102 rank and file were killed and wounded.



Wesleyan Academy.

Mount Allison, Sackville, N.B. 21st May, 1883.

BOARD MEETING, ANNUAL EXAMINATION, AND ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees for the current year, will be held, according to the requirement of the Act of Incorporation, on the third Saturday in June...

Deaths.

On Thursday, the 19th inst., in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. Jane, widow of the late Walter Kennedy...

New Advertisements.

AUCTION.

Dry Salted Hides. BY JAMES COGSWELL & SON, At Clark's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st day June, at 12 o'clock.

NOTICE.

J. D. NASH desires to acquaint his friends and the public generally that he has removed to the large new stone house of the Long Water...

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has Just Received. 150 copies of Greenock and other arrivals, and offers for sale at lowest market rates...

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Special Intimation with Reference to Division of Profits in 1884. The 25th May, 1883, is the last day for receiving proposals from Parties desirous of securing the advantage of the present Year's profits...

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN & KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE.

22, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh. NOVA SCOTIA.—HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. A. Macdonald, President. Hon. Mr. B. Macdonald, Vice-President.

MEDICAL ADVISER.—ALEX. F. SAWES, M.D.

AGENT.—MATTHEW H. BUCHANAN, Secy.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED. Thursday, May 19. Schrs. Stranger, Silman, Bay Chaleur, 7 days.

DEPARTURE.

Friday, May 20. Barque Rivet, McKay, Liverpool, G. B., 50 days.

RUSSIA SALVE

VEGETABLE OINTMENT. THE BEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN...

EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN.

Should keep a little of this Ointment in the house, for the relief of all the ailments of children...

A CARD.

JAMES MORRIS, Commission Agent & Auctioneer. CHARLOTTE TOWN P. E. I.

WESLEYAN BAZAAR!

Chatham Miramichi. This BAZAAR will be held on WEDNESDAY, 6th July next.

FOR SALE.

A FARM containing one hundred and fifty acres, situated in the County of Kings, N.S.

DAQUERREAN LIKENESSES.

TAKEN at Smith's Gallery, No. 11, Grenville Street, Halifax, N.S.

Marriages.

By Rev. J. V. J. on the 9th May, Mr. Samuel Denny, Junr., of Red Head, to Miss Lydia W. Fraser.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets. Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to Wednesday, May 25th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt. 20s. 6d. a 21s. 1/2. Beef, Prime, cwt. 45s.

Rev. J. S. Phinney, (10s. on Vol. 3, 45s. on Vol. 4 & 5, in all 55s.). Rev. Alex. McL. Desbriary, (for Mr. Morris 5s., B. Kirby 5s., T. Taylor 5s., A. McKenzie 5s., in all 20s.)

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Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.) VOL. V.

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matter to the Colonial Government of Hong Kong.

March 27. Sir George Boreham had gone to Shanghai. The inspection had advanced with such rapid strides, that the Emperor had been forced to demand assistance.

The Prince of Canino is said to have received a summons to appear before the civil tribunal of Rome within three months. This unexpected summons, it is believed, has been laid before the Emperor of France.

On this the Ledger Observes.—

There has probably been some mistake in substituting Belle Isle in the Straits to the northward, for a Belle Isle which forms one of a group of islands called the Grey Islands, situated to the southward, and where the French have one or two establishments, especially held, but which are of little importance either to the French or to ourselves.

New Brunswick.

The Woodstock, N. B. Sentinel says.—Our town at present is full of life and activity and the river is full of steamboats and timber. On Wednesday morning no less than four boats were lying at our wharves together, and in the evening the "Union" came in, making five in one day.

John Charles Nuttall, Esq., has been appointed Sub Collector of Colonial Revenue at Bigges, in the room of Joshua Green, Esq.

United States.

President Pierce's Personal Habits.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier says of Gen. Pierce, "that he drinks no wine, and those who enjoy an intimate personal acquaintance with him, say that the benevolent and abstemiousness of his latter years and the prudence of the course he pursued since his election, have impressed him with a sense of religious responsibility, and given a tone of gravity to his character which forms an observable contrast with the ardour and vivacity of his temperament at an early period of his life."

The £1000 left by Dr. Franklin to the city of Boston, to be let on interest to young unmarried artisans, has been advanced £100 sterling, now amounting to \$15,200. Dr. Franklin estimated that it would reach \$561,640 in one hundred years, but owing to losses it will probably reach about \$400,000. One provision of the will was, that when the funds should amount to \$561,640, half a million of dollars should be appropriated to some public utility, to be judged of by the most general utility to the inhabitants of Boston.

The last N. B. Royal Gazette contains a proclamation by order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, extending the port of St. John so as to include the harbor of Marguash, which is constituted a part of that port, for the admission of goods, with all the advantages, and subject to the same regulations, that port now possesses, and is subject to.

Mr. H. A. Keane has been elected Alderman, and Mr. Joseph Mercer, Councillor, for Wellington Ward, St. John. Scrutinies demanded on all sides; and protests of dissipation entered by Mr. Ballentine and Mr. Rouse.

We learn from the Miramichi Gleaner that several of the Miramichi women, and that they are being sent to England and Ireland, and that the army will be increased to nearly half a million by adventurers from Germany and other portions of Europe.

EXTRAORDINARY LOSS.—Died on Saturday, the 20th inst., at the advanced age of 120 years, a venerable woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Lander, of Cobb Neck, Charles Co., Md. Incidents which she frequently related furnished data from which her age could be ascertained.

WILD ANIMALS.—A buffalo, elk and two horses recently arrived here from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and were kept in the enclosure on route for Washington, to be used by Clarke Mills, the celebrated sculptor, as models in a contemplated work by him.—Baltimore Clipper.

DEADLY SHIPWRECK!—NEARLY 300 LIVES LOST!—Ship William & Mary, of Liverpool, from Liverpool for New Orleans, with a cargo of railroad iron, and 2000 passengers, struck on a sunken rock near the Great Lakes, on the evening of the 23d of May, at half-past 8 o'clock, thumping heavily for fifteen minutes. She then fell off and struck another rock within a few rods of the first. There she lay for some time, and then fell off again into deep water, where she commenced sinking. After laboring at the pump till 7 o'clock in the morning without avail, and finding the ship with ten feet water in her hold, and fast sinking, the captain, mates and crew, with a few passengers, took to the boats and left her. In a few minutes she was a wreck, carrying with her nearly two hundred souls, among these last were the steward and two seamen. The long boat and the life, which were with filled with passengers, parted company. A few hours afterwards a bark, apparently bound to Europe here in the direction of those boats, and it is supposed their passengers were rescued. The captain, first and second mates, and six of the crew arrived at New York on Monday, in big Reuben Carter.

GUANO DISCOVERY.—We learn that parties in this city have ascertained the existence of a large deposit of guano, on a barren and uninhabited island of the ocean, lying more than 200 miles from the mainland, and are negotiating with the United States Government for the protection of their rights, in case an effort should be made to secure these hitherto unknown treasures. The valuable agricultural properties of the article are now generally known and appreciated, and a great demand has been created for it in consequence. Not less than 100,000 tons, to arrive, are imported from Peru, and it is estimated that the importations of the present year will exceed 200,000 tons, for which the farmers of the United States will pay several million dollars.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Dr. George G. Shumard, of Arkansas, recently delivered a speech upon railroad matters at Fort Smith, during which he made known the very important fact that the largest gypsum field in the world lies about three hundred miles west of Fort Smith, Arkansas, in the plains extended by Capt. Mary last year, extending over an area of three hundred miles north and south, and west to the east, and the strata in some places twenty feet thick; of the purest kind, white, and in some instances transparent. He says that there is a sufficient quantity of it to supply the whole world, and would employ a railroad in its transportation one hundred years.

A NEW JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The San Francisco Times and Transcript notices among the novelties of the day, in that part of the great Republic, the formation of a Japan and California Trading Company in that city. The time is estimated when the American Squadron, under Commodore Perry, about twenty years ago, an estimate is made of the length of passage between San Francisco and the Sealed Empire; and straightway the go-ahead.

PAUSE IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson Mississippi says there was a light frost on the morning of 18th inst., which resulted in great damage to the cotton crop in that and the adjoining counties, and many planters have been obliged to plant over again.

Later from Mexico.

Inauguration of Santa Anna.—The Sloc Telescopio says that the inauguration of Santa Anna and the inauguration of Santa Anna as President of Mexico, and the formation of a new Cabinet.

The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 4th inst. Gen. Arista sailed from Vera Cruz on the 9th inst. in the British steamer Avon, for St. Thomas.

The Sloc Telescopio contract has been confirmed by the Government, and the treaty is signed to the neutrality of Tehuantepec also ratified. Santa Anna, immediately on taking the reins

received here through a private letter from England by the mail, that France was negotiating with the British Government for the transfer to the former of our island of Belle Isle—and not without some prospect of success!

The transfer of Belle Isle to the French would in effect the transfer of our whole Labrador fishery, of which it is very properly called the key.—St. John's Newfoundland.

On this the Ledger Observes.—

There has probably been some mistake in substituting Belle Isle in the Straits to the northward, for a Belle Isle which forms one of a group of islands called the Grey Islands, situated to the southward, and where the French have one or two establishments, especially held, but which are of little importance either to the French or to ourselves.

The Hon. J. J. Grieve has been elected President and Edward Bowring, Esq., Vice-President of the St. John's Gas Company for the current year.

John Charles Nuttall, Esq., has been appointed Sub Collector of Colonial Revenue at Bigges, in the room of Joshua Green, Esq.

United States.

President Pierce's Personal Habits.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier says of Gen. Pierce, "that he drinks no wine, and those who enjoy an intimate personal acquaintance with him, say that the benevolent and abstemiousness of his latter years and the prudence of the course he pursued since his election, have impressed him with a sense of religious responsibility, and given a tone of gravity to his character which forms an observable contrast with the ardour and vivacity of his temperament at an early period of his life."

The £1000 left by Dr. Franklin to the city of Boston, to be let on interest to young unmarried artisans, has been advanced £100 sterling, now amounting to \$15,200. Dr. Franklin estimated that it would reach \$561,640 in one hundred years, but owing to losses it will probably reach about \$400,000. One provision of the will was, that when the funds should amount to \$561,640, half a million of dollars should be appropriated to some public utility, to be judged of by the most general utility to the inhabitants of Boston.

The last N. B. Royal Gazette contains a proclamation by order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, extending the port of St. John so as to include the harbor of Marguash, which is constituted a part of that port, for the admission of goods, with all the advantages, and subject to the same regulations, that port now possesses, and is subject to.

Mr. H. A. Keane has been elected Alderman, and Mr. Joseph Mercer, Councillor, for Wellington Ward, St. John. Scrutinies demanded on all sides; and protests of dissipation entered by Mr. Ballentine and Mr. Rouse.

We learn from the Miramichi Gleaner that several of the Miramichi women, and that they are being sent to England and Ireland, and that the army will be increased to nearly half a million by adventurers from Germany and other portions of Europe.

EXTRAORDINARY LOSS.—Died on Saturday, the 20th inst., at the advanced age of 120 years, a venerable woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Lander, of Cobb Neck, Charles Co., Md. Incidents which she frequently related furnished data from which her age could be ascertained.

WILD ANIMALS.—A buffalo, elk and two horses recently arrived here from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and were kept in the enclosure on route for Washington, to be used by Clarke Mills, the celebrated sculptor, as models in a contemplated work by him.—Baltimore Clipper.

DEADLY SHIPWRECK!—NEARLY 300 LIVES LOST!—Ship William & Mary, of Liverpool, from Liverpool for New Orleans, with a cargo of railroad iron, and 2000 passengers, struck on a sunken rock near the Great Lakes, on the evening of the 23d of May, at half-past 8 o'clock, thumping heavily for fifteen minutes. She then fell off and struck another rock within a few rods of the first. There she lay for some time, and then fell off again into deep water, where she commenced sinking. After laboring at the pump till 7 o'clock in the morning without avail, and finding the ship with ten feet water in her hold, and fast sinking, the captain, mates and crew, with a few passengers, took to the boats and left her. In a few minutes she was a wreck, carrying with her nearly two hundred souls, among these last were the steward and two seamen. The long boat and the life, which were with filled with passengers, parted company. A few hours afterwards a bark, apparently bound to Europe here in the direction of those boats, and it is supposed their passengers were rescued. The captain, first and second mates, and six of the crew arrived at New York on Monday, in big Reuben Carter.

GUANO DISCOVERY.—We learn that parties in this city have ascertained the existence of a large deposit of guano, on a barren and uninhabited island of the ocean, lying more than 200 miles from the mainland, and are negotiating with the United States Government for the protection of their rights, in case an effort should be made to secure these hitherto unknown treasures. The valuable agricultural properties of the article are now generally known and appreciated, and a great demand has been created for it in consequence. Not less than 100,000 tons, to arrive, are imported from Peru, and it is estimated that the importations of the present year will exceed 200,000 tons, for which the farmers of the United States will pay several million dollars.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Dr. George G. Shumard, of Arkansas, recently delivered a speech upon railroad matters at Fort Smith, during which he made known the very important fact that the largest gypsum field in the world lies about three hundred miles west of Fort Smith, Arkansas, in the plains extended by Capt. Mary last year, extending over an area of three hundred miles north and south, and west to the east, and the strata in some places twenty feet thick; of the purest kind, white, and in some instances transparent. He says that there is a sufficient quantity of it to supply the whole world, and would employ a railroad in its transportation one hundred years.

A NEW JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The San Francisco Times and Transcript notices among the novelties of the day, in that part of the great Republic, the formation of a Japan and California Trading Company in that city. The time is estimated when the American Squadron, under Commodore Perry, about twenty years ago, an estimate is made of the length of passage between San Francisco and the Sealed Empire; and straightway the go-ahead.

PAUSE IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson Mississippi says there was a light frost on the morning of 18th inst., which resulted in great damage to the cotton crop in that and the adjoining counties, and many planters have been obliged to plant over again.

Later from Mexico.

Inauguration of Santa Anna.—The Sloc Telescopio says that the inauguration of Santa Anna and the inauguration of Santa Anna as President of Mexico, and the formation of a new Cabinet.

The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 4th inst. Gen. Arista sailed from Vera Cruz on the 9th inst. in the British steamer Avon, for St. Thomas.

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of government proclaimed a new and arbitrary law in regard to the press, requiring all papers to deposit large sums as securities, to submit every article to the examination of Government officers before publication, and to answer for every offence political matters, under severe penalties, in case of the infringement of these rules, which penalties are also applicable to the publication of matter denominated subversive, seditious, libellous, immoral, or calumnious. In consequence of this decree several of the most prominent Mexican journals, including the Monitor, have been discontinued.—Baltimore Clipper.

Letter from Texas.

Confirmation of the Gold Discoveries. NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—By the steamship Mexico we have Galestro dates to the 10th inst., fully confirming the accounts of recent discoveries of gold in Texas.

The Galveston News says that they are informed by a gentleman from Horkhat that a party of miners just returned from an exploring expedition, have found gold in a mountain about seventy miles southwest from that city, both on the surface and by digging. They have brought back with them the strongest kind of testimony of the truth of their assertions, in the form of tumps of gold valued at \$5,500.

The Austin Gazette, which has hitherto been incredulous, now fully endorses the most favourable reports, and says that they can no longer entertain the slightest doubts of the existence of gold in equal abundance to California. They expect soon to hear of discoveries equalling the richest of California deposits. The deeper they dig the more rich and abundant the gold is reported to be.

The principal gold region is said on the Louisiana side of the State line, enclosed by the Colorado on the east and the San Sabas on the north, and the river Blanco on the south.—Id.

Correspond with your companions will continue under arrest at Fort Brown, until a great judge of the U. S. Court there, it was said they would probably be sent to Galveston for trial, under charge of the U. S. Marshal.

MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico, May 2.—The health of the island is not good, and that of this port never worse than yellow fever. There are seven vessels in port bound for Europe, doing nothing in consequence of sickness of the crews, but when they will be ready to sail, Providence only knows. Captain Holmes, of the Nova Scotia brig Alameda, and two of his crew, died on the 30th of April, and were decelerately interred this morning. All the Americans and English that were in good health attended, and the observance of the citizens generally, was respectful, becoming and dignified.

THE HAVY.—The barque Charles E. Lee, Capt. Harper, arrived at this port this morning from Port au Prince, whence she sailed April 19th. The Empire was perfectly tranquil. On the 11th of April the chambers were opened by the Emperor in person, all the nobility and gentry of the island being attracted to witness the opening ceremony. Business at Port au Prince was very dull. American provisions were plenty and in small demand. One-third of the coffee crop is lost in consequence of the incessant heavy rains of the month of March. Logwood was scarce and had risen very considerably in price, in consequence of the great demand in Europe.—(Phil. Bulletin.)

FROM PORTO CABELLO.—The yellow fever had entirely disappeared. The cotton and coffee crop was very short this year. A number of French and Spanish vessels sailed, which were in waiting for this crop four and five months, and even with half cargoes and some in ballast.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.—Accounts from Pernambuco the 3rd inst. by an arrival at Philadelphia, state that the fever had subsided in that port, and the province was generally healthy. The cargo of slaves recently landed and sent into the interior, had all been repatriated and taken under the protection of the government. Business was opening with much activity.

Items.

The Garden of Plants, in Paris, was lately in a state of delightful commotion with the arrival of a colony of animals from Egypt, presented by the French consul at Cairo. The museum has at last got a giraffe—an animal that it has not possessed since the death, nine years ago, of the one sent by the pacha of Egypt, in 1826. The arrival consists of 37 individuals, of 15 different species. A hippopotamus in the way. He is a present from the Viceroy of Egypt, and is to be brought to Marcellus by the same steam-transport that conveyed Abd-el Kader to Marmora.

Kind words are the brightest flowers of earth's existence; they make a very paradise of the humblest home that the world can show. Use them, and especially around the hearth, and they are jewels beyond price, and more precious to heat the wounded heart, and make the weighed-down spirit glad, than all other blessings the earth can give.

Leahy, the notorious "reformed Monk of La Trappe," has been convicted of the murder of Manly, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Leahy shot Manly in open court, killing him instantly. Jealousy was the cause of the deed.

The infant Prince is to be christened in June, and is to receive the names of "Leopold George Duncan Albert." It is curious that all the Princes are named Albert.

Chinese goods are advertised in the London papers. "One for 40s., will effectually frighten a thief; one for 60s., will appal a burglar; one for 80s., will alarm the country for miles around. There resides in Andover, Mass., the largest man in New England, in the person of Mr. John J. Nourse. He is a native of Lynn—he has resided there eight years—weighed last fall three hundred and eighty pounds! and is now forty-four years old.

There are four hundred and fifty-four boats plying on St. Louis—forty in the New Orleans trade, thirty-six in the St. Louis trade, thirty-four in the Galena trade, twenty-six in the Missouri river trade, and seven in the Louisville line.

A hundred mill girls selected by an American speculator in Glasgow, Scotland, have sailed from the Clyde to commence a new cotton mill at New York.

Samuel S. Pickands, Esq., Grand Scrivener of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, died at Philadelphia, on the third.

A blind book dealer from Cincinnati, attending the



The Fairy Gifts.

Four maidens sat at eventide... Where bonfire dropped on the soft, rich grass...

Temperance.

The Law but an Instrument.

Travellers from the Eastern States report some sad failures in the Maine Law...

Miscellaneous.

A Petrified Forest.

One of the most curious discoveries of the present day is the "petrified forest," on the Missouri River...

The Use of Tobacco.

An application having been made to me for an opinion of the properties of the various forms of tobacco...

Health for a Shilling.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH, DISORDERED STOMACH, INDIGESTION AND DEBILITY...

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.

WESLEYANS, and the Public generally are respectfully invited to a BOOK ROOM...

Horrid Results of Intemperance.

The Albany Courier contains the following tragedy in the family of Judge Keeler...

Valuable Diamond.

Having recently heard much of the reported good fortune of the Rev. Robert Armstrong...

Church Bells!!

CONSTANTLY on hand, and fresh supplies of bells of all sizes...

Interesting Paragraphs.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—In a lecture delivered at Belfast, a few weeks ago...

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, Two Millions, Sterling. Amount Paid up, £175,115, 8s. 6d.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000, STERLING. Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115, 8s. 6d.

WINDSOR AUCTION MART.

THIS AUCTION MART, lately formed by the late Mr. Windsor...

DIAMOND CEMENT.

FOR JOINING BROKEN GLASS, CHINA, &c. This article is warranted equal to any imported...

THE PROVICIAL WESLEYAN.

The Provincial Wesleyan is one of the largest weekly papers published in the Lower Provinces...