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Poetry.

"NOT TO MYSELF ALONE."

BY S. W. PARTRIDGE.

"Not to myself alone,"

The little opening flower transported cries,
"Not to myself alone, bud and bloom:
With fragrant breath the breezes I perfume,
And gladden all things with my rainbow dyes;
The bee comes sipping every eventide
His scanty fill,
The butterfly within my cup doth hide
From threatening ill."

"Not to myself alone,"

The heavy-laden bee doth murmuring hum:
"Not to myself alone, from flower to flower,
I rove the wood, the garden, and the bowser,
And to the hive at evening weary come.
For man, for man, the luscious food I pile
With busy care,
Content if this repay my ceaseless toil,—
A scanty share."

"Not to myself alone,"

The soaring bird with lusty pinion sings,
"Not to myself alone I raise the song:
I cheer the drooping with my warbling tongue,
And bear the mourner on my viewless wings;
I bid the hymnless church my anthems learn,
And God adore;
I call the worldling from his dross to turn,
And sing and roar."

"Not to myself alone,"

The encircling star with honest pride doth boast,
"Not to myself alone I rise and set:
I write upon night's coronal of jet
His power and skill who formed our myriad host;
A friendly beacon at heaven's opened gate,
I gem the sky,
That man might ne'er forget, in every fate,
His home on high."

"Not to myself alone,"

O, man! forget not thou,—earth's honored Priest,
Its tongue, its soul, its life, its pulse, its heart,—
In earth's great chorus to sustain thy part:
Chiefest of guests at love's ungrudging feast,
Play not the niggard; spare thy native clod,
And self disown;
Live to thy neighbor, live unto thy God;
Not to thyself alone.

Christian Miscellany.

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

The Ultimate Results of the Diffusion of Religion.

The religious man (says an eminent writer) if he be true to his privileges and profession, will have all the virtues of the man of the world, besides some others which the latter has not; and still further, as those that they have in common are, in him, fed and sustained from a far higher and diviner source than what nourishes those of the man of the world, they ought to be seen to be both more pure and more elevated than his, in simple correspondence with that circumstance. Future society, then, being supposed to have come under the influence of religious truth, to be reconciled to God through the death of His Son, and to be regenerated and renewed by the sanctifying Spirit, and, as such, habitually "to ascend into the hill of the Lord," and to worship acceptably "in His holy place," it is to be expected, as the results of this, that it will "increase and abound in all holy conversation and godliness." Now, there is no personal or social virtue that the New Testament does not inculcate, or that the spirit of the Gospel is not adapted to nourish and expand. If the nations of the world were each to possess a national religion in the sense of the whole nation being religious, then every individual would be chaste and temperate, upright and truthful, fortified by the strength and softened and adorned by the beauties of holiness. Every family would be loving and harmonious; parents wise and worthy of respect; children obedient; brethren living "together in unity." All business would be conducted justly; commercial transactions would be all clean, and capable of being touched with "clean hands;" trade and handicrafts would be noble and dignified, by being pervaded with the great idea of "duty," and attended to on principles which would be the very same as those that control the doings of an angel, or

dissect and inspire a seraph in his songs! Nowhere would be seen drunkenness, or seduction; robbery and murder would be things of the past. There would be no oppression on the part of the rich; no pride or tyranny in the powerful; no injustice between class and class; no envy in the less favoured of God's children, prompting them to harsh or petulant judgments of their more distinguished or opulent brothers. There never can be literal and absolute equality of station or circumstance: there never can be a uniformity of rank or possessions. In the most perfect condition of the world and man, there must still of necessity be master and servant, the employer and the employed; the head of one, the hand of another, the capital of a third, the back for a burden, and the feet for toil; all these will always be required, and must be furnished, and must act, in any improved state of society. But they may act harmoniously. There need be no fraud, oppression, or injustice. There may be everywhere given "the fair day's wages for a fair day's work;" and there may be everywhere rendered "the fair day's work for the fair day's wages." Society, like the church, is a body with its members. It has its head and feet, its ear and eye, its mouth and hands: the health of the body, or its physical perfection, does not consist in every member having the same office, but in all fulfilling their respective functions without disturbance; each being thus in unity with the rest. The perfect and healthful development of society consists in a condition analogous to this. Christian communion and Christian socialism, if anything of the sort shall hereafter be, will be found to consist, not in society's ceasing to be a body by becoming entirely but one member,—a huge head, or a gigantic foot, or a great swinging muscular arm,—but in all the members acting healthily in their own place, and while doing so, each having the same care of the other. In this way, and in this way alone, can society be preserved from opposite dangers: from becoming a monster without parts, that must of necessity perish from the want of organic or functional vitality; or being torn by intestine schisms and dissensions, that must tear it to pieces, or make it explode.

It is not here possible to enlarge on these and kindred matters. Enough has been said to make manifest the general principle, that, on the supposition of the diffusion in the world of an intelligent, vital, and uncorrupted Christianity, there would result from it the fruits of a universal righteousness. Every family would be "a church in the house;" children would be trained in the way they should go; and conversion from outward, practical wickedness would be seldom needed in adult age. Education would be universal. Learning and knowledge would be "the stability of these times," with the fear of God and the hope of salvation. Science would be devout, and literature pure. The universe would be explored with reverence and humility; discoveries announced without boasting; and improvements and inventions received with gratitude. No books would be written to demoralise and corrupt; nor the arts be allowed to minister to licentiousness. Industry would be cheerful, and labour honoured; the fruits of the earth would be taken and used as a Divine gift; and the productions of skill would be connected with thoughts of the Maker of the mind. In that day, there would be on every object "Holiness to the Lord;" for all men would act in consistency with the belief that "the earth is His, and the fulness thereof."

Pictures of Heaven.

If emblems can assist you, then join in your imagination the emblems and pictures of heaven. What is the condition of its people? that of crowned kings. What is their enjoyment?—that of conquerors triumphant, with palms of victory in their hands. What their haunts?—the green pastures by the

living waters. What their employment?—losing their spirits in the ecstasies of melody, making music on their harps to the Lord God Almighty, and to the Lamb for ever and ever. For guidance, the Lamb that is in the midst of them shall lead them by rivers of living waters, and wipe away all tears from their eyes. For knowledge, they shall be like unto God, for they shall know even as they are known. For vision and understanding, they shall see face to face, heeding no intervention of language or of sign. For ordinances (through which the soul makes imperfect way to her Maker), there is no temple in the city of their habitation, for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple thereof. There shall be no night there, and they need no candle, neither light of the sun, for the Lord God giveth them light, and they shall reign for ever and ever. Nay, the very sense hath its gratification in the city of God. The building of the wall is of jasper, the city of pure gold, like unto clear glass; the foundation of the wall garnished with all manner of precious stones; every one of the twelve gates a pearl. Now, what means this wealth of imagery, drawn from every storehouse of nature, if it be not that the choicest of all which the eye beholds or the heart is ravished with—that all which makes matter beautiful, and the spirit happy—that all which wealth values itself on, and beauty delights in, with all the scenery which charms the taste, and all the employments which can engage the affections—everything, in short, shall lend its influence to consummate the felicity of the saints in light.

O what untried forms of happy being, what cycles of revolving bliss, await the just! Conception cannot reach it, nor experience present materials for the picture of its similitude; and though thus figured out by the choicest emblems, they do no more represent it than the name of Shepherd does the guardianship of CHRIST; or the name of Father, the love of ALMIGHTY GOD.—E. Irving.

Sacred Musings.

Sacred musings afford a rich repast to the soul. They not only give pure delight and celestial joy, but feed and cherish our every grace. By them the mind is raised from the groveling cares of time and sense. By them the heart expands with the beneficence of God. They give to hope a gorgeous vault in which to spread her glittering wings. They spread for faith the realms above—a bright alysian scene. They make for love that golden chain that binds us to the throne of God!

O how dear to steal alone to yonder mountain glen, or grove of youthful days, at twilight's dawn, and muse on things divine. Each twinkling star seems free to speak of God, his works and majesty. The gentle zephyrs tune the lyric boughs, which sing in sweetness of Jehovah's praise. The argent moon gently caresses the curtaining clouds, and in meekness smiles the truth that "God is love." The humid dew, the purling rill, the mellow air, the falling eve; or rising morn, each and all declare, in richest strains, some blissful words, some holy truth. And, too, at midnight hour, when Morpheus soothes the slumbering eyes, and nature seems to seek repose, how sweet to rise and hold converse with Him "who sleepeth not!" Then the world is hid from view, and every thought ascends above. No noisy din or clamour grates upon the ear, but spirits, angelic vigils from the upper climes, seem to hover round, and gently speak with the voice of tenderness and love. The fervent prayer, the sacred tear, the holy sigh, finds sweet reward in grace divine.

And O! when we open wide that precious book of God, and ponder on its gracious truths, its promises and light, how often, from our inmost breast, we shout, Amen! Amen! There is shown the way to bliss below! There is pointed how to shun the gloom of hell! There is proffered life, unfading, in celestial climes! Gentle reader,

canst thou say, with "the sweet singer of Israel," "O how love I thy law!" or "I muse much on the works of Thy hands!"—*C. A. and Journal.*

A Word to Sabbath School Teachers.

Train your youthful charge to work for Christ; let it be an element in your instruction to teach them to do something in extending Christ's cause in the world: Remember there is a passage which says "there is that scattereth, and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty." Apply this to sabbath schools. Here are two such institutions; one trains its children to be interested in, and work for, the missionary cause; the other looks on its own things entirely, and not on the things of others. Can there be a doubt which establishment is on its way to prosperity? If there be truth in God's word it must prosper.

And recommend your youthful charge, when they attain to a proper age, say from twelve to fourteen years old, that they connect themselves with a catechumen class, and thus continue the good work which has been begun. How many hundreds, for want of this, have left the school and formed bad companionships, at the most eventful period of their lives, and after the church with her sabbath-school agents has cultivated the soil with great pains and cost, for want of extending her care to these children in subsequent years, the world and the devil have reaped the harvest.

Teach your children to be intelligent and active in the cause of Jesus, and conduct them to the standing place which the church is providing for them as they advance in their teens, and we may expect that God, even our own God, shall bless us, and all the ends of the world shall fear him.—*Catechumen Reporter.*

Increasing Usefulness.

Has the degree of your usefulness in the vineyard of God been as great as it ought to have been? Do you, in this respect, feel satisfied with your past lives? Have you done all the good that you wish you had done?

Has your example been as consistent, as persuasive, as full of healthful influence as it ought to have been?

Has your conversation been good and edifying—such as would administer grace to the hearers?

Has your wealth been employed in counteracting sin and promoting holiness?

Has your official influence never been employed in honouring vice?

Have your prayers been effectual and fervent before the throne of grace?

In reviewing the influence which you have cast abroad upon those around you, and upon the world at large, are you satisfied? Do you feel that the review will give you pleasure at the judgment seat of CHRIST? Is it your fixed purpose so to live, that the world will be improved by your existence?

Friendship.

What a blessing is friendship. It is admirably styled the medicine of life; but let us recollect it is religion that gives it its most exhilarating powers. It is this that effectually links heart to heart, and holds our spirits in free communion while we are endearing separation. The highest comfort religion gives is derived from immortality; the union it forms lasts forever, and it is a consolation that will brighten even the parting hour of those we love when we see them leave this world, with their hopes fixed on a firm foundation, and recollect that their lives have been an evidence of those hopes: that though possessed of many imperfections there is no unrepented, no unforgiven sin to darken the horizon which will soon open upon their view, never—never more to know a cloud.

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Temperance.

Report.

The following Report was presented to the House of Assembly, during the recent Session, by the Committee on Temperance, and ordered for publication.

The Committee on Temperance have fulfilled the duty imposed on them and report as follows:—

Their task is a responsible and difficult one: On the one hand is the danger of failing to accomplish all that may be attainable; on the other the risk of retarding improvement by premature or impracticable effort.

No visionary or speculative spirit moves us; nor have the intelligent and conscientious advocates of the Total Abstinence cause surrendered themselves to the mere impulses of feeling in the work they have undertaken. They have calmly surveyed the evil that demands redress; deliberately and cautiously examined the means for checking and eradicating it, patiently and maturely pressed onward in the work of practical improvement.

The history of the Temperance movement in Nova Scotia, and the Journals of this House alike attest this truth. Twenty years have passed since the power of union was invoked for the suppression of Intemperance, and individuals for that object first organized themselves into societies. In that time the cause has been urged upon the public with what powers of reason and persuasion the societies could command; and some improvements in the law have been sought from the legislature: now, at the end of so long a time have the organized advocates of Temperance for the first time united to ask for the interposition of a legislative enactment of a radical nature.

Equally in the Legislature has precipitancy been avoided. It is four years since efforts by notice, resolution, or bill, have annually been made in this house for the separation of the retail liquor trade from the sale of groceries and other articles, and the abolition of the law under which in the city, grocery stores are permitted to be dram shops—far rendering more effective the legal enactments against the illicit retailer—and for pecuniary aid for the diffusion of temperance principles by means of Lecturers. The small measures of success that attended these applications was submitted to with respectful forbearance; and to avoid occasion of personal or party offence, in few instances were the names on the divisions that occurred in this house journalized.

Petitions bearing, as we are informed, from 17,000 to 20,000 signatures have been referred to the consideration of the committee by your Honourable House. As far as we have any knowledge, and our information on the point is not inconsiderable, these petitioners are persons of mature age and competent capacity, and comprise individuals of the highest respectability and intelligence in almost every section of the Province. Among them are a large number of females who address you in a tone of eloquence and feeling well justified by the occasion, and the relation they bear to the subject. For, unhappily, it is one which, if it furnish an extensive field for the deliberations of the moralist and social economist, is one also that touches the affections at their inmost springs; and as none feel the desolations of Intemperance as they are felt by woman, so can no advocate for redress be more appropriate than she.

The petitioners ask you to prohibit by law the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes.

A petition from citizens of Halifax to this House praying that no change may be made in the law has also been referred to the Committee. It bears eighty-seven signatures, comprising mercantile houses and others of the highest respectability, whose opinions, as far as individual intelligence and probity extend, are entitled to respectful consideration. The authority of these opinions is lessened by the consideration of the bias inseparable from personal interest which many of the petitioners have in the subject; and the natural prejudices un-

avoidably engendered by long familiarity, with a traffic, assailed on moral principles, after the sanction of ages had given it an universal prevalence.

This petition is chiefly composed of strong assertions of the impracticability of enforcing a prohibitory law; these considerations are involved in the general question, and nothing is offered to elucidate the argument beyond the expression of opinion. We dissent from the assertion that the withholding of license has tended rather to increase than diminish the evil complained of. The contrary we believe to be the fact; although it is doubtless true that in some villages and peculiar localities illegal retail traffic has prevailed—occasioned in a great measure, we believe, by the imperfection of the law or of its administration.

The questions that arise on these several petitions, are—

1. The occasion for so strong a measure as legal prohibition.

2. The legitimacy of such a measure.

3. Its practicability.

To these questions this House in effect demanded our reply when it referred to us these petitions; and in performance of the duty thus imposed, we present the following opinions and reasons:

First.—We assume as an uncontroverted fact, that many and great are the evils that result to this Province, from the intemperate use, as a beverage, of intoxicating liquors.

We stay not to calculate the amount of money and time primarily expended in this indulgence; we rather would press upon your notice evils, which if more consequential in their nature, are infinitely more injurious to their effects.

Evils to the body politic by the perversion of men calculated by their industry and talents to advance the strength, wealth, and general prosperity of their country—into incumbances, and instruments of want and mischief.

Evils in the social relations from the desolation of homes, but for this cause the scenes of comfort—the destitution, poverty and degradation of those whose maintenance and education would otherwise have been well cared for,—the anguish and shame of very many hearts, that else might have been filled with joy and satisfaction.

Evils to humanity by brutalizing a rational being, and degrading an immortal spirit.

Secondly.—We assume that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a superfluous indulgence, neither required for the healthful existence or the happiness of man. We might go farther, and assert that the use of intoxicating drinks is in itself injurious to the human system; but we desire to advance on undisputed premises, and we presume no one will hazard the assertion that man's physical existence, or his happiness as an intellectual or moral being, are in any degree dependent on the use of stimulating liquors.

Thirdly.—We believe that benevolence, patriotism and religion unite to demand the sacrifice of a superfluous indulgence—if by that sacrifice a just prospect exist of checking and eradicating evils so extensive and momentous as those of intemperance.

Fourthly.—We presume that if the men raised to high stations—the men on whom providence has conferred education, refinement, and wealth—still more, if the men separated to teach the truths and obligations of religion; and if they who profess those truths and acknowledge those obligations—were universally to abandon voluntarily the indulgence of intoxicating drinks—the business of the importer and retailer would be so curtailed, and the influences that would encircle the inebriates would be so extended and potential, that comparatively little aid would be required from legislative enactments, and what was required would be accorded without hesitation, and would be effective.

Fifthly.—Believing that societies and governments should exist for the general good, and that a supreme authority in the state is created for the purpose of prohibiting what is generally injurious, altho' at the expense of individual interest; and believing that the sale of intoxicating drinks inflicts evils on the commonwealth of an extended and serious nature, without returning to society compensating benefits; we see

nothing in the right to sell or to drink intoxicating liquors, that should form an exception to the general rule.

Lastly.—We know of no class of persons entitled to complain of the prohibition, if the propositions we have affirmed are correct. Not they who upon the principles of religion and the obligations of benevolence and patriotism, are required voluntarily to abandon alike the traffic and the use—still less they who are the victims, for whose deliverance this remedy is applied—and, least of all, they who make a cruel profit by a traffic that offers to men the materials for their self-destruction, which too many are ready eagerly to accept.

We, your Committee, therefore, unanimously and unhesitatingly report to your Honourable House our opinion, that the evils of intemperance are of a nature to justify for their repression the highest exercise of legislative power—that it falls within the legitimate and just functions and authority of the legislature of this Province, to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale, of intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage—and that it consequently becomes its bounden duty to do so, if legislative enactments can be made efficacious for the object.

The most difficult question here arises: Can legislative enactments for the prohibition be carried into effective operation?

A wide range is opened by this inquiry. The moral influence of law and the coercive restraints of constituted authority on the one side, and the opposing power of pecuniary interest, animal appetite, and the fashions of society on the other, are to be estimated in their comparative strength and antagonism. How far the former would be weakened and the latter aided, by the indisposition of men to surrender by compulsion for a general good, rights and habits long enjoyed and sanctioned, we admit forms no unimportant element in the argument: nor would any inquiry be brought to a sound and practical conclusion, which had not embraced a consideration of the insular formation which gives to this Province a great extent of coast, increasing the expense, and the obstacles in contending against contraband trade.

Against these considerations, the following reasons may be opposed:

First.—While the danger and the mischiefs of smuggling are urged and admitted, it must not be forgotten that the illicit traffic is now carried on; and that a total prohibitory law would be less liable to evasion than a system only partially prohibitory. The evidence would be simple, for the offending article in most cases would testify to its own conviction, and the condemnation be easy and certain. Obstacles that now obstruct conviction would disappear; reluctant witnesses would no longer require to be discovered and forced forward—nor justice be defeated by their evasions, or by refined technicalities on trials.

Secondly.—The law would be universal, and would emanate from the highest source, and that a Representative Legislature.—Now, neighbouring counties are governed on contradictory principles, enforced by authorities of feebleness of influence, and over which the masses of the people have little control.

Thirdly.—The injurious effects on the popular mind of the license system would be removed—a legal sanction to sell, granted to a few for a pecuniary consideration, must place the trade in a false aspect, and entrench it against assaults aimed at its moral character and effects.

So strongly is this sentiment entertained by some of the committee, as to induce the belief that the experiment can never fairly be tested, of "moral suasion" against the drinking habits, while the license system continues; and that if moral power and not legal coercion, must be the instrument of conflict, there must be a free field on which the seller of intoxicating drinks shall stand alike unprivileged and unrestricted, as the seller of flour, of opium, or of arsenic.

Fourthly.—There seems no alternative but in coercive action. Looking at the progress of the cause for twenty years, while we rejoice that large portions of the yeomanry, traders, and mechanics of the province have cast from them the pollutions of intemperance, it is yet obvious that influences exist too powerful for the elements of reform that have yet been brought to bear. In

support of this view, we may adduce the state of society in the metropolis—the extent of the liquor traffic in all its departments—the numerous and influential names on the petition referred to, and which in effect declares that the present liquor law is incapable of improvement.

To be continued.

For Farmers.

Orchards.

If the trees in your orchard have moss on their trunks, or the bark is in bad condition, have the trunks scraped, and then dress or paint them with a mixture composed in the proportion of 1 gallon of soft soap, 1 lb. flour of sulphur, and 1 quart of salt.

Draining of Wet Lands.

To apply lime or manure to wet lands is really to throw money and time away. So, if you have any of this description, have them drained. If they are stiff and intractable now, the draining will break down their tenacity, make them much easier to work, much more, if not doubly, productive, and make them susceptible to the influence of manure. If they are cold now, by drawing off the superabundant water, you will let in the atmosphere, warm up the soil, and render them at least two or three weeks earlier.

To prevent insects from destroying leaves of Trees.

An intelligent gentleman has handed the following recipe to the *Washington Telegraph*:—If the owners of trees, whose foliage is annually and sometimes oftener destroyed by worms, will take the trouble to bore a hole into their trunks, inclining towards the roots, (now that the sap is ascending,) and fill the aperture in each with the flour of sulphur, protecting it from the weather by pitch, clay, or sealing-wax, they will find that insects will not trouble the leaves.

Salting of Stock.

Stock of all kinds, says the *American Farmer*, should be salted twice or thrice a week, or what we think would be better, receive, twice a week, an ounce or two of a mixture composed of equal parts of oyster-shell lime, salt, and ashes. For stock, we prefer oyster-shell lime to stone lime, because it contains a very notable percentage of phosphate of lime, a substance eminently necessary to supply the wear and tear of old animals' bones, and to supply to young ones the material for building up theirs.

General Miscellany.

Volcanic Eruption of Monoloo, Sandwich Islands.

A correspondent of the *Polynesian*, gives the following interesting account of the volcanic eruption of Monoloo, Sandwich Islands, which commenced on the morning of February 17th. The spectacle must have been sublime:—

"By an accurate measurement of the enormous jet of glowing lava, where it first broke forth on the side of Mauna Loa, it was ascertained to be five hundred feet high! This was upon the supposition that it was thirty miles distant. We are of opinion that was a greater distance, say from forty to sixty miles. With a glass, the play of this jet at night was distinctly observed, and a more sublime sight can scarcely be imagined. A column of molten lava, glowing with the most intense heat, and projecting into the air to a distance of five hundred feet, was a sight so rare and at the same time so awfully grand, as to excite the most lively feelings of awe and admiration, even when viewed at a distance of forty or fifty miles. How much more awe-inspiring would it have been at the distance of one or two miles, where the sounds accompanying such an eruption could have been heard. The fall of such a column would doubtless cause the earth to tremble; and the roar of

the rushing mass would have been like the mighty waves of the ocean beating upon a rock bound coast.

"The diameter of the jet is supposed to be over one hundred feet, and this we can easily believe, when we reflect that from it proceeded the river of lava that flowed off from it toward the sea. In some places this river is a mile wide, and in others more contracted. At some points it has filled up ravines one hundred, two hundred and three hundred feet in depth, and still it flowed on. It entered a heavy forest, and the giant growth of centuries is cut down before it like grass before the mower's scythe! No obstacle can arrest it in its descent to the sea. Mounds are covered over, ravines are filled up, forests are destroyed, and the habitations of men are consumed like wax in a furnace. Truly, "He toucheth the hills and they smoke."

"We have not heard of any destruction of life from the eruption now in progress. A rumour has reached us that a small native village has been destroyed, but of this we have no authentic intelligence. Should it reach the sea without destroying life or property, it will be a matter of thankfulness and almost unhopd for exemption. A large number of the residents of Honolulu had gone to Hawaii to witness the upheavings of Mauna Loa."

Another letter, after stating that the lava had burned through the woods to within fifteen miles of Hilo, and was still progressing, adds:

"The side of the mountain has opened about midway its dome, and the lava pours out with unrestrained effort, and comes rolling, tumbling, and flashing on towards Hilo. It is accompanied with frequent explosions. At night, the imagination cannot conceive a spectacle more awfully grand. The immense flow of lava reflects upon the clouds its cherry red hue, and as they gather in density about the mountain, are caught up by the upward current of atmosphere, and hurried with rapidity into every imaginable shape, representing in the heavens a wild picturesque scene."

Wonderful Sagacity of the Elephants

In the Island of Ceylon, the value of elephants to perform heavy labour can scarcely be estimated. A late traveller saw a troop of them at work near Colombo, in the commissariat timber yard, or civil engineer's department, in removing or stowing logs and planks, or rolling about heavy masses of stone for building purposes. I could not, (says he), but admire the precision with which they performed their allotted task, unaided save by their own sagacity. They were one morning hard at work, though slowly, piling up a quantity of heavy pieces of ebony. The lower row of the pile had been already laid down, with mathematical precision, six logs side by side. These they had first rolled in from the adjoining wharf; and when I rode up, they were engaged in bringing forward the next six for the second row in the pile. It was curious to observe these uncouth animals seize one of the heavy logs at each end, and by means of their trunks lift it up on logs already placed, and then arrange it crosswise upon them with the most perfect skill. I waited whilst they thus placed the third row, feeling a curiosity to know how they would proceed when the timber had to be lifted to a greater height. Some of the logs weighed nearly twenty hundred weight. There was a short pause before the fourth was touched; but the difficulty was no sooner perceived, than it was overcome. The sagacious animals selected two straight pieces of timber, placed one end of each piece on the ground, with the other resting upon the pile, so as to form a sliding way for the next logs; and having seen that they were perfectly steady and in a straight line, the four legged labourers rolled up the slope they had just formed, the six pieces of ebony for the fourth layer on the pile. Not the least amusing part of the performance was the careful survey of the pile made by one of the elephants, after placing each log, to ascertain if it were placed perfectly square with the rest. The sagacity of these creatures in detecting weaknesses in the jungle bridges thrown across some of the streams

of Ceylon, is not less remarkable. I have been assured that, when carrying a load, they invariably press one of their fore feet upon the earth-covering of the bridge, to try its strength; if that feels too weak to carry them across, they will refuse to proceed, until lightened of their load. On one such occasion a driver persisted in compelling his elephant to cross a bridge against the evident wish of the animal; and, as was expected by his comrades, the rotten structure gave way, elephant and rider were precipitated into the river, and the latter was drowned.

Missionary.

The Martyrs of Patagonia.

About three months ago the Watchman received and published a notice of the discovery of the inanimate relics of two individuals belonging to the Patagonian Mission party; and now, just as the anniversary services of our own Missionary Society were approaching, an official Report has put the public in possession of as much as is likely to be known of the sufferings, the patience, and the calmly triumphant death of those devoted men. It is due to their memory, as well as to their cause, to survey this mournful yet sublime episode in the history of modern Missions.

Captain Allen Gardiner, having the comforts of home and family, had already devoted much of his fortune, and often hazarded his life, in attempting to plant the cross of Christ in the interior of South America. The Spaniards and the Portuguese had, for more than three centuries, occupied the eastern and the western coasts, establishing their superstition, as they founded their colonies, by driving out and extirpating the original inhabitants. But there are yet a few remnants of aborigines, among whom not even the Jesuits have been able to find a settlement, and our departed brother hoped to make known to them the glad tidings of salvation. Again and again his approaches were met by emissaries of Romanism, who managed to raise the suspicions of the heathen, and turn their ferocious jealousy against him and a clerical companion who went with him. He then resolved to direct his energies towards the Patagonians, or some of their kindred savages northward.

Landing at Valparaiso in the year 1845, accompanied by a young Spaniard, a Wesleyan Methodist, he penetrated far into the interior wilderness, at cost of almost incredible labour. Often they lay exhausted in the mountain-passes, or, leaving his fellow-traveller on the bank of a river, Captain Gardiner would swim across to hold a parley with the Indians, less ferocious, indeed, but not less civilized than the Patagonians themselves. Unable to obtain a grant of land from the government of Chili, for the purpose of opening an agricultural mission there, he resolved to try a marine mission on the rugged and most inhospitable shores of Terra del Fuego. No terror of those regions—where the vocabulary of misfortune supplies names of "Desolation," "Massacre," and "Famine," to its dim geography,—could deter him; and he once more returned to England to travel over our island, and beg from town to town assistance for carrying out his purposes. By dint of toil that would have overwhelmed any ordinary man, he gleaned moneys, and communicated some flashes of his own ardour to a few pious persons, who consented to act as a committee in England for a Patagonian Missionary Society; and six devoted men freely gave themselves up for death or victory, in an aggression on heathenism in its lowest form on the barbarian islands of the Terra del Fuego. It was scarcely possible that any committee could catch an enthusiasm equal to such an enterprise, and therefore that of the Church of England Missionary Society could not be persuaded to adopt his enterprise. Having procured two large boats, with a good supply of stores, he and his party embarked in a merchant-ship that was bound for the Pacific, and on the 5th December, 1850, landed on the desolate shore of Picton Island. From some unexplained circumstance, it seems that even the landing was infelicitous; some part of the stores could not be got out of the Ocean Queen, which left the seven men in the pre-

sence of crowds of savages, barbarous almost beyond comparison, by whom they were incessantly assailed.

The sum of the whole is, that, obliged to keep to their boats, and sail from place to place for refuge, they suffered from storms, and flooding tides, and rocks, and incendiary fires, just saving a little food, and but a little, by burying it out of sight. Of the two boats one was wrecked, the other so damaged as to be no longer sea-worthy, and they were left, helpless, on a desert island. Without means of shooting or fishing, they were soon reduced to short allowance, were then enfeebled by scurvy, weakened each day more and more by the inclemencies of the climate, besides want of nourishment; and at length, when every desperate expedient had failed, were plunged into the depth of famine. After a struggle of more than nine months, the last of them—Captain Gardiner himself—was translated into the happy country where they shall neither hunger nor thirst any more.

The narrative that is expected to be published will not have its interest forestalled by the details, furnished in the official report of Captain Moorshead, of Her Majesty's Ship *Dido*, who went in search of the party under orders from the Admiralty, and whose report is written in a style that does him honour as a Christian-minded man, and as a British officer. We cannot refrain from marking meanwhile the evidences of unwavering piety afforded by the few records that lay near the skeletons of the deceased, without a syllable of repining or of regret that they had left their homes on an errand of mercy. Mr. Williams, a surgeon, and formerly a zealous and successful Local Preacher in the Burslem Circuit, wrote when he had barely strength left to do so:—"I would not exchange my situation for, or with, any one in life,—I am happy beyond expression." Probably in a last effort to seek for food, he and another had separated from their surviving companions,—for one or more were already buried,—about a mile and a half, signals being hoisted, and directions painted on the rocks, to guide any who might be induced to come on shore in answer to them. Two merchant ships were indeed sent in search, in the months of September and October, but it was then too late to help them; and, to add to the list of calamities, one of those ships was wrecked.

The journal of Capt. Gardiner is indeed a heart-rending record of suffering. He notes down the sickening and dying of one after another, the efforts they make to draw subsistence from sea-weed, muscles, dead fish or birds, washed up on the beach, and even mice. As eternity makes nearer and more visible approaches, his records become, if possible, more full and clear, his testimony to the grace of God his Saviour more pointed, and his love to his wife and children at home, and to his brethren in the Church on earth, more fervent. His last writing, which was in pencil, and scarcely legible in some parts, is addressed to Mr. Williams, whom he did not know to be already dead. He was, at that time, the only one of the party in whom life yet lingered, and the party to whom he referred in that last effort was Mr. Maidment, a Catechist. We take it as the dying testimony of the leader of this company of martyrs:

"My dear Mr. Williams.—The Lord has seen fit to call home another of our little company. Our dear departed brother left the boat on Tuesday afternoon, and has not since returned. Doubtless he is in the presence of the Redeemer, whom he served faithfully. Yet a little while, and though . . . the Almighty to sing the praises . . . throne. I neither hunger nor thirst, though . . . days without food . . . Maidment's kindness . . . heaven. Your affectionate brother in . . .

"September 6th. ALLEN F. GARDINER."

If this was not the last day of his life on earth, it must have been nearly the last; and beautifully expressive of triumphant faith is the final word, written for the brother who is already there,—"Heaven!" It is not without an emotion of pity that we have read some heartless newspaper comments on the sad termination of the Patagonian Mission, made by writers who are utterly incompetent to appreciate the zeal of our departed brethren, or to perceive the grandeur of their object; which was, to carry the Gospel of Christ to a section of the human race as yet unvisited by the messengers of salvation, and environed on all the habitable shores of South America

by heathenism masked under a guise of Christianity. There may be too much reason to suppose that Captain Gardiner was less skillful to contrive for himself, than to conceive and undertake a scheme of toil, and peril, and charity, that thousands of such censors put together could not execute. It may be also true that sufficient care was not given to arrangements for supply, and we fear that in some quarters there may not have been diligence enough in carrying out the arrangements that were made. There does appear to have been a culpable want of perseverance in Capt. Langley, of the *E. Davison*, who found the bodies of Mr. Williams and one of the men, when he was obliged by a gale of wind, as he says, to put to sea after burying the two bodies, not returning to make further search after any who might be yet alive.

But, turning from the irrevocable past towards the future, in regard to the country which those martyrs have taken possession of for Christianity, we rejoice to find Captain Moorshead expressing his persuasion that there cannot be a doubt as to the ultimate success of the mission there, if liberally supported, and well looked to by practical men. It pleased God to call his servant to devote his life to that object; and the devotion of the lives of six other good men, most of them, if not all, Wesleyan Methodists, is a fact of too much interest for us to overlook. And, seeing that the Church of which Captain Gardiner was a member refused to enter on the ground, we cannot refrain from pointing to the scene of so sublime a sacrifice, and asking our readers to ponder, after the rejoicings of their own glorious anniversary, the lesson which is inscribed for them on that Southern extremity of the Western world. Let it, at least, serve to arouse all sections of the universal Church of Christ to pray for that spirit of devotion to their Lord which first impelled and then sustained our brethren.—*London Watchman.*

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Rev. Mr. Sewell's Letter.

One cannot but observe the paucity of interesting news which occurs even in a large city. "The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun." Still there is in the nature of man a longing desire after what may be called the tit-bits of this world's incidents, provided they be of recent and strange occurrence. There are thousands upon thousands in all our cities, who, like the Athenians and strangers spoken of in Acts xvii. 21, "spend their time in nothing else, but to tell and hear some new thing." Now, your correspondents "only have seven loaves and a few little fishes; but what are they among so many." The laws of distribution and accumulation do not go together in this case, and hence it is we have no surplus to be given on subsequent occasions.

We have, perhaps, too many news-mongers whose principal aim it is to satisfy the voracious appetites of those who deal in the articles in question. We should recollect that a true old thing is better than a false new thing, even though it be tipped with the marvellous.

We said in the commencement of the present communication that this was a large city—of this fact you will be convinced when we inform you that it contains between twenty and thirty thousand more houses than New York itself, although in the number of its inhabitants it may fall short of it. If New York be the London of America, its interests being mainly commercial—Philadelphia is the Birmingham, its interests being mainly manufacturing. The living beings in a ship resemble very much the living beings in a factory, and when they disgorge their thousands, it is that they may meet on the same platform, and strengthen each other's hands in vice, or in virtue.

THE LIBERTY OF ITS INHABITANTS.

We go in this country almost everywhere upon allowing the largest liberty to every class, and if the excess of this thing does not prove our ruin, it will be owing to God's mercy rather than to our own prudence. The outbreaks which occur in our midst are the result of liberty run mad, and one of your writers has said, "they are like the pimples upon a man's face—they are rather unsightly to look upon; but they prove a healthy action in the system." Law and order are not more closely allied to each other than experience and age, and the latter are the props of the former, without which they could not be maintained. Wisdom is the legitimate offspring of experience, although experience is not the result of action; but of reflection upon it—he who acts

sows; but he who reflects not upon his actions never reaps. *Burke* tells us, "that since the world began, men have not learned wisdom by the things they have suffered." This is true as a general thing, and it is not with nations and cities as it is with individuals. We do not argue from the exceptions to the rule; but from the rule itself. Our fellow citizens have the liberty of believing and living pretty much as they please, and there could be no harm in all this, if they were to please to believe and do right. Should it be otherwise, (which is the fact in numberless instances,) what is to be done? Now let some of your correspondents try their skill and send us an infallible corrective! One thing is certain, the corrective is not to be found in

THE INFIDELITY OF OUR CITY.

This is growing in our midst. Some are asleep while the enemy is wide awake, sowing his tares. Infidelity is assuming a new phase; but notwithstanding this fact, it flows from one source, and will evidently terminate in one general issue. Our fathers had to contend, or grapple with it in the shape of argument, and most nobly did they do battle for the cause of our common Christianity, until victory perched upon their standard, and their enemies fled the field. It is not now the infidelity of argument from the bad hearts and disciplined heads of the men of this world; but the infidelity of a pretended revelation from the disembodied spirits of men in the other world. Our mediums (so called)

Expect to find us napping,
While with their occult rapping,
They put forth their wily pains
To pilfer, or steal the brains
Of those who practice evil,
And follow the old devil,
In his dark and dismal ways,
Till they finish up their days.
Then mediums shall with Rappers find
That blind are they who lead the blind
Into the ditch of errors night,
"They loved the darkness more than light,
Because their deeds were evil."

It is really remarkable how eager many are to be deceived, any thing will answer for this purpose, provided it will promise them (not pardon for their sins,) but impunity in them. This the spiritual knockers are in the habit of doing with them. God is a principle—matter is eternal—Christ Jesus is divine in the same sense that we are so—i. e. he is not divine at all for I am sure we are not—future punishment is a dream—heaven is only a state—we are ruled by necessity &c. As the wild fowl of a dark and stormy night when unable to hold his seat upon the bosom of the troubled waters will rise upon the wing and casting abroad his excursive eye beholds the light-house upon the coast, will aim for it to find shelter from the storm, until he comes in contact with the column upon which the light is erected, and falls quivering and lifeless at its base; so it is with our fellow men who being uneasy because benighted and bestormented—they fix their eye upon the ignis fatuus of infidelity, and bending their course toward it, they come in contact with the column of error on which it is erected, they fall to rise no more.

Permit me to give you a specimen of spiritual knockings sublimated in the form of a philosophical sentiment—"In the primitive birth of Creation when matter was undergoing the process of evolution from the chaos of unparticled elements; the principles of association and development, in their natural and unrestricted action, produced a congregation and union of the vast UNIVERSE in such a manner as to form suns, planets and systems." My goodness what a dash!—it is enough to astonish all the nincompoops in the land.

Who can tell whereunto this thing will grow? "He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh, the Lord shall have them in derision." "Then shall he speak unto them in his wrath, and vex them in his sore displeasure."

OUR RELIGION.

In this respect Philadelphia will compare well with many other Cities. But when we compare it with the bible—it is deficient—it is too effeminate and wants bone and sinew. Christianity fully grown makes its possessor like a globe, the least part of him touches the earth—the great rotundity of his moral nature towers above it; true happiness is an element of its existence, and this is incompatible with doubts in relation to an acceptance with God—doubt may exist, but they are no more essential to our experience than cracks are essential to the existence of a cup. The eye is made for light and not for motes—hence when a mote gets into our eye it is out of its place—in like manner the renewed heart was not made for doubts but for grace, and hence when they get into it, they are out of their place. In both cases tears have something to do in their removal.

Our privileges are great and our improvement should be in proportion to them, for they will either serve as load-stones to attract us to the skies, or they will serve as mill-stones to sink us to perdition.

It is well we have an advocate with the Father; here we locate our hopes while we sing:

"Never will we remove
Out of his hands our cause;
But trust in his redeeming love,
And hang upon his cross."

JAMES SEWELL.

Philadelphia, May 4th, 1852.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, May 29, 1852.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The *Watchman* of the 5th instant, contains a lengthy and interesting Report of the Annual Meeting of our Parent Missionary Society, held at Exeter Hall, London, on May 3. John Henderson, Esq., of Glasgow, was in the Chair. Beside Wesleyan Ministers, there were on the platform, Rev. Dr. Spencer, of the Established Church; Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of the Scotch Church; Rev. William Chalmers, A. M.; Rev. Mr. Scholler, from Wurtemberg; Rev. Messrs. Gastpar, Conz, and Siguart, ditto; Charles Cowan, Esq., M. P. for Edinburgh, and other distinguished Ministers and laymen. An excellent Report was read; and the speeches made on moving and seconding Resolutions, "were about the work and nothing else; in unison at once with its solemnity and joyfulness; earnest and prudent throughout, with occasional bursts of power such as even missionary meetings seldom witness." "The whole impression of the Anniversary," says the *Watchman*, "from beginning to end, has been deeply religious; we are persuaded that the Ministers who have attended it will address themselves to the missionary part of their duties with more conviction that divine unction is the chief help to successful Anniversaries; and that the laborious collectors, and secretaries, and the friendly contributors will return to their branch movements with a new sense that the work is the work of God. We heard everywhere expressions of pleasure, acknowledgments of profit; and one highly intelligent gentleman said, 'I have now been at twenty of these Anniversaries; but never was I at one where I had such a sense of the divine presence, where I felt so completely that instrumentality was nothing, and God all in all.'"

The total income of the Society from all sources for the past year is £111,730 19s. 9d.; the expenditure, £111,555 14s. 4d. The surplus of £175 5s. 5d. has been applied to the reduction of the debt announced two years ago, which now remains £10,666 7s. 9d.

Among the liberal donations given to the Society during the past year, we find one of £1,262; two of £500; one of £220; two of £200; one of £155; two of £150; two of £130; two of £120; one of £110; one of £105; eight of £100; one of £79; one of £70; one of £60 10s.; two of £60; one of £52; eighteen of £50.

French M. E. Church.

The first French Methodist Church in the United States is soon to be built at Detroit, where God has blessed the mission, which was only commenced about a year ago. When they were building the German Mission Methodist Church in Detroit, a year or two ago, a carman passed often, who was asked to carry a load or two for them. Being a French Canadian, and strongly Romanist in his sentiments, he replied he would not do anything for the Devil's Church. But a change has come over the spirit of that man; he is now the class-leader of the French Mission Church in Detroit, a local preacher, and a most devoted man, scattering the Bible wherever he goes.

Presbyterian Board of Missions.

The (Old School) Presbyterian Board of Missions, in the U. S., employs 54 missionaries, 81 assistant missionaries, 25 native assistants. The number of Church members reported is 440; of scholars in the mission schools, 2,647. Their fields of operation are Liberia, India, Siam, China, and the Indian tribes of the United States. Beside which they employ two ministers and a licentiate,—converts from Judaism,—among the Jewish population in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; and also contributed last year \$4,500 for the support of evangelists and colporteurs among the Romanists in Hungary, Italy, Belgium, and France.

A Statzbourg paper states, that the Jesuits are about to be restored to the enjoyment of all the rights which they have at any time heretofore possessed in the Austrian empire!

Wesleyan Missions.—Feejee.

The *Wesleyan Notices*, for May, contains the following interesting extract of a letter from the Rev. John Malvern, dated Lakemba, October 9th, 1851:—

It affords me great pleasure to say, that the religion of the Saviour continues to increase rapidly in most of the islands belonging to this Circuit. Our brethren and sisters, who entered the field ten or twelve years since, when it was little better than a dreary waste, look around them now with astonishment and delight. They give the glory to whom it is due. "This is the Lord's doing," they exclaim: "it is marvellous in our eyes!" The revolting sight of men and women nearly naked, whom darkness and sin had driven beside themselves, is now exchanged for the pleasing spectacle of the same individuals decently clothed, and in their right minds.—Hideous wigs, long beards, painted and blackened faces, have disappeared; and the change is so universal, that the heathen is a curiosity, and a gazing-stock. Even the Heathen Priests, instead of invoking false gods, attend the temple of Jehovah. The Priest of the large town of this island, in which the King resides, and whom some time ago I saw perform the ceremony of calling upon his imaginary deity on behalf of his Majesty, is now a member of society, baptized, and, I hope, earnestly seeking the salvation of his soul. Food and property squandered upon gods, who were really nothing in the world, is abandoned; and the people generally are contributing to the cause of Christ,—quarterly, for the support of Native Teachers, and yearly, for the extension of Christianity to regions beyond. Numbers of children, about eight hundred, who but the other day were in training for Satan, are assembled daily by the Teachers, are taught to pray and read the Bible, and are being trained for God. Two-thirds, perhaps, of the adult population are members of society; the majority of whom, we have reason to believe, are at least sincerely desirous of fleeing from the wrath to come; and very many give evidence (and the number is constantly becoming more) that they are justified by faith, have peace with God, and are born again of the Spirit. You will form some idea of the state of the work from the fact, that, on this Circuit alone, within the last two years, upwards of one thousand three hundred baptisms have been registered; about eight hundred more than were entered the three years previous. It is true that a considerable portion of these are infants; but nearly eight hundred are adults, who have not been carelessly admitted to this ordinance; but much care has been taken to ascertain that they at least brought forth fruits meet for repentance, and desired to trust in Christ alone for salvation.

Another favourable sign is a universal desire to obtain the word of God. Thirst for books and for reading, both by young and old, is intense. This may be thought to be mere curiosity. In some cases it is so, probably; but I am persuaded that, generally, it is otherwise,—that it is an anxiety produced by the Holy Ghost, to know what God says, and to find therein the way of life. We cannot procure books fast enough. Many of the outer-islands are very poorly supplied. So eager are they to possess the New Testament, that, if we were disposed to be dishonest, we might get from them, for its purchase, much above its value. The following will furnish a specimen of their desire to obtain the sacred volume:—In June last, Mary Lalaki came to me, saying she wanted a *vola tabu* ("Bible"). She had been very desirous to have one for a long time, but could not prevail upon her husband to let her have the payment. I told her the price must be two hundred yams. She went and begged of her friends until she raised one hundred and brought them to me. I said, "Mary, I can't let you have a large book for this." She looked disappointed, and, after a while, went away, leaving the yams in my house, hoping, no doubt, that I should soften down. However, I continued hard-hearted, and Mary was obliged to take her yams without her book. I thought she had taken them back to the town; but, to my great surprise, when I went across to Mr. Lyth's, there was Mary with her yams. A final denial she would not have, and she persevered in her suit until she succeeded, and carried off her treasure.

The Akbar, a paper published at Algiers, states that the Zonanos, one of the most formidable tribes of Kabylia, consisting of about 80,000 persons, and the only tribe which had preserved its independence till now, has offered its submission to France, and that one of its principal members has come to Algiers to treat for it. This extension of French rule, if effected, it is supposed, will open an important door to the preaching of the gospel in Africa.

Colonel Rawlinson has opened out the entire place of sepulture of the Kings and Queens of Assyria. There they lie, it is said, in huge stone sarcophagi, with ponderous lids decorated with the royal ornaments and costume, just as they were deposited, more than 3,000 years ago.

The Report of the Society for promoting Church Missions to the Roman Catholics in Ireland, states that the Society have now employed nineteen missionary clergymen, seven lay agents, one hundred and one scripture readers, fifty-five schoolmasters and mistresses, and some hundreds of Irish teachers. In one district in West Galway, where three or four years ago there were not 500 Protestants, there are now between 5,000 and 6,000 converts, and nearly 3,500 children in the scriptural schools. Eight new churches are about to be erected in this district for the accommodation of the converts.

A Swedish paper states that the annual meeting of the Bible Society of Sweden, held at Stockholm on April 7, was attended as usual, by His Majesty the King of Sweden, and also by their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince, and the Dukes of Upland and East-Gotha. His Excellency Baron Lgerjelke occupied the chair, and the annual address was delivered by Rector Toren, of the University of Upsala.

It appears that St. Patrick is about being superseded as the Patron Saint of Ireland. Dr. Paul Cullen, who calls himself 'Primate of all Ireland,' has announced, by a pastoral letter or mandement, that the 'Synod of Thurles has formally resolved that the Madonna shall be, in future, the patron saint of Ireland, and shall be applied to in that character, under the title of her immaculate conception.' The snakes, we fear, will now crawl back into Ireland.

The "liquor law" is now to be presented to the people of Massachusetts. This law is not precisely like the "Maine law," but is designed, in its practical workings, to put an end to the traffic as ordinarily carried on.

Fredericton.

The new and highly approved appearance of the City of Fredericton, is made the subject of much observation by those who have visited it during the present spring, and who have not had an opportunity of witnessing the gradual yet indomitable perseverance of its inhabitants. The former unsightly view which it presented even in some of its most conspicuous places of business, is no more to be seen—where the old moss-covered wooden roofs of a number of time-worn tenements held their stations, may now be seen the second stories of elegant brick buildings, whose third ranges have been gained by an increased elevation, and well secured by metallic instead of common shingled coverings. Some of those erections, are not only in their external appearance but also in their inside finish, by far the most costly as well as commodious in the Province; and they reflect much credit not only upon the spirit and enterprize of their owners, but also upon the skill and taste of the respective mechanics under whose management they have been raised. The splendid range of stores comprising the front and lower flat of Mr. Barker's Hotel, and the adjoining stores of Messrs. Dougherty and McTavish, far exceed in their rich finish and dimensions, any similar establishments in the Province. It appears to us a matter of regret that any wooden buildings should in the present instance have been placed on the front street; but in due justice to the parties by whom such have been principally built, (Messrs. Spahn and J. S. Coy), we must say they have erected handsome buildings, and made them as substantial as the perishable material of wood can admit of. But the front street is far from monopolizing all the improvements of 1852. The Back and Cross Streets have rapidly been covered, in many instances with elegant brick houses, and in all cases with erections far superior to those destroyed by the fire.

In the midst of all this stationary improvement it gives us great pleasure to see that nearly all the stores have been rented; and that a number of new aspirants for public favour, in almost every variety of business, are coming amongst us. Business assumes a high, and at the present time a safe character: and if not imprudently overdone, the prospect is that it will continue good for years to come. Several new stores have been opened in the present week, and we sincerely hope that not only those but also our old and long-tried friends in business, will obtain the promised reward of honorable and well-directed industry.—Reporter.

1852.

The Treasurers of the Supernumeraries and Ministers Widows' Fund, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sum, viz: Lunenburg Circuit, £2 0 0

The General Superintendent of Missions in N. S. District gratefully acknowledges the following sum received for the Contingent Fund, viz: Lunenburg Circuit, £1 0 0

The General Superintendent of Missions in N. S. District gratefully acknowledges the following donation, viz: "A Friend to Wesleyan Missions," £20 0 0

Notice.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

Mount Allison, Sackville, May 20, 1852.

The Ninth Annual Examination of the classes in this INSTITUTION will begin (D. V.) on Monday, the 21st, and end with the usual Anniversary Exercises, on Tuesday, the 22nd June. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

H. PICKARD.

Something New and Important, if True.

We extract the following from a letter from Baltimore to the Washington Telegraph:

A young man named Force has been residing partly in this city and partly in Washington for some months past. He is originally from St. Louis, but more recently from Texas. I learn, upon what may be deemed good authority, that he is about to become distinguished as a mechanical genius. He is said to have invented and patented a new motive power which bids fair to supersede both steam and water. It is stated that a model of the machine is already in existence, and that it has been patented with an injunction to secrecy for a certain time. So cautious has he been to avoid infringement, that he had one part of the machinery necessary for the completion of his engine, made in New Orleans, another part in Baltimore, another in Philadelphia, and another in New York. The separate parts thus constructed were, in due time, collected in Baltimore, and put together by the inventor himself in a room into which no person has been permitted to enter.

It is asserted that the machine worked to the full satisfaction and beyond the expectations of those most deeply interested in it. I have had an introduction to, and some conversation with the inventor. The only idea I could glean in regard to his invention was, that it brought the atmosphere into use as a powerful motive agent, amounting almost to independent self action. It is asserted—and the truth of the assertion, of course, will be established or falsified when the invention is made public—that this momentum can be so increased as to propel the largest ocean steamers, or brought down and suited to the delicate movement of a watch. Nothing will be found to bear the slightest comparison to it in point of utility and completeness as a motive power. I give you this statement as I have obtained it, upon what may be deemed good authority.

The inventor is quite a young man, with good common sense and much shrewdness, though of moderate education. It is his purpose, I am further informed, to proceed to Europe and obtain patents there; and that he does not design having the patent or principle of his invention made public here until time has been allowed to secure it from piracy in other countries. Some three or four distinguished gentlemen—men of wealth and influence—are peculiarly interested with him in the patent. One or more of them design accompanying him to Europe. They set sail probably in June next, and perhaps a month or six weeks subsequent to their sailing, the patent or model will be exhibited in the United States. I can only say, if the invention proves to be what is claimed for it, the world up to this age has never seen its equal. We shall await patiently the wonderful development, and in due time award the distinguished author full credit.

GALVANISM—ASTHMA—Perhaps in no disease is galvanism of greater value than in cases of asthma. Dr. Wilson Philip particularly recommends it for this complaint. In nearly every case of asthma I have had, I have been successful. A lady of Torquay was brought to me in a carriage, so dreadfully afflicted with the asthma that her friends imagined every moment she would be suffocated; indeed, it was enough to make one's heart ache to witness the agonies she was enduring. I placed her under the action of the galvanic apparatus, administering it so weak, that she was scarcely aware I was galvanizing her at all. In ten minutes her anxious friends, as well as myself, noticed that the breathing was getting easier, in five minutes more she exclaimed, "Thank God, I am relieved!" She

was now breathing quite freely, and told me that she wished she had tried it years ago, and had not listened to the advice of her medical attendant, who was continually ridiculing galvanism. In one month she left me, quite free from the complaint! I have lately been informed that she mounts a bill with the hilarity of a young girl.—*Halse on Medical Galvanism.*

A SINGULAR AND PLEASING INCIDENT occurred a short time since at the Mint. A number of young females are employed there, one of whom had been deaf and dumb for ten years, an affliction resulting from scarlet fever. While engaged at her occupation, judge of the surprise of her companions to hear her exclaim "Oh, I believe I can speak!" So great was the astonishment, that one of the females swooned, and the most of them were strangely affected. Since then the female has entirely recovered her speech.—*Philadelphia National Argus.*

IN FITS.—If a person fall in one, let him remain on the ground, provided his face be pale, for should it be fainting or temporary suspension of the heart's action, you may cause death by raising him upright or bleeding; but if the face be red or dark coloured, raise him on his seat, throw cold water on his head immediately, and send for a surgeon and get a vein opened, or fatal pressure on the brain may ensue.

Queen's Birth Day.

The anniversary of the Birth Day of Her Most Gracious Majesty, was observed with the usual forms on Monday.

His Honor, the Administrator of the Government, reviewed the troops, assembled on the Exercising Ground, at 12 o'clock. The men presented a splendid appearance, while formed in line, firing, marching in companies and in line, and during other evolutions. The marching past the Staff, on the finely levelled sward, with spirit stirring music resounding, was very fine.

The force reviewed consisted of the 42nd and 97th Regiments—and companies of Artillery and Sappers. We understand that his Honor was pleased with the appearance and conduct of the troops, and expressed his views accordingly.

Many civilians were on the Common, and the N. W. side of Citadel Hill; the scene was unusually gay and picturesque.—*Royal Gazette.*

Rev. J. V. Jost, Barrington, has our best thanks for his successful efforts towards meeting the average number of our new and enlarged volume. "Try," he says, "has succeeded in some Circuits, and why not in all? He can do a great deal more than we think, when his whole body, soul, and spirit are all alive in the work. I would advise all the Circuits to get him to work for them, and I think the result will be that of all the Circuits, not one will be found wanting." We fully endorse the above sentiments. None know what they really can do, until they make a trial.

Whilst we are incurring much additional expense, and making the most strenuous efforts to enlarge and otherwise improve our next volume, we hope there will be but few, if any, discontinuances. All who take an interest in the establishment and success of a Wesleyan paper, that will do credit to the Body, should be willing to make a little sacrifice, if necessary, to accomplish this desirable object. No pecuniary consideration can compensate us for the wearisome nights we devote to our work: but we cheerfully sacrifice our ease and rest for the sake of the general cause. We request present subscribers not to discontinue, until they see our improved sheet. We shall give full value for their money. We shall require at least three hundred and fifty subscribers additional to those now on our books, to save us from positive loss.

In this number will be found an advertisement of Messrs. George F. Everett & Co., of St. John, N. B.—the first we have received from New Brunswick. From the general circulation of the *Wesleyan* in the Western parts of this Province, and in various parts of New Brunswick, we have no doubt Merchants, Druggists, &c., in the neighbouring Province would find the *Wesleyan* an advantageous medium of advertizing. We solicit further favours.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Roman Catholics, 69,634; Baptists 42,243; Church of England, 36,482; Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, 28,767; Free Church, 25,380; Methodists, 33,596; Church of Scotland, 18,867; Lutherans, 5,089; Congregationalists, 2,639; Universalists, 580; Quakers, 188.

The Farewell Soiree to the Total Abstemious of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, on Tuesday evening last, in Temperance Hall, was quite an interesting affair. We hope the Military Abstinence men will ever prove faithful to their pledges.

European Intelligence.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. steamer *Cambria* arrived at this port on Wednesday morning last. We give the principal items of news:—

GREAT BRITAIN.—Trade was brisk in the manufacturing districts, with every probability of permanence. Quite an excitement was felt in England by the discovery of gold in Devonshire. Provisions were in good demand. British funds were steady; foreign exchange without change. The dissolution of Parliament, will, it is said, take place about the 10th of June. A military man it is thought will be appointed Governor of Nova Scotia.—The Cape and New Zealand constitutions will not be taken up until Parliament re-assembles.—The purchase of the Crystal Palace has been completed by the payment of £70,000 to the contractors for it, and its formal conveyance to its new proprietors.—Mr. W. Hughes, the governor of the Manchester Blind Asylum, has patented a typograph an ingenious instrument, which will materially facilitate communication between the blind.—Lord Brougham has commenced collecting materials for the purpose of building a splendid gymnasium in a suitable field at the village of Eanont-bridge, in Westmoreland, a great part of which will be glass, after the fashion of the Crystal Palace.—The loss sustained by the bursting of the flood-gate at Bilberry is £250,000, which would have been saved if the Corporation expended £12 10s.—News had arrived of the burning of two British ships; the *David Luckie* on her voyage from Demerara to London—crew saved; the *Mary*, of Liverpool, on the Gold Coast—700 barrels of powder were on board, the vessel was blown to atoms—crew saved.

FRANCE.—The grand fête of 10th of May passed off without disturbance.—It is now stated that Louis Napoleon is about to marry a daughter of Don Pedro by his second marriage, if this alliance should take place, Louis Napoleon would be the brother-in-law of the Prince de Joinville, his most inveterate enemy, the mother of the intended bride being the daughter of Beauharnais.—A mission of Jesuits has been organized by the government, with the grant of a house and lands.—All officers of the army of every rank, whether on full or half pay, are required to take the oath of allegiance.—General Changarnier has refused to comply.—M. Arago has been exempted from taking the oath.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.—Letters of the 5th April state that the relations between the Austrian and Turkish Cabinets had become exceedingly cold, with even the danger of a complete rupture, from the aggressive attitude assumed by the Austrians on the frontiers of Bosnia. Some hopes were entertained by the Turks that the new Austrian Foreign Minister would follow a less hostile policy.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Russians are said to have sent 18 engineers on a secret mission to European Turkey, to collect information as to the resources an army of 110,000 men would find there. The state of the roads and other matters would also be enquired into. It was believed that another body of engineer officers had left secretly for Greece and Constantinople, to collect more information of the same character.

PRUSSIA.—The *Prussian Gazette* states from Vienna, under date of the 5th, that the British Ambassador in that Capital has presented a note from his Government to the Austrian Cabinet, in which the most satisfactory assurances are given, that, if Kossuth should return to England, he will not be allowed to abuse the hospitality afforded him by making himself the centre of political agitation.—The Vienna papers contain glowing accounts of the meeting of the Emperor and Czar at Peran, and of their reception at the Vienna Railway Station. The great review was to take place on the 10th.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The news by the last steamer from the Cape of Good Hope is most satisfactory, but nevertheless the Kaffirs show no disposition to succumb. It appears that Sir H. Smith has successfully carried out his daring expedition against Macomo and his brother chiefs in the Waterkloof. Sir H. Smith is still in full march upon the other points of strength in the

Amatola mountains, whence we have no doubt he will drive the enemy across the Kei.—We are told that the British prisoners captured by the Kaffirs are tortured in the most protracted manner. A vast number of female prisoners have fallen into our hands, who have described the heinous atrocities practised.—Governor Cathcart has arrived at the Cape. A general revulsion in public opinion has taken place in favour of Sir H. Smith, who is very correctly described as having been sacrificed by Lord Grey to save his party. Sugar of a superior quality has been raised at Natal.

INDIA.—The troops for Burmah were all embarked by the 30th March. The whole force was to unite before Rangoon on the 6th of April, and Rangoon was expected to be in our possession by the 10th of the same month. The forces would then advance as speedily as possible further up into the country before the rainy season, and would then await reinforcements and the return of more favourable weather. The expedition under Sir Colin Campbell returned to Peshawur on the 27th of March. Three days afterwards, however, new outbreaks upon the frontiers were reported, and it was expected the troops would again be sent off.

News by Wednesday's Mail.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The catch of gaspereaux has been uncommonly good at St. John this season.—The steamer *Anna Augusta* on her downward trip from Fredericton, on the 21st inst, came in collision with the tug steamer *Transit*, bound upwards, near Harding's Point, on the River of St. John, and sustained great injury by the exploding of her boilers, &c. Several of the crew, and some of the passengers were dreadfully scalded.—The contract of the St. Andrews Railway, the *Courier* is informed, has been made. The Agent of the Contractors in England had arrived in New York on his way to St. Andrews. The rails for the ten miles already graded are to be forthwith laid down, and the remainder of the line may be expected to be built the next eighteen months.

P. E. ISLAND.—From respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Jarvis, whose recent death his family and numerous circle of relatives and friends have to deplore, we understand that the usual reception at Government House, in honour of Her Majesty's birth day, has been postponed.—*Advertiser, May 20th.*

WEST INDIES.—New York, May 18.—By the *Sietra Nevada* we have Jamaica papers to the 11th inst. The small pox continues exceedingly virulent in the country districts, and some cases were reported at Kingston. It is said that two thirds, at least, of the inhabitants of Falmouth had suffered more or less from the malady.

Some of the papers anticipate that the crops will prove a partial failure, for the want of rain. Flour sold freely at 30 to 31s. A cargo of Codfish from Halifax was placed at 12s. 6d. per cask, and 13s. per box. Lumber—White Pine much wanted. Mackerel—all the late receipts at 24s. Pimento scarce. Lard declined to 7d.

CALIFORNIA.—The dates from San Francisco are to the 16th of April.—The news from California is remarkably encouraging as regards the mines, particularly the quartz veins, which were yielding rich returns.—Dates from San Diego are to April 2nd. A party of soldiers belonging to Major Fitzgerald's command had been surprised near the mouth of the Colorado, by a body of Indians armed with clubs, and all murdered. The Indians afterwards attacked the camp, but were repulsed.—There was a rumour at Sacramento on the 10th April, that the Indians in Scott's Valley had killed 150 white men, and stolen property to the amount of \$250,000. The Senators from Klamath and Shasta counties had applied to Government for aid to expel the Indians.—The whale ship *John & Elizabeth*, of New London, was spoken, March 11th, at sea. She reported having experienced a severe shock of an earthquake about a month previous. Afterwards steered for Grampus Island, and found thirty fathoms water on its former location—supposed it must have sunk in the earthquake, as his Chronometer was correct.—The barque *Gleney*, from Hong Kong, also steered for another Island laid down in the chart, but could not find it, and supposed it also to have been submerged.—Accounts from Queen Charlotte's Island, (Oregon,) represent gold in abundance.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Business at Lahaina was dull. The whalers had done very well during the winter. Muuna Loa was still belching forth its lava. It had already filled up ravines three hundred feet in depth.

FROM VALPARAISO.—Late accounts report that Combraso, the principal of the late insurrection of the Chilean-penal colonies, had been tried, found guilty, and executed. Six of his companions shared the same fate.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

REGISTRY OFFICE AT ST. JAMES.—We understand that the Sessions have approved of the design for this edifice prepared by Mr. Stead, Architect; and that a contract has been signed by Mr. James Millican, Stone Cutter, for its erection. The proposed building will have a very tasteful and ornamental appearance, and will form an attractive object on the site selected for it, between the Court House and the Jail. The contract price for the building is £268, but with some additions may swell the amount to £1000.—Church Witness.

NEW BRUNSWICK SHIPPING.—It gives us great satisfaction to state that several Ships built at this port have recently been sold in England, at remunerative prices, and that Hacmatac Ships of New Brunswick build are becoming in greater demand, their superiority and fitness for the India and China trade being more manifest. It is believed the demand for our Ships of Hacmatac will be greater the coming season than ever heretofore. This is good news for our Shipbuilders, and for the Province generally.—Nbk.

The result of the election at Westmoreland, communicated to the News Room on the 19th, was—Smith, 599; Chapman, 499; Gilbert, 470. One parish was still to be heard from.

Canada.

The Propeller, Free Trader, of Hamilton, McMillan, master, with 2,500 bbls. flour on board, arrived here this morning, being the first arrival from Upper Canada since the opening of the navigation.—Quebec Chron. 13th.

The increase of the Revenue from Customs, for this year, up to the 10th instant, exceeded the corresponding period of the last year by £45,000, being an augmentation of nearly 50 per cent.—H.

It appears by the St. Catharines Constitutional that the section of railroad between Niagara Falls and Hamilton is to be constructed forthwith.—About 100 horses and carts have arrived within the last three days, belonging to the contractor, and a great quantity of men have poured into it from all quarters to "go into it" with spirit.

We learn that the sentence of the convict Marville, who was to have been executed this morning, for the murder of his wife, has been commuted, but we do not hear for what other punishment.—Montreal Gaz. 14th.

UNITED STATES.

A FATHER'S VENGEANCE.—On the 13th inst., in Baltimore, Mr. George League made an attempt on the life of Mr. Joseph Creamer, by discharging a loaded gun at him. Creamer was wounded; but the wound was not regarded as dangerous. The provocation to this assault, says the Baltimore Sun, arises from the fact, that Mr. League is a father, and has a daughter, who, it is alleged has been deeply wronged by Creamer. Creamer, it is said, promised her marriage, at a certain time now recently passed, but instead of marrying her, he within two weeks past, married another. Goaded by the deep sense of wrong thus inflicted upon his household, the injured father, having as he believed no adequate redress, determined to avenge his daughter's dishonour, by the blood of her seducer. In the effort he has failed. The Sun holds up this event as a warning to those miscreants, who would invade the sanctity of domestic peace, as the spoilers of female honour.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A Mr. J. F. Burns, grocer, of Baltimore, recently died from poison communicated to his system by a diseased horse. The deceased had a horse afflicted with glanders, and during an administration of medicine, thrust in the animal's mouth his hand, the middle finger of which had been previously cut, and the flesh laid open. Through this wound the poisonous virus was absorbed, and mortification having supervened, Prof. Smith a day or two since was called upon to amputate the diseased member. Perceiving, however, that the poison had penetrated to every portion of the unfortunate man's system, the Professor declined performing the operation, and stated that no earthly skill could save his life. After lingering in great agony, death closed the scene of his suffering.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Maine law has passed the Rhode Island House by a vote of 47 to 23, and the Senate without a count.

THE TEHUANTEPEC TREATY.—In spite of the rejection of that treaty by the Mexican Congress,

we are credibly informed, says the Baltimore Sun, that an effort will be made to settle the matter in conjunction with the Mexican claims for indemnity under the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The whole diplomatic correspondence will be laid before Congress, and the question arises whether the President shall not be authorized to employ the U. S. Navy to protect the rights of our citizens. Later advices state, that despatches have been received from the American Minister at Mexico, which discourage the reasonable hope that the Tehuantepec Treaty, or any arrangement contemplating a connection between the two oceans, in which American capital and enterprise may be embarked, can be consummated, in the present state of opinion in that country.

MINNESOTA.—Gov. Ramsey has issued his proclamation, giving official notice that the Maine Liquor Law has been ratified by the people of Minnesota, and went into effect on the 3rd inst.

EXTRA FLOUR IN BALTIMORE.—The Legislature of Maryland, says the Baltimore Patriot, has just passed a law, which goes into effect immediately, making it the duty of the general inspectors of flour in the city of Baltimore to cause all barrels of flour of a superior quality to that which is denominated and branded superfine, and not of the quality of family, to be branded extra.

HOMESTEAD BILL.—The Homestead Bill, as it is called, has passed the U. S. House of Representatives, giving to actual settlers, under certain restrictions, including so many years of occupancy, one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands, with the view of encouraging their settlement and thus enhancing the value of the lands contiguous to them, and adding to the common stock of the country generally.

UNNATURAL SON.—An unnatural son, residing in the Township of Mantua, Portage County, Ohio, who is worth at least \$30,000, a few years ago, turned his old mother away, like an old horse, to die. She was then supported at public expense, and is now dead! Last January, his father, a helpless and dependent old man, whose head was whitened with the snow of ninety-one winters, was consigned by this brute of a son to the county poor-house!

MARRIAGE IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE.—The following notice, we believe, of the first wedding ever celebrated in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, we cut from the Louisville Journal:—

Married, on the 29th of April, in the "Oathic Chapel" of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Nashville, Tenn., the Rev. J. H. Hall, of Bourbon county, to Miss Wealthy F. Pettigill, of Winstrop, Maine.

The ceremony, we are told, was exceedingly solemn and impressive; and, after it was over, some beautiful hymns by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, written for the occasion, were sung by the party, consisting of some fifty or sixty ladies and gentlemen.

SCARCITY OF VESSELS.—There is a great scarcity of vessels suitable for carrying coal, and they are difficult to be procured. Between Philadelphia and Charleston, the rates are \$1.50 per ton freight, and as high as \$2.50 was lately paid between Baltimore and Charleston.

We see it stated in one of our exchanges, that a Bill to aid in the construction of the European and North American Railway, has failed in the Massachusetts Senate, by a vote of 16 to 19.

One hundred and sixty sheep, which Mr. Jewett, of Madison county, Vermont, has lately imported from Spain, have arrived at New York, in charge of a Spanish Shepherd. Mr. J. paid \$14,000 for the flock. There was one buck which cost \$300, and would shear twenty-four pounds of wool.

The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania has officially reported to the Legislature a list of three hundred and fifty public defaulters, who have on the aggregate robbed that State of over \$3,000,000.

Boston, May 12.—The frigate Cumberland is ready to sail for the Mediterranean under the broad pennant of Commodore Stringham. Capt. Turner, the fleet captain, it is understood, has orders for Greece to demand an explanation of the oppressive treatment of the Rev. Mr. King.

The store of J. E. Richards, No. 72, Union street, Boston, was recently entered and robbed of about \$2,000 worth of gold watches and fob and vest chains. The thieves forced the front door, and opened the safe by boring a hole near the lock and prying it off. The rogues were evidently expert.

Mexico.

Late advices from the City of Mexico inform us that Santa Anna has written a letter to his partisans, charging them with having basely and villainously deceived him, with being a set of miserable cowards, terrified by Arista's name, and having squandered the \$150,000 he had sent them.

Letters from Camargo state that Carvajal has sold his lands near Camargo, Reynosa, Mer and Guerrero to an American Company, for \$200,000.

Six Mexican robbers, on the Rio Grande, have lately been executed for the murder of an American, named Patten, formerly of Missouri. The murder was of the most brutal character, and was perpetrated whilst Mr. P. was asleep. Murders in that region are rather frequent.

Haiti.

A day or two before his coronation, the Emperor, it is said, distributed crosses of honour to the foreign Consuls, which were accepted by the French and English Consuls, and refused by the American.

Summary.

A new style of Watches, manufactured in Geneva, Switz., are so constructed as to be wound up, and the hands moved backward or forward, without the aid of a key, and without opening.

Six patients have been admitted into the Indiana Insane Hospital, within a short time past, whose insanity has been produced by the spirit-rappings.

Lieut. Wm. Amphlett of the British Navy, is believed to have been killed by the late explosion of the steamer Glencoe, at St. Louis.

The state of public opinion in relation to art-union has induced the Directors of the New England Art Union to bring its affairs to a close.

Kossuth is said to have received \$200,000 since his visit to the United States.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt and her husband are said to have contributed two hundred dollars to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire on the Island of St. Bartholomew.

Advertisements.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Founded 1843, Capital £100,000 Stg. Chief Office, 48 Moorgate Street, Bank, London.

THE following Important Benefits are offered by this Company:— 1st. A return will be made for the surrender of whole term Policies (after payment of three annual premiums) of the full Office value.

2nd. A Person desirous of surrendering his Policy may receive, instead of a payment in cash, a new Policy for an equivalent sum, not subject to further payment of premiums, or a sum on attaining any given age of an equivalent value. 3rd. Credit given for one half the premiums upon whole Life Policies for £100 and upwards for five years interest payable annually. 4th. Notices of assignment received and registered, and acknowledged if required. 5th. No claim disputed except in case of palpable fraud, an unintentional error will not vitiate a Policy. 6th. No entrance money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the Stamps. 7th. Advances are made on security of Policies of three years standing, to the full extent of their Office value at the time of the application. The attention of the Public is requested to the above liberal terms of the "STAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION," the business of which is fast increasing. Pamphlets and all Blanks supplied, and every information given on application to the Agent or Med. Examiner. B. S. BLACK, M. D., DANIEL STARR, Agent. Medical Examiner. Jan'y. 17th, 1851.

TENDERS FOR OIL. THE Commissioners for Light Houses will receive Tenders at the office of the Provincial Secretary until 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 15th of May next, for the supply of 10,000 Gallons Pale Seal Oil.

Of the best quality, and warranted to be of this year's manufacture, to be landed on the Wharf where the Light House Store stands, to be there gauged and inspected by a person appointed by the Commissioners, and to be put into the Light House Store free of all expense to the Commissioners, in good substantial iron bound casks, and in shipping order—5,000 gallons to be in 30 gallon casks, and 5,000 gallons in 40 gallon casks. One half the above quantity to be delivered on or before the 15th day of June next. Payment will be made on delivery of the whole quantity. Good and sufficient security will be required for the performance of the Contract. A 24. Im

GOUROCK CANVASS & CORDAGE. THE Subscriber has just received by the "Micmac" from Greenock. 150 Bolts Gourock CANVASS, 180 Coils best Gourock Cordage, well assorted. —ALSO IN STORE— 200 Puns Prime Muscovado MOLASSES, 1000 Heavy La Guyra Idles, 50 Blis New York City Inspection, prime BEEF, 400 Sheets Muntz Patent Metal, 22 to 26 oz, warranted, 1 Cask Composition Nails, Bags Navy Canvass, and Sail TWINE. GEO. H. STARR. A 24. Wes & Ath 5 ins.

AMERICAN Temperance Life Insurance Company. Capital \$100,000. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. MUTUAL COMPANY.

Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and officially approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

J. Burton, Agent for Nova Scotia.

THE friends of Temperance in the above State have recently procured a Charter for a Life Insurance Company, with a view to insure the lives of Temperance men, by themselves, that they may secure the advantage of their temperance principles, without being subject to pay losses incurred by intemperance. It is a well settled fact in the history of Life Insurance Companies that full twenty-five per cent. of their losses are traceable to the remote or direct influence of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system. Total abstinence men, if insured in common with men who habitually use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, of course are compelled to share in paying losses incurred by this practice. They do not insure them upon an equality with other men. It is the design of our Company to insure none but temperance men, and to give them the full benefits of their temperance principles, both in the reduced rates of insurance and the full earnings of the Company, after deducting expenses. We have herewith appended our table of rates. It will be seen that they are twenty-five per cent. lower than the rates of most mutual Companies. Our premiums are to be paid in cash, but if upon our present rates, it shall be found that abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall make a greater difference in the value of life, than we have estimated, the insured receive the full benefit, for we propose paying all profits in cash annually, after the usual fund of \$200,000 has accumulated. In this Company those who are insured for life, and thus propose to share the profits of the business, not only have the same security furnished by the best conducted Mutual Companies, but they have the entire earnings of the Company on the low rates, after deducting expenses; and in addition to this, every dollar of the capital (\$100,000) is liable for the payment of losses. This, we believe, affords abundant security to the public, and presents decided advantages over any other Company in the country, for there is none to our knowledge, organized upon this plan.

OFFICERS. BARZILLAI HUDSON, President. TERTIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President. B. E. HALE, Secretary. DIRECTORS. Barzillai Hudson, Francis Parsons, Albert Day, Francis Gillette, Noah Winton, Terti'us Wadsworth, Wm. W. Hoppin, James R. Hosmer, Edson Fessenden, John H. Goodwin, A. W. Barrows, M. D., Examining Physician. Arch. Welch, M. D., Consulting Physician. BOARD OF COUNCILLORS.—Hon. Thos. S. Williams, Hartford; Hon. Andrew T. Judson, Judge of the U. S. Dist. Court of Conn.; Hon. Thomas Clark, Treasurer of Conn.; Chancellor R. H. Walworth, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Hon. Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, Me.; Don. Moses Grant, Boston, Mass.; John A. Foote, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio; Edward C. Delevan, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Hon. Salma Hale, Keene, N. H.

MEDICAL REFERENCE FOR HALIFAX, N. S. ALEX. F. SAWERS, M. D. The Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above valuable and popular Institution, for Nova Scotia, is now prepared to receive proposals for Insurance from any part of the Province, at his Office, No. 40 Bedford Row, Halifax, where Prospectuses, Blanks, and any further information can be obtained. J. BURTON, Agent. N. B.—All applications by Post must be prepaid. Halifax, N. S., January 1, 1852.

DAVID STARR & SONS, NO. 49, UPPER WATER STREET.

HAVE received per recent arrivals from Great Britain and the United States, the following:— BRANDING SUPPLIES, Comprising Brandam's White Lead and Coloured Paints, Oils, SHEET ZINC, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Tin Plates, Bar Tin, Sheet Brass, Shot, Gunpowder, MACKEREL and HERRING NETS, Salmon, Nettle, Herring and Mackerel TWINES, St. Peter's COP LINES, FISH HOOPS, Block Rushings, Patent and Common; Iron and Copper Cut Clinch Rings, Ships' Boats, and Pocket Compasses, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, London Glue, Paste Blacking in Boxes, Smethwick, German and Crown Window Glass; a good assortment of RIM and MORTISE LOCKS, with Brass, Mineral, Argillite, Ebony and Porcelain KNORS, Pough Share Moulds, and Mounting, Anchor Pails, with a general assortment of Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, Brushes, &c., &c.

A few kegs ZINC PAINT, which produces no smell, and is highly recommended for Vessels' Cabins, not being injured by steam from cargo. Cut Nails, clasp and flat heads, Halifax make. Boxes GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, direct from the maker. May 15. Wes. 119—6w. Ath. 72—5w.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY. Hartford Fire Insurance Company; Protection Insurance Company.

Incorporated in the years 1810 and 1819. THE SUBSCRIBER continues to effect Insurance against Fire in the above Companies—on Stores, Dwellings, Public Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Vessels on the Stocks, or while in port, &c., &c. These Companies have transacted Insurance business for more than thirty years, throughout the United States and the British Provinces, and have earned a high reputation for their promptness and liberality in the settlement of losses. ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Agent. May 8. Wes. 3w.—148. No. 38, Bedford Row.

THE REAL JAMAICA FARINA. FIFTY Boxes containing 6 Bottles each, of Jean Maria Farina's best "Eau de Cologne" short bottles—100 sold by W. M. HARRINGTON. April 24.

New Advertisements.



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—ON and after Monday the 31st inst. the following alterations will take place...

TO THE EASTWARD. A tri-weekly Mail will be forwarded to Amherst and intermediate offices...

TO THE WESTWARD. On and after Tuesday the 1st proximo, a tri-weekly Mail will be conveyed between Halifax and Yarmouth...

General Post Office, Halifax, May 29th, 1852. Corrected tables will be prepared in a few days...

A. WOODGATE, B. M. G. Corrected tables will be prepared in a few days...

AUSTRALIA And the Gold Diggings.

THE Liverpool "LIVEN LINE" of Packets to Australia will be despatched as under...

Table listing ship names, destinations, and agents for the Liverpool "LIVEN LINE" to Australia.

These ships are all first class, and sail remarkably fast. They have handsome poop cabins...

For further particulars, apply in Liverpool, G. B., to JOHN S. DEWOLF & CO., 1, Tower Chambers...

Reform your Dry Good Bills! GREAT BARGAINS.

W. J. COLEMAN & Co., HAVE just received the largest, best and cheapest STOCK OF DRY GOODS...

The Stock having been selected by one of the Firm, from the Best Houses in Europe...

The assortment comprises every thing new, beautiful, and useful in silks, Satins, Cashmeres, Coburgs, Delaines, Lustras...

At No. 12, Granville Street, Halifax. The Subscribers hesitate not to state that Merchants and Traders from the Country...

LIVERPOOL HOUSE. May 8. Wes.—148 Ath.—71. 4w.

BELL & BLACK, HAVING received by the late Mac, Moore-Castle, and other vessels from Britain...

White, striped, and Grey Shirting Cottons of the best marks. Doestings, Broad Cloths, Satinets, White and Colored Flannels...

White and Blue Cotton Warp; India Rubber Ovals and Leggings, &c., &c. All of which will be sold as low as they can possibly be afforded.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! The Subscriber has received his Spring Supply of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds.

ROBT. G. FRASER. May 8.

New Advertisements.

GEORGE F. EVERETT & Co., APOTHECARIES & DRUGGISTS, No. 4, King-Street.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have fitted up the Building formerly occupied by Baillet-Latour & Bowman...

By recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, New York and Boston, we have received a large and well selected Stock of DRUGS, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines...

PHRENOLOGY MADE EASY. JUST PUBLISHED, the Poetical Works of John Salter, comprising Metrical Sketches on the functions of the Brain...

J. B. FLOWERS, has received ex "BLOOMER" and other arrivals from Great Britain, a Choice Selection of Staple and Fancy GOODS...

COMPRISING: DUNSTABLE Rice, and Willow BONNETS, Lace, Tuscan, and Fancy Corduroy...

Which are all offered at the Lowest Cash Prices. 46 Barrington Street. May 21. 2m.

SPRING—1852. Halifax Clothing Store, No. 4, ORDNANCE ROW.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the recent arrivals from England, his SPRING SUPPLY of Seasonable Goods...

A Good Assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING suitable for the present season, which together with a large assortment manufactured at his own establishment...

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, well assorted, all of which are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

BELL, ANDERSON & CO., HAVE received per recent arrivals from Great Britain—a large assortment of Plain and Fancy GOODS...

superior INDIGO, Lescher's Glazed and No. 1 STAROH. May 8. Wes. 4w—148.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 145, Granville Street. THE Subscriber having completed his Spring Importation by the above vessels...

A large Stock of Gents Paris Silk Hats, Felt, Cashmere and Alpaca. Tweed and Cloth Caps.

WANTED, BY a Person of unexceptionable character and good abilities, a situation as BOOK-KEEPER.

Letters and Monies Received. (See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. G. O. Huestis (27s. 6d.—new sub.), Rev. W. T. Cardy (90s.), Rev. W. Allen (100s.), Rev. J. Armstrong (new sub.), Mr. Daniel Richard, Ritey's Cove, (2s. 6d.).

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

We have in contemplation, if practicable, to make such alterations in The Wesleyan at the commencement of the fourth Volume, which will be in July next...

We anticipate a prompt and hearty response. We solicit the brethren to ascertain before the approaching Districts, the number of present subscribers who intend to continue such...

In ordering papers for new subscribers, please state the time from which they are to be sent. We can supply back numbers.

Marriages.

At Sydney, C. B., on the 5th inst., by the Rev. C. Ingles, A. B., Rector of St. George's, ROBERT HENRY KING, Esquire, 42nd Royal Highlanders...

At St. John, N.B., on the 17th inst., at the Centenary Chapel, by the Rev. R. Cooney, M. A., Capt. William Evans, Esq., M. D., of Stoke, England...

At St. John, N.B., on the 18th inst., at the residence of F. W. Blacklock, Esq., on the St. Lewis Road, by the Rev. Charles DeWolfe, A.M., Thomas Wilson Huxin, Esq., of H.M. 54th Regiment of Foot...

At Barrington Head, by the same, Mr. Thomas E. Mount, of Tusket, to Miss Esther Watson, of Barrington.

At St. John, N.B., on the 17th inst., at the Centenary Chapel, by the Rev. R. Cooney, M. A., Capt. William Evans, Esq., M. D., of Stoke, England...

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Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED. SATURDAY, 22nd—brig Paxton, Capt. Baltimore, 11 days, to Bars & Harris; brig Mary, Banks, Cienfuegos, 19 days, to Geo H Starr; Village Belle, Davidson, Fredericksburg, 12 days from the Cape...

SUNDAY, 23rd—pkt brig Boston, Laybold, Boston, 56 hours, to B Wier & Co; brigts Vivid, Kendrick, Matanzas, 15 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; Mtna, Clerely, Matanzas, to N B & J T West.

MONDAY, 24th—R M steamship Ospray, Hunter, Bermuda, 41 days, to S Cunard & Co; brig Peter, Johnston, Cadiz, 46 days, to Cochran & Co; brig Eternel, Crowell, Richmond, 12 days—4 days from the Cape to Almon, Hare & McAliff, and T A S Dewolf...

TUESDAY, 25th—schrs Liberator, McKenzie, P E Island; Brothers, McKay, do; Elizabeth Ann, Square-bridge, do; Industry, Grosswell, do; Ann, do; Alpha, McIntosh, St Mary's; Luey, Cheticamp, C B.

WEDNESDAY, 26th—R M steamship Cambria, Leitch, Liverpool, G. B., 11 days; brig Richard Brown, Rudderham, New York, 5 days—cargo to E. Jones and others—vessel to Dickson, Forman & Co; brig Halifax, Meagher, Boston, 31 days, to B Wier & Co and others...

THURSDAY, 27th—brig Admiral Nelson, Hensell, Cadiz, 45 days, to Greighton & Grassie; schrs Marie-Alerte, Smith, Bay Chaleur, to T Connors; Mary Ann, Aillard, do, 10 days, to James Cochran; Isabella, McDonald, Magdalen Islands; Success, Denley, P E Island; Unity, Labache, do; Amagant, McKee, Charlotte Town; Halcyon, and Carlew, Ragged Islands, bound fishing.

MEMORANDA. Chavlotteville, P. E. I., May 11th—arr'd, schrs Pheasant, Pictou; 13th—Thetis, do; Lady Sale, do; 14th—Ellen, Halifax; Sarah Jane, do; Wasp, do; Union, do; Ellen, Tatamagouche; Petrel, Arichat, C. Elizabeth, do; R. Cobden, Nova Scotia; 15th—Shannon, Halifax; Olive Branch, do; W. Delaney, do; cleared Pheasant, Halifax; Wasp, Cause; Petrel, Arichat; Ellen, Tatamagouche; Wave, Sydney.

Brig Mary, from Cienfuegos, reports—left brig Maude Jones, to sail in 4 days, Margaret Mortimer, Anderson; Sebim, Doane; and Violet, Crowell, in 7 days—all for Halifax; brig Lucretia, Burns, to sail in 5 days for New York; Vitruvius, Parker, in 3 days for Philadelphia; saw brig Fulton, from New York, going into Cienfuegos; also, 5th inst, off Cape Antonio saw brig Star, (supposed for Matanzas).

Schr Hibernia from New York spoke on Saturday off Cape Sable—brig Abouana, Gerrior, 2 days from Boston, for St Pierre.

Brig Muta reports brig Zephyr, Whipple, sailed in company for St John, N. B.

Ragged Isles, about 8th inst—sailed, schrs John Gillin, Collins, Trinidad, 15th—Port au Spain, Cole, do; Quebec, 18th inst—cl'd, brig Alphonse, Fournier, Halifax; St Roch, Blais, do. 19th—arr'd, brig Squaw, Berry, Halifax.

Boston, May 26th—arr'd, schr Mary Ann, Anderson, P E Island; 22nd—Echo, McMullen, do; advertised, schrs Ospray, Green, Halifax.

New York, 20th inst—cl'd, schr Indus, Dayton, Halifax; Liverpool, G. B., May 8th—ld'g, Fourteen, Halifax; Anglo Saxon, Halifax and Cuba.

London, May 15th—ld'g, Vigilant, Halifax. Clyde, May 14th—ld'g, Grand Turk, Boston and Windsor.

Oporto, May 6th—sailed, Adelaide, Halifax. At St Jago de Cuba, 29th ult—schr Victoria, Doat, from Kingston, Jam.—to sail for New York.

Sar Francisco, April 8th—arr'd, barque Envelope, Tomlinson, Sydney, N.S.W., via Valparaiso.

THE WESLEYAN

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