

THE WESLEYAN.

Vol. II.—No. 47.]

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC.

[Whole No. 93.]

Ten Shillings per Annum;
Half-Yearly in Advance.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1851.

Single Copies,
Three Pence.

Poetry.

THE ADVENT OF SUMMER.

BY MARGARET THERESE WIGHTMAN.

I come, I come, with light and joy,
In my warm and kindling beams;
I come with the song of a thousand birds,
And the hum of a thousand streams.

I come to clothe the forest oaks
With robes of verdure now—
To wreath the gold the laburnum-tree,
And with snow the hawthorn bough.

I have loosen'd the rills from their wintry chain,
And made them wander free
Through long green vales, where shining flowers
Arise to welcome me.

My breath is the fragrance from roses borne;
My smile is the bright sunbeam;
My eyes are the sheen of the wild blue flowers,
That peep by the lonely stream.

My voice is the cuckoo's call at morn,
The thrush's song of love,
The sound of waters by echo borne,
And the plaint of the woodland dove.

My tears are the showers that in sunny June
Bid the rose's leaves unfold,
That brighter paints the violet's blue,
And the gloss of the kingcup's gold.

My sigh is the zephyr, that gently steals
At eve o'er the valley's breast,
To kiss the cheek of the pure white rose,
Before it droops to rest.

My gems are the drops, that each balmy morn,
O'er leaf and flower shiver;
Brighter, fairer, purer far
Than these of Golconda's mine.

My path's the lone spot where harebells bloom,
And the zephyr wanders free;
But my home is the young and unblighted heart,
For it best can welcome me.

With mournful smile I have silent been,
By strange old halls sublime,
And threw bright veils of radiant green
O'er the wrecks of war and time.

I have scatter'd flowers of shining bloom
In the paths of the gay and fair;
I have pass'd with light o'er the lonely tomb,
And smiled on the mourner there.

And still shall I come with my heaven-sent glow,
On my errand of joy and peace,
From immortal realms to your vales below,
Till my glorious mission cease.

With an emerald robe and a crown of flowers,
As radiant I come again,
As when first in Eden's rosy bowers
I hoped for an endless reign.

I bring bright morn and gentle even,
And love, and hope, and mirth;
I come with all that's left of heaven,
To cheer the floating earth.

—Hogg's Instructor.

Christian Miscellany.

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

Thoughts on a Revival of Religion.

A genuine revival is not *physical* or *intellectual* in its nature; it is emphatically *spiritual*. Commodious churches may be erected, large congregations collected, eloquent preachers employed and well paid; finances may flourish, intellectual elevation may be general and rapid, embracing a thorough knowledge of the doctrines and duties of religion; the morals of the people may be blameless, outward peace uninterrupted, and every enterprise liberally supported,—all this may be, and yet no revival. That people may be, after all, only a community of modern *Laodiceans*, flattering themselves that they "are rich and increased with goods, and have need of nothing;" while in truth they are "wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked;" and being "neither cold nor hot, but lukewarm," they are the special aversion of the holy God; for of all such he says, "I will

spue thee out of my mouth." O how important is that divine admonition, "Be not deceived; God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." If we only sow the seeds of outward morality and external form, how can we expect to reap the fruit of inward holiness and peace? 'Tis impossible. Let us beware then, lest we mistake the shadow for the substance. A revival *includes* many things of which it does not *essentially consist*. It includes, for example, pure morals, yet these may exist without it. Its *essence* is the Holy Spirit in the heart, producing therein its legitimate fruit, "love, joy, peace, long suffering," &c. To be more explicit: by a revival I mean the advancement of spiritual religion in all its branches; the entire sanctification of believers, the reclaiming of backsliders, and the awakening and conversion of sinners. *Salvation from sin*, is the only true idea of a revival. This is the great work to be done, the indispensable want of every human soul. But perhaps the reader is ready to say, "Who does not know all this? Why stop to assert a truth so obvious, so generally understood?" To this I reply: the nature of our holy religion is misapprehended by thousands, even in our own favoured land. And even too many professors seem not clearly to understand precisely what religion is. Or, to say the least, they do not always make the necessary distinction between external and internal piety, or between apparent and real religious prosperity. Are not some churches represented as truly, absolutely *prosperous*, when their prosperity is wholly outward, and not a single conversion has occurred for a whole year—perhaps not for five? Is not this a frequent representation, even among Protestant Christians? Who will deny it? But does not this exalt the form above the power? Does it not depreciate the value, the transcendent excellence of our glorious Christianity? And is not the Holy Spirit deeply grieved in this way, while man's highest interests incalculably suffer? Alas! how prone are frail mortals to content themselves with the lifeless "letter," to the neglect of the living "spirit!" Let us beware of this fatal tendency. Let us "contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints;"—the "faith that works by love, and purifies the heart, and overcomes the world." I admit that religion has her exterior interests, but if these *alone* prosper, there is no spiritual prosperity worthy of the name. As well might the farmer talk of prosperous agriculture while nothing has been done but the clearing of his lands and the enclosing of his fields? As well might a community boast of superior education among their youth, while nothing has been achieved save the erection of the school-house, and the purchase of school-books! A revival is pre-eminently a spiritual operation. Its work is chiefly of the soul, fitting it for the service and enjoyment of God here, and for life eternal. How important, then, is a revival!—important in every respect, important for both worlds! What Christian heart has not mourned over the desolation of Zion, in seasons of spiritual dearth? In that period of fearful gloom, worldliness filled the church. The social means of grace were attended only by a disheartened few. There was a sad want of brotherly love. Money for indispensable purposes was raised with difficulty. Every interest languished. Christians hid their light "under a bushel." The "shining" lights were few indeed. The sacred fire of the church's altar was nearly extinct. The pastor—wretched man!—preached to deaf ears and flinty hearts. How haggard his countenance! He looked as if his last friend was buried! Infidelity exulted, and sin stalked with giant stride and strength among the people! But when the long-desired revival came, how changed the scene! *Every thing was reversed!* Christians sought and obtained clean hearts. Wanderers returned to their Father's house; those used to cursing, learned to praise the Saviour's name. Iniquity turned pale at the

sight. The saints of God exulted, while holy angels were filled with unwonted rapture at the glorious spectacle! O, what a blessing is a revival! A happier event to a people cannot possibly occur. Even for the present life, it is the richest of all gifts that even a God can bestow. It puts new life into every good thing, and destroys or curtails every kind of moral evil. A true revival takes hold on eternity! Its blessed influence never dies. Here its unutterable importance is chiefly seen. It is because man must be more holy *here*, or perish forever, that we plead for a revival! We want that religion extended every where which alone can save the soul from endless death. In this view of the case, who but a God can adequately estimate the value of a revival! Reader, can you fully compute the worth of a soul? Can you estimate the full amount of misery to be endured by a single lost spirit? Can you ascertain the full value of that "exceeding and eternal weight of glory" which is to be the portion of the finally redeemed? *ETERNITY!* Do you know the import of that tremendous word! Can you grasp the idea of anguish *without end*, or of *never-ending* bliss? But you must fully comprehend *all this*, before you can estimate the vast importance of a single soul's salvation. Brother, sister, is not a revival greatly needed in *your own* neighbourhood? Have you not dear friends, for whose conversion you have a burning desire, but who will perish without a revival? And does not the church, too, need a fresh baptism of the Holy Ghost? O, endeavor to feel the vast importance of this matter, and "cry day and night" unto God for a speedy and mighty outpouring of the Holy Spirit!—*Zion's Herald.*

The New Testament.

This precious, yea priceless volume as a part of the sacred canon, is in many respects, perfectly unique. It contains the biography of "The Son of Man." The original edition of Christ's sermons. An account of the abolition of the Jewish Ecclesiastical polity, and the establishment of the Christian religion. In this marvellous book, now reduced to the contracted dimensions of a moderate *duodecimo*, we have the history of "The 12 Apostles." The life and labours of the men that turned "the world upside down." Here we behold Bethlehem in its poverty—Capernaum in its pride—Samaria torn by its dissensions—Bethany praised for its hospitality—and Jerusalem condemned for its impiety. It comprises the topography of the wilderness, and of the Lakes of Galilee of Thabor—Gethsemane and Calvary. It is a history of "The Cross," and a description of the Crown—a chart for "The Pilgrim's" guidance, and a delineation of the "incorruptible inheritance." The Almighty has provided for him.

The Scriptures of the New Testament were written by eight obscure authors. And yet during a lapse of eighteen centuries, not a syllable of all their compilations has been lost. Of the historical works of Tacitus, *half at least* are wanting. Livy wrote 144 books, but *only 35* of them exist. The writings of Atticus have *entirely perished*. The works, or rather orations of Hortensius are nearly all lost; many of Homer's verses have totally disappeared; and of the productions of many others, whose names are renowned in the annals of Greek and Roman literature, there *exists but a few* mutilated fragments. How true it is—"ALL FLESH IS AS GRASS, AND ALL THE GLORY OF MAN AS THE FLOWER OF GRASS. THE GRASS WITHERETH, AND THE FLOWER THEREOF FALLETH AWAY; BUT THE WORD OF THE LORD ENDURETH FOREVER."—*Rev. R. Cooney.*

Discontentment.

Discontentment is a sin that is its own punishment, and makes men torment themselves; it makes the spirit sad—the body sick—and all enjoyments sour; it arises not from the *condition*, but the *mind*. Paul was

content in a prison—Ahab was discontented in a palace; he had all the delights of Canaan, that pleasant land, the wealth of a kingdom, the pleasures of a court, the honors and powers of a throne; yet all this availed him nothing, without Naboth's vineyard. Inordinate desires expose men to continual vexations, and being disposed to fret, they will always find something to fret about.

God Visible.

A Roman Emperor said one day to Rabbi Joshua, son of Chananay, "show me your God." "Raise your eyes to the sky," replied the Rabbi, "God is there." The Emperor directed his eyes to the firmament; but at this moment the sun poured his rays to the earth. The dazzling lustre very soon caused the Emperor to cast his eyes downwards; whereupon Rabbi Joshua said to him, "What! wouldst thou see the master, when thou hast not power to look his satellites in the face!"

The Bible.

This is the ladder whereby men may climb to heaven. And yet we need not ransack the Indies to enrich ourselves with it, nor venture shipwreck to bring it home. We need not sell land and houses to purchase it, nor run the hazard of sword and fire to secure it. It is a thing always to be had, always within call, ever at hand, and very portable—no burden in a journey, no load in a voyage. We may carry it wherever we go; when at home or abroad, and even in the stillness of the night we may dwell upon it with holy contemplation, as did the ancient patriarch in his dream of angels, ascending and descending.

Affliction.

The longer thy affliction hath been, the sweeter will heaven be to thee at last. The longer the storm, the sweeter the calm; the longer the winter nights, the sweeter the summer days. Long afflictions will much set off the glory of heaven. The harbour is most sweet and desirable to them that have been long tossed upon the seas; so will heaven be to those who have been long in a sea of troubles. The new wine of Christ's kingdom is most sweet to those that have been long drinking of gall and vinegar.—*Rev. Thos. Brooks.*

A Word to Ministers.

"Do write to me when you have a moment, and stir me up. You know a word to a minister is worth three or four thousand souls sometimes. * * * * * Go on, dear brother, but an inch of time remains, and then eternal ages roll on forever—but an inch on which we can stand and preach the way of salvation to a perishing world."

Choice Sayings.

God governs the world, and we have only to do our duty wisely, and leave the issue to him.—*Jay.*

The most effective means of securing the continuance of our civil and religious liberties, is always to remember with reverence and gratitude the source whence they flow.—*Ibid.*

The promises are our legacies bequeathed to us in the will of our Father, and we are to claim them as we stand in need of any of them.—*Alleine.*

It is much easier to pull up many weeds out of a garden, than one corrupt root out of the heart; and to procure an hundred flowers to adorn a knot, than one grace to beautify the soul.—*Flavel.*

He that serves God carelessly brings a curse upon himself instead of a blessing.

Christ will never accommodate his morality to the times.—*Dr. A. Clarke.*

Missionary Intelligence.

(From Wes. Notices Newspaper for May 1851.)

Wesleyan Polynesian Missions.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Peter Turner, dated Naisi, Vavau, June 11th, 1850.

Our District-Meeting was one of great harmony and love. We were favoured with the presence and counsel of the Rev. Walter Lawry, the General Visitor; and he expressed himself as pleased with the state of things, especially at Tonga. There is a mighty move going on in that place. A better day seems to have dawned upon Tongatabu. Many have been the prayers which have been offered for that island, that Christianity might there become mighty to the supplanting of Heathenism, and the counteraction of the errors of Popery. Many who have desired to see these days have died without the sight, and some others have been removed to other fields of labour. The east end of the island, where Satan has had his stronghold, has at length begun to quake under the preaching of the Gospel; and all the Heathen are convinced that theirs is a system of lies, and must soon wax old and vanish away.

You have heard mention made of a great Chief named Tugi, the son of Fatu, the Chief of Mus, with whom Mr Lawry formerly lived. For a long time there have been evident signs that he was abandoning the system of his fathers. He was in the habit of coming to the preaching of the word; and he would visit the Missionary to make inquiries, and would hear with patience the closest application of Gospel truths. Of late the Heathen party have been doubling their attentions to him, and have begged him not to forsake them; but he has at length made a bold and resolute stand against Heathenism. When it was known that he was about to make the grand decision, and to embrace Christianity, he was assailed both by the Heathen, and by the Priests of Popery; but his mind was made up on the point, and he embraced Christianity, with nearly two hundred of his people, and since then has proved firm. The Romish Priest went to him, professed much love to him, and much concern for his welfare, and did all in his power to dissuade him from throwing away his "happiness." Of course, the Jesuit spoke in no very favourable terms of Protestantism and of Protestants; but all his arts and tears were unavailing, and Tugi has become a professor of the true religion of Jesus, and bids fair to be a valuable acquisition to the cause in Tonga. He has already used his influence among his people; and they are now coming over from Heathenism by hundreds; and the remaining Heathen are trembling with fear and astonishment, and are saying one to another, "What shall we do now that Tugi has *lotued*? he was our head, prop," &c.

There are now four Romish Priests on Tonga; but they are losing their influence among the people; and with all their seeming compliances, and "pious" frauds, they are cast into the back-ground. The reason of this is, we have God and truth on our side. The word of life has been disseminated, and for many years the light of the Gospel has been struggling with the darkness and error of Heathenism, and these have been giving way, and now the horizon is being illumined with the light of truth. Those of the Heathen who wish to keep to their many wives, and other evil customs, will perhaps join the fallen Church of Rome, which allows every gratification to her votaries. But those who are on the spot, and have to contend with this system of lies, see its weakness, and that it shakes to its very foundations, which are mere rottenness.

The brethren at Tonga are both able and willing to labour, and their efforts are telling upon the people. The rising generation are becoming wiser than their fathers, and since the feasts and pastimes of declining Heathenism have nothing to fascinate them, they are looking for something else to satisfy the cravings of the mind. And I am happy to state that the schools, now introduced among them, fully meet their case. Their attention is arrested, and their energies are brought into exercise, and they

are saying, "Now this is just what we want. Here we find something to amuse, something to instruct; and, by attending to these things, we become wise, and our minds are at ease." Here, as elsewhere, knowledge is power, and the possessor gains an influence over his compeers. Even those who are of a lower grade in society, and who, when Heathens, were not allowed to speak in the presence of rank and power, are now looked up to as teachers, and have a power and influence which are felt and submitted to cheerfully. Now the inquiry is, when an individual is proposed for any active service, "Can he read?" "Does he understand figures?" and, "Has he been at the school?" And if we can answer in the affirmative, he is just the man who will do.

Feesee Islands.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev'd. James Calvert, dated September 12th, 1850.

A few days ago we were surprised to learn that the Chief of Lavuka, Ovalau, (where many white men reside,) had abandoned Heathenism. A few weeks ago I sent a Teacher to instruct the children and wives of white men. The Chief then was angry, and said he would leave his town if the white men would not send the Vewa Teacher away. He soon became reconciled to the Teacher's remaining; and has now with many of his people, attached himself to us, opened his house for preaching, and has sent to me desiring that a Missionary may reside in his town, so that the Teachers may be spared to the towns which are subject to him. Here we have a piece of ground bought by the Purser of the American Exploring Expedition, and given to the Mission. The Chief is an influential man, and another intimate friend of Tui Viti. I trust that peace will be fully restored in that long contending island.

I was much pleased with my visit to Lakemba. The blessing of the Lord has abundantly rested upon the labours of my successors, Messrs Watsford and Lyth, and my colleague, Mr Malvern. The change and improvement were very manifest. It was a great cause of rejoicing to me to worship with the King and people among and for whom I so long laboured. The appearance of the large school of children was most pleasing.

New Zealand.

I very much desire five well-trained Schoolmasters. Two for Feesee, two for Tonga, (rather Haapae and Wavau,) one for New Zealand, to be supported here.—We must educate, or our past work is never to be ripened for the full and complete harvest.

I called yesterday upon our Governor-in-Chief, Sir George Grey. By some means His Excellency has got hold of my Journal, and is reviewing it at full length. I did not learn from him the character of his remarks, farther than that "Christian Missions exerted the first and most mighty agency in elevating men in moral and civil life. I suppose, therefore, the review will come out in a friendly tone and aspect. Sir George has hitherto done well for the educational institutions of the natives of New Zealand.—Rev. Walter Lawry, Auckland, New Zealand, Oct. 5th, 1850.

Family Circle.

The Angel of the Leaves.

BY MISS HANNAH F. GOULD.

"Alas! alas!" said the sorrowing tree, "my beautiful robe is gone; it has been torn from me! Its faded pieces whirl upon the wind; they rustle beneath the squirrel's foot, as he searches for his nut; they float upon the passing stream and on the quivering lake. Wo is me! for my dear verdure is gone. It was the gift of the Angel of the Leaves! I have lost it, and my glory is vanished; my beauty has disappeared; my summer honours have passed away. My bright and comely garment, alas! it is rent into a thousand parts. Who will weave me such another? Piece by piece has it been stripped from me. Scarcely did I sigh for the loss of one, ere another wandered off on

air. The sweet sound of music cheers me no more. The birds that sang in my bosom were dismayed at my desolation: they have flown away with their songs. I stood in my pride. The sun brightened my robe with his smile; the zephyrs breathed softly thro' its glossy folds; the clouds strewed pearls among them. My shadow was wide upon earth; my head was lifted high, and my forehead was fair to the heavens. But now, how changed! Sadness is upon me; my head is shorn; my arms are stripped; I cannot throw a shadow upon the ground. Beauty has departed; gladness is gone out of my bosom. The blood has retired from my heart, and sunk into the earth. I am thirsty; I am cold. My naked limbs shiver in the chilly air; the keen blast comes pitiless among them. The winter is coming. I am destitute. Sorrow is my portion; mourning must wear me away. How shall I account to the Angel who clothed me for the loss of this beautiful gift?"

The Angel had been listening. In soothing accents, he answered the lamentations:—"My beloved tree," said he "be comforted! I am by thee still, though every leaf has forsaken thee. The voice of gladness is hushed among thy boughs; but let my whisper console thee. Thy sorrow is but for a season. Trust in me. Keep my promise in thy heart; be patient and full of hope.—Let the words I leave with thee abide and cheer thee through the coming winter. Then will I return, and clothe thee anew. The storm will drive rudely over thee; the snow will drift among thy naked limbs; but these will be light and passing afflictions. The ice will weigh heavily on thy helpless arms; but it shall soon dissolve to tears. It shall pass into the ground, and be drunken by the roots. Then will it creep up in secret beneath thy bark, and spread into the branches it has oppressed, and help to adorn them. I shall be here to use it! Thy blood has now retired for safety. The frost would chill and destroy it. It has gone into thy mother's bosom, for her to keep it warm. Earth will not rob her offspring. She is a careful parent; she knows all the wants of her children, and forgets not to provide for the least of them. The sap that has for a while gone down will make thy roots strike deeper, and spread wider; and, renewed and strengthened, it shall return to nourish thy heart. Then, if thou shalt have remembered and trusted in my promise, I will fulfil it. Buds shall shoot forth on every bough. I will unfold another robe for thee. I will colour and fit it in every part. It shall be a comely raiment. Thou shalt forget thy present sorrow. Sadness shall be swallowed up of joy. Now, my beloved tree, fare-thee-well for a season!"

The Angel was gone. The cold, muttering winter drew near. The wild blast whistled for the storm. The storm came, and howled round the tree; but the word of the Angel was hidden in her heart. It soothed her amid the threatenings of the tempest. The ice-cakes rattled on her limbs, and loaded and weighed them down.

"My slender branches," said she, "let not this burden overcome you. Break not beneath this heavy affliction—break not! but bend, till you can spring back to your place. Let not a twig of you be lost! Hope must prop you up for a while, and the Angel will reward you for patience. You will wave in a softer air. Grace shall be again in your motion, and a renewed beauty hang around you."

The scowling face of winter began to lose its features. The raging storm grew faint, and breathed its last. The restless clouds fretted themselves to fragments: these scattered on the sky, and were brushed away. The sun threw down a bundle of golden arrows, that fell upon the tree; the ice-cakes glittered as they came; every one was shattered by a shaft, and unlocked itself upon the limb. They melted, and were gone.

Spring had come to reign. Her blessed ministers were abroad on the earth. They hovered in the air. They blended their beautiful tints, and cast a new-created glory on the face of the blue heavens.

The tree was rewarded for her trust.—The Angel was true to the object of his love. He returned; he bestowed on her another robe. It was bright, glossy, and unsullied. The dust of summer had never

lit upon it; the scorching heat had not faded it; the moth had not profaned it. The tree stood again in loveliness; she was very fair. Joy smiled around her on every side. The birds flew back to her bosom, and sung among her branches their hymns to the Angel of the Leaves.

The Child and the Fireflies.

The dimness of twilight fell upon a white cottage and its enclosure of trees and flowering shrubs. As the darkness increased, fireflies came and swarmed in the air, a shower of living jewels. "Oh, how pretty!" cried a little blue-eyed girl, rushing from the cottage, and spreading out her small apron to capture the glittering insects. Two or three were imprisoned; and seating herself upon the soft grass beneath the high boughs, she carefully inspected her booty. Suddenly, her sunny face became clouded with disappointment, and, throwing the dull brown creatures from her with disgust, she exclaimed, "They are not pretty any more!" "Ah! my little one," said her mother, "this is but a symbol of the more bitter disappointments that await you in life. Pleasures will flutter temptingly around your path, and you will grasp them but to fling them from you, and cry, 'They are beautiful no more!' But, see, dearest, your released fireflies, beautiful only upon the wing, sparkle now as gaily as ever. Such are the enjoyments of earth. Learn neither to despise them, nor look to them for satisfying happiness. Fleeting and illusive as they are, they often illumine the darkness of our mortal pilgrimage, and point our immortal yearnings to Paradise, for the perfection of bliss."

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

Mrs. Sharpe.

MR. EDITOR.—The Methodist Church, during the last two or three years, hath been bereaved of a number of its most useful and pious members. Within the present year, we have lost by death five valued sisters, some of whom were more than ordinarily the objects of general regard.

It is felt as a high privilege to be enabled to place on record, in the columns of our own Paper, an estimate of the virtues and excellencies of our pious dead. I crave space of you, at this moment, for a brief memorial of the late Mrs. Sharpe. Sarah Sharpe was the deeply-loved consort of Samuel Sharpe Esq., of Cornwallis, and the daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Starr of the same Township. She closed her earthly pilgrimage on the 14th of April of the present year. She had been a member of the Methodist Church nearly thirty-three years; and she did it good and not evil all the days of her spiritual life.—Serene trust in the merits of the Redeemer was the distinguishing feature of her death-bed experience. She had no new experiment to make—she knew in whom she had so long believed, and, therefore, she walked through the valley and the shadow fearing no evil. He who had accompanied her all through life, did not desert her at its close. She died as an intelligent christian would wish to die.

Fragments of a Journal, in which she had noted the principal events of her christian course, have been discovered by her daughters since her death, and though very incomplete, they furnish a full and interesting narrative of the circumstances connected with her conversion.

From an early period, she was the subject of occasional anxiety respecting her spiritual condition. When about nineteen a severe fit of sickness brought her "near to the gates of death"—during her recovery, grateful to God for sparing her when unprepared to die, she resolved "never more to offend him." But she writes—"I was utterly unacquainted with the plan of salvation. I knew not that the whole head was sick, and the whole heart faint; and I had no spiritual guide." "My good resolutions made without knowledge, and in my own strength soon vanished away."

Subsequently, the death of her youngest brother caused her "to tremble and exclaim, What a mercy it was not I!" She resolved, however, "to shake such gloomy thoughts from her mind, intending sometime or other to become religious, and keep it to herself, not making so much ado about it as some."

The winter of 1817 was spent by her in Halifax with her sister Mrs. David Starr, then and now, a member of the Methodist Church. Here Miss Starr frequently attended the services of that denomination with much pleasure to herself—though for a time with but little profit.—During the spring of that year the District Meeting assembled in Halifax. Dr. Alder, at that time an able and successful Missionary of the

Nova Scotia and pre- from the ond Booc ing," w speak w refrain without into my mercy u cret pra For t Lord wi cast her says: " in seere the Apo righteou heart in thou mib led to brake f Nine writes: ciety, I while of She con have ne been en He has and thre an incr me so t In th Samuel end of l Townsh this par Siarpa means o verthelk Gol— of God cess of t dist Soc lar past revivals been bl of their taken. She l econom she wr above a to be— ges to t time on Ther her re over th the eye ness to milder; noted t The ha figured dead, m ment, b A few v she was Leader brought She toc class, a lief that her you her. T termin She to be p husban their fa herself now de her hu Corn

The ment s few re and ne ary in: It can beo power: branch of the oppres of the and, in ecclesi mentio willing to gen in any ordina It m same

Nova Scotia District, arrived before his brethren, and preached on the following Sabbath morning from the 12th verse of the 6th chap. of the second Book of Kings. "And as he was preaching," writes our sister, "the Lord was pleased to speak with power to my heart. I could scarcely refrain from weeping aloud. I hastened home without stopping to speak to any one." "I went into my closet and prayed to the Lord to have mercy upon me." "From this time, I used secret prayer and searching the Scriptures daily."

For the space of five months she sought the Lord with many tears, when she was enabled to cast her intolerable burden on the Lord. She says: "While pouring out my soul before Him in secret, He was pleased to apply the words of the Apostle: 'Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth.' My heart immediately replied—'Lord I believe, help thou mine unbelief'—that moment, I was enabled to exercise faith in Christ." Then she brake forth in joy: "O Lord I will praise thee."

Nine years from this "day of salvation," she writes: "After this I joined the Methodist Society, I believe I shall have reason to praise God while eternity lasts that my lot fell among them." She continues: "The Lord has kept me that I have never cast away my confidence, but have been enabled, through grace, to hold on my way. He has never left me without an evidence in and through my Redeemer; and I think I feel an increasing desire to press forward. Lord help me so to do."

In the year 1823 Miss Starr was married to Samuel Sharpe Esq., and from that time to the end of life resided in the western part of the Township. Methodism was scarcely known in this part of the country at that period. Sister Sharpe was, therefore, deprived of the precious means of grace which she so highly prized. Nevertheless our faithful sister walked humbly with God—cherishing the hope of yet seeing the cause of God prosper in her neighbourhood. In process of time, through the divine favour, a Methodist Society was formed in her vicinity, and regular pastoral aid secured for it. In the successive revivals of religion with which that Society has been blessed, Sister Sharpe greatly rejoiced; and of their benefits her own family have largely partaken.

She lovingly appreciated the doctrines and economy of her Church. Twenty-five years ago, she wrote thus, "O what a privilege we have above any other people. O how holy we ought to be—how we should improve our great privileges to the glory of God." This opinion lapse of time only strengthened.

There was nothing gloomy and clamorous in her religion. Her piety shed a soft radiance over the monotony of daily life. It beamed from the eye, gave sweetness to the tone, and gentleness to the manner. And yet with all these milder graces of the christian character, she was noted for firmness, decision and perseverance.—The harmony of her moral features was not disguised by narrow-minded bigotry; she was indeed, most truly Wesleyan in feeling and judgment, but she loved all who love the Lord Jesus. A few weeks previous to her lamented death, she was appointed to the important office of Class Leader to a company of young females lately brought to the enjoyment of peace with God. She took much interest in the well-being of her class, and her brethren were sanguine in the belief that she would be made a great blessing to her young friends. But the Master had need of her. The fit had gone forth. A brief illness terminated her life and labours.

She had not lived in vain—she had so lived as to be prepared to die—she had lived to see her husband and children travelling to Zion with their faces thitherward—she had lived to endear herself to her christian brethren; and though now dead she yet speaketh in the memory of her humble and devoted example.

Cornwallis, May 17th, 1851. N.

Correspondence.

JUDGE MARSHALL'S LETTERS.

The Parliament and Executive Government also, through all ages, and down to a few recent years, were entirely inattentive and neglectful, on the same subject of literary instruction for the people, generally.—It cannot be supposed, that it could have been otherwise, considering, of whom those powers were invariably composed. One branch of the Parliament, consisted entirely of the members of the same unfeeling and oppressing Aristocracy; and another, partly of the titled individuals of the same order, and, in part, of the highest dignitaries of the ecclesiastical body, who, as has already been mentioned, were about as neglectful or unwilling as the lay Aristocracy, with regard to general or extended popular instruction, in any literary branches, even of the most ordinary or elementary descriptions.

It may well be concluded, that, for the same or similar reasons, the Executive

rulers, through the same ages, and until very recently, would neither be aroused, nor inclined to originate and carry out means for effecting any such liberal and benevolent purpose.

From time to time, indeed, there were honourable exceptions to the general indifference and neglect, as to literary instruction for the children of the labouring orders, in the establishment, by pious or benevolent individuals, of schools and public institutions under other names, for affording them such instruction, together with other important advantages; but, unhappily, in some instances, through cupidity, mismanagement, or other adverse cause, those benevolent institutions, have, in a great degree, failed to convey and continuously secure the literary advantages they were originally designed to impart. Moreover, in general, they were so limited or restricted in their conditions, or as to the particular parties or occupations they were instituted to benefit, that the labouring class, as a body, received but little benefit from them. Those institutions, indeed, comparatively speaking, formed but the partial, or rather solitary exceptions to the general neglect and deficiency on the subject.

The Ragged Schools, as they are generally called, were not originated, or put in operation, by the Aristocratic Order, or the higher dignitaries among the clergy; but were established, and have almost exclusively been supported and watched over, by benevolent individuals, both clerical and lay, in the middle orders.

But, possibly, some short sighted caviller, or Aristocratic, or bigoted pariasse, may object to the foregoing views and opinions, and say, what operation and effect could the sentiments and conduct of those higher orders, in former ages, have, in producing the condition of the now existing laborious and indigent classes, in regard to the points under review; and what necessity is there, for any such exposure of the members of those orders, who lived in bygone times. A moderate degree of attention, and impartial and continuous reflection on the whole subject, will suffice to afford a full and satisfactory answer. Indeed, the unvarying continuance, through so many ages, and until very recently, of the same apathy or opposition on the point, in all the higher quarters, when viewed in combination with the utter inability of the inferior classes, both as to pecuniary means, and in other respects, to effect for themselves, their literary instruction and general intellectual improvement, should, it is thought, be amply sufficient to show, that the primary and abiding, as well as principal causes of the illiterate and ignorant condition of the existing working classes, in general, are those which have just been given, as having originated and rested, with those higher orders, both lay and clerical.

As to those labouring classes themselves, through all those previous ages, as they did not experience, and, consequently, could not at all rightly or adequately estimate, any of the advantages of such instruction and improvement, they, neither, in general, desired, nor sought for them. Considering the prevalent inclination or feeling among mankind, to adhere to existing customs, and long continued habitudes of thought, desire and conduct, the general indifference of those classes, as to literary instruction, and their long continued, and passive acquiescence in a state of ignorance and mental imbecility, are, precisely, the effects which might reasonably be expected. The son would naturally suppose, that the condition of his sire, and of all his servile ancestors, in regard to literary instruction, was quite good enough for him; and he would, therefore, be induced to remain, with perfect contentment, in the same state of ignorance as to educational attainments. From this cause, also, in part, the general illiterate and mentally imbecile condition of those labouring and servile classes, was perpetuated from age to age, and down to very recent times, as also their indifference, in general, with regard to securing any literary or intellectual advantages.

To that indifference, or contented acquiescence in ignorance, call it which we may,—for both expressions are of identical import—may, chiefly, be attributed, the general carelessness and neglect of parents in those classes, at the present day, as to securing for their children those educational advan-

tages, now so extensively, and on such favourable terms, placed within their reach. Such carelessness and neglect on the part of those parents, will hereafter be more fully exhibited and proved.

Some citations will now be given, from high and valid authorities, which will amply suffice to prove the correctness of the opinion which I have ventured to offer, concerning the long continued neglect of the higher orders, both lay and clerical, to employ any means or endeavours, for affording literary instruction, or any kind of mental improvement to the labouring and indigent population. In the prize Essay on Juvenile Depravity, the author,—himself a clergyman of the Established Church—makes the following statements and remarks on the point—"The legislature has awakened to the importance of education for the labouring and artisan class." Again,— "We have reason to be thankful, that the Government of this country seem to be awakening, from a stupor of long continuance, and are arming for the contest against ignorance and all her train, with real ardour and discreet purpose of will. Their sympathies are at length excited for the thousands and millions of their fellow-subjects and fellow-creatures round them, who are perishing 'for lack of knowledge.'" And in another place he writes,— "But the appeal should be made, with the greatest force, to the ministers of religion, of whatever denomination; to the clergy of the Established Church, particularly those in high stations of authority, our dignitaries and bishops.—The religious element in the question, is the most important of any. Let these be asked, 'What have you done for the masses in this country? They are sunk in heathenism, in destitution, in depravity, through intemperance. What has your christian zeal effected for them? Let our criminal calendars,—let the reports of our metropolitan police,—let the statistics of juvenile crime, return an answer to this query. The question is a momentous one, and deserves to be considered now, because it will hereafter be put to each responsible individual, in another world, before a higher audience than meets in parliament; and from the mouth of the Almighty one himself—What has been really done for the demoralized classes of our heathen poor?'"

The Rev. B. Parsons, in his able letters on Education, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, contained in the pamphlet under the title of the scriptural injunction, "Buy the Truth and sell it not," makes the following very pointed remarks and strictures,— "But if the people, as you suppose, were indifferent to education, ought they not to be aroused to perform this duty: 'Their present apathy must be attributed, in no small degree to those whose office it was to teach them better.'" Again,— "As the people can and do manufacture better than the state, so they can educate. You may say, 'they have not done it,' and our reply is, that they have not done it, for the most obvious reason in the world, because they have not tried. Why, Sir, the year 1846 had to run no small part of its cycle before even your worthy self became very zealous on this point. The public press, also, is but just awaking and rubbing its eyes, and some of its leading men talk such nonsense, that they leave us no alternative but to conclude, that they are still dreaming. The waking thoughts of not a few of them, hitherto, have been, that this said 'education' would ruin peasants and operatives, destroy the constitution, and dethrone the Queen! The Church, till lately, has slumbered or croaked more deeply over this subject than any one else, and even the voluntary principle is but just beginning to try its power in this service." In another place, he says, "The question of day school education for the masses, is a new subject. It is only very lately that it has been viewed in any other light than as a tremendous evil. Considering the short time that it has been entertained, it has met with greater favour from our Churches and Ministers, than any other that has been laid before them."

Not only the higher orders, but the farmers also, it would appear, have been, and still are, opposed to the literary instruction of the labouring poor. In the prize Essay lately cited, there is this express assertion on this point—"The farmer, unhappily, is, for the most part, opposed to the spread of education. It is his calamitous lot, to be

left to the guidance of a half instructed mind, without, for the most part, any presiding and superintending influence."

The next cause to be assigned for the continued ignorance of the working classes, especially the agricultural portion of them, has been, the almost constant low rates of wages. If there had been no other cause, this would, to a great extent, have prevented them from supplying the pecuniary means for the education of their children, even if they had been ever so desirous of securing that advantage. In the preceding letter concerning "Taxation," it was shown how the aristocratic order, in ancient times, oppressed the labouring classes, by fixing their wages, by law, at the very lowest, and most inadequate rates; and in the letter on "Labour and Wages," facts were given, to prove that the rate of wages for agricultural labourers, in some districts of the Kingdom, is not more than 1s. a day and, taking Great Britain throughout, is, on an average, even less than 1s. 6d. per day, or under 9s. a week. It has also been shown, that in the cotton and linen factories, taking all England through, and looking through all the different grades of employment, in those factories, the average weekly earnings of the men, are only about 10s., and that, estimating in the same way, for both men and women, only 8s., or a little over, in the week. In the pottery districts, also, the wages of the common workmen, are about the same. It must, therefore, be clearly apparent, that after defraying all absolutely requisite expenses for the bare subsistence of a family, there would, in nearly every instance, be nothing to spare, for securing even the most common literary instruction for children.

But, unhappily, another and most abounding cause of ignorance among the working people, is, that the great majority of the parents, are either of such drunken and dissipated habits, or so involved in the habit of use of intoxicating drinks, and also of tobacco; but especially the former, that they squander away a large portion of their earnings, in those merely sensual and pernicious indulgences, and, thus, in a vast number of instances, whether their wages or gains be high or low, so far from having any thing to spare, for even the ordinary schooling of their children, they scarcely furnish their families with the most common or absolute necessaries. These pernicious indulgences, and consequent inability, as to pecuniary means, for the school instruction of their children, combined with their own ignorant and depraved state of mind and feeling, give rise to another cause for education being withheld from their children—namely, an utter carelessness or indifference, in a vast multitude of cases, as to their children ever obtaining that instruction, or any description of mental improvement. So much has already been stated, in the course of these letters, to show the drinking and dissipated habits of the working classes, in general, in the United Kingdom, that nothing on the point need here be added. In regard to the carelessness or indifference just mentioned, on the part of very many parents, it is just what might be expected, from a view of all the unfavourable circumstances respecting them, which have already been stated. That indifference is now known to be one of the principal discouragements in the various and zealous efforts which are, at present, being made for the education of the children of those labouring classes. On both of these points of the drunken habits, and of the indifference of the parents, being powerful preventives to the diffusion of literary instruction among the children of those classes at the present time, the following statements and remarks, in the Essay on Juvenile Depravity, are full and explicit,— "It has been shown, that the children of drunken parents, apprehended by justice, for the commission of some crime, are, almost uniformly, either wholly, or in great measure, uneducated. He who considers the wide spread intemperance of the lower orders, as is proved by the immense consumption of intoxicating liquors, particularly of ardent spirits, which are little used by the upper ranks, will have no difficulty in explaining the general destitution among the same class, in regard to education. It cannot be otherwise, than that the children of drunken, idle, pauperised, and brutal parents, will be, for the most part, uneducated. Under the malignant influence of intempe-

rate habits, the progress of education has not corresponded to the increased means of instruction, and even in the case of those who have been brought within the reach of school discipline, the degree of proficiency in elementary attainments, has been generally so humble, that it would have been unreasonable to expect any very highly beneficial results. The degraded moral habits, the drunkenness of parents, seduce their children into early guilt; and preclude the admission of useful knowledge of any kind, religious or secular. Regarding the carelessness or indifference of parents as to the instruction of their children, the author of that Essay states—"The low rate of wages for work, especially in the agricultural districts, may be alleged as the reason of the diminished term of a child's continuance at school, in some instances, perhaps, with justice; but the general conclusion cannot be eluded, that parents place very little value on the education of their children. A very small pecuniary gain to be derived from their children's labour, immediately outweighs, with the majority, all the benefits of instruction."

New Wesleyan Chapel.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in being able to state that tenders having been received for the erection of a new Chapel, on the Wesleyan Cemetery, Grafton Street, the contract has been taken by Mr. HENRY G. HILL, Architect and Builder, to whom the Trustees were under previous obligations for his kindness in presenting a chaste and elegant design, with plans and specifications.

The building will comprize under the same roof a Chapel, School-room, Vestry, and a suite of Class-rooms.

The dimensions of the edifice may be concisely stated thus:

Length of main building,	92 feet.
Width of do., do.,	50 "
Height from top of Sill to top of Beam,	32 "
" " " to Apex of Roof,	53 "
Projection of tower from East front	5 "
Square of tower,	20 "
Height of do., including Pinnacles,	111 "
Interior of Chapel, about	48 by 58 "
" " School-room,	" 30 by 48 "

The main entrance is by the tower at the East front, which contains entrances to gallery stairs. There is an entrance door at each side, near the front angles, covered with projecting porches.—On the ground floor of the Chapel are fifty-eight pews for rental, with a centre aisle, and an aisle at each side between the walls and the pews,—an arrangement best adapted to protect the congregation from currents of air from the windows. The galleries will be supported by cast iron pillars. The pews in the gallery will be free.—The School-room will be entered from without by a door in the west end, and will communicate with the Chapel by a door on each side of the pulpit. The Vestry and Class-rooms are over the School-room, from which they are entered by a flight of stairs.

The building is to be finished in a bold gothic style, with buttresses. There are five high lancet-pointed windows in each side, three in the front, and two in the rear or west end. The whole exterior to be covered with two thicknesses of grooved inch boards, with sheathing paper interposed. The outer covering to be grooved horizontally and vertically, painted, and well sanded in imitation of free stone, a style of finish believed to be well adapted to this climate, and very durable.

The Chapel will be on a somewhat elevated site, and will be approached by an easy flight of steps. The ground around the area will be terraced up, and planted with suitable shrubbery, which has been generously offered by Mr. Frederick L. Harris, Gardener, of this City.

The building I have no doubt will be creditable to the taste of its designer, and gratifying to the generous individuals aiding in its erection, while with the surrounding grounds it will be highly ornamental to the improving portion of the City, to whose inhabitants it will present increased conveniences for hearing the word of life, and receiving the general ministrations of religion.

I am happy to be able to state that with the generous subscriptions obtained, the future sale of preference of pews, and the anticipated proceeds of a Bazaar, which is about to be got up by active and benevolent ladies, the Trustees have the pleasing prospect of bringing this much-expected enterprise to completion, without incurring any embarrassing debt. Yours, truly,

EPH'M. EVANS.

Halifax, May 28, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

The Christian Church.

SUPPORT OF ITS MINISTRY.

(No. 4, Concluded.)

Galatians, chap. vi. 6.—"Let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things." Upon this text, the

same learned commentator remarks: "It appears that some of the believers in Galatia could receive the Christian ministry, without contributing to its support. This is both ungrateful and base. We do not expect that a common schoolmaster will give up his time to teach our children their alphabet, without being paid for it; and can we suppose that it is just for any person to sit under the preaching of the gospel, in order to grow wise unto salvation by it, and not contribute to the support of the spiritual teacher? It is unjust."

From the above texts and arguments it must be evident that it is the positive duty of the members of the Christian Church to support their Ministers, and the man who does not do so according to his means, is dishonest. God calls such conduct robbery. Hear the words of Jehovah,—"Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and in offerings. Ye are cursed with a curse; for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation. Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open unto you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."—Malachi iii. 8-10.

In making application for means for the support of the cause of God, what reasons are assigned, and excuses made to justify a dereliction of duty! Some noble minded persons will indeed contribute according to, and even beyond, their means: while others in affluent circumstances, will pay, or as they call it, give, a few shillings, perhaps two or three dollars, and feel astonished at their liberality. The writer has known some persons who have paid two shillings and six pence, and even fifteen pence, for the ministry of the Word for a whole year!! And these persons will sometimes tell how long they have given these sums, and absurdly say, "if every one were to do as we do what amounts would be raised!" No; it is the parsimony of such persons which retards the work of God. Others again, will tell of the failure of their crops, of their disappointment in their mercantile transactions, or the poverty of the times, as reasons, why they should not contribute largely for religious purposes. It is no wonder such persons meet with losses, for God says in the above passage: "Ye are cursed with a curse, for ye have robbed me."

Other persons will calculate upon giving something for the ministry of the word, but it must be after they have paid their debts, and then it is what they can spare. Do not such persons know that they are most indebted to God and religion; and that what they do for religion should not be their last, but their first consideration? For He has commanded,—"Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first-fruits of all thine increase: so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine." Prov. iii. 9-10.

Were the professors of religion to shew half the zeal in supporting the ministry of the word, and the spread of Christianity, that they once shewed in the cause of sin,—and as many of them still shew towards other and far less important objects,—there certainly would be no lack of means for sustaining the ministry in a proper manner among ourselves, or for carrying the Gospel of our crucified Lord "to the regions beyond."

As to the mode of raising contributions, the Apostle recommends the Corinthians to lay aside a certain sum weekly: and although he was speaking of collections for the poor, yet the same rule is equally excellent and applicable for raising the necessary contributions for the support of the Gospel. His words are, "Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come."—1 Cor. xvi. 2.

Here the Apostle shews that "every one" should contribute something; that they should contribute "weekly;" and that the weekly contribution should not be permanent and fixed, but should vary: but always be in proportion as "God hath prospered them."

Attention to the Apostle's rule of "laying in store" weekly, would obviate the difficulty which many persons now experience of raising at once what should be paid to the cause of God in an entire year.

The venerable John Wesley in drawing up rules for the government of the Societies which still bear his name, has had particular reference to the above Apostolic rule; for, when speaking of Class-Leaders, among other duties which they have to perform, he lays down this one—"To receive what they, (the members), are willing to give towards the support of the Gospel.—To pay to the Stewards what they have received of their several Classes in the week preceding; and to shew their account of what each person has contributed."

In the printed Rules of the Society, to the above there is added as a foot-note, the following extract from the Minutes of Conference held in London 1762.

"Ques. 31. Have the weekly and quarterly contributions been duly made in all our Societies?"
"Ans. In many they have been shamefully neglected. To remedy this,

"1. Let every Assistant (Superintendent) remind every Society that this was our original

rule: Every member contributes one penny weekly, (unless he is in extreme poverty), and one shilling quarterly. Explain the reasonableness of this.

"2. Let every Leader receive the weekly contributions from each person in his class.

"3. Let the Assistant ask every person, at changing his ticket, Can you afford to observe our rule? and receive what he is able to give."

This is Wesleyan Methodism as far as raising means for supporting its Ministers is concerned; and the slightest observation will show that by the usages adopted in many parts of these Provinces, our Rules "have been shamefully neglected."

In many Circuits our weekly and quarterly contributions are but partially introduced; in some Circuits they have never been introduced at all: in some instances the practice has fallen into disuse; and instead of the Apostolic and proper Methodist rule, recourse has been had to an annual subscription, where much more has depended upon the Collector, than upon the current thinking, and proper and just doing of the contributors. At those annual visits of the collectors, a great deal is sometimes said, that ought not to be said, and which is often painful: such as, "I do not like the Preacher," "he preaches too long," "he does not come to see me," or "he has offended me in his preaching, because he is so plain;" these and similar reasons are frequently mere excuses to avoid those just and righteous claims which the religion of Jesus has upon all who profess to be under its influence.

By these means some of our members never contribute anything; many fall short in the amount which Methodism requires of them: viz. "one penny weekly and one shilling sterling quarterly;" while comparatively few think of contributing "as God hath prospered them."

In the Minutes of Conference for 1782, Mr. Wesley says in reference to those persons who do not contribute according to their means:

"These money-lovers are the pest of every Christian Society.—A man not worth a shilling enters our Society, yet he freely gives a penny a week. Five years after he is worth scores of pounds, he gives a penny a week still. I must think this man covetous, unless he assures me he bestows his charity some other way. For every one is covetous, whose beneficence does not increase in the same proportion as his substance."

The consequences of not carrying out our financial rules are very many and serious: such as the small and sometimes disreputable amounts raised in the Circuits; the embarrassed state in which the District Meeting is placed as to financial appropriations; the personal inconvenience which some of the Ministers suffer; the paucity of Preachers in the Provinces; and we name last, but not least, the drawing from the Committee large sums of money; and the scarcely warrantable expenditure of those sums in Christian countries, which ought to be entirely appropriated to the evangelization of the Heathen.

It is often said, our financial arrangements cannot be carried out in these Provinces: the people are poor; in some cases there is no circulating medium; and the consequence is, our usages have not been introduced; and it is not the custom of the country.

These are certainly flimsy excuses for neglect of duty, and rule. True, many of our people are poor, but not poorer than many elsewhere, who do pay their penny a week, and shilling a quarter. Besides our rule provides for those in "extreme poverty." In some cases there is certainly a scarcity of money, nevertheless there are but few instances where the small amount required could not be realized, at least, in the course of the year: and the practice not being introduced is our own fault; let us introduce it, and it will soon become a custom. It is the duty of our people to comply with our rule in financial as well as in other matters; and it is the duty of our Superintendents to introduce and "explain the reasonableness of this."

Thus in the Christian Church every one has a duty to perform, there should be no loiterers: let the Ministers feel it to be their duty to "spend and be spent" in their master's cause; let the people feel it their duty to be faithful; to sustain the Christian Ministry among themselves and endeavour to send the gospel into the dark parts of the earth. Then they can consistently unite in praying: "Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children.—Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea the work of our hands establish thou it."

PHILOLOGOS.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, May 31, 1851.

INFLUENCE.

In accordance with a law of being, universally operating, the opinions and conduct of men are reciprocally affected, moulded, and directed by the sentiments and example of one another. The effects of this ordinance are visible in families—in the circles of social intercourse—in civil and religious communities—in nations, considered in-

dividually, or as forming a confederation—and, passing over all conventional boundaries, in the world at large. We speak of moral influence, and, as such, it is not confined to those who occupy elevated and responsible positions in society; though it is worthy of remembrance, that such possess it, in a degree, greater than that which appertains to those who move in humbler spheres. Every man, as man, be his external rank or condition in life what it may, has an influence over others, for good or for evil, according to his governing principles and personal character. That influence is constant and undeviating. Like the hidden laws of nature, it may operate silently, yet, on that account, not less certainly and effectually. To use the significant language of the eloquent HARRIS, in an accommodated sense:—"every word uttered, projects an influence; every action performed, draws after it a train of influence; every relation sustained, is a line along which is constantly transmitted a vital influence. Every individual is a centre ever radiating streams of living moral influence; in whatever society he mingles, he leaves on their character, secret, perhaps, but not imperceptible traces that he has been among them; his influence operates involuntarily, for though he may choose, in any given instance, what he will do, yet having done it, he cannot choose what influence it shall have; it operates universally, never terminating on himself, but extending to all within his circle, emanating from each of these again as from a fresh centre, and thus transmitting on in silent but certain effect to the outermost circle of social existence." Solemn and affecting in the highest degree are those considerations; and if allowed their due weight, they would lead every human being to seek the transforming and sanctifying grace of God, through the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ, and the renewing of the Holy Ghost, by which alone the evils of his nature can be effectually rectified, and the influence of his example on his fellow-men can be deprived of its perniciousness, and its capacity for good can be raised to the highest power. This course we deem requisite both for the present and ultimate happiness of the individual, and the well-being and safety of those with whom he intimately associates, or to whom his influence, in any measure or degree, however remotely, extends. Not only personal qualities, but the relative tendencies of example, the influence of our embodied thoughts and of our daily actions, will form subjects of strict and impartial review, and constitute grounds of acquittal or of condemnation, in "the day of the Lord;" whilst, in all probability, others will meet the smile or frown of the Judge of quick and dead, as they have been impressed and influenced, beneficially or otherwise, by our habitudes. In that day will the divine aphorism receive its most luminous and demonstrative illustration—"No man liveth unto himself."

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, MOUNT ALLISON.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION, MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, &c., &c.

The ensuing annual examination of this Institution is to begin on Monday morning, the 23rd June, at 9 o'clock; and although it is designed that it shall be at least as extensive and thorough as usual, yet we hope, by arranging to have the class-examinations going on in three different apartments at the same time throughout both the forenoon and afternoon, to be in readiness to enter upon the more public academical-anniversary exercises at 5 o'clock, P. M., of the same day.

We respectfully invite the parents and friends of the students, and all other persons who are interested either specially in the prosperity of the Academy or generally in the advancement of education, to be present and to take part in the examination.

By the Act of Incorporation it is required that the annual meeting of "The Board of Trustees" should be held on "the third Saturday in June," which will be the Saturday preceding the examination.

"The Board" for the present year consists of the following gentlemen, in addition to the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick District Meetings, and Principal, for the time being, who are "ex-officio" members, viz.: C. F. Allison, Esq., of this place, Ralph Brecken, Esq., of Charlottetown, John Owen, Esq., of St. John, and John H. Anderson, Esq., of Halifax.

As in
mittee it
a full
the libr
ing a pu
members
The
Thursd
be allow
new stud
I

Sacko

We n
that our
CHURCH
Quebec,
last two
an ADD
Trustee
Church
tion of h
"his abili
Mr. Chu
the acco
of the "
The Qu
"It gi
qualities
Since hi
to assist
duties, a
enterpri
Quebec,
room, he
excellen
effects o
address.

The I
issued a
large t
humilia
meeting
of the W
similar:
the pres
and Go
beneath
and sup
earnest
univers
ity. Thi
tality, v
gressior
their lo
ing the
their fo

The
merarie
fully ac
sums:—
Wine
Half

TELEX
Meeting
House v
presided
tary, M
length, r
Killan, I
structor
by or S
certain t
would b
hence to

Dr. I
Cambria
morning
believe,
ing Con
sage acc

We s
account
trict Me

The

Since
Exeter
siderab
ceiling,
minor
to cond
and su
Exhibi
on Mo
which
obtain
and do
many
all the
of the
their fr
hesion
the me

As in the estimation of the Executive Committee it is very important that there should be a full "Board" at the ensuing meeting, I take the liberty on their behalf, of earnestly requesting a punctual attendance from each of the members.

The next Term will commence (D. V.) on Thursday, the 7th August next. We hope to be allowed to welcome then a large number of new students.

I am, Mr. Editor, Yours very truly, H. PICKARD. Sackville, N. B., May 26th, 1851.

The Rev. Charles Churchill.

We notice, with a high degree of gratification, that our old friend and brother, the Rev. CHARLES CHURCHILL, in prospect of his removal from Quebec, where he has been labouring during the last two or three years, has been presented with an ADDRESS, and a "service of Plate," by "the Trustees, members and congregation" of our Church in that City, in token of their appreciation of his services, and as an acknowledgment of "his abilities as an earnest preacher of the gospel."

Mr. Churchill made a suitable reply - valuing the accompaniment, as he stated, solely on account of the "kind feelings" by which it was prompted. The Quebec Morning Chronicle says: - "It gives us pleasure to find the many excellent qualities of Mr. Churchill so well acknowledged. Since his stay among us, he has been always ready to assist, even beyond the sphere of his clerical duties, and by every means in his power, in any enterprise which seemed to be for the welfare of Quebec. At a railway meeting or in the lecture room, he felt himself equally at home. He has excellent taste and much energy of character, and the effects of which we see in the testimonial and address."

The President of the British Conference has issued a Circular requesting the Connexion at large to observe a monthly day of especial humiliation and prayer, up to the time of the meeting of Conference. It would be only the duty of the Wesleyans in these Provinces to engage in similar acts. The state of the Christian world at the present time requires all truly God-fearing and God-honouring people to humble themselves beneath the mighty hand of God, and by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, to seek more earnestly than they have been wont to do, the universal revival and extension of pure Christianity. This, more than any other mere instrumentality, would check the rampancy of papal aggression, and compel the hosts of Rome to lower their lofty tone of defiance, and instead of attacking the citadels of Protestantism, to concentrate their forces to defend their own towers.

The Treasurers of The Wesleyan Supernumeraries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums: - Windsor Circuit, £2 4 9; Halifax, 5 17 8 1/2

TELEGRAPH MEETING AT YARMOUTH. - A public Meeting, called by Mr. Hyde, was held in the Court House yesterday. Joseph Shaw, Esq., High Sheriff, presided, and Mr. Samuel Brown was appointed Secretary. Mr. Hyde addressed the meeting at considerable length, and was followed by Hon S. Brown and Thomas Killan, Esq. A resolution was passed pledging the construction of a line of Telegraph from Yarmouth to Digby or Shelburne, immediately on its being rendered certain that the remaining portion of the line to Halifax would be completed. It is intended that the whole line hence to Canso shall be in operation next fall. - Herald.

Dr. RICHEY took passage in the R. M. Steamer Cambria, which sailed from this port yesterday morning for England. He will extend his visit, we believe, sufficiently long, to be present at the approaching Conference. We wish him a safe and speedy passage across the Atlantic.

We shall be glad to receive for publication an early account of the proceedings of the New Brunswick District Meeting, now in session.

The Anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Since our Missionary Society has assembled in Exeter Hall, the interior of that edifice has considerably changed its aspect. A new and elevated ceiling, a greatly extended platform, and other minor changes have better adapted the building to conduct sound. Within this improved Hall, and surrounded by all the excitement of the great Exhibition, the friends of our Missions assembled on Monday, May 5th. It was the first day on which admission to the Crystal Palace could be obtained for the moderate sum of five shillings, and doubtless the temptation would be strong to many. Yet the attendance testified that neither all the inducements of the time, nor the efforts of the detractors had deprived the Missions of their friends. Some were not free from apprehension that the same spirit which had disturbed the meeting of last year would not be quite muta-

ten now. But from beginning to end not a breath of dissent was heard. All seemed hale and hearty feeling, loyalty to the great cause of Missions, and loyalty to the particular society whose proceedings were under review. Few will forget the feeling, when Dr. Duff, in the midst of his enflaming appeal, protested against venting any party rancour on the Missions, and cried out, "What have the poor heathen done?" Alas for any heart there, that had allowed itself to be seduced by the most gigantic scheme of "doing evil that [supposed] good might come," which has, perhaps, ever been propounded under guise of religion. Such a heart must have felt in those simple words, the sting of a tremendous reproach, "What have the heathen done?" The heart of the meeting was equally shown, when the same eloquent lips spoke, in worthy tones, of the sage like men at the head of the Society. When Dr. Ryerson, in reading the vote of thanks to the Secretaries, pronounced the name of Dr. Bunting, it was received with one of those bursts of high enthusiasm which belong to great struggles, and express great emotions. The appearance of Dr. Newton and Mr. Jackson was each an occasion to display its sympathies, of which this meeting availed itself most heartily. That day, once more our Missionary Society seemed anew to feel that peace was within her walls. But amid the gratitude with which one regarded the sight, it was natural to wonder at the heart of man, when we remembered that, to some, even those tokens of peace and prosperity would be unwelcome, and signs of confusion and paralysis would have been acceptable. Who, that rejoices in the progress of the Mission cause, but would shudder to think of his falling to a state in which its halting could give him pleasure? But let who will slacken in his support of the Mission cause, an amount of God's sovereign blessing rests upon it, by which it will unfailingly be secured "troops of friends."

A feature of the meeting, which all seemed to hail with true pleasure, was the presidency of Mr. Farmer, the Society's munificent benefactor and unwearied servant. While the annals of Wesleyan Missions survive, the name of Thomas Farmer will be embalmed. As to the Report, we have perhaps never heard it read with greater effect, than it was read by Dr. Alder, and never received with tokens of greater favour. The speaking was of a truly Missionary character. The Exhibition, and other events, seemed to present unwonted temptations to the speakers to forget the matter in hand; but one and all were borne along by the great theme of Missions much more exclusively than has often been the case, when the temptations to digress were by no means so strong. Dr. Duff did all that plain, powerful, and eloquent speaking could do, to convince us that we are only setting out on our great errand of evangelizing the world. The past yields us glorious first fruits, but the harvest as yet is great, and the labourers as yet are few. Over the first fruits we may rejoice and ought to rejoice; but it is no time to sit down and be satisfied, while yet the bulk of the work remains to be done. The statements and appeals of Dr. Duff, worthily followed up by Mr. Griffith, will surely convince our whole Connexion, that the time has arrived when we ought, as a Body, to take up the cause of the East in earnest. In China we have nothing; in India little. These two countries contain half the population of the globe. An effort to send thither a Mission of a strength worthy at once of a work so great, and of a Society so large, is called for by every consideration that affects the glory of Christ, the conversion of the world, or our own future position among evangelizing bodies.

Ireland was fitly represented by Dr. Appelbe, our Colonial missions by Dr. Ryerson, Polynesia by Mr. Lawry, and Peter Jacobs afforded the Meeting a striking example of the efficacy of the gospel to save and to civilize. From all sides we gather that the effect of the Meeting has been highly encouraging. Many take it as a token of better days. As such it may be taken. The invincible cause of Christ will uphold those who make it their own. Let all the friends of missions embrace that great enterprise with new affection, and set forth in its service with new spirit and strength. Feeling that the work is but begun, but feeling also that Almighty strength is with us in it, let us have all the earnestness of those who have much to do, and all the courage of those who know that, much as it is, it shall be done. - London Watchman, 7th.

Baptist Missionary Society.

The fifty-ninth annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday morning, at Exeter Hall, Mr. S. Goodman, Mayor of Leeds, in the chair. The attendance was very full, the large hall being crammed. The report of the committee gave a history of the society's operations in Madras, Jamaica, the Bahamas, Trinidad, Hayti, Brittany, and Central America. The Mission to the negro race consisted at present of 10 clergymen, and even with this small number the most marked success has been obtained. In the Bahamas 135 persons have been baptized during the year, and there were now 2,753 converts. In India and Ceylon 35 Missionaries with their wives, 99 native preachers, and 90 schoolmasters, and catechists, were pursuing their labours. These persons were distributed over 39 stations, and besides this there were 24 preaching places

or chapels in different villages. The utmost success attended their efforts for the conversion of the benighted people of these countries. The translating and printing of the Scriptures was carried on with all possible speed. An edition of 2,000 copies of the Hindu Testament had left the press, and the edition of the Gospels and Acts in Hindostanee had been completed. 15,500 copies of portions of the New Testament in the Persian language had also been furnished. The distribution of the Scriptures in the chief languages of Hindostan had amounted to 32,000 copies. The foreign schools of the society were also prospering. The financial statement announced the receipts for the year to be £19,064 18s. 5d., and the expenditure £18,459, leaving a balance of £605 18s. 5d. Notwithstanding this there was still a balance due to the treasurers of 5,751 11s. 4d. In addition to this there was a special balance sheet referring to the collection and distribution of a West India cholera fund; £2,151 6s. 1d. had been raised for this purpose, but a small portion only has as yet been distributed, but with the most satisfactory results. The report was adopted, and the meeting separated.

Romish Missions.

Many Protestant communities might receive a lesson from the efforts of a missionary nature, made by the Romanists, to extend the reign of darkness and delusion. The income raised last year for this purpose, by the Romish Church, amounts to £140,000, of which France is said to have supplied £72,000. Nor, in estimating the aggressive efforts of Popery, should it be forgotten, that its agents proceeded single and unencumbered, while they are ready to submit to any privations called for in the cause of their Church. Many of their number are, besides, insinuating and unscrupulous, and can employ money and influence with great effect. We extract the following details relative to this subject, from the Christian Journal: -

"There are at present 806 Catholic priests in Great Britain. They have 10 bishops, and 1,411 priests in China. They are actively engaged in America. Lower Canada, long the stronghold of Popery in the north, is pouring her well-trained missionaries into the Hudson's Bay territory. The valley of the Mississippi has become particularly the sphere of Jesuit operations. There are no fewer than 20 theological seminaries for training young men for the priesthood; there are 12 Roman Catholic colleges, and from 1,000 to 2,000 religious houses. There are now in Oregon about 39 missionaries, under the direction of 10 fathers of the Jesuits, and others are soon to join them; 1,500 Romanists have gone from Lower Canada to co-operate with them. 14 churches have already been furnished and dedicated according to the principles and forms of the Popish ritual; 6,000 Indians have been baptized; 15,000 Indians have passed the proper course of training for the same rite. Immense sums of money have been sent out from France during the past year, both to the Archbishop of Oregon, and the Jesuits in the rocky mountains. A diocese subject to the Pope of Rome, has been created in Texas, and 10,000 dollars were sent them by the same French society. . . . The Jesuits are busy in India. Catholic priests are busy in the South Seas. Lately, when some extraordinary conversion took place in Lakemba, they tried every effort to dissuade the king from becoming a Protestant; and when they could not succeed, they afterwards attempted to win him over to them, or to turn him back to heathenism. And when they cannot succeed, they use intimidation. They tell the people that a French man-of-war will soon be at the island, and then they shall be punished for rejecting the Romish religion, and that the whole of their books, including the Bible, (their great enemy,) shall be collected together and burned."

Scientific.

We saw, some weeks ago, in a Pennsylvania paper, an announcement that a motive power had been discovered which would supersede the use of steam. It is said that some facts have recently come to light which entitle the statement to credit. Professor Salomah, of Harrodsburg, Ky., has successfully applied the power of carbonic acid gas, as a substitute for steam, in propelling machinery for every purpose. The power of this gas has long been known to chemists; but their inability to regulate and govern it has prevented its use as a propelling agent. Professor Salomah claims to be able to control it with perfect safety, and asserts that it will afford a power equal to steam in one-fiftieth of the space, and one-hundredth part of the expense, with both furnace and boilers. Experiments have recently been made in Cincinnati which are said to be entirely satisfactory.

The Washington Union states that among the many valuable discoveries of late years, none is entitled to more notice, and should be more generally adopted, than that made by the late Dr. J. H. Johnson, of New Orleans. By chemical combinations, the inventor has found a method whereby cordage, sheeting, and, in short every vegetable fibre, can be rendered completely fire-proof. The magnitude of this discovery is so startling, that we almost at once pronounce it impossible, and nothing short of actual experience

could convince us of its reality; but we understand, from very respectable authority, that the test has been made, and, if true, its general adoption as one of the great means of saving life and property to an incalculable amount, must follow. So general is the operation of this agent, combined, it is said, of well-known chemical properties, that it is hardly possible to calculate the uses to which it may be applied.

Presbyterian Board of Missions, U. S.

Within fifty years 3,000 schools have been established, which have been attended by 250,000 scholars. The Scriptures have been rendered into 200 languages, and may be read by six hundred millions of people. The probable number of native converts who have died in the faith is between 150,000 and 200,000. Four thousand churches have been built; and 2,000 ordained ministers, with more than 7,000 lay preachers and catechists have been sent forth among the heathen. The conversions have averaged between three and four hundred to each minister.

Summary of News.

The R. M. Steamer Canada arrived at this port from Liverpool on Monday evening last. The following are the principal items of intelligence.

In the House of Lords, on the 6th inst., the Duke of Argyll presented nearly 100 petitions, amongst which was one from Glasgow, signed by 56,000 persons against the Papal aggression.

The Exhibition continued the great subject of interest, which is visited by 8500 persons daily; and the daily receipts amount to over £2000.

The spectacle on the 1st of May was one to delight the heart of an income tax commissioner. - It is calculated that there were ten thousand private carriages in the streets leading to Hyde Park on that eventful morning. It was further calculated that these carriages represented, on the whole, an income of £50,000,000.

It is said that the honour of knighthood is to be conferred on Mr. Joseph Paxton, the designer of the Crystal Palace, as well as on several of the commissioners of the Great Exhibition.

It is said that the census, nearly completed shows a diminution of two millions of inhabitants in Ireland since 1851.

The oak has burst into leaf before the ash this season, a most unusual occurrence, and looked upon as the harbinger of a plentiful season.

The Arctic expedition from the Mackenzie river has proved a complete failure, commander Pullen not having been able to reach even Cape Bathurst.

The Prince Albert was yesterday to sail for the polar regions, in search of Sir John Franklin and party. Lady Franklin is at Aberdeen, where the little vessel has been fitted out.

Thirty-two passenger vessels, with 3,546 emigrants for Canada and the United States, sailed between 1st January and 1st May, being a period of five months.

In the Criminal Court of Appeal, London, on Saturday, the judges decided that a person who was a lunatic, or, more properly speaking, a monomaniac, was eligible to give evidence in a criminal prosecution.

Harvest prospects in Ireland are favourable: - "A finer appearance of the crop in general at this early period of the season than is visible at present throughout this country, is rarely seen."

From other places the reports are to the same effect; and it is stated that the young wheat is looking forward and healthy. Early potatoes, excellent in quality, are coming into market, in abundance.

Parties in France seem at odds and ends. The Legitimists being the weakest, are the most divided; but the Bonapartist being in power, are anxious to maintain office by all means. Republicans gather strength from opposite sources in favour of General Cavaignac, who is announced as a candidate for the Presidency. The General has enlisted on his side the advocacy of the Presse, although M. Emile de Girardin vigorously opposed his election three years ago.

A French squadron, consisting of six sail of the line, left Brest on the 6th for Cadix where it is expected to remain for some time in consequence of the late events in Portugal.

The Diet at Frankfort will, it is said, be convened formally.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY. - The Roman correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, thus describes the state of affairs in the Eternal City: - "The unsettled state of France and Germany, the uncertain fate of the Ecclesiastical Bill in England, and the deep rooted hatred of the Romans to Papal temporal dominion, have spread a heavy gloom over the ministers of Pio IX., who now well know their dangerous position, and which they might have averted by substituting clemency for vengeance: in the meanwhile the Mazzini party openly avows its intentions, and prepares for the shock with men, arms and money; but their hope of subverting the government rests upon the chaos now reigning in France and Germany. I have learned from authority, in which I have some confidence, that Cardinal Farnari, who was nuncio at Paris, has spoken his mind very freely and warned Pio IX. of the consequences of dogged perseverance in the present system. These divisions between the French and Roman soldiers are now more frequent than ever, the people of Trastevere often joining the Roman soldiers with knives and stones."

Advertisements.

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

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

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. "Moro Castle" from London, and "Mie-Mac" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Baunsin, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates. Also on hand - A large supply of very superior Medicinal COD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail. Uoc 24. ROBERT G FRASER.

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

PRIME CIGARS. DIRECT from Havana - 32,000 first quality CIGARS choice brands, now for sale by W. M. Harrington with some very fine Regalins, five years old, M. non Ameres. Also - A further supply of Lomp Tomaco, Twin Brothers. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE. Bedford Row. April 19.

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

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

FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY. THE SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stock of FANCY SOAP & PERFUMERY, at very reduced prices. Jan. 25. ROBT. G. FRASER.

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

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$185,000 Safely Invested.

INSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety; and on all insurable lives at rates of premium far below that of any English or Scotch Company, and all Policy holders participate in the profits of the Company, which have hitherto amounted to 45 to 50 per cent. on the amount paid in, and divided annually. Blankets, pamphlets and every information furnished by R. S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner. Agent.

GOUROCK CANVAS, CORDAGE & TWINE. Now landing ex "Standard" from Liverpool, G. B. 7 1/2 Bales Gourock Bleached Sail Canvas assorted Nos 1 to 5, 7 1/2 packages Gourock Cordage, assorted 12 thread to 3 1/2 inch 4 packages Ambroline and spun yarn, 2 & 3 yarns, - ALSO - Ex "Prince Arthur" from Liverpool, G. B. 8 Bales Red Stripe Canvas, Nos 1 to 6, Arbroath's manufacture. 2 Bales fine six sewing Twine, ditto. For Sale upon reasonable terms. GEO. H. STARR. May 10. Wes. & Ath. 3 ins.

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

In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. WILLIAM DOYLE was this day sworn into office. JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. 16

REVALENTA ARABICA. FIFTY THOUSAND CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE HAVE BEEN EFFECTED BY DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD. - "Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, Post Anthony, Tiverton." "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's delicious health-restoring food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavel, Riddington Rectory, No-folk." "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon, of Ross, Kirkcubright." "50 years' indigestion, agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting, has been removed by Du Barry's excellent and vomiting food. Maria Jolly, Wrentham, Ling, near Diss, Norfolk." Copies of testimonials of 50,000 cures (including those of Lord Stuart de Dedes, Major-General Thomas King, Drs. Ure, Shortland, and Harvey) gratis. In caustics, with full instructions, 1lb. 3s. 6d.; 2lb. 5s. 8d.; 5lb. 13s. 9d.; 12lb. 27s. 6d.; super-fine quality, 5lb. 27s. 6d.; 10lb. 41s. 3d. Du Barry's Pulmonic Balm, a nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, and of untrivalled efficacy. In boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London. Genuine only with Du Barry's signature. For Sale in Halifax by JOHN NAYLOR, General Agent for Nova Scotia. April 26.

YOU MAY BE CURED YET! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 13th, 1848.

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

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE. On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Mofussilite" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper. "We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Coolie, called Eliza, employed in our Establishment, was affected with myriads of Kingworms, which defiled all the Mercantile Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground; we tried 'Holloway' upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous."

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases: - Bad Legs, Burns, Contracted and Stiff-joints, Bunions, Bites of Moschetoes, and Sandflies, Gout, Glandular swellings, Lumbago, Chapped hands, Corns (Soft), Rheumatism, Scalds, Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws, Sore throats, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each Pot and Box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggist and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 9d., 4s., 6s., 3d., 16s. 8d., 25s. 4d., and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

Sub-agents in Nova Scotia - Dr. Harding, Windsor Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg. T. R. Pattillo, Liverpool. N. upper Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. & E. Jost, Guysborough. F. Cochran & Co., Newport. G. N. Fuller, Horton. B. Legge, Mahone Bay. S. Fulton & Co., Wallace. J. F. Mott, Caledonia. T. & F. Jost, Sydney. J. Christie & Co., Bras d'Or. F. Smyth, Fort Hood. Mrs. Robson, Pictou. E. Sterns, Yarmouth. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

None are genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp. The same words are woven in the Water mark of the direction papers, that accompany each pot and box. December 24

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

WHICH assertion is endorsed by the following Testimonial from Rev. JAMES BEATTIE Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, 18th July, 1850. Dr. S. P. Townsend - Dear Sir: I feel it to be both a duty and a privilege to say, that for several Summers past I have used your preparation of Sarsaparilla in my family with the happiest effects. Yours, etc. JAMES BEATTIE.

Halifax, January 2nd, 1851. MR. SAMUEL STORY, Junr., DEAR SIR - I am happy to inform you that I had an opportunity of perceiving the good effect derived from the use of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, on Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, of Shelburne, who was considered in a declining state, having a severe Cough, with symptoms of Asthma, she took large quantities of COD LIVER OIL, but without any benefit derived from it; at my request she was induced to try your valuable Sarsaparilla, and am happy to say with great success. She has taken five Bottles, and is now able to go about her house as usual, before taking it she was confined to her bed and not expected to live. Your obedient servt. JOSEPH WALTERS.

Witness: Patrick Caulfield, City Constable. April 5. 6mos 91-116.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country, - by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships - and by the individual progress made by the Company. The Canada Company's Lands are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Instalments, being done away with.

The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from further Calls, until the Second, Third or Fourth year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payments of further Rents; whilst before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money he may purchase the Land. The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased value of the Land, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold; the option being completely with the Settler. A Discount of Two per Cent. will be allowed for anticipatory payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Term Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the Settler's Savings Bank Account.

The direct trade now opening up between Upper Canada and Halifax presents facilities for cheap passage by the St. Lawrence to the upper Lakes, in the vicinity of valuable lands open for settlers. Printed Papers containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally. Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, C. W. April 5, 1851. April 26.

Star Life Insurance Company.

NOVA SCOTIANS and other RESIDENTS of this Province, who contemplate insuring their Lives for the benefit of those depending on them, or Lives of others indebted to them, as a security for their Notes, should be made aware that the next division of profits in the above Institution will be made at their Office 44, Moorgate Street, London, at the close of the year 1853. It will therefore be greatly to the advantage of those who intend to insure in it, to do so previous to 30th November in the present Year 1851, in order that they may come in at said division for their share of profits for the three years, otherwise they will have to wait until 1855 for similar participation, - and it is expected that said Division the profits will be equal to, if not greater than those in 1848, when there were SIXTY Two per cent. on the premium paid in three years added, as a bonus to the Policies - the LARGEST BONUS ever given by any Company having Agencies here. All persons will do well to consider that Life and Health are both uncertain; consequently delays are dangerous. All necessary Blankets, Pamphlets, and every information furnished gratis, by the Society's Agent or Medical Examiner. DANIEL STARR, Agent. R. S. BLACK, M. D. Medical Examiner. Halifax, 25th Feb. 1851. Wes. 10th June 1, Ath. 12 mos.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE, NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

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

R. G. HALLS respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of warranted quality, connected with the General Grocery and Groceries Business, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative profit.

Family and Ship Stores. Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail prices. Articles from the Country requiring an consignment which will be disposed of (at a small per centage) to the best advantage and the proceeds duly forwarded. April 19. (3) Wes. & Ath. 12 mos. (17)

SPRING-1851.

Prince Arthur, Micmac, Moro Castle, and Goojerat from Great Britain.

BLACK & BROTHERS,

HAVE received by the above Ships an EXTENSIVE assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Indigo, Cordage, Canvas, Anchors, Chains, BOLTING GAUSE for Grist Mills, CODLINES, Fish Hooks, Oakum, Curled Hair, Ceylon, Sikes, Palm-ole, Mackerel and Herring TWINES, SOAP, STARCH, and every other Goods, so numerous to mention which are offered for sale on liberal terms.

ALSO - ON CONSIGNMENT - 293 Chests CONGO TEA, 1 Hoophead Cotton Herring NETS, 21-2, 28, 23-4 And a lot of Blue Cotton Mackerel LINEN. May 17. 6w. Market Square.

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

In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 1st October, 1849, 567 Policies - a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time. The benefit of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly; being deducted from the Premiums then payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies and not subject to stamp duty - all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all Blankets and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every information. RUPES S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Agent. Halifax, 15th June. n.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of ERYSIPELAS, and Eruptions of the SKIN, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them. She is desirous that those who are afflicted with what, in many cases of that disease, is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the wonderful power of HEALING of this Medicine, and removing all diseases of ERYSIPELAS or Salt Rheum. MRS. C. BERTAUX, Nictaux.

It may be procured from any of the following AGENTS: John Naylor, Esq., Halifax. Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis. Daniel More, Esq., Kenilville. William H. Troop, Esq., Wolfville. Elder Samuel McKeown, Barrington. T. R. Pattilo, Esq., Liverpool.

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

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

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

Wilmet, May 15, 1850. This is to certify that my son was severely afflicted with the Erysipelas in his leg last summer, so badly that he scarcely slept for five successive nights. I then procured some of Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE, and applied it, and in the course of one week, the boy was well; and I verily believe if I had not used the above Medicine, that he would have lost his life. Sworn before me, THOMAS C. WHELLOCK, Esq. May 16, 1850.

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

JOHN HAYS, MELODIAN MANUFACTURER.

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

A VARIETY of Music Books, Music Paper, and Musical Instruments, kept constantly on hand. All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired the shortest notice. Instruments sent from the country, will be promptly repaired - carefully packed - and returned by added courtesies - charges as in detail as if the parties were present. Every description of second-hand Musical Instruments taken in part payment for new ones. Halifax, March 1, 1851. - 98. Wes. & Ath. 12 mos. ea.

JOSEPH BELL & CO.

Have received by late arrivals from Great Britain Printed Muslin, M.D. Laines, and Printed Orleans C. Filled Paisley, Barage long and other Shawls, Ribbons, Parasols, Hair Nets, Wove and Coutilles, Wave Thread, Edgings and Laces, White and Brown KNITTING COTTON, Tinted Muslin Window Curtains, Scotch Tweeds, Cashmere and Woad Quilting VESTINGS, Toilet Cloth, Union Damask, Table Oil Cloth, Grass Cloth, Rustic Hats, Felt Dressings, Silences, Cabbons, and Tailors' Trimmings of all kinds, First quality white, blue and Red Cotton Warp, Cotton Twine for Nets, West of England Black Cloths, Cassimeres and Doekings, Gents' Paris HATS of superior quality.

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

MEDICINES, SPICES, &c.

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

NEW SPRING GOODS, LONDON HOUSE

BILLING ROSS & CO. have now completed their importations of BRITISH and FOREIGN MANUFACTURED GOODS for the present Season which consists of their usual EXTENSIVE VARIETY, and will be offered at extreme low prices. May 10.

For Pleasure and Comfort in Shaving, Use RING'S VERBENA CREAM.

A SUPPLY of which much admired Compound has been received at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street Feb. 22.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from England his usual Spring Importation of Genuine Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c. which he offers for sale at moderate prices. WM. LANGLEY. May 17.

MACKAREL BOUNTY.



NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor Commissioners for the purpose of distributing the sum granted by the Legislature for the encouragement of the Deep Sea Mackarel Fishery with the Hook and Line,

GIVE NOTICE

that a Bounty will be given to such vessels owned and registered in this Province, as may be entered to prosecute that fishery on the following conditions.

The Vessel to be from 25 Tons and upwards, to be fully equipped and exclusively engaged in the Deep Sea Mackarel Fishery with the Hook and Line for a period of not less than three months between the 1st of July and 15th of November, and to be manned with a crew of at least one man to every 5 tons of the Register of the Vessel, a Bounty not to exceed 20s. per ton will be paid to such Vessels so employed, but in the event of a larger amount of tonnage being engaged in the fishery, than would absorb, at that rate, the sum granted.

The Commissioners will receive the names, tonnage and number of men of all such vessels as may in end to compete for this Bounty (on the terms prescribed) until the 10th of July next, after which no vessel will be placed on the list. Vessels from the outports can be entered by letter to the Commissioners, who will on application give every information that may be required.

THOMAS S. TOBIN, WM. FRYOR, JR., L. O'CONNOR DOYLE, Commissioners.

NOVA SCOTIA BOOK & STATIONERY STORE. REMOVAL.

W. GOSSIP has removed the NOVA SCOTIA BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, to No. 24, Granville Street,

Chateau & Crown's New Buildings, second shop from the corner, where he has just opened, received per Atlantic, Moro Castle, and other late, from Great Britain; by recent arrivals from the United States, an extensive stock of

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

comprising a large assortment of BIBLES, Testaments, Books of Common Prayer, Church Services, Psalm and Hymn Books.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Every description in general use, and at the cheapest rate, amongst them the Books recommended by the Superintendent of Education, both for Schools and Teachers.

STATIONERY of every description, in Writing Paper, Drawing Materials, Envelopes, Card Board, Steel Pens, Quills, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Copy and Ciphering Books, Ledgers, Journals, Memo. Books, MANIFOLD LETTER WRITERS, to write a letter and two copies at once, &c. &c. ALSO—From the United States—2000 Rolls of BEAUTIFUL PAPER HANGINGS, from 5d to 3s. per Roll. Depending to Match.

The public are invited to call and examine. Look particularly for W. GOSSIP, and NO. 24.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

No. 2, Ordnance Row.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors extended to him while in the late firm of H. J. COLEMAN & CO., begs leave to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he is now opening—per Mic Mac, Moro Castle, Prince Arthur, and Goocher—a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

—Consisting of—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Duckings, Medium, Satin and Venetian Summer Cloths, Cashmeres, Gambroons, Hosiery, Towels, Russel and Albert CORDS, Alpaca, Costing, Vestings, and Tailor's TRIMMINGS: Grey, White, Striped, and Printed COTTONS: Cotton Warp, Ginghams, Cotton Hdk's, On-naburgs, Drills, Linens, Tickings, Towellings, Flannels, Serges, Printed Oil Cloths, etc.; Dress Materials of every description; Hatters' Broad Brim, Leno's, Damask and Watered MOREENS, Black Gros de Naple and Ducape Embossed and Damask SATINS, Sateens, cold Glace SILKS, Fancy Beads and Fringes, BONNETS, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Lace & Collars and Habit Shirts; SHAWLS in great variety; black and cold silk and satin MANTLES, newest style—very cheap; childrens Straw and Tulle HATS: fine, superior, and 3 ply Scotch Carpeting, Stair and Dutch do, Cotton and Wollen Duvetts, Poor Mats and Hearth Rugs.

A large Stock of Gents' Silk HATS: Gents' Brazilian and Felt do; Gents' Alpaca do; Gents' Cloth, Glace and Fancy CAPS; case Boots and Shoes; which will be sold at a small advance for cash. SAMUEL STRONG.

Mrs. Bertaux's Remedy for Erysipelas.

THE following testimonial in favour of the efficacy of this remedy has been received from William Caldwell Esq., Mayor of the City of Halifax, and is published for the benefit of those who may be similarly affected.

To John Naylor Esq., Sir,—The cause of suffering hardly demands, I think, that every one who knows of any thing that will afford relief ought to make it public. Believing this to be the fact, I hand you the following certificate of what has come under my notice, and you are at liberty to use it in any way that you may think proper. In March last, my wife was attacked with that dreadful disease, Erysipelas, in her leg. It inflamed and swelled to an alarming size, causing excruciating pain, rendering it impossible for her to put her foot to the floor, and was fast advancing upwards. Her case was one painful to look on. Having read in a newspaper of the beneficial effects of Mrs. Bertaux's remedy, I advised her to procure a bottle from you, which she did, and the effect was miraculous; for in the short space of four hours, she was so relieved that we were both quite astonished. She continued to recover gradually, and in a few days was quite free (and I believe and hope for ever) from that dreadful malady. W. CALDWELL.

For list of Agents, see advertisement in another column. Wes & Ath 4ins. e. v. May 28.

NEW GOODS.

PETER NORDBECK

HAS received per Moro Castle, from London, and Prince Arthur, from Liverpool, a LARGE and well assorted Stock of

FANCY GOODS,

Among which are—FINE and Common CUTLERY. Paper Mocha Desks, Work Tables, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies and Gentlemen's Rosewood Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, Ivory Note Paper and Envelopes, CHINA ORNAMENTS, Flutes and Accordeons, with a variety of other Musical Instruments, with Instructions for the same; Silver plated Band Baskets and Wafers, Albums and German Silver Plate, Carpet Rugs and Port Manteaus, Bird Cages, &c. &c. An assortment of well seasoned FLOOR OIL CLOTH.

Amherst Female Seminary.

PRINCIPALS, Mrs. C. E. RATCHFORD and MISS YATES, assisted by several other competent Teachers, including a French Lady who has been for several years instructing on the "Ollendorf" system, in the United States.

This Institution was opened in January, 1860, and is now in full and efficient operation.

The Proprietor is erecting a large addition to the dwelling house, which is to be finished and ready for the reception of pupils at the commencement of the term, 15th July next. Accommodation will thus be afforded for ten or fifteen additional pupils as Boarders, and the Principals hope that by unremitting attention to the moral conduct of the young ladies entrusted to their care, as well as to their social intercourse when out of School, to merit the continuance of that approbation, of which they have already received such gratifying proofs.

Amherst is a remarkably healthy part of the Province, and in that respect possesses advantages over a Town residence, especially for children of delicate constitutions, and excellent medical aid may be obtained if necessary. No pains will be spared to promote the health of the scholars by proper exercise, and a gentle saddle horse is kept for the use of those young ladies whose parents may wish them to ride.

The Seminary is situated within a few minutes' walk of four different places of public worship, and near to the Telegraph Station and Post Office.

TERMS.

For Board and Washing and Instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Grammar and Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and English Composition, £30 per Academical year.

Extra Charges.

Music. Piano or Crayon, 3 lessons per week, £2 0 0 per gr. or half term. Spanish Guitar, 6 lessons per week £1 10 0 do. French, 3 " " 1 0 0 do. Italian, 3 " " 1 0 0 do. Drawing, Pencil or Monochrome, 5 " " 1 0 0 do. Plain or blended, 3 " " 1 0 0 do.

Bills payable quarterly in advance, or by an approved note at thirty days date.

There will be two terms per year, viz., from 15th July to 15th June, and from 15th July to 15th December.

Pupils remaining at the Establishment during the vacation will be charged ten shillings per week for board and washing. For further information apply post paid to CHAS. E. RATCHFORD.

Amherst, 13th May, 1861.

REFERENCES.

The Hon. the Master of the Rolls, } Halifax. Thomas A. S. Dewolf, Esq., } Rev. George Townsend, } Rev. Alexr. Clarke, } Amherst. Rev. William Crocombe, } Rev. John Francis, } Rev. Charles Tupper, } Harry King Esq., D. C. L., Windsor, } Rev. Charles Elliott, } Pictou. A. P. Ross Esq. } George Wheeler, Esq., St. John, N. B. 4 ins. 98-101.

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs respectfully to draw PUBLIC ATTENTION to the following management of his School, with the prospect of branches of study—imparting also that any further information required will be cheerfully given on application.

INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS.

English Reading, meaning, examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c., History of England, Geography, Solutions of Geographical Problems on the Maps and by the Globe, Grammar and Composition, Writing and Arithmetic.

Note.—Pupils are advanced to higher classes, as soon as they are qualified to enter them.

SENIOR AND MATHEMATICAL DIVISIONS.

Universal History, Ancient and Modern Geography, Use of the Globes, and Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Grammar and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra, Geometry and Practical Mathematics.

LATIN AND GREEK.

McClintock & Crook's Series of Lessons, Aathon's Caesar, Greek Reader and the Higher Classics. Hours of Attendance.—From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.

A French Class will be formed, at a private hour in the afternoon. Pupil's French Grammar.

As new Classes are to be formed in the different departments, a favourable opportunity presents itself for any who may wish to attend the Institution, and avail themselves of the advantages of the system of instruction pursued, which is one calculated to encourage the personal efforts of the Students. It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the Term. Halifax, May 17, 1861. ALEXR. SIMPSON R. ID.

DAVID STARR & SONS,

-49, Upper Water Street.

Have received, per America, Moro Castle, Mimmo, Goocher, and Standard, part of their Spring Importations.

LONDON WHITE LEAD and Coloured PAINTS, OILS, Greenish Yellow, Coloured Blue, Rose Pink, Patent PRYERS, Gears, Pulley, Hook Lead, Lamphacks, Varnish, Copiers, Whittings, Window Glass, IRON and STEEL, of various kinds, Anvils, Vices, Hollow, Wrought Nails and Spikes, Cut Nails, Gilders' Prime and Double Reduced SIZES, Scales, Spades, Shovel, Hoes, Rakes, Seale and Sled, Weights, Axle Poles, SHOETHEADS, Corn Hairs, and Hair-brating, HARPSHAW'S Celebrated MILL, and CRUICKSHANK'S SAW, Hemming's FISH HOOKS, Bar Tin, Tin Plates, Sheet Lead, Sheet Brass, Lead Pipe, Shot, Gunpowder, Guns, Muskets, Pistols, Black Buses, Tonsil and Enamelled Hollow Ware, PLANES and Joiners' Tools at very low prices, Anchors, Chain Cables, and small Chains.

With a carefully and well selected assortment of SHELF GOODS, comprising—Table and Spring Cutlery, Mappin's and Elliott's celebrated Razors, Penknives, H. M. and Albion's Fine Stanzas, Tea and Coffee Pots; Castors and Brass Cabinet Knives; Locks, Latches, Hinges; Brass Water Cocks, Bushes of different kinds, and a variety of other articles. All which having been purchased on the best terms, they offer for sale at very low rates.

Further supplies of Iron, Hardware, Lines, Twines, &c. daily expected per Charlotte, Scipite, and Lady Lilford. May 10. Wes & Ath. 4ins. pd.

LANGLEY'S

ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS

FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints, Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Constiveness, and a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety) these Pills cannot be excelled; their mild yet efficient operation, and the absence of Calomel and all Mercuial preparations render it unnecessary to deprive any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, &c.

Sole Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, 5, Hollis Street, first Brick Building South of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Pills and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, Spices, &c. of the best quality. April 2.

BELL & BLACK,

HAVING now completed their importations for the season, hereby offer

Plaid and Printed Cashmere SHAWLS, square & long, White, Printed and Spotted Muslins, White and Coloured Mullin Dresses, Muslin Cuffs, Sleeves and Collars, Dunstable, Tuscan, Rice and Fancy BONNETS, Fancy Ginghams, Parasols, Hosiery, A great variety of 3-4 and 6-4 DELAINES, and other materials for Ladies and Children's Dresses, A choice assortment of 3-4 Cambrics, Black and coloured Cashmerettes 3-4 and 6-4, Broad Cloths, Black and Fancy Dressing, Black Venetian Cloth, an excellent article for Gents' Summer Coats, Linen Suit Carpeting and 4-4 Linens, Hemp Carpeting 4-4 wide, 16d. per yard and upwards, Orleans Cloths, Coburgs and Alpaccas, &c.

Green, White and Printed COTTONS, White and Blue COTTON WARP, best quality, Welsh and L. Leinster Flannels, Tailors' Trimmings, Mens' and Boys' Caps, Oil Cloth for Table Covers, &c., &c. &c. May 28. Wes & Ath. 6 weeks ea.

PACKET.

THE new and fast sailing schooner "Emma," will sail from the following places until the first of December next, at the first high water after 8 o'clock, a. m., except when the first high water occurs in the afternoon, when she will sail an hour before high water, in order to make the passage it possible during day-light, days of sailing as follows:

On Mondays, from Hick's Wharf, Lower Horton, for Parrisho'. On Tuesdays, from Parrisho' for Windsor. On Wednesdays, from Windsor for Parrisho'. On Fridays, from Parrisho' for Horton. The above vessel has been fitted in every respect with superior accommodations, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, by JAMES RATHBURN, Master. Lower Horton, May 31st, 1861.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. C. W. RATHBURN begs leave to inform her Friends and the Public that she intends opening a SCHOOL on MONDAY the 12th inst., at No. 136, Goring Street.

Mrs. R. proposes to give instruction in the following Branches, viz., Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, Music and Drawing, if required.

A few young Ladies can be accommodated as Boarding-Scholars on reasonable terms. Reference to the Hon. H. Bell, Halifax; Rev. John Marshall, Windsor, and Winthrop Sargent, Esq., Barrington. May 10. 4ins.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CLEVERDON & CO.

OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by recent arrivals, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASSWARE and EARTHENWARE, consisting of Crates Black & Rockingham Teapots, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Jugs, Basins, Milk PANS, Butter Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Dessert Sets, richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Salts, Hot Lamps, Lamp Shades, Electro Plated Cruet Stands, Figures, &c. All suitable for Town and Country. No Charge for package or packing. Store No. 1 Granville Street and No. 1 Ordnance Row

THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

W. & C. MURDOCH HAVE received and are now opening a full assortment of plain and Fancy

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS

of every description. Ribbons, Silk Dresses, &c. Also on hand—Congou Tea, Indigo, Soap and Starch. New BUILDINGS, Corner of Duke and Granville Streets. May 17. 4.

JAMES BLACK

Has received by the late arrivals from Great Britain.

WHITE and Unbleached Cotton, 3-4 and 4-4 Prints and Fancy Muslins; Furnitures, Regatta and Striped Shirtings, Plain and Fancy Coburgs Orleans, Delaines, and Ginghams for Dresses; Mullins, Shawls, Hard Goods, Gloves, Braces, Laces and Edgings Duckings, Tweeds, and Cantonas, Girls and Women's Straw Bonnets, and Shawls, &c. &c. &c., with a variety of other goods. For Sale at his Store, No. 4 Market Square. May 24. 3m.

CIENFUEGOS SUGAR.

THE Cargo of the brig "Sebin,"—Just landed: 157 Hds. Cienfuegos Sugar. For sale by GEO. H. STARR. May 17. Wes. 197. Ath. (22).

ENCOURAGE THE BLIND!

Upholstery, Cane & Mat Work!

RICHARD MEAGHER, who has lately returned from Mount Washington, South Boston, where he has learned his trade—is prepared to execute at his shop, No. 121 B. Kingston street, orders in Upholstery, Cane Work, in all its various forms, Window Blinds, &c. Old Mattresses renovated and cleaned; Oil Cloth re-seated at a very trifling cost, and warranted equal to new. Also—Mat Work, &c. in all its forms. Specimens can be seen by calling at the shop of the Subscriber. May 21.

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.

Delay is dangerous—neglect that cold and cough a few weeks, and the hope of recovery will be lost to you forever. Let not any pecuniary consideration deter you from trying to save your life and health while there is a chance. Consumption is annually sweeping off thousands to the tomb: no disease has baffled the skill of physicians like it; no physician, perhaps, has ever done more for this large class of suffering humanity, than Dr. Wistar. An "ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure;" therefore, before your lungs become ulcerated, and so diseased that no human means can save you from an early grave, try in season, try at once, a medicine which has been of such infinite value to thousands—obtain a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, take it, get another if necessary, persevere in using it until you have removed the disease entirely, which if neglected will terminate your life.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

Has until within a few years, been generally considered incurable, although many medical men of the highest standing, among whom we might mention Laennec and his friend Bayl—both distinguished authors, admit that this much dreaded disease may be cured, even in its advanced stages, when the lungs are not completely disorganized. The remedy which we now offer,

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Remember, the original and only genuine WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY always bears the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

For Sale wholesale and retail, at the Drug Stores of MORTON & CO., and JOHN NAYLOR.

Marriages.

At Aylesford, May 10th, by the Rev. R. Shepherd Mr. JAMES EWING to Miss EUNICE PATTERSON.

At Wilmot, on the 21st inst., by the same, Mr. RESCK GOUGHER, to Miss SARAH JANE FLANNIGAN.

On the 22d inst, by the Rev'd R. Cooney, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. JOSEPH MOYES, to Miss FRANCES A. LEONARD, both of St. John, N.B.

Deaths.

On the 13th of March, Mr. JOHN B. BEST, of Cornwallis, aged 78, leaving a widow and seven children to mourn their loss—he was much respected and beloved by numerous friends and acquaintances.

On the 17th of April, at Wilmot, Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE VAN-BUSKIRK, aged 68, leaving a widow and nine children.

At Cornwallis, on Sunday, the 18th inst, HARRIS HARRINGTON, Esq., Purser, Royal Navy, aged 65.

On Sunday morning, 25th inst, JOSEPHINE S. youngest daughter of Mr. Richard T. Roome, aged 4 months and 4 days.

On Monday morning, in the 18th year of her age, ANNIE, eldest daughter of Robert Lawson.

On Monday morning, Mr. DENNIS FEXTON, aged 78 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

In Paget's Parish, Bermuda, on Monday morning, 19th inst, after a short but painful illness, MARY, wife of John Frith, Esq., in the 74th year of her age; much lamented by a numerous circle of relatives and friends. The deceased lady was mother of Gilbert R. Frith, Esq. of this city.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

FRIDAY, May 29.—brig Fourteen, Wilson, Liverpool, GB., 35 days, to Oxley & Co.—has 40 passengers; schrs Triumph, Crowell, Mayaguez, 16 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; Indus, Day, New York, 7 days, to J. McDonnell; Garland, Smith, Philadelphia, 9 days, to B. Wier & Co.; Exemplar, Lockhart, Philadelphia, to Salter & Twining; St. Helene, Bernier, Montreal, to T. C. Kinnear & Co.; British Queen, Pye, Liscomb Harbour; Superb, Aubet, and Mary Sophia; Allard, from Dalhousie, N.B., to J. & M. Tobin.

SATURDAY, 24.—R. M. steamer Ospray, Hunter, Bermuda, 3-4 days—was detained 8 hours off the harbour; brig Belle, Laybold, Boston, 2 days, to B. Wier & Co.; schrs California, Griffin, Rugged Islands; Triumph, McKay, Brier Island—banded fishing.

SUNDAY, 25.—barques Mary, Liverpool, 37 days, to E. Albro & Co.; Cibio, Cadiz, 42 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; Matanzas, 17 days, to Cochran & Co.; Eagle, Hilliers, Matanzas, 18 days, to N. L. & J. T. West; schrs Medway, Balcom, New York, 6 days, to E. Jones; Cha. Whipple, St. John, N.B., to J. McDonnell & Co.

MONDAY, 26.—R. M. steamer Canada, Harrison, Liverpool, GB., 9 days, to S. Cunard & Co.; schrs Zebina, Burke, Odein, N.F., 5 days, to J. & M. Tobin; Algeria, Banks, St. John's, N.B., 7 days, to master; Victoria, Fraser, Magdalen Isles, 6 days, to B. Wier & Co.; Maid of Erin, from Londonderry.

TUESDAY, 27.—brig Emily, West, Liverpool, GB., 29 days, to W. Pryor & Sons; schrs:—

WEDNESDAY, 28.—H. M. Ship Alarm, Capt Ramsey, 7 days from Bermuda; brig Redwing, Henderson, 53 days from Cadiz, to Cochran & Co.; new brig—Crowell from Port Malson; brig Stephen Binney, Dugall, 11 days from Quebec, to T. C. Kinnear & Co.; Pkt schr Gabella, Hildley, 6 days from Gaysboro; schr Villager, Watt, 5 days, from Mimmichi, N.B., to J. & M. Tobin; schr Mary and Charles, Lowrey, from Sydney, C. B.

THURSDAY, 29.—Belmont, Carl, New York, 5 days, to T. A. S. Dewolf; Mary Alert, Smith, Bay, Chaleur, to T. Connors; Sally, Siteman, Bathurst, to J. & M. Tobin; Independence, Montreal, to T. C. Kinnear & Co.; Ocean Queen, Crowell, St. Thomas, 15 days, to G. H. Starr; Pictou, Packert, Curry, Pictou, to John Essoe & Co., and C. Albro & Co.; brig Boston, Laybold, Boston, 46 hours, to B. Wier & Co.

CLEARED.

May 20.—brig Eliza, Kenny, Cuba—Creighton and Grassie; schrs Galaxy, Wilson, Newfoundland—John Tobin and others; Expert, Day, Newfoundland—J. & M. Tobin; Francis, Lavee, Souris, P. E. I.—John B. Fay and others; Aurora, Crowell, Newfoundland—John Tobin and others.

May 21.—brigs Vivid, Crockett, Jamaica—Fairbanks and Allison; Rancier, Paynter, Kingston, Jam.—G. B. Frith & Co.; schrs Nautilus, Vincent, Newfoundland—J. & M. Tobin; Happy Return, Kennedy, Bedeque, P. E. I.—E. Albro & Co. and others; Cliffort, Smith, Fredericksburg—J. Isles; Dove, Pearson, P. E. I.—T. & E. Kenny; John Wallace, Jewers, Charlottetown, P. E. I.—E. Albro and Co. and others.

May 22.—schrs Mary, Townsend, Burin, N.F.—J. & M. Tobin; Mary, Bond, Burin, N.F.—G. H. Starr; Pacificque, Morency, Quebec—G. and A. Mitchell; Relief, Marshall, Richibucto—J. Cochran and others; Joseph, Nickerson, P. E. I.—E. Albro & Co. and others.

May 23.—brig Sebin, Donne, Porto Rico—G. H. Starr; schr Primrose, Jones, Canada—G. & A. Mitchell and others.

May 24.—schrs Margaret, Odell, New York—German & Wright and others; Union, Lavache, P. E. I.—Black & Brothers and others; Pearl, Fraser, Boston—J. Essoe & Co. and others.

May 26.—brig Loyalist, Crockett, Jamaica—G. and A. Mitchell and Fairbanks & Allison; schrs Lara, Adams, St. John's, N.F.—W. Pryor & Sons; Susan, Lesley, Port Hill, P. E. I.—Thomas Bolton.

THE WESLEYAN is published for the Proprietors at the WESLEYAN OFFICE, Marchington's Lane.