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Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

SUNSET—AN EMBLEM.

Slowly descends the Sun—
His daily course is run—
Quiet sinks beneath the West,
Like a Monarch taking rest.

He tips with rays of gold
The clouds in every fold—
Which like burnish'd curtains gleam,
Brighten'd by his setting beam.

He will rise to-morrow—
Sons of joy and sorrow—
He the mandate shall obey,
Cheering, while he rules the day.

Emblem of CHRISTIANS here,
In their appointed sphere—
Soon their day of life will end,
And they to the grave descend.

The Resurrection's morn
Shall witness them new-born—
They from the dark grave shall rise—
Shine like suns in Paradise.

The night of Death shall then be o'er,
And pain afflict their souls no more—
And God himself their light shall be—
Throughout a vast Eternity.

SILVA.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

We will not say the former days
Were better than our own—
That softer fell the dew of heaven,
Or the sun more brightly shone—
That the stars look'd down with a sweeter light
Through the depths of the azure sky—
Or that wondrous zephyrs touch'd the notes
Of a richer harmony.

For we know Jehovah's word is pledged
For the suns and stars to glow—
The flowers may fade, but the breath of spring
Shall their woe and life renew—
And the anthem of nature's praise is hymn'd
Through the alluring years the same,
And to countless as the stars of night
Their story shall proclaim.

But we miss, oh! we miss in the homes of men
The holy song of praise—
The sweet and solemn strain is hush'd,
And we sigh for the former days
Is the smile of heavenly love withdrawn?
Is the time of blessing o'er?
Have we no more a God in heaven—
A Father to adore?

Not silent are our blessed dead,
Though their work on earth is done,
The struggle and the gloom is past,
And the glory has begun.
The beauty of the soulless land
Shines not out on each brow,
And a song of joy and happiness
Is the song they are singing now.

Awake, ye children of them who sleep
In the land of peaceful rest,
And let your voices blend again
With the anthems of the blessed—
We know ye'll stand at your fathers' hearth
The hymn of love and praise,
Let us hear their song with your children now—
The song of your early days!

Oh! so sweet on the banks of the halcyon sea
Shall the sound of such music be,
That passing winds may pass to hear,
And rejoice in the melody?
And so it is the evening down that fall
When the wind is still and still,
Shall the praise of Heav'n in that home descend,
Where the worship of God is heard.

BE PREPARED TO MEET AFFLICTION.

Be prepared to meet affliction,
How it fall at thy door,
And though it say, when thou grow brighter,
Thou shalt not be taken from
Bound the mind in new seasons
To thy lot, when thou art
Trust in the Lord, and he will give thee,
Thou shalt not be taken from.

Christian Miscellany.

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

Scripture Allegories.

BY REV. R. M. MACBRAIR.

THE LEGACY.

A large legacy has been left to the church by its Saviour, consisting of New Jerusalem stock; but the greater part of it remains unclaimed. It has not been applied for; though repeated notices of it have been published throughout the world—Heirs will not come forward (James iv. 3.) The wonder is, that it has not been already appropriated to other purposes. Through the long-suffering and forbearance of God, (Rom. ii. 4,) it may still be obtained, if application be made in the proper way. You must seek with your whole heart, (Jer. xxix. 13,) believing that it may be had (James i. 6.) When you have been once at the bank, go again; go repeatedly; for the legacy is paid by instalments. It is very large; even riches of glory.

Now I think I see some of you coming to the door of the bank of heaven, where dividends are paid, and you knock.

"Who is there?" cries Justice, seated on one side of the entrance.

"A sinner."

"What do you want?"

"My Lord, I have seen it announced in an old publication, called the Gospel Herald, which was edited in heaven, and is published in Jerusalem, that a legacy was left me by my Kinsman, (Eph. v. 31,) which has not yet been paid."

"Not paid?" exclaims Justice: "we always pay on demand." (Heb. x. 23.)

"Yes, my Lord; but I did not apply for it sooner, when I ought. Yet I am told that it is still payable. The Herald is still in circulation, and the announcement has not been withdrawn."

"Well," demands Justice, "what is your present claim upon us?"

"If my Lord will look at the will, he will see that part of it reads as follows:—'Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' (Matt. xv. 28.) 'Through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins.' (Acts xiii. 38.) 'Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you; and other clauses of like import. This is what I wish to receive. I am weary of sin. I tremble under the frown of God. My heart is troubled and distressed beyond measure. I want pardon and peace.'

"Mercy," says Justice, addressing his sister, who is seated on the opposite side of the entrance; "what dost thou say to this demand?"

"It is perfectly right," answers Mercy. "I have long had a pardon for this sinner lying by me; and I wondered that he did not apply for it sooner. (Mark vi. 6.) Here it is, friend; you are welcome to it. Take it, in the name of Jesus."

While the sinner is in the act of seizing the gift, Justice takes it from the hand of Mercy, stamps it, (Eph. i. 13) and, with a smile, gives it to the sinner. He reads, "Thy sins, which were many, are all forgiven thee;" and at once breaks out into a song of joy, "O Lord, I will praise thee!"

"Hark ye!" observes Mercy, with a smile of earnest kindness; "remember to tell your friends and neighbours, (Mark v. 19) that I have in me pardons ready, waiting for application." (Rev. iii. 20.)

(*Justice looks.*) "Who is there?" asks Justice.

"A sinner saved by grace." (Eph. ii. 8.)

"What is your business?"

"I have come, my Lord, for another instalment of the legacy left by my Saviour. Yesterday our Minister told us that it was now due."

"What is the amount you ask?" saith Justice. "For we are very precise in keeping to the letter of the will." (Matt. v. 18.)

"It my Lord will glance at the paper, he will find it written: 'Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean: from all your filthiness, and from all your idols, will I cleanse you: a new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you.' (Ezek. xxxvi. 25, 26.) And in another place it is said that God is faithful and just, not only to forgive us our sins, but to cleanse us from all unrighteousness: for the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin.' (1 John i. 9, 7.)

"Sister Mercy, what do you say to this application?"

"It is quite correct," saith Mercy: "he wants a clean heart, pure from sin. (Matt. v. 8.) I have had it here, ever since he first came for his legacy. I wish our brethren (Heb. ii. 11) on earth would come and take their own. We do not need their property; we have plenty and to spare, (Luke xv. 17,) while they are starving for want. Here it is, friend; take it, in Jesus's name and get it stamped. And tell (Rom. x. 10) your classmates, that I have more clean hearts; they may all make their robes white in the blood of the Lamb." (Zech. xiii. 1; Rev. vii. 14.)

Now I see a crowd of persons running to the door, singing and shouting. I ask, Why such a stir? They tell me they have large bundles of promissory notes of great value, (2 Pet. i. 4) when they are going to get cashed. "Take care," says Mr. Straightened, (2 Cor. vi. 12,) "lest you make a run upon the bank." "That is what we are going to do," (John xvi. 21) is the reply: "but it will not be a run upon the bank for this world, when men shall try to break the bank above. Be quick in your applications. Time passes on, and banking assets will close. If Mercy leave her place at the door, (Luke xiii. 8,) you will knock in vain for Justice to open." (Luke xiii. 25.)

(*Justice looks.*) "Who is there?" cries Justice.

"A dying Christian," is the reply.

"What brings you here?"

"My Lord, I have just received a message from my Saviour by the hand of Death, —a messenger, grim messenger he, but he brings good tidings,—to come here for the last instalment of my legacy."

"How much is it?"

"It my Lord will read the will, he will find, amongst other items, 'In my Father's house are many mansions; I go to prepare a place for you.' (John xiv. 2.) Now I am leaving the body, I want a congenial place for my immortal spirit, a rest with God. As my Father has written, 'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.' (Rev. ii. 10.) I cannot boast of my fidelity, yet I have loved my Lord, I have kept the faith. (2 Tim. i. 7.) I have not wickedly departed from his ways. O, if one so feeble as I could be so valued, (Matt. xxv. 21.) I would praise his infinite bounty for ever and ever." (Rev. vii. 10.)

"You would do well to beg for glory, and honour, and immortality." (Rom. ii. 7,) replies Justice, "but what shall we do, sister Mercy, for we do not see thy glory out of garments?"

"It is written," saith Mercy, "Father, I have loved thee also, when thou hast given me, and will come where I am." (John xvi. 26, 27.) I will come again, and receive my wages with thee; that where I am, there ye may be also." (John xvi. 33.) The King, therefore, evidently intends to admit this Christian into heaven. Doubtless it was his express will in sending me a message that he would be here to-day, and to get some of his servants in anguish. (Luke xvi. 22.) There are a few waiting for the hour is come. I would that He has not arrived, for it is very painful. Hark! the clock strikes the quarter, the minute. See, brother, the gates have swung wide open.

(2 Peter i. 11,) and let the heir of glory in." (Psalm xxiv. 9)—*Christian Miscellany.*

Faith in Christianity.

Rational and enlightened views render the christian system in the highest degree simple, beautiful, dignified and impressive,—shed a light and glory around the character of God, and impart a sublimity and felicity to the destiny of men, to which no other opinions can pretend. They have a most holy and happy tendency; and were they universally and practically believed, there is nothing low, selfish, or uncharitable, which they would not eradicate—nothing noble, disinterested, or sublime, which they would not cherish, and to which they would not excite. The most devout and holy adoration of the sovereign Lord, the supreme Judge, the Parent of good—the most high and just valuation of the unparalleled excellencies and sacrificial death of Jesus Christ—the most sober and well-founded hope of a blessed immortality, disclosed by his doctrines and confirmed by his death and resurrection—the most pure and holy conduct, by which alone it is possible to prepare for heaven, or in the expressive language of the scriptures, to see God—the most disinterested and active benevolence towards all mankind, who are all possessed of the same nature, all parts of the same family, and all alike redeemed, appear to be the necessary result of enlightened scriptural views. But if, in these convictions we are mistaken, does this render them odious? Are these impressions calculated to make us bad members of society, bad neighbors, bad parents, bad children, bad friends? Do they tend to dry up the fountain of human kindness in our breasts, and to cause every generous and benignant disposition to wither and die within us?

He who believes that a Being of almighty power, unerring wisdom, and unbounded love is seated at the head of the universe, and is making every event promote, in its appointed measure, his highest happiness, must possess perpetual serenity and active good will. The storm of adversity may gather above him and burst upon his head, but he is prepared against it, and it cannot dismay him. He knows that the evils which encompass him are blessings in disguise. The fair face of nature smiles upon him with a brighter radiance. The boundless expanse of heaven above him; the painted plain beneath him; the glorious sun that diffuses light and life over the ample and beautiful creation, are magnificent gifts of his Father, on which his enlightened eye can behold engraven the promise of his higher destiny. The narrow precincts of the tomb can neither bound nor obstruct his enlarged view—it extends beyond the circle of earth, and reaches to that celestial world, where progression in excellence is infinite, and happiness is unchanging and eternal. Nothing can disturb his steady confidence. In the most awful moment of his being, his feeling is as sublime as his destiny is glorious. Even while the tomb covers his form, he can exclaim in triumph, *O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory, through Jesus Christ, our Lord.*

Shall I not have mercy in you?
Shall I not have compassion on you?

Action.

I have often had occasion to observe that a watch-making man does more for the world than a forged wire man. A man gets into a habit of inquiring about properties in respectability and decisions, and spends his life without doing anything to purpose. The state of the world is such, and so much dependent on action, that everything seems to be ready to every man, "Do something"—"do it"—"do it"—*God.*

Religious Intelligence.

(From Evangelical Christendom for August.) Present State of Religious Matters in Tuscany. Florence, July 13, 1850.

My dear Dr. Steane,—I wish to send you a short notice of the state of religious matters in this part of Italy. You know that for some time there has been a great desire in Tuscany for the reading of the Word of God, and, notwithstanding all the means taken of late to prevent the circulation of the Scriptures, this desire is still increasing. In 1847 and 1848, a number of religious tracts and books were printed in Florence, and, as greater liberty was enjoyed at that time, they were sold openly in the shops and in the streets. They were not directly controversial, and so were permitted to pass the Censorship; but they were all evangelical in their spirit, and greatly superior, as might be expected, to the usual wretched productions of the Romish press. They made their way also into Rome, in the beginning of 1848. I have seen the Discorsi Religiosi, a volume of discourses translated from Monod, and Vinet, and Chalmers, exposed for sale in the book-shop windows at Rome, and a large bill advertising the same work pasted on the pillars of the Pantheon. This kind of liberty did not continue long. You know the fate of the Bibles which were printed here about eighteen months ago. But such measures failed, as they generally do, to destroy the cause of evangelism, or the interest that had been excited in the Scriptures of truth. Indeed, since that time the desire of the people to "search the Scriptures" has been greatly on the increase. The bishops and priests have placarded the walls with addresses to their people, warning them against the reading of those pestiferous and heretical books which they say have been so widely circulated in Tuscany. During the Lent preachings this year, the Protestant propaganda was the great subject of attack in the discourses of the priests.

A controversy had also been excited on the subject of confession. An able little treatise, by Dr. Desanctis, entitled La Confessione, had been circulated in great numbers in Florence, and eagerly read. The priests were compelled to attempt an answer, and a reply was published. The preachers also made confession the subject of several of their discourses, attacking the arguments of "the apostate priest." This was a pretty sure mode of increasing the interest already excited on the subject, and La Confessione is indebted to the priests to the extent of, perhaps, two editions. The reply of Belli to the treatise on Confession drew forth another treatise on the subject of Tradition, from Dr. Desanctis, which has also gone through two or three editions. Of course, great efforts have been made to discover the vendors of such treatises, and the searching of book shops by the police and the priests has now become very common. Files of old newspapers, and a pamphlet or two of Mazzini's are occasionally discovered as the result of such a search. An intimation of the discovery is published in the journals—a printer is fined or imprisoned, and so the thing goes on.

The Bible of course—that dreaded book—is always under ban, and Diodati's version is always contraband. Even the version of Martini, one of their own archbishops, they cannot trust in his own city of Florence, without their own notes and comments. It is not good, they say, when put on their defence for prohibiting the Word of Life, it is not good to give the Bible to the people—"there must be some one to point out the acorn to the pig." The words are their own, and such is the elegant simile by which they illustrate the wisdom of keeping the people in ignorance of the Word of God. It is well, however, that they have been drawn out to give any explanation of their system, and such degradation of things sacred is not likely to serve their own cause much, among those who have any reverence at all for the authority of sacred truth.

Greater efforts have been made of late to counteract the influence of Protestant notions in Tuscany. As it seems all the efforts that have been made by pastorals and Lent-preachings, and by what they rely on

much more, by fines and imprisonments, and the police, have been in vain, the bishops have formed a committee for the circulation of good books, and Florence has been already favoured with specimens of two of these emphatically "good books."—One of them is a flippant dialogue, entitled Don Francesco, and another is a translation of "The Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of Religion," by the thoroughly orthodox Thomas Moore. There would be something extremely ridiculous in the selection of this old and flippant work of the author of the "Irish Melodies," were it not so melancholy to think of immortal souls under the care of spiritual directors, who prohibit the Bible as if it were a volume of blasphemy, and stamp with their ecclesiastical authority the ribaldry of Moore. The poet, perhaps, scarcely expected that his not very grave treatise, after being thoroughly forgotten at home, should be selected for translation into Italian by Tuscan bishops, and sent forth anew into the world by a committee for the distribution of good books.

In addition to such literary labours, the Tuscan bishops met lately in synod, at Florence, in the church of San Miniato, and issued a pastoral letter to their dioceses, from their "holy solitude," as they call it. They bewail the new spirit which has changed the face of Tuscany, the inroads made by false prophets, and the ready reception of their doctrine in the classic land washed by the Arno and the Tiber. They speak of the printing and circulating of pernicious books, by enemies of the Catholic faith, and bewail the loose hold of the church on the youth of the land. The empire of the beast, on whose front is written "blasphemy," must surely be at hand, when men can be found in Tuscany who have the diabolical hardihood to speak "against that lily of Paradise, the immaculate Mary." As there can be no salvation out of that church, of which the Roman pontiff is the head, they promise to pray for their strayed sheep "before the altars on which the host is immolated," and earnestly entreat all their people to beware of the blasphemous writings which have been so widely spread through Tuscany. The letter has the names of the archbishop of Florence and of six bishops appended to it.

Provincial synods have also been held at Pisa and Sienna, to follow up the same work. In the latter place, the synod was opened with invoking the protection of the most holy, immaculate Mary, and of the holy apostles Peter and Paul. The bishops meet in synod, issue pastoral letters, and try to allure their people, by the bribe of plenary indulgence, to attend the church, and to offer up the prayer for the extirpation of heresy. In addition to this they have addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior, praying him to use all efforts for preventing the circulation of anti-catholic books. All these movements show that the Roman Catholic clergy in this country feel the necessity of making strong efforts to uphold the cause of the great apostasy.

Again, some of the more talented and liberal journals in Florence have been charged by the priests with strong Protestant tendencies. The Nazionale is especially obnoxious, and sundry efforts have been made to secure its suppression. It had been suspended at one time, and the responsible editor fined and imprisoned at another; and again it has been prohibited in some parts of Tuscany; but still it has continued its course, reviewing boldly the acts of the Government, and the encyclical letters of the Pope, and defending before the law courts the liberty of the press, according to the Constitution of 1848. Any plea for liberty to speak or write is charged with protestantism. The Eco, a little journal under the management of the priests, is so entirely devoid of talent, and so filled with the grossest absurdities, that it is not likely to do much harm to the more enlightened part of the population, whatever influence it may have among the ignorant and credulous.

An Italian translation of M. Adolphe Monod's Lucille, ou la Lecture de la Bible, has been in circulation in Florence for some weeks. As it is a masterly work, and has been well translated, it has made a considerable impression. I heard to-day of a

priest who had seen it. He said it was an awful book, and he did not know how it was to be answered. I believe, if there were more liberty of thinking and acting in Tuscany, some of the priests might be brought: at least to inquire after the truth: as it is, they are blind leaders of the blind, having little knowledge of any kind, and decidedly opposed to the enlightened education of others.

The Eco is at present full of marvellous stories of the Madonna of Rimini. In the church of St. Augustine, at Rimini, a picture of Mary, "Mater Misericordie," painted about fifty years ago, by a certain obscure painter of that neighbourhood, has opened its eyes and moved them. One would have thought that this was too absurd for these days; but while the liquifying of the blood of St. Januarius takes place annually, and while the church professes her belief in that rather stale miracle, and in all the legends of the Breviary, it would be difficult to say that any absurdity was too great to be received. The priestly editors of the Eco publish pages of letters on the subject of the Madonna, and defend the genuineness of the miracle in elaborate articles. Miracles, they say, are even to be expected in such times of danger to the church as the present; and they refer to the Breviary and its authority for belief in such miracles. The Civiltà Cattolica a Neapolitan periodical, superior, perhaps, to any in Italy under the management of the priests, and one of whose writers, I believe, is brother to one of the most enlightened and liberal-minded of Italian statesmen, defends at length this opening of the eyes of the Madonna, showing that nothing can account for it but a miracle. Bishops and priests from other places have hastened to the scene, to witness the miracle for themselves. The bishop of Cesena visited the place, knelt at the feet of the Mother of Mercy, and after a short time the Madonna opened her eyes, and fixed them upon him, and "for five minutes he was able to contemplate, the seven beauties of Paradise; at last he was obliged to turn away his eyes, not being able to support what he saw."

While the picture at Rimini has been thus drawing wondering multitudes to the shrine of the Madonna, other images, seized with a natural desire to see what is going on, have opened their eyes also. It is truly melancholy to see crowds of ignorant people, from whom the Word of Life has been kept, running to kneel down before a picture, and offering money, rings, jewels, &c., to the priests, who have already made well by the fraud. Others, of course, smite at the delusion. Pius IX., thoroughly superstitious in these things, is said to have given special directions concerning the picture. The devotees make great use of this with the incredulous, "When the Pope confirms the accounts, what will you say? Will you refuse to believe the Pope?"

In Rome, a medal has been struck for the return of the solemnity of the Prince of the Apostles. Pius IX., occupies the usual place; on the reverse, Daniel pointed to the dragon worshipped by the Babylonians, with the words of the exequie, Disruptus est Draco quem colubatis. The passage of course, is from the Apocrypha, and the dragon is interpreted as meaning Mazzini. The parti pretre at Paris have also struck a medal in honour of Montalembert, with the famous passage of his speech on the French expedition on the reverse,—"The church was more than a woman; she was a mother."

Amid all these things, it is cheering to see the progress made by Piedmont, and to know that in more than one quarter of Italy there is a thirst for the water of life. God may yet open a door, wide and effectual, for the preaching of the truth, though there are so many adversaries. The bread cast even on these troubled waters may be found after many days. God's word will not return unto Him void, but will accomplish that for which He has sent it forth.

Methodist Protestants. A letter from Mississippi, says: "Methodist Protestants have never had greater cause for rejoicing than at present. Our circuits and missions are well supplied with ministerial laborers, and both ministers and members seem to be in fine spirits."

Family Circle.

The Wife's Influence on her Husband's Fortune. A woman has her husband's fortunes in her power, because she may, or she may not, as she pleases, conform to his circumstances. This is her first duty, and ought to be her pride. No passion for luxury or display ought for a moment tempt her to deviate in the least degree from this line of conduct. Any other course is wretchedness itself, and inevitably leads to ruin. Nothing can be more miserable than the struggle to keep up appearance. If it would succeed it would cost more than it is worth; as it never can, its failure involves the deepest mortification. Some of the sublimest exhibitions of human virtue have been made by women, who have been precipitated suddenly from wealth and splendor to absolute want. Then a man's fortunes are in a manner in the hands of his wife, inasmuch as his own power of exertion depends on her. His moral strength is inconceivably increased by her sympathy, her counsel, her aid. She can aid him immensely by her relieving him of every care which she is capable of taking upon herself. If she be prompted by true affection and good sense, she will perceive when his spirit is borne down and overwhelmed. She, of all human beings, can best minister to its needs. If it be weary, in her assiduity it finds repose and refreshment. If it be harassed and worn to a morbid irritability, her gentle tones steal over it with a soothing more potent than the most exquisite music. If every enterprise be dead, and hope itself almost extinguished her patience and fortitude have the power to rekindle them in the heart, and he again goes forth to renew the encounter with the toils and troubles of life.

The Victorious Little Boy.

I had the following anecdote from a gentleman of veracity. A little boy in Connecticut, of remarkably serious mind and habits, was ordinarily employed about a mechanic's shop, where nearly all the hands were addicted to the common use of intoxicating liquors. The lad had imbibed temperance principles, and though often invited could never be induced to partake with any of the shop's crew. At length, his teacher in the Sunday school, in conversation on certain non-resistant texts of Scripture, had awakened his mind to that subject, and he very conscientiously strove his determination to try to live in accordance with this great Christian doctrine. Three or four of the harder drinkers in the shop, somewhat piqued at such precious piety and scrupulousness of conscience, resolved to humble the lad, or at least put his new notions to the test. They resolved to force a dram of rum down his throat by some means. Seizing an opportunity when he was left alone in the shop with themselves, they invited him to drink. He refused. They then told him they should compel him. He remained calm and unmoved. They threatened him with violence. Still he neither seemed angry nor attempted to escape, nor evinced the least disposition to yield; but insisted that it was wicked, and he could not do it. They then laid hold of him, a man at each arm, while the third held the bottle ready to force it into his mouth. Still their victim, remained meek and firm, declaring that he had never injured them, and never should, but that God would be his friend and protector, however they might abuse him. The man who held the fatal bottle, up to that moment resolute in his evil purpose, was so struck by the non-resisting dignity and innocence of the lad, that, as he afterwards confessed almost with tears, he actually felt unable to raise his hand.—Twice he assayed to lift the bottle, as he placed the nose of it in the child's mouth, but his arm refused to serve him. Not the least resistance was made in this stage of the proceeding otherwise than by a meek protesting look; yet the ringleader himself was overcome in his feelings, and gave over the attempt, declaring that he could not, and would not, injure such an innocent, conscientious, good-hearted boy. Such is moral power.—Such is the strength by which evil may, sometimes at least, be overcome with good.—American Paper.

Novels and Insanity.

In the annual report of the Mount Hope Institution for the insane, by Dr W. H. Stokes, he says, in respect to moral insanity,—"Another fertile source of this species of derangement has appeared to be an undue indulgence in the perusal of the numerous works of fiction, with which the press is so prolific of late years, and which are sown broadcast over the land, with the effect of vitiating the taste and corrupting the morals of the young. Parents cannot too cautiously guard their young daughters against this pernicious practice.—We have had several cases of moral insanity, for which no other cause could be assigned than excessive novel reading. And nothing is more likely to induce this disease than the education which fosters sentiment instead of cherishing real feelings—such as results from the performance of active benevolence, sacred duty of ordinary life, and of religious obligations—which awakens and strengthens the imagination without warming the heart; and, to borrow the language of an eloquent divine, places the individual upon a romantic theatre—not upon the dust of mortal life."

A Great Mistake.

It is a feeling too prevalent among the young and inexperienced, that mere personal charms alone—of which by a kind dispensation of Providence, no one fancies herself deficient—are sufficient to secure permanent attention and respect. No mistake can be more fatal. How many fair stars, who have burst as it were on the world with only their beauty to recommend them, have, when the novelty of their appearance wore off, been doomed to suffer the darkest neglect! "An accomplished woman never can become an object of neglect. She will always command distinction among her acquaintance. When she was young, she might please in vain; but as even then, she pleased chiefly by her character, standing forth an excellent figure. Sense and capacity, joined by wisdom and sweetness, are exempted from the condition of all things else, which is to lose their influence when they lose their novelty."

General Miscellany.

Rocks of Lake Superior.

Upon the southern coast of Lake Superior, about fifty miles from the Falls of St. Mary's, are immense precipitous cliffs, called by the voyageurs le Potrait, the pictured rocks. This name has been given them in consequence of the different appearances which they present to the traveler, as he passes their base in his canoe. It requires little aid from the imagination to discern in them the castellated tower and the lofty dome, and every sublime, grotesque, or fantastic shape, which the genius of architecture ever invented. The cliffs are an unbroken mass of rocks rising to an elevation of 200 feet above the level of the lake, and stretching along the coast 15 miles.

The voyagers never pass the coast except in the most profound calm; and the Indians, before they make the attempt, offer the accustomed oblation to propitiate the favor of their mounts. The eye instinctively searches along the eternal rampart for a single place of security; but the search is in vain. With an impassable barrier of rocks on one side, and an interminable expanse of water on the other, a sudden storm upon the lake would as inevitably assure destruction to the passenger in his frail canoe, as if he were on the brink of the cataract of Niagara.

The rock is a sand-stone, which is disintegrated by the continual action of the water with comparative facility. There are no broken masses upon which the eye can rest and find relief. The lake is so deep, that these masses, as they are torn from the precipice, are concealed beneath its waters until it is reduced to sand. The action of the waves have removed every projecting point.

When we pass this immense fabric of nature, the wind was still and the lake was calm. But even the slightest motion of the waves, which in the most profound calm agitates these eternal seas, swept through the deep caverns with the noise of the distant thunder, and died away upon the ear, as it rolled forward in the dark recesses inaccessible to human observation.

No sound more melancholy or more awful ever vibrated upon human nerves. It has left an impression which neither time nor distance can efface.

Resting in a frail bark canoe, upon the limpid waters of the lake, we seemed almost suspended in the air, so pellucid was the element upon which we floated. In gazing upon the towering battlements which depended over us and from which the smallest fragments would have destroyed us, we felt, and felt intensely, our own insignificance. No situation can be imagined more appalling to the courage, or more humbling to the pride of man. We appeared like a small speck upon the broad face of creation.

Our whole party, Indians, voyagers, soldiers, officers and servants, contemplated in mute astonishment the awful display of creative power at whose base we hung; and no sound broke upon the ear to interrupt the ceaseless roaring of the waters. No cathedral, no temple built with human hands, no pomp of worship could ever impress the spectator with such humility and so strong a conviction of the immense distance between him and the Almighty Architect.

The True way to Wealth.

Deluded and deceived by phantom appearances, the farmer is often induced to leave his plough, the mechanic his workshop, the tradesman his store, and the student his books, to embark in some wild chase for wealth, some erratic scheme for gaining the smiles of the god of gold, instead of being content to plod along in the old way, adding month by month, to the increasing fund deposited in the bank or invested in stocks. Some brilliant chance is presented, by which it things work well, the hundred dollars which is on deposit, may be turned into a thousand. Filled with the hope of being rich at once, the little sum which has been earned by hard service, is invested, the note of the speculator is taken, and the dupe begins to dream of high houses, broad lands, swift horses—all his own. Months roll on, and he finds that the scheme was all the deception of a villain, and the little treasure which was placed within his hands is gone. If you will glance at the lives of those men who have amassed large fortunes, who have been eminently successful in commercial projects, you will find them to be of correct business habits, and of unwearied effort. You will find that they have arisen early in the morning, that they worked hard during the day, and remained up late at night. Their minds and hands have been busy, their whole attention has been given to the object of their pursuit, and they have been successful. Had they in early years substituted hazard and speculation for hard work, they would have failed of securing the object of their desires. Had they been deluded by some gold-mine man, and left their families and homes, and gone forth across the mountains and rivers and plains, and wild beasts and fierce men, to dig for the shining ore, they would have dug into their own graves. Had they listened to the voice of every wild-brained money maker, their fortune would have consisted only of the notes of bankrupt speculators. Had they tried the gambling table, they might also have tried the penitentiary and the prison.—D. C. Eddy.

Don't Complain.

A merchant was one day returning from market. He was on horseback, and behind his saddle was a valise filled with money. The rain fell with violence, and the good old man was wet to the skin. At this time he was quite vexed, because God had given him such weather for his journey. He soon reached the border of a thick forest. What was his terror on beholding on one side of the road a robber, who with levelled gun was aiming at him and attempting to fire; but the powder being wet with the rain, the gun did not go off, and the merchant, giving spurs to his horse, fortunately had time to escape. As soon as he found himself safe, he said to himself—

"How wrong was I not to endure the rain patiently, as sent by Providence! If the weather had been dry and fair, I should not probably have been alive at this hour. The rain which caused me to murmur, came at a fortunate moment to save my life and preserve to me my property."

Books.

Thousands of volumes which bear good titles are full of deadly errors, dangerous affirmations to folly, and fine spun apologies for vice.

Novels, plays, and romances are generally so written, as to captivate the imagination and corrupt the heart, and should therefore be avoided.

Literature.

(At the Anniversary Exercises at the close of the last Term at the Wesleyan Academy at Mount Allison, a very interesting address was delivered to the students by Mr. A. W. McLELLAN—of Londonderry—upon "THE PROPER EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTH."

At the request of the Board of Trustees the author has kindly furnished us with a copy of this address, from which, as it is not convenient to publish the whole in our columns just now, we take the liberty of selecting several passages which will enable our readers to form an idea of the train of thought pursued in the address, which was much admired by all who were allowed the privilege of listening to its delivery. (Ed.)

If man attained his full bodily stature in a single hour, and therewith the full force of those passions which depend for their maturity upon the growth of the body, and consequently should come upon the platform of life with those passions untamed and unbridled, this world would indeed be a sad one in which to dwell. But how beautiful is the present arrangement, with youth to lighten and cheer the labours of man—while the latter is allowed the high satisfaction of training the former for the station from which he must soon retire. But if youth is relatively beautiful it is no less important.—It is the most important period of our existence.—It is the season when almost invariably the course to be followed in life is marked out. And yet its importance is seldom felt until it is past. If you could look into the minds of those whose course is nearly run, and see the bitter repinings of such as have mispent youth, you would earnestly improve every opportunity and employ every moment of your youth in preparation for future usefulness in this life and to secure the approbation of Heaven.

Evidently education is the main employment of youth. This we must have before we become men. To be men is the engrossing thought and desire of the young, but in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty—in the present age of knowledge and advancement—it is no easy matter to become such in the proper sense of the word. Mind has been centuries at work raising higher and still higher the standard by which men are measured.

Now thoughts thus evolved have become in turn a part of the mental capital which employed by successive generations has by constant accumulation each generation taking up and carrying forward the work of the preceding, and thus science has been raised to its present height.—Your duty—my young friends—is to employ your youth in examining the world, which mind has already accomplished, that you may become prepared to carry that work forward still nearer to perfection. The temple of science is not yet finished. Education may be considered the scaffolding around the unfinished building, and unless you avail yourselves of that scaffolding you cannot take your place among the men at work upon the noble edifice.

To acquire such an education is no easy matter. Years of life must be devoted to the task, and youth is the time for the work, inasmuch as that period is not pre-occupied with erroneous ideas which must be removed ere doctrines which have stood the test of experience can be introduced. And furthermore, every day of manhood, spent in acquiring the knowledge which should be acquired in youth, will be just a day of valuable life lost. The individual who reaches the years and stature of manhood without being qualified for the duties of life may truly be said not to live half his days. He never takes his start in life fairly until he obtains the qualifications necessary, and these are scarcely obtained when his end appears in view.

But to suppose that if we neglect education in youth we may obtain it in after life is to take too favorable a view of the matter; for unless the energies of the mind be early directed aright, the individual will become so hedged about by evil habits and influences, that it will be little short of a miracle if the fetters are ever broken. And what a painful representation of humanity does such an uneducated man present! Look at the waters which running into some hollow find no outlet; they flow up to a certain height, and then are converted into a stagnant putrid pool, destitute of all beauty as well as usefulness, all is lifeless and around it except the frog that croaks as he revels amidst the impurities at the surface and the tadpole that delights in the filth which has accumulated at the bottom. So it is with him whose early years are not employed in securing direction of his mental energies into a proper channel. Faculties wherewith he is endowed for high and holy purposes will become dormant and stagnant within him, and he will grow up a blot and stain upon society, fit for nothing but to croak over the ills of his miserably useless life.

We say then to you if you would be useful in manhood, and have in old age the satisfaction

of knowing that you have done well in your day and generation, employ your youth in the acquisition of knowledge.

We do not however mean to say that nothing more than knowledge is necessary. Habits of industry and sobriety are essential to enable us to turn knowledge to a good account. But it is scarcely necessary to speak of these, as the labour requisite to obtain knowledge tends to the formation of such habits. But still there are cases in which this is not the result. Some immoral men have attained considerable eminence in science. In such cases knowledge is an evil to its possessor, as it renders him only the more skillful in wickedness. It should therefore be the care of youth not only to acquire knowledge, but to form such habits as will lead them to employ their knowledge, that their own honor and the good of their fellow men may be at the same time promoted.

Much that we have said is applicable when we speak of the formation of character as an important part of the proper employment of youth. Riches we may inherit but character we must form for ourselves. It is therefore more exclusively our own than anything we pretend to claim in this world; and being so exclusively our own it has an important effect on us whether we make for ourselves a good or bad character.

He who erects for himself a bad character associates with his name that which lends the good and virtuous of society to shun him; whilst a deservedly good character testifies to all, that the possessor thereof is the "noblest work of God"—"an honest man." A good character will be your surest passport to society; for although the best of characters do not wholly escape the tongue of slander yet its effects are only momentary.

In the course of our experience behind the counter, we have often seen youth when selecting a knife, or other article of cutlery, choose with delight that which was of such good material and so fine a polish, that the breath when blown upon it would pass quickly off. Let it be your study and ambition to possess such a character that the breath of slander, when blown upon it, will pass quickly away. To have such, you must employ your youth in laying a good foundation; for be assured that however zealously you may labour in after life to improve it, the finger of the envious will delight to uncover and point to the defects in the foundation. The youth who lays the foundation of a bad character may, in after life, become impressed with the value of a good one, and may desire to possess it for a present recommendation to society, as well as an after memorial; and may for many years labour to accomplish his desire. He may throughout a long course of his existence do much to adorn his character, but he cannot undo what he did in youth. He may daily add new beauty and new lustre to its every feature—aye, the very last act of his life may be like crowning it with a diadem of gold; but after all, it will be like Nebuchadnezzar's image; it will have the clay toes that were formed in youth. Hence if you wish a character fair in all its parts, with its beauty unmarred by spot or blemish, you must employ your youth in laying a good foundation. To do this just follow the simple rules of Truth. Yes! bear up in all the employments of life take Truth for your guide, truth as it is reflected from the pages of the Gospel, and it will conduct you triumphantly over the dangerous journey of life, and in due time lead your spirits, as the spirits of men and Christians, peacefully and quietly down the river of Death, to the ocean of Eternity.

Correspondence

To the Newfoundland Readers of "The Wesleyan." No. 12.

DEAR FRIENDS.—I am now at Providence, Rhode Island. It is the second city in New England, being next to Boston in population and trade. It is 12 miles from Boston, and contains a population of about 40,000. The city is at the head of Narraganset Bay, where it receives the Moshanset River. It occupies both sides of the river, connected by two bridges which have been thrown over the river near the head of the tide-waters which is 35 miles from the ocean.—On the east side are three principal streets running parallel with the river. On these streets are a number of public buildings, and many elegant private residences. On this side of the river, the land rises abruptly, and the cross streets have a steep ascent. On the hill, overlooking the City, is Brown University, a Baptist Institution, established in 1770. From this place is an extensive view of the surrounding country. On the west side of the river is Westminster Street. The finest shops in the city are in this street; here also is one of the fronts of the Arcade, one of the finest buildings of the kind in America. It is built of brown granite and fronts two streets, 80 feet wide—presenting colonades of the Doric style, of six columns each. These columns are 26 feet in height, the shafts being twenty-two feet in length. This building is 225 feet long, 80 feet broad, and 52 feet high, divided into three stories, containing upwards of 80 shops, the whole lighted by a

glass roof. It was finished in 1828, at an expense of \$180,000. This arcade is higher, but not so long as the arcades which I have seen in the city of Bristol, England. Among the public buildings are a State House, City Hall, Hospital, Jail, State Prison, Custom House, Athenaeum, &c., and a number of Churches. There are several mills here, the manufactures consist chiefly of cotton goods, steam-engines, machinery, and copper, brass, and iron. There is probably more jewelry manufactured here than in any other place in the United States.

The State Legislature is held alternately at Providence and Newport. Providence is memorable as the place of retreat of Roger Williams. The first settlement of the town was made by Williams and five others in 1636. Roger Williams was persecuted in Massachusetts for his religious sentiments, and was eventually banished from the State by the Congregationalists in 1635, when he took up his residence in Providence. He is represented as an eccentric and self-opinionated man, but sincere and pious,—he was a minister of the Baptist persuasion. He in turn for a short time persecuted the Quakers who settled in Providence. In 1644 Williams visited England and obtained a charter. A new charter was granted to Rhode Island by Charles II. I have read this document—it was full two centuries in advance of the policy of the British Government. So exceedingly liberal was this instrument, that the State Government of Rhode Island continued it as the basis of their government, till it was superseded by the adoption of a Constitution in 1843. The Sunday which I spent in Providence, in the morning I attended service in the Episcopal Church, in the afternoon vesper at the Roman Catholic Church, and in the evening at the Methodist Church. And now I must say a word to my R. Catholic friends, in the spirit of real Catholicity, for you know that I have always professed to be a Catholic protestant, and have never hesitated to tell you plainly and sincerely what I have thought of the practical working of that amalgamated system of Christianity, paganism, superstition, and fraud to which you adhere. Some of you are filling some of the highest offices in the Roman Catholic Church, as well as in the Government of my native country, and are among the best of my personal friends; whatever remarks, therefore, I may make, I trust you will not receive them as of a personal nature—but as my candid and honest views of the system of popery in America.

In all the R. Catholic Churches of this country the following prayer is said in English before mass and at vesper. After praying for the bishop, clergy, &c., it proceeds thus—

"We pray thee, O God of might, wisdom and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered; laws are enacted and judgment decreed, assist with thy Holy Spirit of counsel and fortitude, the President of these United States, that his administration may be conducted in righteousness, and be eminently useful to thy people over whom he presides, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion, by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy and by restraining vice and immorality. Let the light of divine wisdom direct the deliberations of Congress, and shine forth in all their proceedings, so that they may tend to the preservation of peace, the promotion of national happiness, the increase of industry, sobriety, and useful knowledge, and may perpetuate to us the blessings of equal liberty.

"We pray for his Excellency, the Governor of this State, for the members of Assembly, for all judges, magistrates, and other officers, who are appointed to guard our political welfare, that they may be enabled by thy powerful protection to discharge the duties of their respective stations, with honesty and ability.

"We recommend likewise, to thy unbounded mercy, all our brethren and fellow-citizens, throughout the United States, that they may be blessed in the knowledge and sanctified in the observance of thy most holy law, that they may be preserved in union, and in that peace which the world cannot give, and after enjoying the blessings of this life be admitted to those which are eternal."

So far the above prayer is very good, but it ends with praying for the souls of the departed, &c. In no Roman Catholic place of worship throughout the British dominions is a similar prayer used. This design of this prayer is obvious enough, it is to produce the impression that the Church of Rome is not that intolerant, uncharitable system that it has been represented to be. Popery then under the garb of deception stands before the American people, like an unblushing harlot, having as Pollock says "stolen the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in." During my travels I have met with a number of intelligent Irishmen who have renounced popery and become infidels, which is almost the invariable result of popery in R. Catholic countries. Infidelity prevails to a great extent in this country amongst Protestants as well as R. Catholics. During the past year several ministers of high standing have left the Protestant Episcopal Church and become R. Catholic priests. It has always been my opinion, that no Protestant could ever become a Roman Catholic (even if he should become an immoral

character,) whose mind has been enlightened by the heart-cheering, life-giving truths of scripture, justification by faith, redemption not of works, but in and by the death of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and regeneration and sanctification not by outward and visible means, but solely by the gift and influence of the Holy Spirit of God. Hundreds of Roman Catholics have been converted to Protestantism in this country during the past year who have come from almost every country in Europe, and have thus burst those iron chains which Rome throws around free people, even in this free country. In Philadelphia about 500 Germans have voluntarily seceded from the Church of Rome, and have now the Rev. Mr. Serenbetz, formerly a Roman Catholic priest, as their minister. Several missionaries are employed in preaching to the Irish in the Irish language as well as in the English; some of these missionaries are converted Irish R. Catholics. There are no emigrants in this country so profoundly ignorant as the lower class of the Irish, none so inveterate in their prejudices against protestants, or yield such unreserved submission to the Roman hierarchy. Yet no class possess a more benevolent or kinder heart; and when touched by the grace of God the Irish character is truly noble. There are Protestant Churches gathered wholly from amongst Irish R. Catholics in this country, amongst whom are several priests. Converted Spanish, French, and Italian priests are employed in preaching to emigrants from their respective countries.

New Orleans is the capital of the State of Louisiana, formerly a French colony. Of the 120,000 inhabitants which this city contains, 60 or 70,000 are nominally French Romanists, but in reality are for the most part infidels. It was originally a Roman Catholic city, and when under the French government Protestants were not permitted to reside there, but times have changed since then. Protestants not only live there, but have numerous churches, which are exerting a great and salutary influence over the morals of the population. Most of the French in this country are willing to hear and receive the Gospel. Among the converts this past spring was a rich planter, who was educated in the Roman Catholic Church, and became an infidel.—He sought an interview with the Protestant Missionary, was directed to the Word of God, became interested, and finally embraced the truth. There was also a very interesting conversion of a R. Catholic lady, who has since died in the peaceful triumph of a Christian. Amongst the Missionaries employed in preaching to the Italians in this country is Mr. Rolillo, a converted Romanist during the past year. He is from Italy. In his own city he received a copy of the Bible and read it; but for his temerity in having in his possession and reading the Word of God, he was committed to prison. He was the only Protestant in his city. After his escape from prison he fled to Geneva, and then to London. Finally he came to the United States. Mr. Rolillo was a student at the time he received the Bible. A converted Italian monk is also employed in preaching to his countrymen. Most of you have read of the movement some few years ago in the Island of Madeira, and of the imprisonment &c. of Dr. Kalley—600 Portuguese exiles, the fruit of Dr. Kalley's labours, have lately arrived in this country; lands have been taken for them in the State of Illinois, where they will form a colony. Mr. De Mattos has just arrived in this country,—he was one of the converts at Madeira, who in the time of the persecution went to Scotland, where he has been pursuing his studies with reference to the ministry. He has been ordained by the Free Church of Scotland as pastor of the exiles in this country. Mr. De Mattos came to this country by way of Madeira and Trinidad. He saw the little flock that still remain in Madeira, holding secretly their meetings for prayer. He saw also four hundred and fifty exiles who are now in Trinidad. A converted Portuguese is employed in labouring among his countrymen in New England. I must now close this letter, promising to return to the subject in a future communication.

P. TOCQUE.
Providence, R. I., U. S., June 24th, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.
[The following communication was overlooked for the proper time for inserting it, otherwise it should have appeared before. It is now published by request. Ed.]
Shelburne.

A Tea Meeting was held, at North East Harbour, on the evening of the 13th of February, in a very commodious house of Mr. Benjamin King, to whom many thanks are due, for his unwearied assiduity and kindness bestowed throughout, and also to the Ladies, who displayed so much taste in the arrangement of the tables, particularly as it was the first of the kind ever held in this place. Several speeches were delivered upon the occasion, upon the excellence and importance of Sabbath Schools, the want of which had long been felt in this flourishing part of the county of Shelburne. Our friends in this place were resolved, in common with other places enjoying the advantages of Sabbath Schools, to avail themselves of the advantages of similar institutions in which their beloved children might be "trained up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

More union of effort I never saw put forth than was manifested on this occasion. They seemed not to think of difficulties, much less to urge any, as too frequently is the case. Upwards of Ten Pounds were realized at the meeting. This school has since been opened, and has now in attendance about eighty children and young persons.—Oh! that the Lord may abundantly bless the efforts of this people in this God-honouring work, and bring parents and children to meet before the throne of his glory!

Since my return to this Circuit, I have also opened another Sabbath School at Little Harbour which promises well; and doubtless it will do well if the same amount of energy is put forth which now characterizes many of the friends of other denominations in that place. It is certainly cause of gratitude to Almighty God that so much interest is being excited in favour of this very excellent means of bringing the rising generation within the pale of the Christian Church. To God be all the praise!
R. CRANE.

For the Wesleyan.

Education.

MR. EDITOR,—The subject of Education is beginning to excite considerable interest in this Township, and the progress of this mighty vehicle of improvement is much retarded by the want of information on this long-neglected question.—You will therefore oblige many of your readers, by publishing in "The Wesleyan" the following note. Yours &c.,
J. MILBURY.

Granville, September 27th, 1850.

The Superintendent of Education will confer a favour on the people of Granville, by informing them, through the press, whether, if the Legislature adopt the principle of assessment, for the support of common schools: Cities, Townships, School Districts, &c., will probably be disturbed if they adopt the same principle, for the support of their schools, prior to its being adopted by that body.

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

MARY, wife of Mr. Wm. JOHNSTON, Liverpool, N. S., died 28th July, 1850.

The subject of these lines became a member of the Wesleyan Church in the year 1817, and sought and found redemption in the blood of Christ the forgiveness of sins. Since that period she had been a sincere follower of the Lord her Saviour; and although she had always humbling views of her own attainments in christian experience, yet her constant object was to glorify that Saviour who had loved her and given himself for her. She was an ardent lover of the means of grace, both public and private, and consequently did not allow trifles to prevent her from communing with the people of God. Our sister felt the importance of these means and prized them the more highly, because, being of a weakly constitution, she was often unavoidably deprived of these privileges by reason of sickness. That distinguishing mark of the true christian, "love to the people of God," was conspicuously seen in her. The cause of God lay near her heart, and in its prosperity she rejoiced more than when her "corn and wine increased." She was unwavering in her attachment to the doctrines and discipline of that section of the church of Christ of which she deliberately became a member.—She hailed the visits of the ministers of Christ with more than ordinary pleasure; and was ever ready cheerfully to contribute to their necessary comfort. She felt great pleasure in recognizing that principle of Bible truth—"the labourer is worthy of his hire." Her last affliction was painful and protracted, yet no murmuring or complaining expression dropped from her lips. Brother McMurray having left the circuit, and the newly appointed minister not having arrived, our sister was visited by Brother Hueston, who paid every attention to her spiritual state. On the day of her death one of the friends enquired of her if she had anything upon her mind which she would wish to communicate; she said "no," and then after a few moments' pause said, "but is the Mission House ready for the preacher?" and on being answered in the affirmative, she said—"that is all—I have nothing more to say." By way of explanation it may be necessary to state that the ladies of our church had been exerting themselves to have the Mission House papered and painted, which has been done in a manner that reflects credit upon them. Her peaceful death was improved to a large and attentive audience by Brother Hueston, who took for his text Jeremiah xiii. 5. The subject was the "swelling of Jordan." Her worth is deeply engraven on many hearts. She has gone to her reward.
RICHARD WEDDALL.
Liverpool, N. S., Sept. 12th, 1850.

For the Wesleyan.

Lost at sea, on the 20th of January last, (1850) on Sabbath morning about 8 o'clock, from on board the Schooner "Port au Spain," Captain Cole, of Regged Islands, Shelburne, 14 days from Trinidad, on his homeward-bound voyage, in the

24th year of his age, JAMES MELVIN HARDING, eldest son of Richard and Isabella Harding, of Little Harbour, near Regged Islands. This kind and affectionate young man was much respected by a large circle of neighbours and friends, much beloved and lamented by his bereaved father and mother, brothers and sisters, his more distant relatives, and those generally who knew him.—Thus has sunk beneath the swelling flood, another of Scotia's sons, to rise no more till the last trumpet sounds,—when

"The greedy sea shall yield her dead,
The earth no more her slain conceal."

This solemn visitation of Divine Providence was improved by the writer, from those solemn words of the Prophet—"Prepare to meet thy God,"—to a very large and deeply affected congregation, who evinced how greatly they sympathized with the heart-stricken family of the departed. May the family meet in heaven, where the holy part no more!
Shelburne, 1850.
R. CRANE.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, October 6, 1850.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTH.

We take a further opportunity of commending to the meditative perusal of our youthful readers the excellent matter contained in the Address of Mr. McLellan which appears on a previous page. The counsels of one of themselves—a young gentleman about to step on the theatre of action and engage heartily in the duties of life—who, from similarity of age, feeling, and desire, is prepared to sympathise with them in all that is peculiar to youth, may win a degree of attention and interest which might not be accorded to advice proceeding from older heads,—though the experience of age is generally regarded as possessing especial claims to speak and to be heard. The object of this reference is to aid in stimulating youth to more intense exertion in their laudable career of mental and moral improvement. They should have a distinct conviction, that, with them, the seed-time of the coming harvest is now—that the foundation of the future superstructure of respectability and usefulness, of mental, moral, and religious attainments, is to be laid by them at the present time—that the superior advantages which they now enjoy, if not improved, ~~will never be recalled~~—and that their present decisions and course of action will exercise a ceaseless influence for good or evil on every step of future life.—This is the unvarying testimony of the Sacred Oracles—the embodiment of Infinite Wisdom, whose teachings are infallible—to which we are glad to perceive Mr. McLellan makes honourable reference.

The youth of our land, and especially those of them who are enjoying the advantages of scholastic training, should set the standard high, and tax their utmost powers to reach it. Seizing on present opportunities and ardently pressing them into service, they will find, in another sense, the philosopher's stone, and discover the art of transmuting inferior metals into the enriching gold of mental and moral acquisitions. If to the attainment of literary knowledge should be added the experience of the transforming grace of God, which is essential to present lightened, effective morality and spiritual strength, as well as to future felicity and honour, then the character of youth will be imbued with the abiding element of true and ennobling excellency, invested with a rectitude of principle which, in time of undue solicitation, will preserve them in the path of honourable duty, and will confer on them qualifications which will render them a blessing to their country, and reflect credit on them who gave them birth and on those who have assisted in developing and giving a right direction to their mental energies.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

The importance and advantage of conducting Agriculture on scientific principles are so manifest as to render a lengthy dissertation on our part unnecessary. It may be well however to remind our readers that the subject indicated at the head of this notice has for a considerable time been occupying the practical attention of Agriculturists in England, the United States and elsewhere, and has enlisted in its service the advocacy of men possessing talents of the first order, and minds well furnished with the knowledge of various arts and sciences. The benefits which have in consequence accrued to farmers and others have been immense, and as enlarged views on this subject are adopted and practically

acted upon, mental. So Chemical adaptation to subjects into century to the of Agriculture branches, a glad are we ACADEMY department wants of the who has taken for the task ty Lectures the character to an advertisement. It is effort to in branch will of our youth calling, will opportunity site for the making ex knowledge course pec thus prom ledged des carrying o Agricultur ACADEMY position ar as efficient cation, po maintain i patronage wishes for every oth their enno gather with merous be Provinces based on pursue the themselves a manner Alma Ma ANOTHER The W Rev. JAC tfr. He England, been eng rancy for sphere of years of was such found his short afflu peace, and supplied to re where an another, also recv work wh man can may we our Lov On T demen, the retu Wm. War Messrs. War Messrs. War Messrs. War Messrs. War man: W War Messrs. A M evening On i into off lency t the Co require elected

acted upon, these benefits will be greatly augmented. Some knowledge of Chemistry and Chemical affinities, the quality of soils and their adaptation to different kinds of seeds, and of other subjects intimately connected therewith, is necessary to the enlightened and successful pursuit of Agriculture, in its various and extensive branches, as a business or profession. Right glad are we to perceive that the WESLEYAN ACADEMY at Sackville N. B., has taken up this department of instruction, with spirit, to meet the wants of the Province. One of the professors, who has taken especial pains to qualify himself for the task, proposes to deliver a series of Twenty Lectures on "SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE," the character of which may be seen by referring to an advertisement which appears on our last page. It is to be hoped that this praiseworthy effort to impart instruction on this necessary branch will be duly appreciated, and that many of our youth, who intend to pursue farming as a calling, will avail themselves of this favourable opportunity of gaining the knowledge so requisite for them to possess. The advantages of making experiments, and reducing theoretic knowledge to practical purposes, will render this course peculiarly interesting and valuable. In thus promptly providing for a hitherto acknowledged desideratum in the ordinary modes of carrying on farming operations by Provincial Agriculturalists, the conductors of SACKVILLE ACADEMY have given a guarantee of their disposition and ability to render the INSTITUTION as efficient as possible in the great work of education, popular, practical and scientific; and to maintain its just claims on the already well-earned patronage of the Public. They have our hearty wishes for the utmost success in this as well as every other legitimate object connected with their ennobling enterprise, and that they may gather within the Halls of the Academy a numerous body of Students from all parts of the Province, who will acquire such an education, based on moral principles, as will qualify them to pursue their various avocations with honour to themselves, with benefit to their fellows, and in a manner to sustain the reputation of their Alma Mater.

ANOTHER FATHER IN THE MINISTRY GONE.

The Watchman announces the death of the Rev. JACOB STANLEY, one of our aged Ministers. He died on the 5th ult., at Stourport, England, in the 75th year of his age; having been engaged in the active duties of the Ministry for half a century, and in the more limited sphere of a Supernumerary during the last three years of his life. The termination of his course was sudden and unexpected. Death however found him prepared for his change. During his short affliction he enjoyed settled and unbroken peace, proving in nature's extremity the comfort and support of that Gospel which he had delighted to recommend to others. "Our fathers—where are they?"—They are departing one after another, and soon their present survivors will also receive the call of the Master. Let us, then, work while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work. When the summons shall come, may we be found ready to enter into the joy of our Lord!

CITY ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday last the Election for Mayor, Aldermen, and Assessors, for our city took place; the returns were as follows:
 Wm. Caldwell, Esq., Mayor.
 Ward No. 1. Mr. W. G. Anderson, Alderman: Messrs. W. J. Stairs and C. Murdoch, Assessors.
 Ward No. 2. Mr. R. Noble, Alderman: Messrs. C. Twining and J. Fenety, Assessors.
 Ward No. 3. Mr. Edward Albro, Alderman: Messrs. E. Dodson and J. Gibson, Assessors.
 Ward No. 4. Mr. John Eason, Alderman: Messrs. T. Connors and J. Silver, Assessors.
 Ward No. 5. Mr. R. H. Skimmings, Alderman: Messrs. W. Finley, and N. West, Assessors.
 Ward No. 6. Mr. A. Knight, Alderman: Messrs. Joseph Bell and F. Snelling, Assessors.
 A Meeting of the Council took place in the evening.
 On Wednesday the Mayor elect was sworn into office at Government House by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor; and at a meeting of the Common Council held on the same day the required oaths were administered to the newly elected Aldermen.

FIRE.

Two buildings at the head of Brown's wharf, Water St., occupied by Mr. J. Kennedy, were destroyed by fire on the evening of Monday last. It is said the buildings were insured.

Noiseless Carriage Wheels and Horse Shoes.

The London Mining Journal states that a Mr. Andrew Smith has made a great improvement in a principle applied to the construction of wheels and horse shoes, which consists in forming the hoop or tyre of two separate layers of galvanized iron, which are riveted together, and galvanized in the mass: this division of parts cutting off all vibration when travelling over the roughest stones. Mr. Andrew Smith has also applied the principle to springs, in which each plate is galvanized separately, and can never rust. The axle is also made to fit the axle box with perfect exactness, by a lining of fusible metal, which is itself lubricating, and not liable to heat; the whole, in conjunction, secures a degree of quiet, ease and safety hitherto unattained. He also applies it to horse shoes in two thicknesses of galvanized metal, then riveting them together, and re-galvanizing. A horse equipped in these pumps, trots over the granite streets of London as softly as if he was on a bowling green.

A New Watch.

A great improvement in the manufacture of watches has just been made in Geneva, by which watch keys are rendered unnecessary. By simply turning a screw in the handle, the watch is wound up, and another movement regulates the hands. The first watch manufactured with this improvement, is intended for America, and its case is said to be a rich and curious specimen of art, and historically interesting, the ornamented border containing a view of the famous "Charter Oak," of Connecticut. "It is a good action thus to make a watch case team with historic associations without destroying its ornamental beauty."

Butternut Sugar.

We see it stated in the American Agriculturist, that the sap of the butternut tree yields a fine sugar, which has a peculiar flavor, something like honey. The tree is tapped and worked like the maple, but it has a tendency to form like a jelly, hence it has to be strained and clarified, when very weak. This tree is tapped, like the maple, in the spring. As in many places there are plenty of butternut and walnut trees, experiments to make this kind of sugar should not be overlooked.

To Extract the Essential Oil from any Flower.

Take any flower you choose, place a stratum in a clean earthen pot, and over them a stratum of fine salt. Repeat the process till the pot is filled; cover closely, and place in the cellar. Forty days afterward, strain the essence from the whole through a crape by pressure. Put the essence thus expressed in clean bottles, and expose them for six weeks to the rays of the sun and the evening dews, to purify. One drop of this essence will communicate its peculiar and grateful odor to a whole quart of water.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, 30th Sept.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace:—
 County of Hants—Ezra Churchill and Robert Davidson, Esquires.
 County of Lunenburg—George Ernst, John Kedy, and Lemuel Walter Drew, Esquires.
 County of Pictou—Murdoch McPherson, Esquire.
 County of Digby—Reuben Perry, Ira Raymond, and Bonaventure Robicheau, Esquires.

HENRY PRYOR, Esq., having completed the term for which he was elected to serve as Mayor for this City—we are bound to state that he has performed the duties of Chief Magistrate with zeal and ability—and leaves the Civic Chair with the respect and esteem of all parties. We love fair play and are, therefore, constrained to express ourselves thus.—*Chronicle.*

YIELD OF WHEAT.—A gentleman residing in the vicinity of Truro has produced this season the enormous quantity of sixty-three bushels from three bushels of wheat. The grain was entirely free from disease of any kind. We learn that the seed was of the Black Sea species, and was imported from the United States.—*Id.*

IMPORTANT FROM U. STATES.—The New York Journal of Commerce of 25th ult., contains the following information.—A Bill from the Senate passed the House yesterday, authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels from

the British North American Provinces, to load or unload at such ports in the United States as he may designate; provided that the measure shall be reciprocated, on the part of said Province.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *Cambria* arrived at this port on Thursday morning last. We select the following items of intelligence.

Great Britain, &c.

It is proposed to construct a line of electric telegraph across the Mersey, and to unite Liverpool and Birkenhead in the same manner as the two sides of the British Channel are joined.

The Hon. and Rev. George Spencer, brother to the present Earl Spencer, on Friday last, delivered a lecture in the Catholic chapel, Bedford street, North Shields, "On the Prospect of the Conversion of England." The Rev. gentleman is a monk of the strict mendicant order of the passion, sworn to poverty, and named Father Ignatius. He wears a coarse woollen habit, and no stockings or shoes, his feet being protected by sandals.—*Shields Gazette.*

A movement is in progress for the erection of an Institute of the Fine Arts in Glasgow, where the want of a suitable building for the exhibition of paintings and sculpture and the encouragement of the fine arts generally has long been felt.

A NEW COMET.—Mr. Charles Robertson, of Mr. Cooper's private observatory, Markree Castle, Ireland, detected a new comet in the constellation Camelopardus, about midnight, on the 9th inst. The observations gave, at 13h. 4m. 33s. Greenwich mean time—Comet's right ascension, 6h. 0m. 51.5s.; north declination, 63 deg. 29m. 22s. The hourly motion in R. A. is 40 seconds of time, increasing, and that in declination about three minutes towards the south.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Edward Landseer.

The Earl of Clarendon—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—has had quite an ovation in the North of Ireland. His Excellency was received and entertained in Belfast, the industrial capital of the north, by men of all parties, and in his progress throughout the several counties during the past two or three weeks, on a tour of visits to Lords Caledon, Erne, Londonderry, &c., &c., the representative of her Majesty has been received everywhere with the most cordial welcome and respect. The subsidence of party passions in Ireland is one of the most gratifying "signs of the times."

The chief authorities of the Post-office department contemplate accelerating the whole of the day mails that leave London, by despatching them earlier from the General Post-office. In order to effect this, it is in contemplation also to cause the whole of the night mails to arrive somewhat earlier in London than they do at present.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—An animated debate took place on Thursday in the Committee of Permanence.—The subject is said to have been an expression in the President's speech at Cherbourg, in which he promises to support the Paris and Cherbourg railway, if the inhabitants of that military port will aid him to enlarge the authority of the executive. General Lamoriciere is said to have drawn the attention of his colleagues with much earnestness to the danger of allowing language so undisguisedly ambitious and unconstitutional to pass without rebuke or demand of explanation from the government.

The President was suffering on Friday from neuralgia, and general indisposition caused by his exertions during his late tour.
 Several of the Paris papers speak of the reconciliation of the two branches of the House of Bourbon as a *fait accompli*, and appear to anticipate important results from that event.

On Sunday, Louis Napoleon commissioned Colonel Baciocchi to present the Nepaulese representative with a magnificent gold hilted sword, which the latter received with the warmest gratitude.

There is rather a remarkable article in the *Constitutionnel* of Monday, on the subject of the proposition to prolong the powers of Louis Napoleon. The *Constitutionnel* supposes that the majority of the Legitimists as well as of the Orleanist party will see the necessity of adopting this course, as the safest if not the only means of preventing the terrorism of anarchy. It goes further, for it asserts that the leading men of both parties have already stated this to be their conviction.

PORTUGAL.—Count Thomar still continued to hold his ground as Premier notwithstanding the influence of his rival, the Duke of Saldanha, had with the army.

The amended tariff to be brought forward at the beginning of the session, the principal object of which is to increase the protective duties for the advantage of the home manufacturer.

PRUSSIA.—The elections for the Common Councils of Berlin have terminated in the return of an overwhelming majority of Conservative candidates.

GERMANY.—In consequence of a resolution of the Provisional Council of Princes, all the Governments of the League have pre-emptorily refused to join the Diet convoked at Frankfort by Austria, and the semi-official papers of Berlin publish a summary of a declaration from England and France to the effect that these two Powers will not be represented at the seat of any federal Assembly, in which Prussia refuses to take part. Great sensation has been created by the news received that the Elector of Hesse, by the advice of his reactionary ministers,—the people refusing to submit to unconstitutional taxation,—had declared the whole of his Electorate in a state of siege, and subject to martial law.

The municipality of Cassel have published a protest against the state of siege, as being contrary to law and justice, at the same time exhorting the inhabitants to patient endurance, as the present critical state cannot last long. The city continued tranquil on the 9th.

Accounts from Hamburg state that General Willisen, at the head of the Schleswig-Holstein troops, attacked the Danish army on Thursday last, and caused the latter to retire from Eckenforde, which Gen. W. took possession of; and then marched towards the Schlei, with the intention of forcing the passage across it at Mesunde. The Danes, however, here became the assailants, drove the enemy back, and followed up their success by compelling Gen. W. to abandon Eckenforde. The loss of the insurgents is estimated at 130 killed and wounded, but that of the Danes is not mentioned.

There is intelligence from Cassel to the 16th. At that date the country was profoundly tranquil. General Bauer still commanded the troops. The ministerial impeachment process had not terminated before the Supreme Court of Appeal. It was announced on the 14th that the Elector had given orders to remove the Court to Hanau—civil authorities and military commander have agreed. The Elector arrived at Frankfort on the 16th, accompanied by Hasenpflug.

DENMARK.—Eighteen States of the Prussian Union have given in their adhesion to the treaty concluded between Prussia and Denmark. The ratifications were exchanged at Berlin, on the 6th inst., at the house of Mr. Howard, the British Charge d' Affaires. The dissenting governments are Coburg, Brunswick, Nassau, and Oldenburg. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg, it seemed, changed his mind at the eleventh hour, it is supposed on account of his prospect of succession to the Danish crown, imagining that he has nothing to fear from ill-will on the part of Denmark, and thinking it politic to carry favour with Schleswig-Holstein.

ITALY.—The *Constitutionale* of Florence, of the 6th, quotes letters from Naples, stating that seven generals of the army of the Two Sicilies have been dismissed from the service, and that many employes of the customs have lost their places.

From GREECE we hear that the Patriarch of Constantinople has acknowledged the independence of the Greek Church; that the Minister of Worship at Athens has been shot at, and that KEYRIGIOS, once a Greek Deacon, but now a Protestant, having had his house pillaged in Zante by a priest-incited mob, and having been first imprisoned, and then banished by the British authorities there, had found a refuge in the Piræus. His case was before the High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles.

Romish interests are suffering a reverse in SAVOY. The provincial Council of Ivrea have memorialised the Government for the confiscation of ecclesiastical property, and suppression of the Convents.

It is reported from PERSIA that an English traveller, Mr. MORRISON, has discovered at Hamadan, the ancient Ecbatana, the tomb of HEPHERSTION, the celebrated favourite of ALEXANDER THE GREAT, who died in that city 324 years before CHRIST. An inscription in excellent preservation, is said to identify this monument, beyond doubt, with the memory of HEPHERSTION. If so, a discrepancy will arise with the history which relates that the body was interred with great pomp in Babylon, and will afford the learned material for investigation.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The advices from the Cape of Good Hope reach to the beginning of July. With respect to political or commercial matters, they communicate little interest. Their maritime information, however, is of a very distressing nature. The weather, during the greater part of June, had been extremely boisterous, occasioning a fearful amount of shipwreck and damage along the coast. Among the more serious disasters are reported the wreck of the Queen of the West, from Bombay to Liverpool; the Asiatic from Adelaide to London; the Royal Albert from London, (cargo discharged;) the British Settler, from the Cape to London; the Grindlay, from Singapore to London; the French ship *L'Angle*, from Sumatra to Marseilles. The sacrifice of life had been large in one or two cases, the whole of the crews having been lost. It was also feared, from fragments of wrecks and goods washed on shore, that other vessels the unknown, had experienced a similar catastrophe.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick

THE BAY FISHERY.—The inspection of these fisheries is still continued by M. H. Perley, Esq., who left this harbour on the 16th inst., in the Sloop Cutter Juno, and has since visited every harbour, river, creek, cove and beach from Mi-

Mr. Perley has visited Amherst and Minudic, and when last heard from, was with his Cutter, at the South Joggins, in Cumberland, on his way down the Nova Scotia side of the Bay.—St. John Courier, Sept. 22.

THE CROPS IN WESTHORLAND AND ALBERT.—We learn from these Counties, that the crops of every description are very fine this season, with the exception of potatoes, which have suffered from disease greatly during the last four weeks. When the tops were first struck with the disease, the tubers did not appear at all affected; but after a week of wet and warm weather, the roots exhibited marks of the disease, and it has since spread rapidly. It is now doubtful if more than half the crop will be saved. On new land the potatoes have not suffered so much as on old land, especially such as has been dressed with stable manure, or compost imperfectly rotted.—Ibid.

MINING INFORMATION.—From Albert we hear that a very rich seam of the asphaltum or pitch coal is being worked in Hillsborough, on the land of Mr. Duffy. The vein is twelve feet in thickness, but is only worked to the width of eight feet, and seven feet in height. This valuable working is in a ravine in the forest, about four miles from Edgett's Wharf, on the western bank of the Petuodiac, about twelve miles below the Bend.

It is reported that a seam of bituminous coal, six feet in thickness, has been found on the Shepody River, by Mr. Smith, the Agent of the General Mining Company in Nova Scotia, and that preparations are making for working it on an extensive scale.

In addition to its agricultural capabilities, the County of Albert appears to abound in mineral wealth; and if half what is said be true, it will certainly prove one of the richest and most valuable portions of New Brunswick.—Ib.

TEA SOIRÉE AT CARLETON.—A Temperance Soirée was given on Thursday evening, in the new Temperance Hall at Carleton by the ladies of that place, who have long been proverbial for their hospitality. There was quite a large assemblage present, numbering about 600, and some excellent speeches were made during the evening. The whole passed off very agreeably as a matter of course, and the company were entertained with excellent music from the Carleton Brass Band. The object of the meeting was to raise funds to assist in finishing the building, which is already well advanced, part of which was elegantly fitted up for the occasion.—Ib.

We learn from the Telegraph that the demonstration of the Sons of Temperance at Sussex Vale on Wednesday was quite an imposing affair. The procession, numbering about 150 Sons, formed at ten o'clock, headed by a Printing Press from the Telegraph Office, and the St. John Mechanics' Band, and marched through the Valley to the Methodist Chapel, where a platform was erected from the window, and addresses delivered by Alexander Campbell, Esq., Mr. John Fraser, S. L. Tilley, Esq., Geo. A. Lockhart, Esq., Mr. A. Wright, Mr. James Sullivan, and John Hargarty, Esq.—Ib.

MAN KILLED.—On Thursday evening last, at Kelly's Row, Lower Cove, a man, named William Sutcliffe, met with his death by being struck with a hand iron by a woman of loose character, named Ann Wakefield. It appears that he had been frequenting her house for some time back, drinking rather freely, and that a dispute had arisen between them, when after some provocation, she struck him, as stated, which had caused his death. The police found him lying on the street, apparently insensible, and immediately after being conveyed to the Watch House, he died. He was a pensioner of the 33d Regiment, and had recently worked as a shoemaker. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the woman, who has been committed to gaol.—Ib.

PAPER MILL.—Some of our contemporaries state that a Paper Mill is about being established in the vicinity of this City. We are glad to hear it, and doubt not that the enterprising projector will receive sufficient encouragement to warrant the outlay. The quantity of paper consumed in this City and throughout the Province is very large, amounting in value to several thousand pounds yearly.—New Brunswick.

A THRESHING MACHINE, the work of a resident mechanic, has lately been erected on the farm of James Stevenson, Esq., at Oak Bay. It is two horse power, built on the Scotch principle, and will thresh out and clean forty bushels of grain in an hour. The builder, Mr. Alexander Mills, is a native of, we believe, Perthshire, Scotland, but for some years has resided in St. David, in this County, and is spoken of as being a person of considerable genius. We think it is the duty of an Agricultural Society to bring out and encourage such men, for it is not often the case that the necessary assurance, to enable the individual to push his own way through in the

world is found to accompany merit. The converse too frequently occurs.—St. Andrews Gaz.

DIVISION OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.—A Petition to the Legislature is, we learn, in course of signature in St. James and St. David, for a division of the County. The object of the movement is to form a new County out of the three Parishes we have named.—Ib.

MEDAL FOR GOOD CONDUCT.—On Thursday last the companies of the 97th Regiment, and the Royal Artillery stationed in this garrison, were paraded in the square in front of the officers' quarters, when Alexander Whitelaw, late of the 1st Royal Regiment, was presented with a medal for good conduct. The commandant of the garrison affixed the honourable testimonial of merit to the breast of the discharged soldier, who is now a resident in this City.—Fred. Head Quarters.

Canada.

EXTRAORDINARY.—The sheriff has received a "Writ of Extent," provided for by an almost obsolete law of very ancient date, requiring him by means of a jury, to find out what lands and tenements, &c., were owned by one John Chisholm on the 21st March, in the year 1828, or at any time since!—The purport of this enquiry is, to enable the Government to seize such property by virtue of this old and unused statute, and unceremoniously dispossess the present owners, no matter soever who they be, or by what right they may hold possession. It is fearful to contemplate the amount of ruin and misery which the course just adopted will of necessity entail upon innocent parties. It appears that John Chisholm, at the time above mentioned, entered into bonds with the Government upon his assuming office in the Customs, and that he is a defaulter.—And the Government; instead of entering proceedings against John Chisholm and his sureties at the time of the default, allow years and years to pass, and then suddenly seize upon the property which they may have possessed 22 years ago, or at any time since, without warning or giving the slightest notice to any of the parties concerned.—The sureties of the said John Chisholm are also subjected to the same treatment. Well, if such things can be done, and the Government can thus seize the property of individuals for the original owner's debt, we would strongly advise the public on no account to purchase property from any one in the employment of the present Government, or from any person who may be surety for an office-holder. Avoid them—you know not what misery you may entail upon your families by dealing with them! We learn that a similar course is being pursued in other parts of the Province.—Hamilton Gazette.

SABBATH BATHING.—On Sunday last a boy of fourteen years of age, belonging to The Packet office, named Thomas Purcell, was drowned in the Ottawa River near the steamboat landing. It appears that after leaving Church, he was induced by some other boys to go there to bathe. Search was made, but the body was not found until Wednesday morning, when it was discovered floating near the surface of the water about two miles from the place where the accident occurred. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts as above stated. He was a fine intelligent boy, and the chief hope of a widowed mother.—Bytown Packet.

POTATO ROT.—We regret to hear that the rot is showing itself in almost every potato field in the County of York. In many places the farmers have turned their hogs into the fields to save what they can eat. From the appearance of the tops it is believed that the rot will be more general and more destructive, than in 1847 and '48. We hear also, that the yield of wheat is not so abundant as was expected before the matter had been test-d by the Threshing machine.—North American.

COMMITTAL OF THE TORONTO BURGLARS.—On Friday the Court having heard all the evidences, decided upon committing George Lay and Henry Talbot for trial at the approaching assizes, on the charges of burglary preferred against them by J. M. Strange, Esq., Dr. McCaul, Col. Antobus, and John Crickmore, Esq. John Saxon was also committed for receiving the property of Dr. McCaul, knowing it to be stolen.—Toronto Paper.

THE TELEGRAPH TO HALIFAX.—The sum of £3000 only is needed to complete this line. That the sum will be obtained we are fully persuaded, seeing that already £200 of it have been subscribed.—A despatch sent now from Quebec to Halifax passes over the wires of 7 Companies, at an expense of 17s 4d; by the new line, despatches will be sent over the wires of only 3 Companies, and consequently at half the cost. It is the intention to have an agent at Halifax to take all communications for Canada, and forward them immediately, and to receive all communications from this province, and mail them for England. If the people of Quebec are true to themselves they will take many shares in this line.—Quebec Chronicle.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—The body of an emigrant woman named Margaret Boyd was found on Sunday last in the bay at Toronto. There was a wound in the head, which leads to the belief that she came to her death by foul play. She was a Presbyterian, and from the North of Ireland.—Ib.

LAKE SUPERIOR.—There are now twenty-five working mines in operation on Isle Royal and the south shore of Lake Superior, and several more are about to be opened. There are several of the abandoned works of 1846 now recommenced, and since mining has been reduced to a certain business are paying good dividends.

A vein of coal, we are informed by a gentleman entitled to belief, has been discovered between limestone, in the cliff opposite this office. About a bushel had been excavated, and taken to the gas works, there to be tried. Mr. Peebles, the manager of the gas works speaks most highly of the quality of the coal. It would be difficult for any evil disposed person to cram a vein of coal into limestone.—Quebec Chronicle.

West India.

The Philadelphia at New York, brings regular files of the Kingston Morning Journal, with dates down to the 13th inst. inclusive.

Her Majesty's ship "Indefatigable," Captain R. Smart, left Port Royal, on the 5th, for Grey Town. The object of sending this frigate to that port is owing to a requisition made by Her Majesty's Consul at that place, to have a large vessel of war there, notwithstanding that Her Majesty's brig "Persian," and schr. "Bermuda" were lying there at the end of last month.

RUMORED ASSASSINATION OF FAUSTIN I.—It is stated in St. Lucia Palladium of 16th August, on the authority of rumor, that "Soulouque," or "Faustin Premier," of Hayti, has been assassinated by his Prime Minister.

Saint Lucia continued to be deluged with rain, accompanied at times with high winds. As the manufacturing process had closed on nearly all the sugar estates, the planters were not so much inconvenienced by the weather as they otherwise would have been. We hear good accounts of the young cotton plants, put in as an experiment in different places. The crop of sugar is estimated at 1500 hogheads less than last year.

A Government notice has appeared that, consistently with the claims of other Colonies, a further supply of African immigrants cannot be assigned to St. Lucia during the present year.

At Kingston, Jamaica, it was believed that Sir Charles Grey, governor of the island, was to be transferred to the government of Canada—and that the Earl of Dundonald was to be succeeded by Sir Charles Malcolm on the W. I. station.

British mail steamer Clyde, five days from Vera Cruz, arrived at Kingston on the 13th inst., and was to leave that day for England. She had \$250,000 in specie on board.

UNITED STATES.

VALUABLE LUMP OF GOLD.—Messrs. Willis & Co. of Boston, have received by the Cherokee, from their California house, a large box of specimens of gold ore and cinnabar, also a single lump of "gold quartz," weighing twenty-four pounds, worth about five thousand dollars. This extraordinary specimen has been purchased by a returned Californian, who intends to exhibit it in this country. It is said to be the richest mass of its size that has been discovered.

Anderson Hepburn, a colored man, at Alexandria, Va., has rescued 27 persons from death by drowning.

It is estimated that the supplies of anthracite coal at Philadelphia this season, will fall short 250,000 tons, on account of the late freshets.

MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.—A gentleman named Bonnell has recently brought out an invention by which a barrel of superfine flour may be produced from three and a half bushels of wheat. Mr. Spaulding of Lockport states that by the use of this new process he has recently obtained a barrel of superfine flour from four bushels of pure Ohio wheat, weighing 60 pounds to the bushel.

HUNGARIANS COMING.—Mr. Lukacs, a member of the late Hungarian Congress, and commissary of Kossuth's army, arrived here the other day, on his way to the west. He is the agent of about three thousand Hungarians, chiefly farmers, who are about to leave their country, to settle at the west. They will require from ten to fifty thousand acres, somewhere in the northwestern States. Mr. Lukacs is one of the eleven persons who were outlawed by General Windishgratz, in December, 1848, when he entered Hungary at the head of the Austrian army. The other ten were: Kossuth, exiled to Asia Minor; Count L. Bathiany, hanged 6th October last; Minister Czanyi, hanged; Minister Szemere, in Northern Europe; General Perzel, exiled to Asia Minor; General Georgey, traitor; Count Paul Miary, not known; Potofy, a celebrated poet, not known; Szentkiraly, not known; L. Madras, exiled to Asia Minor. After the overthrow of the Hungarian army, Mr. Lukacs kept himself secreted in Hungary until last March, when he effected his escape.—N. Y. Eccl. Post.

CONGRESS.—The Senate is actively engaged in perfecting the General Appropriation Bill. The sum of fifty thousand dollars has been devoted to the erection of a Custom House in San Francisco, and fifty thousand to the construction of a Marine Hospital in California. Two hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated for a Custom House at Bangor.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.—New-York, Sept. 24th.—A serious and startling affair came to light yesterday at Morrisania, above Harlem, the substance of which is that some one hundred and thirty children, belonging to a founding institution there, have been made way with in some manner unknown. A number of bodies have been found buried. Suspicion rests on Miss Shotwell, the keeper of the establishment, but she has not yet been arrested. The case will be tried early in October.

An insurrection, in which 400 slaves were to be engaged, was discovered at Lowndes County, Alabama, last week. The rendezvous of the negroes was fired upon by the whites, killing one and wounding twenty others. The slaves then fled. It is said slaves were incited to the insurrection by an abolitionist, for whose apprehension a reward of \$2,600 has been offered. Large parties are in pursuit of him. He is supposed to have fled towards Charleston. A general massacre is supposed to have been intended. Thirty or forty slaves absconded from Prince George County, on Sunday night; among them two mulattoes, belonging to Mr. Colvert. Pursuit thus far has been unsuccessful.—Richmond (U. S. paper), Aug. 22.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Arrest of British Convicts.—The schooner Eleanor, Captain Henry W. Harvey, arrived last evening, having on board ten convicts from the prison ship Medway, at Bermuda. The convicts were arrested, and committed at the order of the Mayor, and the Captain was held over in five thousand dollars for a further hearing.

The sultan of Turkey having notified this cabinet of his readiness to send Kossuth and companions, free of expense, to England, provided the United States will bring them from London to this country, we understand the matter will be taken up in executive session in a few days, with a view of authorising the President to meet these overtures.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes:—We learn at least at half a dozen ships are ordered to get ready to sail to Cuba, and that six thousand men are enrolled for the new invasion; but, what is more important, we understand that Mr. Webster is favorably inclined to enter into negotiations for the purchase of Cuba, by a quadruple treaty with Spain, Great Britain and France.

IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—Mr. Bolton Shutter, a highly respectable mechanic of Allghany City, has we understand, discovered a method of decomposing water by mechanical means, and without the use of galvanic battery, at a merely nominal expense. He made this discovery by mere accident, in the pursuit of his business as a blacksmith, and was made aware of the hydrogen evolved from the water, exploding, though fortunately without doing much damage.—Pittsburgh Gazette, Aug. 13.

California.

Our last advices informed us that there was a very bad state of feeling between the class of inhabitants claiming real estate under regular titles and the squatter residents thereon, and some trifling outbreaks had previously taken place. The collision announced, commenced on Wednesday Aug. 14, when an armed body of about sixty of the squatters were proceeding to the prison ship to release two of their party who were confined on board. They were confronted by Mayor Bigelow and members of the Corporation. An affray soon commenced, and the city was aroused to arms. Mayor Bigelow was shot in three places, and died in fifteen minutes after J. W. Woodland, city assessor, was shot dead, and several citizens killed and wounded. Dr. Robinson, the leader of the squatters, was shot through the head. His horse was first killed and wounded. Several of the squatters were killed and wounded. Their ranks were swollen, from the sixty first engaged in the affray, to a body of armed men, numbering between seven and eight hundred. The keepers of gaming houses and sporting men generally sided with the real estate owners, or citizens proper. A tremendous force was fast accumulating. The war continued to rage. The discharge of firearms was heard in every part of the city. Martial law has been proclaimed, and the excitement is intense throughout Sacramento.

The Gold Hunter, having on board Lieutenant Gov. McDougal, came down to Benicia last evening, and was to return immediately with troops and arms. Couriers have been started to San Jose and the Governor will probably repair at once to the scene of riot. Our military outposts in the State will probably be required to march under arms to Sacramento. The Senators were assembled at the corner of J. and Ninth streets, in deliberation, and it was feared an attempt would be made to destroy the city by fire. Two other accounts received do not concur in announcing the death of Mayor Bigelow. In both, however, it is stated that he was wounded, and it was feared mortally.

In a supplement of the Panama Star, we find the following ominous paragraph:—Just as the steamer Carolina was getting under way, (about 4 P. M.) a despatch was received from the Pacific News office stating that an express had just arrived, bringing the intelligence that Sacramento City had been reduced to ashes, and the squatters were receiving reinforcements of men from the mines.

The passengers from California corroborate the statements relative to the disturbances at Sacramento City, but state that Mayor Bigelow was not dead. Though mortally wounded, no information of his decease had been received at the departure of the steamers from San Francisco. The burning of the City is not fully credited.

FAILURE AT SACRAMENTO.—The stoppage of Barton Lee for the heavy sum of \$1,100,000, in Sacramento City, has produced no little excitement, both in that city and San Francisco. Mr. Lee had been carrying on business on a most extensive scale.

