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Poetry.

THE OLD CHRISTIAN HYMN.

In Paed. Lib. III. of Clement of Alexandria, is given (in Greek) the most ancient hymn of the Primitive Church. It is then (one hundred and fifty years after the apostles) asserted to be of much earlier origin. It may have been sung by the "beloved disciple" before he ascended to his reward. The following version will give some imperfect idea of its spirit.

Shepherd of tender youth,
Guiding in love and truth,
Through devious ways:
Christ, our triumphant King,
We come thy name to sing,
And here our children bring,
To shout thy praise.

Thou art our holy Lord!
The all-subduing Word!
Healer of strife!
Thou didst thyself abase,
That from sin's deep disgrace,
Thou mightest save our race,
And give us Life!

Thou art Wisdom's High Priest!
Thou hast prepared the feast
Of holy love:
And in our mortal pain,
None call on thee in vain,
Help thou dost not disdain,
Help from above.

Ever be thou our guide!
Our Shepherd and our pride,
Our staff and song!
Jesus! thou Christ and God,
By thy perennial word,
Lead us where thou hast trod,
Make our faith strong.

So now, until we die,
Sound we thy praises high,
And joyfully sing,
Infants, and the glad throng,
Who to thy church belong,
Unite and swell the song,
To Christ our King.

Christian Miscellany.

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

Alone with God.

Alone with God! How solemn, how sublime the idea! How tranquilizing—how comforting—how fraught with impregnable security, with indefatigable strength! Yet how awful! "Jacob was afraid, and said, How dreadful is this place!" And Peter was bewildered and awestruck, while he exclaimed, "It is good for us to be here!"

Alone with God! Such is the attitude of the Christian in prayer. "Thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray." "There are," says Stilling, "heart-sorrows and plagues which the Christian could not bear to tell to his most intimate earthly friend." There are fears which we dare not whisper into mortal ear. There are hopes and joys too vast and glorious to be imparted. But when the Christian has hid his face in the bosom of his Father, he can breathe forth all; for when words fail, he can resort to the language of sighs and groans, for "he knoweth our thoughts afar off." "He that searcheth the heart knoweth what is the mind of the Spirit, because he maketh intercession for the saints according to the will of God." The Infinite Spirit prompts—the Infinite can alone understand them. Here there is no fear of betrayal or contempt, of lack of appreciation and sympathy. For we converse with an Infinite Spirit whose name is Love, and who has told us to "pour out our hearts before him."

Wondrous privilege! Does then this lowly, mortal, sinful, and suffering state admit of such intercourse with God? Yes! "Our communion is with the Father." Thou mayst at any moment, even at this, in the name of Jesus, enter the palace of the Universal Majesty, and, unquestioned by the bright guards who surround him, penetrate to the recesses of his glorious and

awful abode, and stand in the very presence of the "King eternal, immortal, and invisible," and then, "make thy requests known unto God," sure, yes, absolutely sure of a gracious hearing and a ready answer. For he hath said, "Call upon me, and I will answer you." "Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to thee."

Christian, be often thus alone with God; for this sweet and holy solitude, though it is much aided by occasional external silence and seclusion, may be attained even in the midst of bustle and multitudes of cares. Be often alone with God, and thou shalt never faint in sorrow, nor sink under duty. "Happy shalt thou be, and it shall be well with thee." Thou shalt begin heaven upon earth. For communion with God is heaven's commencement, and glory's dawn. Thou shalt "dwell in the secret place of the Most High, and abide under the shadow of the Almighty," and all the promises which follow (read and ponder them well, Psa. xc.) shall be thine, even to seeing "the salvation of God."

The Better Home.

Nothing makes the fireside so cheerful as a blessed hope beyond it. Even when you sit most lovingly there: though the daily task is completely done, and the infant in the cradle is fast asleep: though this is Saturday night, and to-morrow is the day of rest: though the embers are bright, and from its fat and popping fountain in you coal a jet of gas flames up like a silver cimeter; and though within your little chamber all is peace, and warmth, and snug repose—the roaring gusts and rattling drops remind you that it still is winter in the world. And when that withered leaf tapped and fluttered on the window, mother, why was it that your cheek grew pale, and something glistened in your eye? You thought it perhaps might come from the church-yard sycamore, and it sounded like a messenger from little Helen's grave. It said, "Father and mother, think of me."

Yes, dreary were the homes of earth were it not for the home in heaven. But see to it that yourselves be the Saviour's followers, and then to you he says, "Let not your heart be troubled! In my Father's house are many mansions: I go to prepare a place for you." And when you come to love that Saviour rightly, you will love one another better, more truly, and more tenderly. And trusting to meet again in that world where they neither marry nor are given in marriage, a purifying hope and a lofty affection will hallow your union on earth. And, if not inscribed above your mantle-shelf, there will at least be written in your deepest self, the motto, sent to his bride by that illustrious scholar, Bengel:

"Jesus in heaven;
Jesus to the heart;
Heaven in the heart;
The heart in heaven"

Ecclesiastical.

(From the Protestant Churchman.)

Correspondence

Between the Right Reverend WILLIAM R. WHITTINGHAM, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, and the Rev. HENRY V. D. JOHNS, D.D., Rector of Christ's Church, Baltimore.

(Concluded.)

BALTIMORE, December 3, 1851.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—

I have given to your long letter of yesterday, the serious consideration prompted by respect for the writer, but hardly warranted by the tissue of misapprehensions of which it is made up.

Concerning the delicacy and propriety of your resort to my correspondence with the Vestry of Christ Church I shall make no remark.

The inconsistency which you think you find between my last letter to you, and that correspondence, will be apparent, as I conceive, to no mind differently constituted, or under different influences, from your own.

I said lately, that at a certain interview with you, I had the proposal of the Rectorship of Christ Church still under consideration. In a letter declining the Rectorship, I stated that I did it on grounds independent of that interview, and by a conclusion arrived at previously to its occurrence. Now, there was surely some object of the interview. What was it—what could it be, but to learn whether there were any grounds or reasons for modification of my previously formed conclusion? And what else was such inquiry but "consideration" of the proposal to which it had relation? Really, the question is too simple for discussion.

Your apprehension of my conversation at the interview in question, as having assumed the form of an "admonition" and "charge" is equally inaccurate. As persons jointly invited to a cure of souls, we then discussed, as I thought, in courtesy and amity, the principles on which such cure should be discharged. Had any undue assumption of authority on my part taken place, I should probably have heard of it, before this long interval had elapsed.

As I am not aware that I have at any time made complaint of the conduct of your predecessor in the Rectorship of Christ Church, I have no occasion to defend my course with regard to him.

You are mistaken as to my having preached at the consecration of Bishop Johns. It is a matter of no importance; but I call your attention to the mistake, to show that you have need not to put too implicit confidence in your recollection of things so long past.

To show that I am in error in saying that "it might have been difficult to instance a case in which any clergyman in this Diocese had been interfered with, in the performance of ministerial duties, by the Bishop or authority of the Diocese," you allege four cases. Their production is abundant proof of the truth of my assertion. Two of them are cases of interference on the part of Presbyters of the Diocese with the Bishop, in the performance of his official duties—one of them decided so to have been by a competent tribunal; the other by the consent of the very great majority of the clergy in a view different from your own, and the gradual relinquishment of the ground taken in opposition, by those concerned, upon a more thorough discussion of the question.

In a third case—that of the Rev. Mr. Robbins—I interfered, in kindness to him, and with success, to prevent the presentment with which you represent me as having threatened him. He was formally charged with a violation of the Canons, and by my interference I obtained from him grounds to justify me in setting the charge aside.

The fourth case, relating to occurrences at Christ Church and in Frederick, bears, on the face of your own statement, the evidence that in each instance it was the Bishop, not the Presbyter, that was interrupted in his course.

Your allegation of inconsistency between statements made in the General Convention of 1850, and the recollections and representations of others, on the subject of certain alleged claims against which you and others presented a memorial to that Convention, induces me now to repeat distinctly the declaration that I have not at any time asserted any official right to read the Declaration of Absolution when morning or evening prayer was said by a Presbyter in my presence; but have uniformly declared that, having established and long continued the usage before any opposition was set up, I was willing, (though fully believing the Bishop to have the right to take any part of the service at his visitation,) for the sake of those who pleaded conscientious scruples, to accept it as a courtesy, and, accordingly, asked it as such. The misapprehension of yourself and others must have originated in

my assertion of the right of the Bishop at his visitation to read the whole service himself, if he should so choose—a right which I suppose never to have been disputed or doubted!

Your supposition that in my last letter I "made an invitation" for further discussion of "these melancholy topics," "demanded instances," and yet, "thinking I had gone too far," "yielded all I had been contending for," are all equally unfounded. A careful re-perusal of the letter will, I think, satisfy you that in each particular you have strained its sense beyond the easy, obvious meaning. It is, however, enough for me to say now, that your constructions were not designed by me.

Your earnest appeals for my sympathy with your zeal for preaching the blessed gospel were hardly needed. You deceive yourself, and are in danger of deceiving others, if you suppose that I wish otherwise than for the very largest extension of the exercise of your excellent gifts in that vocation. The Rector of a congregation possessed of a large, commodious Church in the heart of our great city, and of ample revenues, and blessed with a kind and zealous vestry, can be at no loss for opportunities of proclaiming the gospel of salvation, nor hindered in his work of preaching by anything but the limits of his own physical ability.

You perfectly know that if you were to open Christ Church for daily, morning and evening service, and on every occasion take the opportunity to preach awakening sermons, you would have not only my warm approval, but my zealous co-operation were it desired. How, then, can you charge me with striving to limit the liberty of preaching the gospel, merely because I fail to perceive the necessity of its being preached specially in Eutaw street by the Rector of Christ Church in Gay street? There are parts of our city lying much nearer than Eutaw street to the sphere of your especial responsibilities and duties as a minister of this Church, in which I most earnestly wish that your zeal might lead you more frequently to preach the Gospel, and should heartily rejoice in your making efforts to extend the Church—for instance the very large section of our city lying north-east of Christ Church, rapidly growing and already densely populated, but as yet a mere wilderness as regards our form of doctrine, discipline and worship, and very scantily provided for by any form of Christian public ministrations. There, or in the dark recesses of Potter or Orleans streets, (still nearer Christ Church,) I could understand and admire the aggressive zeal which should labour in season and out of season in preaching the word; but in the precincts of the Park, almost within a stone's throw of a Protestant Episcopal Church, open twice every day for public worship, I own I am at a loss to perceive any such extraordinary call for your ministrations as you seem to find pressing upon your conscience.

I received the decision of the Standing Committee upon the case which I informed you I should submit to that body, in a paper of some length, expressing sufficiently decided views of such a course as that which you have deemed it right to take; but as the paper is part of an official correspondence, I hold myself at liberty, in the exercise of what I deem a wise and just discretion, to decline being the channel of its transmission to a third party. Should you think proper to apply to the president of the Standing Committee for a copy, he would no doubt exercise his due discretion in the case, and I can have no objection.

Had any action concerning you been resolved on or advised, you would, of course, have had the earliest possible information. Such not having been the case, I have allowed my own doubts concerning the course adopted by the Committee to influence my determination in the premises.

Very faithfully and truly,
Your friend and brother,
W. R. WHITTINGHAM.
Rev. H. V. D. JOHNS, D. D.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9th, 1852.

Rt. Rev. and Dear Sir,—

Your favour of the 3rd of Dec. is before me. Its tone of mingled courtesy, and superciliousness served only to excite a smile, but shall not provoke me to the utterance of a sentence disrespectful to my ecclesiastical superior. The answer which I now send you, has in part been written some weeks, but numerous engagements have prevented my copying it.

Your observation concerning "the delicacy and propriety of my resort to your correspondence with the Vestry of Christ Church," renders it proper for me to say, that the extracts in my former letter, on this subject, were taken from the public records of the Vestry of Christ Church, Baltimore. Of course your exception has no force.

Alluding to the interview held at your house on the evening of July 26, 1842, you state, "Now, there was surely some object of the interview. What was it, what could it be, but to learn, whether there were any grounds or reasons for modification of my previously formed conclusion?" As you here admit the very point for which I quoted from the public records of Christ Church, viz., that you had "previously formed your conclusion" and had thus so far as you were concerned, "declined" the invitation to Christ Church, I have no occasion to say anything further on this head: since, if you had, previously to seeing me, formed your "conclusion" to decline, it is not easy to conceive how you could still have the subject of "acceptance under consideration," as you stated you had in a former communication.

But then, you now tell me, "surely there was some object in that interview," &c. Mark, how the case stands! Your own "conclusion" was formed previously to seeing me, you declare you arrived at it "on grounds independently of the interview." What then could have been the object of this interview? Your refusal of the invitation to the Rectorship of Christ Church was concluded. You informed me of the same. I then stated to you that I had concluded to accept the invitation. Then ensued the conversation relating to the Lecture Room services of Christ Church, Baltimore; when you urged your opinions on the same, and when I declined agreeing with you, on the grounds previously stated, you emphatically charged irregularity. I plead the contrary, and cited practice and usage, and declared that I could not consent to a change which would be a reflection on my brother's ministry and also on my own. Here your object becomes manifest. You sought to obtain from me a promise to forego that mode of conducting our Lecture Room services, which my brother, (now the assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia,) had found so useful, and to which you had reasons to suppose I was attached. You were anxious to revolutionize the whole character of these Lecture Room services, and, as you expressed yourself, make Christ Church "a model Church." Thinking this Church was a tolerably fair model already, and not fond of novelties, I concluded to follow as nearly as I could in the footsteps of my predecessor, at least until I saw some better way, which, after twenty-five years of ministerial labour, I have never yet found.

I think it is now more than ever apparent that your statements in your letter of Oct. 24th, in which you say, the invitation to the Rectorship of Christ Church was "still under consideration" at the time of our interview, and the facts, as proved by the records of Christ Church, and admitted by your letter of Dec. 3d, are utterly at variance; whilst "the motive" which prompted you to solicit that interview at your house, on the 26th of July, 1842, is apparent. I now declare that I regard that procedure on your part, in its "grounds," "reasons," and character—in its reflections on the ministry of my predecessor and in its attempt to embarrass my own, and in contemplation of my transfer within your jurisdiction, as one of the most extraordinary—to say no more—that I have ever known, as happening in the conduct of any Bishop of this Church. I feel wounded, even at this distance of time, in having been made the subject of such an

attempt, and I must frankly confess, that understood, as this matter now is in the admissions of your last letter, I consider your conduct on that occasion at your house, as having been a most ungracious return for the courtesy done you by myself, in thus coming to Baltimore and waiting upon you at your own particular request. You had, in advance, disposed of the call of the Vestry; I was, however, to be tampered with, and my predecessor struck at, over my head, by the charge of "irregularity" in his ministrations! Strange proceeding—and in my humble judgment utterly unjustifiable, call it by what terms you may.

Referring to my letter of Dec. 2nd, you correct an impression to which I referred doubtfully, as you will see by my language. Not having been present at the consecration of the Right Rev. John Johns, D. D., in Richmond, I was not positive as to the exact part you took in that sermon, and hence alluded to it as such. My language was, "You were, I believe, one of his presentors at his consecration to the Episcopate, and did him the kindness to preach the sermon on that occasion." The third and fourth words in this sentence—the same which I now underscore—show that this particular statement partakes somewhat of the nature of an inquiry. A glance at my language relieves both it and myself from all anxiety or any injury from your disparaging remark, in reference to a distrust of my recollection of the events. In matters of doubtful belief I am very careful always to express such doubt, especially in cases of reliance upon mere reports from others. Pardon me for being apprehensive that you did intentionally cause much inconvenience to yourself, by seeming to act on the very opposite rule, as for instance, in your late correspondence with the Rev. William Goode of England.

I now infer, from your correction of the latter incident, for which I thank you, that you admit the former, viz., that you were one of the presentors of the Rev. John Johns, D. D., at his consecration; as this, if it be so—and it is presumed that it was—is sufficient for my purpose, I dispense with the other incidents. All I wished was to prove that you co-operated in the consecration of the clergyman to the Episcopate, whom by direct implication you charged in my presence with being irregular in his ministerial services. Surely, after this, you can never again be so intensely vigilant as to extend your supervision beyond the clergy of your own Diocese, and solicit interviews with them at your own house, affectionately admonishing them on the subject of apprehended irregularity.

Your efforts to evade the facts cited by myself to show your most unkind and oppressive interference with several of your clergy, as stated in my former correspondence with you, are only naked assertions of your own views of the course of your official conduct. I have been connected with this Diocese, as one of its presbyters, something like twenty years, a period of time considerably more extended than your Episcopate, and have lived under two of your predecessors in that high office, and never have I known such extraordinary exercise of authority, and such painful disregard of the feelings of the clergy, as I have witnessed during the last nine years. In the instance of the Rev. Mr. Robbins, cited in my last letter, and also in my own case, you have acted as if it were a slight affair to threaten and also to present to the Standing Committee your unhappy presbyters who differ with you on points of admitted doubtfulness. It is true, in your letter to Mr. Robbins, you speak of "the trouble and disgrace" of a public trial; but you evidently rush into such proceedings—witness your late attempt against myself—as if they were of little consequence. I speak with strong emotion on this subject. Twice have I been thus "harrassed" by yourself; and, in the last instance, was kept waiting for weeks in a state of no very agreeable suspense, not being by you apprised of the action of the Standing Committee, and only knowing that you had formally presented me. So easily may the character of a minister of the gospel be stained, and rumour, with her hundred tongues, set in motion against us, that I regard it as a serious in-

jury, even to appear on the records of a Standing Committee, as charged with being a violator of the godly order of this Church. It is not proper for any clergyman to arrest disciplinary process: but I must avail myself of this occasion to implore you, at least, to acquaint yourself with the facts of the several cases which may come before you, which, it is evident, both in Mr. Robbins' instance and my own, you did not: and also never to present a presbyter for doing that which in your own words is "an admitted liberty." To resort to the "trouble and disgrace" of a public trial in such cases, merely to fix a limit to an "admitted liberty," as you call it, is a refinement of cruelty of which I am sure no well regulated or generous mind could be guilty. Ministerial character, dearer to us than life itself, is not, cannot be safe where such practices are permitted. Beneath a government of law we are safe, but not otherwise. Laws constructively extorted by severe judicial processes—in other words, the decrees of courts obtained as in the case of the Rev. Joseph Trapnell, may be easily made the very worst instruments of oppression. From such calamities may God in mercy save this Church, and especially from the consolidation of the executive, legislative and judicial power in one man. The best of men are too fond of power. Wise legislation will not seek to inflame this native propensity, but rather to restrain and abate it.

I now approach a part of your letter, which involves a very grave matter. Alluding to my "statement," "relative to occurrences in Christ Church and in Frederick," you observe: "your allegation of inconsistency, between statements made in the General Convention of 1850," (which were made by you in the House of Bishops,) "and the recollections and representations of others on the subject of certain alleged claims, against which you and others presented a memorial to that Convention, induces me now to repeat distinctly the declaration, that I have not at any time asserted my official right to read the Declaration of Absolution, when morning or evening prayer was said by a presbyter in my presence: but have uniformly declared, that having established and long continued the usage before any opposition was set up, I was willing, (though fully believing the Bishop to have the right to take any part of the service at his visitation,) for the sake of those who pleaded conscientious scruples, to accept it as a courtesy, and accordingly asked it as such." The misapprehensions of yourself and others, must have originated in my assertion of the right of the Bishop at his visitation, to read the whole service himself, if he should so choose; a right which I suppose never to have been disputed or doubted.

If this language were not in your own hand-writing and over your own signature, before me, I should be disposed to doubt it, as coming from you. How you can allow yourself so to speak is perfectly unaccountable to me. Observe, then, your inaccuracy in statement of fact, and mark! not a thing heard from others, and in reference to which you might be mistaken, but a matter which came before you officially, as a member of the House of Bishops, and which closely and particularly affected yourself! You say, referring to the memorial from Maryland, that "I and others presented" it. Now, turn to your copy of the Journal of the General Convention, and find my name, if you can, as one of the signers of that document.

But 2ndly. You say, "the right of the Bishop at his visitation to read the whole service himself, if he should so choose," you suppose has never "been doubted or disputed."

Why, over and above the decided resistance made to this claim by you, asserted in the presence of the Rev. W. N. Pendleton and myself, at visitations of our respective Churches, as before stated to you, see you not in the action of the last General Convention on the alterations proposed in the Canon on Episcopal visitations, something more than a doubt; yes, a negative of this claim? I copy from page 41 of the Journal.

The following proposed Canon of Episcopal visitations was presented. I quote but the first section:—

"I. Every Bishop of this Church shall

visit the Churches within its Diocese, for the purpose of examining the state of the Church, inspecting the behaviour of his Clergy, preaching, administering the sacraments, ordaining and officiating in the apostolic rite of confirmation. Such visitations may be made as often as once in each year to each Church, and oftener, if the minister of the Church request. And it is deemed proper that such visitations be made once in three years at least, by every Bishop to every Church within his Diocese. The control of the public services at the time of such visitations, shall be subject to the direction of the Bishop. At all other times, the minister of such congregation shall control the public services of the Church of which he has the charge, subject to the rubrics and canons of this Church."

Mark the sentence which I have underscored. Its paternity! who can doubt? This sweeping annihilation of the true and proper position of the presbyters of this Church, embodies and declares, most fully and faithfully, your idea of Episcopal consolidated power, and reduces the body of presbyters to a mere deputy of the Bishop. Instead of passing this section, however, we rejoice, on reading on page 185, among other sentences in the Journal of 1850 before cited, the following language, offered by Bishop Meade, moved by Bishop Melville, and seconded by Bishop Porter: "Whereas, it is in accordance with the mild spirit of our holy religion and the wise moderation of our Church, not to legislate on doubtful points without great and sufficient reasons; and whereas, there are many who would feel aggrieved by any legislation which would either enforce or deny the disputed rights referred to by the memorialists, and whereas, the Bishop of Maryland has declared that the only claim he asserts is the right of administering the holy communion in each parish, at his regular visitations, and that he has ever been ready to arrange his visitations so as not to interfere with the known wishes and conscientious objections of those who are opposed to the claim asserted—Therefore resolved," &c. Here, surely, the record tells us of "doubt and dispute," whilst the terms of the proposed canon speak for increased power.

You know the result. The Convention struck out of this proposed canon every clause save to authorise the Bishop "to minister the word, and, if he think fit, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper," not to "control the services," but "to minister the word." Now this decided objection to pass the proposed canon as originally drawn, and this imposing of the added clauses, as above expressed, together with the language used by Bishops Meade, Melville and Potter, surely do more than demonstrate the existence of "doubts," in regard to your alleged and asserted rights and claims for the Bishop to not merely "control" the services at a visitation, but actually supersede the Rector Presbyter, for the time being, and engross, not by "courtesy," but by law, the whole service.

With these recorded facts before you, the language of your letter of Dec. 3, 1851, is most extraordinary.

I conclude by quoting as coincident testimony to the close and literal truth of my former statements on this subject, the language of the Rev. W. N. Pendleton, whose case I presented for your consideration in my last communication to you.

"I affirm," writes Mr. Pendleton, "that he, (the Bishop, referring to yourself,) has again and again, relentlessly pressed the points of the Absolution and of the whole service, not only by words, but by actions. And in proof I refer you in brief to documents published by me in the *Protestant Churchman* of May 17th, 1851."

I here solemnly re-affirm the same declaration, made in my last letter, touching the same subject, and I am ready before any tribunal of this Church, to give my open testimony to the point made before the House of Bishops, and reiterated in this correspondence with the facts at issue. Sacred truth and ministerial character are now implicated, and ought to be vindicated, or we shall all suffer.

This is a painful position between a Bishop and two of his senior Presbyters; but your declarations, oral and written, have

produced it. I trust some relief may be found, but fear it is a difficult case.

Very respectfully,
Your friend and obedient servant,
HENRY V. D. JOHNS.

P. S. In reply to your allusions to daily services, Potter Street, &c., in your last letter, allow me to say that Christ Church, its assistant Minister and Rector have seven services each week, besides other meetings for prayer and benevolence, and counts about four hundred visits by its clergy each month. Surely this is a full report of duty. But let me tell you what this congregation have not had. We have not had an Episcopal visitation or confirmation for five years, wanting less than one month; and this too, while our Bishop has been formally notified, more than a year since, that a class was waiting for him, and the canon on Episcopal Visitations reminds him that the united wisdom of this Church deems it proper that such Episcopal duties should be discharged once at least in three years.

Very respectfully, &c.,
H. V. D. JOHNS.

Temperance.

For the Wesleyan.
FROM A TEMPERANCE ADDRESS BY THE REV. R. COONEY, M. A.

Temperance is a very flexible and comprehensive term. In a wide latitude of interpretation it represents many virtues, and embodies many excellencies; but in a proper sense, and according to conventional usage, this word signifies total abstinence from all intoxicating drink. TEMPERANCE then, in this sense, is really a cardinal virtue; and hence the various societies that are labouring to propagate this virtue, are sowing seed, from which the world will reap a harvest of great moral advantages.

I cannot help thinking, ladies and gentlemen, that this principle, in its previous condition, and in its present aspect, and progress, bears some resemblance to popular liberty. Why, Sir, less than a quarter of a century ago, TEMPERANCE was in imminent danger of perishing altogether. Drinking usages and customs stalked through the earth, like the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and as the destruction that wasteth in noon day. More deformed than any of the monsters created by myths and fables, they, the drinking usages and habits, went forth, slaying and devouring, and as they gorged themselves upon their slaughtered victims, there issued from their foul repletion, as the snakes did from the head of Medusa, a robust and truculent brood of vices. These consisted chiefly of riot, debauchery, &c.; and as might have been expected, they have been very notorious, and the character they have, as well as the deeds they have performed, are to be found in the records of THE WATCH HOUSE—THE POLICE OFFICE—AND THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

These malignants made war upon TEMPERANCE; uncompromising war—war to the knife; the bottle waged fiercely—the combatants fought desperately—a crisis arrived; and just as the alcoholic forces were about to shout VICTORY, and sing PEANS, God raised up a horn of salvation; "The Total Abstinence Society" was formed; and the enemy was disappointed of his prey and his booty.

We have all heard and read of the sanguinary ogres that so much terrified us when we were children; we remember their dreadful words—FEE—FAU—FUM; and how they used to eat the flesh, crunch the bones, and drink the blood of their victims—just so drunkenness; but just as he was gorged to the full—while his eyes stood out with fatness, and glared with savage delight; just then; while he was gloating over the desolation he had made, he saw "the Temperance Societies rising up before him like a little cloud"; and from that cloud, he saw a spirit, like unto the young hero of Bethlehem Judah, issue forth. He had neither bow, nor spear, nor sword, nor buckler—no! his strength lay in principles—the certainty of victory was insured by the purity of his motives—and philanthropy suggested his tactics. The monster frowned upon his youthful opponents; like the gasconading bully of GATH, he defied him; but, on he came, nothing daunted; his only weapon a

stone from the clear, the beautiful river of Temperance; and now, deriving from God, both strength and precision, he struck the tyrant and felled him to the ground. Look at him, ladies and gentlemen; there he lies, foaming with rage and pain; struggling in the agony of dissolution—his extremities have grown cold—his blood is putrified—his brain is swimming—his whole system is collapsed; and before long, some good revival in "THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE" will rise; and as Perseus cut off the head of "the Gorgon," and placed it on the shield of Minerva, so this revival will cut off the head of this ruthless destroyer, and place it in some Temperance museum, to be a RARITY AND A MEMORIAL FOREVER.

It must be remembered that we are still in the field, and that the war is still going on. Our enemies are still numerous, and possessed of strong holds. In many places, their ordinance and commissariat departments too, are in a healthy condition; and these strengthened by habits and prejudices, make them rather formidable. There must be, therefore, caution and patience, as well as zeal and courage; we must reckon upon opposition, and be determined to vanquish it. There must be neither truce, nor suspension of hostilities; neither armistice, nor capitulation; HUMANITY suggests the most rigid terms; and RELIGION and VIRTUE insist upon a full and unconditional surrender.

Maintain your ground; exclude impediments, and insuperable obstacles from your vocabulary. Let onward be your motto—let progress be your theme. Be resolved to conquer; remember that your foe, though subtle and powerful, is not invincible; and that your principles, like truth, are mighty, and will prevail. Let us be true to our convictions and faithful to our pledges, and the cause we espouse, will assuredly prosper.—BACCHUS tried to stop the sacred waters of ARETHUSA from flowing; but his endeavours only increased the force and number of the streams; and in like manner, opposition will only promote our prosperity; and effort to restrain our influence will only diffuse and strengthen it.

"Still give us grace, Almighty King,
Unwavering at our posts to stand;
Till grateful at thy shrine we bring,
The tribute of a ransomed land."

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.
Mr. Luke Hamilton, of the Gore.

Died, April 26th, 1852, at his father's residence, Gore, Hants, in the 26th year of his age, MR. LUKE HAMILTON,—the fifth son of Mr. Samuel Hamilton.

His amiable and obliging disposition had endeared him to a large circle of relatives and friends, over whom a dark shadow has been flung by his early removal. About a year since, decided symptoms of pulmonary consumption discovered themselves, when, in compliance with medical advice, he retired from his ordinary engagements, yet allowed himself to cherish hopes of permanent recovery until within three months of his death.

Being naturally of a reserved habit of mind, during the greater part of the time he was afflicted, very little could be elicited concerning his views upon spiritual matters, which occasioned deep anxiety to his friends, especially to his pious and affectionate mother; but a few weeks prior to the close of his sufferings, under the secret and silent operations of the Lord the Spirit, his heart was opened to receive the truth. This delightful fact was evidenced by his constant and urgent desire for religious instruction. Feeling himself to be a sinner, and in special need of mercy, he was led to seek earnestly for the bestowment of this blessing, and being enabled by divine grace to surrender his heart fully to God, while resting by faith on the all-sufficient sacrifice of His Son, he entered into that liberty which is known only by such as have become "the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus." From this time he experienced the consolations which come from above, and the joys with which a stranger intermeddeth not. Knowing that he had in heaven a better and more enduring substance, and seemingly conscious that the time of his departure was at hand, he gave ample directions to his aged father

respecting the disposal of his property, and communicated his wishes relative to the place of his interment without any apparent discomposure of feeling. On the morning of the day of his death, he arose as was his custom, but feeling an unusual sensation of weakness, returned to his bed. Reviving a little, he requested that his brothers living at a distance, might be sent for. Feeling that his end was very near, he took an affectionate leave of each member of the family present, commending them to God and beseeching them not to weep for him, since he felt confident that he was going to a better world. Immediately afterwards, without any manifest suffering, he fell on sleep. On the following Wednesday his mortal remains were committed to "the house appointed for all living," in the midst of a large concourse of weeping relatives and friends.

A sermon was delivered on the occasion by the Wesleyan Minister who had visited him during his sickness, founded on Job xiv. 1, 2.

"Our friend is gone before
To yon celestial shore;
He hath left his mates behind,
He hath all the storms outrode!
Found the rest we toil to find,
Landed in the arms of God."

HENRY POPE, Junr.
Maitland, May 3rd, 1852.

For the Wesleyan.

Mrs. Dorothea Kinsman, of Cornwallis.

MRS. DOROTHA KINSMAN, late wife of Mr. James Kinsman, of Bill Town, Cornwallis, was the subject of religious awakening from a very early period; but like others she refused to cherish the heavenly visitant that was wooing her to the "Crucified," till she had arrived at the years of womanhood. Then it was that the Spirit's strivings, with the enunciations of a violated law, alarmed her soul in its utmost depths. "The arrows of the Almighty, the poison whereof drinketh up the Spirit, she felt within her heart; and from anguish of soul, she was led to the mediatorial throne of the Saviour, when with strong cries and tears, she sought reconciliation with her much offended God. She did not seek thus earnestly in vain; for soon she was enabled to realize the beautiful sentiment of our poet—

"Fear gives place to filial love,
And peace o'erflows my heart."

This happy event took place under the following circumstances. By the providence of God she was led to hear a sermon by the Rev. ROBERT CRANE, who had just been sent to Cornwallis as a Wesleyan Minister. Many endeavoured to prejudice her mind, and to dissuade her from going to hear one who was said to be heterodox in his notions about religion, and connected with a Church, the members of which were reported to believe that they could save themselves by their own works,—a slander which many have been sedulous in propagating, though directly contrary to all truth.—Mrs. Kinsman heard Mr. Crane. His word was with power. She was in bondage to fear; but he spoke of liberty. She was full of apprehensions of the wrath of God; but he spoke of being "reconciled" to God through the "blood of his cross," Col. i. 20, 21. She had "a wounded spirit," and was pressed with a load of guilt, and sin; but he spoke of "Gilead's balm"—of peace and joy through believing—of love and hope, and of "having access by faith into this grace wherein we stand and rejoice in hope of the glory of God." In short he simplified the way of salvation, and showed that salvation is all of grace by faith. It is God that justifieth the penitent or him that believeth, "through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus. Mrs. K. apprehended this way of faith. Though not aware of it, she had been trying to save herself by her prayers, and tears—her good works. Now she realized the truth of that Scripture, "salvation is of the Lord;" and felt that she must wait not listlessly; but confidently, believingly, till it should be extended to her. It came! "The law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus made her free from the law of sin and death!" and as in all cases where faith apprehends Christ as "Lord our Righteousness," the result followed. "Surely in the Lord shall one say have I righteousness and strength." Bless the Lord O my soul, and all that is

within me bless his holy name." "I sought the Lord, and he heard me, and delivered me out of all my fears."

After Mrs. Kinsman's conversion she was a regular attendant on the means of grace whenever her health permitted. In this she was certainly worthy of imitation. Would that professors in general felt more sensibly their obligation in this matter.

Her last sickness was protracted and painful; but she bore all with uncomplaining submission. I frequently saw and conversed with her during her illness. One day in particular she related all her early christian experience, and evidently was blessed in so doing. I felt it good to be there! She complained of unfaithfulness since she knew the Lord; but still felt he had not forsaken her. She could leave herself, her family, her all, in his hands; but yet did not enjoy all she wished. He graciously condescended, however, to manifest himself to her soul fully, a short time before she died, when she magnified the Lord, and exhorted her friends to meet her in heaven; and then as if desirous of departing, she exclaimed—"why is his chariot so long in coming? Why tarry the wheels of his chariot?" And a short time after breathed her soul into her Saviour's hands. Thus did she

"Loose from earth the grasp of fond desire,
Weigh anchor, and a happier clime explore"

Her death occurred on the 29th Decr., 1851, in the 68th year of her age. The writer feels he cannot close without expressing his sincere desire that all the surviving members of her family, and friends, may perseveringly attend to her last admonition, and eventually reign with her in life eternal.
G. W. T.

Cornwallis, May 7th, 1852.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.
Charlottetown Circuit, P. E. I.

MR. EDITOR.—Some of the numerous readers of your excellent paper may possibly desire to know how the cause of God is prospering upon this Circuit; and that this reasonable wish may be met, I take a few moments to write you upon matters in general.

Our new school room, about which I spoke in my last to you, was opened in the month of January of the present year. The number of children that attended on the first Sabbath, was such as to justify the erection of the building in that part of the town; but the scholars have continued to multiply from week to week up to the present. And with the opening of spring, the building, I expect, will prove too small to accommodate all who may apply for admission. Our excellent brother, James MOORE, the senior Superintendent of the old school, has been transferred to the new one, and under his judicious management we shall speedily obtain a thriving interest in that part of the place. The old school, however, is still well filled, and the teachers, with Brother PASSMORE at their head, are resolved if possible, to keep their school in advance of the other one, both as to numbers and usefulness. The Bible Classes connected with these institutions are especially interesting, and to see a full hundred young men and women sit down in their several rooms to the study of the Word of God, is one of the most cheering sights to be seen on earth. The erection of the new building involved an expense of £180, and but for the munificent gift of land by Ralph BRUCKER, Esq., the outlay would have been more than double that sum. To raise the necessary amount in town for the purpose specified, appeared so small a matter, that the effort was partially delayed till the building was nearly completed; and then, the eye once satisfied with seeing our beautiful house—the hand of some became too illiberal, or was wholly closed, so that the "building Committee" was quite sure that they could have raised four times the amount for some larger affair, much easier than the smaller sum for a mere school room. A few, however, subscribed nobly and at once, while others, in addition to gifts of money, undertook to help in a "tea meeting" held a few weeks ago in the Temperance Hall; but still, as the whole expense has not yet been met, the teachers will undertake in their own way to provide for the balance, so that the premises may be free of debt. Other erections are going on in different parts of the Circuit, in which the country people are being assisted by our Town friends, so that we shall have to report at the approaching District meeting, in addition to the new premises in Charlottetown, the commencement of three new chapels in places where no such buildings have previously existed.

Our Missionary services have been held over the Circuit, and the result is quite satisfactory. They began in our Town Chapel on the evening of Sunday the 29th of Feb, when Brother NAB-

KAWAY preached an excellent sermon, grounded upon our Lord's Commission to His Disciples,—“Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, &c.” The Public Meeting was held on the following evening; the chair was occupied by Dr. JOHNSON, and the platform was supplied with the Ministers of two other denominations, who, with the Circuit Preachers and some of the Lay brethren, advocated the noble cause of the world's evangelization. During each of the nights of the same week, Saturday excepted, similar meetings were held in the principal country places, and with pleasing results.

The “Youths' Branch Missionary Society” held their Annual Meeting on the 19th inst., the preparatory sermon having been preached by the Superintendent of the Circuit, on the previous evening. The young men of the Church came nobly forward, and for nearly three hours, during which eleven speeches were delivered, they sustained to its close the interest of the Meeting. The collections were all good, and in several instances they outstripped those of previous years.

The Missionary Collectors are now out among the people, doing their important work, and the result will prove, I trust, fully equal to that announced in the last year's report.

In common with several of the other Circuits in the District, we have been blessed during the past winter with tokens of the Divine presence. A few have been awakened and converted in our Town Meetings, and at Tracadie road, several others have cast in their lot with us; but at Pownal, where Brother STARR is zealously labouring, there has been a more general outpouring of the Spirit, so that we have received within a few weeks past more than sixty persons upon trial for membership among us. Our borders are enlarging in every direction, and although there are three Ministers on this part of the Island, in addition to our beloved Brother STRONG, yet more of the same class are necessary to carry the Gospel Message to those who desire to listen to the distinctive doctrines of our Church. Our numerous staff of Local Preachers are taking their share of the work in and around the Circuit town; but the outskirts they can scarcely reach, while there are many settlements beyond the present limits of the Circuit, where, the Ministers of our own body would be gladly received. Anxious to provide for the spiritual wants of their fellow-Islanders, as well as to furnish their quota of pecuniary help in the Missionary enterprise, our Quarterly Meeting has nobly engaged not only to meet current expenses, but to support an additional Minister, if one can be obtained, and then to provide for a corresponding number of married men at the expiration of four years.

Yours,

F. SMALLWOOD.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 28, 1852.

For the Wesleyan.

Sackville and Dorchester Circuit, N. B.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—I am sure that yourself and many of your subscribers will be pleased to learn that the Lord has graciously visited our Zion in Dorchester. In this place many of our fathers and mothers “in Israel,” had long stood forth, as the witnesses of the faithfulness of God. But the most of them have “slept in Jesus,” and in looking around upon our congregation, I have frequently felt the force of our poet's interrogatory—

“Where shall I wander now to find
The successors they left behind?
The faithful, whom I seek in vain,
Are 'minish'd from the sons of men.”

True the Lord had left us a “small remnant.” A few still continued, who loved our Zion and anxiously desired her prosperity. And although with us it was indeed the day of small and feeble things, yet the God of Jacob did not forsake us. Several of our congregation and people had died in the Lord, and from our little sanctuary, the truth of God continued to go forth. Yet, alas! with many of the people, Methodism had become out of fashion; and the beloved children of our people had not turned unto the God of their fathers.

After much prayerful consideration, I determined to hold some special services. Last month we commenced our contemplated meetings; and various circumstances at the commencement, tended to render our prospects by no means the most cheering. We continued our efforts many days without witnessing much to encourage us; but that God who is faithful and true, regarded our supplications. We may well exclaim with the evangelical prophet, “Sing unto the Lord; for he hath done excellent things.” Many, through boundless grace, “who, in time past, were not a people, are now the people of God; which had not obtained mercy, but now have obtained mercy.” They can affirm—“Behold God is my salvation; I will trust and not be afraid; for the Lord JEHOVAH is my strength and my song; he also is become my salvation.” In our meetings, as on many like occasions, we felt most anxiously during what may perhaps be designated in protracted meetings, the crisis; this was a season of earnest pleadings with God, but it was one also of resistance. The impressive and admonitory truths of God, were declared:—“Woe unto him that striveth with his maker.” “He that being

often reproved hardeneth his neck shall suddenly be cut off and that without remedy.” The consequences of sin were also set forth as depicted by the Wise Preacher—“And thou mourn at the last when thy flesh and thy body are consumed, and say, How have I hated instruction, and my heart despised reproof; and have not obeyed the voice of my teachers, nor inclined my ear to them that instructed me.” Happy for the people the voice of the Lord was ultimately regarded. They heard, they turned to the divine testimonies. “They made haste and delayed not to keep his commandments.” This was the season of victory; and many will with continued gratitude exclaim—

“O happy day that fix'd my choice
On thee, my Saviour and my God!
Well may this glowing heart rejoice,
And tell its raptures all abroad.”

The most of those who have been gathered into the Church of God during this blessed work, are the children of our dear people,—the special subjects of the prayerful anxieties, of both my predecessors and myself. I am sure my dear brethren in the ministry will greatly rejoice in this circumstance. Christian parents, take courage to present your dear children, to our God, in continued prayer.

We are now making such church arrangements, as will enable us to watch over the souls, now committed to our care; and it will be our continued effort so to instruct them, that, through the grace of God, they may “hold fast the confidence and the rejoicing of the hope firm unto the end.” We feel indeed that it is a great triumph, to witness the conversion of sinners to God; but also a greater still, to behold them continuing “faithful unto death.”

Our friends are exceedingly anxious to have a young man stationed in Dorchester, and in case the District Meeting, can grant this request, I am confident, that much good will result from such arrangement.

Many, many are yet without the blessings of personal salvation, and others we fear have merely a name to live, but providing we can secure the services of an active young man to reside with the people, we have no doubt but that much good throughout the township will be accomplished.

Whatever may be the result of an application for help from the District; with reference to what has already taken place in Dorchester, we have reason to thank God and take courage.

I am glad also to record the pleasing fact, that in the course of several week-evening services, held in commemoration of our successful meetings last year in Sackville, the Lord the Spirit, has again visited us in the conversion of souls, and in the quickening and comforting of his people in the way. Our young people continue to hold fast, and as long as this is the case, we have no fears of their leaving the rich and verdant pastures of our beloved Methodism. O that they may continue to cherish (not a dead) but that “lively hope” by which they have been begotten of God.

In the work at Dorchester I have been kindly assisted by several excellent brethren. At the commencement, Messrs. JOHNSON and ALLEN came to our help, but the pressing wants of their Circuits rendered their stay but short. Brothers DESBRISAY and DONKIN from the Academy also rendered us valuable aid. At that stage of our meetings in which the most help was necessary, Brother Desbrisay was unable through severe affliction, to come over; and Brother PICKARD's various duties at the Institution deprived us of his services. But in the time of need, two excellent brethren from the Nova Scotia District, Rev. Messrs. BEALS and GATES, came to my assistance. As these brethren had come from the immediate scene of continued revivals on their own Circuits; they came in all the fullness of the blessings of the gospel of Christ. In the success of those border brethren we greatly rejoice, and I must say that to myself, it is a subject of peculiar pleasure, that the laborious and successful Brother W. C. Beals was a member of this District. Wishing you every blessing in your great work, I am your's, &c.

JAMES G. HENNINGER.

Sackville, N. B., March 29, 1852.

For the Wesleyan.

Liverpool Circuit.

MR. EDITOR,—As the Wesleyan appears to be the organ for making known to the Christian public the prosperity of our beloved Methodism, amidst all the persecution with which she is assailed, I feel happy in having to inform you that the work of God in the Wesleyan Church at Mill Village is steadily advancing. In October last, God graciously revived his people in that place, and added to his Church many who are “Walking in all his ways,” and find “Their Heaven on earth begun.”

Early in March, Rev. Mr. WEDDALL commenced another series of religious services in that place, and with the aid of some of our zealous and devoted friends at the Village, we were enabled to continue these services a fortnight, during which time many of our people were greatly blessed, eleven unhappy wanderers have been brought back to the fold from which they had strayed, and nine others, we trust, have also

found peace with God through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

Tumbling Dam.—This thriving little settlement, about a mile from Mill Village, situated on the western side of the M. Village River, was visited by God in his convincing and saving power in February last. Some in this place, who were enemies to God and strangers to the blessings of salvation, have not only been convinced that the way of sin is the road to death, but also have been enabled, through the aid of the Holy Spirit, to believe upon the Lord Jesus Christ to the salvation of their souls. Eighteen have been added to our Church here who are evidencing in their daily walk that the Gospel of Christ is the power of God to the salvation of souls.

Through the columns of the Wesleyan, a paper, welcomed by hundreds of Christian families for the peculiarly interesting information which it contains, we receive almost every week the heart cheering intelligence, that God is reviving his work in almost every place where the good seed has been sown; while we rejoice in hearing of other Churches being revived, the Wesleyan Church has had, during the present year, many unmistakable proofs that God is in her midst, and that she is coming forth out of all her trials, and appearing “Fair as the Moon, clear as the Sun, and terrible as an army with banners.”

“Jesus let all thy lovers shine,
Illustrations as the sun;
And bright with borrow'd rays divine,
Their glorious circuit run.”

G. A. PARSONS.

Liverpool, May 4, 1852.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, May 15, 1852.

We have withheld editorial matter, prepared for this number, to make room for religious and other intelligence brought by the R. M. Steamer *Canada*, as the greater part of the general news especially will have lost much of its interest if delayed until next week. Many of our readers, perhaps, see no other paper, and therefore we feel it right to pay some attention to their reasonable expectations. The news of this week, will, on the whole, be found interesting. We advise our readers generally, not to pass over this department of our paper as if nothing new could appear in the *Wesleyan*. We select our general intelligence from sources, which enable us to give many items of interest, before, or as soon as, they find their way in Provincial Papers of a secular character.

The original matter, and the religious intelligence, contained in this number, will be found interesting. We thank our correspondents for their attention, and solicit a continuance of their valuable and highly appreciated aid.

The correspondence under the heading of “Ecclesiastical,” is concluded in this number; and from intimations received, we have reason to believe that the perusal of it has been a source of gratification. It will tend, at least, to make us prize more than ever an enlarged Christianity, which overlooks minor and non-essential differences, and recognizes the great and fundamental principles of vital religion, wherever they exist.

We have several communications on hand, which shall receive early attention.

We hope the Brethren and other friends have attentively read the “Important Notice,” respecting our contemplated improvements. We may here say that Vol. IV. will be materially enlarged. The sheet will be of such a size as to enable us to furnish, week by week, a paper which must, from the varied and interesting articles it will contain, commend itself to the approval of our readers. It will exceed in size all the Provincial papers now published, as far as we know, perhaps with one exception; and, without designing to speak disparagingly of others, it will be our unwearied aim, to make it second to none. When our patrons see the first number in July next, they will wonder, how we can furnish such a paper at so cheap a rate; and we may here say, this can only be done, by a large list of paying subscribers, &c. Unless the additional number we ask be obtained, the experiment will result in loss; but we hope for the best, persuaded, that when Wesleyans and others, see our efforts to furnish a large, well-filled paper, at a very low price, they will nobly come to our aid by subscribing for it, and thereby prevent our office from sustaining pecuniary damage. In the meantime, we shall be encouraged by receiving notices of the success of the Brethren in securing subscribers.

Daily Zion's Herald.

We have received the first three numbers of the *Daily Zion's Herald*, to be continued during the sittings of the General Conference of the M. E. Church now in Session at Boston. It contains ample reports of the doings of the Conference, and will prove a source of great satisfaction to all who take an interest in the affairs of the M. E. Church. No. 2 contains the “Bishops' Address,” a valuable and important document, worthy of being seriously and prayerfully read.

Religious Education.

In his speech to the electors of Sunderland, lately, Mr. G. Hudson, M.P., advocated national grants in promotion of education based upon the Bible, observing of himself—“I am a friend of education. I have known the want of it. I forgetful of the duty I owe to those about me!—Any man who says so does me great injustice; but I say again, if education is to be given, let the Bible be the basis of that education. Without father or mother to teach me, or any one to care for me, I have seen enough of the world to know that the basis of all good society, and the well-being of the social state, is a sound religious education.”

Bazaar.

We call attention to the advertisement on our last page, in reference to the BAZAAR to be held on Wednesday next, in behalf of the new Wesleyan Church at the South End; and hope the Ladies of the Wesleyan congregation will receive on that occasion another practical proof of the liberality for which the citizens of Halifax are famed. Go—SEE—BUY!

A Returned Mormon.

The Swansea Herald (Eng.) contains the following letter, just received from a Welsh miner, named Evan Powell, who embarked last year, with his wife and family, to join the Mormons in America. It is dated St. Louis, Dec. 7. The deluded victim says—

Myself, together with my wife and child, have been ill here for five months, and now I am somewhat better, but I have lost all my comforts, for I have buried both wife and child, in the same grave, in Illinois. I am now living at Missouri. It is very unhealthy here, and I beg you to use all your influence to persuade my friends to stay where they are, rather than suffer themselves to be blindfolded into such a system of roguery and plunder as Mormonism. It is nothing but a mere humbug—I have found it so to my heart's sorrow. It would have been better for us not to have been born, than to have come here to be Mormons. They will take all from you at home, and starve you when you come here, if they have the chance, and take your wives from you. Their chief, Bingham Young, has twenty-four wives, and nineteen of them have infants at their breasts at present; and those lower in office than he, have a smaller number, in proportion to their office, according to their station. Some have fourteen, some seven, and others different numbers. And now they are trying their best to insult the officers of the United States, who have left their places and gone to Washington, and as Congress is now sitting, we shall hear what it will do.—The Mormons are very unkind to one another. I had to dig my wife's grave myself. She had a decent burial, but the Mormons did not put their hands to help at all. The men who gave them so much money, had promises of land and everything else when they reached here, but they have been left to die in the workhouse. I wish to tell you also, the Sabbath is no more regarded here than any other day. There is gaming of every description here on the Sabbath—such as horse-racing, rolling the ten pins, playing cards, &c.; and the leaders of the Mormons indulge in these to a great extent, together with dancing, swearing, and everything else that is beyond decency.

Bermuda.

We are enabled to state, on the best authority, that the Committee of the Parent Wesleyan Society have decided upon sending hither, a Young Gentleman to supply the vacancy in the Mission occasioned by the removal of the Rev. George Douglas. The name of the Rev. Gentleman has not yet reached the Bermudas, (owing in all probability to no one having been as yet selected) but the General Secretaries have promised to carry into effect the decision of the Committee with as little delay as possible.—*Bermuda Royal Gazette.*

Death of the Oldest Methodist Preacher in the World.

A late number of the N. Y. Christian Advocate contains the following:—Rev. GEORGE HIGHFIELD, of the British Wesleyan Conference, the oldest Methodist preacher in the world, closed his lengthened pilgrimage near Liverpool, on the 9th of Dec. He was called into the ministry by Mr Wesley in 1785, and continued to travel until 1825, when the state of his health compelled him to become a supernumerary; but he still laboured in the pulpit and on pastoral work until his strength entirely failed. During the last four years infirmities grew rapidly upon him; his memory failed so that secular things were nearly obliterated from it, but he could always recall portions of Scripture and hymns which had long been treasured there. The forenoon of the day before he died, he spent alone, and was unusually happy. He was ninety-one years old, and had been in the ministry sixty-seven years."

Methodism in Baltimore.

A correspondent of the St. Louis C. Advocate gives the following statistics of Baltimore Methodism:—The city of Baltimore contains a population of 175,000 souls—50,000 of these wait constantly on the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church—14,000 are communicants, attendants upon class meeting, for this is essential to membership here. To meet the wants of this immense Methodist community, they have erected thirty-six churches, and have stationed, this year, thirty-four travelling preachers; these are assisted by fifty-seven local preachers, who have their appointments regularly assigned them, and are required to do regular duty upon the Sabbath day. By these preachers there are preached every Sabbath eighty-four sermons. Thus, you see, nearly one-third of the entire population of this city look to the Methodist Church for that religious training and correct moral discipline which is essential to their future and eternal happiness.

An interesting ceremony was witnessed on the morning of Easter-Sunday, in the French Protestant Church, of London, St. Martin's-le-Grand—the public recantation of a French Roman Catholic Priest, of the errors, heresies, corruptions, and superstitions of the Church of Rome, and admission into the French Protestant Church.

The Gazette du Midi states that the ex-minister of the Protestant Church, the Rev. Alfred Dayman, of the University of Oxford, has been ordained a Roman Catholic Priest, by the Bishop of Marseilles, and preached in French on Easter-Sunday, at the Church of Notre-Dame-du-Mont, Marseilles.

At a sale of rare editions of the Bible and New Testament, which took place at Edinburgh, a copy of the New Testament entitled "Tyndale's Second Genuine Edition," was knocked down at £116.

Mr. Forbes Stephenson, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, recently deceased, has bequeathed £16,000 to that Corporation, for the promotion of historical research, and antiquarian investigation.

A new and revised edition of the writings of Martin Luther, the German Reformer, is being prepared under the direction of the Rev. O. Gerlach, a distinguished divine at Berlin.

A meeting has been recently held in the Town Hall, Musselburgh, to consider the propriety of erecting a monument to the late Dr. Moir, the "Delta" of Blackwood, in his native place.

The Prussian Ministry instigated by Jesuitical influence, have suppressed the first Free Catholic Congregation of Germany at Breslau, and are proceeding against others.

The Oxford Chronicle states that the Rev. H. J. Coleridge, M. A., Fellow of Oriel College, has signified his intention of joining the Romish Church.

Some remarkable conversions have recently taken place among the French attendants on the Wesleyan ministry, at St. Pierre-les-Calais.

A society has been lately formed at Paris for inquiring into the history and records of French Protestantism.

In the last Annual Report of the French Canadian Missionary Society, it is stated that more than four hundred persons had been delivered from the thralldom of Rome, and brought under the influence of the Word of God, by means of that Society. And of these some eighty or more are regarded as savingly converted.

On Sunday April 25, twenty-four persons renounced the errors of Popery in the Church of St. Paul, Bermondsey, London.

European Intelligence.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer Canada arrived at this port on Tuesday night last. The following are the principal items of news:—

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Cotton market maintains former prices. A slight decline in wheat. Indian Corn as last quoted.

The government proposes a new Constitution for New Zealand, but intends at present to make no alteration in Canadian Clergy reserves.—The laws respecting Magnooth College remain.—The Court of Exchequer has decided against Alderman Solomons. None but Christians are to be allowed in the House of Commons. In this case a writ of Error is being prosecuted.

In the House of Commons, a measure, proposing to abolish religious tests in the Scotch Universities, was negatived by a majority of fifteen.

The Halifax and Quebec Railroad was also the subject of some conversation. Secretary Pakington stated, that nothing had taken place between the late Government and the parties who were anxious for the construction of the line that could be construed into a qualified assent. Earl Grey went no further than to say that the Government would be no parties to any such guarantee as that sought for, unless they were satisfied with the line. The subject, however, was now under the notice of Government.

Government declines to take possession of the newly discovered Guano Islands of Lobos. The refusal excites a great deal of irritation among shippers and agriculturists.—The Crystal Palace was to be pulled down on the 1st inst., the anniversary of its opening.—British ship of war, Herald, was fitting out for an exploring expedition to the South Seas.—A line of Electric Telegraph is almost completed between Galway and Dublin, to connect with the submarine line to England.—A copper mine of ore has been discovered somewhere on the coast of Africa. Parties in Liverpool are fitting out an expedition to work it.—The M. S. journals, and papers of the late Thomas Moore, are in preparation for publication, and will be edited by Lord John Russell.

Great excitement was produced at the Royal Military College, Chelsea, in consequence of the discovery on Friday (April 23.) that the eagle which was captured by the 87th Fusiliers from the French at the battle of Barrosa, was stolen from the chapel of that establishment. The offender had not been discovered.

The ship Brilliant had arrived in the Downs from Australia with two and a half tons of gold, valued at £217,000. She reports that the ship Statesman was to sail in February with 80,000 ounces of gold. Twenty-one vessels with emigrants from the adjacent colonies were entering the harbour of Port Philip when the Brilliant sailed.

A gentleman in Dublin has received a letter from his brother-in-law, an assistant surgeon in the British Navy, written from Hobart Town, bearing date the 18th of last January, which states that Meagher had escaped, and that the government officials had searched his house in vain. He had fled beyond capture and pursuit.

INDIA.—The Burmese expedition, under General Godwin, had set sail, and was expected to arrive at Moulmain on the 4th of April. There was already a considerable naval force there, and Admiral Arsto was on his way with a vessel of war and another steam-boat. The 38th Bengal N. I. had refused to embark for Burmah. The 5th Madras L. I. had been substituted.

A second expedition of 2,500 men under Sir C. Campbell marched against the mountain Crubes to the north of Peshawar, on the 11th of March. On the 20th they repulsed an attack upon them by the enemy after a conflict of three hours. Sir Collin had demanded additional forces.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Skirmishes were continually occurring between the troops and the Caffres. The British are represented as having captured immense droves of cattle and killed hundreds of the enemy. We should be glad to hear of an end to the war.

FRANCE.—It is stated that a camp of exercise of 60,000 men is to be formed at Campaigne, to be commanded by the President in person.—The customs returns for the last quarter show favourably for the productiveness of every branch of industry.—The government had received

despatches from Brazil, stating that the French troops in that quarter had embarked for France.—The arrangements for establishing a crystal palace in Paris, are going on with alacrity. Extensive preparations are also being made for a grand fete on the 10th of May.—The prefects of police are ordered not to send any more military exiles to Belgium, but to send them to England or Spain.—The French budget shows a deficiency of 400,000 francs.

SPAIN.—By a royal decree, all sentences of fine or imprisonment for offences against the press laws are annulled, and all pending prosecutions ordered to be abandoned. This act of the sovereign has given general satisfaction.

GERMANY.—The second son of the deceased Duke of Baden had taken on himself the Government in consequence of the sickness and idiocy of his elder brother.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a decree that the members of the Upper Chamber are henceforth to be nominees of the Crown.

BERLIN, April 25.—The English embassy at this court is about to undergo a greater change than has taken place here for years. All the secretaries of legation, Messrs. Howard, Logther and Manley, who had been at Berlin for many years, are about to leave their posts, and to occupy the same position in other courts.

ITALY.—Pinnelli, President of the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies, died on the 28th of April.—The Piedmontese Chambers have rejected the terms offered by the Pope, as to the ultimatum on which he would again receive Piedmont into his favour. Consequently the quarrel widens.—A powder magazine blew up at Turin on the 26th, and killed 200 persons.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia is to visit the Pope on the 7th of May.—Letters from Rome mention that the Italian question is again to become of interest, in consequence of complications that have arisen between France and the Pope.

SWITZERLAND.—The Executive Council of Berne have invoked the Grand Council of the Canton to meet on the 10th inst., for the discussion of reformatory measures, and to negotiate with the other states of the republic for a reduction of the army.

DOMESTIC.

A correspondent of the Eastern Chronicle, writing from Strait of Canso, May 3, says that about fifty sail of vessels had arrived there bound to the Northward, which were unable to get further on account of the ice. Several of those were American, Nova Scotian and New Brunswick fishermen, bound to Magdalen Islands and Bay St. George.

The Temperance Demonstration on Tuesday last came off well, and was highly creditable to Oriental Division. The day being fine the procession was large and respectable. The meeting in the evening, which was one of the largest we have seen in this place for some years, was ably addressed by the Rev. Mr. Herdman, and J. W. Dawson, Esq.—Eastern Chronicle.

Messrs. Longworth, Nelson, and others of Charlottetown, passengers from England by the brig Fulton, left their vessel in the Strait of Canso, and arrived here this morning. They bring intelligence that the bark Aurora, from Boston for this port, was forced ashore by the ice, near Pompket harbour; and the brig Manilla, O'Brien, from Halifax for Quebec, with West India produce, was cut through and sunk at Ship Harbour. Serious fears were entertained that all the vessels in the straits would be more or less injured. The steamer Rose has not yet made her appearance, and the Gulf appears to be filled, as far as the eye can reach, with immense bodies of ice.—lb.

Launched on Tuesday last, at River John, the brigantine "John Dufus," 232 tons, built and owned by Mr. James Kitchen, and yesterday, at the same place, the brig "Australian," 272 tons, built and owned by Mr. John Mockler—both very fine and faithfully built vessels.—lb.

The ship Cleone, late of Yarmouth, has been purchased by E. Maxwell, of New Bedford, as a whaler, for \$15,200.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

The Hon. Mr. Chandler, Delegate from this Province on business connected with the Railroad, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th of April, in the steam ship Niagara, from Halifax. Parliament at that time being adjourned on account of the Easter holidays, and his coadjutor, Mr. Hincks, being absent in Ireland on a visit to his friends, Mr. Chandler immediately proceeded to join Mr. Hincks in Ireland, whence it is stated

they would proceed to London in company, on the re-assembling of Parliament.—St. John, N. E. Observer, 4th.

NEW MAYOR.—At a special meeting of the Common Council this morning, in accordance with the Charter, William O. Smith, Esq., Alderman of Queen's Ward, was elected by a majority of the Board to be Mayor of this City for the ensuing year. We understand that the Common Council, previous to the election of Mayor, passed a Resolution in favour of reducing the salary attached to the office from £400 to £300 per annum.—lb.

The City Assessors are now about making up the assessments for the coming year, and it is stated that the amount required to be raised will be about fifty per cent more than in 1851! May a prosperous summer business cheer the citizens to meet with alacrity this large accession to the sums annually required of them in the shape of taxes.—lb.

The steamer Creole, having during the winter been put in thorough order, and received new boilers, left yesterday for Boston, and is intended to run regularly between the two ports during the season, touching at Eastport and Portland. Mr. True, her former attentive and obliging Clerk, is again at his post. Mr. George Thomas is the agent in this City.—lb.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the valuable Steam Mills in Charlottetown, belonging to the Hon. John Robertson, which were entirely consumed, together with a large quantity of lumber and several out-buildings. We learn that the Mills were insured. The loss, however, must be heavy, especially at this season of the year.—We sincerely regret to state that Charles Johnston, Esq., High Sheriff of this City and County, unfortunately got his leg broke on this occasion, by catching it in some deals.—Nbr. Gth.

Mr. Till, proprietor of the New Brunswicker, is spoken of as a candidate for Queen's Ward, in place of Alderman Smith.

Colonel Freeman Murray, of the 72nd Regt; the Courier says, will administer the government of N. B., during the absence of Sir Edmund Head.

The Rev. James Porter, of Sheffield, N. B., has been appointed Provincial Superintendent of Schools for the Province of New Brunswick.

Five square rigged vessels from Europe, and a schooner from Quebec, says the Miramichi Gleaner, arrived at that port on the 8th inst.

Canada.

The Ship Albion, Captain Barclay, arrived at Quebec on the 15th of April, being earlier in the season than any arrival at that port for the past 100 years.

The Toronto Globe, under the head of "Crime in this City," says:—"the number of offenders for the year 1851, showed a total of 1565. Males 1061. Females 504. Of these there were, by countries, Irish—609 males, 352 females. English—195 males, and 58 females. Scots—108 males and 18 females."

An order in Council has been issued, on the application of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, to the effect that on the opening of the navigation, a tonnage duty of sixpence currency, per ton register, of all vessels drawing ten feet water or upwards and passing through lake St. Peter, be imposed, on each time of passing.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle, of the 29th of April, received this morning, has the following paragraphs respecting the railway prospects:—

"The impression is gaining ground that Mr. Hincks will not be able to obtain the contemplated aid for a railway to Halifax, far less for a line to Hamilton.

"Mr. Hincks was to leave England on the 8th May."

Prince Edward Island.

A public meeting, presided over by the Lieut. Governor, was held in Charlottetown, 4th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration certain communications of a highly important character, relative to the establishment of a Telegraph Line connecting Newfoundland with the American Continent. A letter received from Mr. Gisborne announces his preference of the East Point of the Island instead of Cape North, for extending the sub-marine cable, and enquiring whether the local government would feel inclined to afford the company aid, pecuniary or otherwise, after the work is accomplished. The Government had previously given a favourable answer, and the proceedings of the meeting confirmed it. A Horticultural Society was formed at Charlottetown, 23rd ult., T. A. Haviland, Esq., President.

West Indies.

(From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, of the 4th inst.)

TRINIDAD.—Lord Harris had arrived from England, to resume the government of the colony, amidst great demonstrations of joy on the part of the inhabitants of Port of Spain and its environs. His Excellency and Lady, are, it is said, in excellent health and spirits.—The Hon. John Losh, member of the board of Legislative Council is dead. He was generally respected.

St. Vincent.—The Census returns give the entire population as 20,128, of whom 12,957 are males, and 16,171 females. The Census of 1844 gave a population of 27,573.

JAMAICA.—We learn from Jamaica papers that the small-pox was still ravaging the north side of the island, and cases are reported to have occurred at Spanish Town, on the south side. The destitution which pervades the great mass of the people greatly aggravates the virulence of the disease, and enhances the mortality which it spreads around.—The proposed Delegation to England was still being agitated, with but small prospect of coming to a satisfactory conclusion.

At Antigua the drought continued in all its severity, and great distress began to be felt for want of water for domestic purposes. The crops, both for the present and the ensuing year, are suffering greatly from the drought, and the cattle on many estates were dying for want of water.

At St. Kitts, also, the drought is very severe, and, although not to the same extent, the want of water began to be sorely felt in the town of Basseterre and at Sandy Point. "As far as we can ascertain," says the Gazette, "every cistern in town, with the exception of one in the Gaol premises, is dry, and as the population generally depend on this source for their supply of drinking water, they have been reduced to the unpleasant, and, in many cases, unwholesome springs in the town."

MARTINIQUE.—The President's decree of the 20th February has been published in Martinique, re-establishing the censorship over the Colonial press. The two papers established there have been stopped, and two purely advertising sheets established.

GUADALOUPE.—We have accounts to the 28th March, from this hot bed of anarchy. Up to that date, we regret to find, the incendiary torch was still dealing mischief and desolation at all points. Fires were of daily occurrence in the rural districts, and it was as much as the utmost vigilance could do to guard the towns from similar visitations.

DEMERARA.—The colony is tranquil. The news of the formation of a new Ministry, under the leadership of the Earl of Derby, has created no excitement, and led to no hope in the public mind. We of course expect that there will be no further reduction in the duties on foreign sugars; but that is an act of such manifest justice that we should have looked for it with as much certainty from the Russell Ministry as from the present.

The Combined Court finished the financial session of the year on the 7th inst., when the usual Tax Ordinance was passed. The tariff of duties continues as fixed last year.—Two vessels with Coolies have arrived since the last mail left, the Bellairs and Sea Park with 570 people. About 120 Portuguese have also arrived by the schooner Uniao.—The weather has been magnificent for the planters. Their prayer must be that such seasons as they have had lately may be perpetual. We have had, during the fortnight, heavy showers occasionally, and days of bright sunshine and intense heat. Vegetation everywhere looks beautifully fresh, green, and luxuriant. The equinoctial springs have been remarkably high; but with flooding the town and the front lands of estates till the tides receded, the mischief for the most part ended. There is every reason to believe that our sugar crop of the present year will be an unusually good one.—A Circular Despatch from Earl Grey, late Secretary to the Colonies has been published in the Royal Gazette of Demerara, intimating the intention of Government to adopt proceedings which would render British Silver Coin a "legal tender of payment for any sum not exceeding forty shillings in the British West Indian Colonies."

BARBADOES.—The Light House at South Point, Barbadoes, has been lighted, and it is publicly notified "that it will continue to be lighted every evening from sunset to sunrise."—The inland penny-post went into operation on the 16th ult.—The weather had been particularly favourable for their crops.—The Yellow fever prevails to an alarming extent at Demerara. Two

or three vessels from England had lost the whole of their crews.

Seven vessels have sailed since our last publication with Potatoes and Tomatoes. Four of the seven with full cargoes. We understand that upwards of 2,500 barrels of Potatoes have been already exported from these Islands this year.—Bermuda Royal Gazette, 4th.

It was rumoured at Nassau, N. P., that Mr. Cunard was in London negotiating with the Government for the purpose of establishing a line of Steamers between New York, Nassau, Jamaica, St. Thomas, and Turk's Islands.

The West Caicos.—In a former number of the Gazette we alluded to the circumstance of the President of the Turk's Islands having, with some other gentlemen been on a visit to the West Caicos, and stated that they had thought highly of it as a salt-making place. We now learn that President Forth has determined on improving the West Caicos with means at his disposal—arising from quit rents, &c.—with a view to induce persons to go there to settle—as it is his, and the opinion of others, that it possesses many advantages over the other Salt Islands.

Some new regulations have been issued for shipping, both French and Foreign. No large vessel of war is to be allowed to enter Cayenne, but must proceed to the *Iles du Salut*. The same applies to merchant vessels having freight destined for the penitentiaries. Small vessels of war, however, and merchant shipping having goods on board for Cayenne, are to be allowed to proceed to that port.

AMERICA.

United States.

A GREAT INVENTION.—A new light has been introduced to the public at Washington by E. M. Hall, patentee, supplanting campane on account of its unexplosive character, and which can be furnished one hundred per cent. cheaper than gas. It was tested in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, who were unanimous in expressing their opinion of its superior merits.—All who witnessed this self-generating light consider it a great discovery.

EMPLOYMENT AND LAND IN MINNESOTA.—The St. Anthony Falls Express urges those out of employment in the seaboard States to go to Minnesota. It says emigrants can reach there from New York for about \$20; and that work at high prices, ranging from \$15 to \$20 a week, awaits them immediately on their arrival. Forty acres of fertile land can be purchased for \$50, and it can be made to yield an abundance for a family of six or eight persons. This land, the editor says, will be worth from \$5 to \$20 an acre in a year or two.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM ETHER.—A few days ago a resident of Chelsea, Mass., had ether administered to him previous to undergoing a surgical operation, to remove a toe nail which grew down into the quick. The surgeons had just commenced to use the knife when the patient's pulse rapidly declined. Restoratives were applied in vain, and death ensued in about five minutes.

Gov. Kossuth arrived in Boston on Tuesday last, and was received by Governor Boutwell and other State officials. Governor B. made a speech, to which Kossuth replied. Troops to the number of 1500 or 1600 were also under arms, and in full uniform; these were subsequently reviewed by Kossuth. After which, Kossuth was conducted to the Revere House, where apartments were prepared for him. His reception in Boston was of the most enthusiastic and pleasing description.

A committee of citizens from Bangor invited Kossuth to visit that city. They presented him with \$300, the contributions of the ladies of Bangor.

A Telegraphic Despatch from Charleston to the Boston Courier, states that information has been received from the British Consul at New Orleans, that the Legislature of Louisiana has amended the Colored Laws of the State, by abolishing the penalty of imprisonment, and permitting free persons of color on board vessels arriving at that port, to go on shore, with passports from the Mayor.

An outrageous case of manslaughter occurred in New York, lately, where a boy, seven years old, died from the effects of brandy administered by a man named Kennedy who is said to have been at variance with his parents. Kennedy induced the unsuspecting boy to drink brandy, which he refused to do at first, but was finally persuaded, and the dose was repeated till he became insensible, when Kennedy took him home

to his mother and told her what he had done.—Medical aid was procured but the boy died in a few hours and the perpetrator of the outrage escaped, though the person who sold the brandy was taken after a severe struggle with the deputy Coroner, Dr. Budd, whom he attempted to shoot with a pistol.—Newark Advertiser.

The Steamer Pocohontas was burnt on the Mississippi River, on the 16th ult. Twelve passengers were lost, all of them females but one! Loss £150,000.

A severe shock of earthquake was experienced at New York and Washington on the 23rd April. Mrs. Huldah Sparling died in the village of Oswego, N. Y., on the 8th inst., aged one hundred and ten years. She was born in Walpark, New Jersey. She distinctly recollected the old French war, and the circumstances of her father and mother being driven from their homes, and she was wounded by the Indians.

The Le Roy Gazette, of New York, says a rival of Jenny Lind has been discovered in the Female Seminary at that place. She is a Miss Jay, and can do the echo song to the life.

Fergus O'Connor, member of parliament for Nottingham, came passenger in the Europa, to New York, 7th inst.

Notary publics have been abolished in Ohio by an act of the Legislature.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on Sunday 2nd inst., bringing dates from San Francisco to the 5th of April. She has two millions of dollars on freight, and \$600,000 in the hands of the passengers, being the largest amount ever brought by any previous steamer. She had 500 passengers.

The mail boat for the Crescent City, on coming down the Chagres river, was sunk by striking a snag. The mails were rescued with great difficulty. It is said that if the accident had happened a few rods further down the river the mails and persons on the boat would have been inevitably lost.

Intelligence from the mines is cheering, the late abundant rains having left a rich harvest for the diggers.

At Ballecita a party had turned up a lump of nearly pure gold, weighing 36 pounds.

At Sonora the yields are 300 per cent. more than ever known before. Advices from the northern mines are equally encouraging. Snow has fallen on the mountains in immense quantities.

The late floods in California have left behind serious marks of their ravages. It is reported that the crops along the banks of the rivers have been damaged to an immense extent.

A war of extermination has been declared by the whites on the Klamath against the aborigines.

Advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—DIVISION OF PROFITS.

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

The Colonial Life Assurance Company. CAPITAL, £500,000.

GOVERNOR, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada. HEAD OFFICE, 22 ST ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

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

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

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

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

AGENTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

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

WANTED,

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

TENDERS FOR OIL.

The Commissioners for Light Houses will receive Tenders at the office of the Provincial Secretary until 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 15th of May next, for the supply of

10,000 Gallons Pale Seal Oil.

Of the best quality, and warranted to be of this year's manufacture, to be landed on the Wharf where the Light House Store stands, to be there gauged and inspected by a person appointed by the Commissioners, and to be put into the Light House Store free of all expense to the Commissioners, in good substantial iron bound casks, and in shipping order—5,000 gallons to be in 30 gallon casks, and 5,000 gallons in 40 gallon casks. One half the above quantity to be delivered on or before the 1st day of June next. Payment will be made on delivery of the whole quantity. Good and sufficient security will be required for the performance of the Contract.

A 24 1m

HALIFAX BAKERY.

OPPOSITE CUNARD'S WAREHOUSE.

EDWARD JOST begs leave to announce to his friends, and the public generally, in town and country, that, having provided himself with the necessary machinery, and at considerable outlay fitted up his establishment for the purpose, he is prepared to manufacture every kind of BISCUIT and CRACKER usually imported into this Province, and equal to any from any other Manufactory, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the consumer and dealer.

The following is a list of the varieties now on hand: BISCUITS—Soda, Wine, Milk, and Sweet, & Ginger CRACKERS—Butter, Water, Sugar, Sweet, & Ginger In packages from ten to twenty pounds each. On hand—FINE PILOT BREAD, Family Do; Fine Navy and Navy No. 2. March 27. Wes. 3m.—142. Chron 1.

EX STEAMER EUROPA.

A Fresh supply of Soaps and Perfumery, Patey's Windsor and Honey Soaps, Hendrie's genuine Brown and Patey's Sand Balls.

FOR SHAVING.

Rigge's Naval and Military, Patey's Almond Cream Transparent Tablets and Sticks, Oleophane, assorted sizes.

PERFUMERY.

Bayley's Ess. Bouquet; Hendrie's Rondeletia and Verbena; Atkinson's Jockey Club.

ALSO—

Bandoline; Perry's Balm; Circassian Cream; Vegetable Cream; Tortoise Dressing Combs; Ivory and India Rubber Rings for children; Violet Powder; Cachou Aromatic; Godfrey's Extract; Prout's and Butler's Court Plaster. ROBT. G. FRASER, 130, Granville street. Nov. 1.

GOOROCK CANVASS & CORDAGE.

THE Subscriber has just received by the "Micomae" from Greenock.

150 Bolts Goorock CANVASS, 180 Coils best Goorock Cordage, well assorted.

ALSO IN STORE—

200 Puns Prime Museovaldo MOLASSES, 1000 Heavy La Guyra Hides, 50 Bbls New York City Inspection, prime BEER, 400 Sheets Muntz Patent Metal, 22 to 26 oz, warranted, 1 Cask Composition Nails, Bags Navy Canvass, and Sail TWINE. GEO. H. STARR, A 24. Wes & Ath 5 ins.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

Halifax Card Factory.

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

WOOL CARDS, MACHINE CARDS.

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

CHARLES J. TILLMAN, May 1. Wes. 6l.—147.

1852 MIC MAC, Moro Castle, and Bloomer.—W. M. HARRINGTON is receiving ex above vessels, a large assortment of articles in his line, intended chiefly for his Retail, selected by good judges, and can be recommended as of good qualities.

From GLASGOW—Scotch Oat Meal, Split Peas, Pearl Barley, Green and Black TEAS, Marmalade, Soda, French-VINEGAR, Pepper, &c. From LONDON and LIVERPOOL—Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Zante Currants, French Plums, Sultana Raisins, Choc., Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Spices, Starch, Blue, Brushes, Mats, Castile and Fancy Soaps, Palmer's Candies, Sperm and Composition, do, Cabbage Lights, Tapers, Blacking, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Isinglass, Gelatine, Grouse, Table SALT, Baking Powder, Preserve Ginger, Lemon and Orange PEEL, Citron, Turkey Figs, Genuine Egg or Omelette, Lavender, assorted Essences, &c.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 44 Hollis Street. M 1. Wes 147.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

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

To be had by wholesale in cases of 2 dozen each, or by retail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse, June 18, 1850. DANIEL STARR.

FRESH SEEDS, 1852.

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

MEDICINES, &c., &c.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS ST.

THE Subscriber has received from England his usual supply of Dates and Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Toilet and other requisites, &c., &c., all of the best quality, and moderate in price. M 1. Wes 147. 2mo. WM LANGLEY.

New Advertisements.

AUSTRALIA AND THE GOLD DIGGINGS. THE Liverpool "LIVER LINE" of Packets to Australia, will be despatched, as under, sailing about the 5th and 20th of every month.

Lady Head, 1,350 tons, Barthen, J. Jones, Commander. Emigrant, 1,100 " " W. Kemp, " " Belconnig, 1,350 " " W. Thomas, " " Sea, 1,300 " " J. Mackay, " " Reliance, 1,300 " " H. B. Fell, " " Thames, 1,250 " " R. Rees, " " Flora, 1,250 " " W. Hayler, " " Waterlily, 1,200 " " James Irvine, " " Fanny, 1,200 " " Geo. Forrest, " " James T. Ford, 1,200 " " F. Barclay, " " Ann Thompson, 800 " " James Davy, " " These ships are all first class, and sail remarkably fast.

These ships are all first class, and sail remarkably fast. They have handsome poop cabins, with spacious and lofty accommodations; the between decks are fitted up in a very superior style, for the comfort and convenience of passengers, each compartment being separated by substantial bulk heads, well lighted and ventilated. All the rooms are enclosed, and each family can have a separate one, if required.

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New Advertisements.

NOTICE. THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Nova Scotia Auxiliary Bible Society will take place on Monday evening next, the 17th instant, at the Temperance Hall. Chair to be taken by His Honour, the Administrator of the Government, at 7 o'clock precisely.

GREAT ATTRACTION!! BAZAAR AT MASON HALL. THE LADIES of the Wesleyan Congregations, respectfully notify their friends and the public, that the Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Church now in course of erection in the south end of the city, will take place at MASON HALL, on Wednesday next, the 15th inst., when a large and splendid collection of

USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, Many of which have been received from Great Britain, will be exhibited for sale. It is hoped that the aid of the object to be realized will commend itself to the patriotism of the generous, and of all disposed to aid in the erection of a House for the Worship of Almighty God.

DAVID STARR & SONS, No. 49, UPPER WATER STREET. HAVE received per recent arrivals from Great Britain and the United States, their

SPRING SUPPLIES, Comprising Brandham's White Lead and Coloured Paints, Oils, SHEET ZINC, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Tin Plates, Bar Tin, Sheet Brass, Shot, Gunpowder, MACKEREL, and HERRING NETS, Salmon, Mullet, Mackerel and Mackerel TWINES, St. Peter's COD LINES, FISH HOOKS, Black Bushings, Patent and Common; Iron and Copper Cut Clench Rings, Ships' Boats, and Pocket Compasses, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, London Glass, Paste Blanking in boxes, Smearwick, German and Crown Window Glass; a good assortment of Rim and MORTISE LOCKS, with Brass, Mineral, Argillite, Ebony and Porcelain KNOBS, Pile-Share Moulds, and Mounting, Anchor Pains, with a general assortment of

IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BRUSHES, &c., &c. A few kegs ZINC PAINT, which produces no smell, and is highly recommended for vessels' cabins, not being injured by steam from cargo.

NEW SPRING GOODS. LONDON HOUSE, May 15, 1852. BILLING & SON have imported the present season a very extensive and varied Stock of

HELL & BLACK. HAVING received by Mac-Mac, Mon-Castle, and other vessels from Britain, their usual supply of SPRING GOODS, hereby offer—Berge and Cashmere SHAWLS, long and square. A great variety of plain and FANCY FASHIONABLE BONNETS.

STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE. CLEVERDON & CO. HAVE received per "Mac-Mac," "Bloomer" and "Prince Arthur," part of their Spring supply, among which are—

BELL, ANDERSON & CO. HAVE received per recent arrivals from Great Britain—a large assortment of

SEEDS !! EX Steamer Niagara—the Subscriber has received his Spring Supply of Fresh Garden and Flower seeds.

CREIGHTON, WISSWELL & Co., HAVE received by the late arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY DOODS.

Notice. THE ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETING of Wesleyan Ministers, in the Province of N. Brunswick, will commence their sittings, at Woodstock, on Thursday the 25th inst. It is advisable that the Brethren who intend to pass through the City of St. John, should be in readiness to take the Tuesday boat, from Indian Town.

We take the following items of news from our Newfoundland exchanges:—Great anxiety had been felt at Harbour Grace, owing to reports in reference to the crews of a number of wrecked vessels, said to have been left on the Wadhams without food or shelter, during the disastrous gales of the 4th and 10th of April.

No. 5 of The Provincial Magazine has been received. The Press of this Province, and of Canada and New Brunswick, speak favourably of its literary character and mechanical appearance.

We are pleased to hear from the Rev. F.W. MOORE, that Windsor Circuit will probably meet the average number for Vol. IV.

We thank the Rev. M. PICKLES for the encouragement he affords in his recent note.

The other brethren, who have sent on the names of new subscribers, will receive our thanks for the interest they manifest in the circulation of the Wesleyan.

We have placed 2s. 6d. to the credit of Mr. Wm. Johnston, Liverpool.

Letters and Monies Received. (See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.) Rev. J. G. Hennigar (new sub.), Rev. M. Pickles (2 new subs.), Rev. R. Morton (80s.—3 new subs.), Rev. G. W. Tuttle (2 new subs.—60s., Feb. 28.), Rev. F. W. Moore (2 new subs.—20s.), Mr. M. Coburn, Windsor, (10s.), Mr. B. Frost, Hautport, (5s.), Rev. A. McNutt, (new sub.—20s.)

Marriages. At Cornwallis West, by the Rev T. H. Davies, on Wednesday the 5th May, Mr. William WOODMAN, of Horton, to Miss Sarah Alice COX, of the former place.

Deaths. On Friday morning, the 7th inst, JOHN STILLMAN, an industrious and healthy young man, who had just passed his 24th year. While engaged in fishing on the Creek side below the Aboiteau, between Amherst and New Brunswick, he fell into the water and was drowned.

On Wednesday the 5th May, Mr. William WOODMAN, of Horton, on Thursday evening, by the Rev Charles Elliott, Mr. Donald McCallum, of Pictou Island, to Miss Nancy McKay, of that town.—Chron.

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Suddenly, at the Head of Dorchester, N.B., Mrs. JANE BOYD, leaving a disconsolate husband, and six helpless children to mourn the loss of an excellent wife and affectionate mother. Although her removal was sudden, there is good ground to believe that she died in the Lord.

On Wednesday morning, after a short illness, which she bore with patient resignation to the Divine will, MARY ELIZABETH, relict of the late John McEwen of Halifax, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, in the 95th year of her age.

On Wednesday, Mr. Philip LEPPER, in the 66th year of his age. At Dartmouth, on Monday, after a long and painful illness which she bore with christian fortitude, SALLY, beloved wife of William Keeler, in the 32nd year of her age. Deceased has left a husband and three children to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and tender parent. Her end was peace.

At Newport, on Tuesday 4th inst, Mr. Archibald SMITH, aged 87 years, an old and respectable native and resident of that place, leaving a widow, ten children, numerous grand children, and an extensive circle of relatives and friends to regret his loss.

At Woodville, Newport, on Tuesday, 4th inst, Mr. JOHN HAWLEY, in the 63rd year of his age. At the Pocrs' Asylum, 5th inst, Edward AGGAS, aged 36 years, a native of England.

On Monday morning, 10th inst; Captain Eneas DALY, aged 45, for many years a Shipmaster of this Port. On Monday, 10th inst, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN FLAVIN, aged 46 years.

On Friday morning, at quarter past one o'clock, MARY, wife of Alexander STEWART. At St. John, N.B., on Tuesday morning, 4th inst, Henrietta, wife of J. G. BRUNN, and fourth daughter of the late John Blackadar, of Halifax, N.S.

Shipping News. PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. SATURDAY, May 8.—Lat brig Boston, Laybold, Boston, 50 hours. B. Wier & Co and others—30 passengers.

MONDAY, May 10.—Barque W Mills, Ager, Cork, 42 days, leaky, bound to New York—160 passengers; Pk brig Halifax, Meagher, Boston, 62 hours, B. Wier & Co and others; Pk schr Isabella, Hadley, Guysboro, 3 days.

TUESDAY, 11.—R.M. Steamship Osprey, Corbin, Bermuda, 5 days, to S. Conard & Co and others; Levantine, Hunter, St. John's, N.F., 21 days, to do; Argus, Artemus, Moncton, St. John's, N.F., 8 days, to Almon, Hare and McAniff; Pk schr Stevens, Philadelphia, 12 days, to John K. Bond & Co; schr Time Blue, Benois, Rose Blanche, N.F., 7 days, to John B. Farn; R.M. Steamer Canada, Laing, Liverpool, G.B., 10 days; schr Londonderry, McDougall, New York, 6 days, to John Eason & Co; Josephite, Longlois, Quebec, 12 days, to Almon, Hare & McAniff.

THURSDAY, 13.—Ship Cleburne, Beck, Canton and Shanghai, 108 days, to Almon, Hare & McAniff; bark Zophary, Herald, Newcastle, 79 days, bound to New York—short of water; brig Hope, Totherick, Cadiz, 43 days, to Osburn & Co; brig Scotia, Pinkney, Trinidad, 23 days, to Almon, Hare & McAniff; brig Dandy, Vigneau, St. Pierre, N.F., 6 days; schr Olive Branch, Wright, Boston, 6 days, to W. Pryor & Sons; Syph, Young, Lunenburg.

CLEARED. May 8.—Barque Marie Leocadie, Vigneau, Quebec, by Fairbanks & Allison's and others; brig Jacques Cartier, Mercier, Quebec, by J. J. Wyatt and others; Undoras, Kenny, Kingston, Jan., by T. C. Kinnear & Co; Syph, Masters, B. W. Indies, by J. T. Wainwright & Co; Norfolk, (Am) Pundleton, Philadelphia, by J. & M. Tobin and Fairbanks & Allison; schr Aurora, Crowell, New York, by John Tobin and P. Furlong; Irene, Garrett, P. E. Island, by B. Wier & Co and others; Orly Son, Chambers, Newfoundland, by G. H. Starr; Tral, McDonald, Charlottetown, P. E. I., by J. Stanford; Morning Star, Day, Newfoundland, by Fairbanks & Allison; Mazepa, Green, Labrador, by T. Laidlaw.

May 10.—schr True Friend, Godier, Quebec, by T. C. Kinnear & Co and others; Margaret, Stirling, Labrador, by B. Wier & Co and others; Mary Ann, Bollong, Newfoundland, by Salter & Twining; Doat, Smith, St. John N.B., by do.

May 11.—brigs Boston, Laybold, Boston, by B. Wier & Co and others; Humming Bird, Tuzo, Porto Rico, by J. & M. Tobin; Seaflower, Fraser, Labrador, by J. Eason & Co; Betsy, Bridge, Boudrot, Fortune Bay, N.F., by D. Cronan; Elizabeth, Jarvis, Newfoundland, by Fairbanks & Allison's.

May 12.—Am brig Boston, Laybold, Boston, by B. Wier & Co and others; brig Humming Bird, Tuzo, Porto Rico, by J. T. Wainwright & Co; schr Agnes Ross, Doane, United States, by R. McLearn; Frost, Perry, Boston, by J. & M. Tobin; Betsy Bridge, Boudrot, Fortune Bay, by Daniel Cronan; Shelburne, Fraser, Labrador, by John Eason & Co; Elizabeth, Jarvis, Newfld, by Fairbanks & Allison's.

May 13.—steamer Osprey, Corbin, St. John, N.F., by S. Conard & Co and others; brig Halifax, Meagher, Boston, by B. Wier & Co.

MEMORANDA. Boston, 29th ult.—arr steamship Niagara, Stone, Hx; cld, schr Susan Stairs, Mason, Tobacco, 3rd inst—cld, Mary Jane, Gallant, Charlottetown; 4th inst—arrived, Noble, Murphy, Halifax; 5th—cld, schr Olive Branch, Wright, Halifax; 6th—arr, brig Alexandria, McGuire, Bouaire, via Boston.