









church are first in importance and all others are subordinate, though on count not the less imperative and understood, in a proper sense. I shall love the Lord thy God with all heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it: thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. This topic we need not now enlarge. Leaders will at once perceive the bearing of our motto on the subject in hand—necessity of beginning at the right end in making a preparation or qualification for discharging the duties of life.

Another principle at the commencement is fatal to future progress, as a yield-able foundation is ruinous to a substantial superstructure. A house built on sand must sooner or later fall, if by no means, even by its own weight; a house built on a rock will by its stability withstand the rude and repeated shocks of the fiercest tempest. In the one the beginning was wrong—in the other

tenderly of the punishment that awaits the impenitent in a future world, and of the sufferings and death of Christ, the Son of God, endured to save him here and hereafter—direct him to God, the source of all good, of all right feeling and grace—encourage him to confide in, love and obey this Good Being—begin thus early under the fostering blessing of Heaven to “train him up in the way” of piety, “in the nurture and admonition of the Lord,” when the conscience is tender, the heart impressible and susceptible of generous emotions, when truth makes deep its impress, and motives and appeals receive a ready response, when obstacles are few, and, by divine grace, easy to be overcome, and all things concur to favour the yielding of the heart to God; and you will find a pupil comparatively willing to learn the will of God. The principles of immortal truth, lodged within, will restrain, direct and control the heart and life. The child will be brought under those gracious influences which impart present, saving benefits, and which if retained by watchfulness and prayer, will prove a safeguard from future vice, and promote future virtue; and as he advances in years, and is about to enter on the sober business of life, will give energy to the faculties of the mind, and pre-eminently qualify him for the discharge of all incumbent duties, however numerous and diverse. Thus is laid the foundation for future piety, activity, and usefulness, solidly on an imperishable rock, and in accordance with the revealed will of God—which is beginning at the right end.

UNIVERSAL REDEMPTION.

The Universal Redemption of Mankind the Doctrine of the New Testament. By the Rev. RICHARD WATSON. Fourth Edition. London: published by John Mason, pp. 240.

This work is from the pen of the talented and eloquent theologian, RICHARD WATSON, and forms a valuable part of his celebrated work, “Theological Institutes,” but has been reprinted in this separate form for the convenience of the general reader. It is a masterly apology for the New Testament doctrine of the universal redemption of mankind as held and maintained by the Wesleyans; characterized alike by sound exegesis, deference to the Word of God, irrefragable argument, and christian temper. It eschews the bewildering mazes of metaphysics, and subordinates its reasonings to the teachings of the Holy Spirit. Plain, practical, argumentative, and scriptural throughout, it carries irresistible conviction to the mind. With a giant’s power it grapples with the subject, demolishing step by step the antagonistic system of unconditional election and reprobation. The work is divided into four Sections. The first and second treat of “The Testimony of the New Testament as to the extent of the Atonement,”—the third contains “An examination of certain passages of Scripture, supposed to limit the extent of Christ’s Redemption”—and the fourth is taken up with “Different Theories stated and examined.”

In the first Section Mr. Watson says:—“The question before us, put into its most simple form, is, whether our Lord Jesus Christ did so die for all men, as to make salvation attainable by all men. The affirmative of this question is, I think, the doctrine of Scripture.” The reasons assigned are briefly these—

“It is plainly expressed, ‘In all these passages which declare that Christ died for all men, and speak of his death as an atonement for the sins of the whole world.’

2. The same doctrine is also stated in those passages which attribute an equal extent to the effects of the death of Christ as to the effects of the fall of our first parents.

“It is necessarily implied, ‘In those texts which declare that Christ died not only for those who are saved, but for those who do or may perish; so that it cannot be argued from the actual condemnation of men, that they were excepted from many actual, and from all the offered, benefits of his death.’

3. In all these passages which make it the duty of men to believe the Gospel; and place them under guilt, and the penalty of death, for rejecting it.

4. In all those passages in which men’s failure to obtain salvation is placed to the account of their own opposing wills, and made wholly their own fault.”

These several positions are supported and illustrated by apposite quotations from the Sacred Scriptures. He then proceeds to notice “what those who have adopted a different opinion have to urge against these plain and forcible declarations of Scripture.”

“It is their burden,” says Mr. Watson, “that they are compelled to explain the passages in a new, limited and qualified sense than their literal and obvious meaning suggests; and that they must rely on inference merely; for it is not even pretended that there is any text whatever to be adduced, which declares, as literally, that Christ did not die for the salvation of all, as those which declare that he did so die. We have no passages, therefore, to examine, which in their clear literal meaning, stand opposed to those which we have quoted, so as to present apparent contradictions which require to be reconciled by concession on one side or the other. This is at least, *prima facie*, strongly in favour of those who hold that, in the same sense, and with the same design, ‘Jesus Christ tasted death for every man.’”

The inferential objections are then taken up, and very ably disposed of. Mr. Watson clearly and unanswerably shows by various reasons, that the universal terms “all men” and “the world” cannot be understood in a restricted or limited sense to mean a few, a part, the world of the elect, in the passages cited in favour of universal redemption. For these reasons, and for the manner in which other objections are met and set aside in subsequent Sections of the work, we must for the present refer our readers to the volume itself. The work is on sale at the Wesleyan Depot, and we would recommend our readers to procure it without delay. “It is in our opinion, a Standard Theological Book, not only in its lucid and scriptural exposition of fundamental and vital doctrine, but in its triumphant refutation of error. We were never more thoroughly satisfied than by the perusal of this volume, that the system of ‘Evangelical Arminianism’ is the religion of the Bible,—harmonizing with it in doctrine and experience. But we abhor religious exclusivism. In the true spirit of Wesleyanism, we give the right hand of fellowship to all who ‘love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.’”

EVANGELICAL ARMINIANISM.

The *Witness* pursues his cowardly course. He has denounced the whole system of Arminianism as held by the Wesleyans as “popish”—stated the epithet “evangelical” as applied to Arminianism a “mis-nomer”—and in his last edition he styles it “semi-popagian.” What may we expect next? Does he suppose this to be a method of procedure most likely to heal the breaches he has already made? Is our system thus continuously to be held up to contempt? He may congratulate himself on the effects he may find the his falch charges, and his misapprehensions will be exposed. He little knows, however, the indignation being

he is rousing throughout the country at large by the course he is pursuing. The Free Church has much reason to pray—“Save me from my friends!” If matters go on at this rate, we shall be compelled to speak very plainly, and turn the battle to the gate. We have as yet acted purely on the defensive; but forbearance has its limits. We have no expectation of convincing the *Witness*, steeped as he is in the pure spirit of bigotry. But to give our readers a specimen of the sound views of the celebrated, but maligned JAMES ARMINIUS, we extract from the “Quarterly Theological Review, for 1825,” the following statement:

“We will conclude this branch of our subject with a quotation from the works of Arminius, which may be new to many who are taught to believe that this learned man was necessarily, and from his own system, unwound upon the cardinal doctrine of Divine Grace. We very much doubt whether in the writings of any Reformer of our own or any foreign country, there is to be found a statement on this point, which tends more to *exalt the grace of God* who gives salvation, and *humiliate the self-sufficiency of man*, who is morally allowed to receive it.”

In his *Epistola ad Romanos*, man is not capable of doing good by himself, either to will or to do that which is really good; but it is necessary for him to be regenerated and renewed in his intellect, affections, or will, and in all his powers, by God in Christ, through the Holy Spirit, that he may be qualified rightly to understand, esteem, consider, will, and perform whatever is truly good. I ascribe to Divine grace—the commencement, the continuance, and the consummation of all good—and to such an extent do I carry its influence, that a man though already regenerated, can neither conceive, will, nor do any good at all, nor resist any evil temptation, without this preventing and exciting, this following and co-operating grace.”

ENCOURAGING.

We are highly gratified to learn from various reliable sources, that the Wesleyan is doing good service to the cause of evangelical religion. This object we have kept steadily in view. The extracts we have published from the literature of our common christianity, if read with prayer and self-application, must, by the blessing of God, be attended with spiritual good; whilst other portions of our Paper have been calculated to interest both old and young. The *Wesleyan* has been in existence about six months; and, during this short period, has attained a very encouraging circulation. A visit to our bank on publishing days would create pleasing surprise at the pile of *Wesleyan* notes we are impressing for general currency. Still there is room for continued and increased efforts to obtain subscribers; and we hope that amid all other subjects which necessarily press upon the attention of our Ministers and people, the claims of the *Wesleyan* will not be overlooked or forgotten. Recent occurrences have clearly shown the necessity of an organ of communication with our people, and the public generally; and it would be wisdom in all interested to secure for it as wide a circulation as possible. Nothing cheers an Editor more than the constant reception of orders for new subscribers.

Miamec Mission.

A second public meeting in relation to the Rev. Mr. Rand’s Mission to the Miamec Indians, was held, according to appointment, in “Chalmers’ Church” in Burlington Street on Monday evening the 14th inst. The commodious and beautiful edifice recently erected for the accommodation of the Free Church of Scotland in this city, was filled to its capacity by the Rev. Mr. Forrester, who presided as an early hour by an audience of about 100 persons. The services were conducted in a most judicious and edifying manner, and were attended by a large number of persons.

the Rev. Mr. Rand communicated a number of deeply interesting facts in relation to the history, habits, and language of the Miamec, and of his occasional intercourse among them, and his labours to promote their spiritual improvement.

This address was listened to with deep interest, and was followed by a collection, which amounted to between nine and ten pounds.

A Psalm was then sung, and several resolutions presented, with many appropriate remarks, by ministers and other gentlemen present. Among the speakers were the Rev. Mr. Forrester, the Hon. Hugh Bell, Mr. Charles Robson, Rev. Mr. McGregor, Rev. Mr. Heudebourn, and Rev. Mr. Martin.

An apology was offered for the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Mr. Evans and the Rev. Mr. Smallwood.

We here append the substance of the Resolutions which were most heartily responded to by the crowded assembly:—

- 1st. That this meeting views with equal delight and satisfaction the efforts which are now making for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the Miamec Indians in these provinces, and pledges itself to encourage and support the Miamec Mission.
- 2nd. That this meeting believing the Christian Religion to be the chief instrument of civilization as well as intellectual and moral improvement, is happy to learn that means are about to be adopted for translating the Scriptures into the Miamec dialect, and for acquainting that Indian tribe by written as well as oral language with the principles of the Christian Faith; and with those practical duties which minister so much to the happiness of the life that now is, and prepare us for the enjoyment of that life that is to come.
- 3rd. That this meeting feeling its insufficiency for so important an undertaking without the Divine assistance and blessing, desire to commend this cause to God; and solicit the earnest supplications of all the friends of the Mission, that its labours for the spiritual welfare of so necessitous a portion of our population may be crowned with success.

The fourth Resolution appointed an enlarged Committee of clergymen and laymen from different denominations in the city for the furtherance of the general objects of the mission, with power to add to their number if needful, the names of whom will be published when the list is completed.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Miller, and the meeting separated with evidently deep interest in the object which had been so ably presented and advocated in their hearing. It was delightful to see the concord and hearty co-operation with which the members in the different sections of the Protestant Church are entering into this work of benevolence, so long due, but so long delayed.

On Tuesday the 20th inst., a meeting of the General Committee of the Miamec Mission was held in the School Room under Poplar Grove Church, when several needful preliminaries were established, the most important of which are here in substance presented.

A sub-Committee was appointed for perfecting the system proposed for collecting funds by securing the services of lay gentlemen who will obtain subscriptions in the several congregations in the city towards the general objects of the mission, and who shall by acceptance of that office become members of the general Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Evans was then unanimously chosen as Chairman of the general Committee; the Rev. Mr. McGregor Recording Secretary; the Rev. Dr. Crawley Corresponding Secretary; and Mr. George Morison Treasurer.

It was then Resolved, That there shall be an acting Committee consisting of seven members besides the permanent office-bearers, whose duty it will be to meet monthly for the purpose of attending to the general business of the Mission, including the needful correspondence with the Missionary, and to report quarterly to the general Committee.

Gentlemen were nominated to this important office whose names will appear hereafter.

The Rev. Mr. Rand, who attended the meeting of the Committee, having declared his willingness to make the Miamec Mission henceforth his exclusive object, the Committee entered into a Resolution recorded on their minutes by which they pledged themselves to obtain a sufficient sum for the payment to Mr. Rand of a salary of £100, together with the needful travelling and other expenses; the friends of the mission may now therefore receive the assurance that this enthusiastic and laborious missionary will henceforth enter on his deeply interesting labours sustained by the sympathy and aid of the public through a regularly organized association.

Besides the applications for subscription that will be made in the several congregations in this city, means may also be taken to secure the co-operation and aid of the various Churches throughout the provinces. The same spirit of harmony and cordial co-operation that breathed so delightful an influence on the public meeting of Monday, prevails no less on the deliberations of the general Committee, and affords, we trust, a most auspicious promise for the success of the mission. It is the prayer of the friends of the mission, that the benevolent assistance of all who are interested in the spiritual welfare of our fellow-creatures may be secured.

The Rev. Mr. Rand will set out immediately, we understand, on his return to Charlottetown, where he will henceforth devote himself exclusively to the Miemie Mission, in perfecting himself in the language...

In the progress of these labours Mr. Rand it is supposed will visit different settlements of the Indians and if necessary may finally select some residence more favourable to his mission among them.

Several gentlemen in each of the Protestant congregations in this city have either now engaged or it is hoped will shortly engage in the task of applying immediately for contributions or annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of this mission...

Several gentlemen in each of the Protestant congregations in this city have either now engaged or it is hoped will shortly engage in the task of applying immediately for contributions or annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of this mission...

A Telling Fact.

A gentleman in this neighbourhood, who is a member of the church of England, and not a contributor to any of the Wesleyan institutions; after having read your report of Mr. Arthur's speech, at the recent Wesleyan Mission Meeting, held in Brunswick chapel, in this town, was so gratified by the satisfactory explanations and statements of that respected Minister, relative to the expenditure at the Wesleyan Mission-house and other matters, that he put a 5l. note into the hands of his daughter, requesting her to hand it over to the Wesleyan Missionary authorities in aid of their undertaking...

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer Canada arrived at this port on Wednesday morning last. A summary of News is given below:

Great Britain.—In the commercial circle no variation of consequence since our last advices is to be noted. Manufactures, grain and produce markets, are firm, though business not above the average.

The respectable firm of Messrs. T. & H. Goulding, corn-factors, have had to wind up their affairs for the benefit of their creditors. Their deficits do not appear large.

An organization of the merchants, bankers, traders, and others, of the City of London, was about to be commenced, having for its object the final settlement of the Poor Office question in the only way in which it ever can be settled; i. e., by enacting a total cessation of all labour in that department, during the twenty-four hours of the Sabbath-day.

Similar organizations, it is expected, will be formed in the provincial towns, which doubtless will induce the Government to rescind the present measure.

A benevolent Lady, who signs herself "M. O." has sent £100 to the Society for Improving the condition of the Labouring Classes, as a thank-offering for preservation of herself and family from the late epidemic.

The 15th inst. was observed as a general day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the disappearance of the Cholera.

The Mannings were executed on the 12th inst. Immense numbers were present to witness the scene. Booths were erected in front of the gallows—to secure good seats in positions, hundreds paid money and so up all the previous night—the levity and wickedness of the crowds were awful. The demoralizing effects of public executions is exciting the attention of the Press. Mr. Charles Dickens, in a letter to the Times, has shown our strong feelings against the same. The same solemnly convinced that a day of humanity could never be so long as the City of London, in the same company of the gallows, such a number of people could witness the execution of the same.

The health of the Queen Dowager had altered but little during the week. There had been no improvement of consequence; though the bulletin of the 15th inst. stated that Her Majesty was tolerably comfortable that morning.

It is pretty certain that Sir Peregrine Maitland is to be Governor of Chelsea. The Rev. Wm. Cureton, of the British Museum, has been nominated to the County of Westminster, vacated by the promotion of Mr. Milner to the Deanery of St. Paul's.

A large bark had been cast ashore between Southland and Whitburn. At Wakefield, the celebration of "Guy Fawkes Day" caused a serious riot. Several of the police, and many of the mob, were hurt, but no lives seem to have been lost.

Four ships recently started from Liverpool together, and arrived off New York together, having never lost sight of one another during the passage.

The health of the Queen Dowager had altered but little during the week. There had been no improvement of consequence; though the bulletin of the 15th inst. stated that Her Majesty was tolerably comfortable that morning.

It is pretty certain that Sir Peregrine Maitland is to be Governor of Chelsea. The Rev. Wm. Cureton, of the British Museum, has been nominated to the County of Westminster, vacated by the promotion of Mr. Milner to the Deanery of St. Paul's.

A large bark had been cast ashore between Southland and Whitburn. At Wakefield, the celebration of "Guy Fawkes Day" caused a serious riot. Several of the police, and many of the mob, were hurt, but no lives seem to have been lost.

Four ships recently started from Liverpool together, and arrived off New York together, having never lost sight of one another during the passage.

IRELAND.—The managers of this enterprising company (The Great Western Fisheries Company) have so far failed to reason to regret the reception of their project in Ireland, and there really seems to be a prospect of beneficial results accruing from their operations.

The Marquis of Sligo, and fisheries will be immediately established at those points. In addition to this favorable beginning, a wealthy landed proprietor, whose estates border the Atlantic, is so well pleased with the undertaking, that he has actually offered to invest in it a large portion of his disposable property.

The Earl of Mountcastle has signified his intention, through his agent, Alfred William Cleverly, Esq., to pay the rate in aid for the tenants on his County Antrim estates.

Saunders' Dublin News Letter notes the sale of a farm of 151 acres, in Dublin county, on which £1600 had been spent for improvements for the sum of £111.

THE INCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—We have been informed that the value of the estates, respecting which petitions for sales have been already lodged, is upwards of £1,100,000, according to the rate of purchase considerably lower than had prevailed five years ago.

Lord Anglesey has instructed the respected agent of his Irish estates, A. W. Rutherford, Esq., to allow all his tenants to pay rent this year upon their usual rate, and to expend £200 annually hereafter on improvements on his 15,000 acres of property, which amount to £2000 per annum.

FRANCE.—Admiral Bugeaud is gradually throwing off his despotism. Scarcely an effort is made to suppress the fact that he is about to disown the popular law, a key which has answered his purpose. The very head of the police, M. Carlier, has even in his proclamations the watchwords of the great Republic—"Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." The official who has thus anticipated the wishes of the President, is evidently his creature, and the fact of his so exceeding this of Lafayette has given much dissatisfaction to the friends of the ex-king.

M. Carlier has also been lately accused of the intention of organizing a new conservative republic—his aim being the re-creation of Bonaparte, and thus upon the candidates to form a league against it.

It is said that the new Empire, had it been proclaimed to-day, would be proclaimed in France, and that the National Guard of France would be divided.

M. Bonaparte has given notice of the Assembly of a nation to the effect that "no one can be appointed a member of the Assembly who has not been appointed a member of the Assembly."

A correspondent writes from the frontiers of France, that the French army, which is now in the hands of the Prussians, is in a state of great disorder, and that the Prussians are making great progress in their operations.

At St. James's Palace, an attempt was made to assassinate the Queen Dowager, but it failed.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The Prussians have taken possession of the city of Metz, and are making great progress in their operations.

The free independent and sovereign States of Texas and San Luis have agreed to the general agreement of the Republic, and they intend to fulfil the law which obliges each of them to the other.

The line of stages between Vera Cruz and Mexico, now complete the journey thither at about eight days.

According to the last census taken in the population of that country amounts to 1,100,000, the capital having a population of 100,000. In 1807, the revenue of Mexico was £1,000,000, from 1811-15 it only averaged £200,000.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADMIRAL.—The battle ship Wellesley, Capt. Goldsmit, the Flag of Vice-Admiral the Right Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., anchored in Halifax yesterday, after a passage of 19 days. We understand the Wellesley once a severe gale on the 30th ult. was succeeded by a calm.—Passenger Wellesley, Mrs. Jones.—Bernuda 6.

EMIGRANTS FROM MADEIRA.—The Golden Rule, Captain Watlington, on Sunday evening last, in 21 days from with fifty-eight emigrants—7 children, men, and the remainder male adults—all engaged to persons residing in various parts of the island. We understand they were orderly and well-behaved people, and abundantly tried from the country. We trust this importation of laborers will be contemplated; and we hope the means of inducing the emigration may be more extensively than at present.—L

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a child was found beneath the water in the Wharf Dartmouth, on Tuesday morning. The child was first arrested, carrying a hat on a pile of wood, and was grappling with a boat-hook, he was found and raised the body. It is supposed the deceased had been laying on the pier, and that turning he rolled into the water.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. Brewster, will preach, to-morrow, in the Argyle St. 11 A.M., and in the Brunswick St. at 7 P.M.

On Thursday evening, we had a fall of snow, reminding us that our winter storms, is coming.

A Proclamation in the next, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving.

Several Communications a which shall appear in due time.

We can supply back number subscribers. We would advise our order from the beginning.

Copies of the Wesleyan Magazine, at Miss Store, No. 138, Granville Street.

Dr. Dixon's Tour in Received and for sale at Miss Store, No. 138 Granville Street.

"OF INTEREST TO A Worms in Children.

Kolmeck's Vermifuge is the most powerful remedy ever used. It kills worms without hurting the most delicate system. It is sold by Colman and Co., 25, Cornhill.

Colman and Co., 25, Cornhill, London. Sole Agents for the original and best of the Vermifuge, and Hays' Vermifuge.

Colman and Co., 25, Cornhill, London. Sole Agents for the original and best of the Vermifuge, and Hays' Vermifuge.



