

THE WESLEYAN.

Vol. II.—No. 51.]

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC.

[Whole No. 108

Ten Shillings per Annum.
Half-Yearly in Advance.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1851.

Single Copies
Three Pence.

Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

SERIOUS MEDITATIONS.

Ye just! beloved of the Lord!
Ye think of death without a fear:
To you 'tis but a change of homes,
When call'd to leave this earthly sphere.

Ye know that in your Father's house,
Are many mansions, bright and fair;
Meet dwellings for the pure in heart,
Prepar'd by his paternal care.

Innumerable worlds that roll
Through the infinitude of space;
Unknown abodes of sentient life,
Each filling its appointed place.

Oh! ye far-off communities,
Inhabiting those upper skies;
Arrang'd beneath that concave vast,
Oh! let with yours, our praises rise.

We know that God hath made you worlds,
And that His hand hath plac'd you there:
But of your state we nothing know,
Nor of God's bounty free, your share.

But soon there shall a period come,
It hastens with gigantic stride;
When we the encumbering mortal robes,
Our souls now wear, shall cast aside.

Through ether's realms we then shall soar,
And all that now remains conceal'd
In mystery's closely-woven folds,
Be clearly to our sight reveal'd.

But, thinking over life and death,
Time past, and dark futurity;
We feel our kindred with ye all,
Howe'er remote your dwelling be.

Resplendent globes! assembled spheres!
Ye widely-scatter'd families!
Ye sing with us His mighty power,
Who holds of all the golden keys.

Yea, evermore ye sing with us,
All glory to the mighty Lord!
The God of heaven—the King of earth—
Creating all things by His word.

Great Spirit of the universe!
Transforming by His sovereign will,
Chaos to order, gloom to light,
And death to life eternal still.

Earth's trembling children! would ye learn
To meet Omnipotence unaw'd,
When death shall summon ye to stand
In presence of this awful God?

Cling to Religion—ne'er forget
This world is but a stranger-land,
Through which we journey, till at last,
We meet again our own home-band.

Approach the death-bed of the just,
About to quit this mortal scene:
That bed whence he no more shall rise,
He knows it—yet is all serene.

A heavenly halo crowns his brow;
He feels he has not been deceiv'd;
While with the Apostle he can say,
"I know in Whom I have believ'd."

Oh! great and glorious guarantee,
'Gainst all the terrors that can roll
Athwart that gloomy valley, where
God's pity is our refuge sole.

He dies! his spirit enters in
At heaven's bright gate, that angels ope;
With us is left the memory
Of all his love, his faith, his hope.

Oh! would'st thou like the righteous die,
Like him with calmness yield thy breath?
Live thou his life—and feel secure
That thou shalt, surely, die his death.

Cling to Religion! trust it well—
Love it as the last link between
The child and parent, death and life,
This world, and the great world unseen.

Shelburne.

A. B.

Christian Miscellany.

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

The Christian Traveller.

BY A CANADIAN MERCHANT.

Having tarried a few days in a beautiful village of the West, I embarked in a vessel which was crossing one of the great lakes. Three other individuals had taken passage, and night coming on found us waiting for a breeze.

About nine o'clock, as the sails were hoisted, another passenger came on board. When

we had cleared the harbour he entered the cabin, and seemed to suppose that he was alone, for we had all retired to our berths. The lamp was burning dimly on the table, but it afforded sufficient light for me to discover that he was young. Seating himself beside it, he drew a book from his pocket and read a few minutes. Suddenly, from on deck, was heard the voice of the captain uttering oaths, terrific beyond description. The youth arose, laid his book on the chair, and kneeling beside it, in a low whisper engaged in prayer. I listened attentively, and though his soul seemed to burn within him, I could gather only an occasional word, or part of a sentence, such as "mercy," "dying heathen," "sinners," &c. Presently he seemed in an agony of spirit for these swearers, and could scarcely suppress his voice while pleading with God to have mercy on them. My soul was stirred within me. There was a sacredness in this place, and I was self-condemned, knowing that I also professed the name of Jesus, and had retired with my fellow-passengers to rest, not having spoken of God or committed myself to his care.

Early in the morning I was waked by a loud voice at the door of the companion-way,—"Here! what tracts are these?" followed by other voices in threats and imprecations against tract distributors, Bethels, temperance societies, &c.

I thought of the young stranger, and feared they would execute their threats upon him; but he calmly said, "Those tracts, sir, are mine. I have but a few, as you see; but they are very good, and you may take one if you wish. I brought them on board to distribute, but you were all too busy last night." The sailor smiled and walked away, making no reply.

We were soon called to breakfast with the captain and mate. When we were seated at the table, "Captain," said our young companion, "as the Lord supplies all our wants, if neither you nor the passengers object, I would like to ask his blessing on our repast."

"If you please," replied the captain, with apparent good-will. In a few minutes the cook was on deck, and informed the sailors, who were instantly in an uproar, and their mouths filled with curses. The captain attempted to apologise for the profanity of his men, saying, "It was perfectly common among sailors, and they meant no harm by it."

"With your leave, captain," said the young man, "I think we can put an end to it."

Himself a swearer, and having just apologised for his men, the captain was puzzled for an answer; but after a little hesitation replied, "I might as well attempt to sail against a head wind as to think of such a thing."

"But I meant all I said," added the young man.

"Well, if you think it possible, you may try it," said the captain.

As soon as breakfast was over, the eldest and most profane of the sailors seated himself on the quarterdeck to smoke his pipe. The young man entered into conversation with him, and soon drew from him a history of the adventures of his life. From his boyhood he had followed the ocean. He had been tossed on the billows by many a tempest; had visited several missionary stations in different parts of the world, and gave his testimony to the good effects of missionary efforts among the natives of the Sandwich Islands. Proud of his nautical skill, he at length boasted that he could do any thing that could be done by a sailor.

"I doubt it," said the young man.

"I can," answered the hardy tar, "and will not be outdone, my word for it."

"Well, when a sailor passes his word he ought to be believed. I knew a sailor who resolved that he would stop swearing; and did so."

"Ah!" said the old sailor, "you've anchored me; I'm fast—but I can do it."

"I know you can," said the young man,

and I hope you will anchor all your ship-mates' oaths with yours."

Not a word of profanity was afterwards heard on board the vessel. During the day, as opportunity presented itself, he conversed with each sailor singly on the subject of his soul's salvation, and gained the hearts of all.

After supper he requested of the captain the privilege of attending worship in the cabin. His wishes were complied with, and soon all on board, except the man at the helm, were assembled. The captain brought out a Bible, which he said was presented to him in early life by his father, with a request that he would never part with it. We listened as our friend read Matthew's account of Christ's crucifixion and resurrection; and then looking round upon us he said, "He is risen—yes, Jesus lives; let us worship him."

It was a melting scene. Knees that seldom bowed before now knelt at the altar of prayer, while the solemnities of eternity seemed hanging over us. After prayer we went on deck and sang a hymn. It was a happy place, a floating Bethel. Instead of confusion and wrath, there was sweet peace and solemnity. We ceased just as the setting sun was flinging upon us his last cheering rays.

The captain, deeply affected, went into the cabin, lit his lamp, took his Bible, and was engaged in reading till we had retired to rest.

After this, for three days, we regularly attended family worship, and had much interesting conversation on various subjects; for there was nothing in the religion of the young stranger to repress the cheerfulness of social intercourse. From his familiarity with the Bible, his readiness in illustrating its truths and presenting its motives; and from his fearless but judicious and persevering steps, we concluded that he was a minister of the gospel. From all he saw, he gathered laurels to cast at his Master's feet, and in all his movements aimed to show that eternity was not to be trifled with. A few hours before we arrived in port we ascertained that he was a mechanic.

Before we reached the wharf, the captain came forward, and with much feeling bade him farewell; declared that he was resolved to live as he had done no longer—his wife, he said, was a Christian, and he meant to go and live with her; and added, "I have had ministers as passengers in my vessel Sabbath-days and week-days, but never before have I been so touchingly reminded of the family altar where my departed parents knelt." As we left the vessel, every countenance showed that our friend had, by his decided, yet mild and Christian faithfulness, won the gratitude of many, and the esteem of all.

(To be continued.)

The Earlier the Easier.

There are some who tremble and some who sneer at youthful conversions. Knowing the early impressibility of the young heart, they fear that early religious impressions may prove only as "the morning cloud and the early dew." But a proper rational view of his subject can scarcely fail to convince the most sceptical, that the earlier children are converted after they reach the period of personal accountability, the easier is the work wrought. It is a fatal mistake to reason, that when the pleasures of life have been exhausted, when growing age shall have dimmed the senses, when the appetites shall have been palled by satiety, it will be easier to devote the heart to God. All experience and all philosophy deny it.

The religious instruction imparted to the young in this age, especially in the Sabbath school, makes them early familiar with the fundamental truths of the gospel. The prophecy is becoming fulfilled, "There shall be no more an infant of days, for the child shall die an hundred years old." All the knowledge necessary to conversion may be attained early in youth.

In youth the affections are most ardent. It is peculiarly the season of love. The

young are capable of the strongest and most self-sacrificing affections. The strongest appeals of Christianity are made to the affections. The only word which sums up the whole of piety is love. Therefore youth is the best season for commencing a life of piety.

In youth the hopes are most bright. Then the future is adorned with the most brilliant and attractive hues, and Christianity presents the most gorgeous scenes in glowing imagery to the imagination to induce a life of piety.

Faith is most confiding in youth. The young are trusting, ready to believe. Religion demands implicit faith; youth most naturally and easily gives it, and is therefore the best season for commencing a life of piety.

The mind is most docile in youth. As years advance, men become more and more tenacious of their own views and opinions. Entire submission to the teachings of inspiration is necessary to piety, and this is most easily given in early life.

The habits are most yielding in youth. How important then, when they are forming, that they should be directed aright!

Youth is most submissive to authority. It is the season of obedience. The unquestioning obedience which God demands is most easily rendered in early life.

The energies of youth are most active. Young hands for labour. Years deaden the energies. Religion requires the exertion of all our energies to resist evil and do good. These are most active and most easily diverted in youth.

The judgment in youth is most easily fitted to appreciate the claims of piety. The judgment of impenitent age is prejudiced, and blinded, and warped by sin. One who has long indulged and loved sin, cannot so easily as the more unpolluted mind form a correct judgment of the guilt of sin. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? then may ye who have been accustomed to do evil, learn to do well."—*Christian Reflector.*

A Pen of Solid Fire.

We know but little of the mysterious connection between soul and body. But one thing we know, that the habits of the soul act upon the body, and the habits of the body act upon the soul. A worldly man thinks very little of this; a man of sin and pleasure thinks of it very little; and yet it may be in this very way that he is engraving the letters of his own future judgment on his own being. No man knows, when in a course of sinful indulgence, no young man, in a career of sensual passion, no middle aged man, in the pursuits of ambition, or the greedy grasp of gain, what lines he is tracing, as with the pen of a diamond, or burning in, as with a pen of solid fire, upon his spiritual being, hidden perhaps now, but by and by to come out, and to be read through eternity. It is said that the wicked shall be driven away in his wickedness; and so the wicked soul may be launched away into eternity, seared and scorched in the sight of all the universe, with the deep burnt engraving of his own sins, so that no book of judgment would be needed to read them out of, either to himself or to angels.—*Dr. Cheever.*

Stated Seasons for Prayer.

Stated seasons, returning at regular periods, are peculiarly necessary to preserve this duty in its full vigour. He who prays at such seasons will always remember the duty; will form his schemes of life, so as to provide the proper place for performing it; will be reproached by his conscience for neglecting it; will keep alive the season of prayer from one season to another, so as to render the practice delightful; and will be preserved uninterruptedly in the practice of the strong influence of habit. He who prays at accidental seasons only, will first neglect, then hate, and finally desist from the duty.—*Dwight.*

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Wesleyan Missions.

(From the London Watchman, May 7th.)

The Annual Meeting of the Parent Society.

(Continued.)

The Rev. Dr. CANDLISH, who was received with great applause, said—Mr. Chairman, I did not expect to have the pleasure of being present on this occasion, but being detained in London an additional day, I could not deny myself that satisfaction. By your kindness, and the kindness of those who have had to conduct these arrangements, I have been allowed to take an early part, and it will be a very short part, in the proceedings, as I am very much occupied otherwise. I have very great pleasure in being with you again for the second time. (Cheers.) I have very great satisfaction in this kind of Evangelical Alliance—(hear, hear)—in this sort of manifested union among the different branches of the Church of Christ. Certainly if in any department of our labour we can cordially sympathise with one another, it is with reference to Missionary operations among the heathen. There we do not meet with occasions of division, and occasions of strife;—there we meet only with what is fitted to unite us all with one heart and one soul, in advancing the cause of the Redeemer, and in seeking also the salvation of souls; and we cannot for a moment entertain a doubt that in proportion as the different branches of the Church of Christ come to sympathise with one another in their Missionary operations, they will be drawn closer together, at home as well as abroad, and thus the way may be prepared for a far higher and more spiritual manifestation of a Christian union among Protestants than the world has ever yet seen. On this ground I rejoice in the interchange of friendship, in connection especially with the Missionary cause. It is not for me to go over the details of the very interesting report, which has just been read. I doubt not you will be addressed by those who can speak from their own knowledge and experience as to the progress of the missionary cause; and in the presence of many who have manifested their willingness to spend and be spent in this cause, in the presence of many who came from bearing the very burden and heat of the day, and who are ready to tell you their experience, it would be altogether out of place and out of time were I to detain you at any length. I would just take this opportunity however, in seconding the resolution, of entreating your sympathy on behalf of our missions in those parts of the world in which we have been enabled to establish them. We have not as yet been able thoroughly to fulfil, in all its extent, the commandment of the Lord, "Go ye into all the world and teach all nations"—You, I think, may be said to be fulfilling that command almost literally. You seem to regard the world as, in the literal sense, your field of missions; for everywhere, over all the earth, you have your missionaries labouring, and, by the blessing of God, labouring with a large measure of success. No portion of the habitable globe, I might almost say, is ignorant of your labours.—We, on the other hand, have our missions to a far more limited extent, and upon a far more limited scale. At the same time we do claim your sympathy when there is any occasion of anxiety,—any occasion of distress, on the principle that "when one member suffers all the members suffer with it." (Applause.) I think that your missions, so far as I can learn, are at present undisturbed by any hostile operations in any part of the world. It is otherwise, however, with one branch of the missions connected with our church. The Kaffir war has not, so far as I learn, materially interfered with any of your missionary operations; but it has, in former times, interfered with our missions to the extent of breaking them up altogether—the buildings being occupied as places of resort for the soldiers in the army. When, however, we had a time of peace we instantly resumed our labours, re-established our missions, and reinforced our missionaries. We reckoned of course upon a long period of undisturbed tranquility. God has seen good

to order it otherwise; and now the breaking-out, for the second time of an unhappy war, threatens to interrupt, if not destroy, our missions. The Rev. M. Nevin, one of our missionaries labouring in that portion of the seat of war, has been compelled to flee for his life; and his adventures in making his escape, are of most thrilling interest. Once and again he was in danger of his life, and only with the utmost difficulty, and with the loss of all he possessed, did he make his escape with his wife and little ones. This is the position of one of the missionaries connected with our church. I mention it just because, while I have nothing particular to say regarding the extent of our missionary operations entitling them to your consideration, I wish to awaken your sympathies, and call forth your prayers on our behalf. (Applause.) Whatever may be necessary to be added with regard to missionary operations in India, will, I have no doubt, be afforded by one far better competent to speak on the subject than I am. I have discharged the duty entrusted to me with very great pleasure. I am not here so much with the view of addressing you at length, as with the view of expressing my sympathies with your labours. I beg leave, with those remarks, to second the resolution which has been read. (Loud Applause.)

The Rev. and learned Doctor left the hall almost immediately.

The resolution was then put from the chair, and was carried unanimously.

Mr. COWAN, M. P. for the city of Edinburgh, was received with loud cheers. He said,—Mr. Chairman, the resolution which I have the honour to propose to you, is in these terms:—

"That this meeting offers its grateful acknowledgements to Almighty God for the success with which he graciously continues to crown the efforts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in common with other similar Protestant and Evangelical Institutions; and regards that success as affording additional encouragement to renewed endeavours to promote the spread of Christianity in heathen lands."

In addressing a few words to this great meeting, I could have wished that your committee had made another choice. I have had the honour, on more than one previous occasion to be called upon to take a part in the proceedings of your anniversaries. I could have wished for your own sake, and for the sake of a little variety, that the committee had passed me over, and selected, as they easily could have done, a more able and attractive speaker. But, sir, I cannot forbear expressing my great satisfaction and gratification at the encouraging report which has been read, and in seeing so very large an attendance, notwithstanding the attractions which exist in another part of this great metropolis. (Hear, hear.) As reference has been made, *en passant*, to the noble fabric reared in this city, I cannot but express my hope and conviction that what has occurred in London these last few days, may be the means of affording greater facilities to the Christian Missionary as well as to the English merchant and gentleman, in traversing the whole length and breadth of the habitable world, for the sake of promoting the cause of civilization, of commerce, and of Christianity, linked, as they must be, inseparably together.—(Cheers.) Sir, nothing has delighted me more in the report which has been read, and to which my hon friend, Mr. Plumtre, who has left the meeting, has referred, than what we have heard of more than one of your distant stations—namely, that wherever Popery had not already obtained a footing, there was presented to your labours the utmost facility and encouragement for spreading the good seed of the word among those ignorant, but at the same time, most interesting nations amidst whom they have laboured. The same thing, I am sure, may be said of our country at this moment, notwithstanding the vaunted progress of Popery, and notwithstanding the many secessions that are taking place from the high Church of England to the Church of Rome, I am persuaded from what I know of the demand for the Scriptures throughout the northern part of this island, and I believe the same may be said of the southern king-

dom of England, that there is a demand at this moment for the pure work of God among the community greater than has obtained at any former period of our history, and with which—(I speak from the very best authority,)—it is almost impossible for the printing press to keep pace. (Hear.) Having had no intention of addressing you on this occasion, I will only advert to one other subject. I had the honour, the last time I was in the house of Commons, on Friday evening, of presenting a considerable number of petitions. One of them was sent back to me in the course of Saturday afternoon, enclosed in an envelope, with an intimation that as the petition prayed for a grant of public money it could not be received. The prayer of that petition, which was unfortunately rejected, was in these words—"May it therefore please your honourable house, to take the premises into your consideration, and to authorise an increased grant to the Board of Ordnance, whereby the survey of Scotland may be more rapidly prosecuted." I am very glad indeed, to be able, in this place, to plead a privilege which I think is not likely to meet with such a repulse as I received elsewhere. (A laugh.) I think I may present a petition to this large assembly—I think I may ask this "honourable house" (laughter) to take the premises—all they have heard and all they shall hear this day—into their most serious and prayerful consideration, and to authorise an increased grant"—not to the Board of Ordnance, (a laugh.) but to the Board of Peace—your board of Missions—(cheers and laughter,) whereby, not the survey of Scotland, but the missionary survey of the world may be more rapidly prosecuted, (cheers,) and whereby the great consummation "of peace on earth and good will" among the whole family of man may be more speedily accomplished. (Hear, hear.) Reference has been made to my own beloved church—the Free Church of Scotland, and I may observe that it is not yet eight years since we were driven out—as I always held we were—from the establishment, an establishment which we loved and prized so much. The very first duty to which the 500 Ministers of the Church of Scotland betook themselves, before they knew whither they were going, or where they were to derive means for the support of themselves and their families, was to offer up prayers to Almighty God that he would continue, as he had hitherto done, to bless the missionary efforts of that church. (Hear, hear.) We have to acknowledge with gratitude that our prayers have not been unheard or unanswered, and I doubt not you will hear to-day from my beloved friend, Dr. Duff, (Applause.) what God has been pleased to do with the limited means at our disposal among the benighted millions of India. (Hear, hear.) Let me say, in conclusion, that we are engaged, I trust, in an honourable rivalry with you.—Our object is precisely the same. I believe that our funds will, during the present year receive a considerable increase, owing to the unremitting advocacy of the Rev. Doctor to whom I have referred, who has been stirring up not a few of the parishes and counties of Scotland, and who I have no doubt will to-day stir up this large meeting to greater devotedness and determination in maintaining those interesting enterprises in which the Wesleyan Missionary Society has now for so long a time been engaged.—(Cheers.) I beg to move the resolution.

Dr. BUNTING: I venture to say that this society at large, and especially that large meeting which represents it in this hall to-day, feels itself most happy and honoured in the presence of Dr. Duff—(loud cheers) and I call upon him to second the resolution. (Renewed applause.)

The Rev. Dr. DUFF, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland in India, said—Mr. Chairman, some of the friends who have preceded me have suggested various topics. Many of these topics, however, may be reserved, for I do not feel that this is the time for entering upon many of the subjects which have been suggested. I trust that, within the course of the next ten days, on one occasion or another, one and all of those topics will be brought before bodies meeting in this place. I desire this day simply to confine myself to some par-

ticular point. There is one sentiment in the report which came home with great power to my mind. It is this—the thorough adaptation of the Gospel to all the wants of heathenism, and the faithfulness of Jehovah's promises in realising success wherever the proper efforts have been put forth. I confess that in listening to a report which has made the circumnavigation of the globe, and has carried us all round the world, from the sun rising to the sun setting twice over, in a manner, when there is brought before us one station after another in goodly array, the unpractised mind is apt to fix upon this one and upon that one, and upon yet another, until the whole appear like a huge assemblage before the eye, covering the whole world, and to adopt an opinion than which no greater delusion exists under the sun. Allow me to address this great meeting as Christian friends, and to tell you that I do not come here to-day to be the instrument of cherishing any delusion that would lull you asleep under the supposition that you have done what you could, or that you have done what you should. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I have been confounded since I returned to this land at what I have heard on this subject. I have seen people folding their hands, and wondering at their own doings, and thinking the world is almost evangelised. I always tell them we are just beginning, and we are only beginning; (hear, hear;) that we have perhaps just got within sight of the threshold. Ah! there is more meaning in this than many here present know, or can realise. The report read to you to-day alluded to instances of the crumbling down of temples of heathenism. I do not doubt that there are lands where, thank God! temples of heathenism have crumbled down before the power of Christianity; but I must testify with reference to that land which is more overshadowed by huge temples of idolatry, than any other under the sun, that the crumbling down of a temple of heathenism is no necessary evidence of the existence of Christianity in that region. In the last few years, in traversing many unfrequented and unvisited regions of India I have fallen in with enormous ruins of temples, and masses of crumbling idols, of the very existence of which I had never heard before, nor had any one else with whom I met within the Presidency. If I had more waggons than Joseph took into Egypt to bring down the patriarch, multiplied a hundred fold, I could have filled them all with remnants of idols crumbling into pieces there in the midst of the jungle and the forest. I could have loaded four ships with the decaying relics. But what would this indicate with regard to the progress of Christianity? I should be dealing out foul delusion if I connected the two together. They are not necessarily connected, and I cannot be a party to any delusion. Now, with reference to the agency of this society, it is a perfect fact, that wherever men have laboured in faith—and the agents of this society have so laboured within the sphere of their operations—there has, I believe, been success proportioned to those labours by God's blessing upon them. There are men, agents of this society, who are men of learning, and men of note in the east. I might mention Mr. Garrett, who labours in the Mysore district—one of the most learned men in India.—Then there is Mr. Percival, of Jaffna, in North Ceylon, who is rendering immense service in the cause of Bible translation, by a full revision of the Tamul translation. Then, again, in South Ceylon, you have Mr. Gogerly, who is, by universal repute, a man the most conversant with Budhistical learning in all the East. You have, then, agents, and agents of note, and it becomes us to ask why are not those agents multiplied? Allusion has been made to Madras—to the station at Royapettah. I have seen that there the work is going on as far as two agents can carry it on. Allusion has been made to Negapatam—the city of serpents—a city full of the venomous serpents of Brahminism, and also of the venomous serpents of the Papacy, for that place is the head quarters of Jesuitism in India. Let me ask you, in order to illustrate the inadequacy of the means employed, to cast your eye over oceans and continents. Go to Madras, and travel southward along the

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sea shore for 140 or 150 miles, and ask "Where are the Missionaries?" Throughout all that immense extent of territory you will meet with one solitary catechist; and yet India is overtaken and evangelized! About 140 miles south of Madras you come to a region of note in ancient history, known in modern times as the district of Tanjore. There Negapatam and Manargoody are situated—the two stations of this society in that province. Well, Tanjore is in many respects the most favoured province of India. Christianity has been introduced there about 150 years. It was first preached there by Ziegenbalg, and afterwards Schwartz and his successors laboured in that district. It is also a province noted for Brahminism. In many respects the system of Brahminism resembles Popery. While passing through districts of England and Scotland, when I have seen the ruins of abbeys and monasteries, I have remarked how carefully the founders had chosen their sites. If you wish anywhere to find out the richest and fattest portion of English or Scottish soil, or places most picturesque or romantic in point of situation, you have only to seek for abbeys and monasteries.—(Hear, hear.) So it is in India. Brahminism claims brotherhood in this respect with Popery; indeed they are brothers, or sisters, or what you like to call them. (A laugh.)

Family Circle.

The Professing Mother, and her Dying Daughter.

"What manner of persons ought we to be, in all holy conversation and godliness?" This is a question which we should do well often to ask ourselves, seeing what momentous responsibilities are ours. Have we, indeed, to train immortal souls? And is it possible that our inconsistencies may draw them away from the narrow path which leadeth unto life eternal? Yea, even by the indulgence of a worldly spirit, lead our dear children to the brink of everlasting perdition! Awful thought! Even into that fire which never shall be quenched!

Oh, how closely observant are our children of our words, our actions, our very looks! Then, should we not keep a watch over our hearts? "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." The state of the heart will influence looks, words, actions—as the fountain will send out fresh water or bitter; then, shall we not keep our hearts with all diligence? How often do we hear of the children of professing parents proving unworthy characters! Far be it from me to say, that it is always the result of the mother's inconsistency, especially when the sons are in question; but, in respect to our daughters, they are always looking up to us for direction and guidance. Is there not, then, great fear, if we are inconsistent, that they will be led astray, unless grace—the grace of God—prevent? And, under these circumstances, what "shame" must cover that mother's brow, who is reproved by her own child!

A painful circumstance in point has occurred under my own observation, and has led to these reflections. The daughter of professing parents was brought to the feet of Jesus, while absent from home; and, on her return, she became the guide and teacher of her younger sisters and brothers—her consistency and lovely Christian deportment were admired by all who revered real piety. On one occasion, being invited to the house of a Reverend Doctor, to an evening party, to the astonishment of her mother, she said, "Mamma, I shall not go!" "Not go, my dear!" exclaimed the mother; "pray, why?" "Because," replied the daughter, "it is to be a quadrille party." "Then, I hope you will write, and explain your reason!" rejoined the mother. "Oh yes, mamma, I mean to do that."

The watchful care of this dear girl over the younger branches of the family was most exemplary, and never was a sister more loved and respected. But it pleased our Heavenly Father to call her early away from this world of temptation; and this lovely and beloved girl was laid on her bed of death, at the very time when her mother had just said, "I think she is getting more like other young people!" having, at last,

induced her child to conform a little more to the world. Doubtless, there was One who loved her too well to suffer her to be drawn into the vortex to which her mother was leading her near, and the voice was heard, "Come up hither!" Deafness, and occasional delirium, soon closed communication with her; yet she was permitted the opportunity of reproving her mother.

On one occasion, being the Sabbath morning, she observed her mother busily employed in dusting, and giving more attention than was due to the ornaments on the chimney-piece and table. Looking affectionately, but sorrowfully, at her, she said, "Oh, my dear mamma, I am distressed to see you caring so much for those things to-day!" Her mother turned round, and looking out of the window, replied, "When you get well, dear, how you will enjoy this window!" The dying girl made no reply; but, a short time after, when her mother again entered the room, she found her child sleeping, with an open book near her, and her hand pointing to the following verses:—

THE DYING CHILD TO HER MOTHER.

Mother, why speak of the things of earth,
Which, brief as the sun of a winter's sky,
And fleet as the hours of an infant's mirth,
Soon pass away?

And thinkest thou, mother, to charm thy child,
By telling of things so false and frail,
Of those gay streams that once beguiled—
And she so pale!

Oh! tell me not of the bright, clear sun,
As his radiance lights up the morning skies;
For, oft as his race has just begun,
His brightness dies!

Nor bid me think of the placid moon,
As she calmly smiles from the brow of night,
And sweetly beams, then wanes, and soon
Is lost to sight!

Oh! tell me not of the far, bright stars,
As they softly steal through the evening shade;
For, though nothing now their lustre mars,
They soon must fade!

Nor tell me now of the gay and young,
Who seem to be joyous or sad at will;
For the heart's wild beatings, the mirthful tongue,
Shall soon be still!

Nor bid me dream of the beautiful flowers,
Whose fragrance perfumes the forest glade;
Though blooming now, in a few short hours
They too must fade!

There are things, dear mother, sweeter far,
Than the music which sighs in the waving
breeze,
And lovelier than midnight's brightest star—
Oh, speak of these!

Yes, tell me of Heaven—the home of the blest,
Where all is changeless, and bright, and pure,
Where the soul, escaped from its bonds, shall rest,
Calm and secure!

Oh, point me beyond that star-like sky,
Where brightens my spirit's long abode—
I shall die—I sweetly then shall die,
And go to God!

But the most affecting scene occurred a short time before this dear, dying girl became unconscious. She requested her father and mother might be called to her; as soon as they stood by her side, she looked most earnestly and affectionately on them, and said, "Oh, my dear papa, are you safe for eternity? My dear mamma, are you safe? Shall—oh, shall I meet you both in Heaven? Think of those awful words, 'In hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments!'" These were her last words, as she passed through the shadowy vale to a congenial home above the azure sky.

What, think you, must have been the feelings and the thoughts of these distressed parents? Must they not have thought that their dying child had some misgivings as to their future prospects, and eternal safety?—Will they meet in Heaven? A day is coming that will reveal secrets; then—yes—then we shall know. But will you be there?—*Mother's Friend.*

Correspondence.

JUDGE MARSHALL'S LETTERS.

The remarks contained in these passages, apply most forcibly to ministers of religion of every denomination. They have, or ought to have, much proper influence with the working and poorer classes; and their example indeed, throughout society, is most impressive and important. For this reason, and, also, most especially, because they are solemnly set apart to be Ambassadors and

Ministers for inculcating and exhibiting truth and righteousness, and every christian and moral virtue, and for discouraging and contending against all manner of evil; and for encouraging, and endeavouring to promote, all spiritual and moral good, they are imperatively called, and bound, to do their utmost, by example, persuasion, and influence, to remove out of the way of the mental and moral improvement of the people, generally, the deeply imbedded, and wide extended barrier of the drinking habit. As the first step towards their fulfilling this their mission, and duly, regarding the subject under review, they must, themselves, entirely abstain from the ensnaring and ruinous drinks, and next, from their pulpits, occasionally at least, and on all other occasions, both public and private, as circumstances may require, inculcate the same entire abstinence as a part of Scriptural and Christian duty and practice. From all which has already been stated, with regard to the drinking hindrance to the diffusion of literary instruction, among the rising generation, in the labouring classes; and from every other consideration and circumstance bearing on the subject, it is evident, that the work of removing that hindrance must commence with the parents. They must, if possible, be induced to abandon the impoverishing and destructive habit; and then the good work, as to ultimate effect, may, indeed, be said, to be more than half accomplished. If proofs are needed, to convince any opponents or doubters, as to the directly favourable tendency and results of the total abstinence reform, in promoting and extending literary instruction and mental improvement, in general, they can be abundantly afforded, as they are constantly accumulating. Even the highest minister of state in the United Kingdom, Lord John Russell, has publicly given his testimony on the subject, in the following important and comprehensive words:—"I am convinced, that there is no cause more likely to elevate the people of this country, in every respect,—whether as regards religion,—whether as regards political importance, whether as regards literary and moral cultivation, than the great question of Temperance." The prize essay, lately cited, gives the following among other testimonies on the subject.—"The second case is that of a Smith, with a family of nine children; although an excellent workman, yet his family were in rags, and scarcely a book to be seen in the house. His poor wife also, was dejected and miserable. Now, however, the children are all well dressed, and sent to school, with their hymn-books and Bibles. The parents, also, attend the house of God regularly." A letter from Scarborough, gives the following instance. "We have one striking case, of the son of a formerly abandoned drunkard, who, in consequence of his father having been some years a steady teetotaler, has applied himself most diligently to study, both at school and at home; has acquainted himself with several languages, particularly Hebrew; has given attention to the drawing of Maps, and to general land surveying; and is now under training for a teacher in a public school. The whole family, previous to the father becoming a teetotaler, were in rags and destitution; and growing up in vice and ignorance." But it is quite unnecessary to multiply similar instances. They could be given by hundreds, from every country where the abstinence reform has, for any considerable time, been established and prevailing.

Some observations will, in a subsequent letter, be appropriately, and it may be hoped profitably offered, to show more fully that not only as to effecting literary instruction, but the moral improvement anticipated to follow, there is an absolute necessity for removing the fatal drinking practice,—the monster impediment to both those desired blessings,—and also, further to prove, that in order to a really improving and profitable, or thorough education of the people, religious and moral instruction and training must accompany the literary endeavours. If such higher instruction is not at the same time afforded, comparatively little of real good will be effected; and in very many instances, as has been frequently found, the mere literary attainments will only make those who have secured them, the more proficient in wickedness, and the more dangerous and injurious to society. Testimonies

and proofs on these points, also, are numerous and convincing. Some of such testimonies may here be appropriately given; but more special and extended arguments and proofs on the points just specified, will be reserved for a subsequent letter, when the principal remedies suggested or proposed for the diminution of pauperism and crime, and other social evils, now so extensively prevalent in the Kingdom, will be formally introduced, and separately discussed and examined.—"Education," says one writer, "without a doubt is the great imperative necessity of the age; but the education of moral feeling, the education of duty, of principle must be the foundation."—"Education," says Cousin, "if not based on religious tuition, is worse than useless. I know a little of Europe, and have never witnessed any good popular schools, where christianity was wanting. He who speaks to you is a philosopher; one looked on with an evil eye; and even persecuted by the priesthood; but who knows human nature and history too well, not to regard religion as an indestructible power; and Christianity, when rightly inculcated, as an essential instrument for civilizing mankind; and a necessary support to those on whom society imposes hard and humble duties, uncheered by the hope of future fortune, and the consolations of self love."—"The statement of M. Guerry, is a painful one, unhappily well authenticated, and long known, that the great majority of the licentious females of Paris, come from the northern and most highly improved provinces of France, in regard to literary attainments. Attention has been called to the startling fact, that, in France too, on statistical returns, made some years since, it was found in the whole eighty six departments, that the amount of crime was just in proportion to the prevailing degree of instruction."

In the letters already cited, on the education of the people, the Author, the Rev'd. Mr. Parsons, makes the following judicious and appropriate remarks relating to the same points,—"It has been fashionable of late, to judge of the morals of the people, by the reading and writing qualification. Can they read and write? then, forsooth, they are good men and women; but if they are ignorant of these arts, then, of course, they are 'untutored savages.' Nothing could be more false than this standard of virtue."—"The accounts from Cornwall, as to reading and writing are very appalling; and yet the same Commissioners inform us, that in some districts, a Magistrate is never wanting; and the Constable and police have nothing to do. Doubtless, the reports from Wales, as to literature, will be dreadful; and yet, the Welsh are the most industrious, moral, religious, and peaceable people in the world. The fact is, reading and writing are mere arts; and it would be just as rational, to expect a man to be pious, because he can weave or spin, as because he can read and write. There are more police-men, soldiers, &c., required in one county in Prussia, to keep that learned population in order, than are needed by the whole of England." Further on, he writes—"We are no advocates of ignorance, in any shape. My work,—'Education the Birthright of every Human Being,' advocates a far larger amount of learning than has been deemed necessary or expedient for the masses. Still in our opinion, education consists, rather in giving good clear distinct common sense ideas to the people—and in producing in them a love of liberty, integrity and religion, than in teaching them merely to read fluently, or write a good hand." The following statements, by Superintendents of the London police, are also of importance, as showing how indispensable it is, to convey the religious and moral instruction, contemporaneously with the literary education, in order to any real or permanent good being effected—"Without complete supervision, Ragged Schools are of no good effect; nothing adequate to the good meant. No doubt there is a great risk run at these Ragged Schools; bad boys, in a cluster, will always corrupt good boys. Worse still with girls. A decent girl must be corrupted among bad girls. Mere reading and writing are a harm to a vicious child. It makes him steal more boldly, because with more judgment, for he sees prices marked. Without moral training it is a harm. The smartest thieves I have met with, and those having the longest

run, could all read and write; and some could defend themselves at trial, without a lawyer, just by having studied the newspapers. The nation is paying the penalty now, for so long neglecting the care of the youth of London." These statements of the Superintendent were made in 1850, to a gentleman in a public capacity, who was making investigations regarding the Ragged Schools in London, and the same gentleman further states—"I heard that several boys, who had been in the Ragged Schools, had subsequently been in prison, and that some were there now. I therefore called upon Lieut. Tracy the governor of the Tothill-fields prison, to enquire into this subject. He summoned one of his principal officers, who was familiar with the habits and character of juvenile offenders, and the latter expressed an opinion, unequivocally, that the boys in prison, from Ragged Schools, were generally worse than boys who had not been so educated. He had known above a dozen boys in that prison, who had been in ragged Schools within a recent period."

These facts and authorities have not been introduced, by the writer, with any view or intention to intimate or support, as his own, any such opinions, as that literary instruction should be withheld from any human being, whatever may be his or her condition in life; or that such instruction is, of itself, in any view of it, really adverse to the principles of religion and morality; or otherwise injurious. His decided opinions on those points, are entirely otherwise. They have been introduced, merely to show, the great importance, or rather indispensable necessity, as intimated already, of conjoining and combining, the religious and the moral, with the literary instruction and training.

Having now set forth some of the principal facts and authorities concerning the present defect of literary instruction, or rather the generally illiterate condition of the labouring classes of the Kingdom; and having exhibited and endeavoured to explain the principal causes of that deplorable and threatening deficiency; and also suggested and enforced the principal remedies for extending and securing to those classes, in future, the inestimable advantages of literary instruction, combined with general intellectual and moral improvement, this extended letter may be brought to a close. This may be done, with merely again remarking, that in order to effect those happy results, with reference to the rising generation, the work must begin with parents; and chiefly, as to them, with entirely eradicating those vicious causes and influences which now so powerfully hold them in ignorance, depravity, and debasement; and, most especially, by removing those vile and corrupting sources and means which encourage and perpetuate the ruinous drinking habit.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, June 28, 1861.

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT.

In our last, we briefly adverted to the late District Meeting at Newport, and gave a general statement of the blessed influence of the religious exercises connected with it. The sittings commenced on Thursday morning the 5th inst., and continued by adjournment until Friday the 13th. Twenty-three Ministers were present—all, in fact, that comprise the District, except the Rev. J. V. Jost, who was unavoidably detained.—The usual questions were proposed and answered, embracing a review of the religious state, financial condition, sabbath-school operations, missionary contributions, and general work, of the various Circuits, during the year past. It was cheering to find that the work of the Lord had greatly prospered, especially on some Circuits, that there was a general improvement in Circuit receipts for the sustentation of the cause at home, and a considerable increase of funds raised for missionary operations abroad. After filling up all vacancies occasioned by deaths, removals, and other causes, the nett increase of members throughout the District, was ascertained to be sixty-one, and upwards of five hundred on trial. The review of the state of the District was such as to cause unfeigned gratitude on the part of the Brethren to the Head of the Church, and to

inspire them with renewed energy to prosecute the work of christian edification and extension.

JAMES ARMSTRONG was re-recommended to the British Conference for admission into our Ministry on probation. Whilst the retirement of three of our valuable and highly-esteemed Senior Brethren to the Supernumerary ranks was cause of deep regret, it was matter of thanksgiving, that four young men, approved of by their respective Quarterly Meetings, were presented by their Superintendents as candidates for our Ministry. Their examination, as to their conversion, call to the Ministry, gifts, fruit, and approval of our doctrines and discipline, having been in a high degree satisfactory, they were unanimously and cordially recommended, according to usage, to the Conference, as properly qualified persons to be taken out on trial. The names of these brethren are,—THOMAS GAETZ, JOSEPH H. STARR, ALEXANDER B. BLACK, and FREDERICK W. MORE, who, in order to meet the present urgent exigencies, have at once been sent to Circuits. Thus, whilst through advancing age, and physical infirmities, some, who have borne the heat and burden of the day, and have long laboured successfully in the vineyard of the Lord, are passing from the laborious activities of the Itinerancy, others are divinely called to enter into their labours, and, under the fostering care of the Church, to perpetuate the real succession of the pastorate.

The week-night services were well attended. On the Sabbath, divine services were held at Oakland, Meander, Kennetook, and other places in Newport, and the neighbouring Circuits of Windsor and Horton, were supplied with ministerial aid. That holy day was one of spiritual refreshment. The morning sermon, by our respected CHAIRMAN, was alike distinguished by clear exposition, soundness of doctrine, forcible appeal, and, not least, by a gracious unction.—Indeed, it was a day of soul-feasting; and the influence for good, produced by the entire series of pulpit labours—throughout the Session-week,—was of a very gracious character, the more marked effects of which, we trust, will be hereafter witnessed in giving an elevated tone to the Church's piety the present year.

The Annual District Missionary Meeting was held at Oakland Church on Tuesday evening, the 10th. The assembly was large—the Report excellent—the speeches were good—and altogether, the service was unusually interesting. We hope for an increased impetus to the missionary cause in that locality.

The Brethren were kindly and hospitably entertained by the friends at Newport; and among these, we are happy to include Baptists and Presbyterians, who, in this manner, pleasingly exhibited their love to the common Saviour.—Their christian attention was highly appreciated by their Wesleyan Brethren, and a vote of thanks to that effect was unanimously passed.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Previous to the recent rains, parts of the country were suffering from drought, and from the prevalency of chilly nights. Unless warmer weather, and plenteous showers succeed, the prospects of the grass-harvest are quite unfavourable. This is the case at Amherst, and on the adjoining marsh-lands of the neighbouring Province, where grass is generally abundant. We hope, however, divine Providence, will be propitious, and that a bounteous harvest yet awaits the husbandman, and will reward his toil.

New Hampshire Conference on Temperance.

The following is the report presented, by the committee on temperance, to the N. H. Conference, which was unanimously adopted.

Your Committee on temperance reports as follows: It is not necessary to go into a laboured argument to show that the use of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage is an evil and sin. This fact has been proved by good authority, by men of sound intellect and morals, who have been thorough in their investigations, whose decision may be confided in. The evil of using intoxicating drinks have also been seen by the effects produced in society. It may, however, be necessary to keep the subject of temperance before the mind, that every lover of good order, virtue and the happiness of our race may be stirred up to new diligence and zeal in the temperance reform, that its march may be onward to victory. For our encouragement, it may be well to take a view of the temperance reform. A great change has taken place in society as to the use of intoxicating drinks. We say by the providence of God, for his hand may be seen in every onward step of the temperance reform, from the commencement to the present time.

Have new modes of operation been wanted, or new agencies been called for, they have been furnished. This has been done from the formation of the first temperance society to the latest organization. The whole operation being in agreement with the order of God's works, in creation and revelation, the first being less and the latter more perfect; so that the work has gone on, and become more deep and permanent, more wide spread and glorious in its influence and conquests.

Great good has been accomplished; many have been saved from a miserable life, an untimely grave and everlasting destruction. Many fathers and mothers have been saved from sorrow; many wives have been saved from anguish, and many children from wretchedness and ruin; the church has been saved from much disgrace, and society has been made much better.

But to the disgrace of the nation and church, the evil of intemperance still exists, as an enemy, in our midst, scattering arrows, firebrands and death, to blast and destroy every good thing. There is a loud call to every lover of humanity, virtue and happiness, to make speedy and vigorous efforts to arrest and destroy this enemy to God and man. There is no reason for despair, fear or dismay, for by the aid of the same hand which has thus far carried on the good work, the clouds which still remain will be dispersed, and we may be assured that the march of reform is onward to final victory and triumph.

Your committee present the following resolutions, for the consideration and action of this conference:—

Resolved, 1. That we will countenance every association formed on moral principles, having for its design the temperance reform.

Resolved, 2. That the church should be free from such persons as persist in a violation of the rule of Discipline in reference to the sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

Resolved, 3. That we, as preachers in charge, will faithfully administer the Discipline in our appointments the coming year, in respect to those members of the M. E. Church who persist in such violations.

Resolved, 4. That every philanthropist should, in the exercise of his rights in the elective franchise, give his influence in favour of such men for office as will favour the temperance reform.

Resolved, 5. That a memorial to the next Legislature of New Hampshire to enact a law making it a criminal offence to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage, be circulated in the Conference for the signature of the members, and that we will circulate such memorials among our people and forward them to the Legislature.

MEMORIAL.

The following Memorial was ordered to be published and the preachers are earnestly requested to obtain signatures to it among our societies, and forward it to the next Legislature.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of New Hampshire, in General Court convened:—

We, your memorialists, ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New Hampshire, believing that the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is destructive to the political and religious rights of the people, and that it corrupts their morals, and ruins their happiness, and, that it should be ranked among the crimes of the land, pray your honorable body to pass a law, making it a criminal offence to sell or give away intoxicating liquors as a beverage, annexing such penalty as in your judgment will fully guard the inhabitants of this State from its awful effects.

Death of the Rev. James Wilson, of Canada.

It is again our lot to record the departure of one of our venerable and beloved ministers.—The Rev. J. Wilson expired at Cooksville on Wednesday night last, in the eighty-first year of his age. For several years past, Mr. Wilson was unable to labour as an itinerant, but when able, he laboured faithfully and effectually. Many will remember well his faithful, earnest, and impressive ministry of other days, when physical, as well as intellectual, vigour was enjoyed by him. Not until physically disqualified, did he retire from the itinerancy; and when he did so, he did so to labour in a more restricted sphere according as his health admitted. Regularly, for years, did he preach once a Sabbath in Cooksville; and he ceased to preach, only when his strength entirely failed.

Mr. Wilson has long been ripening for the best world. Some weeks ago we had the privilege of spending an hour or two with the way-worn pilgrim, and found him happy in God. So he continued to the last. Conscious of his approaching dissolution, it had been his aim to be ready for his Master's call. His devoted, and we might add incomparable wife, was unceasing in her attentions to him, during his months of wasting and decay. The Rev. J. Hughes attended him in his dying hours, and received the assurance, even when articulation failed, that "Jesus was precious."

On Friday, the remains of our venerable departed brother were borne to their final resting-place. The Revs. J. Ryerson, E. Wood, S. J. Hughes, and G. R. Sanderson, together with a large number of relatives and friends, attended

the funeral. The President elect delivered an appropriate discourse on the occasion in the Wesleyan Church, Cooksville, and the Co-Delegate read the burial service in the Mimico Burial ground, Dundas street.—*Christian Guardian.*

Another Labourer gone to rest.

From a recent number of the *Watchman* we perceive that the Rev. ROBERT WOOD, departed this life, in London, on the 10th. inst. having nearly completed the 64th year of his age, and the fortieth of his ministry in the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion. The briefest record best becomes a character, of which simplicity, humility, and spiritual-mindedness, were the most beautiful features. As the secret of the Lord was with him, so was his secret with the Lord; nor had he any ambition, that those around him could detect, but to "be holy and without blame before Him in Love." Yet he laboured more abundantly than many, not only in the offices of a christian pastor, but in several of the subordinate and economical departments of Connexional service. And his faithfulness in these duties, together with the attractiveness of his talents, and the exceeding amiability and sweetness of his spirit, drew towards him the hearts of multitudes, and yielded much fruit, in himself, and in them, unto life eternity. His public labours were prematurely closed by failing health, and for nearly three years he had ceased to itinerate. But, dying unto the Lord, he died in the fullest assurance of hope, and has left all the sorrow that is mingled with the dispensation to the friends who survive him.

Canada Conference.

This body commenced its session in the Adelaide St. Church, Toronto, on the 4th of June. We learn from the *Guardian* that about one hundred and twenty ministers were present. "Some of the brethren," says the *Guardian*, "bear the impress of much anxiety, care and suffering; but generally they appear to be in good health, and we are happy to believe that their labours have been acknowledged by the great Head of the church during the year. Although the official returns have not been presented, yet we are in possession of such information as enables us to venture an intimation that there is an increase of funds. Three ministers have been called away to a brighter world.

Rev. J. Musgrove, was elected Secretary, and Rev. E. Wood, the president appointed by the English Conference, presided.

"The name of the president being announced," says the *Guardian*, "by the co-delegate, the Conference gave strong expression of gratified feeling, which was renewed when the president accepted the seal of the Conference, and arose to address the assembled ministers. The address of our beloved president was one of much hallowed feeling, and produced much feeling of the same delightful character."

Conference Sermons.

In the *Nashville and Louisville Christian Advocate* there is a good suggestion in regard to Conference sermons, which might be of some value in other sections of the Methodist Church. The editor suggests the preaching of a course of sermons on practical duties, especially for the benefit of younger preachers, by older, and able brethren. The course might consist of the best mode of conducting pastoral visitation, establishing and sustaining Sunday Schools, promoting revivals, administering discipline, and the like. We like the idea much, and we doubt not that the youthful members of the Conference would be glad of the opportunity of listening to their more experienced brethren on such topics at five or six o'clock in the morning. They would derive a great amount of instruction from the experience of their seniors, presented to them in a series of sermons or lectures, and would be better prepared to go forth to their work, having received an addition to their stock of knowledge bearing upon the practical parts of their duty.

The Missionary Exhibition at Centenary Hall.

Nearly the whole Exhibition is the produce of collections made upon the holding of native Missionary Meetings, and presented voluntarily and not without much consideration. For we understand the custom at Polynesian Missionary Meetings has been for the people to retire after the addresses and prayers, and then return singly, perhaps after some hours, bearing their contributions. In this country most likely, some of the congregation on that plan, would not return at all; but there, from the chief to the child, all do return, and none of them without an offering.

The singularly interesting articles which, when we first saw them, bestrewed the floors of Centenary Hall, will be found, on the days of the Exhibition, arranged by the careful hands of the friends of Wesleyan Missions in London—principally, no doubt, by feminine hands—into something as nearly approaching symmetrical groups as so wild and varied a profusion of semi-barbarous a miscellanea may be capable of

assuming. The collection is extremely interesting if considered merely as specimens of the Polynesian Islanders' raw produce, and of their native manufactures in mats, baskets, woven fabrics; bowls, hard woods curiously cut and carved, models of canoes and houses;—together with their original implements, such as the stone chisel, or the newly introduced and carefully mounted fragment of iron, obtained in barter, perhaps at the price of a hog, from some avaricious European or American sailor. There are also some rare and beautiful specimens of corals and shells, mixed with others more commonly known. The war clubs would weary the most athletic European arm, if unpractised, in the attempt to wield them. The walking canes are as long as leaping poles, but will cut down into handsome accompaniments to pedestrian progression. The number of gods with mother-of-pearl teeth and eyes are too few; more of them should be exhibited, and might be expected to fetch a fabulous price from connoisseurs. They ought to do so—for they are the last of the old wooden deities of the Fejeeans and Friendly Islanders. The natives are now generally Christians, and will never carve deities out of native or drift timber more. Nor will they use those bows, spears and war clubs. Whether they will adopt the European musket or the American six-barrelled revolver instead, depends, instrumentally, very much upon the return made to them by their Christian friends here, for the sacrifice of all which in their heathen state they possessed—the products of their barbaric labour, and the implements of a savage warfare and a more savage superstition. Every relic condenses around it an atmosphere of associated thoughts. These material objects, in this place, declare a transition state of the most profound import to the intellectual, moral, and religious life of an entire group and family of island nations. This mat was part of a roll borne to the ship on royal shoulders, and followed by a long procession of converted Fejeeans, all marching to the cadence of a Christian hymn. Those shells, and curiosities, and trinkets, were lately the ornaments of tasteful Tonguese dresses, worn by individuals whom Mr. LAWRY, the most competent judge living, with a Cornishman's heartiness, and a Christian Missionary's freedom from prejudices of nation, race, or colour, now pronounces to be "charming people." Those mats and beds were relinquished by the relenting obduracy of men gratefully inclined, but still heathens,—who consequently refused their war weapons; all but RACIVO, the Albino chief, whose spear is here, and ticketed. And yonder collection was born in solemn procession to the beach through the green avenue, overshadowed by lofty trees, in one of the ever-verdant and smiling, and now Christianised—and in their own inartificial measure and poetical manner civilised—islets of Fejee.

Mr. LAWRY has collected, or rather has received and taken charge of all those free-will offerings—*MEA OPA*, or *thank offerings*, the Natives call them—and has brought them over with him in the *John Wesley*, and so provided us with an ocular demonstration of the power of our holy faith over the most forlorn of savage hearts, that is worth a thousand descriptions.—*Watchman.*

The Ladies of Birmingham on the Fugitive Slave Act.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, held April 14th, 1851, resolved—

"That the members of this society regard it of great importance, at the present juncture, to elicit an expression of British feeling on the wrongs and outrages of American slavery, more especially as respects the Fugitive Slave Bill, recently passed into a law by the Legislature of the United States.

"When they consider that this measure has received not merely the acquiescence, but the public sanction of many of the most eminent ministers of the several churches in America, to an extent which it is painful to contemplate; they conceive that a solemn duty attaches to the ministers of all denominations in this country, and especially to those likely to meet so many of their American brethren in London and elsewhere, during the present year, to refrain from inviting to their pulpits those who are known to have supported the system of slavery, and above all this iniquitous enactment.

"They believe that a consistent course of action like this, accompanied by earnest and friendly remonstrances on the part of professing Christian churches in this country, to their corresponding denominations in America, would prove one most influential means of putting an end to the system—for as has been stated, by one of the bodies in America holding correct views on the subject, 'The heart of the Slave-master will not relent, the statutes of the Slave-code will not grow dim, unless the Church withdraw from the institution her sanction and support; yea, till she withdraw from it her entire sympathy, and place upon it the broad seal of her strong and universal reprobation.'

Signed by request and on behalf of the Committee,
L. E. STURGE, } Secretaries.
M. R. MOORSOM, }

We understand that the following religious denominations in the United States have expressed their determination of not obeying the Fugitive Law:—

Methodist Episcopal Church; the Associated Reformed Church; Presbyterian Synod of Ohio; New York Congregational Convention; the Free Will Baptist General Conference, and some others.	Slaves.
The Methodists own	219,562
Presbyterians, Old and New School,	77,000
Baptists	125,000
Campbellites	101,000
Episcopalians	88,000
Allow for other denominations	55,000
	660,563

These facts rest on the evidence of the Rev. W. G. Keppart of the American Missionary Association.

(From the *Scottish Guardian*.)

Romish Relics.

Popish relics, according to an Irish periodical, are more numerous than is generally supposed. Upon the high altar, in the Church of Lateran, at Rome, the head of the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul are placed. The Franciscans, in Bilboa, have also one of St. Paul's heads, and the Augustines, in the same city, have a large piece of St. Peter's skull. In Flanders, Spain, and France, there are eight arms of St. Matthew, and in other places three arms of St. Luke. Indeed, some of these saints have left so many heads, arms, fingers, toes, &c., that the real number at present said to be in existence cannot be ascertained. At Burges the Augustine friars have what they assert to be an article which belonged to the bed-chamber of the Virgin Mary. In St. Peter's Church, at Rome, they have the cross of the good thief, a little worn-eaten; Judas's lantern, a little scorched; the dice the soldiers played with when they cast lots for our Saviour's garment; the tail of Balaam's ass; St. Joseph's axe, saw, and hammer, and a few nails he had not driven; St. Anthony's mill-stone, on which he sailed to Muscovy. All these articles were in St. Peter's Church at least in 1753, and it is to be presumed still remain there. Other churches on the Continent contain part of the wood of the real cross, a little decayed, and a nail of the same—(of the wood of the true cross there are said to be as many pieces in different parts of Europe, as would supply a whole town with fuel for a winter),—part of the manna given in the wilderness, and some of the blossoms of Aaron's rod; the arm of St. Simeon; the picture of the blessed Virgin, drawn by St. Luke, the features all visible; one of her combs, and twelve combs of the twelve Apostles, all very little used; some relics of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; the arm and some part of the body of Lazarus; part of the body of St. Mark, and part of his gospel in his own hand-writing, almost legible; a finger and an arm of St. Ann, the blessed Virgin's mother; a piece of the Virgin's veil, as good as new; the staff delivered by our Lord to St. Patrick, with which he drove all the venomous creatures out of Ireland; some of St. Joseph's breath, which an angel enclosed in a phial as he was cleaving wood violently; the head of St. Denis, which he carried two miles after it was cut off, under his arm, from Montmartre to St. Denis; piece of the rope with which Judas hanged himself; large parcels of the Virgin Mary's hair; great quantities of her milk—some butter, and a small cheese made of it, which never decays; some of the tears which Christ wept over Lazarus, gathered up in a small phial, by an angel; and a shoe of St. Joseph. Part of St. Peter's brains were at Geneva when Calvin lived there, but it was afterwards removed to Rome, because that heretic declared it was only pumice stone. A traveller on the Continent visiting a celebrated Cathedral, was shown by the sacristan, among other marvels, a dirty opaque phial. After eyeing it some time, the traveller said, "Do you call this a relic?" "Sir," said the sacristan, indignantly, "it contains some of the darkness that was spread over the land of Egypt."

DR. BANGS.—This veteran preacher is now in the fiftieth year of his ministry. The late New York East Conference appointed him to preach a semi-centenary sermon at its next session.

The celebrated Geneva watches come out in great force at the London Exhibition. There are watches for the deaf and blind—a watch which runs with one winding three hundred and seventy-four days; one smaller than a fourpenny piece, to hang in a serpent brooch; one still smaller, in the top of a gold pencil-case, tells the hour, day of week, and month.

Many ladies and gentlemen of Buffalo, New York, have formed a temperance league, pledging themselves not to drink, make, or give away spirituous liquors, nor vote for any candidate for town, county, or State officer who was not pledged to give his personal and official influence for the extinction of the traffic; and, also, to subject a portion of their property to a pro rata tax to meet the expenses of the measure. About \$150,000 stock has been subscribed.

E. C. Delavan, Esq., has lately issued a tract of twelve pages, in which he has adduced startling evidence, from unimpeachable sources, showing what are falsely called wines are only adulterated factitious compounds, and that the amount of poisonous drugs, cockroaches, etc., which are used in the preparations of all kinds of intoxicating drinks, is incredible, and that, in consequence of such adulterations, the effect upon those who use them is more deleterious and fatal than formerly.

The celebrated comedian, John Reeves, was once accosted by an elderly female with a bottle of gin in her hand: "Pray, sir, I beg your pardon, is this the way to the work-house?" John gave her a look of clerical dignity, and pointing to the bottle, gravely said, "No madam, but that is."

At Corydon, Indiana, recently, a man on moving into a new house, invited his friends to what is called in that country a "house warming." The fatal glass was passed freely, and the company soon became deeply intoxicated. While in this state, the house caught fire, and the roof falling, the whole company of a dozen persons, men, women, and children, were burned to death!

According to the census which are notoriously incorrect, giving an advantage to the Episcopal Church in point of numbers, the Episcopal Church adherents are numbered at 171,000. The Methodists number 142,000. So, that if actual adherents were only put down—and those who are attached to no Church, not given to the Episcopalians—we presume that the Methodists alone would out-number the Episcopalians in Canada.

We regret to learn that the dwelling house occupied by Mrs. Bayard of Wilmot was last week destroyed by fire. We have not heard the particulars.

Information has been received that Messrs. Dickson, DeWolfe & Co. have been burnt out by the late fire at San Francisco—loss \$15,000; Parker (formerly of Halifax Hotel.) \$25,000; and C. W. Wallace, late of this city, a loss of \$500.

Rev. Mr. Forrester delivered the second of his interesting course of lectures on Botany, at the Horticultural Gardens on Tuesday. The next Lecture will be given on Tuesday next at 4 P. M., and not this day as has been stated. The preceding being introductory Lectures, the third will treat of "The Root Food of Plants—Rotation of Crops, and value of Organic Chemistry." *Colonist.*

A telegraphic despatch, of a very satisfactory purport, was received at the Provincial Secretary's office, yesterday forenoon. CANADA ALL RIGHT.—*Sun.*

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, Captain Lott, 9 3/4 days from Liverpool, arrived here on Tuesday morning. She had 67 passengers, 15 of whom were for Halifax, and amongst them was the relict of the late Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and her three daughters. We give the principal items of news. The prospects as regards the harvest are encouraging. Potatoes present a luxuriant and promising appearance.

The money that has accrued on account of the Great Exhibition amounted, up to Thursday the 12th, inclusive, to the enormous sum of £221,689. As the liabilities amount to £185,000, the surplus on Thursday would amount to no less than £36,689.

The stout-hearted wife of the brave Sir John Franklin, it is feared by the Scotch journals, is fast sinking under the weight of her prolonged and terrible trial.

The report that a cairn of stones, raised by Sir John Franklin's expedition, had been discovered in Jones' Sound in 1845, by the Prince of Wales whaler, has received within these few days very distinct confirmation, rendering the statement by far the most important—presumptive or otherwise—which has yet reached us respecting the missing expedition.

The Midland Great Western Railway Company are making strenuous efforts to complete the works on their line to Galway. The rails are laid down on the whole line, with the exception of a few miles, and there is no doubt but they will have the line ready for traffic in a few weeks. In the west the most confident hopes are entertained that an American steamer will shortly make its appearance in Galway Bay, to test the advantages of the port for mail communication between America and Europe.

Mr. Whitney's great scheme for constructing a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, 2000 miles in length, without government money and without contributions from the public, and when completed to be national property,—is commanding great attention. By *Wilmer and Smith*, it is spoken of in the following terms:

"The English public have been made acquainted, during the last week or two, with a gigantic movement, which is already very familiar to the people of the United States and the British Provinces of North America. We allude to the project of Mr. ASA WHITNEY, for the construction of a railway from the borders of Lake Michigan to the shores of the Pacific. The greatness of this idea will be gauged at a glance, when it is stated that the new railway will exceed two thousand miles. In a commercial point of view, it is impossible to over-estimate the results of this magnificent project, and the simple means by which Mr. Whitney proposes to carry it out are not the least striking features of the daring conception. The line would at once open an immediate communication across the American continent with India, China, and the Australian Colonies. By steam from Liverpool to New York, thence by railway across the continent, and again by steam on the Pacific, China according to the showing of Mr. Whitney, might be reached in a month. This baffles all our preconceived notions of annihilating time and space, before which even a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama fades into comparative insignificance.—The present age has witnessed many triumphs over mere physical obstacles, but the views of Mr. ASA WHITNEY, which have nothing theoretical about them, seem to far transcend them all!

"The beauty of the scheme is, as we have said, its simplicity. He asks for a belt of land sixty miles in diameter, through which the proposed Railway would pass. The soil, on the American side, at least, is known to be of the finest quality. By selling the land at a cheap rate, emigration to the railway as it progressed would be encouraged, and labour would be cheap.

"The cultivators of the soil would find a ready market for their produce by the easy and economical transit which the railway would afford.—He calculates that 20,000 families per annum would locate along the line, as the advantages would be much greater there than in other parts of the west. The sale of the land would be his remuneration, and he proposes to pay for it at the rate of ten cents per acre, which would amount to eight millions of dollars for the seventy-eight millions of acres through which the railway would run."

The doings in Parliament are unimportant.—A motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to appropriate £300,000 for defraying the expenses of the Kaffir war, drew forth from Mr. Adderly the remark that colonies should bear the expenses of their own defence. Mr. Hume objected to the vote on the ground that it encouraged a system of robbery and aggression.

The news from India includes Bombay dates to the 14th May, and Hong Kong of 23rd April. India was tranquil, but the western frontiers were still menaced by the robber bands in that locality.

A peep into French affairs at the present crisis, is rather interesting. Any hopes that Louis Napoleon may have entertained for the accomplishment of imperial power in France, have been dupped. It is not now by any means certain, that he will again be elected to the Presidential Chair of the Republic. Even the *London Times* is at length compelled to acknowledge that all hopes of an adjustment of existing difficulties are at an end. Much speculation in reference to the political affairs of France, has been indulged in by the British press. A growing opinion, however, that the Republic will not be overthrown by Louis Napoleon's treachery, has caused the funds to improve.

Hamburg has been the scene of a serious riot, in which the Austrian soldiers fired upon the people. The exasperation of the people of that city and Altona, is wound up to the highest pitch.

Spain and Portugal remain quiet. It is thought the Spanish Government are seeking a pretext to interfere in the affairs of Portugal. The Rt. Hon. R. Pakenham, formerly the British Envoy at Washington, has been appointed English Ambassador extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Lisbon.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTION.—A curious circumstance has occurred in Adelaide. The New Constitution was taken out in the barque *Ascendant*, which duly arrived in the colony.—Not a word was heard about the matter, and no one suspected liberty to be so nigh, when, 101 five days after the arrival of the ship, Capt. Spencer found the government parcel, containing the precious document, in his foul clothes bag! The independent state of South Australia has thus lost five days of its history, and Captain Spencer, of the barque *Ascendant*, has unconsciously become importalised therein. It appears that the government authorities were excessively annoyed at this undignified advent of their Magna Charta, and ordered the postmaster to prosecute Captain Spencer, but afterwards countermanded the order. The colonial lieges are, however, making merry at the misadventure. The governor lost no time in promulgating the document thus rescued.

The long-threatened "demonstration" of the county of Tipperary against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has turned out a palpable failure—a result which the *Mail* attributes, perhaps correctly, to the courage of the Roman Catholic High Sheriff, whose refusal to connect himself with the movement may have emboldened many of the requisitionists to absent themselves at the eleventh hour. The absence of the Mayor and corporation of Clonmel was a striking feature in the proceedings, and justifies the belief that the good people of Tipperary take but scanty interest in the vexed question of Papal aggression.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

On the evening of Friday last, the hon. Joseph Howe arrived here—probably with the view of having an interview with his Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, previous to his (Mr. Howe's) departure for Canada, as the delegate of the Great Trunk Railroad. On Saturday morning, a Requisition most numerous and respectfully signed was addressed to him, with the request that he would favour us with a speech on the all-engrossing topic with which he is well familiar;—but although placed immediately in the hands of his Worship the Mayor, it could only reach him as he was getting on board the Anna Augusta on his return to St. John. We can assure the hon. gentleman that in Fredericton he would have met with a friendly welcome; and that his able policy would be heartily responded to.—Fredericton Reporter.

The members of the Executive Committee of the European and North American Railway, belonging to this Province and Nova Scotia, returned from Portland in the Admiral, on Friday. The Resolutions passed at the Meeting held in Portland on Thursday last, received by Telegraph, will be found in another part of this paper. The Honorable Joseph Howe was present at the Meeting. It is understood that no future action will be taken until the adjournment of the Railway Meeting now sitting at Toronto, after which the Subscription Books, are to be opened in New Brunswick, Maine, Boston, New York, &c.—St. John Paper.

THE FACILITY BILLS.—We learn from undoubted authority, that the Facility Bills passed at the last Session of the Legislature, with reference to the construction of the European and North American Railway, and of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, had not received the Royal Assent up to the 31st ult., when the Mail left England. The statement that these Bills had been assented to, which has lately gone the rounds of the city papers, was incorrect.—Jb.

THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY.—No information whatever respecting the settlement of the boundary dispute with Canada was received by the last English Mail. It is probable that the arbitrators have asked further time to make up their award.—Jb.

We learn that the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute appointed to promote the exhibition of Domestic manufactures are proceeding rapidly with their arrangements, and taking the most active measures to carry out the object entrusted to them. Several meetings have been held, and well organized and systematic plans have been adopted. A large number of the Mechanics and Manufacturers of this City and vicinity have already intimated their intention of forwarding specimens of skill and workmanship; and circulars are being sent to persons generally throughout the Province, engaged in the various branches of industry, inviting them to participate in the undertaking. There appears to be no doubt now entertained of the Exhibition being eminently successful, and that it will not only afford a highly creditable display of native productions in machinery, cabinet work, and other mechanical arts and manufactures, but also have a tendency effectually to promote the skill, enterprise, and industry of the people.—Ch. Witness.

EMIGRATION TO NEW BRUNSWICK.—We learn that information has been received by an official gentleman of this city, of the intention of a large body of Englishmen to emigrate to this Province the present season, if the arrangements for the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway are completed in sufficient time. So soon as it is ascertained that the work is positively to go on, in all probability ten thousand persons of English birth, will embark for this Colony, one half of whom will land at the ports in the Gulf, with the view of seeking favourable locations on the line of the Railway. We understand that all these intending emigrants are possessed of means, the humblest among them being able to bring £500 sterling, while many will bring £5,000, or even more. They will be accompanied by persons of capital, who propose to establish on the line of the Railway, mills, factories and workshops, not only for the construction of the necessary locomotives, carriages and tracks for passenger and freight traffic on the railway, but for other manufacturing purposes. These will be followed next spring by a body of intelligent and able farmers, who will form settlements and regularly colonise the vast but fertile country now lying valueless in the North-eastern portion of this Province.

It will be a brilliant day for New Brunswick when such emigrants, possessing education, skill, and ample means, imbued also with true British feeling and heartfelt devotion to the honour and glory of old England—shall arrive, and cast their lot among us. We hope to be able very shortly to give a more full detail of the proposed emigration, which we doubt not will create the most lively interest throughout New Brunswick.—Newbrunswickier.

Canada.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle says, that in consequence of a fraud having been practised upon the Government, it is the intention of Ministers to alter the law by which Government is empowered to defray half the cost of any Railway begun in Canada by a private company. The Chronicle regrets this determination.

We are glad to observe by the following important announcement, that the finances of Canada are in a flourishing position, and that the

Public Works of that Province, which have brought about this pleasing state of things, may be safely extended without embarrassing the country.

By the public accounts of 1850 we perceive that the income last year was £779,248; and the expenditure £532,064, leaving a balance on hand on 31st January, 1751, of £247,184.

The census has recently been made in Upper Canada. The increase in population is great. In 1848 it was 723,332. In 1850 it is 796,000; increase in two years 72,668. The two late Provinces will therefore be now nearly equal in population. The census for Lower Canada in 1848 gave 768,000, to which, if we add a similar increase to that of Upper Canada we have for result 840,992; but Lower Canada cannot have had nearly so great accessions as the Western sections of the Province. On the other hand it is generally supposed that the enumeration in that part of the country is far less complete than in the other. The whole population, however, is rapidly approaching two millions.

Another fact is interesting in a statistical point of view, as shewing the immense increase of every thing in this Province, in spite of disadvantages which cripple its energies. The vessels which have passed through the Welland Canal this season have amounted to 25,000 tons, 16,000 American, 9,000 British. This is 5,000 tons more than passed throughout the whole of 1849.

The celebrated W. Lyon Mackenzie, who recently beat the ministerial as well as the opposition candidate in the constituency of Haldimand, Canada West, has been creating quite a sensation in Parliament since he took his seat.

It is stated on the authority of the Finance Minister of Canada, that the provincial authorities have the right to make the St. Lawrence River free to the vessels of all nations without reference to the Home Government.

The *Minerva* states that in the month of May last, 147,000 dozens of eggs were exported in 1800 barrels, from the Bonsecours Market of this city, to the United States, each barrel requiring also 2 minots of oats to pack with.

As an instance of the despatch with which matters are sometimes conducted on the St. Lawrence, we may notice that the "Niagara," one of Mr. Orr's line of vessels, was loading here late on Monday afternoon, 2nd inst, left in tow of the "Alliance" that evening at 5 o'clock for Quebec, and discharged her pilot at Green Island on the morning of Wednesday, the 4th, at 9 o'clock, being only 40 hours from the time she was loading at Montreal.—Montreal Witness.

We may notice as something as honourable as it is rare, that the President of the City Bank of Montreal, W. Workman, Esq., declined £500 which was voted to him at the annual meeting of stockholders for his services during the past year. The reason assigned by Mr. W. for this generous proceeding, was the losses of the Bank, through Coles, the absconding teller of the Quebec branch. The *Gazette* states that the stock is regarded with more confidence since the publication of the Annual Report. The Annual Report of the Bank of Montreal was highly satisfactory.—Jb.

We are most happy to hear that our spirited Mayor will lay before the City Council a project for finishing the two Halls over the Bonsecours Market; the west wing to be fitted up as a City Hall, with offices for City Clerk and Treasurer Court and Committee rooms. The east wing, which is 300 feet in length, to be fitted up as a Public Hall for exhibitions, concerts, or large public meetings, which, at present, the city so much requires; for we have not one place except the Churches, where any great concourse of people can be brought together. We may be deprived of the pleasure of hearing Jenny Lind, merely because we have no place large enough to hold her audience.—Quebec Chron.

The new Free Church in Kingston, was to have been opened on Sunday the 8th instant, for public worship. The service in the morning was to have been conducted by the Rev. Dr. Willis of Toronto, in the afternoon by the Rev. Faxton Young, of Hamilton, and in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Burns. The Kingston Argus sincerely congratulates the Rev. Mr. Burns, and his congregation on the taste which has been displayed in the chaste architectural design, and commodious internal outfitting of this new place of worship.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt has been introduced into the Canadian Parliament.

UNITED STATES.

The Boston Atlas of the 10th instant contains the following paragraph:—

PEEDY TRANSPORTATION.—A lot of several hundred barrels of flour has just been received from Cleveland, Ohio, by one of our commission houses, in the unprecedented short time of eight days. The property came over the Ogdensburg, Tremont and Canada, and Vermont, Central Railroads. This new outlet for the products of the West must add very materially to the trade of Boston and New England, as it brings the producer and consumer in close connection.—Large quantities of Canada flour, and other produce, are coming to Boston over these roads, for foreign shipment, and the recent reduction in freights will enable our ship owners to compete successfully for this immense business, which has hitherto almost entirely gone to New York. Success to Boston.

We perceive by the Boston Transcript that a large number of American pickpockets have taken their departure for the World's Fair. They will hardly escape detection, however, for the same journal adds:—"Three New York Police Officers, Bower, Hopkins, and Leonard arrived in this city this morning, and took passage in the Niagara for Liverpool and London. These officers are going to the World's Fair, by order of Mayor Kingsland, and at the request and under the patronage of Mr. Barclay the British Consul, for the purpose of spotting the light-fingered gentry, who have already gone to the Fair in large numbers. The British Government pays the expense of the Mission."

GOLD IN MAINE.—The Gardiners Transcript says the story of the Maine Gold Mines is a complete hoax. Two Yankees have established a public house at "the Mines," and make a profitable business of selling bread, beef and rum to "the deluded" who go to "the diggings."

The legislature of Maine at its late session appropriated \$30,000 for the Reform School to be established near Portland.

The Legislature of Maine has passed a law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors in that State.

STRAWBERRIES.—Three hundred barrels of strawberries were brought into the New York market in one steambot on Tuesday from New Jersey.

The Erie Railroad on Thursday brought to New York 79,000 baskets of strawberries.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT IN SING SING PRISON.—An attempt was made last Friday in the carpet weaving shop of the Sing Sing Prison, New York, to revolt, and murder the keeper and contractor. It appears that a desperate convict, by the name of Barton, sentenced for manslaughter, concocted a scheme among the other convicts in said shop, to the effect that he was to strike their keeper, pro tem, (Isaac Van Wart) a deadly blow with a dagger, and then escape. Accordingly, after proceeding to work in the afternoon, said Barton drew a knife, and was about to plunge in the breast of Mr. Van Wart, when another keeper, by the name of Andrews, (recently from Buffalo, stepped up and seized the blood-thirsty convict by the throat, and thereby prevented him from carrying out his murderous design. Some six or eight other convicts had agreed to participate in the revolt, and all of them were taken out and punished with the shower bath.

An immense party of Canadians will be in this city to pass the Fourth of July, excursions having been got up for that purpose from both the Lower and Upper Provinces. It is estimated that from 1000 to 1500 will take advantage of the opportunity now afforded to visit this metropolis at a cheap rate, and under agreeable auspices.—New York paper.

At New-Orleans, on the 9th inst., the steam ferry boat Lafayette burst her boilers, killing six persons and badly injuring several.

CRIME.—Six persons are now under sentence of death in New York—three are to be hanged on the 27th inst.—and three on the 25th July.

FATAL RECENTS.—A deadly personal combat took place at Lynchburg on the 5th inst. between Mr. Saunders and Mr. Teiry the Editor of the *Virginian*. They fought with revolvers, and five shots were exchanged when they both fell mortally wounded. They have both since died!

The N. Y. Herald states, that one hundred and fifty million of dollars, in Gold dust, have been received from the Mines on the Pacific side of the Continent, within the last three years.

The Steamship Washington left New York on Saturday, for Southampton and Bremen, with 100 passengers, and \$265,681 in specie.

The cholera is raging fatally at Princeton, Ky, and the citizens are deserting the town. Five deaths occurred in one day.

Father Mathew arrived at Cincinnati on the 14th instant.

A large fire occurred at St. Louis on the 12th. Five buildings in Second street, occupied by Buttler & Harlow, furniture dealers and upholsterers, were destroyed. Loss \$60,000. On same day, steamer Sultana was burnt to the water's edge at noon. Five or six persons are supposed to have perished.

GREAT FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer from Chagres, bringing dates from California to the 15th of May—two weeks later—has arrived.

The papers contain the particulars of a destructive fire, which has occurred at San Francisco, destroying a large amount of property. The loss is estimated at twelve millions of dollars! It broke out in that part of the city near the water, and raged with ungovernable fury. Several vessels fell a prey to the flames.

In three hours from its origin, the fire had enveloped the city from Pine to Pacific street, and from Dupont to Battery. The sight was awful, and grand beyond description. Nothing could stay the course of the fierce destroyer for a moment.

The firemen worked like heroes, at the peril of their lives, but their exertions were utterly powerless. Fierce winds drove the flames like fiery surges from house to house, and whatever they touched, withered and crumbled in an astonishingly short time.

Buildings with the thickest walls and iron doors and shutters, built with a special view to making them fire-proof, formed no exception to

the general destruction. They only delayed but could not resist the fire.

The streets were on fire in every direction; several of the engines had to be abandoned, so daringly close had the fireman approached to the flames.

Besides the immense loss of property, which is variously estimated at from 5 to \$20,000,000, but which probably ranges between 10 and \$12,000,000, we have to record the melancholy fact that ten or twelve individuals lost their lives. We have probably not yet heard of half that lost their lives—but among them are Capt. Welch of Baltimore, Edward Cahill, Mr. Greenbaum, and Mr. Vincent.

The most terrible scene was enacted in the iron store of Tarfree & McCahill, at the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento street. Into this five persons had gone after the flames had reached it, in order to save some valuable articles. They closed all the iron window shutters and doors, so that no draft of air might enter. When they found the house getting too hot to stay longer, they attempted to get out, but, horrible to relate, the windows and doors had expanded so much with heat, that all their efforts were unable to open them, and all within perished in the flames. Their calcined bones could be seen on Monday, smouldering amid the ruins beneath.

Lumber is advancing and will continue to do so, on account of the demand which the fire, will cause. Gold is reported to be plenty, and the miners are in general meeting with good success.

STOCKTON DESTROYED BY FIRE.—A Stockton Journal extract gives an account of a most destructive fire at that place, on Wednesday night, the 14th of May. The fire originated in the Merchant's Hotel, formerly known as the "Branch," and beyond a doubt was the work of an incendiary.

Every mercantile house on Levee st., except 6; all on Main street; all on Centre street; all on El Dorado street, except 2; and all on Hunter street, except 3, composed the victims of this incendiary attempt. The total loss is over \$1,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LODGING HOUSES OF LONDON.—So far from any difficulty being experienced in providing accommodation for the shoals of strangers who were to have poured into London this month by land and by sea, the hotel and lodging house keepers complain that their establishments were never so empty at this period of the year. In the West end and the streets running off the strand, the lodging bills in the windows of every house are so many evidences of their vacant state. Hundreds of persons, who have laid out large sums of money in fitting up and furnishing houses for the reception of lodgers, find now that their speculation is likely to prove the reverse of profitable. A person who we understand opened a board and lodging house capable of accommodating upwards of 100, had one solitary inmate during the first week of the Exhibition.

The Bible is exhibited in the Crystal Palace, printed in one hundred and thirty different languages!

The traveller can now leave Paris at 7 past 7 o'clock in the evening, and arrive in London at 8 the next morning; and he may proceed from Paris to Edinburgh, a distance of 737 English miles, in less than 26 hours.

The deep interest expressed by Earl Grey in Parliament on the subject of Railways in British North America, and his earnest desire to see the Halifax and Quebec line commenced during his stay at the head of the Colonial Office, is attracting considerable attention, and will be the means, if carried into effect, of inducing numbers of the wealthy classes to emigrate to the Colonies.

EARTHQUAKE!—Late advices from the West Indies, report that an earthquake had occurred at Guadeloupe, on the 17th ult. Many houses were destroyed and plantations injured.

The Seal Fishery has proved a complete failure this year at the Magdalen Islands.

England contains 8,500,000 Conformists, 8,000,000 Non-Conformists; Scotland contains 860,000 Conformists, 1,800,000 Non-Conformists; Ireland contains 1,000,000 Conformists, 7,300,000 Non-Conformists. Total, 10,360,000 Conformists, 17,100,000 Non-Conformists. Thus giving a majority of more than six millions of Non-Conformists, in the United Kingdom.

An inhuman creature—a woman—has been executed in England for crimes of almost unparalleled atrocity. It is supposed that she has poisoned not less than thirty persons, during the last five years! Her name was Sarah Cheesman; and among her victims, were her husband and two of her own children!

Dr. Tyng at an Anniversary in New York last week said that of the six hundred members of his Church, he did not know of a single person who either drank Liquor, or offered it to others. And he never saw, in any of their dwellings, any of the paraphernalia of drinking.

The boat's crew of the French corvette *Aleymene* were sent on the 29th Nov. last to find a passage for her on the Western side of New Caledonia in the Pacific. As they did not return, the barge was despatched and found that they had been killed and eaten by the Menema and Bellep tribes, except three, who were made prisoners and forced to witness the feast. These men were given up when the barge arrived. The huts, plantations, and canoes of the cannibals were destroyed, some persons taken, and twenty others shot.

RESOL. Scale Fairbanks the weight William

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SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE. No. 4. ORDNANCE ROW. The Subscriber has just received by the recent arrival from England his SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of a large Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, AMONG WHICH ARE— COATS—Men's, Youths, and Boys, Cashmerette, Cashmere, Fricotte, Doeckin, Tweed, Drill, Castoon, Brown and White Linen. JACKETS—of various descriptions. TROUSERS—From 2s. to 5s. VESTS of all qualities. OUTFITS—White, Regatta, striped cotton, and blue Serge Shirts, Lambwool, Merino, brown Cotton, fannel and chamotte Drawers and Vests, silk and satin pocket and neck Handkerchiefs. Men's Hosiery, blue and black Cloth Caps, India Rubber, Web and Cotton Braces; in fact every thing necessary for Men's wear. A large assortment of Cloths, Cashmerettes, Doeckins, Tweeds, Cashmerettes, Cashmerettes, Fricotte, and other respectable Goods. Also—a splendid assortment of rich fancy SATIN VESTINGS, and a general variety of Tailors' Trimmings, which together with his former Stock, forms as complete an assortment as is to be found in any Clothing Establishment in the city, all of which are offered for sale at the lowest prices. Clothing of every description made to order at the shortest notice, and in the best style. CHARLES B. NAYLOR, TAILOR & CLOTHIER. June 18.

Mrs Bertaux's Remedy for Erysipelas.

THE following testimonial in favour of the efficacy of this remedy has been received from William Caldwell Esq., Mayor of the City of Halifax, and is published for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted. Halifax, May 24, 1851. To John Naylor Esq., Sir,—The cause of suffering humanity demands, I think, that every one who knows of any thing that will afford relief ought to make it public. Believing this to be the fact, I hand you the following certificate of what has come under my notice, and you are at liberty to use it in any way that you may think proper. In March last, my wife was attacked with that dreadful disease, Erysipelas, in her leg. It inflamed and swelled to an alarming size, causing excruciating pain, rendering it impossible for her to put her foot to the floor, and was fast advancing upwards. Her case was one painful to look on. Having read in a newspaper of the beneficial effects of Mrs. Bertaux's remedy, I advised her to procure a bottle from you, which she did, and the effect was miraculous; for in the short space of four hours, she was so far relieved that she was able to get about. She continued to recover gradually, and in a few days was quite free (and I believe and hope for ever) from that dreadful ailment. W. CALDWELL. For list of Agents, see advertisement in another column. Wes. & Ath. 4th. es. May 28.

BELL & BLACK.

HAVING now completed their importations for the season, hereby offer Plain and Printed Cashmere SHAWLS, square & long, White, Printed and Spotted Muslins, White and Coloured Muslin Dresses, English Cash. Sleeves and Collars, Bustable, Tussan, Rice and Fancy BONNETS, Fancy Gingham, Parasols, Hosiery, A great variety of 3-4 and 6-4 DELAINES, and other materials for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, A choice assortment of 5-4 Cambrics, Black and coloured Cashmerettes 3-4 and 6-4. Broad Cloths, Black and Fancy Doeckins, Black Vegetian Cloth, an excellent article for Gents' Summer Coats, Linen Suits consisting of 4-4 Linens, Hemp Carpeting 4-4 wide, 10d. per yard and upwards. Orleans Cloths, Coburgs and Alpaccas, &c. ALSO—Grey, White and Printed COTTONS, White and Blue COTTON WARP, best quality, Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Tailors' Trimmings, Mens' and Boys Caps, Oil Cloth for Table Covers, &c., &c. &c. May 26. Wes. & Ath. 6 weeks on.

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. All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired at the shortest notice. Instruments sent from the country will be promptly repaired—carefully packed—and returned by advised conveyance; charges as moderate as if the parties were present. Every description of second-hand Musical Instruments taken in part payment for new ones. Halifax, March 1, 1851. 86. Wes. & Ath. 19 weeks on.

LANGLEY'S

ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints, Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Constipation, and a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety); these Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet efficient operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercurial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, &c. Sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, first Brick Building South of Prince's Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, Spices, &c., of the first quality. April 2.

CHEBUETO HOUSE.

NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE. NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET, Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grassie's Wharf. R. G. HALLS respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of superior quality, connected with the GENERAL GROCERY and FRUIT BUSINESS, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative profit. Family and Ship Stores. Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail prices. Articles from the Country received on consignment which will be disposed of (at a small per centage) to the best advantage and the proceeds duly forwarded. April 19. (93) Wes. & Ath. 19 weeks on. (17)

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

“Moro Castle” from London, and “Mc-Mc” from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Full Supply of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates. Also on hand—A large supply of very superior Medicinal OIL-LIV-R OIL, wholesale or retail. Dec. 24. ROBERT G FRASER.

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital \$185,000 Safely Invested. INSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety; and on all insurable lives at rates of premium far below that of any English or Scotch Company, and all Policy holders participate in the profits of the Company, which have hitherto amounted to 45 to 50 per cent. on the amount paid in, and divided annually. Blank, pamphlet and every information furnished by R. S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner. Agent.

MACKAREL BOUNTY. NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor Commissioners for the purpose of distributing the sum granted by the Legislature for the encouragement of the deep Sea Mackarel Fishery with the Hook and Line,

GIVE NOTICE

that a Bounty will be given to such vessels owned and registered in this Province, as may be entered to prosecute that fishery on the following conditions. The Vessel to be from 25 Tons and upwards, to be fully equipped and exclusively engaged in the Deep Sea Mackarel Fishery with the Hook and Line for a period of not less than three months between the 1st of July and 15th of November, and to be manned with a crew of at least one man to every 5 tons of the Register of the Vessel, a Bounty not to exceed 20s. per ton will be paid to such Vessels so employed, but in the event of a larger amount of tonnage being engaged in the fishery, than would absorb, at that rate, the sum granted. The Commissioners will receive the names, tonnage and number of men of all such vessels as may intend to compete for this Bounty (on the terms prescribed) until the 10th of July next, after which no vessel will be placed on the list. Vessels from the outports can be entered by letter to the Commissioners, who will on application give every information that may be required. THOMAS S. TOBIN, WM PRYOR, JR., L. O'CONNOR DOYLE, Commissioners. May 24.

PROGRESSION.

ON and after the 6th day of July next, a STAGE will run DAILY, leaving Pictou at 4 o'clock, and Halifax at 6 o'clock every morning—Sundays excepted. June 14. H. HYDE, Proprietor.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale at the Book Stores of Mr. Graham, Mr. Fuller, and the other booksellers of the City. A PEEP AT UNCLE SAM'S FARM, WORKSHOP, FISHERIES, &c. BY P. TOCQUE. Illustrated with Engravings, price 5s., dedicated by permission to His Excellency Sir John Gaspar Le Marchant Governor of Newfoundland. Opinions of the Press. Mr. Tocque is a “Newfoundlander” but knows more of us Yankees than most of us know of ourselves. His book is quite remarkable, it is full of information, and the very information needed to afford a just estimate of the country. Its statistics are abundant, but they are woven into sketches, personal and general, in such a manner as to relieve them of dullness. It treats of our manufactures, shipping, navy, public men, slavery, religion, and we know not what it omits. It ought to be a reliable volume.—Boston, Zion's Herald, May 29th. “Such is the quaint title of a neat duodecimo volume, which we find upon our table. It is just what it professes to be, a peep at the Massachusetts corner of Uncle Sam's great homestead by a citizen of Newfoundland. Mr. Tocque appears to have travelled with his eyes open, and between the covers of his book the reader can find a large amount of valuable and entertaining reading matter.”—Worcester Daily Spy, May 29th. June 7th, 1851.

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully draws Public Attention to the following management of his School, with the proposed branches of study—intimating also that any further information required will be cheerfully given on application. INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS. English Reading, meaning, examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c., History of England, Geography, Solutions of Geographical Problems on the Maps and by the Globe, Grammar and Composition, Writing and Arithmetic. Note.—Pupils are advanced to higher classes, as soon as they are qualified to enter them. SENIOR AND MATHEMATICAL DIVISIONS. Universal History, Ancient and Modern Geography, Use of the Globe, and Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Grammar and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra, Geometry and Practical Mathematics. LATIN AND GREEK. McClintock & Crook's Series of Lessons, Anthon's Oesars, Greek Reader; and the Higher Classics. Hours of Attendance.—From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. A French Class will be formed, at a private hour in the afternoon. Penney's Practical French Grammar. As new Classes are to be formed in the different departments, a favourable opportunity presents itself for any who may wish to attend the Institution, and avail themselves of the advantages of the system of instruction pursued, which is one calculated to encourage the personal efforts of the Students. It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the Term. Halifax, May 17, 1851. ALEXR. SIMPSON REID.

NOVA SCOTIA BOOK & STATIONERY STORE. REMOVAL.

W. GOSSIP has removed the NOVA SCOTIA BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, to No. 24, Granville Street, DeChezeau & Crow's New Building, second shop from the corner, where he has just opened, received per Micmac, Moro Castle, and Charlotte, from Great Britain; by recent arrivals from the United States, an extensive stock of BOOKS & STATIONERY, comprising a large assortment of BIBLES, Testaments, Books of Common Prayer, Church Services, Psalm and Hymn Books. SCHOOL BOOKS.—Every description in general use, and at the cheapest rate, amongst them the Books recommended by the Superintendent of Education, both for Schools and Teachers. STATIONERY of every description, in Writing Papers, Drawing Materials, Envelopes, Card Board, Steel Pens, Quills, Soling Wax, Wafers, Copy and Copying Books, Ledgers, Journals, Memo. Books, MANIFOLD LETTER WRITERS, to write a letter and two copies at once, &c. Also—From the United States—2000 Rolls BEAUTIFUL PAPER HANGINGS, from 5d. to 3s. per Roll. Bordering to match. The public are invited to call and examine. Look particularly for W. GOSSIP, and NO 24. May 17.

CHEAP SHOES & BOOTS.

H D FROST & CO., Are now selling off their stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's

BOOTS & SHOES.

WHICH consists of many Thousand Pairs of English and American Manufactures, the greater part of which were imported this present season, they are all from the best makers, and the sale will continue for three weeks only. Wholesale purchasers and others will find it to their advantage in calling soon. June 20. Sw. Stew.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT.

THIS favorite preparation is especially suited to the Summer season. It is found to relieve quickly Headache, Heartburn, Nausea & want of appetite, &c., and forms a draught agreeable and refreshing. Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. June 28.

TURKEY PULL'D FIGS.

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

INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and the Canada Company. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country;—by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships;—and by the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company. The Canada Company's Lands are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale Cash down. The plan of 1-6th Cash and Balance in Instalments, being done away with. The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from further Calls, until the Second, Third or Fourth year of his Term of Lease. The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payments of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease. The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased value of the Land, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold; the option being completely with the Settler. A Discount, of Two per Cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the Settler's Savings Bank Account. The direct trade now opening up between Upper Canada and Halifax presents facilities for cheap passage to the St. Lawrence to the upper Lakes, in the vicinity of valuable lands open for settlers. Printed Papers containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally. Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, C. W., April 6, 1851. April 26.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADMIRAL.—H. M. Ship Cumberland, bearing the Flag of Sir George Seymour, the newly appointed Naval Commander-in-chief on this Station, arrived on Thursday evening, in ten days from Bermuda.

The Rev. Mr. Jost, Wesleyan Minister, who has removed from this circuit, will long be remembered by the people of this town and vicinity as an able and pious clergyman—as such during his residence here he was generally esteemed.—C. B. News.

PETITE REVIERE, Lunenburg Co. June 24.—

A Norwegian Brig called the Perlin, 31 days from Dublin, Ireland, bound to St. John, N. B. for a load of timber, anchored in our Bay on Saturday, and sailed on Sunday. The Captain, H. S. Nelson, had died on Thursday morning previous—his body was brought on shore and interred in the burying ground in this place. The Perlin was a splendid looking vessel, owned by the father of the Captain. The Mate thanks Lemuel Drew, Esq., for his kindness and assistance in burying the Captain, and wishes to be reported in all the Halifax papers.—Chron.

The new Coach just put on the Windsor Route by the Kings is a splendid article.

They now run their Coaches daily between Halifax and Kentville, and twice a week between Kentville and Annapolis; besides Extras' from the Boat at Annapolis, immediately on her arrival to meet the Coaches at Kentville.—Sun.

A convict, named Merry, escaped on Monday forenoon, from the Provincial Penitentiary—

He formerly belonged to the 23rd Fuzileers—is represented as an athletic fellow, and “equal to any act of villany.” A reward is offered for his capture.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED.

Rev. Geo. Miller, £3.

Marriages.

On Saturday, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Willis, Mr JOHN MCARTHY, to Miss MARY JANE JOHNS, both of Halifax. On the 15th, by the Rev Alex Forrester, JOHN T HARRIS, of Richmond, Halifax, to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late Peter Manson. On Thursday last, by the Rev George Hill, Mr DOUGLAS M STORY, to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of the late Duncan MacQueen, Esq.

Deaths.

On Sunday, the 8th inst, at Point Amelie, Sydney, C B, aged ninety seven years, Captain THOMAS CHAWLEY, R.N, for many years Surveyor General of Cape Breton, and Superintendent of the Coal Mines in that Island. Captain Chawley served as Lieutenant in the “Bristol” frigate, under Sir Peter Parker, during the Revolutionary War, and was appointed to the rank of Commander after his retirement on half pay. He died universally beloved and regretted, having by his charitable demeanor, and unassuming and amiable disposition, endeared himself to all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. At Liverpool, N S., on the 16th inst, MARY, wife of Captain Joseph Barnaby, aged 67—leaving a numerous connection of relatives to mourn the loss of a kind friend. At Kentville, 14th inst, Mr THADDEUS HARRIS, in the 31st year of his age. At New York on the 9th inst, of consumption, Mr EDMUND WARD, junr, in the 32d year of his age. On Monday last, Mrs NANCY ROSE, aged 88 years—a native of Shelburne, and an old member of the Methodist Society. She died in the faith of the Lord Jesus Christ. At Horton, on Tuesday, 17th inst, MARY MATILDA, daughter of Mr John Simpson, aged 2 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED.

FRIDAY, June 20—brig Rival, Jordan, Port Medway, bound to St John's, N.F.; schrs Valonia, Newall, Montreal, 18 days, to Salter & Twining; Planet, Kenney, New York, 9 days, to Bauld & Gibson and others; Sarah Ann, Acker, Lunenburg; Durham, Dolliver, Port Medway. SATURDAY, 21—schrs A M Uniacke, Liverpool, N S; Great Britain, Terrio, Boston, 6 days—John Esson & Co; brig Sarah, Rudolf, Fredericksburg, 14 days; Royal Mail steamer Ospray, Hunter, Bermuda, 4 days.—S Cunard & Co; brig Belle, Laybold, Boston, 48 hours, to B Wier & Co. SUNDAY, 22—brig Mary Sophia, Parker, Philadelphia, 10 days. MONDAY, 23—brig Maria, Boudroit, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 4 days, with troops; schrs EnAvant, Dunbar, New York, 8 days, to J McDonnell and others; Mary, Bond, Burin, N F, 7 days, to G H Starr. Brig Harriet Ann, Bollong, hence for Porto Rico, returned from Sea, leaky—bore up on Saturday last, Sambre, N N W 130 miles. TUESDAY, 24—R M steamship Europa, Lott, Liverpool, GB, 9) days, to S Cunard & Co; brig Mary, Marshall, Philadelphia, 10 days, to E Jones; Cygnat, Seaman, Sydney, 3 days, with troops; schrs Union, Joncas, Gaspe, 9 days, to Creighton & Grassie; Elizabeth, More, St John's, N F, 8 days. WEDNESDAY, 25—steamer St George, Cousins, St John's, N F, 44 days—Sydney 36 hours, to Almon, Hare & McAniff, and others; brig Dandy Jim, Vigneau, Montreal, 20 days, to W B Hamilton, and G & A Mitchell; schr Jane Sprott, Lawler, Sydney. THURSDAY, 26—schrs J C Archibald, Martell, Mandreux; Susan, Leslie, P E Island; Aldebaron, Newall, Baqueau—returned on account of one of the crew being sick; brig Humming Bird, Tuza, Ponce, 13 days; H M Flag Ship Cumberland, Bermuda, 10 days. Brig Lady Ogle from Matanzas, and schr Victoria from Cienfuegos, coming in.

CLEARED.

June 20—brig Emily, Minard, Kingston, Jamaica—W Pryor & Sons; brig Brothers, Duncomb, B W Indies—T C Kinnear & Co; schr Marie, Dolphine, Joncas, Quebec—Master. June 21—brigs Boston, Laybold, Boston—B Wier & Co, and F A Hunt; Glide, Arrestroup, West Indies—J Whitman; schrs Expert, Day, Burin—J & M Tobin; Spray, Rockwell, Bay de Verda—Oxley and Co and others; Harriet, Phonon, Newfoundland. June 23—steamer Ospray, Hunter, Bermuda—S Cunard & Co and others. June 24—steamer Europa, Lott, Boston—S Cunard & Co; brig Mexico, Morris, Richmond, Vir—R McLearn; schrs Velocity, Munn, Souris, P E I—Master. June 25—brigs Halifax, Norris, Canada—Fairbanks & Allison and others; Dasher, Grant, B W Indies—John Strachan. June 26—Brig Boston, Laybold—B Wier & Co and others; Steamer St George, Cousins—Almon, Hare & McAniff; Mail Packet Brig Halifax, Mesager, St John's, N F—S Cunard & Co, and Wm Foster; Valonia, Newell, Newfoundland—Geo H Starr; Irene, Bay Chelear, 50 bbls Canada Flour—Master; Mary Ann, Kirby, Newfoundland—B Wier & Co.

MEMORANDA.

The steamer Ospray reports H M S Cumberland sailed 2 days previous from Bermuda for Halifax. Baltimore, June 11th—arr'd schr Harriet, Crowell, from Halifax. Alexandria, June 6th—arr'd schr Relief, Johnston, from Windsor. New York, June 11th—A despatch received this morning from Norfolk, states that the brig Commerce, Card, (of Windsor, NS,) loaded with plaster, is ashore on Wrecker's Island. Assistance has been sent to her. Bermuda, June 10th—arr'd brig Native Lass, Sydney. 11th—brig Griffin, Webb, Baltimore. 14th—cl'd brigs Daphne, Marsters, Barbadoes; Jane, Boudrot, Arichat. Richmond, June 11th—arr'd schr Debonair, Lockhart, from Halifax. The schr Planet from New York, spoke on Thursday last, off Halifax Harbour, schr Rambler, Newall, from Cienfuegos for Montreal. Schr Trial, Burrus, of Londonderry, from Boston for Pictou, went ashore at Whitehead, on Saturday night—will probably be a total wreck. Steamer St George from Newfoundland, reports schr Harriet, Allan, hence going in. Falmouth, June 6th—arrived Charlotte, Thomas, Porto Rico. Brig Humming Bird, reports, left brig Fanny, Smith, hence, at Ponce.

THE WESLEYAN is published for the Proprietors at the WESLEYAN OFFICE, Marchington's Lane.