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The Distant Land.

Where dost thou lie, O Land of Peace!
Across what foaming ocean's swell?
My heart, with sighs that never cease,
Yearns in thy palaces to dwell;
But yet, O fair and distant land,
I cannot see thy shining strand.

Sometimes when morning's iris light
Is flaming in the eastern sky,
I say, beneath that rose and white,
The blessed realm must surely lie!
But morning's brow by noon is fanned,
And thou art still the distant land.

And oft when sunset's burnished gold
Falls warm upon the water's breast,
I see beyond the glorious fold
Must gleam the islands of the blest!
But stars steal out, a silent band,
And thou art still the distant land.

And then I dream—a blissful dream,
That I have gained thy tranquil bowers,
And lo! life's sorrows only seem
Wind that a moment bent its flowers—
Awake, I clasp no angel hand,
And thou art still the distant land.

I watch, I long, I faint for thee!
Canst thou not open wide the door,
That I may enter in and be
Part of thy peace for evermore?
O send that sleep so sweet, so grand,
And thou shalt be no distant land.

Religious Miscellany.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

Infallibility of Rome.

Opposed to Civil Liberty—Cardinal Wiseman—Infallible Interpretation—Treatment of Heretics—Supremacy of Ecclesiastical Laws.

The following notes and historic facts, carefully transcribed from the Rhemish Testament and other authenticated commentaries of the papacy, are submitted to the consideration of American Protestants, especially to those who sincerely, but erroneously conceive popery to be radically reformed.

These notes and quotations, from accredited expositors, demonstrate that the Roman Church is in its very nature and tendency inimical to free institutions, and incompatible with the great principles of civil and religious liberty. It is argued by political demagogues that Rome is not the intolerant and tyrannical system which, in the pontificate of Alexander VI., consigned Savonarola to the flames, and in the reign of Mary lighted the fires of Smithfield.

This argument overlooks the fact that infallibility is the keystone on which the whole system of Romanism rests, and if it ceased, the main element of the witchery by which she has deluded and deceived the world would be gone.

That Rome in all her canons is unchangeable and stereotyped, is evident from the declarations of her ablest apologists, one of whom, Cardinal Wiseman, recently stated in a lecture, "That the Roman Catholic Church is in principle unchangeable, and that it admits the great doctrine of infallibility as the basis of all its dogmas." This subtle disputant in this short sentence expresses the belief of the whole Roman Catholic Church. He believes that she has undergone no change; that she remains in her persecuting principles the same as when Dominus Deno invented the Inquisition.—*Simper eadem* is her motto, or, as the Irishman said, "She gets worser and worser."

Our Lord Jesus Christ, in Luke ix., 51, has recorded his emphatic denunciation of the pesecuting spirit which he saw looking out of the eyes of his disciples.

Now what does the Church of Rome say to the teachings of the great Teacher?—How does she interpret his severe rebuke and frown on the unlovely and exclusive spirit which would have excluded thousands from the kingdom of heaven? Here is what she calls an infallible interpretation of the Church:

"Verse 65. (He rebuked them.) Not justice, nor all rigorous punishment is here forbidden, nor *Elias's* fact reprehended, nor the Church or Christian princes blamed for putting heretics to death, but that none of these should be done for our particular revenge, or without discretion and regard of their amendment and example to others.—Therefore St. Peter used his power upon Ananias and Sapphira when he struck them both down for defrauding the Church."

Cardinal Bellarmine, whose works have been published with the sanction, and under the patronage of the late pope, is very candid in the avowal of his intolerant and persecuting spirit. In one of his works he anticipates this very passage, as a direct argument against the practice of Rome of putting heretics to death. The words are: "The Lord saith to the disciples who desired to burn the *Samaritans*, 'Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of.' I answer, first, there is the greatest difference between those Samaritans and heretics, for they never had promised to hold the faith of Christ, but it was then for the first time offered to them; but heretics have promised and professed that they will keep the faith of Christ, and therefore are justly compelled. Again, James and John did not desire to burn the Samaritans so much from zeal for the salvation of souls as from a love for revenge, therefore they are justly reproved. But the Church persecutes heretics from a zeal for the salvation of souls, which heretics pervert; like that zeal with which Christ himself drove out with a lash the sellers of sheep and oxen from the temple, and overthrew the tables of the money changers; Peter slew Ananias and Sapphira; Paul delivered the fornicator to Satan for the destruction of the flesh; not to speak of Moses, Phinehas, Elias and Mattathias, and others, who, through zeal for God, put very many to death."

This is the exposition of Bellarmine, an authoritative Romish writer, whose views are almost universally accepted and advocated by modern Romanists.

The Redeemer on another occasion gives his testimony against uncharitableness, and forbids his followers to take upon themselves to decide who are the tares and who are the wheat; he reserves that to his own judgment and his own authority in the last day. See Matthew xiii., 24. Now what is the teaching and practice of Rome upon this command of our Lord?

Here is what she calls an infallible exposition:

"*Lest perhaps*, the good must tolerate the evil where it is so strong that it cannot be repressed without danger and disturbance of the whole church, and commit the matter to God's judgment in the last day.—Otherwise, where ill men (be they heretics or other malefactors) may be punished or suppressed without disturbance and hazard of the good, they may and ought by public authority, either spiritual or temporal to be chastised or executed."

Ballarmine, already quoted, says on this commandment of our Lord:

"But when the Lord prohibits the wicked to be extirpated, he does not prohibit that this or that man should be put to death; but he prohibits that the good should endeavour everywhere to extirpate all the wicked, and not leave one of them, for that could not be done without a great slaughter of the good; therefore the parable is general, and only teaches that it can never come to pass that all the wicked should be eradicated before the end of the world."

And again, *Maldonatus*, a standard of Maynooth College, Ireland, comments as follows on this Scripture: "There are some that abuse this place, by trying to prove that heretics are not to be punished or put to death, which they who do seem to be anxious about themselves. They who deny that heretics are to be put to death, ought much rather to deny that *thieves*, much rather that murderers ought to be put to death; for heretics are so much the more pernicious than thieves and murderers.—As it is a greater crime to steal and slay the souls of men than their bodies, *they are quickly to be plucked up, they are quickly to be burned.*"

We have thus far cited quotations from the Romish Bible and its commentators, now let us transcribe a few brief sentences from the Canon Law of the Church of Rome. Here are a few:

"The laws of kings have not pre-eminence over ecclesiastical laws, but are subordinate or subservient to them." "The pope may dethrone the emperor for lawful causes." "Whatever decrees of princes are found injurious to the interests of the Church, are declared to be of no authority whatever." "The Bishop of Rome is judge in temporal matters, and hath two swords, spiritual and temporal." "The Bishop of Rome may compel princes to receive his legates." "It appertaineth to the Bishop of Rome to judge which oaths ought to be kept, and which not."

Are these enactments in accordance with the genius of free institutions? We conclude this article in the words of M. Dupin, President of the French National Assembly, a man known throughout the world as a scholar and statesman: "Although Rome has for the present relaxed many of her pretensions, she never entirely loses sight of them; she is a power which has forgotten nothing and has learned much. She is a power which has neither infancy or widowhood, and therefore can struggle with temporal states at all times; and therefore it requires the utmost attention, to guard against the aggressions of the Roman Church, and to preserve the temporal liberties of the country with which she is connected.

GEORGE W. PEPPER.

Nashville, Homes Co., Ohio.

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

Life Sketches.

BY A PHYSICIAN.

THE LAST CALL.

"Time enough yet!" I heard him say, as he walked away from the Church door; while the aged friend who had kindly urged him to prepare to seek his God, stood gazing with troubled and tearful eyes, until the young man had passed out of sight. "Ah!" said he, "it may be too late tomorrow," and silently, yet thoughtfully, returned home. I stood unperceived, but near enough to hear this conversation, and after the old man had left, I remained alone to ponder the solemn truths, so faithfully presented in the discourse I had listened to, and the more impressive warning contained in these words, "It may be too late tomorrow."

As I walked slowly homeward, I reflected upon the case of the young man, whom I had known from childhood, having been his schoolmate when a boy. His parents were pious, and had endeavored to instil virtuous precepts into his mind, and instruct him in those things which concerned his present and eternal welfare; but he was obstinate and vicious—heedless alike of their smiles or frowns.

When thirteen years old he was left an orphan. At his mother's death, he, and an elder brother, was left in the care of an aunt, who, having no children herself, indulged these boys to such an extent, that, in a very short time, they had violated all the restraints of domestic authority, and became the constant companions of low and profligate youths, whose evil habits they soon acquired and pertinaciously followed.—About two years after the occurrence I am about to relate, one of these young men died, but he had, on his death-bed, professed conversion, and from all appearances, enjoyed the assurance of his acceptance with God. This affliction greatly affected the surviving brother, who mourned bitterly at his loss, and was aroused by it to a consciousness of his sinful course.

While he stood at the open grave, in which lay the bodies of his deceased parents side by side in quiet slumber, and with them all that was mortal of an only brother, he had resolved with tears and manifold lamentations, to abandon his worldly associates, and seek the favor of God. The death of his mother had moved his heart, and though years had elapsed since that time, her gentle voice seemed again to echo from the silent tomb, and call him to repentance. For several weeks after his brother's death, he struggled with these convictions. At midnight his dreams would alarm his guilty conscience, with terrible exhibitions of impending wrath. But he successfully resisted all these efforts, and the wine-cup would intoxicate, and the gambling table, and the ball-room attract and accupy his waking hours, until the recollection of those scenes over which he had sorrowed, became faint, and lost their power to make him unhappy. This was the second call.

But again, God, by His providence, called him to the paths of virtue and religion. He was engaged to be married to a young and beautiful girl, and the time approached for the celebration of their nuptials. One night, as they sat together around the family circle she swooned at his side. The physician was summoned in haste. Remedies were quickly administered, but all in vain,—she spoke no more. A few deep drawn sighs, a gasp, and the pallor of death covered her face, and those eyes, so bright, so eloquent of love, were dimmed and sightless forever! What a terrible summons! How fearful the spectacle! She had complained of symptoms of disease of the heart, but no danger was apprehended, and yet, in a moment, she was dead. For days together he was disconsolate. At the evening hour he would sit by her grave and weep without relief. There was no comfort, no hope for him but in the dreadful destruction of the senses in the wine-cup. To this he resorted, but O, how miserable the existence so utterly destitute of consolation!

Several months have now passed since this third call, when I saw him on the occasion first alluded to, at the church door one Sabbath evening, during the summer of 185–. A young friend had met him as he came out of a tavern on King street. This friend had once been his associate, but had abandoned his wicked company and had recently joined the Church, and now sincerely desired to reform him likewise. He consented to go, though somewhat under the influence of liquor, and they entered the sanctuary together, soon after the services had commenced. I observed him during the sermon, which was very solemn and affecting, and I noticed that he would occasionally wipe the tears from his eyes, as the minister alluded, with touching pathos, to the mercy and love of God in His providence. He appeared to feel the force of the truth, and after the discourse was concluded, and the man of God, standing in the altar, invited sinners to approach for prayer, I thought I could discover from his movement a struggle in his breast, and he would advance and recede alternately as though he was undecided what course to pursue.—That was a momentous hour! The choice was all important! What issues depended upon the decision of the will at that moment, exceed all human conceptions.—With this young man it was ruin, incalculable and eternal.

The service was soon ended, and the benediction pronounced. He left the house of God in company with his friend, and was met at the door by an old gentleman, who had known him for many years, and who had been a friend of his father's family. He took him aside, and expressed great satisfaction at seeing him there, and expostulated with him about the interests of his soul. I had watched them, and unobserved, heard this last warning from the lips of the aged Christian. "It may be, you have heard the last sermon, George," said the old man. "You have not been to church before for many months, and I know you feel that you ought to be a Christian. Why don't you begin at once?" and they were both silent for a few moments, when the young man replied, "Yes, I know I ought to be better, and God has been good to me, and I intend to do better soon; but there's time enough yet, you know;" and he turned away from the old man, but he took him by the arm and entreated him affectionately to serve God without delay. "O, do commence from this night," he said. "Do, for I fear you will never have another opportunity." The young man drew himself away, and uttered these words, so often an excuse for procrastination, and yet so deceptive and dangerous, "It is time enough yet," and in an hour afterwards was mingling in the society of his worldly companions, forgetful of the entreaties and warnings he had heard, but a short time before. This was the last call.

About twilight the next afternoon, as I sat in my office reading, a young man ran to the door, and throwing it open with great trepidation, said, "Do, doctor, come as quick as you can. George E, has been nearly killed, and is lying speechless at his aunt's, where we had him carried."

I was soon at the house. Gathered around the door was a crowd of spectators curious to learn the fate of the poor man. He was lying upon his back, and his face and clothes were covered with blood.—There was a large fracture on the left side of the head, from which blood streamed as soon as the bandages were removed. He was insensible, and breathed irregularly, and with stertorous murmurings. His pulse at the wrist was without volume, and its beat was slow and intermittent. The fractured extremities of the bones pressed upon the brain, and threatened immediate death. The triphine was applied, with the aid of another surgeon, and the depressed bones removed, in the hope of rescuing our patient; but he had already lost too much blood before we saw him, and his constitution, shattered by intemperance, could not survive the shock of the accident, and he remained unconscious until midnight, when he died. "How long since this accident happened?" I asked the attendants at his bedside, soon after I reached the house.

"About an hour ago, sir," replied one young man who was very much agitated, and trembled as he stood by his dying friend. "O, what a pity," he exclaimed, "he was such a fine fellow." "Won't he recover, Doctor," said another. "He was a venturesome chap, that," said an old gentleman in the family. "I have warned him repeatedly about his horse racing, but he would not mind what I said, and here you see, is the consequence!" "Poor George!" said a bloated youth near me, who seemed to be intoxicated, for he staggered and fell against me, on his way to the bed, "poor George! he's used up I'm afraid!"

"You must have the room cleared," I said, addressing the lady of the house, which recommendation was quickly complied with, for the crowd in the room appreciated the importance of it, and left without further difficulty. "Had he been drinking?" I asked a young man who had witnessed the accident, and brought him home in his cart. "O yes, sir!" he answered, "he was quite drunk when he fell. I saw him as he commenced the race, and begged him to stop; but he cursed, and swore that he would run. I saw him fall, and the horse dragged him some distance before his foot came out of the stirrup." This was enough. I remembered the scene of the night before; and the solemn words of the old man at the church door reverberated in my heart,—"It may be too late to-morrow;" and I was sick at the sight, and turned away for a few moments, lest my emotions might shake the confidence of his friends in my professional courage and composure.

I remained with him till he died. He never uttered a syllable, or became conscious of anything about him. He lay in this state of coma, breathing with more difficulty at each inspiration; and the pulse receding from the extremities at each throb of the heart, now scarcely able to impel the life-blood from its cavities, so feeble were its energies. The brain was crushed, and its nervous power paralyzed. Soon the great centre of life must refuse to move, and then that body "shall return to the dust as it was, and the spirit to God who gave it."

It was now half-past eleven o'clock. I sat by his bed and held his hand, now cold and clammy, and watched his heaving bosom, as the intervals between the efforts of respiration became more and more prolonged. The last effort was made! The chest dilated no longer. He ceased to breathe; but the heart was still struggling with its contents, and made several strokes, but in vain, to propel the purple stream through its thousand arteries. He was dead! "The last, the last is gone!" whispered his aunt, who had not left him since he had been brought home. "Poor George," she continued, laying her head on his breast, and weeping. "Poor George! Ah, doctor how I have talked to him, and prayed for him, but he would not hear me! He has been warned enough, God knows!" and she remained silent and looked upon the marble features of the departed youth, apparently unable to realize the truth that he was indeed dead. They prepared him for the long, long sleep in the grave-yard; and now one mound of earth covers the entire family.

This is the end of mortal existence. The grave is the receptacle of all the living; but its noiseless multitudes shall stir the atoms that encircle them, and awake with immortal vigor, "some to honor, and some to dishonor," at the blast of the last trump. From this tomb an eternal separation may—aye must inevitably take place! Alas! how fearful the retribution that must await the undying soul of that man, who has rejected all the overtures of mercy—all the calls of providence—all the prayers and tears of friendship, and has plunged headlong into the depths of sin, unmindful of his God regardless of his eternal destiny. Verily, "he that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy."

Religious Intelligence.

Gavazzi in Galway.—Popish Violence.

The Galway Correspondent of *Saunders* writes as follows on Thursday evening:—

"This town has been set in commotion by a disgraceful riot which occurred yesterday afternoon, immediately after Signor Gavazzi had delivered his lecture on 'Italy.' The lower order of Roman Catholics, it appears, had it arranged that the affair was to come off yesterday, and everything was ready at the appointed time in the shape of a mob, &c. The Italian's lectures and his stormy language against the Pope had irritated the Romanists, as was evident from their conduct on Monday evening, but nothing of a serious nature was expected. When the Rev. Alessandro Gavazzi accompanied by the Rev. G. O. Brownrigg, had got upon the car, and driven as far as Flood-street, they found that their further progress was stopped by the large mob collected. Several carts were drawn across the street, and one of the rioters sprang forward and seized the reins of the horses. Mr. Brownrigg having got off the car, succeeded in pushing the ruffian away, but at the moment he was assailed by a volley of stones and brickbats, and received a very severe contusion on the head, from which he is still suffering. The driver, however, succeeded in passing the obstruction, and, amid the groans, hisses, and shouts, proceeded as far as Mainguard-street, where the Rev. Mr. Brownrigg was obliged to run into the military barracks for shelter. Signor Gavazzi, however, succeeded in getting home without any very severe injury.

"Opposite the barracks the infuriated mob waited ready to pounce on their prey if he should attempt to come out, and their yells were awful. They kept up a continual cry of 'Turn him out.' At this moment the Rev. Mr. M'Manus, Presbyterian Minister, happening to be passing, a cry was raised that he was Gavazzi. The mob now turned their attention to the supposed Italian, and volley after volley of stones were thrown, and all sorts of missiles within reach were at his head. The Rev. gentleman took shelter in a butcher's shop in Mainguard-street but he was thrown out to the mob, who again surrounded him. The mob having followed him down Bridge-street, where two Roman Catholics put their arms round him to protect him, the Rev. Mr. M'Manus endeavoured to go into a respectable public-house for shelter, but as he went in he was pushed out again to the rioters. By this time the constabulary, under command of Mr. Cullen, S. I., arrived at the scene, and having fixed bayonets, proceeded to clear the streets. The Rev. Mr. M'Manus was then placed between two files of police, and remained there for some time, the people being kept at a distance by the police. An effort was made to bring the reverend gentleman home under their escort, but the mob still kept throwing stones, so that Mr. Maunsell, one of our magistrates, thought it would be better if Mr. M'Manus would walk quietly home without the presence of the police as an escort.—Mr. M'Manus (who had at this time lost his hat) with Mr. Maunsell then proceeded down Dominick-street, the crowd following and yelling. When crossing the bridge over the canal, several people called out to throw him into the canal, and after he had crossed over into Lower Dominick-street, Mr. Maunsell requested the mob to be quiet for a minute; he then addressed them and told them they were mistaken as to the identity of the person, and that the reverend gentleman was not Signor Gavazzi. Still they kept up the tumult, and when they had got out of the sight of the police, in William-street West, they commenced again to throw stones. Mr. Maunsell seeing that affairs were growing worse made Mr. M'Manus go into a public-house. Here he was not turned out again into the street, but as soon as the door was closed a volley of stones demolished the glass in the windows. The reverend gentleman having succeeded in getting out through the back entrance, the fellows again got the scent and pursued their intended victim up Henry-street.—After a long race he found an asylum in Mrs. Crotty's house, but scarcely had he got inside than his pursuers were up at the door. The rioters commenced an attack on the door in order to break it in, but as it proved rather strong they proceeded to smash the windows, and so far succeeded, as they scarcely left a whole pane of glass in the front of the house.

"During the time that all this was occurring the police were standing in Dominick-street, doing nothing; but as they were in charge of a magistrate, the officer could not bring his men to the assistance of the Rev. Mr. M'Manus. The rev. gentleman, I may here say, is a retired clergyman from the Presbyterian Church, in consequence of ill health, and not being in Galway long, it is supposed the mob did not know him, a stranger having pronounced him to be Signor Gavazzi.

"But while this was going on in the lower part of the town the middle portion was undergoing a similar process. A portion of the rioters remained at the military barracks watching the Rev. Mr. Browrigg, who was, as I before stated, taking shelter from their violence. At length the rev. gentleman made an effort to escape, and, accompanied by a gentleman, made a run for his life.—The mob again hunted them, when they turned down the Bowling-green and evaded the rioters. Thinking they had gone into the house of the gentleman who was with Mr. Browrigg, the rioters stopped there and commenced breaking the windows. In vain the persons inside remonstrated, but it was useless. They should be satisfied; they wanted nothing but 'Brownrigg,' and him they should have. But by this time he had got quite clear of them, and made his way home. Finding that the bird had flown, the rioters retreated, promising that they would pay the gentleman already retired a visit that night. In other quarters the rioting raged with equally as great violence. Mr. O'Connor, Missionary, assistant of the Rev. John Lewis, Independent Minister, was hunted and hooted through the town. Fortunately, however, he reached the police barracks, but not before he had received several severe cuts on the head. In consequence of the conduct of the mob it was determined that Signor Gavazzi should not deliver his third lecture on 'Jesuitism' in Galway. During the whole rioting one prisoner was made, and that a little girl, who was, I believe, shortly afterwards liberated. Late in the evening the Mission house was visited, and the building regularly gutted, the inmates being in the utmost terror for their lives. Although this happened the police could not move without a magistrate's order. At the time I write the excitement has not subsided."

Christianity in Madagascar.

In the year 1818, missionaries from the London Society arrived in Madagascar, and met a cordial reception from the king. They diligently applied themselves to the acquirement of the language, introduced an alphabet, prepared elementary books, and translated the Scriptures into the native tongue. Schools were also established; and in the space of ten years, between 10,000 and 15,000 of the Malagasy had learned to read, and many of them to write; while a considerable number professed themselves Christians. On the death of the king in 1828, the upholders of idolatry regained the ascendency, and, although the missionaries were still permitted to continue their schools and religious teaching, it soon became evident that the Government was unfavorable to their operations. In 1835, their labours were interdicted, and the profession of Christianity by any of the natives was prohibited; it was also required that all Christian books were to be given up to the Government. In the following year the missionaries left the country. After their departure, the native Christians were assailed by violent persecution; some were punished by fire, imprisonment, slavery, and death; while others fled for refuge to the forests and caverns of the mountains. The result of these proceedings proved the reverse of what was intended; in place of arresting the progress of Christianity, the number of its professors was thereby greatly augmented.

Rev. William Ellis has visited them three times, in 1853, 1854, and 1856, and relates the following:—

From all the accounts that were given, truth seems to have been sought as a priceless treasure, and hoarded in their hearts as something more precious than gold, and dearer than life. Their faith in its entireness and solidity was based solely on the Scriptures. They seem neither to have known or thought of any system or creed as such, but to have regarded the truth of the Bible as that which was able to make them wise for both worlds. Intimately associated with their careful study of the Scripturts seems to have been their constant habit of prayer. It often appeared to me that they might have been apppropriately called by the same name as that by which the early Christians in the South Sea Islands were universally designated, the praying people. The word of God and prayer seem to have been the two sources whence they derived that vigor and maturity of Christian character which they have presented to the world.

Few copies of the Scriptures have escaped the search made for them, but these were preserved with a carefulness that showed how highly they were valued. Mr. Ellis brought to Europe a New Testament so much soiled and worn, and patched, that it was difficult to recognize the original work. It is now at the depot of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Since 1836, the Malagasy Christians have suffered much cruel persecution, which they have borne with christian fortitude; the severest was that in 1849.

Numbers were informed against, and apprehended by officers of Government bearing a silver spear designated "The hater of lies," and numbers on the requisition of the Government acknowledged their having engaged in Christian worship. The nature of their offence may be inferred from the subjoined recital of the practices of which they were accused during the last persecution. When a number of them were then arraigned, it was asked by the chief officer, "What is that you do? This that the queen hates—that which says believe in it or him and obey the gospel; refusing to fight and quarrel with each other; refusing to swear by their sisters with a stubbornness like that of stones or wood; observing the Sabbath as a day of rest; taking of the juice of the grape and a little bread, and invoking a blessing on the head, and then falling down on the ground, and when the head is raised, the tears running down from the eyes. Now are you to do these things, or are you not?—for such things, it is said, are done by the praying people, and on this account the people are made to take the oath. Then Ramary stood up before the people and said,—"I believe in God, for he has made all things, and I follow (or believe) the Gospel of God. And in regard to fighting and quarreling (among ourselves) what good would be done? But if the enemies of our country come, the servants of God will fight. And in regard to swearing, if the truth is told, does swearing make the truth a lie? And, if a lie is told, does swearing make the lie truth? For the truth is truth, and a lie is a lie, whether sworn or not. I put my trust in God, and in Jesus Christ the Saviour and Redeemer of all; he is able to be that to all that believe."

Of the numbers implicated some idea may be formed from the fact, that at one time and in one place, 37 who had explained or preached the word were reduced to slavery with their wives and children; 42 who had possessed books were made slaves, and their property seized; 27 who had possessed books, and who had preached or explained, were made slaves with their wives and children; 6 with whom it was a second offence were imprisoned; 2,055 had paid one dollar each; 18 had been put to death; 14 hurled from the steep rock; and 4 burned alive.

Those who were appointed to die were treated with the greatest indignity. They were wrapped in old torn or dirty mats, and rags were stuffed into their mouths. Seventeen of them had been tied each along a pole, and had been thus carried between two men bearing the poles on their shoulders to the place where sentence was to be pronounced. One of their number being a young female, walked behind the rest. Four of them being nobles were not killed in the ordinary way, as there is an aversion to the shedding of the blood of nobles; they were therefore sentence to be burned. When the sentence was pronounced, some derided, and the condemned were then carried away to the place of execution. The four nobles were burned alive in a place by themselves. Two of them viz: Andriampinery and Ramandalana were husband and wife, the latter expecting to become a mother. At the place of execution life was offered them if they would take the required idolatrous oath. Declining to do this, they were bound, and laid on the pile of wood or placed between split poles, more wood being heaped upon them, and the pile was then kindled. Amidst the smoke and blaze of the burning wood the pangs of maternity were added to those of an agonizing death, and at this awful moment the martyr's child was born. I asked my informants what the excutioners or bystanders did with the babe; they answered, "Thrust it into the flames, where its body was burned with its parents," its spirit to ascend with theirs to God.

The remaining fourteen were taken to a place of common execution, whither a number of felons who had been sentenced to death were also taken to be executed together with the Christians. The latter were put to death by being thrown over a steep precipice—the Tarpeian Rock of Antananriva. Each one was suspended by a cord on or near the edge of the precipice, and there offered life on condition of renouncing Christ and taking the required oaths. Of these there was one who, though in the prospect of an ignominious, instant and violent death, spoke with such calm self-possession and humble confidence and hope of the near prospect of glory and immortal blessedness, as very deeply to affect those around him. The young woman who had walked to to the place of execution was hoped would be induced to recant. With this view she was, according to orders, reserved until the last, and placed in such a position as to see all the others one after another hurled over the fatal rock. So far from being intimidated, she requested to follow her friends, when the idol keeper present struck her on the face and urged her to take the oath and acknowledge the idols. She refused, and begged to share the fate of her friends. The executioner then said, "She is an idiot and does not know what she says. Take her away;" she was then taken from the place and sent to a distant part of the country.

These fearful deeds of blood and fire were perpetrated in the month of March, 1849, and I did not learn that since that period persecution had been so violent as before, or that any had been put to death.

Mr. Ellis discovered through a native convert that there were eight hundred Christians in the neighborhood of the capital and a regularly organized church, containing about sixty members.

THE LONDON SOCIETY'S CHINA MISSION.—The response to the Appeal of the Directors on behalf of China has already attained to proportions of the most cheering character. Upwards of £9,000 have been raised almost spontaneously within the brief space of two months,—a fact unprecedented in the history of that great Institution.—But this is neither all nor the chief part of the divine benediction; the "Head of the Heathen" has been at the same time raising up a body of suitably qualified men for the great and all-important service. Six of these, we understand, will proceed to China during the autumn, to be followed, it is hoped, by twice as many more during the next two years. It is proper that these facts should be at once made known, that fervent thanks may blend with earnest supplication.—*British Standard.*

The Gospel in Turkey.

At Philippi where we can trace the first beginning of the Christian Faith which has since overspread the continent, Paul would have seen the young Turk, now called David Freeman obtaining the New Testament, spending his whole nights weeping praying, trying to find "the true way," and concluding at last, that this was the Gospel, the "good news," and that he must leave all and follow it. Baptized and befriended, amid much persecution, he now pursues his studies at Malta, that he may be fitted to preach Christ to his countrymen. Of old time, Paul left Luke and Timothy at Philippi, and went on to Salonica, seated on the mountain slope, looking down on its blue sea; and there he taught from house to house. From Salonica, at a later day has been called forth Selim Aga, now baptized as Edward Williams, another Turk, to the work of the Christian ministry. He preaches every where at Constantinople, to attentive and respectable Moslems, in their shops in their caiques, in his own house. The Turks take great pleasure in talking with him.—He places before them the great truths of salvation, with singular skill. And, while Turks can thus openly preach Christianity, 3,500 Bibles and Testaments have been sold to the Turks in the last two years, and scarcely 30 copies were sold before in 30 years. Mohammedan children can and do attend Protestant schools. Moslem dignitaries accept the Bible, and read it. The tide of Scripture supply rolls on. The Turkish Scriptures already circulated are doing their work. At the Porte it was one day remarked, "that there was some apprehension lest there should some of these days be a spontaneous bursting forth of Christianity among the Turks."

But Rome is here, in the Turkish field, infinitely more active and more energetic than the followers of Christ and his Gospel. The two millions of Jews, Armenians, and Nestorians in Turkey, are but a handful among the eight millions of Greeks and Romanists who would hide the Word from the people, and from the seventeen millions of Mohammedans. Rome is fearfully in earnest. She sends forth men by twenties, and pours out gold like water. Deep plans are laid for her supremacy in Turkey.—French influence protects the Papists only; and there can be no doubt that the Romish Church is constantly making progress here. The decrepit Oriental churches are rapidly falling to pieces; and, if Protestantism attracts the better portion of their members, Romanism allures the larger. In Syria, alone, we count twenty-four European Catholic schools. The Jesuits have established schools in the most important villages of Lebanon; and the "Sisters of Charity" help them everywhere. They are wiser in their generation, hitherto—"wiser than the children of light." Yet Protestantism, with its open Bible and witnessing Spirit of God, is our best and only hope. We must live and die for it, if need be.—*The Book and its Mission.*

The Protestant Press in Germany.

In the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt (says the Correspondent of a contemporary) a Protestant clergyman of the name of Richter publishes an almanac which he calls the "Gustavus Adolphus Calendar." He sets himself to the task of giving a summary of the operations of the Gustavus Adolphus Society, and a series of short historical sketches exemplifying its necessity. This society, as is well known, has for its object to build churches and schools for Protestants dispersed in Catholic lands. It fell, therefore, quite in Mr. Richter's way to describe what the condition of our scattered brethren really is, and what treatment they receive where the Catholic Church influences the council of sovereigns. His book became popular. The Bishop of Mayence thought it of sufficient consequence to be preached against, and the attack of so high a dignitary added considerably to the popularity it had already attained. The Editor felt his obligations, and publicly acknowledged them. But there was that in store for him which he little desired and as little anticipated. The public prosecutor commenced an action against him for publishing a book intended to lower the Catholic Church in public estimation. The charges were based partly on a poem by Professor Hagenbach, of Basle (a name well known in England;) on an article reprinted from the *Allgemeine Kirchenzeitung*, of which Dr. Shenkel, of Heidelberg, is one of the editors; on an extract from Dr. Wylie's prize essay on the Papacy, and on a quotation from the "Heidelberg Catechism," on the doctrine of mass. Dr. Hagenbach and Dr. Shenkel are not likely to be ignorant of what is worthy of their reputation as scholars, or of their position as professors. Of Dr. Wylie I need not speak in a letter to England; and as to the Heidelberg Cathecism it is to the Reformed Church in Germany what the Thirty-nine Articles are to the Church of England, or the Westminster Confession of Faith to the Scotch Presbyterians.

The first hearing of the case took place on the 28th of last May, the second on the 25th of August. The matter remained in suspense until December, when the State prosecution was suddenly abandoned. Supposing a condemnation to have been passed on these grounds, you would have had a case parallel to what you might imagine among yourselves were it possible for Cardinal Wiseman to punish Dr. Cumming for republishing disagreeable extracts from the Book of Common Prayer. But the prosecution was abandoned only to be revived under another form. In the year 1850, when Germany was first beginning to breathe after the political tempest of 1848, a law was passed, intended originally to remain in force for six months, making it a penal offence to publish anything calculated to sow dissension between Protestants and Catholics. Under this law, accidentally unrepealed, the prosecution has been renewed. Should Mr. Richter be punished, then, as has been well remarked, every Church History written by a Protestant is open to a similiar prosecution, to say nothing of the republication of the "Augsburg Confession," the "Heidelberg Catechism," and the other symbolical books of the Reformed Churches.... Since writing the above we have learned the issue of M. Richter's trial. The trial took

place in Alzie, not in Mayence. M. Richter stands acquitted of "circulating false rumours and exciting the Hessian population to riot," but for inserting Dr. Hagenbach's poem, and a literal extract from the Heildelberg Catechism and an "incorrect" representation of the Roman Catholic Mass, stands condemned to two months' imprisonment and all the costs of the prosecution.—His advocate has appealed to the superior court, and there the matter stands for the present.

Obituary Notices.

In the inscrutable providence of God, the "king of terrors" has been permitted to remove from our midst, by a sudden stroke of his ruthless hand, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Davis, at the early age of twenty-one.

The subject of this brief obituary was born Jan. 1st, 1838, parish of Woodstock. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, were piously inclined; and, although I am not furnished with the facts of her more juvenile history, still we may, judging from facts as they occur in her maturer life, conclude that she was early instructed in the great things which belong to her everlasting peace. Doubtless, she was brought up in "the fear and admonition of the Lord."

In a series of revival services held at Wakefield Corner by the Rev. J. S. Phinney, in the winter of 1853, she, in connection with many others, was led in deep penitency of soul to the feet of Jesus; and there, like good old Bunyan, whilst she by faith beheld "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world," her load of guilt rolled off—her captive soul was set at liberty—her night was turned into the brightness of mid-day glory, and she could sing with holy rapture—

"My God is reconciled."

On receiving the ordinance of Christian baptism, she connected herself with the Methodist Church, in which she remained a consistent, devoted, and exemplary Christian up to the period of her dissolution, which occurred on the 10th inst., about mid-day, when her happy spirit was borne to that land where "the inhabitants never say I am sick."

It was in June of 1857 that she and Mr. Davies united in holy matrimony; and in this sphere, though surrounded by unpropitious circumstances not a few, she maintained her integrity. She learned how to "endure hardness as a good soldier of Christ."

There is one circumstance in her history peculiarly interesting. About ten months ago it appears she had a presentiment of her approaching dissolution. At the time to which I refer, she made the selection of a beautiful and appropriate Scripture, from which, on the occasion of her decease, her funeral sermon was to be preached. The text which our dear sister in Christ selected, together with some pencillings of her's appended to it, we will give in full:—Psalm xvii. 15. "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness."

"My text to be preached the day that I am consigned to the grave; when, as I trust, my spirit will be with my Redeemer in heaven, where sorrow can never come, but joy and love shall reign forevermore; where not a wave of trouble shall roll across my peaceful breast. Oh happy thought! it fills my soul with love to my God, who died for me, that I might have everlasting life through His death and sufferings on the cross. To be preached by some good Methodist minister. June 29th, 1858."

We need only say in reference to this strange circumstance, that "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him."—Our sister lived and died a Christian; and now lives forevermore in the Christian's home. She has left a deeply afflicted and weeping husband, with a large circle of sorrowing friends to mourn their loss.

An able discourse was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. John Prince, Superintendent, to a large, respectable, and sorrowing congregation. May we also be ready. Amen. R. WASSON.

Woodstock, April 26th, 1859.

Died, at the Gore in the Township of Douglas, on the 12th inst., of consumption, in the 24th year of her age, RACHEL ANN, wife of John M'Neil and youngest daughter of Henry Blois, Esq.

Some years since the deceased made a profession of religion and united with the Wesleyan Church, of which she continued a member till her death. Her affliction was protracted, and her sufferings at times severe, but she bore them without murmuring, until at length exhausted nature yielded to the grasp of death, and resting her hopes in Christ she passed away, leaving an affectionate husband and two small children to lament their loss.

We committed her remains to the dust under circumstances rendered more deeply affecting from the fact that this is the fifth member of Mr. Blois's family, all in the prime of life, who have fallen by the same disease. We sincerely sympathise with the afflicted parents and sorrowing husband, and hope that these visitations may be the means of leading them to ponder more seriously upon those things which make for their peace.

W. TWEEDY.

Maitland, April 29, 1859.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1859.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Obituary, Revival, and other notices addressed to us from any of the Circuits within the bounds of the Connexion, shall pass through the hands of the Superintendent Minister.

Communications designed for this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer in confidence.

We do not undertake to return rejected articles.

We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of correspondents.

INDIA has ceased to send us tidings of terrible conflict and inhuman massacre. The wave of phrenzied passion which rolled its disastrous flood over that country has subsided; and Lord Clyde assures the British public that he had never known India to present an aspect of more perfect tranquility than that in which it now appears. This is the time, then, when the mind, recovered from the confusion which the noise of warriors and the view of garments rolled in blood had occasioned, will more calmly consider the import of those strange events which have thrilled with terror the souls of Englishmen, and more accurately appreciate the character and extent of the Providential trials to which British supremacy in the East has been subjected. It is the time, too, when Christians are required to remember their vows; to be heedful lest the ardour of that zeal which kindled within them for the conversion of the heathen, as they marked not only the folly but the fury of their rage, should decline, and earnestly to respond to those convictions of duty by which they have been impressed.

We have witnessed the close, as marvellous as was the commencement, of the East India's Company's reign. And now the responsibility is devolved upon the whole British nation, of carrying out the high purposes for which God permitted so vast a dominion to be entrusted to the care of Englishmen. While the Company ruled, commercial cupidity was in the ascendant. God was dishonoured. He was not in all the thoughts of the covetous men who went to India intent alone upon personal aggrandizement. He permitted them however to prosper in their deeds, to rise from the position of humble traders to imperial might and magnificence, to become the envy of sovereigns and the astonishment of their age. But their glory is departed, and we are taught the evanescence of all earthly grandeur, and the folly of all worldly good when impotent man in the flush of his prosperity and the vainglory of his achievments refuses to acknowledge and obey the great Author of his existence and Arbiter of his destiny. Will England recognize the solemn truth, and strive to avert the wrath of God by faithfully regarding His will in the administration of that authority which he has suffered her to assume. If so we may hope to see her glory augmented and her power in the earth more firmly established; we may hope to trace from the proclamation of Queen Victoria's sovereignty over Hindostan an era the brightest in the annals of England. But if British statesmen are about to follow in the same path which conducted the Company to destruction we may fear the same result for that dominion which now seems to be firmly established: we may fear that Britain herself, being tried in the balances and found wanting, will cease to occupy the elevated position among the nations of the earth which God has permitted her so long to enjoy.

The movements of the British Ministry now on its trial before the country, have certainly been sufficiently indicative of indifference to the claims of Christ to give rise to unpleasant apprehensions. The conduct and expressions of Lord STANLEY have ever been in opposition to the progress of Christianity in the East. The official reserve by which he endeavours to hide his designs has not effected the entire concealment of his hostility to evangelical enterprize. He has said and he has done things which show his determination to thwart rather than to encourage the operations of the Missionaries. It begins to be feared that their exertions to confer upon India the boon of education will be cramped by the withdrawal in whole or in part of the grants in aid to which they have been accustomed. Thus it is too evident that the afflictive events of the last two years in India have not produced in the minds of those in authority the salutary effects which good men anticipated. But they have not, we trust, been lost upon the people of the British empire. The various Missionary Societies are being strengthened in the determination to largely increase the number of their laborers on the soil of India. It is not in princes, but in the faithful, that we must put our confidence for the salvation of its people; and we should ourselves do all that we can to promote the work of our own great Society in that land, by contributing to the extent of our means in augmentation of its income. The work to be accomplished is vast: but the encouragement is great.—We have the promises of the Almighty pledged for our success; and we have in the steadfastness of the converts who have already rewarded missionary toils a proof of the genuineness of the work which has been wrought and the most touching incentive to exertion.

The following cheering paragraph from the preface to a work recently published on "The Indian Church during the Great Rebellion" will confirm our remark:

"The Indian Church has passed through a fiery trial. When cast into the crucible, and the fierce flames and glowing heat had gathered round it, no little anxiety must have been felt by its fathers and fostering friends as to whether it would be entirely consumed and perish, or, dissolved though not destroyed, would issue a purer and brighter thing, more precious and more useful, because tried and not found wanting.—We can easily conceive the feelings of the man who has purchasd much of the precious ores, estimating their value, as then only he could, by their appearance, or perhaps their specific gravity, proceedig to the refiner to witness the result of the trial by fire: how wretched his feelings should his imagined gold prove only dross, or even if there be a little of the valuable metal intermingled that coated and partly penetrated the mass, yet utterly insufficient to meet the original out lay. Such, to some extent, must have been the anxiety of all connected with the Indian Church, when they saw the flames kindle upon it, to test its intrinsic and hidden worth. But the result has been pre-eminently cheering and satisfactory. The prognostications of some who stand high as authorities on Indian matters in general, and who had supposed that the results of modern missions in Hindustan were of that superficial or hollow and flimsy character, that, as hay and stubble, the fire of persecution would at once consume them, and not a dozen sincere converts would be left remaining, have been utterly falsified. These pages show that not only Hindustani Christians, but even Bengali native Christians—a people of an origin the most unwarlike and the least likely to possess any large share of physical courage—have been put to the test of martyrdom itself and yet have stood firm, and not denied their Lord. Such a result is honouring to themselves, honouring to their pastors and teachers, and must be full of consolation and encouragement to the societies that support both, and ought to induce the entire Christian community to thank God, who has so blessed the preaching of His gospel in India, that strongholds have been pulled down by it, and the kingdom of Christ firmly erected on the site of the ruins."

☞ The District Meeting for the Prince Edward Island District, will be held at Bedeque, on Tuesday, the 9th of June, to commence at 10 A. M. The Circuit Stewards are requested to be present. INGHAM SUTCLIFFE.

☞ The Chairmen of Districts are requested to forward the names of the Ministers appointed to attend the approaching Conference as early as possible to the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Charlottetown. I. SUTCLIFFE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 3, 1859.

St. John North Circuit.

MR. EDITOR,—I am happy to inform you that we had a gracious revival of religion last Spring, in which many of the congregation were converted to the Lord by the saving influence of the grace of Christ; and I may safely say most of them have been a credit and a help to the cause in this place since. And through Divine mercy we have had another gracious revival this spring. More than six weeks since we commenced protracted meetings, and the large attendance and happy results have induced us to continue them for so long a time. They were not encouraging at first, but prayer and perseverance brought the blessing. I am thankful we had good help in our official members and several of our friends from the city. I wish I could speak as favourably of the temporal prosperity of the cause here. But the times have been very trying in this place for the last two years, yet I think they are beginning to revive a little now.

In temporals I have failed in accomplishing for the Circuit what I greatly wished and anticipated. I can only say trying times have defeated my designs, but I hope the Lord will yet overrule all these things for good.

J. SNOWBALL.

Portland, St. John.

From the London Beacon.

Missionary Anniversaries.

Even amid the din and turmoil of a general election, where the contests threaten to be more general and more fierce than in any other of late years, the indications of other and more peaceful engagements begin to manifest themselves. While agents are running their eyes over poll-books, and canvassers are making themselves agreeable to doubtful voters, the Secretaries of our Missionary Societies are preparing their reports, the Treasurers are balancing the financial returns, and instituting comparisons between the subscriptions of this and former years, to the gains and losses of which many eyes will be directed as keenly and with more disinterestedness than that with which the whippers-in of party will sum up the losses or gains of their chiefs as indicated by those infallible agents the returning officers. It is instructive to mark how, amid the agitation and excitement, the uproar and confusion, and all the saturnalia which the pronunciation of that magic spell—a dissolution—never fails to conjure up, the great Missionary Societies hold on their course as steadily and solemnly as the heavenly luminaries themselves, coloured, it may be, or obscured, but neither stopped nor checked by the smoke of our earthly combustions. It is doubtful, however, whether through the half-century of their existence, the missionary bodies ever held their anniversary meetings under more solemn circumstances than those in the midst of which they are likely to open. It is not only that our country will not have recovered from the political excitement into which it is the pleasure of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli to throw us—for what conceivable reason no man can tell—but there are probabilities, all too strong, that about the time when Exeter Hall announces the benignant principles of the Prince of Peace, the fairest portion of Europe may resound with the roar of cannon, her fields be trampled down, and her rivers run red with gore. When events of such magnitude, so big with interest to the future destinies of our race, are transpiring all around us, can it be that the sayings and doings of a few obscure men stationed at isolated parts of the moral wastes of heathendom, and there labouring for years without making any visible impression on the population around them—can it be that their labours will excite interest enough to attract thousands, day after day for a whole month together, and produce such effect as to send the multitudes away more determined than ever to sacrifice no inconsiderable portion of their income in sustaining labours so obscure, and apparently so hopeless?

We need not pause for an answer. Our readers know that the crowding at the one and the other of these great anniversaries, and the interest they excite, may be as securely calculated upon as any event which is yet future, and even that the horrors which now lower over Europe will only give a deeper zest and point to the renewed annunciation of those principles of Christ's religion, which, we believe, have power enough and are ultimately destined to drive all those horrors away. Nothing is more instructive than to remark how all political or social agitation, however adverse it may at first sight appear to be to the interests of Christianity, ends in deepening and widening the religious susceptibilities, in the effects of which our missionary institutions come in for their full share of advantage.—It is a profound remark of Isaac Taylor, that whatever convulsions may take place, though the great deep itself were broken up, and society was threatened to be submerged, yet on the first subsidence it is found that Christianity is riding safe on the top of the waters. The history of our Missionary Societies themselves prove the truth of this. Most of them took their rise in the midst of the convulsions consequent upon the French Revolutions and the wars that ensued. The long previous years of quiet and prosperity had exercised a soporific effect upon all religious denominations in England; but when the bonds of society were relaxing, when beset by enemies without and within, England and her Constitution were both struggling for existence, then first the Churches woke up to the duty of extending their borders, and of conveying the Gospel to the heathen. The impulse thus given, cradled in storms, did not die away in the tranquility that followed. It has gone on, extending, widening, deepening ever since, and though the experience since acquired has dissipated many an illusion, and corrected many an error, the principle itself has more power and vitality than ever. A deep but chastened sense of duty has taken the place of a heated and irregular enthusiasm; and if we now understand better than our fathers what is the magnitude and difficulty of the work we have engaged in, we have now at our disposal resources and appliances for the work which they never dreamed of. What is a most healthy symptom, this concern for the spiritual welfare of strangers has had a most remarkable reaction on the neglected classes at home. It is not to be denied that the founders of the missionary movement having their eyes steadily directed towards the condition of savage races thousands of miles away, overlooked the claims of their scarcely less benighted countrymen. But the impulse thus projected to a distance has rebounded home. The story of the ignorance and debasement of Caffres and Hindoos, has stirred up our religious classes to bethink themselves of the baptized heathen in our squalid lanes and fœtid courts Home Missions followed foreign; ragged schools came in the wake of the education of the children of Negroes and Chinese. We do not dispute that this ought not to have been the exact order of things, but it is of the less consequence as we believe, and we cite this very reaction as a proof, that when once the sympathies of our religious classes are touched, the flame will expand till it reaches the wants and miseries of the whole human race.

We do not profess to be in the secrets of the great missionary bodies, or to be able to reveal beforehand the record of their achievements or their discouragements during the past year. But it cannot be but that these beneficent agents in the work of human progress should in their report of every year have some new feature of interest to present—something to say, which it must be well worth the while of the friends of progress to listen to. And their reports for the ensuing meetings must have this special feature of interest—that they will now be able to take in with more exactitude than they did before the exact amount of loss they have sustained through the late mutiny in India and the new position in which they stand towards the natives. It used to be said in recent discussions on this subject, that the Hindoos did not object to the work of the missionary among them—what they did object to was the least appearance of coercion exercised upon them to make them Christians. We fear that in the tone of those who used that argument there was always an amount of latent contempt, as if the Hindoos and their apologists alike cared little for all that the missionaries could do. Recent intelligence, however, from that quarter goes far to take away that reproach. We saw lately in that budget of Indian intelligence which every mail produces, that the Hindoos of the Madras Presidency were alarmed at the progress of missionary work, and that they were about to hold a public meeting to memorialise the Government to prohibit missionary preaching. Of course we know beforehand what the answer to such a memorial will be; but the very movement is interesting as showing that the missionary labour is at last beginning to tell—that the seed long buried in the ground at last shows signs of germination. On this and other grounds we anticipate that the meetings of next May will be more than usually interesting; and we propose to devote our Supplement during their continuance to a carefully-digested report of their proceedings, believing that in doing so we shall consult the tastes and wishes of all classes of our readers, for we are sure that to none of them can the progress of Christianity in foreign lands, and more especially in our own dependencies, be uninteresting.

From the London Watchman.

Australian Methodism.

The fifth annual Conference of Australasian Methodism, comprising about one-third of the Ministers of the Connexion, was held in Sydney at the close of January and the commencement of February last, in the declining summer or early autumn of their year. This bough of the vigorous tree planted by John Wesley divides itself into three branches. The first extends over Australia Proper and Van Diemen's Land, the Methodist Districts in which adapt themselves to the Colonial divisions of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. These are the Home Districts of Methodism in that region, the work in them being Missionary only as regards a few surviving relics of the feeble Aborigines, or the swarms of immigrant Chinese. The number of Church members here is 10,489, showing an increase on the year of eleven hundred.—The second branch of Australian Methodism divides itself over New Zealand into the two Districts of Auckland and Wellington, and the work is of a mixed character, embracing the British settlers and the Maori. The membership in these Districts is 2,658, the increase being one hundred and seven. The third branch is purely Missionary, and extends over the Friendly and the Fiji Islands, which together reckon nearly 15,000 souls in Church fellowship and present an increase of thirteen hundred. The collective totals of the Australian Connexion are 28,138, being an increase of 2,600 above last year, with 5,000 persons "on trial" towards the membership of the present year.

These are the numbers "in Society," and as they constitute but a small proportion of the Body which calls itself "Methodist" in Australia, it is to be feared that there, as well as here, the test of more intimate fellowship in the Church, by attendance at Class and communication at the Sacrament, is shunned by the majority of the congregations. The recently converted heathen are more docile or more sensible of the advantages of Christian communion; and thus we find that the numbers in Society in the two Missionary Distriats of the Friendly and Fiji Islands, exceed the total of all the Methodist Societies in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. We make this comparison not invidiously, for we have already acknowledged that, if the result is suggestive of serious thoughts, British Methodism must consent to bear the same reproach as Colonial Methodism. In the sparse population of many tracts in the Colonies, it may be difficult, if possible at all, to bring members together so as to form a Methodist Class.—Thus they have an apology which we have not. By pastoral invitation, from the pulpit and in visiting from house to house, there is reason to believe that thousands who only attend in the congregation might be induced to join more perfectly in Christian fellowship, to their own incalculable benefit as well as to the increase of the prosperity and effectiveness of the Church collectively.

So far as the accounts hitherto received from Sydney inform us, the Conference has been full of business and interest. Its session was a protracted one, continuing from the 20th of January to the 7th of the following month. The assembled Ministers cordially welcomed the Rev. Daniel J. Draper, who, on their own nomination, had been appointed President, and elected the Rev. R. S. Rabone to be the Secretary of the Conference. The Rev. John Eggleston, General Secretary for Australian Missions, has been nominated to the Presidency for next year. Eleven candidates for the Ministy were received, and the Ordination and other religious Services, conducted on the model of those of the British Conference, were solemn and impressive. In the two great departments of Home and Missionary effort, our Australian brethren have manifested that energy and piety which characterise them. Their Missionary income is now not far short of £10,000 a-year; but with the Polynesian isles devolved upon them, they still require about £4,000 annually from the Parent Society in this country. They have made provision for "four additional young men for New Zealand, three additional married men for Fiji, and two for the Friendly Islands, with houses, furniture, &c., for new stations." In their own territory they are about to establish Missions to the Chinese who have been allured to New South Wales and Victoria by the gold diggings. It is satisfactory to find that this race is not inaccessible to or unimpressible by evangelical agency, and we hear with much gratification and some surprise that the Chinese in the Melbourne District have subscribed £200 towards a Wesleyan chapel of their own, "to be settled according to the Model Deed."

For the support of the Home Work, the Methodists of Sydney have instituted an association, called "The New South Wales Methodist Church Sustentation and Extension Society," the regulations of which have been sanctioned by the Conference, and are now before us. The association will have an Executive composed of Ministers and lay-men in equal numbers, and will be under the general control of the Financial District Committee. Its funds are to be appropriated to the planting and fostering of Methodism in neglected and scattered populations, to the erection of new Chapels, with dwellings for Ministers and Schools, and to the liquidation of debt. The constitution and objects of the new Society seem calculated to make it an important auxiliary to the ordinary ways and means of Colonial Methodism. But if we are not mistaken, it is a consolidation of several Funds rather than an addition to them; so that it must be regarded as an experiment, in which for the present the Victoria District does not join. We are glad to find that all differences as to the government of the Wesleyan College in the Sydney University have been put an end to by a wise and liberal resolution of the Conference. The *Christian Advocate and Wesleyan Record*, which has recently appeared in Sydney, and to which we wish much success and usefulness, observes that the great prosperity of the extensive Missions in the Southern Pacific "is a source of joy and encouragement," though it occasions "a demand for men and means" beyond the resources at hand. Our contemporary adds that "the past year has been one of prosperity in all the interests committed to the care of the Australian Conference."

Salutation of the Host in Malta.

It would appear by the following question and answer, taken from a debate in the Commons, that the salutation of the Host in Malta is to be discontinued:—

"Major S. Knox asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he had any objection to lay on the table of the House a copy of an order that had been sent to the authorities at Malta relative to the garrison orders in force in that fortress; also, what instructions the Government proposed to issue in regard to soldiers being called upon to salute the Host, or any religious personage or procession, either in that island or any other part of Her Majesty's colonial possessions.

"Sir E. B. Lytton believed that there was at Malta an old guard order according to which the Host had been saluted. In order to put an end to that practice, the Government had given instructions to the Governor to adhere strictly and exclusively to the circular of Lord Hill, and therefore, in future the Host would not be saluted in that island. He had heard no complaints from any other place. The Bishop of Malta, as he had already endeavoured to explain, was not only a religious person, but, in the eyes of the Maltese, was the representative of their grand and chivalrous history. He had precedence in the island next to the representative of royalty. The honours paid to him referred only to his old connexion with the Knight of Malta, and were those due to a brigadier-general. "I believe that it would be extremely dangerous, and would produce great disaffection in Malta, to withdraw those honours, at least during the life of the present archbishop, more especially as he had always shown a very warm attachment to the Crown. At the same time, as those honours were accorded to him in his civil capacity and on account of the historical associations of which he was the representative, the Government had considered that *they should not be paid when he was bearing or accompanying the Host*. They had, therefore, given instructions that these honours should only be paid to him while he was in his civil capacity; and that *when he was passing with the Host or accompanying a procession bearing it they should be dispensed with*, and that Lord Hill's circular should be enforced. He had no objection to lay the orders on the table of the House."

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON.—The weather here is most beautiful, clear and warm. We observe that the gardening operations about Fredericton are progressing admirably. Judge Wilmot's is looking well. Farming on a larger scale is also pretty fairly commenced; but a warm rain is now much needed. The river is rapidly rising, and we learn that in the tributaries, there is now sufficient water to bring out the lumber operations of the winter. No timber has yet entered the booms below the town, but we are informed that a drive from the Upper St. John, the Messrs. Glazier, is on its way, and is expected to pass the city to-morrow or next day.

The steamers, as you are aware, between this place and St. John are daily running each way; and the whistle before six o'clock every morning gives notice also of the steam communication to Woodstock and Grand Falls. A more business aspect is apparent in several respects here now, than for several months past.—*Religious Intelligencer.*

Four buildings on Waterloo Street, one owned by Mrs. Halse and the other by Mr. Cashman, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning together with the outbuildings. A cow and a goat were burned in one of the barns. A barn in the rear of Mr. N. Demill's house on Coburg street was consumed early this morning. Two houses and a barn were also destroyed by fire at Indian Town on Sunday morning.—*St. John Church Witness.*

It is reported that the Railway to Hampton will be open on the 1st of June next. We trust that the expectations of the public will be realized. To those who have taste for the beautiful in nature, Hampton will make a fine place of resort during the summer months. No doubt many will avail themselves of the advantages of recreation which such facilities will afford.—*Christian Visitor.*

We observe that the boats are again on their respective routes. The *Emperor*, Captain Chisholm, between St. John and Windsor, Digby and Annapolis, is making a splendid time. The Union Line on the river is doing *well* as usual; and the Boston route is admirably sustained by the well tried steamers, *Eastern City* and *Admiral*. The *Carleton Sentinel* says:—"The welcome steam whistle of the *Bonnie Doon* was heard on Saturday evening, at an early hour, for the first time this season. Since that day she has been making her regular trips. On Thursday evening last the *Richmond*, Captain Duncan, made her appearance.—*Ib.*

The steamer *Princess Royal*, formerly running between Montreal and Quebec, has been purchased by a company in this Province, and is to be placed upon the route between St. John, Sackville, Hillsboro, Moncton, &c. She is said to be a good, substantial sea boat; adapted in every way for the business. We understand that Captain Belmore is to have charge. We congratulate the company upon their having obtained the services of so able a commander.—His good judgment and experience on the route, will qualify him for the position.—*Ib.*

P. E. Island.

The House of Assembly have been principally engaged, during the past week, in despatching the ordinary routine work of the session. The sum of £3000 has been voted for the service of roads, bridges, and wharfs.

The Public accounts are still before the Committee, and will, we doubt not, receive that thorough and searching investigation which the importance of the subject demands. A Bill to render the Legislative Council elective is, we understand, in course of preparation, and will, we have no doubt, receive the unanimous concurrence and support of a large majority of the House of Assembly.

The business of the session will, we are informed, be brought to a close about the latter end of next week.—*Monitor, May 4.*

Canada.

The Ministry have forced through the House a bill to re-establish passage on news-papers. The measure is very unpopular.—Proprietors of papers are obliged to pay the postage on every sheet issued from the office, although they may never get pay from one half of the subscribers. The rates imposed are:—Daily papers, $1 56 a year; Tri weekly do, 78c; Semi weekly do, $52c.; Weekly do, 26c. Hon. Mr. Morris gave notice that he would, next session, move that Delegates be elected in the several districts, to prepare the draft of a new constitution.—He declared his object to be, a stringent law to prevent the Ministry from hopelessly ruining the country. A bill has passed the House abolishing entirely the feudal tenure in Lower Canada. The *Censitaires* are to receive full indemnification from the public funds. Canada has succeeded in establishing a weekly line of screw steamships between the St Lawrence and Liverpool. One of these will leave Liverpool every Wednesday. They are named:—*Bohemian, Hungarian, Indian, Nova Scotian, North Briton, Anglo Saxon, North American* and *Canadian*. The Canadians are dissatisfied with the Home Government for positively refusing to subsidise the Canada line of steamers. Tyler, a Detroit officer, who crossed over to the Canada side last fall (where he had no right to touch a man) to arrest Capt. Jones, and shot him down in the most brutal manner, on board his own vessel, has been tried in Detroit, *and fined one dollar, and to be imprisoned one month for executing his warrant in British waters!* The public buildings in the new seat of government (Ottawa) are to be built after a style of unusual magnificence. Ottawa is rapidly improving.—*Morning Journal.*

MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.—We are happy to be enabled to inform our readers, says the *Toronto Colonist*, that by an arrangement, which the Postmaster General has been fortunate enough to make with the post office authorities in England, after a lengthy correspondence, the money-order system of the two countries has been so far combined that any sum of money, from five shillings to five pounds, may, from and after the 1st June next, be transmitted by money order obtained at any money order office in Canada upon any money-order office in Great Britain and Ireland At the same time the number of money-order offices in Canada will be increased. The advantages which all who may have connections in the old country will derive from this arrangement, are obvious enough, as they will thus have the opportunity of remitting a few shillings at a time with perfect safety, to relieve distress or to discharge indebtedness, to pay premiums on policies of assurance, and a thousand other equally desirable purposes. For general uses, also, the purchase of books perhaps or plants, seeds, and similar small matters, the money-order system thus extended will be immediately available; and we have no doubt that the transmission of small sums through this convenient medium will be an important means of keeping up an interchange of benefits, social and commercial, to a much greater extent than at first sight would seem possible.—*Pilot*

THE HUDSON'S BAY QUESTION.—The Government, we learn, are about to propose resolutions on which an address will be founded, reiterating the views of last year, and claiming that it is the duty of the Imperial Government to look after the territory, and itself to settle the title with the Hudson's Bay Company. The mere legal question is not the only one involved: there is one national policy—the necessity of saving this territory to the British Crown and subject to British influence, by opening it up to settlement from British Columbia and Canada. This is undoubted; but it is not the less true that Canada has seen fit to meddle in the matter, and that her meddling has induced Sir E. B. Lytton to take very strong ground. Either the thing should be given up altogether then, which would be almost disgraceful after so far embroiling the Imperial Government—or the Canadian Government should come out like men, and meet the responsibility they have fairly incurred. To refuse to proceed with the law-suit, when every facility is offered, looks too much like shirking If the territory is ours, let us debate the question with the Company in the British Courts like men: if not ours, why, let us find it out, and wash our hands of all responsibility, leaving the Imperial Government to erect there a Crown Colony, as she has done in British Columbia.—*Montreal Gazette.*

RETROGRESSION.—In last issue we congratulated our readers on what we supposed, the adoption of a sound principle by the Legislature in relation to Corporate Societies, viz., the restriction upon death-bed bequests, which was enforced last year.

We regret to find, however, that the Lower House has, by a narrow majority, receded from this important principle, and stricken out the clause in question from two Bills before it, and we regret the more to find a Protestant leading the onslaught against so sound a principle. We are glad, however, to be able to record that the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. James Morris, ordered the clause in question, by a vote of fourteen to 22, to be added to the Bill to incorporate the Montreal General Hospital. We trust that the House will not recede from that possition, but will insist upon the introduction of this clause into all Acts to incorporote charitable or religious incorporations; and that whether they be lay or ecclesiastical, Protestant or Catholic. The principle is a sound one. The bed of the dying should not be beset by the importunities of those seeking the aggrandizement of any Society, and the rendering void a bequest in favour of such a Society by any testator who did not make his will six months before death is no hardship. It would avoid the enactment of such scenes as that which occurred at Quebec a few years ago, when Priests and relatives contended for the earliest occupation of the estate of a deceased man, and in which the former were eventually worsted with ignominy.

In fact, however, the whole position of our country is one of deep concern. Corruption is rife. The majority rule recklessly. The Province is burdened with debt, and yet the burdens are increased. Where will all this end? Surely the people have a duty to discharge. Would that they selected as their representatives, men of intelligence, unswerving rectitude, probity, character and piety. A higher standard must be adopted, and merely petty local advantages must be less considered if our country is to prosper. We, however confess that we begin to look to the Legislative Council with hope. We begin to hope that it may, to some extent stay the tide of demoralization which is sweeping over the land.

Elected as it members are for 8 years, freed from the terror of ministries by the absence of their power of dissolution, and elevated above the temporary fluctuation of the feelings of the people, by the long term of the office, that House may prove a blessing to the country. We shall watch its course with interest and that the constituencies will anxiously select men of worth and real character for so responsible a position. They may become, in fact, if they only appreciate their position, "The People's House."—*Montreal Witness.*

QUEBEC, April 29, 1859.—The Montreal Telegraph Company, owning all the lines throughout this province, have decided to extend the River du Loup line to Farther Point on the south side of the St. Lawrence, and about one hundred and fifty miles east of this city, where the channel in the river compels all the large vessels to pass within a short distance of the shore, and at which point reliable arrangements have been made, to connect with the New York Associated Press, to have all the European steamers and sailing vessels boarded and their news promptly transmitted over the wires to this city, Portland, Boston and New York; and as the Canadian Steamship Company have decided to run their steamers from Liverpool every Wednesday afternoon, the Farther Point Telegraph station promises to be one of the most important depots for news outside of New York, the steamers of the Canadian line bringing always four and frequently five days later news from all parts of Europe. The telegraph line is expected to be completed within a month, a special steamer, with men and materials, having left for the scene of action yesterday.

DEFEAT OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.—TORONTO, April 30.—The government was defeated this morning in the Upper House, the supplementary estimates being thrown out. This result was in consequence of the difference which exists between the upper and lower house on the question of removing the seat of government to Quebec.

We understand that Messrs. H. J. Noad & Co's steamer *Princess Royal*, has been purchased by some gentlemen from New Brunswick who intend to run her between St. John and the Peutcudiac river, which is connected with Shediac by Railroad. We also learn that the proprietor of the steamer *Arabian* which ran one season between here and River du Loup has accepted the subsidy, £2500, offered by the New Brunswick government to run between Shediac and Quebec, stopping at intermediate places on her way up and down. As the steamer *Lady Head* is to run on the same route, we will, by this new arrangement, have a weekly line, for the boats are to leave Shediac and Quebec alternately every Saturday.

The Agent for the Richelieu steamboat Company here,—Mr. Lamere,—received a telegram from Three Rivers, last Saturday morning, stating that the Lake was clear of ice, and that a schooner had arrived there that morning, from Boucherville.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

A ROYAL VISIT.—Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet on Wednesday gave notice of a motion for an address to Her Majesty in reference to the desired visit to this Province of a member of the Royal Family.—*Montreal Gazette.*

United States.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—NEW YORK, April 27.—We are reliably informed that the negotiations between the English Government, the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and the Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, have reached a point which admits of no doubt about the government's guarantee of 8 per cent. on the £600,000 capital being accepted. In view of this fact, as we learn from the same source, the Atlantic Company are actively engaged in making the most thorough tests of the various kinds of cable, adapted to the Atlantic line, and will be prepared to enter into the necessary contracts at an early day.

In the mean time, the company have determined to expend a sum not exceeding $100,000 to resuscitate the present cable, and active operations to this end will be commenced as soon as the weather will admit. The heavy battery of Mr. Henley, which arrived at St. John's, N. F., late last fall, has not yet been sent to the telegraph station at Trinity Bay, owing to the ice, but will be in position within the next few weeks. The Atlantic Company will not attempt to lay the new cable until July of next year.

OVERLAND FROM CALIFORNIA.—*St. Louis, April 30.*—The California Overland Mail arrived in this city last evening, bringing San Francisco dates of the 8th inst.

The general news is quite meagre and unimportant.

The markets of San Francisco were glutted with goods, owing to the large number of ships which had arrived within the week, and prices continued to decline.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands state that the volcano of Mauna Loa continued very active.

Several rich guano islands had been discovered north-west of the Sandwich islands, and possession taken of them by the commander of the Government steamer Fenimore Cooper.

A clipper ship on fire, supposed the Manitou, from New York for San Francisco, was passed in the Atlantic, in lat. 14, lon. 35.

ROBBERY OF MAILS IN THE UNITED STATES—The *Leader*, of Toronto, states that hardly a mail posted to the United States, especially the Western ones, escapes being opened, and the contents, if money, stolen. The Chicago *Times* confesses the fact, so far as letters passing through the office in that city are concerned.—It says that the Post-Office there is a den of thieves, and that one clerk, who informed the Government of what was going on, lost his place for his pains, while his information and the remonstrances of the business men of Chicago had no effect in securing the punishment.

PROSPECT OF THE CROPS AT THE WEST.—Advices from Tennessee and Ohio refer in glowing terms to the appearance of the wheat crop in those States. Never within the memory of "the oldest inhabitant" has so much land been planted with fall wheat, or has that staple been so forward at this date as it is this year. The weather is said to be extremely favorable for planting spring wheat. A correspondent says that if the West enjoys a few more weeks of as fine weather as it has had lately, and a war breaks out in Europe, the flush times of 1855 and 1856 will return in 1860.—*N. Y. Herald.*

From Europe.

The *European Times* of the 23rd ult. says:—

It is some satisfaction to know that the elections for the borough and counties will be over in a much shorter time than is usually occupied with such struggles. By Saturday next many of the borough and city contests will have been decided, and early in the following week the whole of them. By the beginning of May the composition of the new Parliament will have been pretty accurately gauged, and it will then be seen whether we shall have a change of Government, and what complexion the domestic and foreign policy of the country will assume. So far, the election prospects are decidedly against the Ministry, and the continental events of the next fortnight will probaly strengthen the adverse tendency.

Lord Stanley has declined to come forward as a candidate for the city of London.

So far as can be ascertained, there are 646 candidates for the 492 seats in England and Wales.

THE WAR QUESTION.—The step which Austria has taken with regard to Piedmont throws all other contemporary matters into the shade, and we learn without surprise that, when the news transpired, the funds fell one per cent, although it was late in the afternoon of Thursday before the ominous statement became known, and business, for the most part has closed.

The quarrel had just arrived at a stage which rendered it susceptible of settlement. Piedmont had consented to a general disarmament, and France had agreed to a diplomatic or military commission to settle the terms of the disarmament, as the Congress might determine—but all is thrown to the winds now, and the furies are let loose. The demand upon Piedmont to disarm and to dismiss her volunteers within three days, or to accept war as the alternative, closes the door apparently to all further negociations, and the question arises,—Supposing Piedmont to refuse, as she is almost certain to do, considering the strong language she has used throughout the war of words which has preceded the final struggle, what time must necessarily elapse before the Austrians can reach Turin and the French meet them there? The following evidence on this point,—the most important on the opening of the campaign,—we take from the leading morning journal of Friday:—"We may assume that the passing of the Ticino will be considered by the Emperor of the French as a declaration of war by Austria, and that, while the Austrians are marching upon Turin, the French Emperor will be pouring his columns from the West and marching through the passes of the Alps to meet the Austrian invaders, and to anticipate, if possible, their arrival at the Sardinian capital. For this purpose, we may consider Greenoble or Briancon as containing the whole force of the French Empire, for the chains of communication by rail are so complete that continuous columns might be directed from all parts of France upon these cities. The columns, however, that should take them by Chambray and Mont Cenis would find themselves 180 miles from Turin when crossing into the Piedmontese territory at the Pont de Beauvoism. Those which should advance by way of Embrun and Briançon and over Mont Genevre should find a better road and a shorter distance on the Piedmontese side of the Alps, but would scarcely hope to win the race against the Austrian troops coming by the plains. Again, help might quickly arrive from Toulon and Marseilles by way of Genoa. From Genoa there is a railway to Turin, but it would probably be reached and destroyed by the Austrians in their first days march. We should not be very confident in trusting the safety of a kingdom to the possibility of uniting before Turin columns which had to penetrate the Alps and arrive from Genoa, if one condition of the military success of such an operation were that the concentration should be effected in even six days. Physically speaking, if the war is to come, the power which strikes the first blow and chooses its own field of action will commence with an advantage. Morally speaking, of course the picture is reversed."

"Austria has 200,000 men either upon the Ticino or within such a distance that they can be placed upon the banks of that frontier river with the three days of grace fixed in the imperative demand of the Austrian General. Sardinia occupies the opposite bank with a force which could not, probably, delay for one day its own destruction by that gigantic enemy. It may be that Sardinia can show 70,000 men in arms,

including her free corps, gathered from all parts of Italy, and comprehending no small portion of the discontented spirits who have passed their lives in making manifestations of hatred to the foreigner. Of these 70,000 men, perhaps, after garrisoning her great fortresses, Alexandria and Genoa, she may be able to range 40,000 in line of battle. Three days of respite is all that is given. If, as we read the telegraphic despatch, the demand has been already made, next Sunday may see an Austrian army in quick advance upon Turin. The position of Sardinia is perilous, but it is a position she cannot escape by a tame compliance."

The moral advantage is now on the side of France, for while this bold and decided step has placed Austria in the wrong, it places Louis Napoleon in the right, and instead of being the aggressor, he will appear before the world to be acting on the defensive.

AUSTRIAN ULTIMATUM TO SARDINIA, THREAT OF IMMEDIATE WAR.—The following important despatch has been received from Turin:

"General Guylai has been ordered to present an ultimatum for disarmament and the sending away of volunteers. If refused, war is to be declared in three days

"Two more divisions of the Austrian army of 80,000 men, have been ordered to the Ticino.

"The English proposal for a Congress on the same conditions as that of Laybach, has been refused."

The following telegraph on the same subject has also been received:—

DRESDEN, April 21.—According to a statement in the Dresden Journal of to-day, Austria, is said to have sent a communication to Turin, in which three days for consideration are given to Sardinia.

PARIS, April 22.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following:—

"Austria has not given in her adhesion to the proposition made by England and accepted by France, Russia and Prussia; besides which it appears that the cabinet of Vienna has resolved on addressing a direct communication to the cabinet of Turin, in order to obtain the disarmament of Piedmont. In consequence of these facts, the Emperor has ordered the concentration of the divisions of the army on the frontiers of Piedmont."

The *Constitutionnel* announces that a part of the army of Paris has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march, The 1st and 4th Infantry divisions of the army of Paris are under orders to proceed to Toulon by railway. The first division was to leave Paris last evening.

TURIN, April 21.—Threatening movements of the Austrian army on the frontiers of Piedmont have taken place. The Austrian authorities have directed the managers of the Lombard Railway to suspend the usual trains to morrow (22nd inst.) All the locomotives have been ordered back for the transport of soldiers. Troops are expected on the road from Milan to the Ticino. This evening a Council of Ministers was held under the presidency of the King.

Letters from Leghorn announce warlike manifestations.

Awful Earthquake.

The following are all the particulars yet published of the terrible earthquake which nearly destroyed the city of Quito, and caused the death of several thousand persons:

"On the 22nd day of March, at half past eight in the morning, an earthquake which shook the mountain range of the Chimborazo for the space of four minutes destroyed almost entirely the city of Quito, and killed from 2000 to 5000 persons. The churches, monasteries, convents and State edifices and almost all rent to fragments. The Convent of San Augustin, the Tabernacle de la Capilla, the Temple of the Segrario, the Cathedral, the Convent of Santa Catalina, the Palacia del Obispo, the Chapel of la Merced, the Chapels of the Cathedral, of the Compania, of the Hospital, of Carnien Vajo, the cloisters of the Convent of Santa Domingo, a part of the Convictorio of San Fernando, are all partially or wholly in ruins. Also, the convents of San Diego, Santa Clara and Santa Barbara. There is scarcely a house in the city that is not badly damaged.

That portion of the Palace occupied by the Minister of the Interior, a great part of the College of San Luis, and the splendid mansion of Dr. Albuja, have also fallen. All the principal building of the neighboring towns of San Antonio, Cotocolla, Machachis, Chillogallo and Magdalena have deen destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at three millions of dollars; and from the poverty of the people it will be impossible to repair and rebuild any great number of the better class of edifices destroyed. The shocks were felt simultaneously in Tacunga, Ambato and Alausi, and in Tinpullo the earth opened in various places. The earthquake was also felt at Guayaquil, but did no damage there.

The temples of San Francisco, del Sagrario and Santa Clara were of beautiful architecture; the temples and convents of Santo Domingo, la Merced and San Augustin, all had fine stone facades and towers: the temples of Santa Catalina and Conception, and the Hospital, also had stone facades.

Quito is said to contain about 50,000 inhabitants. It is built on an extensive plain, against the mountains of Panecillo and Pichincha, and is about 9500 feet above the level of the sea. Most of the houses are two stories, some three, and a part one story. Many are built of burnt brick, with handsome facades, but the greatest portion are unburned brick."

☞ Rev. D. P. LIVERMORE, Editor of the Chicago *New Covenant*, says of Brown's Bronchial Troches: "We have frequently had occasion to test the efficacy of Brown's Bronchial Troches," and have invariably found them to answer the purpose for which they are recommended. Through our influence, others have tried them, and always with the most beneficial results, and so from our own personal experience and observation, we know them to be a superior remedy for colds, coughs, and bronchial complaints. No family should be without them, and every public speaker will find them absolutely invaluable. The two distinguished divines of our country, Henry Ward Beecher and E. H. Chapin, bear testimony to their excellency, as our readers can see by getting a box of the Lozenges. 1 ins.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column to the following Testimonials: Further particulars given and orders received at the Wesleyan Book Room:—

From Geo. Washbourne Morgan, Organist of Grace Church and Middle Dutch Reformed Church.

UNIVERSITY BUILDING, N. Y. July 10, 1858.

Gentlemen,—The near approach to the *Pipe* or *Organ* tone attained by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, in the voicing of their Melodeons, united with their prompt and reliable action, entitles them to the *first rank* among this class of instruments. I cheerfully recommend them to purchasers either for *Parlor, Hall*, or *Chapel* use.

GEO. WASHBOURNE MORGAN.

From B. F. Baker, Professor in the Boston Musical Institute, Author, &c, &c., and Director of Music at the South Congregational Church.

BOSTON, Nov. 19th, 1857.

Gentlemen,—I confess to have entertained a prejudice against Melodeons before having heard your instruments. But, by your new method of voicing, the monotonous, droning, buzzing sound, has been entirely cured, and in place of it a pure organ-liue tone substituted. The action is prompt, and the tuning is really perfect. If your Melodeons receive the patronage they merit, they must come into very general use.

With regard, truly yours,

B. F. BAKER.

Messrs. S. D. & H. W. SMITH. 511 Washington Street, Boston.

From Rev. L. Smith.

HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, Aug. 25 1865.

Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that the Melodeon which you forwarded to my address remains "in good order and condition." We use it in our house of public worship, and are vey much pleased with it The tones are very pleasant, much like those of an organ; and we do not regret the cost and charges of this coadjutor to aid us in singing praise to the Lord, in his sanctuary. I shall take much pleasure in advising clergymen, as well as my friends and neighbors, to forward their orders for Melodeons, whether to be used in churches or private parlors, to you. Believe me, gentlemen,

Most truly yours, L. SMITH.

Latest European News.

A Telegram at the Merchant's Exchange Rooms on Tuesday, announces the arrival at St. John's, Nfld of the steamer *Adelaide*, from Galway, with English dates to the 30th April

Tuscany has joined France and Piedmont, Denmark, it is reported, has concluded a Treaty with France. French Russian alliance is denied. The *Times* has published provisions of the Treaty, which caused a panic on the London Exchange.

Sardinia has rejected the ultimatum of Austria. 80,000 French troops were expected in Italy daily when steamer left. The King of Sardinia joined his army at Alessandria. The Austrian government has issued a Manifesto tantamount to a Declaration of War.

It is officially announced that the Austrians have crossed Tchernia and commenced hostilities Warlike preparations were going on in England. Great activity at Woolwich.

The British Government has chartered Cunard's steamer Etna and other vessels to convey troops to the Meditterranean. It is rumoured that a Proclamation will be issued, calling for an addition of 10,000 men for the Navy.

New Books.

We have received from Mr. E. G. Fuller (for which we tender our thanks) a copy of Spurgeons Sermons, Fifth Series.

The present volume is said to be better than any of the four preceding volumes—it is embellished with an engraving of Rev. Mr. S. preaching in the Music Hall at the Surrey Gardens.—also—

The Precious Stones of the Heavenly Foundations—by Augusta Browne Garret.

We perhaps cannot do better than allow the fair authoress to speak for herself. She says: "The subject of the ensuing pages a series of reflections on some of the figurative external beauties of the Heavenly City, is, it is believed, in its views and treatment, original. They are brief dissertations on the twelve precious stones which, engraven with the names of the Holy Apostles, garnish the Foundations of Heaven, with the significations which seem most appropriate to each; and relative texts of scripture. Associated with every stone are a few precious gems of human thought in lingual setting, generally similar in character. They consist of both prose and poetry, and with two or three exceptions, have exclusive reference to the future life. Some of them are extracts from eminent authors, but a majority are beautiful waifs which have been gathered while floating by on the current. With these are interspersed a few original poems and reflections."

Both these volumes are published by Sheldon & Co., N. Y., and may be ordered of Mr. Fuller or at the Wesleyan Book Room.

We thank the same hand for a copy of Harpers Magazine for May, a number fully sustaining the reputation it has previously acquired.

District Meetings.

The Annual District Meeting for the Truro District will be held (D.V.) at River Philip, commencing on Thursday, the 26th May, at 9 o'clock, A.M. A punctual attendance of the brethren is requested at the opening. The lay members of the meeting are hereby notified that the financial business will commence in the afternoon of the first day of the session at 2 o'clock.

JOHN MCMURRAY, Chairman.

Truro, 20th April, 1859.

☞ The Annual District Meeting of the Annapolis District will commence at Berwick, Cornwallis Circuit, Thursday, June 2nd, 9 o'clock, A.M. Circuit Stewards will please attend on Friday, 10 o'clock.

THOS. ANGWIN, Chairman.

NOTICE.—The District Meeting for the Sackville District, by the Divine blessing, will commence at Sackville, N. B., on Wednesday, the 1st of June, at 9 o'clock, A.M. The Financial part of the business will be attended to the day following, on Thursday, the 2nd, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.M. The Circuit Stewards of the District are earnestly requested to meet the preachers at the last mentioned time.

THOMAS H. DAVIES, Chairman.

☞ The annual meeting of the St. John District is appointed to be held in the city of Saint John, on Tuesday, June 7th, at 10 A. M. The Circuit Stewards are respectfully requested to attend the day following, at the same hour.

E. BOTTERELL.

St. John, May 4th, 1859.

☞ The District Committee of the Fredericton District will hold its annual session on the first Wednesday in June, at Sheffield. The business of the meeting will commence at 9 a. m.—prompt attendance is requested. The lay members are earnestly solicited to be present on the second day of the session, at half-past two P.M.

R. KNIGHT, Chairman.

☞ We trust that the Principals and Officers of the Academies at Sackville will this year be cheered by a large attendance of the Visitors and friends of the Institution, at the annual exercises. It will afford satisfaction to many to find that the health of Dr. Richey is so far restored that he has consented to deliver the customary Address.

☞ The Chief Justice of Nova Scotia has received the honour of Knighthood. All classes unite in expressing satisfaction at the announcement. The members of the Bar waited upon Sir Brenton Halliburton on Monday last and presented to their venerable Chief a complimentary address to which he returned a courteous and cordial reply.

☞ Mr. Justice Halliburton late of Nova Scotia, is a candidate for Parliament in the Elections now being held in Great Britain.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from No. 468 to 520.]

Rev. G. B. Payson (15s. for P. W., for James Allen 10s., S. Parker 5s.), Miss Archibald (n. s., 10s. for P. W. in adv.), Rev. S. Avery (20s. for P.W., for C. Barteaux 5s., Ezekiel Foster 15s.), Rev. E. Botterell; Rev. I. Sutcliffe (20s. for B.R.), Rev. J. Prince (52s. 6d. for P.W., for Wm. Alderton 5s., P. E. Payson 10s., D. Reed 10s., J. Green 10s., John Plummer 10s., Wm. Crawford—new sub.—7s. 6d. in adv., —47. 6d. for B.R.), Mr. T. A. Mosher; Rev. Dr. Pickard; Rev. W. Tweedy (6s. 3d. for B.R.—13s. 9d. for P.W., for Wm. Hooper 10s., Wm. Custance 3s. 9d.,) Mr. A. Turner, *Milton*, (new sub., 5s. in adv.), John Sargent Esq., (10s. for P.W.), Mr. Henry Teed; Mr. A. McConnell; Rev. G. S. Milligan (25s. for B.R.—35s. for P.W., for Ebenezer McLeod 10s., Geo. Langill 5s., Geo. Tucker 15s., Murdoch Sturtevant 5s.)

The Subscribers to the Illustrated News of the World will be entitled, during the next three months, to the following Portraits, engraved on Steel, by eminent artists: Lord Lyndhurst, the Bishop of Winchester, the Earl of Carlisle, the Bishop of Ripon, Cardinal Wiseman, Samuel Phelps, Esq., Lord Brougham, Sir John Burgoyne, Locke King, Esq., M. P., Sir Harry Smith, the Rev. Dr Hook, Sir John Pakington, and England's future King—his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in uniform as Colonel of the Guards, a splendid full length Portrait.

Agents in Halifax—G. E. Morton & Co.

THE BURNS' CENTENARY POEMS—Immediately will be published, in a handsome imperial 8 vo. volume, with Portrait. Price not to exceed 5s. sterling—all the best of the Crystal Palace, commended—and other prize Poems from both sides of the Atlantic, being a Centenary Wreath or Tribute to the Memory of Robert Burns. Glasgow, Thomas Murray & Son

Halifax: G E Morton & Co., by whom the names of subscribers will be received.

FRESH GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS per Steamer Canada—A further supply just received April 8th. Catalogues furnished on application at the Warehouse of G. E. Morton & Co.

April 2. 1y

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"Preeminently the first and best."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers,"
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK.

"Great service in subduing Hoarseness."
REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK.

"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough."
REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.

"Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs."
DR. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.

"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.

"Contain no Opium or anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON.

"Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak though suffering from Cold."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS.

"I heartily unite in the above commendation."
REV. J. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS.

"A friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found relief from the Troches."
REV. R. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.

Sold by Druggists everywher, 25 cents per box.

Also, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES or Cathartic Lozenges, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious affections, &c.
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P. P. P.
Park's Prickly Plasters.

They soothe pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. *Where these Plasters are, pain cannot exist.* Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any effected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK,
13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.
March 4, 6m.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 11.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d a 19s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d a 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	55s
" " Am.	65s
Butter, Canada,	10d
" N. S. per lb.	10d a 10½d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d a 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	37s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	36s 3d a 37s 6d
" State, "	35s
" Rye "	22s 6d
Cornmeal "	22s 6d a 23s 9d
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 9d
" Clayed, "	1s 6d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	45s a 50s
" Cuba	40s a 45s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s a 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d a 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d a 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 a 20½
" 2,	19 a 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 a 12
" 3,	6½ a 6¾
" " med.	4¾ a 5
Herrings No 1,	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d a 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	37s 6d
Firewood, per cord,	16s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 11.

Oats, per bushel	2s 9d
Oatmeal, per cwt.	16s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	35s a 45s
Bacon, per lb.	6½d a 7d
Cheese, "	6½d a 7½d
Calf-skins, "	7d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 2d
Lamb, "	5d a 5½d
Veal, "	4d a 4½d
Turkey, "	9d a 10d
Chickens, "	2s a 3s
Potatoes, per bushel	2s 9d
Eggs, per dozen	9d
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d
Hay, per ton	£5 10s. a £6

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market

Marriages.

At Windsor, on the 26th ult., by Rev. Charles Stewart, Mr. John MARR, farmer, to Miss Jane TRIDER, both of Windsor.

At Windsor, on the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. Henry McDONALD, of Newport, to ELLEN, eldest daughter of Capt Skaling of Kempt.

At River John, on the 5th ult., by Rev. George S. Milligan, A. M., Mr. Alex. LANGILL, to Miss RUBY JANE, daughter of Mr. Thomas Bigney.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Crisp, Mr. Charles R. WETMORE, to Miss Catherine MAY, both of this city.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev P. G. McGregor, Mr. Samuel CALDWELL, to Miss Sarah CALDWELL.

Deaths.

At Maccan Mountain, April 18th, Mr. George HARRISON, aged 68 years.

At Wilmot, on the 23rd ult, of Scarlet fever, MARY, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Holland, aged two years and 9 months.

Her life, though brief, caused hopes to rise,
Where'er her accents fell,
Faith now her pathway to the skies
In living lines reveals

On the 4th inst., Charles Nelson BENTLY, aged 46 years.

On Saturday last, Charles NICHOLSON, of Beaver Bank, in the 22nd year of his age.

At Boston, on the 4th inst., JAMES WILLIAM, aged 43 years, eldest son Mr. Peter Imlay, of this city.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, May 4.

Steamship Niagara, Miller, Liverpool.
Ship Madawaska, Thomas, Liverpool.
Brigt Gen Washington, Locke, Newfld.
Govt schrs Daring, Daly, from the Westward.

THURSDAY, May 5.

Steamer Eastern State, Killam, Boston.
Arabia, Stone, Boston.

SATURDAY, May 7.

Barque Alida, (of St John, N B,) Haly, Glasgow—bound to Boston.

SUNDAY, May 8.

Barque Eliza, McKenze, Liverpool.
Brigs America, Meagher, Boston.
Gipsey, Griffin, Cienfugos.
Henry Hine, Harty, New York.
Eclipse, Mitchell, Pernambuco.
Humming Bird, Ponce.
Brigts Gen Williams, Doane, Ponce.
Velocipede, McDonald, Trinidad.
Govt schr Daring, Daly, Sable Island.
Schrs Crimea, Boston—bound to Newfld.
Ark, Strum, New York; Advance, Curry, N York.

MONDAY, May 9.

Brigt Advalorem, Harding, Demerara.

TUESDAY, May 10.

Ships Eliza Pirrie, Wise, Liverpool.
Compromise, (Am) Child, Liverpool—bound to New York, has 253 passengers.
Brig John C Ives, Ross, London.
Schrs Dreadnought, St Mary's.
Nova Scotia, Margaret's Bay.

CLEARED.

April 28—Schrs Isabella Maria, Philips, Porto Rico; Bright Star, Ritcey, U. States.

April 29—Brigs Ann McKean, Riches, F W Indies; Fawn, Boyle, Porto Rico; schrs Oasis, Murphy, Barbadoes.

April 30.—Brigts Maude, Marshall, Porto Rico; Tropic Bird, Williams, Trinidad; Queen Esther, Meriam, Parsborough; schrs Ripple, Faulkner, St John, N B; Emery, King, Richmond; Labrador, Cronan, Labrador; Mary, McKenzie, LaPoile; Uncle Tom, Newfld; Teazer, Salmond, P E Island; Henrietta, Davis, do; Romp, Swain, do; Lonoch, Merlin, and Caroline, Magdalen Isles; Curlew, and Susan, Fishing.

MEMORANDA

The schr Amazon, Capt O'Brien, from Richmond for Halifax, was run into on Sunday, by the barque Mary Leonard, from Glasgow for Boston, and immediately sank. The Amazon had a cargo of flour. Vessel insured in Halifax, cargo in Richmond.

Schr Mary, hence at Ponce, P. R.

An Act to alter and establish the bounds of Electoral Districts in certain Counties in this Province.

(Passed the 15th day of April, A D, 1859.)

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

1. The district comprised within the following limits shall form a separate electoral district in the western electoral division of the county of Halifax, that is to say: extending from the western side of the North East river to the Lunenburg county line at Hubbard's cove; and the polling place shall be at some convenient place at or near Alexander Hubly's, at Black Point, to be called electoral district number thirty-two.

2. The polling place in electoral district number twenty-seven in the eastern electoral division of the county of Halifax shall hereafter be at some convenient place at or near Mitchell's mills at the head of Jeddore instead of at or near the saw mills, Musquodoboit harbour, as at present.

3. So much of electoral district number seventeen in the eastern electoral division of the county of Halifax as lies within the following limits shall be added to and form a part of electoral district number eighteen, in such electoral division, that is to say: Beginning at the canal lock at Fletcher's bridge, thence running westward on the old Truro road to the Three-mile lake, thence down the brook to Gaspereaux lake, crossing the road at the bridge leading from Scott's to Bedford, thence following down the brook to Lake William, up lakes William and Thomas and the canal to the place of beginning.

Electoral district number thirty-one in the eastern electoral division of the county of Halifax shall be divided into two electoral districts, to be called district number thirty-one and district number thirty-three.

District number thirty-one shall include all that portion of the present district number thirty-one not included within the limits of district number thirty-three hereinafter described; and the polling-place shall be at or near the engine house, Dartmouth, as at present.

District number thirty-three shall be included within the following limits, that it is to say: Beginning on the eastern shore of the south east passage, upon the north line of the Campbell property occupied by Peter's brickyard; thence to run eastwardly to a point four rods south of the residence of Charles Bissett, senior, at Coal harbour; thence on the same course to the west shore of Coal harbour; thence following the courses of the shore round to the place of beginning, and to include McNab's Island, Lawlor's Island, Devil's Island, Cow bay, and Green bay; and the polling place shall be at some convenient place at or near Joseph York's corner.

4. Ward number five, in the city of Halifax, shall be divided into two electoral sections, to be designated electoral section number one of ward number five, and electoral section number two of ward number five, and to be bounded as follows: Electoral section number one to commence on the harbour of Halifax, at the foot of Jacob's hill; thence running westwardly on the north side until it meets Brunswick street; thence northwardly until it meets the street leading to the common; thence westwardly on the north side to the common; thence northwardly until it meets Cornwallis street; thence easterly on the south side until it meets Water street; thence southerly by the harbour to the place of beginning, and the polling place shall be at Temperance Hall.

5. Electoral section number two to commence on the harbour of Halifax, at the foot of Cornwallis street; thence northerly to the foot of Gerrish street; thence westerly to Gottingen street; thence northerly on the west side of Gottingen street until it meets North street; thence westwardly on the southside of the road until it meets the North West Arm; thence southerly until it meets Quinpool road; thence eastwardly to the common; thence northwardly to the north west end of the common; thence eastwardly to the north east corner of the common; thence southwardly until it meets Cornwallis street; thence eastwardly on the north side to the place of beginning; and the polling place shall be at the barn of William Johns, on the west side of Maynard street.

COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.

6. The polling place in electoral district number six in the northern division of the county of Colchester, shall hereafter be at or near the public parade ground in Onslow, near W. Cutting's shop, instead of at or near Ebenezer F. Munro's, as at present.

COUNTY OF HANTS.

7. Electoral district number five in the southern electoral division of the county of Hants, shall hereafter be divided into two electoral districts, to be called electoral districts number fiveand number twelve. Number five shall embrace all that portion of the township of Falmouth which lies to the northward of the main post road; and the polling place shall be at some convenient place at or near Peter Shaw's, at Atkin's corner; and

Number twelve shall include the remaining portion of the township of Falmouth, from King's county line to Hants county line on the Chester road to Samuel Palmer's on the Windsor road; and the polling place shall be at some convenient place at or near Wm. Palmer's.

COUNTY OF KINGS.

8. The polling place for electoral district number twelve in the northern division of King's county shall hereafter be at some convenient place at or near Wm. H. Patterson's, Esq, in stead of near the episcopal church as provided in the bill passed during the present session, entitled, "An act for the better equalizing the elective franchise in certain counties."

COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.

9. Electoral district number four in the county of Yarmouth shall be divided into two electoral districts, to be named numbers four and ten, and to be comprised within the following limits, that is to say:—

Number ten will commence where the line of the township of Yarmouth strikes Tusket river above the bridge; thence by such township line westerly to Salmon river; thence by Salmon river upwards to Mood's bridge; thence to James King's north line; thence to Sloan's lake and northern part of Hoop pole hill; thence to the little Wilson lake; thence to Bill's creek lake; thence to third lake on the east branch of Tusket river; then following the east branch and main river to the place of beginning; and the polling place shall be at some convenient place at or near Edmond Reynard's mill; and

Number four shall comprise all the remaining portion of the former electoral district number four.

COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

10. The poll in electoral district number seven in the county of Lunenburg shall hereafter be taken at some convenient place at or near Christopher Boyle's, at the cross roads, instead at the place heretofore used for that purpose.

COUNTY OF SHELBURNE.

11. Electoral district number one in the county of Shelburne, shall extend to the point, Carleton road, south of Gunning cove; and electoral district number two shall extend to the same point, and section one of chapter 64 of the acts of 1854, entitled, "An act to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Shelburne" is repealed.

12. McNutt's island shall be added to and form portion of electoral district number one.

COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.

13. An additional electoral district is established in the county of Annapolis, to be called district number fifteen included within the following limits, viz: Bounded on the east by lands of Jas. H. Thorne, on the west by the east line of Wm Dargie, on the south by crown lands, six miles to the southward of the Dalhousie road, and on the north by the base line of the township of Annapolis; and the polling place shall be at the intersection of the Dalhousie and Morse roads.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

14. Westchester shall form a separate electoral district in the county of Cumberland, to be called number two, and to be in place of the present district number two, which is abolished, the boundaries of such new district to be as follows: Commencing on the Colchester line, at the south corner of the Wentworth district, on the south west side of Wallace river; thence north to Rufus Purdy's west line; thence to John Mier's line, at the point where it crosses the Westchester road; thence to the west branch of Wallace river, between Doyle's and Burbidges's mill; thence up the north side of such river to where it branches; thence along the high lands westerly to the north Burnt-land brook; thence to the south line of district number four; thence following such line to the east branch of such river; thence up stream to the west line of Wm Jackson' land, and thence southerly to the county line; and the polling place shall be at or near John Atkinson's.

15. Electoral districts numbers four and nine in the county of Cumberland, shall hereafter be bounded by lines and limits of number two, as described in the proceding section.

16. The present electoral district number one in the county of Cumberland, shall be enlarged and include electoral district number two, as heretofore existing in such county, and all voters within such enlarged district shall poll at the court house in Amherst.

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

17. The district comprised within the following limits shall be a seperate electoral district in the county of Inverness, that is to say: Commencing at the residence of Richard Pembroke, on the new line of road leading from Cheticamp to the big intervale of Margaree; thence following on both sides of the nort east branch of Margaree river, including the back settlers, as also Silver Springs and the Big brrok, until it terminates on the south side of Margaree river at Nicholas Humphrey's, including him and his family; and on the north side of such river at Thomas Ethridge's, including him and his family; and the polling place shall be at some convenient place on the south side of the upper bridge on the north east branch, of Margaree river.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

18. There shall be a polling district called number nine at Bay St. Lawrence, to extend to and include John Gillies; and the polling place shall be at or near Zwicker's, on Bay of St. Lawrence.

19. St Paul's Island shall be added to polling district number eight in the county of Victoria.

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

20. The present electoral districts numbers one and three in the township of Arichat, in the county of Richmond, shall be divided, and three electoral districts formed therefrom by a line running as follows, that is to say: Beginning on the north shore of the harbor of Arichat, at Babin's cove, at the eastern side line of lands formerly owned by Charles Vigneau, now occupied by Felix LeVache; thence northerly along such eastern line to the rear thereof; thence northerly to the eastern side line of Charles King's land, on the south side of Grand lake; thence northerly across such lake to Deep Brook, so called, east of lands occupied by Boniface King, on the shore of Lennox passage; thence running westerly up the centre of Lennox passage, to Thomas Head; thence westerly, southerly, and easterly to the place of beginning, on the harbor of Arichat, including Janvrin's or Madame island, Jerseyman's island, and all other islands south and west of the Lennox passage, and including the settlement of Grand Rousseau, Little Arichat, and all other settlements within the preceding limits.

21. All that part of the former electoral districts numbers one and three which lies to the eastward of such division line shall be districts numbers one and three, and all that part of such districts which lies to the westward of such division line shall be district number eleven

22. The polling place of district number one shall be at the county court house as heretofore, and the polling place of district number eleven shall be at or near the new school house in Little Arichat, north of Little Arichat bridge. The polling place of district number three shall be at the same place as heretofore.

23. The district comprised within the following limits shall be an additional polling district in the country of Richmond, that is to say: Beginning on the eastern shore at the head of Caplin Cove, thence along shore easterly to the county line at Forchu; thence northerly by the amended county line till it meets a point where the northern side line of William McLeod's land extended shall intersect the county line; thence southerly in a direct line, including Malcolm Ferguson's brook, where it crosses the Saint Esprit road; thence to the west side of John McKenzie's land, including the same; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning; the said district to be called number thirteen; and the polling place shall be at or near the school house on the Flamboise road to Saint Esprit.

24. The district comprised within the following limits shall be an additional polling district for Loch Lomond settlement and its vicinity, to include parts of districts numbers eight and nine, that is to say: Beginning at Partrick's mountain, on the western side line of Donald Morrison's land, and including the same; thence to run a due course east north east to the county line; thence following the county line southeasterly until it meets a point where the northern side of William McLeod's land extended shall intersect said county line; thence southerly in a direct line to Malcolm Ferguson's brook, where it crosses the Saint Esprit road; thence northerly in a direct line to the western side line of Donald Morrison's, at the head of the Grand river thence to the place of beginning at Patrick' mountain; said district to be called number twelve; and the polling place shall be at or near Kenneth Morrison's, on the south side of Loch Lomond.

April 28. 3ins.

Halifax, Portland and Boston.
INLAND ROUTE,

VIA Windsor and St John connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, at Portland:

The Steamer EMPEROR will leave Windsor for St. John during the month of May as follows;

Wednesday, 4th May,	at 1 p. m.
Saturday, 7th,	" at 4 p. m.
Wednesday, 11th	" at 8 a. m.
Saturday, 14th	" at 10 a. m
Wednesday, 18th,	" at noon
Saturday, 21st,	" at 3 p m.
Wednesday, 25th,	" at 6 a. m.
Saturday, 28th,	" at 8 a. m.

Passengers from Halifax to meet her will leave by Rail as follows:—

Wednesday, 4th May,	at 8 a m
Saturday, 7th	" at 8 a m
Tuesday, 10th	" at 2 30 p m
Friday, 13th	" at 2 30 p m
Wednesday, 18th	" at 8 a m
Saturday, 21st	" at 8 a m
Tuesday, 24th	" at 2 30 p m
Friday, 27th	" at 2 30 p m

Connecting with the Steamers "Admiral," and "Eastern City," which leaves St. John every Monday and Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock, arriving at Portland Tuesday and Friday mornings, in time for the first train for Montreal and all parts of Canada and the Western States.

Fare from Halifax to Montreal, 1st class, $16
" " Boston, 1st class 9
" " 2nd class 7

Any information, and Through Tickets to the above places, and all parts of Canada and Western States can be had at A. & H. CREIGHTON'S,
May 5. 156 Granville Street

RECEIVED PER STEAMER.
Seeds for 1859.

GOOD AND TRUE.

LANGLEY & JOHNSTON.
London Drug Store,
Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.
April 21. 2m.

Sofas, Bedsteads, Chairs, &c.
FURNITURE HALL,
NEAR THE MARKET SQUARE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a large variety of every description of Furniture, viz:—SOFAS, Couches, Lounges, Mahogany Parlor CHAIRS, and a great assortment of cane and wood Chairs, Rocking and Children's do, Pembroke, Centre and Dining TABLES, round end French and common BEDSTEADS, the cheapest in the city; Stretchers, Cradles, Cribs, Washstands, Looking Glasses, Walnut, Mahogany and Painted Bureaus, Feather Beds, Pillows, Mattrasses, &c., all offered at lowest prices.

May 5. E. D. HEFFERNAN.

Miss Miller.

INTENDS removing her school, on the 1st May, to a room above the American Book Store, Hollis Street, opposite the Province Building

The various branches of a thorough English Education will be taught, with French, Italian, Drawing, a several styles, and Music.

April 21. 4w.

New Advertisements.

☞ *Advertisements intended for this Paper should be sent in by 10 o'clock on Wednesdaymorning at the latest.*

S. D. & H. W. SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MELODEONS,
ORGAN-MELODEONS,

—AND—

PEDAL BASS HARMONIUMS.

THE first premium over all other competitors at the Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, of the National Fair, Washington, D. C., also at the Ohio State Fair, held at Columbus, O., was awarded to the Manufacturers

By means of a new method of Voicing, known only to themselves, they have succeeded in removing the harsh and buzzing sound which formerly characterized the instrument, and rendering the tones full, clear, and organ like. The action is prompt and reliable, enabling the performer to execute the most rapid music without blurring the tones. The swell is arranged to give great expression.

The Pedal Bass Harmoniums

are designed particularly for Churches, Lodges, Halls, &c. It is arranged with two manuals or banks of keys, the lowest set running an octave higher than the other, and may be used separately, and thus get in one case two distinct instruments; or by the use of the coupler, two banks may be played at the same time by the use of the front set only. This connection with the Pedal Bass will produce the effect of a large organ, and sufficiently heavy to fill a house that seats from 1,000 to 1,500 persons.

The Organ Melodeon

Is designed for parlour and private use. The construction is similar to the Church Instrument, being arranged with two banks of keys, and when used together, by means of the coupler, is capable of as great power as the church instrument, when used without the Pedals.

☞ *Also, every variety of Melodeons for Parlour use.*

Purchasers may rely upon instruments from our manufactory being made in the most complete and thorough manner. Having removed to the spacious buildings 511 Washington Street, where we have every facility for manufacturing puposes, and employ none but the most experienced workmen. In short, we will promise our customers an instrument equal if not superior to any manufacturer, and guarantee entire and perfect satisfaction.

Music Teachers, Leaders of Choirs, and others interested in musical matters, are respectfully invited to visit our sale rooms at any time, and examine or test the instruments on exhibition for sale at their pleasure.

MELODEONS RENTED.

Persons who wish to hire Melodeons with a view of purchasing at the end of the year, can have the rent credited as part payment of the purchase money. This matter is worthy of special note, as it enables those who desire a fair test of the instruments before purchasing to obtain it at the expense of the manufacturers, to the extent, at least of a year's rent.

Orders from any part of the country or world, sent direct to the manufactory in Boston, with cash or satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to, and as faithfully executed as if the parties were present, or employed an agent to select, and on as reasonable terms.

PRICE LIST.

Scroll leg, 4½ octave,	$60
Scroll leg, 5 octave,	75
Piano Style, 5 octave,	100
Piano Style, extra finish, 5 octave,	115
Piano Style, carved leg,	125
Piano Style, two setts of reeds	150
Piano Style, 6 octave,	135
Organ Melodeon,	200
Organ Melodeon, extra finish	250
Pedal Bass Harmoniums,	275

☞ Illustrated Catalogues, containing 32 pages, sent free on application.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH,
May 12. 1y. 511 Washington Street.

Chest of Tools.

A CHEST of Carpenters TOOLS, now in the possession of the subscriber, brought from Mrs. Jorden, Inn Keeper, Windsor, by request to a western gentleman, 1858, of which the owner has not been heard of. They will be obtained by immediate application.

GEORGE E. PORTER.
May 12. 2w. West Cornwallis.

ALBION HOUSE!

MAY 7th, 1859.

Choice assortment of Dresses and Dress Fabrics.

Second Importation,

PER STEAMER NIAGARA.

JOST, KNIGHT & CO.,
May 12. 32 Granville Street.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
Paper Hangings,

NOW READY

At the London Book Store.

THE Largest and Handsomest assortment of ROOM PAPER ever imported in this Province:

16,380 Rolls English Room Paper,
6,600 Rolls American do do

All new and selected patterns. Price from Five Pence a Roll and upwards.

☞ The Roll of English Room Paper contains 12 yards, and is three inches wider than the American, therefore a Roll of English Room Paper at FIVE PENCE is cheaper then any American paper if even sold at 3d.

*** A liberal allowance to wholesale purchasers.

May 12. J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

Cheap Furniture & Furnishings.
McEWAN, REID & CO.

Cabinet-makers and Upholsters.

105 BARRINGTON STREET.

HAVING manufactured a choice assortment of Cabinet Furniture, aiming at cheapness, durability and finish, feel assured that a comparison will be sufficient to satisfy parties furnishing, that they cannot be better and cheaper supplied in the city.

SAMPLE OF PRICES.

BEDDING.

Spruce Bed, Copper Wire, 6 feet × 4 feet 4,	£1 15 0
Spring Bed, Hair Stuffed, Copper Wire, 6 feet × 4 ft 4,	4 0 0
Hair Mattrasses, best Curled Hair per pound	0 2 8
Brass Window Poles, with Brass ends and Brackets,	1 0 0
Brass Edged Window Cornicing, proportionable and cheap.	
Furniture Polish per bottle,	0 1 3

FLOORCLOTH.

Per Scotia.

Best English Floor Cloth, cut to any size, per square yard,	0 4 6

May 5. 3m

CARPETS, CARPETS.

A LARGE and well selected Stock from the best manufacturers, in rich London Brussells. Velvet Pile and Tapestries, 3 ply heavy Scotch and Kidderminster.

STAIR CARPETS all widths and qualities:

Victoria, Printed Woollen and Hemp DRUGGETS, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Crumb Cloths, &c.

All of the newest style and at lowest prices, and a discount of 5 per cent to cash customers, equal to from three to five pence per yard.

W. & C. SILVER.
May 5. 4w.

English and American
SHOE STORE!
15 Duke Street,
GOREHAM & RICKARDS

HAVE received per Steamer a further supply of

BOOTS & SHOES.

Ladies Kid Balmoral Boots; superior finished Cashmere, Elastic Side, and Balmoral Boots Albert Cord, Prunella, Cashmere and Satin Francais Boots.

Ladies Patent Opera Slippers; Kid, Bronze Spanish Leather, Morocco, Satin Leather, Venetian and Berlin Slippers; Cashmere, Elastic Side and Front Shoes. Peg Buskins, Leather Boots, Tie Shoes, &c. Misses and Childrens Kid, Double and Single Sole Balmoral Boots, Colored Cashmere Boots, Patent and Bronze Slippers, Strap Shoes, &c. Gents Calf, Elastic Side and Balmoral Boots; Mesnel Calf, Kid and Enamel Elastic Side Boots, Lace Shoes, Brogans, Pumps. Stout Peg Boots, Calf, Wellington, and Prince George Boots.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

One door below Dechezeau & Crows.

April 28

SEEDS. 1859 SEEDS.

FRESH KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS,
FRESH FLOWER SEEDS,
FRESH CLOVER SEED,
FRESH TIMOTHY SEED.

The Kitchen, Garden, Flower and Clover Seeds having been just received from the first seed houses in the world and the Timothy being the growth of Nova Scotia, we can confidently recommend them all.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
April 7. 3 Ordnance Square.

MAY 2, 1855.

THE Subscribers have removed to the premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Frith & Harveys, and where they offer for sale:—

Hhds }
Trcs } Choice Clenfuegos SUGARS,
Brls }
Hhds }
Brls } Strictly Prime Porto Rico do.
Puns do do do MOLASSES,
Puns do Cienfuegos do.

GEO. H. STARR & CO.
May 5. 3w.

1859. Great Central 1859.
DRY GOODS STATION.
CHIPMAN & CO'S.
CHEAP DRY GOODS
Warehouse.
144 Granville Street, Halifax.

HAVING now about fully completed our Spring Importations, we have great pleasure in giving notice of the same to our numerous Country and City Patrons, and beg to assure them that our efforts are still not devoted to our interests only; but we make it a point at all times, to endeavour to serve theirs. We are in receipt this season of

An Unusually Large, Extensive, Rich and Choice Collection of all Fabrics,

Embracing many of the chief latest London and Paris styles of Ladies Dress Goods. They consist of Prussian Checks, Florentine Challies, Hopsack Barages, Clan Lustres, Zembia cross overs, Palermo Checks, Silk Warp Brilliants, Rich Flounces, &c, &c. In heavy Goods we have an excellent assortment, commencing with about

1500 Pieces of 9-8 wide Fancy Printed Cottons.

All of new and elegant designs, selected with great care expressly for ourselves. A large and heavy assortment of

Carpetings in two Ply, Three Ply, Rich Tapistry, and Rugs to Match.

The Largest Variety of Gents Spring and Summer Clothing we have ever imported.

Gents Black and Colored Tweed and Cloth Cambridge, Oxonian, Beresford, Caledonian and Heather Coats and Talmas—Vests of every description to match. Our determination is to continue on the principle of selling as cheaply as possible, as much as possible, and giving every satisfaction possible. Merchants and others from the country will please give us an examination.

E. W. CHIPMAN & CO.

N B.—We have to state that the qualities and designs of our goods will be found to be of the first order, as we have persons employed both in England and Scotland, who pay us great attention and care in selecting for our market.

May 5. 2m. E. W. C. & CO.

Spring Styles in Hats,
CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS.

RECEIVED per Roseneath from Glasgow, Voltigeur from London, and steamers from Liverpool—a large portion of our Spring Supply of Gents and Youths, Fashionable Satin Hats, Felt do, Cloth, Glazed, Tweed and other Caps, in great variety, Glazed Hats, Sou' Westers, &c.

ALSO—Per Eastern State, America, and Boston, from Boston—

Fur and Wool Kossuth Hats, in all styles and colors; American Silk Hats; Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats in great variety; Trunks, Valises, Carpet and Glazed Bags, Hat Cases, &c.

Balance of Spring supply expected daily by other vessels from London, Liverpool, New York and Boston.

The above stock is laid in exceeding low, having been bought with the cash in the best markets, and offers great inducements to intending purchasers. An inspection of the same is respectfully solicited

H. S. McNEIL & CO.
No 1 Granville Street and No 1 Ordnance Row.
May 5. 2w.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscribers are receiving, by recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, Boston and New York, an excellent assortment of Ladies and Gents' Boots and Shoes; also, Childrens' ditto, in all the newest styles and patterns, suitable for the season, and City and Country trade, which have been personally selected in the best market, for THE CASH, and will be sold cheap.

The particular attention of customers and buyers from the country is requested.

H. S McNEIL & CO.
No 1 Granville Street, No 1 Ordnance Row.
May 5. 2w.

Bell and Anderson

Have received per Canada.

15 PACKAGES SPRING GOODS.

CONSISTING of—COBURGS, LUSTRES, DeLaines, Cashmeres, Challis, Robes a Laizes Dresses, Prints, White and Fancy Flannels, Vestings, Scotch TWEEDS, DOESKINS, MANTLE CLOTHS, 6-4 Meltons and Silk Nixed Clide Coating, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

Further supplies expected shortly.

April 14 1m.

NO 16 GRANVILLE STREET.

SPRING STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY!!

A. & W. MACKINLAY have received per ship Roseneath from Glasgow, and Steamer Arabia from Liverpool, part of their usual supply of Books and Stationery, which they offer on reasonable terms.

☞ Remainder of Spring Supplies expected per John C. Ives, Eliza, and Stag.

April 28. 4w.

MOUNT ALLISON
WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

THE exercises connected with the close of Academic year at the Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy will take place as follows:—

Saturday, May 28th, Examination of Students in both Branches, commencing at 9 a. m.

Sunday in Lingley Hall, 6 p. m., Discourse on the Life and Character of the Founder of the Institution by Rev. H. Pickard, D D.

Monday, 30th, a. m., Examination of Students of the male Branch in Lingley Hall.

" " p. m., Examination of Students of the female Branch in Lingley Hall.

Tuesday, 31st, 9 o'clock, a. m., Young Gentlemens Exhibition.

" " 1 o'clock, p. m, Young Ladies Exhibition.

" " Address by Rev M. Richey, D. D.

Tuesday Evening, in Lingley Hall, Concert and Exhibition of Music Classes.

It is very desirable that the visitors appointed by the Conference should attend the closing examinations of the year in order to be able to present a faithful report of the state and work of the Institution to the Conference, as also to afford their countenance and support to those upon whom the responsibility of management devolves.

The attendance of the friends and patrons of the Institution generally is invited.

H PICKARD.
J. ALLISON.

Mt. Allison, April 19th, 1859

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Institution for the Education of Young Ladies.

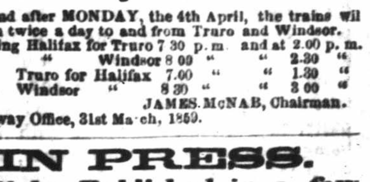
MR. and MRS. DAVISON respectfully intimate that they will remove in May from George Street to the House in Hollis Street, at present occupied by Mr Edward Lawson.

Mr Davison having been requested to open an advanced Private Class for Young Ladies in the morning begs to state that he is agreeable to do so

Young Ladies who purpose joining, will please leave their names with Mr. Davison.

The next Quarter of the Institution will commence Monday 16th May.

ap 28. till 16th May.



Railway Notice!

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th April, the trains will run twice a day to and from Truro and Windsor.

Leaving Halifax for Truro	7 30 p. m.	and at	2.00 p. m.
" " Windsor	8 00 "	"	2.30 "
" Truro for Halifax	7.00 "	"	1.30 "
" Windsor "	8 30 "	"	3 00 "

JAMES McNAB, Chairman.

Railway Office, 31st March, 1859.

IN PRESS.
Will be Published in a few Days.

A MONOGRAPH ON DIPTHERIA; its History, Progress, Cause, and Treatment—By Charles Bent, M. D.

May 5. E. G. FULLER.

New Schr Perseverance
FOR SALE.

82 TONS last N. M., will carry upwards of 1000 barrels under her decks, built of the best materials, and can be fit for sea at a small expense.

Terms easy and very cheap, enquire of S. Caldwell, or J. D. Nash, Esqrs.

April 28. 3w.

TEAS, AND COFFEE.

36 CHESTS extra strong Breakfast Congo,
14 do fine English Souchong.
18 half chests expressly for family use,
12 do do choice Oolong,
8 boxes superior do.
30 bags Old Government Java COFFEE,
24 do do Singapore Java,
28 do Costa Rica Coffee,
10 bbls Jamaica do.
5 bales Mocha Coffee, very choice,
20 half chests Green Teas, comprising,
Gunpowder, Large Hyson, Young Hysons and Assam,
ALSO,—A few half chests of cheap Tea at 1s. 6d. per lb. at the Tea and Coffee Mart,

37 Barrington Street,
Opposite the Grand Parade,
April 28. E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

Time.

I know why God made sea and sky,
And earth too in their prime;
But, mother, you must tell me, why
It was that God made Time.

To me Time only seems the source
Of numerous woes to man;
And snatches in its ruthless course
Each joy from all it can.

I marked an old man; how he walked
With tottering steps and slow;
How dim his eye; how low he talked;
His hair, too, white as snow.

I asked, what made his limbs so weak?
What bowed his form so tall?
What made his tongue so trembling speak?
He answered, "Time did all."

And once while wandering thro' the wood
In search of you, I found
A spot where once a castle stood,
But now a grass-grown mound.

I've heard that once that castle fair
Held knights and ladies gay;
And though no storm nor war was there
To rend it—yet it lay

A mouldering heap. And when I sought
The hand that laid it low,
They told me it was Time, and sought
But time had rent it so.

And when I marked but yesterday
How pale your fair cheek grows,
'Tis Time has come, you playful say,
And torn away the rose.

Then is not Time a cruel foe?
Is any foe more fell?
And wherefore made I do not know;
But, mother, you can tell.

Then mark, my child—full many a home
Of love on earth is riven
By Time—but them time leads to One
Eternal and in heaven.

'Tis true that Time makes pale the cheek,
Spreads wrinkles o'er the brow;
The bright eye dims; the voice makes weak,
And blanches hair as snow;

But Time conducts where cheeks will bloom
For aye—no more of clay—
And quickly bears us to the tomb
Whence dawns eternal day.

Agriculture.

Deep Plowing.

You are going to plant an orchard—a vineyard; to sow wheat, barley, oats, corn, &c. Well, all past teaching has shown, that the deeper the soil, the better the crop. Every farmer knows, that on the sides of ditches, where both drainage and depth of soil are secured, the grass, and weeds too, grow larger than upon any other part of the lot. All who are familiar with the mode of growing crops, where premiums have been given of late years, know that deep, or subsoil plowing has been pursued. The deeper the soil, the deeper the roots go in search of food; and especially when our dry seasons occur, do they seek low ground, in the cool, deep soil, both for *food* and *moisture*, to keep up the extra demand upon the leaf in a hot day. *Under-draining* is the most profitable way of preparing land in a cold country, *sub-soiling* is the nearest approximation to it that inventive Americans have yet found, combining rapidity and reduced cost of preparation, with more than comparative benefit. In the spring and winter, sub-soiling acts as a drain, and the roots of plants do not lie in a puddle of cold stagnant water, as is too often the case on clay lands, with a subsoil or "hard pan."

It is "better to plow one acre well, than two imperfectly," or, "whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well."—[*Missouri Farmer.*

The Greatest Farmer in the West.

Mr. Jacob Strawn, of Morgan county, Illinois, says the Rockford Republican, has earned for himself a reputation of the giant farmer of the West. Twenty seven years ago he came to this State a poor man. His operations were small at first, but continued to increase each year until he had reduced over 30,000 acres of land to a state of cultivation. He has a farm of 7800 acres and another of 10,000. He has usually employed from 200 to 300 men, and a large number of horses. Every year, until quite recently, he has stalled from 5000 to 6000 head of cattle, and kept other live stock in proportionate numbers. In this twenty-seven years he has made a fortune of a million of dollars, and he is still hale and vigorous to enjoy it. He has one corn-field in Morgan county nearly six miles long, but has latterly been curtailing his business and converting some of his real estate into cash. He is a monument of what patience, perseverance, industry, and continuous exertion in one direction will do for a man who has determined upon the accomplishment of a certain end.

Scratches—A Cure.

T., of Dansville, N. Y., will find that by taking a soft or fresh corn-cob, and using warm dish-water, or warm water and castile soap—I prefer the former—and rubbing the affected part with the cob, dipping it frequently in the water, till he has the scruff all off and perfectly clean—then drying it with a cloth and applying the following salve—rubbing it well, that it will take but a few greasings till the horse is perfectly cured. I have used this method repeatedly for thirty years, and have never known it to fail: Scrape from the outside of the iron pots used for cooking, the soot or black that is on them, with a case knife, and then mix tallow with it till it forms a good salve or paste, and rub the scratches with it after being cleansed, three or four times, or even six times, if necessary. An improvement will be seen immediately. The horse should be kept in the stable or out of the mud till he is cured, or nearly so.—*A. Fahnestock. Toledo, Nurseries, 1859.*

Advice to Young Farmers.

Allow me to say, to young farmers especially: Let us be studious and inquisitive, as well as laborious; let us be simple and frugal in our habits; avoid useless expenditures; leave fine dress, and fast horses, and showy dwellings to those who really need such things to recommend them. Let us ever remember that for health and substantial wealth, for rare opportunities, for self-improvement, for long life and real independence, farming is the best business in the world.—*Goldthwaith.*

A lump of wet saleratus, applied to the sting of a wasp or bee, will stop the pain in one moment and prevent it from swelling.

Miscellaneous.

Cultivate Beauty.

There is no proverb that practically is a greater untruth than the old one, that "Beauty is only skin deep." Of course all the "wall flowers" of the Newport and Saratoga ball rooms, and those who used to be belles, will be down upon our assertion, but we mean to look at it, not merely as philosophers, but as good citizens. Cultivate personal beauty, then, we say, because it is something far more than skin deep.—Of course by this we do not mean that it is the duty of every man, woman and child to adopt all the artificial ornaments of dress—If we were speaking in a nursery garden of cultivating roses, and a French milliner were to step up and assure you that she made and sold them properly perfumed by the dozen, we should probably any of us reply, that however excellent her art might be in its way, we were speaking of something altogether different. So it may be all very well to wear false hair and teeth, to paint the eyebrows or cheeks, or use all the appliances of a fashionable milliner or tailor, to cover defects and set off the points of attraction, but all that sort of beauty is *not* skin deep, and the study of its arts is *not* cultivating beauty.

But so to live as to keep a clear complexion and preserve the glow and freshness of youth, to take such exercise as to preserve and improve the figure of the body and the form of each muscle, to digest the food so that the teeth shall be always white, and not decay from the sourness of the stomach, to think and feel so that the eye will flash and sparkle, and the countenance beam and kindle at the fire of wit or the humor of surrounding joy and love—all this is what we mean by the assertion that beauty is more than skin deep, and the cultivation of it, as Socrates always declared, worthy of the study and the admiration, not only of a philosopher, but indeed of the whole community. Beauty is really the harmony and perfection of the whole person, the proportionate development of every part, and *therefore* it should be sought. It is quite at war with the interesting paleness of the miss in her teens, who eats pickles to keep down the fullness of good health, and ruins her digestion for life, to attract a sickly and childish interest for a little while.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the young alone are beautiful. There is a beauty belonging to every age, and to each sex, and all these are quite distinct one from the other. It is only because the beauty of youth is so much abused, that we see so few who retain it in the white flowing locks, the clear complexion, and the bilarity and good spirits of a ripe old age. So beauty in man is not the effeminate prettiness of a smooth face, but the perfect expression of strength and vigor so harmonized in all its proportions as not to seem deficient, any where, or obtrusive, but permanent, and reposing in the dignity of conscious strength and security.

To cultivate real and substantial beauty, then, is a positive *duty*, for what it is in itself as the perfection of our nature, and for the effects it produces. It is, account for it as we may, a source of amazing *power* wherever it is found. It is designed to be so by the Creator, because it is the sign of unusual perfection of some kind. In woman it is justly more powerful than man, because the *beau ideal* of woman is that she should be harmonious in all her developments of character, to soften down the asperities and rough edges of man. For man, on the other hand, to be strong in some *one* great department of life and labor, is the most useful to society, hence the expression of that in his countenance often wins his way *for him beyond all regular* beauty, even of the most manly kind.

The effort to cultivate beauty does good. It leads to a better appreciation of its elements. Strange to say, but the fact is clear, that we have better treatises for the improvement in form and beauty of every other domestic animal than man. We have volumes on Food, adapted to give *bones*, or to give *muscle*, or to give *fat*. But man is left to his tastes, little assisted by science in these matters. What is worse, but few are aware how much not only the food they eat, but the habits they form, the very thoughts they think, are all and always moulding a beauty or a defect in some part of the physical system.

Every line of the countenance, every muscular development, indicate much, because it is all, every line of it, the result of character. There are many apparent exceptions, of course. Yet these are more apparent than real. A beautiful countenance is the *prima facie* evidence of a corresponding beauty within. Of course, to cultivate it, therefore, we must begin within. A beautiful soul will in a few years beam through the countenance. The beauty of the heart is the foundation of all else. That of the intellect comes next, in an evenly and well cultivated mind, and if this be developed, by regular and robust exercise, and wholesome bodily temperance and culture, beauty will be the reward.—*Ledger.*

Forethought.

If a man faints away, instead of yelling out like a savage, or running to him to lift him up, lay him at full length on his back on the floor, loosen the clothing, push the crowd away so as to allow the air to reach him, and let him, alone. Dashing water over a person in a simple fainting-fit is a barbarity, and soils the clothing unnecessarily. The philosophy of a fainting-fit is, the heart fails to send the proper supply of blood to the brain; if the person is erect, that blood has to be thrown up hill; but if lying down, it has to be projected horizontally—which requires less power, as is apparent.

If a person swallows a poison, deliberately or by chance, instead of breaking out into multitudinous and incoherent exclamations, dispatch some one for a doctor; meanwhile run to the kitchen, get half a glass of water in any thing that is handy, put into it a teaspoonful of salt and as much ground mustard, stir it an instant, catch a firm hold of the person's nose, the mouth will soon fly open, then down with the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison. This will answer in a large number of cases better than the other. If, by this time, the physician has not arrived, make the patient swallow the white of an egg, followed by a cup of strong coffee—because these nullify a larger number of poisons than any other accessible articles—as antidotes for what remains in the stomach.

If a limb or other part of the body is severely cut, and the blood comes out by spirts or jerks, *per saltem*, as the doctors say, be in a hurry, or the man will be dead in five minutes; there is no time to talk or send for a physician; say nothing, out with your handkerchief, throw it around the limb, tie two ends together, put a stick through them, twist it around, tighter and tighter, till the blood ceases to flow. But stop, it does no good. Why? Because only a severed artery throws blood out in jets, and the other arteries get their blood from the heart; hence, to stop the flow, the the remedy must be applied between the heart and the wounded spot—in other words above the wound. If a vein had been severed, the blood would have flowed in a regular stream, and slowly, and, on the other hand, the tie should be applied below the wound, or on the other side of the wound from the heart, because the blood in the veins flow toward the heart, and there is no need of such a hurry.—*Dr. W. W. Hall.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

An Act for the better Equalizing the Elective Franchise in certain Counties.

(Passed the 30th day of March, A. D. 1859.)

WHEREAS the privilege of returning members to the General Assembly is enjoyed unequally by the inhabitants of the Counties of Halifax, Lunenburg, Kings, Hants, Annapolis, Digby, Cumberland, Pictou, Richmond, and Cape Breton, by reason of some portions of the electors being debarred the right which others exercise, of returning Township as well as County Members:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly as follows:

1. The election of members to serve in the General Assembly of this Province for the Counties of Lunenburg, Annapolis, Digby, Cumberland, Richmond, and Cape Breton, shall, after the expiration of the present House of Assembly, be by Counties only, and not as at present by Counties and Townships; and thenceforth each of the said Counties of Lunenburg, Annapolis, Digby, and Cumberland, shall be represented by three members in the General Assembly, to be chosen by all the electors of the Counties unitedly, and not as heretofore by three members chosen by different constituences; and the said Counties of Cape Breton and Richmond shall each be represented in General Assembly by two members, to be chosen by all the electors of the County unitedly, and not as heretofore by different constituences; and the electors of the Townships of Lunenburg, Annapolis and Clements, Granville, Digby, Amherst, Isle Madame, and Sydney, shall not thenceforth choose or return members to serve in General Assembly, except as electors for the County.

2. For the purpose of representation in the General Assembly, each of the Counties of Halifax, Kings, Hants, Colchester, and Pictou, after the expiration of the present House of Assembly, shall be separated into two Electoral Divisions; each of which two Electoral Divisions, in place of the members now elected in those Counties, respectively, shall return two members, except the western Electoral Division of the County of Halifax, which, including the City of Halifax, shall return three members.

The two Electoral Divisions of the County of Halifax shall be called respectively, the Western Electoral Division and Eastern Electoral Division of the County of Halifax.

The Western Electoral Division shall comprise the Township of Halifax, including the City of Halifax, and shall embrace the polling districts numbers one, two, three, four, five and six in the City, and numbers seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen in the rest of the Township, and the electors of the said Western Division shall return three members to serve in the General Assembly; and the Eastern Electoral Division shall comprise the rest of the County of Halifax, including the polling districts, numbers seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, and the electors of the said Eastern Division shall return two members to serve in General Assembly, and the five members to be chosen shall be in place of the four members now returned by the different constituencies in that County.

4. The two Electoral Divisions of the County of Hants shall respectively be called the Northern Electoral Division and the Southern Electoral Division of the County of Hants. The polling district in the said County of Hants number seven shall, after the passing of this Act, be bounded on the South by a straight line which, running from the point of junction of the River Herbert with the eastern line of polling district number eight in the said County, shall strike the point of junction of the western line of polling district number ten with the Nine Mile River, and all that triangular tract of land now belonging to number seven, which lies to the southward of the said line, and which is hereby separated from number seven, shall, after the passing of this Act, be annexed to and be part of polling district number eight. The Northern Division shall comprise the polling districts numbers four, six, nine and eleven, as at present defined, and number seven as hereby abridged and altered; and the Southern Divison shall comprise the polling districts numbers one, two, three, five and ten, as at present defined, and number eight as hereby enlarged. The electors of each of the said Divisions shall elect and return two Representatives to serve in General Assembly, and the four members so chosen shall be in the place of the five members now returned by the different constituencies in that County.

5. The two Electoral Divisions of the County of Colchester shall, respectively, be called the Northern Electoral Division and the Southern Electoral Division of the County of Colchester. The Northern Division shall comprise the present polling districts numbers six, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen; and the Southern Division shall comprise the present polling districts numbers one, two, three, four, five, and seven. The electors of each of the said Divisions shall elect and return two Representatives to serve in General Assembly, and the four members so chosen shall be in place of the four members now returned by the different constituencies in that County.

6. The two Electoral Divisions of the County of Pictou, shall, respectively, be called the Western Electoral Division and the Eastern Electoral Division of the County of Pictou. The Western Electoral Division shall comprise the Township of Pictou, and shall embrace the following polling districts: numbers one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven; and the Eastern Electoral Division shall comprise the Townships of Egerton and Maxwelton, and the rest of the County of Pictou, and shall embrace the polling districts numbers twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two. The electors of each of the said Electoral Divisions shall elect and return two Representatives to serve in General Assembly, and the four members to be chosen shall be in the place of the three members now returned by the different constituences in the County of Pictou.

7. The two Electoral Divsions in the County of Kings shall, respectively, be called the Northern Electoral Division and the Southern Electoral Divisions of the County of Kings, which two Divisions shall comprise the whole County, and be divided by a line described as follows, that is to say: by the line separating the Townships of Horton and Cornwallis, from the Basin of Minas up the Cornwallis River as far as the River is the division of these Townships near Kentville, and thence continuing along the centre of the River to its source in the Cariboo bog, thence west to the line-dividing Cornwallis and Aylesford, thence southerly by that line to the centre of the Main Post road, thence by the centre of the said road westwardly to the line separating the Counties of Kings and Annapolis. All that portion of the County of Kings which lies to the northward of the said line shall be the Northern Electoral Division; and all that portion which lies to the southward of said line, shall be the Southern Electoral Division. The electors of each of the said Electoral Divisions shall elect and return two Representatives to serve in General Assembly, and the four members so to be chosen shall be in place of the four members now returned by the different constituencies in the County of Kings.

The polling districts in the County of Kings shall be as follows:

Such of the polling districts as shall be wholly within the Northern Electoral Division, as hereby established, shall be polling districts of the said Northern Division.

Those parts of the polling districts numbers three, four and five, which lie within the said Northern Electoral Division, as hereby established, shall be, respectively, polling districts of the said Northern Division, and be distinguished by the same numbers three, four and five, respectively, and the polling place of number five shall be at or near Edward Parker's.

And that part of Aylesford which lies within the said Northern Electoral Division, as hereby established, shall be taken from number ten, and shall form a polling district of the said Northern Division, to be called number twelve, whereof the polling place shall be near the Episcopal Church.

Such polling districts as shall be wholly within the Southern Electoral Division, as hereby established, shall be polling districts of the said Southern Division.

The part of polling district number three which lies within the Southern Electoral Division, as hereby established, shall be added to polling district number six, the polling place of which is at Kentville, and those parts of polling districts number four and five which lie within the Southern Electoral Division, as hereby established, shall unitedly form one polling district of the said Southern Electoral Division, to be called number thirteen, whereof the polling place shall be at or near William Osborn's on the old Post Road.

And that part of polling district number ten in the Township of Aylesford which lies within the said Electoral Division, as hereby established, (not to include the polling district lately established at Dalhousie) shall be a polling district of the said Southern division to be called number ten, whereof the polling place shall be at or near Benjamin L. Palmer's.

And the said polling district at Dalhousie shall be a polling district of the said Southern Division to be called number eleven, whereof the polling place shall be at or near the dwelling house of Wm. Sanders.

8. After the expiration of the present House of Assembly the electors in the whole of each of the said Counties of Halifax, Hants, Colchester, Pictou, and Kings, shall not unitedly chose or return Representatives to serve in General Assembly, nor shall the electors of the Town ships of Halifax, Falmouth, Windsor, Newport, Pictou, Cornwallis or Horton, nor of the present Northern or Southern Districts of the County of Colchester choose or return Representatives, except as electors within some one of the said Electoral Divisions hereinbefore established and described.

9. The electors of the County of Inverness, in consideration of the large population of that County, shall elect and return three members instead of two to represent them in General Assembly.

10. At any election of a member to serve in General Assembly, no person entitled to vote by reason of residence in one of the Electoral Divisions established by this Act, shall be entitled or permitted to vote in any other Electoral Division by reason of real estate or of property qualification or other cause whatever.

11. The House of Assembly shall comprise fifty-five members. The qualification of the members and of the electors, the polling districts and the mode of conducting elections, and taking the poll, and the nature and extent of the constituencies, and the number of their Representatives, as far as they are not altered by this Act, continue unchanged.

12. Writs for the election of members to serve in General Assembly, after the expiration of the present House shall be issued in conformity with this Act so far as this Act extends, and in conformity with the law now in force, as far as the same is not altered or effected by this Act.

April 14. 1m.

PALMER'S Celebrated Artificial Leg.

THIS world-renowned Limb has been in use in Europe and America for upwards of 12 years, and every succeeding year serves only to increase its popularity. The "*Great Prize Medal*" was awarded to Dr. Palmer in London, over thirty-five competitors from all parts of Europe and in this country wherever exhibited it has invariably received the highest award. Upwards of *Four Thousand* of the Palmer Artificial Legs are now in use, and are represented by all degrees and professions,—Farmers, Mechanics, Lawyers, Sailors, Ladies, and Children, all use this "unequalled limb" with wonderful ease and naturalness. The Palmer Leg is adapted *to every form of amputation*, from the shortest to the longest. The patient is enabled to walk *immediately* upon the application of the leg. The limb is an exact copy of its fellow, and the most critical fail to distinguish it from nature. The limbs are *very durable*, yet so light as to be worn with *great comfort*. Palmer & Co., have supplied upwards of fifty individuals with *two legs* each, all of whom walk with surprising naturalness. The recently invented *artificial arm* is regarded as a complete triumph in the art. The public are cautioned against the circulars and advertisements of charlatans and pretenders, who have recently entered the field, and are endeavouring to deceive by copying the invention and the indirect use of the Palmer reputation. Persons requiring legs or arms, should apply to us as the "Palmer Leg" is the *only* one recommended by surgeons and physicians. Pamphlets containing *full* information concerning the invention sent *free* to persons, surgeons and physicians, on application to PALMER & CO., No 19 Green Street, Boston.

April 28. 3m.

VARLEY WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOL.

ALL the Branches of a good English Education are taught in this Institution. The Girls department will be resumed on the first MONDAY in May by Miss McAFFEE, who after obtaining a First Class Teacher's Certificate, spent several Terms in Mount Allison Academy, Sackville.

The School Room is spacious, airy, and light. Parents will find many advantages in this school for their female Children.

In the Boys department there will be room for a few more Pupils under Mr. McAFEE, who has been several years in this establishment and who labours in his profession with great constancy, on an approved system, and with encouraging success.

☞ Terms moderate Payment Quarterly. Application may be made to the Rev. Messrs. Botterell, Wilson or Albrighton; to the Teachers, or to Messrs. Eaton, G. A. Lockhart, and D. J. McLauchlin.

St. John, N. B., April 7, 1859.

April 14. 1m.

Seeds! Fresh Seeds.

Warranted the Growth of 1858, and true to their kinds.

THE Subscriber has received per Steamer Arabia, part of his Stock of Seeds, from the same favourite establishment which gave such universal satisfaction to the customers of the City Drug Store for the past ten years. The assortment of Peas is extensive, embracing besides those imported on previous seasons many new kinds, recommended by one of the first Gardeners in this city. In addition to our Stock of Vegetable Seeds, we will have a splendid assortment of Flower Seeds, from Messrs. Carter & Co., London. Also, from the same establishment, a collection of Plants, including Gooseberry, Moss Roses, Hardy Roses, Hardy Green and Climbing Roses, with Queen of the Prarie, &c., Double Hepatieus, White Rocket, Hollyhocks, &c.

☞ Catalogues will shortly be issued.

JAMES L. WOODILL, Druggist.
March 16. City Drug Store, Halifax.

Provincial Hospital FOR THE INSANE.

IN order to prevent disappointment to intending visitors to the above Institution, notice is hereby given that admission can be had on Tuesdays and Fridays ONLY between the hours of 2 o'clock and 5 o'clock. P. M., this being considered necessary for the benefit of the patients.

By order of the Commissioners,
JAMES H. LIDDELL, Secretary and Treasurer.
March 31 6w.

Errors Reviewed And Fallacies Exposed,

Being a Protestant's Answer to Mr. Maturin's "Catholic Claims."

A PAMPHLET under the above title, by JOHN G. MARSHALL.
For sale at the Book Stores.
April 21.

CHEAP STATIONARY

Wholsale Prices at the
LONDON BOOK STORE.

CREAM WOVE POST, 6s 3d a ream.
" " " Ruled, 7s 6d a ream.
" " Note, 5s "
" " " Ruled, 6s 3d. "
Foolscap fine Yellow Wove, 9s "
" " " Ruled 10s 6d a ream.
Stationery of every description SCHOOL BOOKS &c., sold at similar low prices.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

SPONGES, SPONGES.

SUPERIOR TURKEY Bathing SPONGES,
" Soft Carriage "
Bahama Sponges.
For Sale low
ROBERT G. FRASER, Paraffine Oil Agency, Opposite West Front Province Building
August 5.

TOILET SOAP.

Which effectually prevents Chapped Hands.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PURE CYCLERINE SOAP is scented in the most delicate manner, and effectually protects the skin from the action of the atmosphere. It is, we believe, one of the best and most agreeable Soaps ever made. It is prepared by the inventor of the celebrated Honey Soap. Sold in packets of 3 large Tablets for 3s 1½d, or in single cakes at 1s. 3d. each.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO, No. 3 Ordnance Square, Successors to John Naylor.
February 24.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO., have great pleasure in thanking the public generally for the very *liberal patronage* they have received for the two years they have been in *Business*.

☞ E. W. S. & Co., begs respectfully to draw attention to the *system* established at the *TEA, COFFEE & GROCERY MART*. Namely to *buy* and *sell* for *Cash* therefore avoiding *Bad Debts* and securing to the *public* advantages unsurpassed in the City.

E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO, 37, Barrington St.

PET LAMBS.

LAMBS in groups or single, for Grave Marks. For sale at Spring Garden Marble Works. Spring Garden Road, Halifax.
Ap. 7. 3ins. J. H. MURPHY.

A Beautiful Sett of Teeth.

THOSE WHO HAVE BEE so unfortunate as to lose their Teeth, can have any number, from one to an entire set of Artificial ones inserted on fine gold or silver plate, by the improved "Atmospheric Pressure" principle, or in any other style known to the Dental Profession. These Artificial Teeth not only enable persons to converse with ease, and to masticate their food, which is so necessary to health, but they restore, the face to its original form and beauty, as illustrated in above right hand cut.

BEFORE. AFTER.

Teeth cleansed, regulated, filled, etc.

Also, Teeth extracted by *electricity*, without extra charge, by

DRS. MACALLASTER & PAINE, Surgeon Dentists,
At the Sign of the Golden Tooth,
February 17. 49 Granville Street.

BEEK'S BOOK STORE, NO. 14 KING STREET, St. John, N. B.

The Promise of the Father,	Showers of Blessing,
Economy of Salvation,	The Triumphs of Truth,
Entire Devotion,	The True Woman,
The Way of Holiness,	Precious Lessons from the Life of Jesus,
Central Idea of Christianity,	
Faith and its Effects,	Sacred Echoes from the Harp of David,
Treatise of Divine Union,	
Things New and Old,	Living Streams from the Fountain of Life,
Life of Gregory Lopez,	
Witness of Perfect Love.	Lovest Thou Me,
Precious Promises,	The Gift of Power,
The Riches of Grace,	The Sure Anchor,
Guide to the Saviour,	Life of Catherine Adoma,
Christian Perfection,	Life and Opinions of Madam Guyon,
The Life of Faith,	
Religious Maxims,	Upham's Letters,
Spiritual Progress,	Tongue of Fire,
Christian's Pattern,	Devout Exercises of the Heart,
Memoirs of Mrs. A. B. Sears,	
Village Blacksmith,	Life of Lady Maxwell, Carvossa,
Saints Everlasting Rest,	
Young Lady's Councillor,	" Stoner Bramwell Hes.
Letters of Madam Guyon,	Ann Rogers,
The Last Words of Christ,	The Walls' End Miner,
The Casket Library,	Young Man's Councell
Revival Miscellanies,	The Higher Christian Life.
Earnest Christianity,	

All of the above Books for sale at Publishers prices by
HENRY S. BEEK,
February 17. y 14 King Street, St. John, N. B.

ALBERTINE.

40 CASKS just received
R. G. FRASER, Agent.

The New Brunswick Oil Works COMPANY,

Respectfully give notice that in consequence of various adulterated articles called Paraffine and Coal Oils, manufactured elsewhere, being now offered to the Public, and to protect their customers against imposition, the Illuminating agent manufactrured and sold by them will be hereafter designated and known as ALBERTINE, instead of Paraffine as heretofore.

All persons are cautioned against using the title or trademark

ALBERTINE,

as applied to any other article than that manufactured by the New Brunswick Oil Works Company.

Albertine Oil and Lamps,

For Sale by
ROBERT G. FRASER, Chemist, Agent,
Opposite the Province Building, Upper Side, Halifax, N. S.
February 17. Terms strictly Cash.

JOHN L. WHYTAL, Manufacturer of & Dealer in BOOTS & SHOES, Wholesale and Retail. ORDNANCE ROW, HALIFAX, N. S.

A large and varied stock constantly for sale at very moderate Cash prices. The strictest personal attention paid to all orders
January 6. 1y.

THE BOSTON REMEDY. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT.

IS perfectly free from mercurial matter or injurious particles, and in no case, will its application interfere with the remedies that may be prescribed by a regular physician. The Medical Faculty, throughout the Union, are unanimous in its praise. It has been used in the New England States during the past 30 years, and the more its virtues are known the greater is its demand. It may truly be considered and indispensable article of household necessity—being used alike by rich and poor. The length of time it has been before the public is conclusive proof that it is no "catch-penny" preparation, put forth to have a fictitious popularity, and then sink to rise no more.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is one of the best and surest remedies for all those numerous bodily afflictions as—

Burns, Scalds, Felons, Old Sores, Flesh Wounds, Piles, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Sore Nipples, Frost Bitten Parts, Sprains, Corns, Wens, Cancers, Ulcers, Festers, Whitlows, Warts, Bunions, Sties, Ringworm, Sore Lips, Sore Eyes, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Mosquito Bites, Spider Stings, Fleabites, Shingles, Cuts, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Ingrowing Nails, Freckles, Sunburn, Blisters, Tan and all Cutaneous Diseases and Eruptions generally

☞ Redding's Russia Salve is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry looking swellings and inflammation, as if by magic,—thus affording immediate relief and a complete cure. Many persons have received great benefit from its use during the Summer, as it will remove *Freckles and Sunburn*, and produce that soft appearance of the skin so much desired

This Salve is put up in metal boxes, three sizes, at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1,—the largest contains the quantity of *six* of the smallest boxes, and is warranted to retain its virtues in any climate. Each wrapper has a picture of a wounded soldier, with an army surgeon stooping over him,—his horse standing by; and the signature of REDDING & CO., immediately above.

REDDING & CO, Proprietors, Boston.

For sale in Halifax by Geo. E. Morton & Co., Avery Brown & Co., Morton & Cogswell, H. A. Taylor, Langley & Johnson, and all respectable dealers in the Provinces
June 4

Langley's Antibilious Aperient Pills.

THE great popularity acquired by these Pills during the Twelve years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to, by puffing advertisements—no certificates published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints, or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the digestive organs. Also as a general Family Aperient. *They contain no Calomel* nor any mineral preparation; are effectual, yet so gentle in their operation, that they may be taken at any time, with perfect safety, by persons of both sexes; nor do they, as do many Pills, necessitate the constant use of Purgative medicine, the ingredients of which they are composed effectually obviating the common difficulty.

Sold in Boxes. PRICE 1 SHILLING, by
LANGLEY & JOHNSON, Chemists,
February 24. 1y. Hollis Street Halifax.

MINERAL VARNISH.

A Superior Brilliant Blacking

FOR Stoves, Register Grates, Iron Mantlepieces, Iron Fire Boards, Coal Hods, and all kind of Iron Furniture. Also for Iron work of Waggons and Sleighs, and for every description of Iron work that requires to be kept black and polished.

This Varnish is rapidly taking the place of all other preparations for the above purposes and requires only to be tested to secure general and continued use.

It is just the article that is required in the Spring of the year for Stoves, Pipe, &c., giving a fine polish with a Bronze shade, and preventing the action of the atmosphere. Put up in cases of one dozen bottles with directions for using on each bottle

Sold by WILLIAM ACKHURST, wholesale Agent for Halifax.

Manufactued and sold at Liverpool by the Subscriber.
April 1. 1y GEORGE PAYZANT.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his place of business to his residence North End of Brunswick Street, where he hopes by strict attention to business still to merit a share of Public patronage.

EDWARD BOAK.

N. B.—All orders left at Mr. George McLeod's, Carver Jacob Street will receive immediate attention.
May 20 1y. E. B.

CHEAP WRITING PAPERS!

TEN Quires fine Cream Wove Note Paper, for 2s.
Ten quires do Letter Paper, 3s. 1½d.
Ten quires do Cream Wove Note Ruled 2s. 3d.
Ten quires do Letter Paper, 3s. 9d
To be had at the London Bookstore.
☞ Envelopes at similar low prices.
October 28 J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY, Barrister and Attorney at Law, OFFICE—50, BEDFORD ROW, HALIFAX, N.S.

COLONIAL BOOKSTORE!

Corner King and Germain Streets.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

SPRING Stock of Stationery,	Colonial Bookstore
Spring Stock of Stationery,	Colonial Bookstore
Spring Stock of Stationery,	Colonial Bookstore
Spring Stock of Stationery,	Colonial Bookstore
Large Importations,	Colonial Bookstore
Large Importations,	Colonial Bookstore
Large Importations,	Colonial Bookstore
Large Importations	Colonial Bookstore
Books ordered from England,	Colonial Bookstore
Books ordered from England,	Colonial Bookstore
Books ordered from England,	Colonial Bookstore
Books ordered from England,	Colonial Bookstore
Books ordered from the U. States,	Colonial Bookstore
Books ordered from the U. States,	Colonial Bookstore
Books ordered from the U. States,	Colonial Bookstore
Books ordered from the U. States,	Colonial Bookstore
School Requisites,	Colonial Bookstore
School Requisites,	Colonial Bookstore
School Requisites,	Colonial Bookstore
School Requisites,	Colonial Bookstore
Melodeons of every size and style,	Colonial Bookstore
Melodeons of every size and style,	Colonial Bookstore
Melodeons of every size and style,	Colonial Bookstore
Melodeons of every size and style,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Papers,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Papers,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Papers,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Papers,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Libraries,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Libraries,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Libraries,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Libraries,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Requisites,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Requisites,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Requisites,	Colonial Bookstore
Sunday School Requisites,	Colonial Bookstore
Music,	Colonial Bookstore
Music,	Colonial Bookstore
Music,	Colonial Bookstore
Periodicals,	Colonial Bookstore

April 14.

"STAR" Life Assurance Society, CHIEF OFFICE 48 Moorgate Street, London.

THE Annual income of this Society, from all sources exceeds £65,000.

The reserve fund is upwards of £225,000.

Extract of report on Securities—

"It must therefore be very gratifying to all interested in the "STAR" to know that the Committee, having thoroughly examined all the securities, not simply with a view of ascertaining their general correctness, but investigating the terms on which they were advanced, they were found exceedingly satisfactory." On the funds advanced to Wesleyan Chapels, the Committee reports that "each one was separately and thoroughly scrutinized; and further that on a review of the whole question, the Committee congratulates the Board and the Society, on the very excellent class of Securities under which their money is invested."

Nine-tenths of the profits divided among Policy holders—declared every five years Next division of profits December 1858. The rates of premium as low as those of any other respectable Company.

All information afforded at the office of the Agent, Corner of George and Hollis Streets.

R. S. BLACK, M. D., Medical Referee. M. G. BLACK, Jr., Agent.
July 8.

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, Brown's Bronchial Troches.

COPYRIGHT SECURED.

Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year 1857, by John I. Brown & Son, Chemists, Boston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Dist. of Mass.

☞ COUGHS.—The great and sudden changes of our climate, are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza
Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption.
Relieves Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh.
Clears and gives strength to the voice of Singers.
Indispensable to Public Speakers.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

[From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.] "I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of." "In all my lecturing tours, I put 'Troches' into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. I do not hesitate to say that in so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Troches are pre-eminently the best, and the first, of the great Lozenge School."

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

[From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.] "I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purposes, and recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

[From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, New York.] "I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches."

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

For Children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough, or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted on account of their soothing, and demulcent properties. Assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.
February 3.

W. WHYTAL & CO. LEATHER & FINDING STORE,

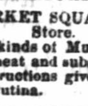
No. 2 Cheapside, Market Square.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Dealers in Sole and Upper Leather, Bindings, Lings Shoemakers Tools, and other findings.
LEATHER SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Hides, Skins, and Oil bought to order.
January 6. 1y.

TO LET.

Possession given on the 1st May.



THE NORTH SHOP IN ACADIA CORNER.
APPLY TO
CLEVERDON & CO., STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE.
February 24.

O H. ROBINSON, Musical Instrument Maker.

MARKET SQUARE, 1 door East of Donaghoe's Book Store.

All kinds of Musical Instruments tuned and repaired in a neat and substantial manner.

Instructions given on the Banjo, Guitar, Accordeon and Flutina. February 3.

COUGH, BRONCHITIS, Hoarseness, Colds, Influenza, Asthma Catarrah, any Irritation or Soreness o the Throat, INSTANTLY RELIEVED by Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges. To Public Speakers, and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief—CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

Indispensable to public speakers.—ZION'S HERALD.

An Excellent article.—NATIONAL ERA, Washington.

Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are quainted with—CHRISTIAN HERALD, Cincinnatti.

A most admirable remedy.—BOSTON JOURNAL.

Sure remedy for throat affections.—TRANSCRIPT.

Efficacious and pleasant.—TRAVELLER.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.
December 2. 6m.

CHEAP LIGHT.

TOPS for altering the Fluid Lamps into Paraffine Oil Lamps to give as much light as Fluid at on ixth the cost. For sale by

ROBERT G. FRASER,
Agent for the New Brunswick Oil Works.
April 2, 1858.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC

THE Subscriber has received per late arrivals, fresh supply of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine &c. Also Dye Stuffs and Acids, Gold Leaf, Dutch Leaf, Gold and Yellow Bronzes, and other articles requisite for Painters.

September 16. JAMES L. WOODIL, Druggist, Halifax.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

BONUS YEAR.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the advantage of joining the Company on or before 25th May, 1859 the the Second Division of Profits will take place as at that date

The fund to be divided will be the Profits which have arisen on the Business of the Company since 25th May 1854, when the last Division took place.

To Entitle parties to Participate in the Division Proposals must be lodged at the Head Office, or at one of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad on or before the 25th May, 1859.

NOVA SCOTIA,
HEAD OFFICE—HALIFAX.
(50 Bedford Row.)

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The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is Ninety-five thousand Pounds Sterling per ann.

Subscribed Capital—One Million Sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

Agencies in all the Colonies, where Premiums are received and claims settled.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY,
January 6 4m. General Agent.

THE GREAT WONDER Of the Nineteenth Century. Professor Wood's HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SAYS the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural colour, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good w... the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND
BALTIMORE, Jan 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved.

WM. DYER
BROOKFIELD, Jan 12, 1858

Pofessor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say, that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit.

Yours truly
J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle, the medium holds at least 20 per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N Y Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers 3m. March 3.

MARBLE WORKS.

Monuments, Grave Stones, Chimney Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Wash Boul Slabs, Brackett Shelfs, &c &c

In the most approved styles, and reduced prices.

☞ ALSO—a choice collection of designs on hand for inspection.

Articles in above line sent by Rail Road without any extra charge.

Spring Garden Road, Near Queen Street.
January 13. 1y. J. H. MURPHY.

Brown, Brothers & Co. DRUGGISTS, 3 ORDNANCE SQUARE.

HAVE now on hand, one of the most complete assortments of

Drugs, Medicines, Spices and Dye Stuffs

To be found in the British Provinces, which they offer wholesale and retail at lowest market prices.

Alum,	Lemon Syrup,
Bath Bricks,	Matches,
Black Lead,	Olive Oil,
Blacking,	Saltpetre,
Clover Seed,	Snuff,
Copperas,	Saleratus,
Confectionary,	Starch, and Blue,
Currants,	Soda,
Cudbear,	Allspice,
Yellowwood,	Cinamon,
Logwood,	Cloves,
Extract of Logwood,	Ginger,
Honey,	Nutmegs,
Ink & Ink Powders,	Violin Strings,
Indigo,	Vinegar,

With a good assortment of PERFUMERY, Brushes Combs and Sponges always on hand.
October 28. 1y.

PERUVAN SYRUP,

Or Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron an established Medicine for the cure of

DYSPEPSIA,

AFFECTIONS of the Liver, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, and consumptive tendencies, disordered state of the blood, Boils, Scurvy, Piles, Cutaneous complaints, St. Vitus's Dance, the prostrating effects of Lead or Mercury, General Debility, and all diseases which require a Tonic or Alterative medicine.

The above medicine has been highly recommended to us by persons now residing in Halifax.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., Successors to John Naylor,
November 25. Druggists, &c., 3 Ordnance Square

Irish National School BOOKS.

A LARGE Supply received at the LONDON BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books of this series, sold at the London Book Store, are superior in paper, printing and binding. The prices are equally low with that of any other editions offerd to the public. A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers.

March 10. ANDREW GRAHAM

Robert G. Fraser, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

AND dealer in Pure Medicinal COD LIVER OIL, Burning and Machine OILS, Manufacturer of Oil for axles and slow motions.

Opposite Province Building, UPPER SIDE, Halifax,

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A QUANTITY of Stick REDWOOD, just received an for sale by

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