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## Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

### "I PRAY, BELOVED, FOR THEE."

When morning dawns upon the earth,  
In radiance clear and bright,  
And with the sun-beam's cheering ray,  
Dispels the shades of night,  
Tis then with thankfulness of heart,  
I bend the suppliant knee,  
And while my thoughts ascend to Heaven,  
I pray, beloved, for thee.

I pray that all throughout this day,  
Thou may'st be kept from sin,  
And that the favour of the Lord  
My gentle friend may win,  
And when thy life shall pass away,  
As will this rosy dawn,  
May'st thou behold with heart as pure  
The Resurrection morn.

When evening draws her curtain dim,  
Around the slumbering earth,  
When silence long and deep succeeds  
The joyous sounds of mirth—  
When stars have thrown their quiet light,  
Across the tranquil sea,  
Again I bend in thankfulness,  
And pray, beloved, for thee.

I pray that ever calmly thus,  
Thou may'st securely glide,  
And that no storms may mar the peace  
Of thy life's gentle tide,  
And that thy closing hour may be  
As peaceful as this night,  
Foreshowing the coming on  
Of an eternal light.

When gladness thrills each nerve with joy,  
And when my heart is light,  
When every earthly object seems  
So gloriously bright,  
In fervent gratefulness of heart,  
I bend the prayerful knee,  
And while I thank him for my joy,  
I pray, beloved, for thee.

I pray that thou may'st joy possess,  
Through each succeeding year,  
And that thy pathway to the skies  
May be serenely clear,—  
That thou may'st happy be while here,  
Kept by a Saviour's love,  
And when thy life has passed away,  
Be still more blest above.

And when deep grief has bowed my heart,  
With sad and mournful spell,  
A weight of utter loneliness,  
No tongue can rightly tell,  
Even in that hour of bitterness,  
Thou'rt thought of still by me,  
And as I kneel with chastened heart,  
Again I pray for thee.

I pray thy Father's love may soothe  
Thy heart in every grief,  
And for thy every sorrow here,  
That he may give relief,—  
That His dear hand may wipe away  
Each tear that dims thine eye,  
And folding thee in His embrace,  
May take thee home on high.

Baltimore, Md., March, 1852.

ANNA.

## Christian Miscellany.

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

For the Wesleyan.

### Divine Grace and Human Nature.

(A TRUE HISTORY.)

In connection with Methodism, various instructive and affecting circumstances have taken place, displaying on the one hand the power of divine grace in saving sinners, and on the other, exhibiting the inveterate hatred of the carnal mind to the work of God in the soul of man. Many of these have been presented to the world in our Magazines and other periodicals; some, however, well worthy of being recorded, are known only to a few persons residing in those communities where the incidents have occurred.

For the truth of following facts, I can vouch. The names of parties concerned, and of the place, are withheld to avoid giving offence.

It is well known to many, that of late years, Methodism has found its way into several localities in this Province, which previously had been almost wholly ignorant of its doctrines and discipline, and also nearly destitute of religious instruction and individuals. It was in one of these places that

the circumstance, to which we now refer, took place. In that settlement a few persons previously strangers to vital religion, were led, during a religious movement, in a place not far from where they lived,—to give their hearts to God, and to unite with the Wesleyan Church. This step brought upon them no little reproach and opposition, which, while it had the effect of making some more steadfast, proved to others exceedingly injurious, as the sequel illustrates. In one of these pious families about this time, was living a servant-maid, whom I shall call Ziba, whose parents were attached to the English Church. As prayer meetings were frequently held in the house, Ziba was necessarily present. It was however not long until she became deeply convinced of sin, and sought with cries and tears, the mercy of her offended God, and as the certain result of seeking the Lord earnestly, He was found of her. Now she could rejoice in the love of Christ, and hope of endless glory. So powerful were her feelings, and anxiety for the salvation of others, that in one of the meetings she burst out into earnest prayer, for her neighbours and friends, much to the surprise of some present, who did not understand these things. After this Ziba took up the cross and prayed whenever called upon. The people of God rejoiced because of the addition of one praying person to their number, for they were very few. Thus far the grace of God.

But soon the scene was altered. The Prince of Darkness does not lose his subjects without struggling hard to keep them; and when gone, to bring them again beneath his yoke. Such was the case in the present instance. Soon was it noised abroad throughout the settlement, that Ziba, a poor servant girl, was praying in the Methodist prayer meeting. The tidings having reached her parents' ears, the mother was immediately dispatched to the praying house, to silence and bring home the naughty girl. Soon were Ziba's ears filled with torrents of abusive language from her enraged mother. But instead of becoming angry and reviling again, Ziba fell on her knees, and began praying most earnestly for her deluded parent. She would not, however, listen to her daughter, but seemed more enraged, and cried out, "O, you wicked creature, how dare you do the like! If ever you do so again, I will beat you severely." The prayer leader being present, also talked and prayed with the angry woman, but all to no purpose. She declared that her daughter should at once leave the house. On hearing this, Ziba burst into tears, and imploringly besought her mother to let her remain. But all in vain. Soon the weeping daughter, with a reluctant step, followed to her residence, the blinded and hardened mother. The man of the house proceeded with them, that he might reason with the father. No sooner had they entered the dwelling, than the father commenced, in a most fearful manner, as far as words were concerned, to abuse his daughter, for the awful crime of praying in public—a crime of which he himself had evidently never been guilty—and, becoming more enraged, attempted to strike her, but the blow was warded off by her late master. Finding that all efforts were vain to conciliate the parents towards the daughter, he left the house, not doubting but that Ziba was afterwards treated with severity and cruelty.

Every effort possible was now made to banish from Ziba's mind religious thoughts and feelings. But this was not at first quite so easily effected as the agents of Satan desired. One of the most common and best remedies to dissipate religious feelings, (which some persons call lowness of spirits,) is a dancing party. This was soon got up, and Ziba was compelled to be present. But she did not engage in the dance, though strongly urged to do so. Her parents were willing for her to dance, but not to pray, in public. For some time after this Ziba retained good desires, but not being allowed to visit the prayer meetings, and being obliged

to mingle with the careless and gay, it is no wonder that these became weaker and weaker, until she eventually turned back again to the vanities of earth.

Ziba and her parents removed from the place shortly after, and are now, I believe, residing somewhere in this Province. If this article should meet their eye, they will probably recognize their own characters. If so, I hope it may lead them to consider, repent, and turn to the God whom they have grieved and insulted, the one by their violent opposition to the work of grace in their daughter's heart, the other by preferring the favour of her parents to that of Christ, and thereby allowing herself to deny the Lord that bought her. G. O. H.

### The Simultaneous Conversion.

When residing where I commenced my ministerial labours, I had in my congregation a newly married couple of very intelligent and interesting young people. Neither of them was pious, but both of them were adorned with many personal graces. Shortly after Mrs. W. had given birth to her first-born, I paid a lengthened visit. I deemed this a fitting opportunity to impress upon them the importance of early piety; and after tea, I proposed reading and family prayer. I saw it gave pleasure. "My dear sir, you are now a father. Your child is born, to live forever. Think of this. It will devolve on you to train up this child in the fear of the Lord; but unless you yourself are brought into fellowship with him, the duty will be but imperfectly discharged. Allow me then, to ask you one question. Do you ever feelingly and earnestly pray for the salvation of your soul?" My friend was deeply affected; his eye was fixed on me, but he was silent; and in a moment, by a sudden spring, of which I was unconscious until I saw the movement, his beloved wife, on exclaiming "My dear John!" threw her arms around his neck, and there was an audible weeping. I was literally taken by surprise; nor could I refrain from sympathizing with my friends, who were for some moments too powerfully overcome by excess of feeling to give any explanation of the cause of it. "I never sir," he replied, when he was sufficiently composed to speak, "had one feeling thought about the salvation of my soul, till last Sabbath three weeks, when you preached from Genesis iii. 9." "Was it in the morning?" asked his wife. "Yes," I replied. She was silent some time, evidently striving against the strong tide of feeling that had set in.—"It was exactly at that hour," she at length said, "and on that morning, when solemn thoughts, which have often sprung up in my mind within the last twelve months, came upon me with great force. They were too painful and oppressive to be borne; but I knew not from what source to obtain relief. My hymn-book was lying on my dressing-table. I opened it and began reading a hymn, and I thought I never read one so beautiful. I fell on my knees at the throne of grace, and for the first time in my life, committed my soul to the compassionate love of my Saviour." It was indeed, a touching sight to behold the husband and his wife emerging together out of the mere forms of religion, and, under a keen sense of guilt, and unworthiness, coming to Jesus Christ to be saved. From the first impressions of divine truth on the hearts, till the hour when my interrogations led to the grand discovery that they both had left the dark prison-house of spiritual ignorance and alienation from God, they had been praying for each other's conversion; dreading lest the other should be left to perish; but now, under very strongly excited feelings, they exchanged mutual congratulations on account of what the Lord had so unexpectedly done for them. We knelt together at the throne of grace, and offered up our united thanksgiving for this marvellous manifestation of the loving kindness of God our Saviour;

and, as their minister, I solemnly dedicated them to his service, with their first-born, the living pledge of their mutual love. I then withdrew, musing, as the reader may naturally suppose, on the singular coincidence as to the time, when the same spiritual effects were produced in both, in different places, and by a very different order of means. Within the space of a few months I had the gratification of seeing them under my pastoral charge. Mr. W. became an office-bearer of the church; and both lived to adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour.

### Anecdote of Flavel.

The excellent Mr. Flavel, when minister at Dartmouth, preached from the words, "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be Anathema, Maran-atha;" that is, accursed. The discourse was unusually solemn, particularly the explanation of the curse. At the conclusion, when Mr. Flavel was about to pronounce the blessing, he paused and said, "How shall I bless this whole assembly, when every person in it who loves not the Lord Jesus is Anathema, Maran-atha?" The solemnity of this address deeply affected the audience. In the congregation there was a lad named Luke Short, about fifteen years old, and a native of Dartmouth. Soon after he went to sea, and sailed to America, where he passed the rest of his life. He lived till he was "a sinner a hundred years old," and ready to die "accursed." One day his memory fixed on Mr. Flavel's sermon. The earnestness of the minister, the truths spoken, the effect on the people, all came fresh to his mind. He felt that he had not loved the Lord Jesus; he feared the dreadful curse; he was deeply convinced of sin; and he was brought to "the blood of sprinkling." He lived to give the most satisfactory evidence that he had been "born again."

### Death.

What woes are caused by death in this world! They are seen everywhere. The earth is "arched with graves." In almost every dwelling, death has been doing his work of misery. The palace cannot exclude him; and he comes unbidden into the cottage. He finds his way to the dwelling of ice in which the Greenlander and the Esquimaux lives; to the tent of the Bedouin Arab, and the wandering Tartar; to the wigwam of the Indian, and to the harem of the Turk; to the splendid mansion of the rich, as well as to the abode of the poor.

That reign of death has extended near six thousand years, and will travel on to future years; meeting each generation, and consigning the young, the vigorous, the lovely, and the pure, to dust. Shall that gloomy reign continue forever? Is there no place where death can be excluded? Yes: Heaven—and the object of the Redeemer is to bring us there.—Albert Barnes.

### "It will not Bear."

A number of brothers were for years engaged in the business of boating. Often they kept their boats running on the Sabbath, in order the faster to gain property. At length one of them was taken sick. All practicable means were used to restore him, but his illness increased. When it became evident that he must die, he called his brethren to his bedside, and besought them never to run their boat any more on the Sabbath, for, he said, "It will not bear." He had tried it, and found by experience, that it will not bear the decisions of an enlightened conscience; it will not bear the scrutiny of a dying hour, the awards of a righteous judgment; or the retributions of dread eternity.

The survivors complied with his dying request. From that day forward they ran their boats no more on the Sabbath day; and as they believe, they were great gainers by the change.

## Family Circle.

### Parental Authority.

To maintain union in the house, it is necessary that fathers should preserve their authority inviolate. No State prospers where the Sovereign ceases to act as President of the commonwealth. In primitive ages, when Kings were governed by favourites, or allowed their authority to become invested in Queen-mothers, Queen-consorts, or even in Princes of the blood-royal, their subjects always felt the change. Tyranny became rampant; the seal of the empire was abused; the members usurped the dignity of the head; the haughtiness of menials and subordinates was intolerable; and the incubus under which the nation groaned was finally thrown off, by putting to death either the favourite or the too-indulgent master.

Households are empires on a minor scale. The same rules govern both; the same constitution Divine Providence has given to both; and it is equally a law of nature and religion, that every man should bear rule in his own house. Sturdy, imperious sons, we are aware, are difficult to master; like Eli's, they are too many for their facile parent. Besides, he cannot be always struggling with them. If advice will not prevail, authority is disregarded. Begin betimes. It is easier bending the sapling than the full-grown tree. Much of that stubborn resistance of which you complain is of your own creating. You have given your sons, in every instance, their will, and so has this evil betided you. Slacken your rein upon a wild colt, let him slip from your management, and see if you will be able to restrain his impetuous career.

There is nothing fathers should be so jealous about as the maintenance of their prerogative. The idea of yielding it into other hands, however capable, is foreign to the Divine decree, and calculated to establish anarchy and promote confusion. The power ought always be lodged in the head, and the head should retain its power. The hands are not designed to plan, but simply to execute. The cornice presses down the stones underneath, and thus maintains the solidity of the building. Remove the keystone out of its place, and the finest arch will totter to pieces.

We do not advocate the doctrine of despotism. While every father is to act as ruler, none should degenerate into a tyrant. Constitutional liberty is found to be essential to civil government; the associating of responsible advisers with the Sovereign, as a restraint upon arbitrary power. In families, this limitation is not needed. Familiar intercourse, common interests, and deep-seated love, are supposed to be sufficient restraints to undue authority; and hence, the governor stands alone. This is no reason, however, why these important checks should be disregarded, or why the slave-driver and the father should be convertible terms.

Notwithstanding these precautionary statements, we believe that parents too largely err on the side of leniency. Their orders should be strictly enforced. No child should ever be suffered to step into their shoes, unless for very substantial reasons. The usurpation is degrading. The interests of all demand a concentration of power; and let this be rigidly maintained. *Rev. W. Oliver.*

### Importance of Good Training.

The children of the present age are the hope of the age to come. We who are now acting our parts in the busy scenes of life, are hastening to the grave, and soon shall pass away; the circle of thirty years will plant another generation in our places, and we shall be sleeping beneath the clods of the valley. But those we are now training will ere long fill the world with blessings or with mischiefs, and in them we shall live again. Shall we not, then, feel anxious so to act towards the young ones around us, that we may secure wisdom, and goodness and religion among the people of the next generation? Care you not, mother, that God should be glorified by those who are dear to you, and whose characters you are now forming for the future? Care

you not for their future happiness? Yes, yes; we must believe you do. Then begin to instruct them very early in those things which are necessary. Are you willing to learn, young mother? Well, then, we will try to help you.

In the first place, instruct your children in things necessary and useful for them in their rank and station, both with regard to this world and the world to come; remembering ever that very much of their happiness in time and eternity will depend upon the way in which you now train them. You can very early make your child understand that there is a great, and good, and almighty God, who made him, and gives him every good thing—that He sees him everywhere—and that He takes notice of all the actions of men and children. With the Bible in your hand, you can teach him that, to be happy here, he must do what the Bible commands,—that he must love everybody, be kind to everybody and to every creature that God has made—that he must be upright and sincere, industrious and cheerful,—obedient to all who are set over him, and do to others as he would like others to do to him.

Then you can tell him that there is another world besides this, and that the soul does not die when the body is put into the grave; but that it soars away into a world of spirits, where every deed done in the body will be heard of and remembered again; and that, at the last great day, the body and soul will be united again, to pass away together into the joys of heaven, or into the miseries of hell. But, mother, of course we take it for granted that you believe all this and act accordingly. Well, then you may tell him about Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who came down from heaven to teach men the way to reach that blissful place; how he was born in a stable, cradled in a manger, suffered and lived among the poor, was obedient to his mother, was always kind, went about doing good, and then died upon the cross, that those who love and serve him here may wear a crown of glory hereafter—that godliness is profitable for *this life* as well as the life to come.

Teach him also the importance of prayer; and oh, mother! let him hear you pray earnestly and often for him, and encourage him to raise his voice in prayer on his knees by your side, after you have impressed his mind with the NEED he has of all he asks God to bestow. We have often said, and we will say again, "*be yourself all that you wish your child to be*;" feel assured that, in nine cases out of ten, "*the child takes after its mother*."

Oh, take care that you do not allow over-indulgence to suffer bad habits to grow up in the young mind, many a mother fears its present disturbance more than its future ruin, and repents too late that she did not commence in her child's babyhood to train it aright. Above all, be earnest with your Heavenly Father for grace and wisdom to direct your child into the right path, and strength and faith to walk before Him yourself.—*Mother's Friend.*

## General Miscellany.

### The Magnetoscope.

Our readers will remember that a few weeks since we published an account of an instrument recently discovered in England, called the Magnetoscope, by which the existence of the magnetic currents which constantly traverse the human frame, was plainly indicated to the sight. We have since seen one of these instruments, constructed by Dr. Grandin of this city, in operation, giving all the phenomena described in the article referred to. At the touch of the operator's hand to the brass ball the suspended piece of sealing wax immediately commences a circular motion, which is increased in circuit by another person taking the left hand of the operator. The smallest quantity of arsenic held in the left hand of the operator immediately suspends the action, thus showing the delicate impressibility of the human constitution.

But the influence of this aura, or subtle fluid, may be rendered visible without even

the aid of the simple instrument called, Magnetoscope. We have tried several experiments in the manner pointed out in an article in the last number of Buchanan's Journal of Man, and the results are truly surprising. Suspending a gold ring from one end of a hair, and winding the other end around the first joint of the forefinger, resting the elbow upon a table, and facing the north, the ring immediately commenced a swinging movement north and south. In order that we might not be deceived by any movement of the finger, we supported the end of it upon an upright book, and the results were the same. We then began to experiment with manuscripts. A letter written by a female, placed immediately beneath the suspended ring, caused an east to west movement, while a letter written by a male caused a movement from the north, to the south; and during repeated experiments these rules did not fail, thus enabling us to decide with certainty whether a given letter was written by male or female. The two letters placed together caused a circular movement. The influence from these manuscripts we suppose not to act immediately upon the ring, but to act upon it through the person of the operator. Thus were the ring merely suspended from a fixed point, it would not act. But a more singular fact remains to be stated. Letters containing expressions of love or affection, placed beneath the ring invariably caused a circular movement. Perceiving this influence we suspended the ring over the head of another of the same sex, and found that when above the region of the moral faculties the movement was always circular, when held over the organs of intellectuality the movement was transverse, and when over those of hatred and fear the action was stopped altogether, as by the action of poison. A bone held in the left hand also stopped the action.

In further experiments we found that the movement of the suspended ring, (which simple instrument has been termed an odometer or aura-test,) was subject to the will. Thus when it was in full swing in the north to south movement, an effort of the will immediately changed the action to a circular one. Another person touching the operator, could also produce any movement desired. This illustration of the power of the will over matter is very remarkable. And we may here remark, should any try the experiments and fail, the result may be owing to the fact that, being sceptical, they have involuntarily willed the aura-test not to move. Many other substances besides gold will answer to perform these experiments—as a cork stopple, or a piece of steel.

The results to which this discovery may lead, we do not now pretend to indicate. Indeed, it is probable that all the phenomena attending it have not been detected, and therefore no fixed rules are established. The fact that the action can be controlled by the will, however, without conscious movement of the muscles, would seem to indicate a solution of some of the "rapping" phenomena. The whole subject is one of great interest, and is well worthy of investigation.—*Portland Transcript.*

### Inhabitants of the Polar Region.

Dr. Kane, in one of his lectures, gave the following account of the people who inhabit the polar region, adjoining Baffin's Bay:

The race of people who inhabit the country adjoining to Baffin's Bay and its tributaries are so little known, that anything in relation to them is caught up with avidity. This arrival furnishes us with a sight of some of their distinctive characteristics, in dress and otherwise. The dress of a married lady is composed of a pair of short seal skin pants, fur outside, extending nearly to the knee joints, where it meets with the legs of the boots, made of the same material, or of deer skin. The upper part of the person is covered with a "jumper," or a kind of sack, with a hood for the head, and sleeves, made whole, with the exception of a place for the head and arms. This also is made of seal skin, or deer skin, and in the warm weather is covered with a fancy coloured cotton cloth sack. In the coldest

and wet weather, the cloth sack is removed, and a seal skin covering, without fur, placed in its stead. The dress of an unmarried lady is distinguished by a broad band, made of fancy figured webbing, about two and a half inches wide, sewed on each side of the front of their pants, extending nearly the whole length of them.

A married woman can also be distinguished from an unmarried one by the hair, which in both cases is tied on the top of the head, and the ends of that of the married coloured blue, and of the unmarried, red. This enables a gallant to act the amiable, without danger of making advances to some one already married, and getting a stray shot from an injured husband. The boots are made very neatly, slender, and well proportioned. The deer skins are dressed in a beautiful manner, simply by drying and rubbing them on a smooth stone. A pair of slippers completes the wardrobe of a lady in the Esquimaux country; these are made of deer skins, and neatly fringed around the top with white rabbits fur. The clothing which was shown us was made in a very tasteful manner, every thread used being made of the sinews of the deer, and of course very durable. The dresses of the males are very similar to that of the married ladies, with the exception that they are longer and rather heavier. The Danes are scattered around among the Esquimaux, and furnish them with what foreign articles they may want, which are limited to steels for their spears, and some few ornaments for their dresses, and colouring for their hair and ladies' boots. The seal seems to furnish them with almost everything they require—food, clothing, and even fuel.

### Ants in Peru.

The forests of Peru swarm with ants.—Every shrub is alive with them. The large yellow puca sisi is seen in myriads in the open air, and it penetrates into the dwellings. This insect does not bite, but its crawling creates great irritation to the skin. The small, black yaha sisi, on the contrary, inflicts most painful punctures.—A very mischievous species of stinging ant is the black suncliron. Its wound is painful, and even dangerous. "C. Klee, my travelling companion," says Dr. Tschudi, "being stung by one of these ants, such severe pain and fever ensued, that he was for a while delirious." The Doctor himself was stung, and he states that the pain was severer for a few moments than he had ever experienced. A most remarkable phenomenon is exhibited by the swarms of the species called the "great wandering ant," which appear suddenly, in immense trains, ceaselessly marching forward in a straight line. The small, and weak, form the centre, while the large and strong flank the army, and look out for prey. These swarms sometimes enter a hut, and clear it of all disagreeable insects. The united force of these small creatures is so vast, that not only snakes, but also large animals, such as the armadillo, on being surprised by them, are soon killed.

## For Farmers.

### Practical Advantage of Science.

The skill of Linnæus, derived from his intimate knowledge of science, devised a method of destroying an insect, or of preventing its ravages, which had cost the Swedish government many thousand pounds annually by its destruction of ship timber in a single dock-yard. The insect was the *Cantharis Navalis*. By merely a knowledge of the season when the fly laid its eggs, and attending to that fact, the timber was immersed in water at the proper time, and thus the ravages of the insect prevented.

By his botanical knowledge he also ascertained the cause of a dreadful disease among the horned cattle of his country, which had baffled all conjecture, and was considered wholly unaccountable and irremediable.

Under the management of Mr. Forsyth, and by his knowledge of vegetable physiology, timber trees in Kensington Gardens which had become hollow, were filled with

new wood, and made to produce new and thrifty branches; and pear trees a century old, which had become so decayed and knotty as to leave no fruit worth gathering, were restored to such health and strength as to cover the garden walls with new branches, bearing a profusion of fine fruit.

These three facts strongly illustrate the importance of an intimate knowledge of the things about us which we are constantly handling, raising and using in all our operations upon the farm. This is certain knowledge, *science*: it saved the ship timber, healed the diseased cattle and rejuvenated the trees. The farmer, of all men, ever has something scientific to learn; he should study, reflect, and examine, until he can walk in his fields and hold intelligent converse with his soils, trees and plants, in relation to their wonderful structure, springing and growth.—*New England Farmer.*

**Ploughing in Green Crops.**

One of the correspondents of the *German Town Telegraph* a few weeks ago gave his experience on a small piece of ground that had become completely exhausted by long cropping, and which he first treated to a turning in of a crop of grass just as it was blossoming, followed by sowing half a bushel of buckwheat to the acre, and turning that in also as it blossomed, and then sowed it to remain until spring, when it was lightly limed and sowed with oats. The yield was very fine, and superior to the yield of other land, manured in the usual way, and in much better general condition.

The *Working Farmer*, in publishing this experiment of the correspondent, appends the following sensible suggestions:

"We would suggest in addition to the remarks made by the writer, that soils intended to be restored for the ploughing in of green crops raised for that purpose, should be deeply ploughed and sub-soiled before the planting of the green crop, and thus enable the roots to travel to greater depth and furnish the inorganic constituents of the sub-soil to the plants, which in turn by their decay places them in the surface soil. The deeply inserted roots of the green crop decay in the sub-soil, and return to it organic matter from the atmosphere, and thus the soil becomes deepened as well as improved in quality.

"In some localities the ploughing in of green crops may be dispensed with when muck, previously decomposed by the salt and lime mixture, leaves from the woods, or other cheap organic substances can be procured, but in such practice sub-soil ploughing should be resorted to for a supply of the inorganic constituents, and the deepening of the soil."

**Time for Pruning.**

A correspondent makes some inquiries relative to the proper time for pruning apple trees, and remarks that it has been the general practice to prune in the spring. Very small limbs may be safely cut off at any season whenever it is convenient; and when the trees have proper care and attention, it will seldom be necessary to remove any large limbs. But there are many trees which have been badly neglected, and large decaying and profitless limbs should now be removed from them; and where this is necessary, the fall is a more suitable time than the spring, for the reason that the wounds made in autumn will remain dry and sound for years, and until the bark closes over them, while wounds made in spring turn black and decay, leaving holes which frequently ruin the tree. Mr. Cole, the author of the *American Fruit Book*, prefers October, November, or even December, to the spring, which he says is the worst season. "Thirty-two years ago, in September," he remarks, "we cut a very large branch from an apple tree, on account of injury by a gale. The tree is old, and it has never healed over; but it is now sound, and almost as hard as horn, and the tree perfectly sound around it. A few years before and after, large limbs were cut from the same tree in the spring; and where they were cut off the tree has rotted, so that a quart measure may be put into the cavity."—*Maine Farmer.*

**Mode of Destroying Worms on Trees.**

A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says, that a decoction of tobacco thrown among the branches and foliage of trees imbedded by worms, is a sure way of destroying them. It has been tried at Washington on lindens, by Mr. Ranahan, keeper of the grounds of the War and Navy Departments, and by the Commissioner of Public Buildings on four large elms at the foot of the steps of the Capitol, in both cases with good effect. We copy the directions for the application of the decoction:

"As some difficulty may arise in the minds of many as to the precise time of throwing on the tobacco juice, I will give them an infallible rule, viz: As soon as the leaves are well developed, they will be found to be perforated with small holes. This is produced by a bug, which feeds on the leaf until it becomes a fly, and then deposits its eggs in a straight line, about half an inch long, on the under side of the leaf. If the decoction be thrown on immediately, it will drive the bug entirely away; or if any eggs have been laid, it will destroy them completely. As a second crop of worms will be produced on those trees which are selected, it will be necessary about that time to give them another sprinkling. If this course be adopted by all interested, I have no hesitation in saying that in two years time the worms will be entirely exterminated."

"The expense is inconsiderable, half a barrel full of the decoction, which can be made out of refuse tobacco, will be sufficient for a large tree."

**Garden Economy at Mid-Summer.**

From almost every kitchen, there is a large amount of slops, soap-suds, and other waste liquids thrown away, disfiguring by a fetid puddle some half-concealed spot of the kitchen yard. It is always as pleasing as it is rare, to see the back yard kept in as clean, neat, and finished condition as those portions of the premises kept specially for exhibition to the eye. Happily, there are a few who, by a well managed economy in this particular, not only avoid all offensive odors about their dwellings, but contribute towards the vigorous and healthy growth of their garden vegetables and fruit trees, by the timely irrigation thus given them. We should like to exhibit to some who have been neglectful, the kitchen court of an acquaintance, which will challenge for neatness and cleanliness, any of the front yards of his neighbors.

Irrigation simply in itself is highly beneficial to most garden plants; the benefit is increased by the fertilizing matter often contained in waste water. On light or gravelly soils, for example, a free supply of water doubles the growth of the raspberry, and greatly improves the size and flavor of the fruit; and strawberries, as the fruit approaches maturity, are almost incredibly benefited. A cultivator in one of our villages, applied water freely to his vegetables during the last summer, in ten days his early potatoes grew two-thirds in size.—*Cultor.*

**How to Save Poultry Manure.**

Having learned the value of poultry manure, we suppose our readers would like to know what is the best method to save it. First, build a poultry house, if it be no more than a rough scaffolding of poles or slabs, laid upon crotches, forming a double pitch roof, with end boards in winter, to keep out the wind and driving storms. Under this place parallel roosts; the manure during the night, then, will all drop down in a narrow row beneath. Here place light loam about a foot deep, rather wider and longer than the roost, and give it a sprinkling of plaster of Paris an inch thick.—When this is covered an inch deep with manure, give it a layer of loam four inches deep, and another sprinkling of an inch of plaster, and so continue. In the spring, mix all well together, keep it free from the rain, and use it at the rate of one pint to a hill of corn, or in a corresponding quantity for cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, melons, peas, onions, strawberries, or any other fruit, vegetable, or grain, requiring rich warm manure, and our word for it, you will have a large crop of a superior quality. *The Plough.*

**Temperance.**

For the Wesleyan.  
**Temperance in New-Brunswick.**

MR. EDITOR.—Amongst other valuable subjects which find a place in your columns, I have been happy to notice, that you always devote a portion of your space to Temperance information. Without acknowledging any *ultraism* on this subject, or even sympathising with all the peculiar tenets of some who identify themselves with the Temperance movement, I yet regard it as one of vast importance to the great interests of morality and religion; and therefore I am glad to recognize on your part, a disposition to assist in its advancement. If the religious public—Christian men—and especially Christian Ministers, will assist with their influence the efforts which are now in progress for the suppression of Intemperance, results will be attained, which, while they will abundantly reward those who labour for them, will also materially advance the interests of true religion. Influence of any kind is a talent, which ought to be employed for the benefit of mankind; and the man who possesses it, who neglects to use it for this purpose, is not only culpable, but fails to realize the blessedness which even in this world always rewards every work which tends to the good of others.

In New-Brunswick, the Temperance cause is assuming a new position. Hitherto it has used moral suasion only; it now seeks for a new element of power—the strong arm of the law. Whatever may have been the differences of opinion on this point hitherto, the experiment which has been so successfully tried in the neighbouring State of Maine, has led to an extraordinary unanimity of opinion in this country, and there is hardly an individual of any note in the Temperance community who resists the effort which we have lately made to obtain from our Legislature the enactment of a Law to prohibit the traffic in Ardent Spirits.

You are aware that petitions signed by some ten or twelve thousand persons, were presented to our Assembly at the commencement of the present session, and that based on these petitions was—a Bill, prepared by a Committee of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, similar in its provisions to the Maine Law. This bill was introduced, and although violently opposed, its main principles have been sustained, and carried through both houses. Some alterations, of course, had to be submitted to, but although a clause was introduced, excepting Ale, Porter, and Cider from the operation of the bill; and likewise another clause postponing the time of its going into effect to 1st June, 1853, with some minor changes of the penalties for selling and manufacturing, yet the bill is a valuable one, and must do an incalculable amount of good. Some over-zealous Temperance men are dissatisfied, because the whole bill, as originally put before the Legislature, was not passed, but I think the general feeling amongst those really friendly to the cause, is one of thankfulness that we have succeeded so well.

But this bill, although promoted especially by the Order of the Sons of Temperance in this country is sanctioned by the friends of Temperance generally, and thousands who will not connect themselves with any Temperance organization, have given their names and their influence, to insure its success. Without such a feeling on the part of large numbers in the community, it would not have passed the House of Assembly, as it seems generally admitted, that the majority of that body is decidedly opposed to it.

In the movement, however, the Sons of Temperance took the lead. They held Temperance Meetings and Soirees, and Conventions, and thus brought the subject prominently forward on every possible occasion. After the Members reached Fredericton, public meetings were held, when addresses and lectures on the subject were delivered; and when the bill was brought up for discussion in the Assembly, many from different parts of the country, as well as our own citizens, crowded the lobbies and ante-rooms of the House. But the most interesting and possibly the most influential portion of the large auditory there assembled, was the ladies,—who, for the first time in this Province, in large numbers, identified them-

selves with a public discussion in our Legislative Halls, and gave evidence of their deep interest in the result of the discussion, by attending day after day, until the question on the principle of the bill was settled.

In truth, we do not here look at this as merely a question concerning the Temperance institutions, but as one which will lead to most important results in several respects.

Many connect this bill with contemplated changes in our electoral system, as amongst the reforms which are really necessary, not only to give the people a controul over public affairs and public men, but to make that controul an intelligent one, by removing one great instrument of undue influence.—In fact, without these preliminary measures the new constitution of the Province, which gives larger powers, will lead to a wide spread system of corruption, and while it will place the administration of public affairs in the hands of men who will resort to undue means, it will altogether shut out men of high principle and real talent, who may not feel willing to do so, as well as practically disfranchise a large portion of respectable and quiet citizens, who exercise their franchise as a matter of principle, and will not suffer it to be tampered with.

This is perhaps one strong reason why there is so much sympathy with this bill amongst parties here, who are in no respect identified with Temperance organizations.—And if the result answers this design only, the benefit to the country will be incalculable.

Beyond this, however, there are as I have already stated, the great interests of morality and religion. If all our taverns and liquor establishments can be shut up, and the legalized sale of Ardent Spirits, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes stopped, the generation now coming forward on the stage of life, will not be exposed to (what I honestly believe to be) the greatest temptation to vice and ruin, which at present exists amongst us. Men may argue about rights infringed upon, coercion, &c., I believe that the end to be attained is one of such great importance that any remedy which can be devised should be encouraged. Let this bill pass, and in a few years what a different country shall we have for all our institutions, civil and religious.

H. F.

New-Brunswick, 6th April, 1852.

(From the Athenaeum)

**A Word of Encouragement.**

I ever hail with unmingled pleasure, the weekly arrival of the mail in our quiet town, and which brings the well-conducted and truly interesting Temperance organ. The triumph of the cause affords me much delight. The victory obtained not being followed by the cries of the orphan, or the wailings of the widow, or the lamentations of the aged parents at the tidings borne onwards of a conquered country, whose fields have been stained by human gore, nor the agonising strains of misery and anguish from the lips of the wounded and mutilated conquerors or conquered. The only cause of lamentation arising from the fact, that men professing Christianity are to be found who place themselves in antagonistic array against so holy a crusade; and in men too who by the free voice of the constituency, have been intrusted with the guardianship of our civil and religious liberties—our dearest rights as men; but who, apparently, will not do their duty in extirpating a species of slavery more ruinous than the plague—more degrading, because voluntary, than that of the manacled African, toiling in his owner's field, beneath the scorching rays of a tropical sun. An enemy more destructive in his career, and more debasing in influence than the breath of the *sirocco*—an enemy whose blight is felt more or less in almost every home, or at least every family circle, lying prostrate the hopes of myriads of once happy dwellings, and levelled with the meanest of brutes, if not beneath, those intelligent beings, who were destined by the all-gracious Creator, to glorify God on earth, and to enjoy Him forever. I was much pleased with the short and pithy correspondence over the signature "B," from Cumberland, in a late No.—the scene lately of a warm political contest, and join in the sentiment, he gives utterance to. Like him, from local position, I have few other means of ascertaining the progress of the good cause, and also equally disavow being either a politician or a political partizan; but can only wish that I had a pen that could send forth words that would burn or a voice that could reach every ear in our fine Province, or our world's extent—the former should not be idle, nor the latter mute in the advocacy of the cause of temperance. A goodly proportion of Nova Scotians are doing their duty

O that thousands more might be enlisted under the same banner and by the example already afforded, be persuaded to "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." Go on, Messrs. Editors, the conquests made already are encouraging—the prayers of thousands who are looking to those who guide and direct the temperance hosts for succour, against a foe that prostrates their hopes and embitters their days—awakening the deepest anguish in breasts now almost scathed—who amid desolate dwellings are pining in want and misery, are with you in your pious labours and laudable efforts; and the best of all is God is with you—humanity is with you—philanthropy is with you—patriotism is with you—the truly pious of every creed is with you—the angels ready to rejoice at the conversion of a sinner, (of whom there can be no hope whilst he is a drunkard) are with you. Therefore greater are they that are for you than all that can be against you. May the Lord of Hosts lead on your victorious host—put to flight the armies of the aliens, and speedily rid the earth of a monster more frightful in his aspect, and more destructive in his progress than either famine or pestilence. You have truth on your side—it must prevail; for "Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth." H.

March 31, 1852.

### Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

#### St. John, N. B. Circuit.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—Nothing, I am fully persuaded, can be to you of deeper interest, or afford to your mind more real happiness, than to hear of the advancement of that cause in the earth for which the Son of God both "died and was revived," namely, the salvation of men from the guilt, pollution, and final consequences of sin.

As soon as we had concluded our Missionary Meetings, we commenced a series of special services, held alternately in both our Chapels. The noble band of official brethren, by whose prayers, faith, and unwearied labours of love, we were so largely and effectively aided twelve months ago, when God added hundreds to our church, came anew to the work, with all the freshness and vigour of their earliest religious love and devotion, though the heads of some of them are as diffusely whitened with age as my own. Never before did I witness so prompt and unqualified a response to ministerial desire. The announcement of my intention was immediately followed by crowded congregations in our Vestries and Chapels, all, at least in appearance, desirous to catch the earliest drops, and patiently and prayerfully to wait for the teeming shower. We held, for three weeks in succession, prayer meetings at 7 o'clock, A. M. in the Vestry of Germain St. Chapel. These were indeed to us choice seasons of grace. To these meetings females came from the very extreme parts of the City, hindered on no occasion by the inclemency of the weather. The consolations of prayer were to them an ample compensation for the early sacrifice they so uniformly presented to God. At the time of these morning oblations, "prayer ardent entered heaven," and we left the place of invocation for our habitations not a little comforted, and prepared to enter on the duties of the day. We had not long commenced our efforts, before the Lord the Spirit was so manifestly blessing our endeavours as to leave us without doubt that He was approving the means to which we had committed ourselves. Souls were awakened. Penitents with tears and trembling bowed themselves before the Lord; and whom they sought they soon found,—Jesus the crucified, who fulfilled to them the prophetic promise, "To appoint comfort unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garments of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that He might be glorified." The meetings were continued about six weeks, during which time more than sixty persons professed to have been specially blessed, by obtaining a sense of justifying grace, the inseparable concomitants of which are "peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ," and the privilege of access to the mercy seat, and a "joyous hope of heaven." There were some also, who feeling the necessity of the soul's unreserved committal to God, or of the attainment of perfect love, were enabled to believe to that end, and can now experimentally comprehend the Apostle's admonition to "Rejoice evermore. Pray without ceasing, and in everything give thanks." They reckon themselves "to be dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

The blessed results of our meetings must not be confined to the above stated facts, pleasing and important as they confessedly are. Our society, numbering some seven hundred and fifty, have been generally quickened. Among them prevail unbroken harmony and love.

Our last quarterly love feast was one of extraordinary interest. This was held in the long and spacious school-room connected with the Germain Street Chapel. From the one end to the

other it was thronged. It was indeed a feast of love. "We were of one mind and soul, and only love possessed the whole." The speaking was just of that character which on such occasions is so desirable. It was brief, simple, ardent, and appropriate. But one feature there was, which crowned the meeting with unaccustomed interest, namely, that of the forty or more persons who edified the assembly present, by far the greater part could bear testimony, not only to the fact, that if "we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins," but "to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." The meeting was continued for nearly three hours, and even then, loath we were to part, but to this we were compelled, and therefore to this, though reluctantly, we joyfully yielded, singing

"Through thee we now together came,  
In singleness of heart,  
We met, O Jesus, in thy name,  
And in thy name we part.  
We part in body, not in mind,  
Our minds continue one,  
And each to each in Jesus joined,  
We hand in hand go on."

The finances of the Circuit are in a healthy state. It was found at our last quarterly meeting by our Stewards, who have the sole management of our monetary matters, that the proceeds of the three quarters for the current year, exceed those of the past, corresponding thereto, by the respectable amount of seventy pounds.

I am, Dear Doctor,  
Yours, &c., R. KNIGHT.  
St. John, N. B., April 12th, 1852.

For the Wesleyan.

#### The Present Crisis.

From all I can learn, it appears, that METHODISM has to fight her battles over again. One would suppose that her polity, doctrines, zeal, efforts and success, had been sufficiently long before the public mind to give even her worst enemies a favourable opportunity of discovering, that, with all her defects, she has pre-eminently enjoyed the Divine blessing, and is an instrumentality for good which the world can ill spare. But some have willingly remained ignorant of the real nature of her government, and, with jaundiced eye can only see in it a "spiritual hierarchy," a despotic, irresponsible power, lodged in the hands of, and exercised arbitrarily by, a tyrannical Conference of Ministers. Others affect to believe, that the doctrines of Methodism are, either in whole or in part, pelagian or popish, and therefore injurious to the spiritual interests of mankind. Not a few others, are diligent in representing the Wesleyan Church as schismatical, her Ministers as intruders into the sacred office, and her members as beyond the covenant mercies of God. An unusual zeal now animates the bosom of her foes, and those who, in other points, are as "wide as the poles asunder," agree in their present hostility to Methodism, and in their vociferous cry—"Rase her," "Rase her!" The ostensible reason assigned for the manifestation of this malignant spirit, is the relentless and bitter opposition made in the mother country to John Wesley Methodism, by a number of unprincipled and dissatisfied persons, who have a servile press at their command, which by its truculently publishing title tattle, innuendoes, surmises, many of them evidently manufactured for the occasion, as well as gross and slanderous attacks on some of the most honoured and useful of our Fathers in the Ministry, does its own miserable work of wickedness, and furnishes material for other hostile editors, and writers, who wish to vent their spite against the envied and hated system of Wesleyanism.

In proof of these remarks, I need only state, that in the organ of agitation and defamation, every measure of Conference is misrepresented and caricatured, and the worst and most diabolical motives are assigned to the actions of our faithful Ministers and lay members, who are systematically vilified as monsters of tyranny, and the basest of serfs; these tirades of abuse are greedily taken up and re-published by those who have failed by fair arguments to diminish the influence of Methodism, but who would rather see her crippled and dismembered by any, the most disreputable means, than witness her onward progress and prosperity by faithfulness to Christ, and the potency of truth. This is the deliberate conviction of my own mind, after a close, impartial, and lengthy observation of the course of events, connected with the unscrupulous measures concocted, recommended, and pursued, for the attainment of what is called "Wesleyan Reform." A greater mockery of all that is good and pure and holy never was attempted to be imposed on the Christian world. Even were the object just, the means by which it is sought to be obtained, stamp the whole effort as most malicious and revengeful. The Christian mind instinctively shrinks from sympathy with the all pervading malignancy which has characterized the movement of the reckless agitators and calumniators. "O my soul, come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou united." I have strong confidence that the intended evil will be overruled for good. Methodism will come out of this fiery furnace, not only unharmed, but purified, and the better qualified to carry on glorious war against the

works of darkness. She honours God, the Offices of Christ, and the work of the Spirit; whilst this is the case, God will not leave her, nor forsake her, but will turn confusion on her enemies, and multiply her converts. Amid the noise and confusion of opposition, even now the gentle, soul-saving, sanctifying influences of Divine grace are descending on her ministrations, thereby putting to shame the accusations of false brethren, and determined foes. I am looking for special tokens of the favour of God to be granted to our Zion.

A WESLEYAN.

April, 1852.

For the Wesleyan.

#### West Chester.

A Tea Meeting was held at West Chester on the 24th ult., for the purpose of obtaining funds to aid in building a new Wesleyan Chapel, or repairing the old one, in that place. The doors were open at 4 o'clock, P. M. After tea, Jos. Oxley, Esq. was called to the chair. The following gentlemen addressed the meeting:—Jacob G. Purdy, Robert Donkin, John Schureman, Joseph Dimock, and Amos Black, Esquires. The evening passed away harmoniously, and the sum of £5 1s. 5d. was realized.

Before closing these few remarks, I must say, that great credit is due to the following ladies: Mrs. Jacob G. Purdy, Mrs. William Stevenson, and Mrs. Edwin Purdy, for the generosity displayed by them on that occasion, who alone furnished tables with ample provision for the whole company, which amounted to upwards of one hundred persons.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

West Chester, April 3rd.

## THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, April 17, 1852.

### TEMPERANCE.

The cause of Temperance, espoused and advocated by so many of the intelligent and pious of the present day, is winning a widening way in the British North American Provinces. Its claims are pressing on the attention of the public mind with a force unknown at any former period of Provincial history. The friends of "the cause of all mankind" are showing an unwonted activity in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and Eastern and Western Canada, and, generally speaking, gratifying results are rewarding their zealous efforts. The principles on which the permanent success of Temperance, as an important branch of morals, is based, are becoming more intelligently understood, and the undoubted supremacy which religion claims in all substantial and useful reforms is very generally recognized. The mistaken views which were not long since held by some who hoped to secure the advancement and permanent prosperity of Temperance, independently of religious principle, have given place, in a great measure, to more correct considerations; and it is now almost universally conceded that the final triumphs of the Temperance cause, are placed in the hands of moral and religious men. Assuming this view of the case to be true, a proportionate responsibility is devolved on the Ministers and City of the various branches of the Christian Church, which they should be prepared to acknowledge, and under a due sense of which, they should be equally prepared to act. None can deny that intemperance is one of the crying sins of the day, is one of the most prolific sources of poverty, wretchedness and crime, and an evil of such portentous magnitude to society in all its ranks, and in all its interests, as to demand the most determined and persevering efforts of the friends of humanity for its suppression. Temperance organizations are not designed to supersede those of religion, or the instrumentality divinely appointed for the reclamation of the world from every vice, and investiture of man with every christian virtue that can purify and ennoble the human character; but their object is to prove a handmaid to religion in assisting to extirpate one monster vice, which, more than any other, operates against the progress and success of the higher and spiritual instrumentality. Incorporated with the Church, by the countenance, practice, and advocacy of its Ministers and laymembers, Temperance would partake of the sanctified influence arising from such an union, and would spread with a rapidity commensurate with the prayers and activity of the millions, who have power with God to prevail over principles and usages adverse to morality and religion. In

this case, the enlargement of the Church would be a necessary enlargement of Temperance interests, and an increase of Temperance advocates; and as Temperance, in its turn, acted favourably on the views and habits of the drinking portion of the community, it would present a people prepared to listen to the messages of mercy which would seek to win them from all sin, and bring them under holy and sanctifying influences. The friends of Temperance, therefore, naturally look for co-operation to christian men of every name, and are never more encouraged than when any of these unite with them in their self-denying enterprise.

### Revival Notices.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal*, April 1, contains numerous notices of revivals in various circuits of the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which we extract the following:—

*Bonnsboro Circuit, Baltimore Conference.*—Mercy was displayed during the past conference year in the conversion of forty-five souls, forty of whom united with the Church. The members in some places have been quickened, and some specially on the subject of perfect love.

*Perry, Genesee Con.*—God is reviving his work on this station. Within a few weeks past scores have been converted. We have received into the Church sixty-three. The Church are labouring with uncommon oneness of soul, and many are yet inquiring what they must do to be saved.

*Lambertville, New-Jersey Con.*—During the fall and winter we have been blessed with a gracious revival of religion. The Church has been much refreshed, and about eighty persons have been united with us on probation.

*Freehold, same Conference.*—The Lord Jehovah has been, and still is, pouring out his saying grace here in an extensive manner. Up to the present, March 25, about three hundred and twelve have been converted, and nearly all of whom have joined the M. E. Church. At Squankum, the Lord has favoured us to witness the greatest work that has occurred at any one place in this circuit, resulting in the conversion of one hundred and fifty souls.

*Belleisle, same Con.*—For several weeks past we have been enjoying a blessed revival. Up to this date about fifty have professed conversion, and others are still seeking.

*Orange, same Con.*—In three weeks from the night of the first conversion, one hundred and twenty made public profession of a change of heart; since which the number has been increased by the professed conversion of some fifty-six more. Of these seventy-five are men of mature years, and of the whole a very large proportion are heads of families. Thus far one hundred and fifty have united with the Church on probation. We may add, in order that the people may be kept apprised of the workings of the papal superstition, that the horn wherewith it was "wont to push in times past," has dared to raise itself even in Orange, and the life of the young convert from Romanism has been threatened, and deeds of violence enacted that ought to put to blush any except the devoted adherents of the inquisition.

*Woodbury, same Con.*—During the autumn and winter about one hundred persons have professed religion. In reviewing the year about to close, we see much to excite our gratitude to God, for what, through his blessing, has been accomplished, and also for the hopes of a better day in the history of Methodism, which have been inspired.

Reports of revivals in various places in the New York, Oneida, Philadelphia, Rock River, and Troy Conferences are also given, the aggregate number of conversions in which, is stated to be about two hundred and eighty, whilst others are seeking the forgiveness of sins.

The *Western Christian Advocate*, March 24, also contains numerous accounts of revivals on different charges, the professed conversions in which, amount to several hundreds.

In addition to the above, we give from the above paper the following delightful account:

*Hillsboro, March 17.*—The year, so far, has been one of salvation to many souls, and a general revival among the members of the Church. I have never witnessed revivals of religion more of the old-fashioned kind, where all were moved and awed into reverence before God, and where

conversions were more clear and powerful than the revivals which have occurred among us this winter in many places; and one in the vicinity of this place was truly wonderful, where near one hundred were converted. From what I have learned from the different charges since I was in them, I am confident that more than one thousand have been added to the Church, in our district, since Conference.

The *Christian Guardian*, Toronto, Canada West, March 24, says:—The revival which has been going on for some time in Toronto, in connection with the labours of the Rev. James Caughy, still continues without any abatement in its interest and success. A correspondent of the same paper states, that there has been a gracious revival going on at the Thirty Mile Creek, on the Beamsville Circuit, for the three weeks past. Another correspondent says, God is still blessing us on the Humber Circuit. Souls are being converted from the error of their ways. At Hewitt's Chapel, last evening, (March 12,) about thirty surrounded the altar, earnestly seeking redemption through the blood of Christ. At Hugill's, some were brought to God during the past week.

We give insertion to the above intelligence, not in a boastful spirit, but as illustrative proofs that the Head of the Church is still using Wesleyan Methodism as an agency for extensive good to the souls of our fellow-men. The results of the efforts of our Church, in the conversion of souls, are the best answers to those who pertinaciously assail our polity and doctrines. These cannot be essentially wrong, otherwise the God of truth would not deign to crown the efforts of our Ministers and lay members with so rich a manifestation of his approving smile. What Methodism has done, and still is doing, for the conversion of sinners and the enlargement of the kingdom of Christ, we know; what it might do, for the same objects, were it revolutionized, we know not. We cannot safely hazard experiments in the way of fundamental changes merely for the sake of gratifying theorists. Our plain duty is to "walk by the same rule, and mind the same thing," as did our venerable Fathers, with the confident belief, that their God will be our God, and that He, who made them a blessing, will make us a blessing to the surrounding world.

**Sabbath School Efforts.**

The *Christian Advocate and Journal* of April 1, contains some pleasing accounts of the efforts, at raising money for religious purposes, of Sabbath School Scholars of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We give the following, to excite our own juveniles to laudable imitation:—

"One hundred dollars were brought into the treasury from the Washington-street Juvenile Missionary Society of the city of Brooklyn during the past week."

"One hundred dollars" were forwarded towards the building of the M. E. Church "in Bremen, from St. George's M. E. Sunday School, Philadelphia."

"The Sunday School Missionary Society of the Mulberry-street Church, New-York, have completed their pledge of five hundred dollars, for the Church in China."

"The same Missionary Society, Mulberry-street, have now resolved, with the Divine blessing, to appropriate one thousand dollars per annum for ten years, toward sustaining a missionary in India, provided the Church shall determine to commence such a mission."

The mission surely will be undertaken, as doubtless it will be nobly sustained by the Sabbath Schools of the M. E. Church, if they can be enlisted in the enterprise.

**Pownal Circuit, P. E. I.**

The Rev. J. Herbert Starr, under date of April 3, writes:—

"For the information of your numerous readers who delight to hear of the prosperity of the work of God, I may make mention of a gracious revival of religion now in progress on the Pownal Circuit.

"Three weeks ago, with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Naraway, a series of special services was commenced in the Pownal Chapel. On the fourth evening of the public services, an invitation being given to all those who desired peace with God to separate themselves from the congregation, in order that their case might be made a special matter of prayer, the communion rail

was almost immediately crowded with weeping penitents. Since then the meetings have been held every evening, and continue increasing in interest. Last evening was a memorable season, probably never to be obliterated from the minds of many present. Twenty precious souls were crying to God for mercy, and more than half the number had, at that hour, for the first time consecrated their all to God. There were the aged man of nearly three scores years and ten, the middle aged, just in the prime of early manhood, and the youth of a dozen summers—all bowed before God, earnestly seeking the salvation of their souls. Upwards of fifty have already professed faith in Christ, and many are seeking an interest in the blood of Jesus. To God be all the praise!"

**District Meeting in the South of France.**

We give the following extracts from a correspondent of the *London Watchman*, on the state of Methodism in the South of France, as reported at a recently held District Meeting:—

The result of the reports and conversations was generally of a re-assuring and satisfactory character. None of the stations have suffered any permanent injury through the late revolution; in none have the authorities, civil or military, interfered; nor has there been, through political circumstances, any decrease either among the members or hearers. On the contrary, as far as Methodist labours are concerned, the painful events incident on the affairs of the 2nd December, have been over-ruled, in many instances, for good. Backsliders, who having first lost their piety, have been led away into tavern company, then to political clubs, and finally to join insurrectionary movements, have been led to contrast, with penitence of heart, their former and their present state. One poor fellow, formerly a Local Preacher in the Cevennes, who is now a fugitive in the mountains, exclaimed to a friend, who, finding out his hiding place, went to exhort and comfort him: "Ah! I should not be where and what I now am, had my name remained on the Methodist preaching plan."

In other cases, families afflicted by the late events now frequent our meetings; and some men who before spent their time to the detriment of their families and their personal salvation, in reading violent party newspapers, in discussing politics, and speaking ill of dignities, have had their eyes opened to the folly of such proceedings, and are we now trust seeking the "better part."

One circumstance which has come to our knowledge, although of another description to the preceding, is of an interesting character as to claim being mentioned here. At *Bar-le-Duc*, a new department of the Meuse, and which is in fact the only Protestant interest in the midst of a population of three hundred and fifteen thousand souls,—the authorities sent some gendarmes to the Methodist Chapel to watch the proceedings. Accordingly, the soldiers arrived, fully equipped, and stood inside of the door, during the whole of the service. Meanwhile, they had an unexpected and unsought for opportunity, as Roman Catholics, of hearing words of salvation through the only Mediator. Their term of service at the chapel being expired, one Sunday morning the same gendarmes returned, but not alone: they were accompanied by their wives and children, and proceeded to take their seats among the hearers, in the body of the chapel.—They have now become stated attendants.

The edition of the New Testament in the Samoan language, consisting of 15,000 copies, lately printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, is highly prized and eagerly sought after, by a large proportion of the natives. At the date of last accounts, 2,300 copies had been disposed of at a price sufficient to pay expenses.—The Missionaries are proceeding with the printing of the Old Testament, at the Mission Press.

The number of Bibles printed during the past year, by the American Bible Society, was 270,000, and the number of Testaments 492,000, making 672,800 copies. The issues of the same period were 572,432, copies, in thirty-two languages and dialects. The whole number issued since the formation of the Society, in 1816, is 7,592,967.

In France Protestantism is greatly on the increase. Numerous villages, lately Roman Catholic, have desired the establishment of Protestant worship among them. Whole communities in the lower Alps have embraced the Protestant faith.

The Edinburgh Mission to the Irish of that city continues to be conducted with vigour and efficiency. Its meetings are crowded, and its agents greatly encouraged by the success of their labours. A similar mission is about to be organised in Glasgow and Liverpool, and like measures are contemplated in various parts of the country.

The Jews in London are making efforts to keep up with the march of the times. A large meeting of city merchants and others, belonging to the Jewish persuasion, was lately held in Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of adopting measures for erecting a Jews' College, for educating the sons of respectable parents, and training up ministerial readers and teachers.—At the close of the proceedings, a subscription was entered into, which produced about £1,000.

Six adult Israelites were recently baptized at the Episcopal Jewish Chapel, London.

**Interesting Extracts.**

**MECHANISM.**—A square is the "measuring unit." The amount of all surfaces is determined by square measure. This amount may be expressed in miles, furlongs, rods, yards, feet, inches, or any other specified measure. No matter what the shape of a quantity of land, boards, cloth, paper, glass, or any other article, the amount of surface is always ascertained and expressed by the number of squares and parts of squares it contains, either in miles, feet, or some other known measure. The properties and uses of this most simple of all figures, save one, are of course important to be understood most familiarly by every person. No one thing, probably, is at once so important and so little understood as the figure with four equal sides and angles.—Very many of the most intelligent members of society have no clear apprehension of the difference between six miles square and six square miles. A person of much intelligence contended a few days ago that in the District of Columbia, in its original dimensions, there were only ten square miles, and could not be convinced of his error until shown it by a checker board. Not long since a printer of some twenty years' experience named a price per sheet for printing paper. On being asked what would be his price for sheets of double the length and breadth, replied, double the price; offering, of course, to do four times the work for twice the money. Cases of a similar character might be named almost without number, of intelligent, experienced business men making blunders, attended with far greater inconvenience and loss than working at half price, and simply for the want of a little knowledge, entirely within the comprehension of every child of five years old, attended with a high degree of pleasure in acquiring. If children should occupy the first hour ever spent in a school room by drawing upon their slates a square with its different divisions, they might have proof positive that in an inch square are four half-inch squares; that in ten miles square there are one hundred square miles. They would also come to proof positive that by the diagonal division of a square, they would form two right-angled isosceles triangles, or figures with one right angle and two equal sides; they would thus acquire at this early age positive practical knowledge which would greatly aid them in "squaring their work" during the whole of their future lives, whatever might be their pursuits. Those becoming editors would not be likely to make the mistake of one of the most able editors in the country, who, in speaking of the fire in Boston, stated that it burnt about one hundred and fifty square feet; that is, a surface equal to a room fifteen feet by ten. If the space burnt was one hundred and fifty feet square, it contained more than twenty thousand square feet—rather a mistake for an intelligent and able editor in the literary emporium of our Union.

**THE MOTHER OF A PRESIDENT.**—Mrs. Polk, the mother of the late President of the U. States, who died not long since at Columbia, Tennessee, was a member of the Presbyterian Church—regular in her attendance upon the services of the sanctuary; humble and exemplary in her deportment; and esteemed and beloved by the whole community. Her venerable form might be seen every Sabbath in the house of prayer.

It is well known that while Mr. and Mrs. Polk were in the Presidential mansion, their example, so far as the Sabbath and attendance upon balls, &c., was concerned, was decidedly favourable to the cause of religion, Mrs. Polk being a member of the church; and consistent in her profession.

We may here venture to make a statement, of no great interest perhaps, but going to show the power of maternal influence. When Mr. Polk was President of the United States, we were introduced to him at the White House, and he remarked, "I have long been a subscriber to your paper, for my aged mother, still lives and reads it with great interest and attention every week."

We said to him that his respect for the Sabbath had been gratifying to the religious sentiment of the country. He replied, "I was taught by a pious mother to fear God and keep his commandments, and I trust that no cares of a government of my own will ever tempt me to forget what I owe to the government of God."

We have often recalled that remark, as worthy of being repeated publicly; and now that the mother and the son have both gone to their final account, it is proper that this fact should be put on record. Mothers may teach lessons to their sons which they will not forget when they become Presidents.

We have heard it said that Mr. Polk lived a mile or two from his mother, but never failed to visit her every day of his life, while he was in health and in town.—N. Y. *Observer*.

**EFFECT OF LIGHT ON MIND AND BODY.**—Dr. Moore, the author of the use of "The Body in relation to the Mind," says:—"a tadpole confined in darkness, would never become a frog, and an infant deprived of heaven's free light, will only grow into a shapeless idiot, instead of a beautiful reasonable being. Hence, in the deep, dark gorges and ravines of the Swiss Valais, where the direct sunshine never reaches, the hideous prevalence of idiocy startles the traveller. It is a strange, melancholy idiocy. Many citizens are incapable of any articulate speech; some are deaf, some are blind, some labour under all these privations, and all are mis-shaped in almost every part of the body. I believe there is, in all places, a marked difference in the healthiness of houses, according to their aspect with regard to the sun, and that those are decidedly the healthiest, other things being equal, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to the direct light. Epidemics attack inhabitants on the shady side of a street, and totally except those on the other side; and even in epidemics, such as ague, the morbid influence is often thus partial in its action."

**THE RAPPING OUTDORE.**—The Chilean paper, *El Pueblo de Copiapa*, says:—"credible witnesses, who have just arrived here from Caldera, in Chili, communicate to us the following particulars—A succession of musical sounds have been distinctly heard beneath the water, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from this port. Every evening about dusk, large parties go off in boats to listen to this mysterious concert of sub-marine music. The tones are various, and so well combined as to produce perfect harmony; and the sound, in its duration and vibration, resembles the deepest tones of the organ. Ships' crews are daily attracted to the spot, besides multitudes both of young and old, and of men and women, who pass hour after hour in listening to the vibrations which seem to pass along the keels of the ships, while they entertain each other with a thousand curious, probable or ridiculous conjectures about the cause of the phenomenon. Our friend, Mr. W., assures us that on the spot whence this sub-marine music proceeds, the surface of the water assumes a deep green colour, emitting an effluvia like that which arises from bodies in a state of putrefaction. The phenomenon is worthy of attention, particularly from the fact that the most important discoveries in the physical world have been suggested by occurrences in their nature apparently trivial.—*Newburyport Herald*."

**ANECDOTE OF VAN DYCK.**—Van Dyck was the pupil of Reubens, and being fond of a joke, was in the habit of indulging himself sometimes at the expense of his master. One day, when Reubens had finished painting for the day, he left his slippers, as usual, by the side of his easel, on the floor. Van Dyck, when he entered his studio, noticed the slippers, and, taking advantage of his master's absence, removed them and substituted an exact fac simile in the shape of a painting! On the return of Reubens, he endeavored to push his pedal extremities into the slippers; but what was his surprise on finding the slippers were not! He could hardly credit his own senses, till he stooped over and examined more closely the beautiful substitute of his pupil. His admiration of the pupil's skill was only equalled by the joy of Van Dyck.—*Traveller*.

**SINGING SHELLS.**—In Ceylon there may be heard, at night, upon the shores of certain lakes, loud musical sounds, like those of an accordion or Aeolian harp, and pitched in different keys, proceeding from the bottom of the water. These sounds, it is said by a traveller, are emitted by a species of shell fish, which inhabit these lakes in great numbers. A snail, abundant in Corfu, if irritated by a touch with a piece of straw, will emit a distinctly audible sound in a querulous tone.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

We regret to notice the death of Mr. GEORGE R. M. WATSON, son of Charles P. Wetmore, Esq., of Fredericton, at Cooper's Wells, Mississippi, on the 9th March. He was returning home from the West Indies, where he had been on account of ill health. He was a young man of much promise, and had gained the esteem of all who knew him.—Courier.

St. John's CIVIC ELECTIONS.—We copy the following details of the election from the Church Witness of 7th:—

In King's Ward—John M. Walker, Esq., was elected Alderman, and Mr. James S. Ballentine, Councillor.—In Queen's Ward—Wm. O. Smith, Esq., was elected Alderman without opposition, and Mr. George V. Nowlin, Councillor.—In Duke's Ward—John Johnston, Esq., was elected Alderman, and Mr. Joseph Stephenson, Councillor.—In Sydney Ward—Gregory Vanhorne was elected Alderman, and Mr. Thos. McAvity, Councillor, without opposition.—In Guy's Ward—J. C. Littlehale was elected Alderman, in the room of J. O. Dunham, Esq., resigned; and Mr. James Olive, 3d, Councillor.—In Brook's Ward—Joseph Beatty, Esq., was elected Alderman without opposition, and Mr. Joseph Coram, Councillor.

The Common Council met in the evening. Mr. Needham proposed Thomas Merritt, Esq., as Chamberlain of the City for the ensuing year, and in doing so passed a deservedly high eulogium on the business qualifications of that gentleman; it was seconded by Alderman Vanhorne, and unanimously carried. A number of additional Constables were appointed for the several Wards, and the Board adjourned. The new Board will be sworn in on the third Tuesday in the present month, and the Mayor will be elected on the first Tuesday in May next.—New Brunswick.

Canada.

The Canada Gazette contains a Quarantine Proclamation. It is intended to abolish or change in some way, the useless quarantine at the mouth of the St. Charles.

A proclamation in the same journal offers a reward of £100 for the detection of the murderers of Brudet Sprague.

Another Proclamation announces the assent of the Crown to the Civil List and other Bills.

A man tried for bigamy at Montreal has been acquitted on the ground that he had married his second wife in the United States.

Companies of French Canadians were leaving Montreal bound for California.

For some time past the emigration of the French Canadian population towards California has been rather great.

A young Canadian artist from Quebec, named Antoine Sebastian Falardeau, who has been prosecuting his studies in Italy, has been elected or appointed a member of the Academy at Parma, and has been made a chevalier of the first class of the Royal Order of St. Louis, instituted by the Duke of Parma.

ARRIVALS AT QUEBEC.—Three schooners arrived at Quebec on the 6th inst., from the lower ports, laden with provisions, &c., being the first arrivals for the season.

The Boston Post furnishes a table of the U. States trade with Canada, and adds—remove the senseless restrictions upon the commerce between the Union and the British Provinces, and the trade might be quadrupled in two years.

AMERICA.

United States.

LARGE ROBBERY.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer of the 18th March says, that on Tuesday night last, the store of U. L. Wright, of that city, was broken open, and his safe robbed of twenty thousand and one dollars, eighteen thousand dollars of which were bills on Georgia and South Carolina banks, and the remainder twenty-one hundred dollars in American gold coin. The robber entered the store through a back window, and is supposed to have succeeded in opening the safe by means of a false key. The robbery was effected between nine and ten o'clock at night, while Mr. Wright and the clerks were absent for a short time from the store. A reward of one thousand dollars has been offered for the recovery of the money and apprehension of the thief.

SWINDLING OPERATION.—An evening or two since, Captain W. Wheeler, of schr. Henry C. Webster, started from the upper part of the city to go to his vessel lying at Locust Point. He passed down Pratt street, and as he was about turning the corner of West Falls avenue, he was accosted near the William Tell House by a well dressed man, who proposed to sell him a gold watch for forty dollars. The captain did not feel in the jewelry line, and declined to purchase. He had not gone far before another well-dressed man addressed him and asked him if he had not been offered a gold watch; answering in the affirmative, the man begged him to try it, and if he would go to the store of the interrogator, he would receive fifty dollars for the article. The captain took the bait, purchased the watch, and in the end found himself forty dollars out with a brass watch in. The anxious parties whom he had met were speedily among the missing.—Balt. Sun.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN VIRGINIA.—The Fairmount Banner announces the murder of six men and one woman, who were emigrating westward, at a house where they had stopped to spend the night, in Doddridge county, Va., on the night of the 17th ult. The horrible miscreants who committed this wholesale murder are supposed to have stolen \$2,000 from the party murdered. The names of the victims are not ascertained. The murderers left Clarksburg on the morning of the 17th, and the same night stopped at a house at West Union, where the murdered party had also put up. During the night they rose and indiscriminately massacred every single inmate, robbed them of their all, and escaped.

The Cumberland Allegonian says:—A disease which has baffled the best medical skill has been prevailing for some time past in the Glades, the upper part of this county. Its approach is known by a slight pain, which soon extends over the system, drawing the body nearly double, and causing the most excruciating pain to the person attacked, who is only relieved by death, which usually takes place in a few hours.

FRAUDULENT CALIFORNIA THROUGH-TICKETS.—A. B. Corwine, Esq., U. S. Consul at Panama, in a letter to the Secretary of State, says that within a few weeks past some seven or eight hundred American citizens have arrived at that place, with through-tickets to California, issued by Palmer & Co., of New York, and that, finding themselves the victims of fraud, some have taken passage in sailing vessels, while others have returned home disheartened and penniless. It appears that Palmer & Co., (who have been arrested within the last few days,) have been using the name of Mr. Corwine, in order to make their deception appear the more plausible.

FAMINE IN GEORGIA.—It is said that famine is prevailing to a considerable extent in Carroll county, Ga. Hundreds of families are almost without provisions and destitute of the means for supplying themselves. Other counties are similarly affected. Short crops for the past two seasons are alleged as the cause of this privation.

ANTI-TEMPERANCE PAPER.—The liquor dealers of New York recently had a meeting at French's Hotel, and raised nearly \$50,000 for the purpose of setting up a newspaper to be devoted to their interests.

ADVANCE IN PROPERTY IN NEW YORK.—It is stated, that within the last few days, over one thousand lots of ground have been sold at auction in the city of New York, for an aggregate sum of \$800,000. The same lots, thirty years ago, cost only 4,400.

The distance between Washington city and Boston, about five hundred miles, can be travelled in twenty-five hours.

In Charlestown, Mr. William W. Sandford, who had been doctoring a year or two for supposed consumption, lately took some Indian medicine, which caused him to vomit terribly and to eject a live white snake about eight inches in length. Mr. Sandford recollects that he drank from a brook while in Maine.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—Accounts have been received of the total loss of the steamship Independence, Captain Stoddard, at Matagorda. At the time of the wreck 7 lives were lost.

News from Mexico, to the 18th ult., had been received. The country continued quiet. Great rejoicing had taken place in consequence of the death of Caravajal.

David Almand, formerly mayor of Fredericksburg, Va., but for the last fifteen years an inmate of the alms-house at that place, died lately, aged 93 years.

West Indies.

GADALOUPE.—Important to Ship Masters and others.—We observe by a Proclamation issued by the Governor of Guadeloupe that the following regulations will be observed at The Saints, in consequence of French Guiana being made a Penal settlement.

First.—From and after the arrival at the Saints of the Ship Duguesclin, and until further Orders, all Merchant Vessels, Droghers, Boats or Crafts whatsoever, sailing or plying within the vicinity of the Saints, shall not during the night, approach so near the shores of those Islands as to be within cannon shot.

Secondly.—Every night, half an hour after the setting of the Sun, a Gun shall be fired from one of the Batteries of "La Terre de Haut."—From that time until the rising of the Sun, every Vessel or Boat which shall act contrary to the foregoing regulation shall be fired at.—The first Gun to be loaded with blank cartridge by way of notice, the second and every other, should such become necessary, shall be shotted—the expense of discharging such guns to be defrayed by the owner or master of the Vessel or other craft.

Thirdly.—The Military Commandant, and the Intendant Commissary are directed, in so far as each is concerned, to see to the due observance of the present Proclamation, which shall be recorded in all places where it shall be necessary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING OF A BRIDGE.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says: A bridge is now in course of completion on the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, where it crosses the Genesee river, near Portageville, which, when completed, will be two hundred and thirty feet high, and five hundred feet span. Stone piers set on the rock are carried up thirty feet high from the bed of the river, a few rods above the upper falls. From the top of the piers the wood-work rises two hundred feet; and so perfect is the model of the bridge, which may be seen on the ground, that not the slightest tremor or motion is apprehended, under the heaviest train of cars that may ever have occasion to pass over it. Over thirty tons of iron will be consumed for bolts alone in the construction of this mammoth piece of mechanism. The timber from one hundred and sixty acres more has been purchased. It is calculated that two hundred and ten acres will afford timber enough to complete the bridge.

SALT LAKE EMIGRATION.—To those uninitiated into the workings of the Mormon fraternity, (says the St. Louis Times,) the number and character of the emigrants to the Salt Lake must prove a matter of considerable astonishment. Scarcely one in one hundred would credit the assertion that near 300 families are now in St. Louis, preparing to emigrate to this "place of rest." Such, however, is the case, and we have reliable authority for stating that the emigration to the Salt Lake Valley this season will not fall short of 5000 souls.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CITY IN THE WORLD.—Manchester, in England, is unquestionably the greatest manufacturing city in the world. The annual value of the Cotton manufactures of that city, is \$235,000,000; that of the Woolen manufacture of the same place is \$100,000,000, and that of the Linen manufacture is \$60,000,000. The Silk manufacture is also quite large, but the amount we have not seen stated.

NEW-MEXICO GOLD AND SILVER MINES.—Large parties of persons were at the last accounts, organizing in Santa Fe to go to the gold mines on the San Francisco river, near the Gila. A small party which had been there, and returned in consequence of being too few to cope with the Apaches, were quite successful in procuring gold. The placers are about three hundred and fifty miles from Santa Fe. The work of exploration at the silver mine, near Taos, New-Mexico, is going forward prosperously.

A subscriber who only owed us a few months, the other day sent us the arrears and a year in advance, saying—"I can't read your paper any longer." We supposed at first our friend had taken some offence, or had got sick of the Telegraph. No such thing. He was only going to read his own paper.—N. H. Telegraph.

It is related, as astonishing, that there are some clairvoyants that can see right through anybody; but that is not so very strange. The wonder is that there should be anybody who cannot see through the clairvoyant.

Advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—DIVISION OF PROFITS.

In order to secure the benefit of the present Year's Earnings, 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, Arichat—C F Harrington, Pictou—James Crichton, Bridgetown—Thos Spurr, Shelburne—Con White, Charlottetown—E L Lydiard, Sydney, CB—C E Leonard, Jr, High—Jos A Derrison, Truro—A G Archibald, Kentville—John C Hall, Windsor—P M Cunningham, Liverpool—J N S Marshall, Yarmouth—H D Granham. Halifax, MATTHEW H. RICHEY, General Agent for Nova Scotia, 16 Hollis Street, West, zm.—142.

EX STEAMER EUROPA.

A Fresh supply of Soaps and Perfumery, Patey's Windsor and Honey Soaps, Hendrie's genuine Brown Windsor, Patey's fancy Soaps in great variety Burton's and Patey's Sand Balls.

FOR SHAVING.

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

PERFUMERY.

Bayley's Ess. Roquet; 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 Kings for children; Violet Powder; Cachou Aromatic; Godfrey's Extract; Proust's and Butler's Court Plaster. ROBT G. FRASER, 139, Granville street.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE.

NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET, Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grassie's Wharf.

R. G. HALLS respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of warranted quality, connected with the GENERAL GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative price.

Family and Ship Stores.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail price.

Articles from the Country received on consignment which will be disposed of (at a small per centage) to the best advantage and the proceeds duly forwarded. April 19. (95) Wes. & Ath. 12 mos. (17)

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations in Halifax beg leave to apprise their friends that they are making preparations for holding a Bazaar early in the ensuing spring, to raise funds in aid of the New Wesleyan Chapel now in course of erection in Grafton Street. Contributions in money, or materials, or articles for sale are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully received.

For particular information, reference can be had to any of the following Ladies, who will act as a Committee of Management: Mrs. Evans, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Nordlock, Mrs. Tromp, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. E. Jost, Mrs. Mignowitz, Mrs. S. E. Barrs, Mrs. Frost, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Daniel Starr, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Northup and Mrs. Jones. MISS CRANE, Sec'y. Nov. 1.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having taken into Co-partnership M GEORGE R. ANDERSON, the business heretofore carried on by them, with, from this date, be conducted under the firm of BELL, ANDERSON & CO. Jan. 10. Wes. & Ath. J. BELL & CO.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the subscriber has completed his importations of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SICES, DYE-STUFFS, GLASSWARE, and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments, which he offers for sale at the lowest market price. JOHN NAYLOR, 132 Granville Street. Nov. 22. 124

Ex Steamer Canada from Paris via Liverpool.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large assortment of Paper Weights, Alabaster Ornaments, Gelling Bottles, Toilet Monies, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Also—Oleophane, Almond Cream and Bandoline, at No. 131 Granville Street. January 3. ROBERT G. FRASER

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.



**W. M. HARRINGTON.**  
**"ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,"**  
 44 Hollis Street,  
 HAVING lately removed to the above stand, is now prepared to give his attention more particularly to the retail of such articles as are generally kept in GROCERY STORES. His STOCK selected from the LONDON and AMERICAN MARKETS, will be of the best description: comprising—  
 Souchong, Hyson and Congo TEAS; Loaf, Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Coffee, Chocolate, Broma, Fresh Fruit, Raisins, Currants, Pickles, Sauces, Flour, Meal, Peas, Beans, Rice, Barley, Pilot Bread, Crackers, Starch, Blue, Indigo, Saleratus, Saltpetre, Alum, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Log Wood, Epsom Salts, Oils, Sperm, Composition and Tallow CANDLES, Soaps, Spices, Brushes, Brooms, Tubs, Pails, Mats, &c., &c., &c.  
 Halifax, April 17, 1852. Chris. Mes.

**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.

**BOARD AND LODGING.**  
 A FEW respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated on reasonable terms, at the residence of the Subscriber, Brunwick Terrace, opposite the Universalist Church. Feb. 11. JOHN McALPINE.

**LATEST INTELLIGENCE.**

**New Brunswick**—The Cottage of Stephen Wiggins, Esq., at Norton, was destroyed by fire, supposed to have originated from ashes placed in a barrel in the porch during the day, on the night of the 5th inst.—A splendid new ship of 1347 tons called the *Ben Nevis*, built expressly for a Liverpool firm, was launched on the 5th inst. from the building yard of Mr. James Smith, Courtenay Bay.—£500 have been granted by the N. B. Legislature for the enlargement of the Lunatic Asylum, and £2000 for the enlargement of the Penitentiary.—An application for £100 for the promotion of Temperance was rejected, also applications for Temperance Halls, &c.—A resolution passed to give the use of the Province buildings for the Exhibition, and £500 granted to the Exhibition.—The Post Office bill, as arranged by the Committee, passed.—Resolutions passed, pledging the House to appropriate a sum for a wharf at Sackville, next Session; also one to address the Governor to acquaint the Colonial Secretary with the resolutions passed last year that the salary of future Governors be £1,500.—Resolutions were sent down from the Council to address the Queen to allow an American steamboat to coast between Pictou and Quebec.—The N. B. Legislative Session was closed on the 7th inst.—Abridged from the *St. John Courier*, 10th.—The Woodstock *Sentinel* states that a young man, about 18 years of age, son of Mr. Charles Emery, of Jacksonstown, has died from an injury recently received by the fall of a dry stub; also, that a fight took place in the Newburgh settlement, a short distance above Woodstock, between two men named O'Brien and McSheffrey, which resulted in the death of O'Brien.—The recent census gives New Brunswick a population of 193,900; of which 99,526 are males, and 94,374 females. The number of families 31,682; total male population over 21 years of age, 43,717; acres of cleared land 643,954; inhabited houses 26,369; places of worship 434; School Houses 798. The population of the city of St. John, 22,745, and of St. John County, including the City, 33,475.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**—The Fourteenth Annual meeting of the P. E. I. Bible Society was held in the New Temperance Hall, on the evening of March 15. The Hall was well filled, and the speeches were good. A collection of £94 6d was taken up.—The Legislature was prorogued on the 3rd inst.—The *Victoria Decision*, S. of T. presented an Address to the Rev. Mr. McNair, on his leaving P. E. I.; to which the Rev. gentleman made a suitable reply.

**UNITED STATES.**—A most destructive fire recently took place in New York, destroying property to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.—Another fire, still more destructive, lately occurred in Philadelphia.—The walls of two buildings in New York, lately fell with a crash; five men were seriously injured; two of whom died in a short time.—The Hon. R. C. Winthrop lately gave a splendid levee at New York, to various officers of the U.S. Government, and other distinguished persons, and furnished no intoxicating drinks for his guests. A most excellent example and worthy of imitation.—In Cincinnati, on the 4th ult., a man, named McClure, once a respectable merchant, after losing \$3,000, his ail, in a gambling house, committed suicide by plunging a long dirk five or six times into his breast. A melancholy end!—The Legislature of Louisiana have passed an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of a bronze statue of Gen. Jackson on Jackson Square, New Orleans.—The total number of emigrants at the port of

New York from foreign ports for the month of March is 26,922.—The citizens of Rochester, New York, have sent a memorial to Congress in favour of reciprocal trade between the Canadas and the United States.—English nutton, English grouse, and English sole, brought over on ice, are served up in the New York hotels in all their native sweetness.—A gentleman in Hopewell township, York county, Pa., trapped a few months ago, a partridge that was perfectly white, with all the other marks peculiar to the race.

**European Intelligence.**

**BY THE R. M. STEAMER.**

The R. M. Steamer *America* arrived at this port early on Thursday morning last. The following are the principal items of news:

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—The unsettled state of public affairs, particularly as regards the time of the general election, perpetuates the commercial inactivity of the past fortnight. The Colonial produce brought to market was, however, more in demand.

Sir James Graham, in a speech at Carlyle has given in his adhesion to a large measure of Parliamentary Reform.

The government do not intend this session to disturb existing arrangements in reference to the Maynooth grant.

The railways of Britain have cost twelve hundred millions of dollars; the canals thirteen hundred millions; the docks one hundred and fifty millions. There are 35,000 merchant vessels; 385 war vessels; 520 yachts. All together represent a tonnage of 4,763,000 tons, and are manned by 290,000 men. An average of one vessel is lost at every tide.

Limerick papers state that there has not been a single labouring man or woman, able to work, unemployed in that part of the country for several weeks past. Emigration nevertheless proceeds as at great a rate as ever.

**FOREIGN.**—The FRENCH Chambers were opened 29th ult. with all the pomp and ceremony at the command of French genius. The President's speech is in defiance of all truth.—After sounding his own trumpet as the most meek, merciful, and wisest of princes, he alludes to the two chambers before him—the one elected in virtue of the most liberal law in the world, the other named by him but still independent because irremovable. The President's tone is much more pacific as regards the foreign relations of France. The opening of the Chambers was simultaneous with removing the state of siege in all France, but not in Algeria. Louis Napoleon has, during the week, interfered in person with some of the best interests of France.

It is said that Louis Napoleon has determined to ask eight millions of francs as his civil list.—The amount is to be fixed by the Senate; and the Senators, who have been already sounded on the subject, vie with each other in liberality. Great excitement exists in Paris, it being stated that on the 18th ult. the Comte de Chambord left Venice secretly for Padua, in company with the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia and the Duke of Wurtemberg.

A decree has been issued at MADRID, enacting that the sums paid by France to the Spanish Government in 1822, during the war of independence, shall be forthwith distributed to her creditors, circumstances having hitherto prevented the Spanish treasury from distributing them.

AUSTRIA, of her own accord, has offered full satisfaction to the canton of Ticino for the violation of its territory, some time ago, by three Austrian soldiers. The Council of Ticino have announced this officially to the Federal Council.

The Senate of BREMEN has suspended the liberty of the press and the right of meeting, and also dissolved the chamber. Bremen was quiet. A new chamber will be convoked. Two public journals have been seized.

The palace of Rheimsbrunn, the favourite residence of the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, brother of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, was burned to the ground on the night of March 14. The edifice was situated in one of the most charming spots of the Thuringian Forest, and contained treasures of art and antiquity of untold value.

We have news from BOMBAY to the 3rd March. Negotiations with the Burmese having failed, and their insults being continued, a force of 6000 men, in equal proportions, from Calcutta and Madras, was to set out for Burmah on the 12th March. A squadron of war steamers had already left Bombay for Rangoon, and will call at Madras to transport troops. Hostilities seemed inevitable. The force under Sir Colin Campbell had returned from Peshawar.—Sir J. Grey, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, returns home invalided.—General Manson died at Bombay on the 23rd of February.—Commerce was quiet and money abundant.

The Turkish authorities are employing stringent measures against the adherents of Christianity.

The recent storm has been attended with deplorable ravages on the American coast, and loss of life.

The U. States Steamer *Glencore*, in making the landing at St. Louis, on the 3rd ult., blew up, and a number of passengers were killed.

**Items.**

"WE REJOICE TO KNOW," says Rev Mr Cooley, "that the number of pilgrims to Pooree;" at the festival of Juggernaut, "is from some cause rapidly decreasing." That "cause" cannot be hidden. Light is spreading. The midnight is passed. The morning dawns.

Franklin says if every man and woman would work four hours a day at something useful, want and misery would be banished from the world, and the remaining portion of the twenty-four hours might be leisure and pleasure.

A beautiful white swan was shot at Jamestown, the outlet of Chautauque Lake, on the 21th ult. It measured six feet and six inches from tip to tip of its wings, and twenty-seven inches from the end of its bill to the base of its neck.

Advices from Honduras report a storm in which five British vessels were wrecked, including bark Bathurst, of London.

A late writer thinks a remedy for the potato disease will be found by discontinuing to plant the tuber and resorting to the seed.

**To Correspondents.**

Our correspondent at Sackville, N. B., has evidently misunderstood the character of the article to which he refers. It cannot bear the construction he puts upon it, as he will see by the paragraph with which it concludes. It was designed, though written for *The Wesleyan*, to have a general application to those, of whatever denomination, who enjoy the privileges of a gospel ministry, but who are not fully alive to the obligations thereby imposed upon them. As a proof of this, the article is re-published in the *Church Times* of this week. We have, on these accounts, thought it but best to withhold his communication.

Correspondents are earnestly and respectfully requested to continue their attentions. We shall be pleased to receive articles on all subjects suitable for our columns. References to party-politics are not admissible, as we are pledged to neutrality.

H. F. has our thanks for his excellent letter on "Temperance in New Brunswick." We shall be glad to hear from him often. We shall act on his suggestion.

Several articles on hand will receive early attention.

We had a violent snow storm on Tuesday evening last, which keenly reminded us that Winter had not yet quite vacated his throne for his mild successor, Spring. Snow fell to the depth of some inches, rendering the sleighing about town very passable. Altogether, the winter has been long and tedious; and we are now fully disposed for him to make tracks as soon as possible.

We have not seen the face of our friend, *The Bermudian*, for several months past. What is the matter?

The Treasurers of the Supernumeraries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund gratefully acknowledge the following sums, viz:

Wallace Circuit,	25 0 0
Guysboro' "	3 0 0
Shelburne "	0 5 0

The Chairman of the N. S. District has received for the Contingent Fund, from Shelburne Circuit, £0 9 0

**Letters and Monies Received.**

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)  
 Rev. W. McCarty, per E. J. Cunningham, Esq. (120s), Rev. M. Pickles (20s, new sub.), Rev. Wm. Allen (2 new sub.), Rev. W. C. Beals (new sub.), Rev. T. Gaetz, Rev. J. Armstrong (86s.)

**Marriages.**

At Quebec, 29th ult., in the Cathedral, by the Rev G. Cowell, Chaplain to the Garrison, James Sinclair THOMPSON, Esq. 45th Regt, to Roberta SEENCER, fourth daughter of Capt Boxer, R. N. C. B.—  
 At Hammond's Plains, on the 25th ult., by the Rev S. Vidito, at the house of the bride's father, Mr George SMITH, to Miss Isabella BEZANSON.—  
 By the Rev. John Martin, on Tuesday evening, Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, from Glasgow, Scotland, now of Windsor, to Miss Sarah MYERS, of this city.—  
 On the 29th ult., at New Harbour, County Guysboro', by Rev W. McCarty, Mr James McMILLAN, of Isaac's Harbour, to Miss Elizabeth TICKERSON, of the former place.

At Moncton, N. B., on Thursday, the 8th inst., at the house of the Bride's father, by the Rev Wm Allen, Wesleyan Minister, Mr JOHN ARTHUR STILES, of Cordale, Albert, to Miss JANE, eldest daughter of Mr Jacob WORTMAN, of Moncton.  
 On the Annapolis Circuit, by the Rev M. Pickles, Mr ASA PETERS, to Miss Mary Ann WELSH. By the same, Mr George RAMSEY, to Miss Catherine LEK.

**Deaths.**

Suddenly, on the 10th inst. ELIZABETH, wife of John C. Hobson, of St Margaret's Bay, in the 37th year of her age.

On the 11th inst. MARY, wife of John McCormack, in the 62nd year of her age.

On the 10th inst. CATHERINE ELKANOR, infant daughter of Thos Cunningham, aged one year and two weeks.

At Brookfield, on the 28th Feb, in the 20th year of his age, GEORGE, eldest son of Mr G. P. Christopher. He was a young man much beloved and deeply lamented by the community in which he lived.

At Philadelphia, on the 28th ult. in the 41st year of his age, William F. GRANT, M. D. Professor of Anatomy, in the Pennsylvania Medical College.—*Chronicle.*

At Pernambuco, on the 8th Feb'y, of yellow fever, William Henry CLARKE, aged 15 years, grand son of F. W. Clarke, Esq. of this city. He was a youth of great promise, and possessed an amiable disposition.—*Id.*

At Limerick, on the 14th inst., after a long and painful illness, which he bore with fortitude and resignation, Mr Thomas QUINN, a native of the County of Waterford, Ireland, in the 58th year of his age.—*Id.*

At the Poor's Asylum, 13th inst. William ROBINSON, (Colored), a native of the United States.—*Id.*

At Sydney, C. B. Mrs WILSON, wife of the Rev. Mr Wilson, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at the Sydney Mines. Her funeral was attended by a vast concourse of the population, evincing the deep respect in which she was deservedly held by all classes.—*Id.*

At Little Tracadie, on the 11th ult. ANN, the beloved wife of Timothy McKeough, in the 42nd year of her age, leaving a family of nine children to lament their loss.—*Id.*

At Apalachicola, Florida, on the 13th March, after a short illness, MARY, wife of the late James Grieson, and daughter of the late William Allardyce, of Halifax, N. S.

**Shipping News.**

**PORT OF HALIFAX.**

**ARRIVED.**

SATURDAY, 10th—Schr Highlander, McLeod, Louisburg; Anzeppa, Thorburn, hence for Fortune Bay, returned, having abandoned the voyage—wintered at Louisburg.

SUNDAY, 11th—brig Brooklyn, Mitchell, St Jago de Cuba, 29 days, to Craghton & Grassie—put into Sambro Friday evening; pkt brig Adah, Wright, Boston, 4 days, to B Wier & Co.

MONDAY, 12th—brig Kingston, Durkee, Cienfuegos, 22 days, to J. A. Moren; brig Vernon, Oliver, Liverpool, 59 days, to Oxley & Co; schr Pearl, Bird, Fortune Bay, 6 days, to R McLearn.

TUESDAY, 13th—brig Acadian, Lockhart, Matanzas, 15 days, to W. J. Williams; schrs En Avant, Dunbar, Fredericburg via Edgartown, 5 days, to S. A. White & Co; Betsy, Bears, Causo, to B Wier & Co; Wilnot, Bears, do; Cherub, Bears, do.

WEDNESDAY, 14th—Mayflower, Rowe, Barin, to J & M Tobin; Am fishing schr Asia, Baily, of Gloucester; Ocean Queen, Parsons, do.

THURSDAY, 15th—R. M. S. America, Leitch, Liverpool, 6 B, 11 days, to S. Cunard & Co; H. M. Steamer Devastation, Com. Campbell, Bermuda.

**CLEAR'D.**

April 12th—Fanny, Phoran, Albert Quarries, N. B.—Dickson, Forman & Co; Argyle, Shelant, Newell—Furlong; Milo, Gorman, Newell—A & J McNab.

April 13th—brig Oscar, Crowell, British West Indies—Fairbanks & Allison.

April 15th—Steamers America, Leitch, Boston—S. Cunard & Co; Ospray, Corbin, St. John's, N. F.—do; brig Adah, Wright, Boston—B Wier & Co.

**MEMORANDA.**

The schr Ohio, Billings, master, of and from Gloucester, Mass., bound to the banks on a fishing voyage, on entering this harbour on Sunday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, to procure a foresail, ran ashore inside the Red Buoy. One of the Dartmouth steamers was to be procured by the American Consul, to tow her off at high water.

St. John, N. B., 29th ult.—Arr schr J. H. Braine, Trask, Yarmouth, 2 days; eld. brig Grand Turk, Curry, Glasgow. 1st inst, arr schr Gazelle, Frost, Yarmouth.

Boston, April 2.—Arr, schr Medway, Balcorn, Halifax, 4 days; eld. schrs Brilliant, Purdy, Yarmouth; Paragon, McDermond, Digby.

Baltimore, 12th inst.—arr'd brig Paxton, Card, Cork, 26 days.—(See Telegraph.)

Philadelphia, 3rd instant—went to sea—brig Vitruvius, for West Indies.

At St Thomas, 20th ult.—brig Hawk, Irwin. Sold cargo hence at Trinidad—cod \$3, boxes \$4, mackerel, \$6.

Glasgow, 20th ult.—cl'd ship Mic-Mac, Auld, Halifax and Charleston.

At Trinidad about 15th ult.—brig Lady Ogle, Lanchester, from Halifax; schr John Gilpin, from Ragged Isles: a brig from St. John, N. F., sold cargo cod at \$2.

Brig Acadian, from Matanzas reports—left brig Susan, Mann, to sail next day for Halifax; Arrow, Michener, to sail in 7 days for Richmond.

Spoken, by brig Vermont, on Sunday night, off Sambro, brig Henrietta, Williams, 29 days from Liverpool, for Halifax.

The steamer City of Richmond, at New York, reports—on Thursday evening, about half-past 6 o'clock, when coming up the Bay, a schooner was seen to settle down stern foremost. Four men were seen on board forward, when all of a sudden she disappeared. A boat was lowered from the steamer, but none of the crew could be found. Some articles were picked up, among which was a water cask, upon which was painted "Rainbow." Her mast heads are about 4 feet above water.—*Boston Paper.*

Liverpool, G. B., 28th ult.—s'l'd, Bloomer, Halifax—30th—Argentinus, do. 31st—Prince Arthur, do. Clyde, 25th ult.—s'l'd, Miemac, Halifax.

Charente, 25th ult.—s'l'd, Oberon, Halifax and St. John, N. B.

Deal, 31st ult.—s'l'd, Moro Castle, Halifax.