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## Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

The 37th Chapter of the Prophet Ezekiel from  
the 1st to the 13th verse.

The Lord upon me laid his hand,  
And spirit-carried to the land  
Was I, where, through the valley strewn,  
Lay naked skull, and fleshless bone.  
He caused me to pass them by,  
Many there were, and very dry:  
And in the open valley, they  
All bleaching in the sunlight lay.  
He said unto me, "Son of man,  
Can these bones live? think'st thou they can  
E'er feel again a living glow?"  
I answered, "Thou, oh God! dost know."  
Then He commanded "Prophecy  
"Upon these bones, and to them cry,  
"And say, ye dry bones hear the word  
"Now utter'd by creation's Lord!  
"Oh, stricken by the hand of Death,  
"Thus saith the Lord, I will cause breath  
"To enter you, and ye shall live;  
"And flesh, and sinews I will give—  
"Behold, I speak, and it shall be,  
"And ye shall God acknowledge me."  
Then I obey'd Jehovah's voice,  
And, as I prophesied, a noise  
Was heard within that valley lone,  
A shaking bone came to his bone.  
I look'd upon them, and, behold!  
Flesh did the skeletons enfold;  
And with the skin they cover'd were,  
But in them breath'd no vital air.  
He spake again, "Now raise on high  
"Thy voice, to the wind prophesy;  
"Say to the wind, thus unto thee,  
"Saith He who rules Infinity;  
"Hither, to this abode of Death,  
"Come thou, from the four winds, oh, breath!  
"Yea, come, and breathe upon these slain,  
"That they may life resume again."  
I prophesied at God's command,  
And, lo! they on their feet did stand;  
With warm blood coursing through each vein,  
An army cov'ring all the plain.  
He said, "Oh, man! these bones pourtray  
"Israel's whole house; behold! they say,  
"We are cut off, our bones are dried,  
"Our hope is lost, fall'n is our pride.  
"Therefore, unto them prophesy,  
"And say, thus saith the Lord most high,  
"Behold, my people! I will save  
"You from the dark, and gloomy grave.  
"Yea, all your graves I'll open wide,  
"In them no more shall ye abide;  
"But led, my people, by my hand,  
"Brought shall ye be to Israel's land:  
"And, when perform'd is this my word,  
"Then shall ye know I am the Lord."  
Shelburne. A. B.

## Christian Miscellany.

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

### The Voice of the Seasons.

There is, in the revolution of time, a kind  
of warning voice which summons us to  
thought and reflection; and every season, as  
it arises, speaks to us of the analogous char-  
acter which it ought to maintain. From  
the first openings of spring to the last desola-  
tion of winter, the days of the year are  
emblematical of the state and of the duties  
of man; and whatever may be the period of  
our journey, we can scarcely look up into  
the heavens and mark the path of the sun,  
without feeling either something to animate  
us upon our course, or to reprove us for our  
delay.

When the spring appears, when the earth  
is covered with its tender green, and the  
song of happiness is heard in every shade,  
it is a call to us to religious hope and joy.  
Over the infant year the breath of heaven  
seems to blow with paternal softness, and  
the heart of man willingly partakes in the  
joyfulness of awakened nature.

When summer reigns, and every element  
is filled with life, and the sun, like a giant  
pursues his course through the firmament  
above, it is the season of adoration. We  
see there, as it were, the majesty of the

present God; and wherever we direct our  
eyes, the glory of the Lord seems to cover  
the earth as the waters cover the sea.

When autumn comes, the annual miracle  
of nature is completed, it is the appropriate  
season of thankfulness and praise. The  
heart bends with instinctive gratitude be-  
fore Him whose benevolence never slum-  
bers nor sleeps, and who, from a throne of  
glory, yet remembereth the things that are  
in heaven and earth.

The season of winter has also similar in-  
structions. To the thoughtful and feeling  
mind it comes not without a blessing upon  
its wing; and perhaps the noblest lessons of  
religion are to be learned amidst its clouds  
and storms.—Alison.

### The Boatman's Hymn.

I was standing on the deck of a steamer  
lying at the wharf at St. Louis. I had wan-  
dered many hundred miles from home, with  
all its fond endearments in the form of  
warm-hearted friends, whom I had left with  
tearful eyes, to go forth "a stranger and in  
a strange land." My heart felt sad as it re-  
verted to the past, and as far as human eye  
could see, the prospects of the future were  
far from flattering. Vividly the word of  
Scripture came to my mind, "Ye know  
the heart of a stranger;" and I felt, in its  
full force, all that depth of loneliness and de-  
solation that passes description. Although  
my confidence was strong in the Divine pro-  
tection, yet the horrid oaths of the boatmen,  
the curses of the draymen, mingling in con-  
fusion with the noise and bustle on the  
wharf, all tended to increase my sadness,  
and make me feel indeed that my heart was  
not there; and I turned away thinking I  
would give all I had upon earth for some  
sweet confidential spirit to whom I could  
unburden my soul.

Suddenly a rich melodious voice burst  
upon my ear, which at once riveted my at-  
tention. It proceeded from the fireman of  
a neighbouring steamer, who, busily  
prosecuting his labour among the smoke and  
cinders, had struck that beautiful hymn,—

"O! to grace how great a debtor  
Daily I'm constrained to be!  
Let thy goodness, like a fetter,  
Bind my wandering heart to thee:  
Prone to wander, Lord, I feel it—  
Prone to leave the God I love,  
Here's my heart, O take and seal it;  
Seal it for thy courts above."

And as his clear sweet voice sounded out  
far above the din and confusion, its earnest,  
melting tones touched a very tender chord  
in my heart. That hymn was a favourite  
with a now sainted mother, and full well do  
I recollect, when a child, how often I laid  
my head in her lap, and heard her sing it  
until every line became indelibly impressed  
upon my memory.

How instantly my heart warmed toward  
that child of the waters. I felt that the  
hymn came from the depths of his soul, and  
that in him I had, indeed, a brother. Each  
line was like oil upon the waters; and as  
he finished the last, I could have greeted  
him as an old familiar friend. But just then  
we were separated by the starting of the  
boat, and he was left to remain in ignorance  
of the effect of the hymn upon my feelings.  
How it cheered my heart to think, that even  
among the wicked throng we had just left,  
there was one who was not afraid to lift up  
his voice publicly in praise of the Lord of  
Hosts. No longer I felt a stranger, but  
deeply grateful to God, who had thus raised  
up a ministering spirit. A new train of re-  
flections were started, my sadness vanished,  
and I felt, indeed, that I was under the care  
of him who letteth not a sparrow fall with-  
out his knowledge.

And of all this the boatman was uncon-  
scious. In the joy of his heart he had sung  
the hymn, and, perhaps perfectly careless if  
any heard save the Father. Little did he  
imagine how he had cheered the heart of a  
stranger. Where he is now I know not—I  
never expect to; but I have often, in the  
closet, asked God to repay that comfort four-  
fold where he shall need it. And now,  
when I feel that my life has been so far

spent in vain, that I have been utterly use-  
less to both God and man, then I think of  
the boatman's hymn.

When I see the watchman on the walls of  
Zion, weak and faint of heart, mourning her  
desolation and his insufficiency, then I think  
of the effect produced by the hymn of the  
unconscious boatman, and marvel at the wis-  
dom of the Almighty in hiding from him the  
effect of his labours.

When I see all Zion struggling against the  
encroachment of sin, her people weeping and  
praying, beseeching God with many en-  
treaties, to stretch forth his hand and bless  
her labours, then I think that if the righteous  
Judge could so bless the boatman's hymn,  
how much more the labours of his people,  
when persevered in with supplications and  
tears.

### A Character: From Real Life.

His character bore the marks of habitual  
self-inspection and self-resistance. Humili-  
ty was the virtue which he seemed to prize  
as the most comprehensive and productive.  
His effort was to bring every thought and  
desire into subjection before God, and to  
find security and motive in a fixed sense of  
his deficiencies and his obligations. This  
constant study was his life and strength. It  
cleared and simplified the purpose of human  
life. It gave him more and more the com-  
mand of his faculties, and the exercise of  
his affections and the power of devoting  
himself to duty. It showed him on what  
principles men are commonly pronounced  
great, and how monstrous are arrogance and  
oppression in a mortal. But this mortal  
warfare never threw an air of constraint or  
austerity upon his intercourse with others.  
It seemed as if his spirits were kept elastic  
by his constant guard over them. His very  
kindness and gentleness had none of the in-  
ertness of mere good temper, but were ani-  
mated by an active, cherished principle of  
love, which discriminated its objects, and was  
all alive for the happiness of another.

In the pursuit of truth, he seemed more  
anxious for the certainty, than the amount  
variety, of results. He was not fond of in-  
dulging in conjectures, that he might fill the  
void where he had in vain looked for satis-  
fying truth; nor was he unhappy because of  
the uncertainties which cannot be cleared  
up in an imperfect state of being. His feel-  
ings and wishes, and every extraneous or  
accidental circumstance, were as if they did  
not exist in his sober-minded inquiry. Or  
rather, the very influences that are most apt  
to mislead, did but sound the alarm to him  
to be single-hearted, and made his power of  
discerning the keener. He had the plainest  
common sense, and the most prudent judg-  
ment in common affairs; and not so much  
from having lived long in the world, as from  
his right temper of mind, and his habit of  
going far into the reason of things. This  
honesty or fairness of mind was his great  
distinction, and an explanation of his char-  
acter. It was a proof of his moral and in-  
tellectual vigour. It was a religious princi-  
ple. It ran through all his studies and ex-  
perience, restraining him from injustice, and  
compelling him to condemn injustice; open-  
ing the way through ancient errors of what-  
ever kind, and for the admission of light  
from whatever quarter; and making it ab-  
solutely impossible that he should be a mere  
partisan in anything.

His kindness, and warmth of affection,  
were especially manifest in his intercourse  
with the young. A plain man, in years,  
living in retirement, and obtruding his op-  
inions on no one, he drew them to him as if  
he were their dependence; and they felt  
that they owed to him, not only some  
of their best-remembered seasons of plea-  
sure, but in no small degree the direction  
and government of their thoughts. When  
he saw anything to blame, he spoke plainly  
and earnestly, and suffered no weakness of  
affection to conceal or impair the force of  
what he thought his duty to say. If they  
neglected his admonitions, and disappointed  
his expectations, his regret was unmingled

with selfishness, and his affection was un-  
abated. He only thought they might need it  
the more.—Christian Miscellany.

### Evil Inclinations.

A gentlemen was once praising the vir-  
tue of honesty; what a dignity it imparted  
to our nature; how it recommended us to  
the Supreme Being. He confirmed all by  
a celebrated line from Pope,

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

"Sir," replied one, "however excellent the  
virtue of honesty may be, I fear there are  
very few men in the world that really pos-  
sess it."

"You surprise me," said the stranger.

"Ignorant as I am of your character, sir,  
I fancy it would be no difficult matter to  
prove even you a dishonest man."

"I defy you."

"Will you give me leave then to ask you  
a question or two, and promise not to be  
offended?"

"Ask your question and welcome."

"Have you never met with an opportu-  
nity of getting gain by unfair means?"  
The gentleman paused. "I don't ask whe-  
ther you made use of, but whether you have  
met with such opportunity. I, for my part,  
have, and I believe everybody else has."

"Very probable I may."

"How did you feel your mind affected on  
such an occasion? Had you no secret de-  
sire, not the least inclination to seize the ad-  
vantage which offered? Tell me without  
any evasion, and consistently with the char-  
acter you admire."

"I must acknowledge, I have not always  
been absolutely free from every irregular  
inclination; but—"

"Hold, sir, none of your salvos, you have  
confessed enough. If you had the desire,  
though you never proceeded, this shows you  
were dishonest in heart. This is what the  
Scriptures call concupiscence. It defiles the  
soul. It is a breach of the law which re-  
quireth truth in the inward parts; and unless  
you are pardoned by the blood of Christ, it  
will be just ground of your condemnation  
when God shall judge the secrets of men."

### Effects of the Bible upon Nations.

Tell me where the Bible is, and where it  
is not, and I will write a moral geography  
of the world. I will show what, in all par-  
ticulars, is the condition of that people.  
One glance of your eye will inform you  
where the Bible is, and where it is not.  
Go to Italy: decay, degradation, suffering,  
meet you on every side. Commerce droops,  
agriculture sickens, the useful arts languish.  
There is a heaviness in the air; you feel  
cramped by some invisible power; the peo-  
ple dare not speak aloud; they walk slowly;  
an armed soldiery is around their dwellings;  
the armed police take from the stranger his  
Bible, before he enters the territory. Ask  
for the Bible in the book stores: it is not  
there, or in a form so large and expensive  
as to be beyond the reach of the common  
people. The Preacher takes no text from  
the Bible. Enter the Vatican and inquire for  
a Bible, and you will be pointed to some  
case where it reposes among prohibited  
works, side by side with the works of Dide-  
rot, Rousseau, and Voltaire. But pass over  
the Alps into Switzerland, and down the  
Rhine into Holland, and over the Channel  
to Eng'and and Scotland, and what an amazing  
contrast meets the eye! Men look with an  
air of independence; there are industry, neat-  
ness, instruction for children. Why this differ-  
ence? There is no brighter sky; there are  
no fairer scenes of nature; but they have  
the Bible. And happy are the people in  
such a case; for it is righteousness that ex-  
alteth a nation.—W. Adams, D. D.

God doth not at any time put off his peo-  
ple because he is not in the capacity to give,  
but doth many times put them off, because  
they are not in a capacity to receive mercy.

Wesleyan Missions.

(From the London Watchman, May 7th.)  
The Annual Meeting of the Parent Society.

(Continued.)

The GENERAL REPORT, read by the Rev. Dr. ALDER, reviewed the state and prospects of the Society's Missions in the usual order.

The State of the Society's Missions in Ireland was such as to afford great encouragement, especially when viewed in connection with a variety of circumstances which have long operated in that country as obstacles to the complete success of Missionary enterprise.

The Stations in Ireland at present are eighteen in number, on which twenty-five Missionaries, including three Supernumeraries, are employed by the Society. The extensive mission of Lucan and Trim, reaching from the county of Wicklow on the South East of Dublin, to that of Westmeath on the North West, and embracing the intermediate Counties "is a field," says the Official Report, "which invites diligent culture." "Our cause in some of the towns has not been in a better state at any former period. The members, generally, appear to be growing in grace and divine knowledge. The congregations are regular in their attendance, and all seem to feel a deeper interest in the cause of Christ. In the City of Kilkenny the congregations are steadily increasing, and many persons have been converted to God." "Although we have lost," say the Missionaries, "more than fifty members during the year by removals, emigration, and other causes, but their places have been supplied by the good hand of our God upon us. We have had special good amongst the military." Two new preaching places have been opened in the town and neighborhood of Tipperary, and a Sabbath School has been established. A Catechumen Class has also been formed, and instruction given to the young in general. Catechumen classes have been formed at the Berhaven Mines, in the county of Cork, and success has cheered the Missionary in the midst of difficulty and trial. On the Nenagh Station there are three Chapels; viz., at Nenagh, Killaloe, and Mountshannon. Here great good has resulted from regular monthly sermons which have been preached to children and young people. At Nenagh, where, a few years ago, our people could not assemble to worship God without insult and interruption, "the congregation, now double what it was, can engage in divine worship as peaceably as in any town in Ireland." Reports more or less encouraging have been received from the towns of Youghal, Fermoy, Kinsale, Balinasloe, Kiltrush and Galway on the South and West; and from Donnegal, Rathmelton, Newton-limavady, and Ballymena in the North.

Special attention has been paid, during the past year, to the education of the young, and this is a department of our work which, on this mission at least, yields the greatest amount of promise. Several new Schools have been commenced, while those previously in operation are, but with few exceptions, in a decidedly flourishing state. The Day Schools are now sixty-two in number, and contain upwards of 3,700 Scholars. The progress which the children are making in useful knowledge, is "not only pleasing, but in some cases quite surprising," and the people are earnestly requesting to have more Schools established in various parts of the country. "Of the good that these Schools are effecting," writes the General Superintendent, the Rev. Samuel Young, "mentally, morally, and spiritually, the half cannot be told. Many of the children have been truly converted to God; and, it is hoped, will become useful members both of civil and religious society." The Model School at Dublin, under the able management of Mr. Corrigan, still continues to prosper.

The Missions on the CONTINENT OF EUROPE were next adverted to.

Gratifying intelligence has been received as to the growing prosperity of the Society's Mission at Wittenberg in the kingdom of

Wittenberg. Notwithstanding some new political regulations of an adverse character, and various other hostile influences, which combine to present a formidable opposition to the interests of spiritual religion, this interesting Mission, under the fostering care of the Society's faithful Agent, has not only succeeded in maintaining the ground already gained, but has also, by God's blessing upon it, continued, in a very satisfactory manner, to extend its operations. The number of Mr. Muller's fellow-labourers has increased, during the year, from sixteen to twenty; all of whom are zealously engaged, under his direction, in conducting the work of the Mission in the various places to which access has been obtained. While many hundred persons by means of this united agency, are regularly enjoying the advantage of weekly religious services, considerably upwards of a thousand have already been admitted to the full privileges of Church-membership.

France.—The constant changes to which our English congregation at Paris is exposed, still operate unfavourably as to any very large accession of Church members in the city. There has, however, been a considerable increase, during the past year, in proportion to the total number of members in society. These additions have taken place chiefly among the English residents at St. Denis, to whom allusion was made in our last year's Report, and who, during the year, have been regularly supplied by the Missionary with religious ordinances. A considerable improvement has taken place in the average congregational attendance at our chapel in the Rue Royale, and those connected with the Society are reported to be "walking consistently with their Christian profession." There has been a small increase in the French department also, during the year. The day-school, in Paris, has been given up for some time, as it was found impossible to maintain it in successful operation in consequence of the active and persevering opposition of the priests.—The labours of Mr. J. P. Cook, employed as catechist in the city, under the direction of the Wesleyan Education Committee, have already proved, in many respects highly beneficial. Cheering information has been received as to the success of our Mission at Calais, especially among the English inhabitants. At Caen the congregations are encouraging, and would doubtless, be still larger, were not the Missionary frequently compelled to be absent, in order to supply the country-places in the surrounding districts. Both threats and promises have been employed to withdraw our people from us, "but, with few exceptions, they have remained faithful." The word of God at Lisieux, amid increased opposition from without, has continued to progress. Several have renounced Popery during the year. The gospel is occasionally preached in a considerable number of towns and villages, to Roman Catholic populations. In some cases, Romish Priests, though they have come in a spirit of opposition, have yet "heard the truth as it is in Jesus." In most parts of the Nismes Circuit, notwithstanding some obstacles, the brethren have been favoured with marked "indications of the presence of God." "The Spirit of God has been poured out at Ganges in the Cevennes Circuit, and several persons have been truly converted." Prejudice has yielded to better feelings in the public mind; and there is reason to anticipate that the free access, which the Missionaries now have to all classes of the Protestant population, will produce very beneficial results. The Report from the Drome and Upper Alps is highly satisfactory. The Missionaries have long prayed and laboured for a revival of religion in these mountains. Their hopes have, at length, begun to be realised.

Switzerland.—Here, several additions have been made to our Societies during the year; but emigration has also carried off a considerable number, so that the solitary Missionary on this Station has, with all his efforts, been able to do little more than to maintain the ground already gained. Our outward position is, however improved.—Toleration is now granted by the authorities; and, notwithstanding the existence of the prohibitory laws, the Missionary is permitted to labour in peace.

A considerable amount of success has been realised in connection with our Mission in Gibraltar more especially in the English department. The congregations have been steadily good, and a large proportional increase has taken place in the number of Church-members. In the Spanish department, no effort has been spared during the past year; but the results achieved, though in some degree encouraging, have, in other respects, fallen short of what the Missionary had ventured to anticipate. Among the means employed "may be named Bible classes, tract distribution, visitation from house to house, and occasional addresses in crowded *patois* and in the public streets." By these means Mr. Alton "has seen and conversed with not fewer than one thousand adults in their own houses, and publicly addressed several hundreds more."

CEYLON AND CONTINENTAL INDIA then came under review. The Missions in SOUTH CEYLON have been reinforced by the return of Dr. Kessen to Colombo, and the appointment of Mr. Rippon to Galle, and Mr. Hill to Colombo. Dr. Kessen holds the office of Principal of the Native Normal Institution, under the Ceylon Government, and is engaged in carrying out the benevolent purpose of preparing Christian teachers for schools which are to be formed in every town and village throughout the island.—Whilst he devotes his energies to this sacred object, he is laying wide the foundations of the Christian Church in that heathen country, and deepening the impression which has already been made on many professed followers of Budhu, and worshippers of the Devil.

"The preparation of suitable books occupies the attention of the Missionaries; and an addition of five thousand copies of the New Testament, and of two thousand copies of the Old Testament, is now passing through the Mission press at Colombo, under the able supervision of the General Superintendent, the Rev. D. J. Gogerly.—Meantime the word of God is preached in the several languages of the people by all the Missionaries; there are continual accessions to the converts under their care, and very attentive congregations assemble in the numerous chapels connected with the Mission, and are instructed and edified by the labours of the Missionaries. The number of communicants, or members in Society, chiefly natives, is twelve hundred and seventy-five, being an increase of sixty-one, and there are three hundred and thirteen on trial for membership. In the schools, there are two-thousand six hundred and eighty-seven under instruction, of whom five hundred and thirty-six are girls. Several new chapels have been erected during the year; one at Dewelpitiya, in the Colombo South Circuit, another at Polawatte, in the Negombo Circuit; and others at Amblangodde, Batapola, and Goddapitiya. New chapels are in the course of erection at Dalapota, Katane, and Karagampitiya; chapels are also to be built at five other places, viz, Andiambian and Minnangodde, on the Seedua Circuit, Auefelani, on the Galkisse Circuit, Bandaragama, on the Pantura Circuit, and at Weheragampitiya, on the Matura Circuit. The erection of so many new places of worship by funds raised in their several localities, is a strong testimony to the progress which divine truth is making among the people of South Ceylon."

The TAMUL DISTRICT (it was stated) embraces the provinces of the north and eastern portion of the island of Ceylon. To quote the language of the Bishop of Colombo, in his Visitation Journal, in 1846, "The Wesleyans found it an occupied field, and they entered in to save it, in their own way, of course;—but well have they done their work." "Heathenism is continually losing its hold on the native mind in these districts. There are many indications of it. Instead of five hundred, not fifty temples are kept up as they were." The Bishop further states,

"We visited an unfinished heathen temple. It was begun some years since, on the highest point in the centre of this low island (Batticaloa) Its supporters were reduced by the efforts of the Wesleyan Missionaries to one individual of any importance or influence in the station. Provoked by the success of the Missionaries, he ordered the

idol to be made at his own expense. He went himself to bring it in solemn procession. On the way, conscience struck him; he asked himself, 'What am I doing? Am I going to worship that which I have myself seen made?' He suddenly left it, and returned, and from that day became a consistent Christian. Not a stone has been added since. It stands now in neglected ruin, a monument of truth as well as error, not less full of encouragement than of warning."

The Missionaries in the NORTH part of CEYLON have addressed themselves very successfully to the work of education. The results of Mr Percival's long-continued efforts in this department are thus described by the Bishop, who says:—

"As President of the School Commission, I accompanied the Inspector, the Rev. B. Bayley, to examine the Wesleyan Schools; they were large and fully attended; they were examined in Scripture history and evidences, ancient and modern history, and the usual subjects of general education, and the result was highly satisfactory; they are the best Schools in the town of Jaffna. I found Bishop Corrie's 'Manual of Ancient History,' in use for the first time. It was new to me, and much recommended as a very judicious compilation by Mr Percival, the active and energetic Superintendent of these Schools. The Girls' Schools, under the same effective superintendence, was next inspected, to which we were accompanied by Mrs Chapman and Mrs Carr. All was here alike satisfactory; the writing, singing, and chanting particularly so."

In the Chapel of the Wesleyan Mission with which these Schools are connected, they have daily prayer, in the morning in English, evening in Tamul; they use our Liturgy, but slightly altered and abridged; they chant the services. Mr Percival, the head of the Mission, is himself engaged in translating the Liturgy, and Jeremy Taylor's 'Holy Living and Dying,' into Tamul. He is revising also Rhenius's Version of the Bible, as being too literal and unidiomatic, and is reputed to be the best English Tamul scholar in the island, besides having a knowledge of both Hebrew and Sanscrit. In connexion with this Mission, the Wesleyans have 22 Schools, containing 767 boys and 245 girls; in all above 1,000 children. Their establishment at Jaffna is very extensive and complete, comprising a boarding-school for girls, an institution for elder youths to be trained as Catechists and Teachers, besides the large Day-Schools which I inspected, and above a dozen others in and about the town of Jaffna and Wannarponne."

Mr Percival has successfully completed his three years' task of a new translation of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament into the Tamul language, undertaken at the request of the Jaffna Auxiliary Bible Society, and by the sanction and at the cost of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Towards the close of 1850, he returned to his usual work in the Mission of Jaffna, where his services, always valuable, were the more required, because of the removal of Mr Williams from that station, in consequence of the serious illness of Mrs. Williams. On the Jaffna Mission there are 160 members in the Society, and 620 children in the Schools. At Point Pedro there are 16 members, and 226 children in the Schools. At Trincomalee there are 31 members in the Society, and 169 children in the Schools. At Batticaloa there are 93 members in the Society, and 447 children in the Schools. In the whole island of Ceylon it is computed there are 10,000 persons, adults and children, under the teaching of the Missionaries of the Society.

The Mission at MADRAS occupies very important localities in that great city, viz., Royapetta and Blacktown. These are the points which enjoyed the chief care of the Missionaries at the commencement of the Mission, more than thirty years ago. The Mission in Madras occupies a less extended sphere than formerly; but it is hoped, that by a concentration of the attention of the Missionaries to a more limited circle they will cultivate it the more successfully, and be permitted to see encouraging results equal to those of any former years.

"The Committee record with satisfaction the kind liberality of John Lidgett,

Esq., by his free preparation, for conversion. "O stant erect mul G the ca Privat toward Rupee and it will t Repoi both Madr the fu "A has b work the nt tion. added total i Hund Hund Socie tives, Child Distri Th has st by who l recov lore i "J of the 1850 and S lish; pages pasto derso Holy inten Educ siona tant Missi of pr in o Engl of M year: Tuon fact of the l these der t succ char the thre crifi niel who are j vera of th sive and Chri dert at th best " are and that that help do, by c thus That And "

Esq., of London, who has recently afforded by his ship *Alice Maud*, to Madras, the free conveyance of twelve large iron pillars prepared by Messrs Rothwell & Co, of Bolton, for the intended new chapel for native converts at Royapettah.

"On the premises at Royapettah a substantial brick and tiled building has been erected for the accommodation of the Tamil Girls' Boarding and Day-School, under the care of Mrs Roberts and Mrs Hardey. Private contributions have been given towards this object to the amount of 1,474 Rupees, including the proceeds of a Bazaar; and it is expected that the balance still due will be raised by similar exertions. The Report received of the Societies and Schools both English and Native, at *Blacktown, Madras*, are encouraging to our hopes for the future.

"At *Negapatam*, a Catechumen Class has been added to the means previously at work on that station. At *Trichinopoly*, the new Chapel is still in progress of erection. At *Bangalore*, about fifty have been added to the Society during the year. The total increase on the District has been One Hundred and Thirty. There are Three Hundred and Thirty-three Members in the Society, about one-third of whom are Natives, and One Thousand and Ninety-eight Children in the Schools, in the Madras District."

The Mission in the Mysore District has suffered a further reduction in number by the removal of the Rev Joseph Morris, who has been obliged to leave India for the recovery of his health. The Missionaries have concentrated their labours in *Bangalore* itself.

"Mr Garrett continues to take charge of the Press, from which issued in the year 1850 nearly fifty thousand religious Tracts and School books, in Canarese and in English; comprising nearly Two Millions of pages. Mr E J Hardey will undertake the pastoral oversight of the Mission; Mr Sanderson devotes much of his time to the Revision of the Canarese translation of the Holy Scriptures; and Mr Glanville superintends the United English and Canarese Educational Institution. Whilst each Missionary has thus assigned to him an important department of the great work of the Mission, they all engage in the daily task of preaching the Gospel to the Natives, and in occasional ministrations to the resident English population. . . . The residence of Missionaries for the past ten or twelve years at the City of *Mysore*, at *Goobbee* and *Toomkoor*, and at *Coonghul*, has had the effect of spreading wide among the heathen the knowledge of the truth of God. By these means the natives have also had under their immediate observation for many successive years the purity and zeal of the character of the Christian Missionary. Ezra, the Brahmin convert, baptised at Mysore three years ago; Abraham, a Poojari, or sacrificer, baptised at Goobbee in 1846; Daniel and his family also of Goobbee, two of whose younger sons, Timothy and Samuel, are preparing for future usefulness, and several others, may be mentioned as the fruits of the labour thus bestowed. Very extensive tours for preaching through the towns and villages, and for the distribution of Christian books and Tracts have been undertaken during the year; and the Schools at the several stations have repaid the labour bestowed upon them."

### Family Circle.

Stephen Archer;

OR, FATHER SAYS WHEN HE WAS A BOY.

BY OLD ALAN GRAY.

"Well, Stephen Archer, I see that you are going home from your Sunday school, and I hope you are taking away something that will be of use to you. A sad pity it is that the parents of Sunday scholars do not help their children more than they usually do, by setting them a good example, and by carrying on the work of instruction; and thus it is—

That so many people adopt a bad rule, And forget at home that they learn at the school.

"I know, Stephen, that your parents are

of a different sort. I know that your father is an upright, thinking man, and your mother a pious woman; and that is one reason why, with God's blessing, you are going on so well as you are. If all parents were like yours, it would strengthen the hands, and be a cordial to the hearts of teachers; and they need it, for they have many discouragements. I dare say, Stephen, that your father often talks to you kindly, and points out the changes that have taken place in the world, as well as the only way to a better. Tell me, Stephen, in what way he talks to you."

"Father says when he was a boy—but that must be a long while ago, for his hair is grey now—there used to be bull-baiting, and badger baiting, and cock-fighting at wakes and fairs; but these cruel sports have been long since set aside. He has not heard of a bull-baiting for many years."

"I dare say not. That is just the way that I should have expected your father to talk, Stephen."

"Father says when he was a boy soldiers used to go about the streets beating up for recruits. The drummer and fifer made noise enough to be heard a mile, and the serjeant marched along at the head of his men, with a purse of gold, stuck on the point of his drawn sword. 'Now is the time,' said he, 'for all fine, spirited young men who wish to serve their king and country.' We hear but little about beating up for soldiers now."

"Very little, and the less the better."

"Father says when he was a boy in many places they used to send out a pressgang to lay hold of those who had been at sea. Many a young fellow who was living at home with his mother and father, his sister and brother, was taken by force, hurried on board a king's ship, and kept there for years against his will; but who hears of such things now?"

"Who indeed! We can hardly think now that such things could have ever happened."

"Father says when he was a boy there used to be a good deal of flogging among soldiers and sailors, and that men used to be hung for highway robbery, housebreaking, forgery, and many other things; but now none are hung except for murder, and the cat-o'-nine tails has gone out of fashion."

"That is true, and it would be well if it never comes into fashion again."

"Father says when he was a boy it was a common thing to see a man stand in the pillory, or set in the stocks; but he says, common as it was then, it would be a very uncommon thing now."

"It would indeed, and attract great attention."

"Father says when he was a boy the streets and shops used to be lighted up with oil lamps, which gave but little light; but that now the streets are light up with gas light, and in some of the first-rate shops you may almost see to pick up a pin."

"Yes, that you may, and a good light by night, is not only a good comfort, but also a great protection."

"Father says when he was a boy he once went up to London by the waggon in four days, and now he could go up by the railroad in less than four hours. He says he used to pay a shilling postage when he had a letter from his uncle, and that now a dozen letters would only cost him the same money."

"These changes are very much for the better, and very thankful should we be for them."

"Father says when he was a boy the quickest way of sending a message a long way was to write a letter by the post, or to tie it under the wing of a pigeon, that had been brought from the place, and let the bird at liberty; but now you may send it by the telegraph in two minutes, and thereby save more than as many hours."

"Yes, the electric telegraph is a wonderful invention, and confers great benefits on mankind."

"Father says when he was a boy bibles were scarce, that Sunday schools were just beginning to show themselves, and as for a ragged school, you might have looked about from John o' Groat's to the Isle of Wight, and not found one after all. He says he should not like to be obliged to count the

bibles now, nor the Sunday scholars, nor the ragged school scholars either."

"It would be rather a difficult task."

"Father says there are two texts in the Bible that ought to be written on every heart. 'All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God,' Rom. iii. 23; and, 'Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners,' 1 Tim. i. 15. And he says, too, that if he had a dozen young children, and was about to die, he would leave them all this piece of advice for a legacy, 'Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth,' Eccles. xiii. 1. Father is not a rich man nor a great man, but he is a good man, and that is worth the other two put together."

"You are right, Stephen, you are right."

"Father says that now bull-baiting and pressgangs are done away, and hardly any soldiering going on; now hanging and flogging are so little practised, and the pillory and stocks so little used; that now the streets are lighted up with gas; now we can send a letter to the Land's End for a penny, and go there ourselves, if we like, for a penny a mile, to say nothing of sending messages by the telegraph; and while young people can get bibles for a trifle, and go to the Sunday school and the ragged school for nothing, there ought to be ten times more good boys among us than there ever were. I think so too, and what is more than that, I will try to make one."

"That is the very thing, Stephen, I wish all fathers were like yours, and that we had in our Sunday school, a thousand scholars of the same mind as Stephen Archer."

### Sabbath School Fruit.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "NANNY CAW," &c.

A few months after I began to take an interest in the sabbath school at —, a little girl one morning made her appearance who was unknown to me. She was about nine years of age, and so very ignorant, that there was no hesitation in at once placing her in the junior class of the school. I inquired her name and place of residence, and was told her parents lived in a secluded and distant part of the parish. They were very poor, and almost constantly out at day labour.

I was, however, determined to try and gain admittance to their dwelling, and it was not long before I prepared myself for the undertaking; and an undertaking truly it was, for my path lay along a lonely sea-shore, bounded on one side by high cliffs, on the other by the Solway, whose rapid tides completely covered the sands except for a short time of each day.

It was a stormy November day, but I succeeded in reaching the cottage, which I found to be a rude, ill-built hovel, its gray wall in perfect keeping with the scene around. One blasted thorn bush, the only mark of vegetation in the neighbourhood, grew by its side. I had recently returned from England, and the remembrance of its rose-clad cottages forced itself on my mind, in vivid contrast with the scene before me. I stood for a few minutes before entering the house, and looked back on the way I had come. The wild waves were now dashing up against the rocks I had passed, and sending their white spray even to the spot where I stood.

I entered the cottage, and there stood before a woman stern in form and feature. I entered into conversation with her, but her heart seemed cold and hard as the rocks which surrounded her, and her ignorance and self-righteousness were even greater than usual in that benighted corner.

When I left her house, I felt sad and dispirited. In such a visit there was indeed no pleasure, but I resolved to persevere in what I felt was duty, and hoped my next call might prove more welcome than this one appeared.

During the course of the winter, her little boy became ill, and it was soon evident that he could not long survive. I often went to see him, and the little fellow listened with interest to all I said, although he seldom spoke or expressed his feelings. His mother appeared, however, pleased with my attention to the child, and now always received me with civility.

After the boy's death, I went less frequently to the cottage, and I soon removed

from the neighbourhood for some months.

On my return home the following summer, I was told Mrs. K— was ill, and took an early opportunity of visiting her. Very different now was the scene from what it had been when I last looked upon it. A bright summer sun bathed the whole landscape in light, and the rising tide was undisturbed by a single ripple.

I entered the cottage, and was at once struck by its changed aspect. An air of order and quiet pervaded it, and cleanliness had taken the place of the dirt and confusion that had formerly existed.

I found the woman was better, and now being able to sit up, but there was little to be gathered from her manner, until I was rising to leave her, when I put a little book into her hand. In a moment the ice was broken. "I need not thank you," she said, "for the trouble you take, for I now know the Master you serve, and he is mine also."

I was rejoiced to hear her speak in this manner, but surprised also, for a few months before no one in the neighbourhood had appeared more ignorant or impenetrable.

In answer to my inquiries of how she had been led to the knowledge of Him "whom to know is life eternal," she told me about the time of her child's death, she became deeply anxious about the state of her soul.

There was no place of worship near enough to her cottage to admit of her attending it, and she knew not where to seek the instruction for which she so much longed—the Bible was to her a sealed book, and for a time she remained in hopeless despondency.

But He who said, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink," did not long leave her to stumble upon the dark mountains. She soon discovered that her little girl understood more than she of the subjects that now filled her thoughts, and eagerly made the child repeat to her all that she heard at the Sabbath school. Week by week the mother and child thus learnt together—together they sought the scriptures for the proofs of each doctrine taught, and together they committed to memory the verses to be repeated.

At length the mother's interest became so great, that she could no longer wait the return of her child from school, but crowded the fields to meet her, and receive the words of instruction while yet fresh in her little Mary's mind. "Gather up the fragments that remain," said our Redeemer, "that nothing be lost." Here, of the crumbs that fell by the wayside were gathered baskets full for the provision of this hungry soul. I left the house with a thankful heart, and as I walked home by the quiet sea-shore, could not but praise His power, who not only stilleth the raging of the waves, but who can say to the wilder storms that war within the human breast, "Peace, be still; and immediately there is a great calm."

### Care you not for the Little Voyager.

How difficult it is to induce mothers to think of their responsibility; and how seldom do any of us realise the fact, that no influence can reach our infant children but our own! Mother! is it, indeed, true that you will mould the mind of that boy of yours? Do you believe it? And are you acting upon this belief? Oh! if we could persuade you to follow the example of good Hannah, the Hebrew mother, and consecrate your dear ones to the service of the Lord, and train them for it; if you would only pray earnestly for their conversion, and take pains to instruct them, to impress upon them religious truth, to set before them an example of consistent godliness—telling them of the world's deceitful ways, of Satan's fiery darts, of the enemy they always carry in their own bosoms,—an evil heart of unbelief,—and use every means within your reach to win them to Christ,—oh, then, what could withstand such a moral influence? What should we care for error, if the mind were filled with Divine truth? What should we care for a little storm, if an anchor were cast within the veil? Satan might rage—the world might laugh—and even "Bulls" might be issued to disturb our liberty, or our peace; but what then?—the still small voice from Hea-

ven would quiet all our anxieties by saying, "Fear not, I am with thee."

The dear little children now sleeping in their mother's arms will soon be our men of commerce—our ministers—our rulers—our judges—and it is with their mothers to train them, either for a blessing, or a curse to society! Oh, look upon that fragile little barque, launched so lately on life's ocean; he must make the voyage—it may be longer or shorter—it may be tranquil, or tempestuous—it may be beneath sunny skies, or amid the darkest storm clouds of ocean—oh, will you not give him a chart to take with him on this dangerous voyage? Will you not teach the young immortal mariner on the sea of life to understand it, and to use it? Will you not teach him to keep watch—to be vigilant—to keep his eye of faith, too, on the compass? And, when the frail barque is fairly launched on the stream, and passing out of your sight—when he goes forth to meet the fierce winds of temptation, and the adverse gales, which may blow furiously around him—oh then, mother, while your heart is anxious, and your eyes streaming at the sound of your son's "farewell," will you not hasten to the mercy seat—to Him who rides upon the storm, and "gathers the winds in his fist"—to ask, that he may have strength and firmness, and grace, to meet and encounter the tempests and the trials incident to the voyage he has commenced? But you must not delay; the dangers are great and many. Innumerable wrecks of richly-laden barques are scattered all along the shores; but the voyage must be made—made once for all; the storms must be encountered—and there is no return voyage; there is no time, we say, for delay—hasten to seek help for him. The voyage may soon be over. Some voyages are rapid and prosperous; others are abruptly terminated by dashing against unseen rocks. Dangers stand thick through all the way; but there is an eye to watch the progress, there is a hand to guide the helm, and you may secure them for your son—yes, and for yourself, too. Then, when all the dangers are past, and the voyage is ended, you may greet each other on the calm and peaceful shores of immortality, and sing with rapturous joy, as you enter the haven of eternal bliss.

**Obituary Notice.**

For the Wesleyan.

Died at Wolfville, on the Horton Circuit, on Monday, the 9th May last, Mrs. LOUISA WOODMAN, consort of Mr. William Woodman. Mrs. W. had been a consistent member of the Wesleyan Church for about eleven or twelve years. Having experienced the pardoning love of God at a revival in Greenwich, at which the Rev. William Croscombe presided as Minister, she continued to walk in the good way of life until arrested suddenly by the hand of disease, which in a few months terminated in death. Her evidences and hopes for a glorious immortality were deepened and increased as she drew nigh to the valley and shadow of death. To the writer of these lines she declared, a few hours before her dissolution, that she felt a peaceful evidence of her acceptance through the Redeemer, and a firm trust in him for life or for death. Her end, we believe, was peace. She has left a surviving partner, a widowed mother, several young children, and a circle of friends and relatives to mourn the loss of an estimable, amiable and pious friend and Christian. Her funeral sermon was preached by the superintendent of the Horton Circuit in the Baptist Chapel at Wolfville, on Sabbath, 11th May, from Psalm xxxix, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

D.

**THE WESLEYAN.**

Halifax, Saturday Morning, June 14, 1851.

**WESLEYAN METHODISM.**

The occurrences of the past week have reminded us more particularly of the important part which WESLEYAN METHODISM, as a true branch of the Church of Christ, is honoured to take in promoting and extending the work of God on the earth. Not in the spirit of vain boasting, we state, that no other ecclesiastical system exceeds our own in the number, variety, and effectiveness of the agencies employed for

the world's conversion to God; and in no other department of the Church-universal has greater success attended evangelistic efforts than has been graciously vouchsafed to Wesleyan operations.

Methodism is a vast and comprehensive system—imbued with truly evangelical principle—united and strengthened by universally connexional bonds—capable at once of concentration and expansion—fed by zeal—impelled onward in its course of christian usefulness by ceaseless activity—guided by human prudence, and, we believe, in no small degree, by the wisdom which cometh from above. Its great aim is to promote the glory and honour of the SACRED TRINITY, and the salvation of mankind. It exists and operates for no merely worldly purpose; though its establishment and extension in any community are calculated to affect temporal interests beneficially, by inducing habits of industry, economy, and sobriety, and thereby bettering the external circumstances of its adherents, and, by the moral and religious principles it superinduces, rendering them the better qualified to discharge the duties of citizenship, and all other obligations connected with social and civil life.—It deals principally with the spiritual concerns of men. To win partizans from the field of the world, and interest them in the services of a nominal Christianity only, whilst their hearts remain unsubdued and uninfluenced by saving grace, enters not into its design:—but to enlighten the minds of men by scriptural truth, and through this, to arouse their consciences to the perception and sense of guilt, to lead them to true repentance and faith in Christ, and through these exercises to the conscious pardon of sin, to bring their hearts under the transforming power of regenerating and sanctifying grace, to divert their feet from the paths of sin and direct them into the paths of obedience, to feed and nourish, edify and establish the souls thus recovered from their lapsed condition and brought into new and sacred relations to God, until they finish their course with joy and receive their great and infinite reward—these are among the grand objects it proposes, and which are ever present to the minds of its numerous, world-spread, and piously devoted agents. This position—elevated far above the little prominences of worldly interests which chafe and agitate the spirits of those who exclusively "mind earthly things"—it has by the favour of God occupied from the commencement of its distinctive existence; and from the same lofty eminence, it surveys, at the present day, the far-stretching scene of a world's guilt and misery, and, leaving "the dead to bury their dead," it despatches its agents into every land to ply with assiduity every heaven-appointed means to effect the world's deliverance.

Never were we more deeply impressed with a conviction of the Providential erection of the WESLEYAN CHURCH, as a mighty instrument in the hand of God, to counterwork the devices of Satan, the subtle policy and stratagetic efforts of "The Man of Sin," and the destructive schemes and principles of other co-ordinate systems of false religions, by the inculcation and enforcement of the plain, simple, yet energetic, verities of the Word of God, than we were during the Session of our District Meeting at Newport which has now been brought to a close. Here on a small scale might be seen the beneficial results of the extensive operations of the Wesleyan Church the world throughout. The blessed revivals of true religion witnessed within our bounds during the year past, have been repeated in many lands. Wherever Wesleyan Methodism is in vigorous operation—there the work of God is advancing, souls are saved, and a religious influence is insinuating itself into the various departments of society, the beneficial effects of which shall become visibly manifest in coming days. We have often heard our FATHERS who have gone to the grave amid the smiles of God and the brightening prospects of immortality, bless God for Methodism—and we, their children, who remain, have abundant cause to unite in the joyous utterance of the same thanksgiving. If Methodism did much for their spiritual interests—for us also, has it, under God, done things no less great. "We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us, what work thou didst in their days, in the times of old." "As we have heard, so have we seen in the city of the Lord of hosts, in the city of our God: God will establish it for ever. Selah."

**NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT.**

The late period of our return from the District Meeting allows us only time to give this week the STATIONS OF OUR MINISTERS for the current year:—

- Halifax, Ephraim Evans, John McMurray; William Bennett, Supernumerary.
- Halifax County, Alexander W. McLeod, Geo. O. Huestis.
- Lunenburg, Roland Morton.
- Liverpool and Mill's-Village, Richard Weddall; One wanted.
- Shelburne, James Armstrong; to exchange with the Barrington Preacher under the direction of the Superintendent of the Barrington Circuit.
- Barrington, Jeremiah V. Jost.
- Yarmouth, William Wilson 1st.
- Horton and Cornwallis, Thomas H. Davies, George W. Tuttle.
- Windsor, Frederick W. More, to exchange with the Newport Preacher under the direction of the Superintendent of the Newport Circuit; John Marshall, Supernumerary.
- Newport and Mailland, Henry Pope 1st, Henry Pope 2nd.
- Truro and River John, Alexander B. Black.
- Amherst and Meccan, Wesley C. Beals.
- Parrsboro, Thomas Gaetz, to exchange with the Amherst Preacher under the direction of the Superintendent of Amherst and Meccan Circuit.
- Wallace, Richard Smith.
- River Philip, One wanted.
- Guysboro and Canso, William McCarty; One to be sent.

**CAPE BRETON.**

- Sydney, Robert E. Crane.
- PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
- Charlotte-Town, Frederick Smallwood, James R. Narraway; John B. Strong, Supernumerary.
- Pownal, Joseph H. Starr, to exchange with the Charlotte-Town Preachers under the direction of the Superintendent of the Charlotte-Town Circuit.
- Bedeque and Tryon, James Buckley.

Matthew Richey D. D., being now in England, is at the disposal of the Missionary Committee. Richard Williams, William Croscombe, and John Marshall, retire as Supernumeraries, owing to failure of health.

Newport and neighbourhood have suffered much for weeks past from drought, which has materially retarded vegetation. On Monday evening and Tuesday morning last a propitious rain descended which will be of incalculable value to the agricultural interests in those localities.—Apple, Cherry, and Pear-trees give promise of abundant fruit.

**Wesleyan Ordination.**

On Monday evening last, the ceremony of Ordination was performed in the Centenary Chapel in this City. The spacious edifice was crowded. The service, according to the usages of the Wesleyan body, commenced at eight o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Knight, Rev. Mr. McNutt, and Rev. Mr. Cardy (a Missionary, lately arrived from Hayti), taking part therein. A brief exposition of the Wesleyan doctrines was given by the Rev. Mr. Temple, of Fredericton. The candidates for ordination were Messrs. Prince and Taylor, who both addressed the congregation, and, in the estimation of their auditors, evinced entire fitness for their sacred calling. They were most impressively addressed by the Rev. H. Pickard, Principal of the Sackville Academy. The Ordination Charge was delivered by the Rev. H. Daniel of Carleton; and the proceedings were terminated by prayers being offered up by the Rev. Messrs. Cooney and Sutcliffe, and a benediction being pronounced by the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Knight.—*St. John Courier.*

**Toronto City Circuits.**

We were much gratified in attending the final quarterly meeting for the present year of the Toronto East Circuit. The claims of the Circuit were fully met, and a small increase in the number of members reported. Statements and allusions were made by several speakers, touching the advancement of the work, and the improved state of the temporalities and congregations, such as could not be otherwise than gratifying to the Co-Delegate, who, for three years past, has been the Superintendent of the Circuit, and whose onerous duties and anxieties have been necessarily increased by the removal and death, in an early part of the year, of his faithful and beloved assistant—the Rev. A. S. Byrne.

A resolution was adopted by the meeting, expressive of the high sense it entertained of the services of their Superintendent, and attributing to him, under God, the improved state of the

Circuit. We regret we have not been enabled to procure a copy of the resolution referred to, as well as another, conveying the grateful acknowledgements of the meeting to the Rev. E. Wood, for the efficient pulpit services rendered by him in the East Circuit.

We may also remark, that the West Circuit's report—as we are informed—relating both to financial and spiritual matters, is highly gratifying. Every liability has been met, and a very large accession to the church has been made during the year. The brethren have laboured faithfully and successfully, and their services are appreciated by the membership and congregation for whose good they have devotedly and indefatigably toiled. Methodism stands much higher—is vastly more powerful in Toronto this day than ever it was before. May its march still be onward!—*Toronto Ch. Guardian.*

**No Salvation without a Bishop.**

Yesterday we saw, for the first time, a letter in the *Church* newspaper, from "J. G. D. McKenzie," correcting our version of the Puseyite motto on the banner of the pupils of his school. We regret that we did not see it earlier: but as it appeared on the page of the advertisements it escaped our notice. The motto was not taken down at the time of its display; but was written two or three days after from memory. It is possible that an error in a word has been committed by us—but the sense was not interfered with.—We take Mr. McKenzie's declaration, and substitute *Episcopo for Ecclesia*. But we ask where is the difference, in regard to the conclusion drawn from the motto? We exhibited it to show the Puseyism of the Episcopal Church in Canada, and the one word does so as effectually as the other. If anything were wanting to establish our point, Mr. McKenzie has furnished it.—The translation of the motto, according to him, and which will not be disputed, is,—

"SALVATION IN THE CROSS. NOTHING WITHOUT THE BISHOP."

What is the cross without the Bishop?—Nothing! Salvation is imperfect—the cross valueless without the Bishop! And this, Mr. McKenzie, a minister of the Episcopal Church, and one of the reputed Editors of the *Church* newspaper, calls—"our orthodox and pious motto." From such orthodox and piety, we say in the language of his own Church, "God Lord deliver us!"

An intelligent contemporary who published a justly severe article on the assumptions and Puseyism of the Episcopal Church in Canada, and who introduced the motto as we originally published it, makes the correction pointed out by the *Church* newspaper. In doing so he says,—

"We are told by the writer in the *Church* that the motto was misquoted, and the word *ecclesia* was not on it at all. It should have read thus: 'In cruce salus. Nil sine episcopo.' 'Salvation in the Cross. Nothing without the Bishop.'—We are happy to make the correction, but we cannot see that the sentiment of the motto is at all improved. And we would as freely make our salvation depend upon the Church in general, as to allow that in matters of such importance we are to do nothing, and have nothing, without a Bishop."—*Id.*

**Church Difficulty.**

We have observed for the last few days a black flag at the St. Louis Catholic Church, and on inquiry find it was placed there by the congregation, on account of some difficulty with the Bishop and Priests, as a "sign of mourning." There has been for some years past a disagreement between the Trustees and the bishop in relation to the temporalities of this Church—the former claiming that under the deed of gift from the late Louis Lecoutieux they were entitled to the entire control, while the Bishop entertained some claim that they did not recognize. Four weeks last Sunday a letter was read in the Church, in which it was stated that the Bishop had removed the Trustees and appointed a Committee of five, who, with the officiating priests, were to administer the temporal affairs of the Church. To this the congregation would not submit, and a meeting was held in the school house attached to the Church, and a Committee appointed to make a representation to the Bishop of the determination of the congregation not to submit to this interference with their vested rights. A week ago last Sabbath another communication was read in the Church from the Bishop by a Canadian Jesuit, who called for a "division of the house" on the question of acceding to the Bishop's demands. But some of the opposite party went up to the Pulpit and told him he had better leave, which he did, and the Church has been left without a priest. Last Sabbath, we understand, the attendance at the Church was as large as usual, and that services of singing and prayers were duly performed—thus deciding the mooted question that there can be "a church without a Bishop." We observe that the German papers are discussing the subject pretty earnestly, and the controversy—being somewhat a novel one—is invested with considerable general and local interest.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

The Western Baptist Association commences its annual meeting in this Town to-day. *Yarmouth Herald, 7th inst.*

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**Missionary Exhibition.**

On Monday crowds of curious spectators obstructed Bishopsgate-street, as each successive waggon-load of articles brought by the *John Wesley*, were carried into the Mission House. We do not wonder that public attention should be attracted by the sight of the most formidable weapons of destruction ever used by barbarous men, spears of extraordinary length and elaborate shape and carving; clubs,—some no longer than a horse-pistol, and of various workmanship, and others too large to be wielded except by men of gigantic strength,—and in numbers sufficient to arm a regiment; all given up by their owners, now converted to Christianity, and determined henceforth to use no weapons but those which are spiritual; *mburi*, or gods-house from Feejee; gods of various descriptions and dimensions; cava bowls; canoes; Feejee wigs; native dresses, baskets, fans, and other manufactures; shells, in thousands; coral; sweet-scented sandal-wood, a waggon-load; and other articles of various value, all presented as *mea-ofa*, or thank-offerings to the Missionary Society, by the converted natives of the Friendly Islands, and the Feejee Islands. It was impossible to look on these tokens of love from the antipodes, in the rude heaps which they formed on the floor of the Centenary-hall, without emotions of surprise and pleasure; and when, under the direction of the Missionary Committee, and by the taste and diligence of the ladies who undertake the duty, they shall be arranged into order, we are much mistaken if they will not form an Exhibition worthy of the attention of the curious, and of the more devout contemplation of the philanthropist and Christian.—*Watchman*.

**South Africa Missions.**

The London Missionary Society has been a long time actively engaged in carrying forward the missionary work in this vast field for labour. The most recent accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are gratifying, and although they have been impeded by internal wars, yet success attends most of the missionary efforts. The good Dr. Phillip, at the Cape, is now in the 75th year of his age. Although enfeebled by age, he is still looked upon as the general head of the mission. He was the first who established the infant school system in Africa. There are now eleven infant schools in Cape Town, giving instruction to twelve hundred children. The Rev. Mr. Freeman, who has recently made a tour into the interior, says that after he had proceeded beyond the colonial boundaries, he found the Gospel had done much good for the Griquas. On one occasion, at the first military station, he had a large congregation of Griquas and Bechuannas; not less, he thinks, than seven hundred, and at the Lord's table he sat down with about four hundred communicants. He held a missionary meeting, and many of the people addressed the audience in the Dutch language. Promises of contributions were made to the amount of about £100, including donations of cattle and sheep. Mr. Fuller extended his tour to the station of the well known missionary Moffatt, nearly one thousand miles to the north of Cape Town. Mr. Moffatt's chapel, he says, would be no disgrace to the environs of London. He has good congregations and a large number of communicants. He has also a printing-press "hard at work." He proceeded still further north till he came to the station of Dr. Livingstone, well known for his great discovery of the great lake Ngami.—*N. Y. Commercial*.

**Mission Schools at Madras.**

It is interesting to mark the change that has come over the British authorities and residents in India, in respect to missionary operations. Once, no one whose object it was to labour for the spiritual good of the native population, was permitted to set foot within the limits of the Company's possessions; now, such labourers are welcomed, and have every facility afforded them in their work. The schools established by the missionaries of the A. B. C. Board have been in no small degree indebted to the liberality of officers of Government and others, for countenance and support. In ten months of the last year, the schools connected with the Madras mission received from this source, 2009 rupees. Nor is the aid thus afforded the only thing to be considered in these contributions. They show the estimate made by those on the ground, of one part of the work in which the missionaries are engaged, and furnish an important testimonial that the labourers are judicious and faithful men. And there are large classes with whom such testimony will have great weight, and deservedly, for it is reliable. Those who help sustain the schools, feel an interest in them, and are present in numbers at the examinations.—*Journal of the A. B. C. for F. Missions*.

**Evangelical Alliance.**

The annual tea-meeting held by the London committees of this association, took place on Thursday evening at Freemasons'-hall, the Earl of Cavan in the chair. The Revs.—Fisher, A. S. Thelwall, T. R. Birks, J. R. Sherman, Dr. Townsend (Prebendary of Durham), T. Binney, J. A. James, and Dr. Blackwood, took part in the proceedings. Dr. Townsend gave an account of

his efforts through a lengthened course of years for the promotion of Christian union, referring especially to his recent visits to Rome and France, and to an intended voyage to America in pursuit of that object. The meeting was well attended.—*London Watchman*.

**Moravian Mission.**

This body of devoted Christians have thirteen mission establishments, as follows:

Established.	Stations.	Missionaries.
Danish West Indies,	1732	8 26
Greenland,	1733	4 23
North America,	1733	3 12
Surinam,	1734	9 54
South Africa,	1736	9 58
Jamaica,	1754	13 29
Antigua,	1756	7 21
Barbadoes,	1765	4 9
Labrador,	1770	4 30
St. Kitts,	1775	4 10
Tobago,	1790	2 4
Central America,	1848	1 4
New Holland,	1850	1 2

Making a total of 69 stations, on which are employed 282 missionaries, male and female, being one station and one missionary more than in the previous year. The report for this year does not give the number of members, but in 1848 there was nearly seventy thousand.

**Guardianship of the Holy Sepulchre...Louis Napoleon and the Pope.**

It will be remembered that the Marquis de Lavalette, who left Paris three months ago for Constantinople, where he is to succeed General Aupick as Ambassador, was also entrusted by the President of the Republic with a private mission, *en passant*, to the Court of Rome. The object of the mission to the Pope was two-fold: first, with respect to the Holy Land; and secondly, with respect to the affairs of Rome itself.—For a long time past it has been an object of ambition with the French Government that France should be declared the sole protector of the Holy Sepulchre. After long negotiations, the Sultan consented to gratify the vanity of his Gallic allies in this respect; but the Pope, as head of the Church, has also pretensions to them. It was hoped that Pius IX., in consideration of the services rendered to him of late by the arms of France, would be more complaisant; and the Marquis de Lavalette was instructed to solicit his Holiness, as a special favour to Louis Napoleon, not to throw any further obstacles in the way of the protectorate. The second object of M. de Lavalette's mission was to endeavour to induce the Pope to make some reforms in his Government, which, being good in themselves, would have the effect of satisfying the Liberal party in France that the expedition to Rome was of some service to the cause of liberty, and thus improving the position of Louis Napoleon during the crisis of 1852. Letters have reached Paris which state that M. de Lavalette had failed in both objects. The Pontifical Government will not consent to give France the exclusive protection of the Holy Sepulchre, and refuses to make any concession to the Liberal party in Rome. The same letters state that the agitation both at Rome and in the Provinces was on the increase.

It has often been a matter of surprise and astonishment to us what could have induced the Pope, but lately a fugitive from his own capital, restored to it only by foreign arms, and then guarded against his loving subjects by their bayonets, to direct his assault upon England. The mystery is now being solved for us. In a recent debate in the House of Commons on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, Lord John Russell declared that he believed this aggression was to be considered as "part of a great plan directed against the civil and religious liberties of every country in Europe, and that its object was to counteract the liberal influence exercised by England on the Continent." His Holiness has therefore been made a cat's-paw in the hands of others from first to last. Rough times are coming on the Continent. The iron hoof of despotism, although seeming triumphantly to trample down all resistance in its course, will yet want help in the struggle which is approaching. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, who know that England is the nursing home and cradle of the liberties of mankind, were, therefore, anxious, by acting upon the maxim, *divide et impera*, to find employment for her at home, and so by inducing the Pope, who is entirely under their control, through the Austrian Cardinals, to perpetrate the aggression, to kindle something like a religious war, and thereby disable her from having any influence abroad at the coming crisis. We are free to acknowledge the wisdom of this policy, but we have no fears of its effect, a high destiny awaits the nation, and the Sovereign Ruler of all will so direct events, conflicting and dark as they may appear to us, that His cause shall be promoted, and in consequence the freedom of the world sustained.—*Ex. Pap.*

The first Baptist Church in New York, of which Dr. Cone is pastor, has contributed \$11,000 for religious and benevolent purposes during the past year, in addition to meeting the regular expenses of their own church.

A specimen of the intolerant spirit of Romanism, afforded by the Tuscan Government, appears in the *Standard*. In 1838, the British Representative at Florence obtained leave to open a private chapel for Anglican worship. In January last, a formal complaint was addressed to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett, by the Duke de Casigliano, that persons other than British subjects had been admitted, and that praying and catechising in the Italian language had been introduced, to "the weakening of the Catholic religion"—threatening to close the chapel. It turns out that this accusation was wholly "groundless and erroneous." Lord Palmerston, in a spirited note to Mr. Shiel, exposes "the intolerant spirit manifested in the Duke of Casigliano's communication," and contrasts it with "the liberal and enlightened system which prevails in the United Kingdom in regard to the exercise of religious belief."

A Philadelphia correspondent of the Roman Catholic Freeman's Journal says: "While we are making a great noise about a few converts coming into the church, there are thousands upon thousands of our own people leaving it."

A NEW VESSEL.—Launched the 15th May from the Ship-yard of Messrs. Blenkhorne & Dervis, at Advocate, County of Cumberland, the Brigantine *Vitruvius*. She registers 180 Tons new, and 208 old measurement—and is acknowledged by all who have seen her in point of workmanship and model not to have been surpassed by any vessel of her class ever built in the Bay of Fundy.—She reflects much credit on the master workman, Mr. Suthergrain, who is a native of Nova Scotia; she has a house 26 feet long and has excellent accommodations for 20 cabin passengers—she is owned by Capt. F. H. Parker, John Blenkhorne, Esq., and Joshua Dervis.—*Chron.*

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship Company have decided upon a most important extension of the operation of their squadron of steam ships from this port to the United States and Halifax. Heretofore, the departures of the vessels from either side of the Atlantic were confined to the summer months; while during December, January, February and March the despatches were restricted to once a fortnight. Under the new arrangements decided upon, however, steam ships will sail regularly once a week throughout the year without interruption, calling, as at present, at Halifax *en route*, each alternate voyage. We are happy to chronicle this spirited scheme of extension, calculated as it is largely to promote the interests of the commercial community during an important division of the year; and we trust the enterprise exhibited will be rewarded by a degree of support adequate to the spirit evinced.—*Liverpool Albion*.

ANNUAL TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—The Sons of Temperance intend holding their annual demonstration on the Grounds on Friday, the 27th, inst. The Sons are the only body sufficiently numerous and wealthy to be capable of getting up a "monster demonstration," and we rejoice at the spirit in which it is annually celebrated; it also makes us increasingly proud of the Order to observe the zeal and unanimity with which the several Divisions are making the necessary arrangements for this general holiday; incurring an outlay of £100.—*P. E. Island Advertiser*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man by the name of McDougall was killed on Saturday last on the Albion Mines Railway, in the following manner: He was in charge of a number of laden waggons, going down an inclined plane leading from the new works to the old railway, and while standing on the hinder part of the train, a number of waggons escaped from a boy in charge of them at the top, and coming down with great force struck him on the back and killed him instantaneously. Deceased has left a wife and three or four children.—*Eastern Chronicle*.

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

The *Prince Albert*, on her second voyage to the Arctic regions, cleared out on Thursday afternoon. A considerable number of spectators were on the quay. The vessel appeared to be in capital order, fully manned and accoutred, and had altogether a look of substantiality and comfort which was refreshing to look upon. Over the stern was placed that anomaly among boats, a gutta percha one, which attracted no little attention, whilst amidships, among the other boats, lay the canoe provided by Messrs. Duthie, ship-builders—a curious specimen of its own genius. The crew appeared to be as cheerful as could be expected with such a voyage before them. On gaining the bay the whole canvass was shaken out, and gently heeling over to the starboard, with a southerly breeze, the vessel commenced her long, and we fondly hope, successful, voyage. Lady Franklin was not on the quay at the sailing of the vessel, but she has frequently been aboard during her stay at Aberdeen.—*Aberdeen Herald*. Yesterday the number of visitors to the Crystal Palace was greater than on the previous day.

From 10 to 11 o'clock, 8,894 visitors entered; by noon the number had reached 15,639; and at one o'clock as many as 30,000 persons had arrived. The change in the company was betrayed in many ways. Instead of the leisurely strollers who were seen last week contemplating this and that object, perhaps for the twentieth time, were now seen crowds of curious faces, eager to inspect the thousand novelties in a day. The visitors passed in an uninterrupted stream through the building, and the nave and transept resumed somewhat of their former crowded appearance. The shilling public exhibited as much self-respect and intelligent appreciation of the attractions of the place as their more select predecessors. About half past nine, when but a small number of persons had arrived at the Glass Palace, the Queen drove up, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince Royal, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and a number of her Majesty's German friends. The royal party remained about an hour and a half perambulating the several departments, and left at eleven. About 12 o'clock, the Duke of Wellington arrived, but soon discovered that it was too late to inspect the works of industry in his accustomed quiet manner. After passing a short way up the centre avenue he returned, and left the building in which he had remained but ten minutes.—*London Watchman, May 28th*.

Advices from Paris say, that it is considered likely that there will be no immediate discussion of the question of the revision of the constitution. Propositions for revision may be presented, but it is said that the debate on the subject will be put off for some time.

A very large meeting of the inhabitants of Kensington, was held at the Prince Albert, Nottingham, to express sympathy with Louis Kosuth and his fellow refugees in Turkey, and to memorialize the British Government and parliament to take measures for terminating their forcible detention in the Sultan's dominions. Madame Pulsy and General Vetter, with many Hungarians were present. A deputation was appointed to wait on Lord Palmerston on the subject, and make their report at another meeting.

Mr. J. R. Hind has discovered another new planet in the constellation Scorpio, about 8 deg. north of the ecliptic, and forming at the time an equilateral triangle with the stars Scorpio and Libra. It is of a pale bluish colour, and its light is about equal to that of a star of the ninth magnitude.

A "Monster" National Floral Exhibition, open to all England, is to take place at Cheltenham in the course of next month, when £200 will be distributed in prizes.

A "declaration" by certain Roman Catholic Laymen on the question at issue between the Imperial government and their spiritual head has just been issued. The document may be taken as the general remonstrance of the body against the impending legislation. To nothing, however, beyond this formal character can it make pretension. It affirms very plainly the right of the Pope to erect Episcopal sees in any part of the world, in spite of any opposition on the part of people or government.

Cardinal Wiseman has forbidden Father Ignatius to hold a public discussion on the merits of the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions, at Exeter hall, with Dr. Cumming.

Italy.—From Rome we learn that the feelings of hostility between the French and Roman soldiers has lately manifested itself in open and deadly quarrels. General Gemenau has ordered the inhabitants of the city to give up all their fire-arms, swords, and poignards by a day named; after which domiciliary visits were to be made, and every one in whose house any of these weapons were found was to be tried by court-martial.

An Irish Roman Catholic lady recently entered a convent with a sum of money exceeding £100,000, left by her father. The money has been laid out as an income for the use of the Sisters of Charity, to be employed in relieving the sick, poor, widows and orphans.

Prince Albert has contributed the sum of £25 in aid of the subscription intended as a provision for the declining years of Mrs. Ward, the daughter of Lord Nelson.

Regulations are under consideration for the purpose of moderating the pressure of the crowd expected at the exhibition next week. Among these it is suggested, to keep the crowd in regular and constant current, by making them pass up one side and down another, and preventing any one moving against the current—compelling them to go into side passages if they wish to deviate. This arrangement is already adopted on a small scale in the Italian sculpture room, which without it would be almost inaccessible. It is also intended to place policemen on platforms slightly raised, so as to enable them to overlook the crowd.

Several Scotch and English capitalists have lately taken extensive farms of land on the property of the Marquis of Sligo, in the Westport Union, and other parts of Ireland, whereupon they propose building residences and rearing large numbers of stock.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, with many of their principal advisers, are assembled at Warsaw and Olmutz, and the general impression throughout Europe is, that these meetings have for their object some renewal of their traditional alliances in a Conservative sense. Marshal Radetsky, Wundschgratz, Jellicich, Hess, Appel, will all be at Olmutz this week. Havnau has not been invited. Grand military evolutions will take place at Humtz, and this congress will cost the Austrian exchequer about a million.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Last evening, Daniel Murray, a man employed in driving timber in the river, fell from a log near Sugar Island, and was drowned. He was a native of Restigouche, and a steady, active young man aged about 19 years. His body was recovered in about half an hour, and brought in this City.—Fred. Reporter, 29th ult.

LAUNCH.—From the building yard of Messrs. Harley & Burchill, at Beaubair's Island, on the morning of Saturday last, a fine ship of 788 tons, named the Equator. She is said to be a very handsome vessel.—Gleaner, 2nd.

FIRE.—Between nine and ten o'clock on Sunday morning last, the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. George F. Smith, near the Wesleyan Chapel in Portland, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames were subdued the building was much injured. The fire engine owned by John Pollok, Esq., was worked on the occasion with much effect. None of the City engines attended, but several members of the Fire Companies were zealously at work.

On Monday night the Fall Factory recently erected by Mr. Thomas Miller, near the Falls, was burned down, with its contents, causing a serious loss to the enterprising proprietor.

On Wednesday night a large building at the Straight Shore, in the Parish of Portland, occupied by several families, caught fire, and burnt so rapidly that the inmates had much difficulty in making their escape—a girl, eight or ten years old, is stated to have lost her life in the flames. Mr. Pollok's engine was instrumental in preventing the fire from spreading to the adjacent ship yards and mill establishments, some of which were in considerable danger.

A valuable Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Barn, belonging to Mr. Wm. Redstone, of Jerusalem, Queen's County, with their contents, including 400 bushels of grain, and a horse and cow—valued in all at £500—were destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th. No cause can be assigned for the fire. The loss is a serious one to Mr. Redstone, and to the neighbourhood generally.

The dwelling house of Mr. James Davison, of St. George, was consumed on Saturday last, with a great part of its contents. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by a spark falling on the roof, and had got so much headway when discovered, as to defy all efforts that could be made to subdue it.—Courier, 7th.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A Requisition having been on Wednesday presented to the High Sheriff of this City and County, signed by a number of Magistrates and other Gentlemen, requesting him to call a meeting of the inhabitants of this City at the Mechanics' Institute, at three o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the Hon. Mr. Howe, from Nova Scotia, (who, upon special request, had consented to attend such meeting for the purpose) on the subject of the contemplated Railways through the Colonies, and the proposition contained in Mr. Hawes's Letter to Mr. Howe; the High Sheriff called a Public Meeting accordingly; and notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, the meeting was attended by a very large assemblage of the most respectable and influential of our Citizens, as well as by several members of the Provincial Government and of the Legislature.

On motion of the Hon. John Robertson, the High Sheriff, Charles Johnston, Esq., was unanimously called to the Chair, and G. Blatch, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman having introduced the Hon. Mr. Howe to the meeting, the Hon. Gentleman addressed the audience in a long and highly interesting speech; and was followed by the Hon. John Robertson, R. Payne, J. H. Gray, and W. J. Ritchie, Esquires.

On motion of the Hon. John Robertson, seconded by the Hon. J. R. Partelow, it was

Resolved unanimously, That whatever difference of opinion may exist, as respects the proposals which the Hon. Mr. Howe has so ably advocated, the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to him, for the clear manner in which he has expressed his views, and more particularly for the able manner in which he has advocated the claims of the North American Colonies before Her Majesty's Government.

On motion, the High Sheriff then left the Chair, and the Hon. Mr. Robertson took the same; whereupon,

On motion of Hon. J. R. Partelow, seconded by the Hon. R. L. Hazen, it was

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the High Sheriff for his courteous and efficient conduct in the Chair.

The meeting then adjourned, sine die.

G. BLATCH, Sec'y. CHAS. JOHNSTON, Chairman.

EXPORT OF TIMBER AND DEALS.—There have been exported from this port to Great Britain, during the current year, up to the present time, 3036 tons of Birch Timber, 31,578 tons of Pine Timber, and 24,637 M. superficial feet of Deals. Of these quantities, 84 tons Birch Timber, 400 tons of Pine, and 4296 M. feet of Deals, were shipped in Foreign vessels, ten in number.—ib.

NEW SHIP.—A new iron-fastened barque, measuring 320 tons for registry, was towed into this harbour on Wednesday last, by the steamer Pilot, from St. Martin's, where she was built, by Mr. Benjamin Kyffin, who, along with Mr. James McLean, of the same place, are the present owners. This vessel will be offered for sale at auction, on Monday next, and is now lying at Pettingell's Wharf.—ib.

EMIGRATION.—The barque "Barbara," from Londonderry, with 161 passengers, has arrived, as also the "Garland," from Bearhaven, with 118 passengers, all in good health. The ship "Queen Pomare," from Liverpool, 36 days, has 13 cabin and 38 steerage passengers, five of whom, as also one of the seamen, are ill with fever of a typhoid character. All the passengers by the "Queen Pomare" were landed at Partridge Island yesterday, and the vessel remains at the Quarantine for observation and purification.—New Brunswick.

Canada.

CORPORATION OF QUEBEC.—At the meeting of the Council, the following Resolution on the subject of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, was proposed by captain Boxer, seconded by captain Tessier, and unanimously adopted.

"That this Council, in accordance with the views of their fellow citizens, as expressed in the Resolutions passed at a public meeting convened by the Mayor of Quebec, for the purpose of taking into consideration the important despatches received from Her Majesty's Government, relating to the Halifax and Quebec Railroad, do petition the three branches of the Legislature, stating their unanimous concurrence in these Resolutions, and praying that no delay may take place in adopting such measures as they may deem necessary to meet the views of the Imperial Government, in this important undertaking, which, in their opinion, would be the means of uniting British America under one Federal Government, thereby creating a balance of power on this continent so necessary to the interests of the whole British Empire.

The Quebec Mercury says it is contemplated by the Post Office authorities to add to the postal accommodation in that city by establishing Receiving Offices in such of the most populous wards as are at a distance from the present Post Office, and also to establish offices at Beauport, Charlesbourg, Lorette, and St. Foy.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A youth named Rouselle, residing at Petite Cote, near this city, came to his death by the accidental discharge of his fowling piece. While passing over a fence, he incautiously placed the stock of the gun on the ground, the muzzle pointing towards his chest, it discharged, and the contents lodging in his body, caused instantaneous death.—Montreal Gazette.

The weather has, of late, been cold, wet and stormy; without precedent, and people are beginning to refer to that perennial oracle, the memory of "the oldest inhabitant." Nevertheless, we hope no great harm is done yet; and though vegetation has received a check, it will soon recover itself. The Ottawa is very high, indicating great falls of rain to the west and north.—Montreal Transcript.

ACQUITTED.—We learn from the British Whig that Mrs. Freeman, charged with the murder of her husband, has been acquitted. She was defended by Messrs. M'Kenzie, and O'Reilly.—Patriot.

THUNDER STORM.—On Monday night last, between the hours of 9 and 10, this city was visited by a most terrific storm of vivid lightning and crashing peals of thunder, accompanied with torrents of rain. One of the flashes of lightning was almost instantaneously succeeded by a heavy crash of thunder, indicating the proximity of the electric fluid. It struck the house of Mr. Edward Lannon, situate on the extreme end of Rebecca Street, nearly opposite a building formerly occupied for a steam planing mill, by Messrs. E. & F. J. Moore. The residence of this firm is in the immediate vicinity, and the lightning was observed by Mr. E. Moore and his accountant to strike in the vicinity, and upon rushing out they found the house previously mentioned on fire. After vainly endeavouring to rouse the inmates from their sleep, by repeated knockings, entrance was effected by one of the windows, and after knocking off some of the clapboards and applying two or three pails of water, the flames were arrested. Several bricks were thrown off the chimney, and one of the studs split to shivers by the shock. Mr. Lannon, his wife and child were the inmates, and they certainly had a most providential escape.—Hamilton Gazette.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Hugh McGill who was working on the road with three others, on the town line between Mono and Adala, came by his death on the 6th inst., by a bank of earth falling in upon him.—Barrie Magnet.

MURDER AT A CHARIVARI.—The Brockville Recorder relates an instance of murder which occurred at one of these foolish exhibitions called charivari. Some parties having a bad feeling against one Humphrey, a blacksmith, in the township of Bastard, went to his house to charivari him. The party were armed with guns and Humphrey also went out with a gun. Stones were thrown at Humphrey's door, and in the excitement one John Irwin Levingston was shot dead. Humphrey denies that he discharged his gun; but the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against him, and he was lodged in jail to take his trial for that offence. Thus ends another charivari.

We learn from gentlemen who have visited the great exhibition in London, that the show of Canadian products, manufactures, &c., attracts much attention, and is considered highly creditable. It is even said that in many respects it compares favourably with that of the United States.—Montreal Witness.

An exceedingly neat Tablet has been erected in the Wesleyan Chapel, Great St. James Street, in this city to the memory of the late Rev. Robert L. Lusher, for many years a faithful servant of Christ in connection with that body.—ib.

UNITED STATES.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamer Ohio, from Newcastle, with about 100 passengers on board, was run into near Greenwich Point Landing, below Philadelphia, at eight o'clock on Tuesday night, May 20th, by the steamer Commodore Stockton. The Ohio was sunk, and the upper deck covered in twenty minutes. Terrible consternation prevailed. Many swam ashore. A large number of ladies and children were aboard, and many were taken off in small boats. The consternation was so great, all the lights being extinguished by the water, that it was impossible to tell the extent of the accident. Two or three are known to be drowned, and it is apprehended that many others found a watery grave.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, May 17th, on the Frankfort and Louisville, Ky., Railroad, a train of burden cars, to which was attached two passenger cars, containing the engineers, superintendent, and others connected with the road, was passing over a new bridge west of Frankfort, when it gave way and precipitated the passengers, engine, cars, &c., into the water, a distance of twenty feet. Six mutilated bodies have been recovered.

ACCIDENT FROM A CAMPFIRE LAMP.—At New Orleans, on the 10th instant, while Mrs. Ramon (wife of the alderman of that name), was seated in the sleeping apartment of her children, who had only gone to bed a few moments previous, a camphine lamp exploded, setting fire to the bed curtains, and burning the children most horribly. One of them died shortly afterwards from the injuries received, and the other sister was not expected to recover. The third child was also much injured.

THE NEW LIQUOR BILL.—The bill relating to intoxicating liquors passed yesterday to a third reading in the House of Representatives, after a long discussion, by a vote of 103 yeas to 68 nays. The bill, if it becomes a law, will lay the rumeller open to the present laws; it will give the means of detection of unlicensed sale of liquor, and impose heavier penalties on the traffic in liquid fire—except where it is sold for the purposes of "medicine, science, or the arts."—Boston Traveller, 15th.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN MINNESOTA.—By the receipt of St. Paul's (Minnesota) papers of the 13th inst., we learn that the old hatred is again displaying itself between the Sioux and Chipewa tribes of Indians, notwithstanding the treaty of peace made last winter. A party of Chipewas have been barbarously murdered by some of the Sioux, and a large number of the latter armed and painted, have also taken the war path, and have directed their march against the Chipewas. The governor, who has great influence with all the tribes, greatly regrets this movement of the red men, and will do all in his power to check the shedding of each other's blood.—Tribune.

The population of California has rapidly increased. No parallel has ever been furnished to its rapidity in the history of the world. By an article published in the Sacramento Times, it appears that the population amounts to 314,000, of whom 100,000 were engaged in mining during the past year. This will entitle California to three representatives in the United States House of Representatives, with a fraction of over 35,000.—Guardian.

Complete returns of the census of the Union show that the total population of the free states is 13,533,328; the slave states contain a population of 6,397,757, of which 3,175,783 are slaves.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The House telegraph wires, in Broome street, between Broadway and Crosby street, suddenly snapped on Saturday, and are said to have struck a tree about six inches in diameter, cutting it nearly in two. The wires then caught a coal scuttle, standing on the sidewalk, and hurled it to a great height in the air. Fortunately none of the passers by were injured.—N. Y. Spectator.

MR. GOUGH'S MOVEMENTS.—A friend has shown us a letter from Lockport, N. Y., which gives us the following account of this great lecturer's movement's as received from his wife:—"I have received a letter from his wife dated Cincinnati, 27th March, 1851. At Pittsburgh and Cincinnati most astonishing changes have been effected. The excitement has been intense, and a series of the most crowded and attentive meetings for many weeks, has been the result; upwards of 12,000 have been added to the pledge in five weeks in that section. Every class is awakened there, and the result must be glorious. On the 31st ult., they were to leave for Maysville, Portsmouth, Chillicothe, Janesville and Columbus, on a tour of twenty days; then to return to Cincinnati; stay a few days there—then to Indianapolis, Louisville, Sandusky, Cleveland, and Western New York by the 1st June; labour some twenty days and thence home and rest for repairs; to be ready to "start again."—Son of Temperance.

BEAUTIES OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—Another troublesome question is on the carpet, in connection with the salvation of the Union by means of the Fugitive Slave Law. A slave woman ran away from Maryland to Pennsylvania and while there, living in the enjoyment of freedom, had a child. This child being a native of a

free State is thereby free, but being the offspring of a slave mother according to the laws of Slavery is a slave. The mother was reclaimed into slavery and the child was carried back with her, but the authorities of Pennsylvania contend that it must be restored to freedom, and this claim as we understand, will be urged before the Supreme Court. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, anticipates that the decision of that body must be that the child is a slave, but regrets that the question is brought up, because it must furnish the opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law with new weapons. It certainly is not likely to render that law popular among freemen, that the free born are reduced to bondage by its operation.

The Buffalo Christian Advocate says,—"It is an established fact that the property owners of Buffalo pay from \$20,000 to \$30,000 of annual taxes, which are rendered necessary by the toleration of the large number of unlicensed places where intoxicating liquors are sold.

CHOLERA AT CINCINNATI.—By the Commercial we learn that four cases were reported to the township trustees of that place, on the 15th inst., two of which proved fatal, and one of the others was expected to be attended with a like result. Three of the persons attacked were recently from New Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRAZIL.—By the arrival last evening of the bark Black Squall, Capt. Codman, from Rio de Janeiro, 2d of April, it seems that the Brazilian government seem now really desirous to suppress the slave-trade. Several of the dealers have been heavily fined, and one of the most prominent has been obliged to leave the country. It is declared that it shall be considered piracy, and that the captain of any vessel engaged in the trade shall be punished with death. If the government continue as firm as now in the attitude they have assumed, the slave trade will be speedily abolished, and that effectually. The yellow fever was raging among the shipping, and prevailing to some extent on shore. The war so much and so long talked of between Brazil and the government of Rosas, is likely to be as heretofore—only one of words, though the Brazilians are fitting out or pretending to fit out some men-of-war.—N. O. Bulletin.

A HEALTHY DISTRICT.—Mr. William Figgford, a native of this county, died a few days ago, aged 87 years, after living with his wife sixty-five years, whom he has left a widow to mourn her loss. He is one of six brothers and sisters, whose average age is 80. He has 1-ft an only daughter, now 63 years old; and what is a little more remarkable, not one of them ever took a dose of medicine from a physician, were ever bled or blistered until they attained the age of 60; but have lived temperately and used but little animal food. It might be well to remark that within ten miles of Still's Creek, on which this family was raised, there has never occurred a case of pulmonary disease or consumption; and persons who have been threatened with the disease, and moved into the neighbourhood, have invariably been restored.—Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial.

NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—M. Adolphe Roque, who has bestowed many years of patient investigation on the improvement on the manufacture of paper, has at length, we are informed, succeeded in adapting to that purpose the fibres of certain filaceous plants, especially the banana and the aloe, whereby the present costly, laborious, wasteful, and patchy "rag" process may be superseded by a raw material, easily procurable in large quantities, and safely and economically worked into a clear, strong, and durable texture.—London Lit. Gaz.

INCREASE OF PERTH AND DUNDEE.—The population of Perth is ascertained by the census to be 23,737, being an increase of 3,630 since the last census in 1841. The population of Dundee is now 82,000, against 62,794 ten years ago, being an increase in that time, of upwards of 25 per cent.

DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The great lake, discovered about a year since in Southern Africa, though receiving the waters of several rivers, has no outlet to the ocean. North of this lake, about seven days' journey, not by rail-road but by ox teams, a ridge of very high mountains crosses the continent, and beyond it a new "river system" commences—the streams all falling to the north, and ultimately into the ocean. A chieftain, with his tribe, oppressed by a powerful tyrant in the Zulu country, twenty-eight degrees south of the equator, near the eastern coast, and over these mountains to the north west, carrying desolation along with him, and was in tears driven further north by the boers, till he has traversed with his tribe about a thousand miles. The boers are still pressing upon the retreating lion, and are beginning to rout him from his latest lair in Central Africa, while they take possession of his territories. The Cape Town Mail hazards the prediction, that before twenty-five years shall elapse the whole interior of Africa to the equator, will be occupied by civilized communities of the European race.

RUSSIA.—The official report of the population of the Russian empire in 1846, gives the following results:—In European Russia, 52,560,000; in the four Western Siberian districts, 2,150,000; in Russian Poland, 4,800,000; in Finland, 1,600,000; in the territory beyond the Caucasus, 2,500,000; in the districts of Jarkutsk, Kamtschatka, Ochtotsk, North America and the Kirgis-Kaisackish border, together, 2,000,000; forming a grand total of 65,000,000 souls.

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Advertisements.

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

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

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. "Moro Castle" from London, and "Mic-Mac" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, BAUSERS, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates. Also on hand a large supply of very superior Medicinal COD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail. Dec. 24. ROBERT G. FRASER.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL. RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay Scales erected by Mr. Jos. Fairbanks, at the head of Fairbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher for said scales. (A true copy.) JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. October 31, 1850.

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. WILLIAM DOYLE was this day sworn in office. JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk.

COMFORT AND ECONOMY. JUST received at No. 22, Hollis St., two doors from the new Bank, a few of the new invention of STOVES, intended for parlors, - they are very handsome and said to be the most economical Stoves in use. Also - a few Cooking Stoves of first rate kind and quality, to which many rooms in the city can testify. J. & E. LONGARD. Jan 11.

FRESH SEEDS!! GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, in great variety, imported from the same eminent house in London - the SEEDS from which have given so much satisfaction in former years, are now for sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, a few houses South of the Province Building, Hollis Street April 5, 1851.

POTATOE SEED. Superior new early sort, for superior to any yet known, from T. Roy's Nursery, Aberdeen. For sale by R. G. FRASER, 139 Granville Street. April 26.

FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY. THE SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stock of FANCY SOAP & PERFUMERY, at very reduced prices. ROBT. G. FRASER.

JOSEPH BELL & CO. Have received by late arrivals from Great Britain: Printed Mullins, M. delaines, and Printed Orleans C. F. Filled Paisley, Burge long and other Shawls, Ribbons, Parasols, Hair Nets, Wove and Couille Shawls, Wove Thread, Edgings and Laces, White and Brown KNITTING COTTON, Tambooured Muslin Window Curtains, Scotch Tweeds, Cashmere and Wove Quilting Vestings, Toilet Cloth, Union Danish, Table Oil Cloth, Green Cloth, Rustic Hats, Felt Dresses, Silks, Cashmere, and Tailors' Trimmings of all kinds, First quality white, blue and Red Cotton Warp, Cotton Twines for Nets, West of England Black Cloths, Cassimeres and Doeskins, Gents' Paris HATS of superior quality.

ALSO - American Striped and Grey Shirtings, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blue Drills and Bed Ticks, With a great variety of other Goods. Further supplies expected per Standard and Fourteen.

PRIME CIGARS. DIRECT from Havana - 32,000 first quality CIGARS of choice brands, now for sale by W. M. HARRINGTON with some very fine Regalins, five years old, M-n-a America. Also - A further supply of Lump Tobacco, Twin Brothers. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE. April 19. Bedford Row.

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

JAMES BLACK Has received by the late arrivals from Great Britain. WHITE and Unbleached Cotton, 3/4 and 4/4 Prints & Fancy Mullins, Parures, Regatta and Striped Shirtings, Plain and Fancy Coburgs Orleans, DeLanes, and Gingham for Dresses; Mullins, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Braces, Laces and Edgings Doeskins, Tweeds, and Cassimeres, Girls and Women's Straw Bonnets, and Shapes, &c. &c. &c., with a variety of other goods. For Sale at his Store, No. 4 Market Square. May 24.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. THE SUBSCRIBER has received from England his usual supply of Spring Importations of Genuine Drugs, Medicines Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c., which he offers for sale at moderate prices. WM. LANGLEY. May 17.

MEDICINES, SPICES, SEEDS, &c. A FRESH supply of the above, which comprises all the various descriptions usually required by the public has been received per the recent arrivals from Great Britain and elsewhere, and will be disposed of on the usual favourable terms at the Medical Warehouse, Granville Street, corner of Geor. St. MORTON & CO. May 17.

NEW GOODS. PETER NORDBECK HAS received per Moro Castle, from London, and Prince Arthur, from Liverpool, a LARGE and well assorted Stock of FANCY GOODS,

Among which are - Fine and Common CUTLERY, Paper Mache Desks, Work Tables, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies and Gentlemen's Rosewood Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, fancy Note Paper and Envelopes, CHINA ORNAMENTS, Flutes and Accordions, with a variety of other Musical Instruments, with Instructions for the same; Silver plated Bread Baskets and Waiters, Atlanta and German Silver Plate; Carpet Bags and Portmanteaus, Bird Cages, &c. &c. Also - An assortment of well seasoned FLOOR OIL CLOTH. May 17.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of Erysipelas, and Eruptions of the SKIN, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them. She is desirous that those who are afflicted with what, in many cases of that disease, is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the WONDERFUL POWER OF HEALING of this Medicine, and removing all diseases of ERYSIPELAS or SALT RHEUM. MRS. C. BERTAUX, Nictaux. It may be procured from any of the following APOTHECARYS: John Naylor, Esq., Halifax. Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis. Daniel More, Esq., Kentville. William H. Troop, Esq., Wolfville. Elder Samuel McKeown, Barrington. T. R. Patillo, Esq., Liverpool.

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

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Erysipelas, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, for ten years. My hands were frequently so diseased, that I could make no use of them. I employed several physicians, but to no purpose as they effected only increased. I applied Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE for a short time and was soon cured of every vestige of the disease. The swelling which I felt, on the long and painful disease being removed, was much more than tongue can express. After three years from the time when I used the Medicine, was threatened with a relapse or return of the disease. I applied the Medicine and the disease disappeared. From that time to the present, I am perfectly free from all symptoms of Erysipelas or Salt Rheum, and I therefore heartily recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, as a speedy and effectual remedy. ANN S. WHELOCK, Nictaux. August 5, 1847.

This is to certify that my wife was attacked with Erysipelas in the face. I applied Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE, and the first application stopped its progress; and, continuing to use the medicine, in less than a week my wife was quite well. ELIAS GRIMES, Wilmot. May 1st, 1848.

This is to certify that my son was severely afflicted with the Erysipelas in his leg last summer, so badly that he scarcely slept for five successive nights. I then procured some of Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE, and applied it, and in the course of one week, the boy was well; and I verily believe if I had not used the above Medicine, that he would have lost his life. WILLIAM GORDON. Sworn before me, THOMAS C. WHELOCK, Esq. May 16, 1850.

Annapolis, January 3rd, 1851. This is to certify that my daughter about a year ago had a very severe attack of Erysipelas in her head and face, so much so that there was left no hope of life. Medical aid was called, but the word was, that all was over as the dreadful disease had overpassed the brain, and she was raving distracted. In this extremity I had accidentally heard of Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE. I went and got a small phial, and proceeded to apply it as directed; and almost instantaneously the disease was arrested from further progress, and in a few days, the swelling was gone, and her natural colour returned, and she is now alive and well. WILLIAM McEWAN. Wesleyan & Athenaeum, 6 mos. ea. March 5, 1851.

Star Life Insurance Company. NOVA SCOTIANS and other RESIDENTS of this Province, who contemplate insuring their Lives for the benefit of those depending on them, or Lives of others indebted to them, are requested to TAKE NOTICE, that the next division of profits in the above Institution will be made at their Office 44, Moorgate Street, London, at the close of the year 1851. It will therefore be greatly to the ADVANTAGE of those who intend to insure in it, to do so previous to 30th November in the present Year 1851, in order that they may come in at said division for their share of profits for the three years, otherwise they will have to wait until 1854 for similar participation, - and it is expected at said Division the profits will be equal to, if not greater than those in 1848, when there was SIXTY Two per cent. on the premium paid in three years added, as a bonus to the Policies; - the LARGEST Bonus ever given by any Company having Agencies here. All persons will do well to consider that Life and Health are both uncertain; consequently delays are dangerous! All necessary Blanks, Pamphlets, and every information furnished gratis, by the Society's Agent or Medical Examiner. DANL. STARR, Agent. R. S. BLACK, M. D. Medical Examiner.

Halifax, 25th Feb. 1851. Wea. till June 1, Ath. 12 mos.

CIENFUEGOS SUGAR. THE Cargo of the brig "Rebin," - 157 hhds. Cienfuegos Sugar. 12 tierces. For sale by GEO. H. STARR. May 17. Wea. (97), Ath. (92).

SPRING - 1851. Prince Arthur, Micmac, Moro Castle, and Geoprat from Great Britain.

BLACK & BROTHERS, HAVE received by the above Ships an EXTENSIVE assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Indigo, Cordage, Canvas, Anchors, Chains, BOLLING GAUGE for Grist Mills, COLLINES, Fish Hooks, Oakum, Curled Hair, Feathers, Scales, Salmon, Mackerel and Herring TWINES, SOAP, STARCH, and a variety of other Goods, too numerous to mention which are offered for sale on liberal terms. - ALSO - ON CONSIGNMENT - 293 Chests CONGO TEA, 1 Hogshead Cotton Herring NETS, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, and a lot of Blue Cotton Mackrel LINES. May 17. Market Square.

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

YOU MAY BE CURED YET! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway, Sir, - For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines, I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the Ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go anywhere without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business more than seven months, without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint.

Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soon healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsular War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo, 1833. The Commanding Officer at that time, was Colonel Deane, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honourable Henry Barington.

(Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON. CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS' STANDING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Bruck, Blacksmith, Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848.

To Professor Holloway, Sir, - With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted, at different times, every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever was in my life by means of your Pills and Ointment which I purchased from Mr. J. Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure. (Signed) ANDREW BRUCK. AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 15th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway, Sir, - I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our Railway Bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad, that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent Surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment and Pills, which I did, and in three weeks my toes enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toes are perfectly cured. (Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DEEPERATE SKIN DISEASE. On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Wesleyan" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper. "We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Coolie, called Eliza, employed in our Establishment, was affected with a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad, that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent Surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment and Pills, which I did, and in three weeks my toes enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toes are perfectly cured. (Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases: - Bad Legs, Cancers, Contracted and Bursts, Stiff-joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular swell, Chilblains, Ingre, Lumbago, Chapped-hands, Piles, Corns (Soft) Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore throats, Skin Diseases, Scoury, Sore Heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each Pot and Box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggist and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s 9d., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s.

THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. W. & C. MURDOCH HAVE received and are now opening a full assortment of plain and Fancy COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS of every description, Ribbons, Silk Dresses, &c. Also on hand - Congo Tea, Indigo, Soap and Starch. Corner of Duke and Granville Streets. May 17.

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

A VARIETY of Music Books, Music Paper, and Musical Instruments, kept constantly on hand. All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired the shortest notice. Instruments sent from the country will be promptly repaired - carefully packed - and returned by advised conveyance - charges as in - derate as if the parties were present. Every description of second-hand Musical Instruments taken in part payment for new ones. Halifax, March 1, 1851. Wea. & Ath. 12 mos et

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the "TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF TRENTON," United States, and having previously to taking the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible risks, at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital Stock of the Trenton Mutual is now \$250,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgage on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks - and is doing a very large and as yet from its commencement in 1847, a very successful business.

In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 1st October, 1849, 367 Policies - a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time. The benefit of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums then payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies and not subject to stamp duty - all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlet which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all Blanks and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every information.

RUFUS S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Agent. Halifax, 15th June. n1.

The Unrivalled Summer Medicine IS WELL KNOWN TO BE Dr. S. Townsend's Extract of SARSAPARILLA,

WHICH assertion is endorsed by the following Testimonial from Rev. JAMES BEATTIE Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, New-Orleans, 19th July, 1850. Dr. S. P. Townsend - Dear Sir: I feel it to be both a duty and a privilege to say, that for several Summers past I have used your preparation of Sarsaparilla in my family with the happiest effects. Yours, etc. JAMES BEATTIE. Halifax, January 2nd, 1851.

MR. SAMUEL STORY, Junr. Dear Sir, - I am happy to inform you that I had an opportunity of perceiving the good effect derived from the use of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, on Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, of Shelburne, who was considered in a declining - having a severe Cough, with symptoms of Asthma. She took large quantities of COD LIVER OIL, but without any benefit derived from it; at my request she was induced to try your valuable Sarsaparilla, and am happy to say with great success. She has taken five Bottles, and is now able to go about her house as usual, before taking it she was confined to her bed and not expected to live. Your obedt. servt. JOSEPH WALTERS. Witnesses: Patrick Caulfield, City Constable. April 5. 6mos. 91 - 116.

REVALENTA ARABICA. FIFTY THOUSAND CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE HAVE BEEN EFFECTED BY DR. BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD. - Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or cure, have been effectually cured by Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food in a very short time. W. B. Reeves, Port Antonio, Tiverton. "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Dr. Barry's delicious health-restoring food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Redington, Norfolk. "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pain in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically restored, and by Dr. Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon, of Ross, Shillbourn. "50 years' indigestible agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting, has been removed by Dr. Barry's excellent food. Maria Jolly Wortham, Ling, near Din, Norfolk. Copies of testimonials of 50,000 cures (including those of Lord Stuart de Decles, Major-General Thomas King, Drs. Ure, Abernethy, and Harvey) gratis in caskets, with full instructions, 1b., 2s. 6d.; 2lb., 5s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s. 6d.; 12lb., 21s. 6d.; super-refined quality, 6lb., 7s. 6d.; 9lb., 10s. 6d. Dr. Barry's Fulvic Acid Biscuits, a nice, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellence. In boxes, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Dr. Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London. Genuine only with Dr. Barry's signature. For Sale in Halifax by JOHN NAYLOR, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

April 26. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. No. 2, Ordnance Row. THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours extended to him while in the late firm of W. J. COLEMAN & CO., begs leave to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he is now opening - per Mic Mac, Moro Castle, Prince Arthur, and Geoprat - a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. - Consisting of - Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Medium, Satoria and Venetian Summer Cloths, Cashmeres, Gambroons, Moleskins, Tweeds, Russel and Albert CORDS, Alpaca, Coatings, Vestings, and Tailors' TRIMMINGS, Grey, White, Colored, and Printed COTTONS, Cotton Warp, Gingham, Gents' Hdk's, Cambrages, Drills, Linens, Tickings, Towellings, Flannels, Serges, Printed Oil Cloths, etc. Dress Materials of every description; Harroes, Borden's, Leno's, Damask and Watered MOREENS, Black Grass de Naple and Ducape Embroidered and Damask SATINETS, Satinets, and CLOTH SILKS, Fancy Brains and Fringes, BONNETS, Parasols, Ribbons, Gosses, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Mullins, Dress Caps, Mullin and Lace KEEPER Collars and Habit Shirts; SHAWLS in great variety, black and of silk and satin MANTLES, newest style - very cheap; childrens Straw and Tuscan HATS; 8oz, super-fine, and 3 ply Scotch Carpeting, Star and Dutch do, Cotton and Woollen Druggets. Door Mats and Hessian Rugs. - ALSO - A large Stock of Gents' Silk HATS; Gents' Brazilian and Felt do; Gents' Alpaca do; Gents' Cloth, Glazed and Fancy CAPS; new Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at a small advance for cash. SAMUEL STRONG. May 10. 6s.

PACKET. THE new and fast sailing schooner "Emma," will sail at noon the following; times until the first of December next, as the first high water after 6 o'clock, a. m., except when the first high water occurs in the afternoon, when she will sail an hour before high water, in order to make the passage it possible during day-light, days of sailing as follows: - On Mondays, from Hick's Wharf, Lower Horton, for Parramore. On Tuesdays, from Parramore for Windsor. On Wednesdays, from Windsor for Parramore. On Fridays, from Parramore for Horton. The above vessel has been fitted in every respect with superior accommodations, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers. JAMES BATHURN, Master. Lower Horton, May 31st, 1851.

