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Poetry.

Jacob's Dream.

BY REV. GEORGE CROLY.

The sun was sinking on the mountain zone,
That guards thy vales of beauty, Palestine;
And lovely from the desert rose the moon,
Yet lingering on the horizon's purple line,
Like a pure spirit o'er its earthly shrine.
Up Padan-aram's heights, abrupt and bare,
A pilgrim toiled, and oft on day's decline
Look'd pale, then paused for eve's delicious air;
The summit gained, he knelt and breathed his evening prayer.

He spread his cloak and slumbered—darkness fell
Upon the twilight hills; a sudden sound
Of silver trumpets o'er him seem'd to swell;
Clouds heavy with the tempest gathered round,
Yet was the whirlwind in its caverns found;
Still deeper rolled the darkness from on high,
Gigantic volume upon volume wound,
Above, a pillar shooting to the sky;
Below, a mighty sea, that spread incessantly.

Voices are heard—a choir of golden strings
Low winds, whose breath is loaded with the rose;
Then chariot wheels—the nearer rush of wings:
Pale lightning round the dark pavilion glows;
It thunders—the resplendent gates unclose;
Far as the eye can glance, on height o'er height,
Rise fiery waving wings, and star-crowned brows,
Millions on millions, brighter and more bright,
Till all is lost in one supreme, unmingled light.

But lo! beside the sleeping pilgrim stand,
Like cherub, Kings, with lifted, mighty plume,
Fix'd, sun-bright eyes, and looks of high command;
They tell the Patriarch of his glorious doom;
Father of countless myriads that shall come,
Sweeping the land like billows of the sea,
Bright as the stars of heaven from twilight gloom,
Till He is given whom angels long to see,
And Israel's splendid one is crowned with Deity.

Religious Miscellany.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan:

DEAR SIR,—In looking over our Magazine published in St. John, N. B., in 1841, my attention was attracted to the following account of a young man, a professed Universalist, who on his death bed renounced the accursed thing, and embraced the glorious gospel of our blessed Saviour, and was thereby enabled to rejoice in a sin-pardoning God, and died happy. I have thought, at this time a republication of it in the columns of your widely circulated and useful journal would do good, and enclose it for that purpose.

A WESLEYAN METHODIST.

Conversion and Happy Death of a Universalist.

Mr. ———, in the Parish of ———, at an early period of life, embraced the delusive doctrines of Universalism. He frequently attended the preaching of the Universalists, read their books, and heard their fallacious arguments; and before he was duly apprized of the consequences of listening to their deceptive reasonings, and the indications of a depraved heart, he, almost imperceptibly glided into the belief which, we have no hesitation to assert, too often opens the flood gates of immorality, vice and dissipation. Having become a decided Universalist in principle, he was desirous to propagate his doctrines, He felt a zeal worthy of a better cause, which induced him, for a time, to use strenuous exertions and sophisticated arguments to prevail with his neighbours to follow him in his new system of faith and practice. His labours also, it is to be feared, were too successful.—Numbers who had been previously almost persuaded to believe in Universalism, were by this its champion, encouraged to profess openly the cause they had espoused. Thus "one sinner" sometimes "destroys much good." In this career he continued for several years.

However, it pleased the Most High God to lay His afflicting hand upon him. He brought him to the borders of the grave, and finally summoned him into the world of spirits. While confined to his sick-bed the writer of this article was earnestly solicited by some pious friends to visit this sick—this dying man! Accordingly, a few days afterward, he visited his cottage, with a view of having some conversation with him on the monstrous subject of eternity. He no sooner entered his apartment than he felt the pangs of sympathy for a fellow-man sinking into the arms of death without preparation for a world of spirits. His wan appearance, ghastly aspect, his eyes rolling to and fro with fearful rapidity, indicating the disquietude of his soul, and his emaciated limbs, trembling with the convulsive throbs of sinking nature, were sufficient to soften the most obdurate heart. With silent prayer to the Father of the spirits of all flesh, he approached the bed of the dying man, and the following conversation, as near as can be recollected, passed between them:—

"Sir, you appear to be very unwell." "Yes." "How is the state of your mind relative to eternity?" To this question he answered with apparent indifference, "Well! happy." Have you experienced that change which is essentially requisite to prepare you to meet God with joy?" Here his weeping wife interrupted us by saying, "Sir, I suppose you are not aware that my husband is a Universalist, and has been one for many years."

This stimulated me to enforce, in the strong language of scripture, the absolute necessity of a divine change, in order to be prepared for eternity, and the impossibility of being admitted into heaven without a change of heart.

At length he summoned all his strength, and in a tone and look which evidenced the anguish of his soul, exclaimed, "Do you think that God made man to damn him to all eternity? Is he not too good to make man miserable forever?"

To this I replied,—"I cannot think, for one moment, that God made any man with the express design of sending him to eternal misery. He is too good a Being to do anything of the kind. He created man upright that he might be happy in the enjoyment of himself. But, alas! man is fallen, and all men are by nature at enmity against God. But, that they might be saved from sin, and restored to the favour of their maker, consistently with the demands of his justice, He sent His Son to be a propitiation for the sins of the whole world. By His sacrificial atonement, all men are placed in salvable circumstances, so that if they accept of salvation, on Gospel terms, they will be saved; but if they reject the offers of mercy, they must eternally perish. God is too good not to offer salvation to the fallen posterity of Adam; and He is too just to admit any into heaven who are not previously prepared for an entrance into it, through faith in Christ God is perfectly good, and his goodness induces Him to offer salvation to sinners; but on the other hand He is perfectly just, and his justice binds him to punish obstinate offenders hereafter, who will not submit to be saved by grace in this world."

It appeared evident by the emotions of his soul, which he strove to suppress, that the Divine Spirit had applied these remarks with peculiar energy. The foundation of his future hopes seemed to tremble to its centre, notwithstanding one of his Universalist friends, a few moments before I entered his dwelling, had fervently exhorted him to "die like a man." In an agony of soul inexpressible, and with looks awfully terrific, he threw himself upon his bed, casting his hands from him, as if sinking in hopeless despair, and in the most heart-rending manner said, "I shall know all about it soon! Presently I shall be in eternity!"

Perceiving this dying man to be in a state of almost hopeless despondency, I earnestly exhorted him not to trouble himself about *Universalism*, or any other *ism*, but to believe on Christ with his heart unto righteousness, that he might experience the forgiveness of his sins. I assured him that now was the time to make his peace with God; and that if he neglected the salvation of his soul a little longer, he would be lost to all eternity. I then prayed with and commended him to the mercy of God. Soon after my departure his distress became so great that he exclaimed, "The devil is come for me! He will have me before morning!"

But God did not leave this penitent sinner to perish in his sins. The moment of his extremity was God's opportunity. He manifested himself to his sin-sick soul, and delivered him from the guilt of all past transgressions. Before the dawn of day he ventured to cast himself by faith upon the immaculate Redeemer, and received such a sense of his acceptance with God, as enabled him to rejoice in hope of future blessedness. He called his weeping partner and children around him, and declared unto them what God had done for his soul. He assured them that he felt his sins were all forgiven; and that Christ was formed in his heart the hope of glory. The fear of death was taken away, and his happy soul was inspired with a glorious anticipation of immortal felicity.—And a few moments before he closed his eyes in death, and his happy spirit entered into rest, he earnestly entreated his wife to do her best to have the children brought up in the fear of the Lord

He then said, "It is possible for a person to be a Universalist in life, but Universalism will not make him happy in death, or give him an admittance into heaven."—Soon after this he died in peace. "Was not this a brand plucked out of the burning?" G. J.

Woodstock N. B., April 9, 1841.

Lawyers as Christians.

Lawyers, by name, are denounced in the Scriptures, but the Scripture lawyer was not our modern man of the blue-bag. He was a casuist—an expert in matters of conscience—an expounder of Moses' law and the prophets. There was considerable of Doctor of Divinity about the lawyers of A. D. I.

It is a remarkable fact that no class of men, whose interests so frequently clash, live as peaceably together as lawyers. The profession is more overburdened, perhaps, than any other; the competition is sharp, and contact frequent; yet, so well balanced are the influences at work, so exact is the unwritten code, collisions and personal detractions are rare. They sheathe towards each other the weapons they use so skilfully upon others.

Christianity, with her internal and external evidences, has much to expect from the legal mind. Trained to seek out and weigh evidence, lawyers especially approach the subject of revealed religion advantageously. Of course, now as of old, there is occasionally a captious enquirer—one who delights in entangling words. But the higher order of mind, rising to the level of the noble science, seldom fails to find here grounds of abiding and satisfactory conclusions. The great lights of the law in America and England are and have been religious men: if not professors of, yet believers in Christianity. Of course, there are exceptions to this general statement, but fewer than in any other learned profession.

There is a vast deal of testimony in religion—testimony, as to the experimental and systematic. And the value of this testimony is often lost upon those who do not discern or appreciate it. The following incident, furnished by an exchange, illustrates:

From curiosity, a lawyer entered a meeting for the relation of Christian experience, and took notes. But so impressed was he that at the close he rose and said, "My friends, I hold in my hands the testimony of no less than sixty persons, who have spoken here this morning, who all testify with one consent that there is a Divine reality in religion, they having experienced its power in their own hearts. Many of these persons I know. Their words would be received in any court of justice. Lie they would not, I know; and mistaken, they cannot all be. I have hitherto been skeptical in relation to these matters. I now tell you that I am fully convinced of the truth, and that I intend to lead a new life. Will you pray for me?"

The Church is a witnessing institution. This is one of her functions—to witness for Jesus. "Ye are my witnesses," saith the Lord to his people. They speak what they do *know*, by experience. Let me hear, or let them forbear.

The Author of salvation, at the cost of great love and condescension, prepared it for man. It is not enough that the gospel is full of efficacy for his relief, it must be rested on suitable evidences for his acceptance. He who made this remedial scheme also made man. He knows the structure of his mind, and just what amount and what kind of evidence is necessary to command its assent—when that mind is working honestly. He prepared for that mind evidences—of miracle and of prophecy, evidences internal and external, and has matched them well. Can we believe, after all the expressed willingness and love of God—after all the cost of redemption, that the whole falls through at the point of evidence? The omnipotent and omniscient God, the willing and loving Saviour, supplied everything but enough evidence! They who can believe absurdity may believe this. Nay, rather: if there be difficulty with any man in accepting Christianity, we are entitled to say, *a priori*, that is not mental, but moral. The infidelity, or even the skepticism of a lawyer, is therefore without excuse.

Lawyers in a congregation are helpful to a preacher. Not in the same sense that the most praying man and woman is a help—but in this: they tone up his mind. Slipshod arguments will not do. Premises and conclusions must hang together. It is a small need compared with another, but the pulpit sometimes needs this critical tonic. We speak not of the mere quibbler, the word-tangler, but the ingenuous, broad-minded lawyer.

This is their infirmity, which we advise them to watch and pray against—forgetting that they are in church, unconsciously hunting up the rebutting argument, and, in their own minds, taking sides against the preacher. —*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

The Bible the only Light at Death.

Life's last hours are grand testing hours; death tries all principles, and lays bare all our foundation. Many have acted the hypocrite in life, who were forced to be honest in the hour of death. Misgivings of heart, that we have kept secret through life, have come out in death; and many also who seemed all right and fair for heaven have had to declare that they have been self-deceived. A gentleman of renown was on his dying-bed, when a friend at hand spoke of the Saviour. "As to the Bible," he replied, "it may be true: I don't know."

"What, then, are your prospects?" he was asked.

He replied in whispers, which indeed were thunders:

"Dark—*very* dark."

"But have you no light from the Sun of Righteousness?—have you done justice to the Bible?"

"Perhaps not," he replied; "but it is now too late—too late!"

A mother who had laughed at and ridiculed religion and religious people, was seen restless and miserable on her death-bed. She desired that her children should be called. They came. In impassioned accents she addressed them: "My children, I have been leading you in the wrong road all your life. I now find the broad road ends in destruction I did not believe it before. O! seek to serve God, and try to find the gate to heaven, though you may not see your mother there." Her lips were closed for ever, and her spirit departed to its account, while the household looked on terror-struck. Mother! father! would you die thus? Oh, no. Then point to heaven, and lead the way.—*Bible Society Record.*

Mistaken Mourners.

In some parts of the country it is said to be a growing system for persons recently bereaved of near relatives, to express their grief by absenting themselves for several Sabbaths from Church.

It is regarded as indicative of a want of sensibility, and of proper respect for the departed, to appear too soon at the house of God. How irrational and unscriptural is such a sentiment! The sanctuary is the place of all others at which to seek that consolation which God has promised to his afflicted children.

What is the testimony of Scripture? It is this: "The Lord hears thee in the day of trouble, the name of the God of Jacob defend thee; send the help from the Sanctuary, and strengthen thee out of Zion."

One of the petitions in Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the temple was, "What prayer or what supplication soever shall be made of any man or of all thy people Israel, whom every one shall know his own sore, and his own grief, and shall spread forth his hands in this house; then hear thou from heaven thy dwelling-place." And the Lord's answer was, "I have heard thy prayer, and now my eyes shall be open; and my ears attend unto the prayer that is made in this place."

Let bereaved mourners also be instructed by the example of David who did not shut himself up in his own chamber there to indulge his grief; but "when David saw that his servants whispered, he perceived that the child was dead; therefore David said unto his servants, Is the child dead? And they said, He is dead. Then David arose from the earth, and washed and anointed himself, and changed his apparel, and came unto the house of the Lord and worshipped; then he came to his own house."

"From every stormy wind that blows,
From every swelling tide of woes,
There is a calm, a sure retreat,
'Tis found beneath the mercy seat."

—*Central Presbyterian.*

Early Translations of the Bible.

The translation of the Bible into English was commenced at an early period. King Alfred "the Truthteller," as he was called, commenced the work about the year 730. Adelmus translated the Psalms into Saxon in 709. Other parts were done by Edfrid or Egbert, 750; the whole by Bede. In 1357, Trevisa published the whole in English. Tindall's translation appeared in 1534, was revised and altered in 1538, published with a preface of Cranmer's in 1549, and allowed to be read in churches. 1551 another translation was published, which being revised by several Bishop's, was printed with their alterations in 1560—In 1613 a new translation was published by authority, which is that in present use. There was not any translation of it into the Irish language till 1685. The Pope did not give his permission for the translation of it into any language till 1759.

A Humerous Description of a Fashionable Church.

The satire of the following extract from a pretended correspondence of a Turk travelling in this country is exquisite. We doubt, however, whether occasion could be found for such bitter irony outside of that modern Babylon, New York

On a sunny morning of the first day of the second week of my sojourn here, I requested my young fellow-lodger at the St. Nicholas to conduct me to one of the numerous sanctuaries. He proposed that we should visit the Church of the Shining Kaleidoscope, and we proceeded thither.—On our entering the sacred edifice, the sexton received us quite coolly, as if to say, "What business have you in this establishment?" But when my companion opened his coat and displayed a diamond breastpin of inordinary size, the face of the official blossomed with smiles and he conducted us to an excellent pew in the central aisle.

My attention was first attracted by the decorations of the walls and ceiling. The principal colours used in the work of adornment were light blue, bright yellow and deep red, each endeavouring to display itself to the best advantage. Their effect, when combined, with all the other tints of the rainbow, shed through the stained glass windows, was somewhat remarkable; and I observed that a portly lady just behind me had, as the result of a play of light, a green forehead, blue nose, yellow lips, purple chin, orange hair, and a patch of deep violet over the left eye. Indeed, I had observed no such sterling style of ornament anywhere else, except in the brilliant restaurant of Mr. Taylor, Broadway. Wonderful, O my Lybian lion is the power of association—for such was the influence of this paint upon my imagination, that I came near asking the usher, who was promenading the aisle, to bring me a lamb stuffed with pistachio nuts, and a vase of iced sherbet.

The services commenced presently, by reading on the part of a person who occupied a room in the rear of the building, and responses from a portion of the congregation. The reader pitched his voice so that it seemed to issue from his toes, and you may judge, therefore, that his intonations were hardly natural, (since he did not stand on his head,) but as it was his to do with the supernatural, it may be presumed that such sepulchral utterances were appropriate to the occasion.

Next came a song of praise by four persons in the organ loft. How beautifully they warbled. I was carried straight back to the opera, with its pride and pomp of scenic illusion, intoxicating sounds, brilliant eyes, dazzling toilets, immaculate kids—The soprano led off with a dazzling saccato passage, in which the high notes danced and capered like lambs on a hill-side.

Then she ceased, and the tenor took up her strain, and prolonged it with clear trumpet tones; then she stopped, and the contralto sung a few sweet notes; and, lastly, the basso added his voice to the others, and the whole party commenced a terrific struggle for the supremacy in the final fugue. The contest was exciting, and the result doubtful for a few moments, but at last the soprano was victorious, ending with a tremendous shrill which entirely silenced her antagonists. I lifted up my hands to applaund, but was checked by my friend, who informed me that, however delighted, I must not express my gratification in the same way that I would at the Academy of Music. Though this distinction seemed to be rather nicely drawn, I of course yielded to the suggestions of his experience.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Anticipating Evils.

Enjoy the present, whatsoever it may be, and be not solicitous for the future; for if you take your foot from the present standing, and thrust it forward towards to-morrow's event, you are in a restless condition. It is like refusing to quench your present thirst, by fearing you shall want drink the next day. If it be well to-day, it is madness to make the present miserable by fearing it may be ill to-morrow—when your belly is full of to-day's dinner, to fear that you shall want the next day's supper: for it may be you shall not, and then to what purpose was this day's affliction? But if to-morrow you shall want, your sorrow will come time enough, though you do not hasten it; let your trouble tarry till its day comes. But if it chance to be ill to-day, do not increase it by the cares of to-morrow. Enjoy the blessings of this day, if God send them, and the evils of it bear patiently and sweetly; for this day only is ours—we are dead to yesterday, and we are not yet born to the morrow. He, therefore, that enjoys the present if it be good, enjoys as much as is possible; and if only that day's trouble leans upon him, it is singular and finite. "Sufficient to the day (said Christ) is the evil thereof"—sufficient, but not intolerable. But if we look abroad, and bring into one day's thoughts the evils of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as intolerable as it is unreasonable.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The Dying never Weep.

It is a striking fact—the dying never weep! The circle of sobbing, agonized hearts around, produces not one tear. Is it that he is insensible and stiff, already in the chill of dissolution? That cannot be; for he asks for his father's hand as if to gain strength in the mortal struggle, and leans on the breast of mother, brother, or sister, with still conscious affection; and just before expiring, at eve, after a long day's converse with the Angel of Summer, he says to his oldest brother—last audible "good night" of earth—"Kiss me, kiss me!" It must be because the dying have reached a point too deep for our earthly crying and weeping. They are face to face with higher and holier beings, with the Father in heaven and his angel throng led on by the Son himself; and what are griefs of a morning, tears of a dying farewell—be it that they are shed by the dearest on earth—in that vision bright of immortal life and everlasting reunion!—*Christian Inquirer.*

THE OLDEST CHURCH in Boston is Christ Church, Salem street, erected in 1723. The Old South was built in 1730, the King's Chapel in 1749, and Brattle Street Church in 1773.

Shun Affectation.

There is nothing more beautiful in the young than simplicity of character. It is honest, frank and attractive. How different is affectation! The simple minded are always natural. They are at the same time original. The affected are never natural. And as for originality, if they ever had it, they have crushed it out, and buried it from sight utterly. Be yourself, then young friend! To attempt to be anybody else is worse than folly. It is an impossibility to attain it. It is contemptible to try! But suppose you could succeed in imitating the greatest man that ever figured in history, would that make you any the greater? By no means. You would always suffer in comparison with the imitated one, and be thought of only as the shadow of a substance—the echo of a real sound—the counterfeit of a pure coin? Dr. Johnson aptly compared the heartless imitator—for such is he who affects the character of another—to the Empress of Russia, when she did the freakish thing of erecting a palace of ice. It was splendid and conspicuous while it lasted. But the sun melted it, and caused its attractions to dissolve into common water, while the humblest stone cottages of her subjects stood firm and unmarred! Let the fabric of your character, though ever so humble, be at least real. Avoid affecting the character of another, however great. Build up your own. Be what God intended you to be—yourself, and not some body else. Shun affectation.

Religious Intelligence.

The Bible in France.

At the Annual Meeting of the Protestant Bible Society, France, lately held, M. Guizot delivered an address, in the course of which he said:—

"In 1857, two hundred Protestant parishes or churches in France were not connected with the Bible Society; but in 1858 sixty, and in 1859, fifty joined it. There are now only about one hundred Protestant parishes which are not in connection with our Society, and we have reason to hope that all of them will soon give us their hearty co-operation. Our receipts, which in 1857 were 43,000f., fell in 1858 to 37,000f., but in 1859 they rose to 45,000f. Our progress in our great object, the distribution of the Holy Scriptures, has been this:—From 1855 to 1856, we distributed in Bibles and New Testaments, 7,783 volumes; from 1856 to 1857, 9,093; 1857 to 1858, 11,184; and in 1858 to 1859, 13,448. We have undertaken this year an edition of 4,000 copies of the Bible in 12mo, which is about to be published. The New Testament in that form of which 10,000 copies had been struck off, has already appeared. We are, besides, making for soldiers, sailors and travellers a small pocket edition of the New Testament, of which 10,000 copies have been struck off. Lastly, we have repaired the old stereotypes of our Bible in 8vo., and have struck off 6,000 copies from them; and from those of the New Testament 2,000. These results are owing, in the first place, to the progress of religious zeal in our churches, and to the pious and intelligent activity of the Rev. M. Carenou, who has been appointed agent to our Society, and who justifies the confidence placed in him." On the necessity of constant discussion, inquiry, and healthy agitation in religious matters, M. Guizot said: "Religious life, when it is real, takes, and must take, a double development; one, internal and personal, which is accomplished in the soul of the individual, and on himself; the other, external and social, which attracts and groups individuals around a common faith and worship. These two religious developments advance together, and are essential one to the other. Reason declares that this must be the case, and history proves it. What, for example, was the most splendid epoch of the Catholic Church of France—the epoch which was the most serious and the most glorious—that at which Catholic faith was most profound, efficacious, learned, brilliant? It was assuredly the seventeenth century; that is, the period of discussion, of mutual and continued labour of religious conversion and propagandism between the Catholics and Protestants, the Jesuits, the Sulpicians and Jansenites—between Bossuet, Fenelon, Arnauld, Pascal, Claude, Basnage, and Jurien. Liberty, assuredly between these combatants was very incomplete, very unequal, and it was of a very short duration; but everywhere faith was strong and active, and zeal for conversion was displayed at the same time as faith. And amongst the Protestants in England is it not the constant discussion, the continued labour of propaganda between the Anglican Church on the one hand, and the Dissenting sects on the other, which have caused their mutual prosperity, which have kept alive amongst them, faith, zeal, and religious life?"

In reference to the spread of religious liberty in France, M. Guizot expressed himself as follows:—

"When I look at the state of public opinion and of facts, I am far from finding them as satisfactory as I could wish, and as the superior interest of religion and society requires. In the public, the spirit of religious propagandism inspires a sentiment of alarm, as it is feared that it will cause a new intolerance and discord. Faith and religious habits are desired, but without ardour or attempted expansion; they are desired living, but asleep. But that cannot be; we must choose. If you desire that faith be real and powerful, consent to see it active, expansive; accept the social manifestation of religious life, if you would see life fortify and purify society. The Government sometimes shows itself on this point as prompt at feeling alarm as the public—if, too, appears at times to be disquieted at religious fervour, as its labour to spread its faith; and it seeks in principles incompatible with religious liberty, guarantees against its active aspirations. I find some traces of this in the decree of the 19th March last on the forms of authorisation which, according to the existing law, must be observed before religious meetings are held, or new places of worship are opened. The enactments of this decree are good, and favourable to the liberty of Protestants. They are dictated by a spirit which is equitable, and which is friendly to religious liberty, to its rights and progress. But with regret we find that, by the side of these enactments, there are, if not in the decree itself, at least in the report which precedes it, some ideas which do not inspire us with the same satisfaction. We see that a fundamental distinction between the liberty of conscience and the liberty of worship is established; one being entirely free and inviolable, the other submitted not only to certain measures of order, but to a legislation which is essentially restrictive and preventive. I shall never counsel contempt and violation of legal order; but I cannot allow to pass without protest ideas and language which attacks the very essence of our liberties, and the principles on which they are based. It is not only liberty of conscience, but liberty of worship which is promised us by all our constitutions."

The Anniversary Week.

Christianity has exerted a powerful influence in forming the habits of society as well as the characters of individuals. The anniversary season in London, (extending through weeks,) the anniversary week in New York, and that in Boston, are now as much incorporated among the institutions of England and America as Lent and Christmas in Roman Catholic countries.

Our festival has just closed, and the thousands who have joined with us of the metropolis in this sacred and social delight, are now returning home, like the tribes of Israel from the festivals of Jerusalem, glad in heart, refreshed in spirit, more warmly attached to their brethren for having felt their cordial grasp, and exchanged with them the words of friendly greeting amid these hallowed scenes.

The influence of the general religious interest of the last two years was manifest in the tone of the assemblies, and in the exercises. The most prominent of the strictly religious meetings which came under our notice were the Young Men's Christian Association, the Seamen's Friend Society, the Tract Society, the Christian Anti-Slavery Society, and the Prayer Meeting in Winter street. To those outside of the Church, none of them were so attractive as that of the Tract Society, on account of its present peculiar position in regard to slavery.

The financial reports of the various Benevolent Societies were very satisfactory to their friends and patrons. It is manifest that the most attractive meeting of the week to all parties in the Orthodox ranks is the prayer meeting held in Winter street. The last one, on Friday morning, is always completely full—and on this occasion, as usual, a part of the assembly were obliged to retire to the lower room of the church, which was also crowded to overflowing. In the meeting of Friday the leader closed the exercises by presenting a rapid sketch of the present condition of Europe, the policy of its despotic rulers, and the possibility of our entanglement in this war. All of which was presented as an occasion for special and fervent prayer to God the ruler of nations.

The Young Men's Christian Association appeared before us in the very vigor of opening manhood. The exercises of their anniversary were of a very interesting character; the speakers seeming to have caught the fire and glow of the class they represented. It is an admirable institution, and deserving of all the favor it is receiving.

But the topic of paramount interest was the institution of slavery. It had, as usual, three distinct representatives in the field; Mr. Lewis Tappan's wing appearing under a new form. We had the extreme left,—as the French would say,—Mr. Garrison and his party;—the extreme right, or the Church anti-slavery party;—the eloquence of whose leader one compared to the rattling of a hail-storm on a tin kettle. We heard him on this subject in the city of New York; and were forcibly reminded of Mr. Webster's remark, when rising in reply to a very vehement oration at a political meeting—"Mr. Chairman," he said, dilating that majestic frame to its own true proportions, "violent words are weak words." The *juste milieu*, as we regard it, or the party representing sound Christian views of slavery was the American Tract Society. It was anticipated at their business meeting on Monday that the struggle of last year would be renewed, as the Committee of the New York Society were here in strength. But when they discovered how decided the views of the majority of New England men are in regard to their policy, they determined, wisely, not to interfere in our affairs. The public meeting was one of great interest. It became clear that the Executive Committee had understood their constituents to desire an entire separation from the Society in New York; and that our Society ratified that understanding of their wishes. It is obvious that good men in New York have been entangled, by the subtle influence of that corrupting Southern institution, in a policy from which they must ultimately extricate themselves; but which they may find it much easier to have adopted than to relinquish. As the venerable Dr. Hawes of Hartford remarked, when rising to pronounce benediction at the Tract Society's meeting on Wednesday night, "Brethren, I now breathe freer." Multitudes will now say—"We breathe more freely."—*American Traveller.*

Religious Toleration for Wesleyan Soldiers.

On the arrival of the 9th Lancers in Exeter, the Rev. W. Williams, Wesleyan Superintendent, received information from one of the Ministers of that Denomination in Maidstone, where the regiment had been recently quartered, that between forty and fifty of the soldiers had been in the habit of attending the Wesleyan ministry in that town. Mr. Williams forthwith waited upon the commanding officer, and asked permission for these men to attend the morning service at the Mint Chapel. The officer replied, that the only Denominations recognized by the rules which he had received from the War Office for his guidance were Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, and he could not therefore comply with the request. Mr. Williams thereupon applied to Major-General Eden, Commander of the district, and received a similar reply. Not satisfied, however, Mr. Williams addressed the Secretary for War (General Peel) on the question, and in a few days received an answer granting those of the soldiers who are Wesleyans permission to attend the Wesleyan chapel. Accordingly, on Sunday morning last, between thirty and forty were marched to the Mint Chapel.—*Western Times.*

The Bishop of Oxford and his Clergy.

The Bishop of Oxford has issued a reply to the remonstrance which was made to him a short time back against certain Romanizing practices in his diocese. His lordship denies the existence to any great extent of "distrust and disatisfaction" as stated in the document, and refers to the address presented to him signed by a number of rural deans, and said to express the sentiments of five-sixths of his clergy, in proof of the absence of such disatisfaction. His lordship then proceeds to notice the five innovations complained of by the remonstrants. In reference to the "processions" alluded to, he denies that they had anything of a Romish tendency in them, any more than the walking every year of the children of the different London schools in procession to St. Paul's Cathedral. The crosses in those processions had been used without the previous knowledge of his lordship, and were acts of indiscretion which would not, at his desire, be again repeated. He expresses his disapproval in general terms of all needless and unsettling changes in our churches and modes of worship, and though he could not condemn (as unlawful) any lawful ornaments already in use, he deeply regrets their introduction when it wounds the feelings or alarms the prejudices of his flocks. In reference the use of the cross, his lordship says that to place a material cross before the eyes of the worshippers as in any sense an object of adoration or worship would, in his opinion, be as culpable an encouragement to idolatry as it could be in the opinion of those complaining. The whole question was, whether, under the safeguards provided by the Church of England, and without attributing any sanctity or superstitious value to it, the cross might not be employed both as a sign and as a material symbol, reminding us of our redemption and of our profession, without the slightest risk of such a danger. The Church of England retained that limited use both of the sign and of the material emblem which alone he justified; for he would not in the matter go one inch beyond what the letter of the Church of England law allows, or the spirit of Church of England doctrine suggests. In reference to the use of the stone altars, he says they are distinctly condemned by our ecclesiastical law, and none have been erected with his knowledge and consent. As to their removal by him, he states that his remonstrants have the same power for the purpose as he possesses, by having recourse to the Ecclesiastical Court. Having touched upon some minor matters, his lordship concludes by expressing his deliberate conviction that whilst we suffer much from the attempts made by a few, mostly inexperienced young men, to introduce among us unusual ornaments or ritual observances, we suffer quite as much from a querulous suspicious temper, leading others to whisper insinuations, and to stir up strife, to the grievous breach of Christian charity.

The Young French Convert.

The agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society in France gives an account of a young man whose heart had been opened to receive the Truth, after which he became diligent in his endeavors to propagate the gospel. The agent says:—"As soon as the young man gained possession of the Bible he searched it day and night. Whether in the room where he slept or in the fields where he worked, wherever, in fact, he happened to be, he was always seen with his Bible; and whoever happened to come in his way was compelled, whether willingly or not, to listen to some passages which he read from it. Our Colporteur, being struck with his zeal, and the ability which God had conferred on him to give an account of his faith, one day proposed to him to leave his present occupation, and to follow the one in which he himself was engaged. The following was the remarkable reply which the young man gave to this proposal:—"I cannot do so: In the first place, because I am not worthy of such an honour; and then, because, if my calling were that of a Bible Colporteur, people would only say that I was paid for what I did, and for that reason they would the less readily listen to me. I shall, therefore, continue in the position in which God has placed me. Leave me there, and pray to God that I may be faithful in it. That he is faithful he is proving in the most edifying manner; and he is thereby enabled, in the course of a month, to dispose of as many, if not more copies of the Bible, than not a few of our Colporteurs, although these latter may not in any way be deficient in energy or activity.'

Mission to Labrador.

Mr. C C. Carpenter, of the Canada Foreign Missionary Society, was passenger on board schooner Life Boat, Captain Hatfield, which sailed from this port yesternay. He goes to the coast of Labrador, to prepare the way for a permanent Mission on the part of it bordering on the Straits of Belle Isle. In 1770 the Moravians landed in Labrador, and established their chief station at Nain, in latitude 56 degrees north. They have now four other stations all within some 200 miles of this. Mr. Carpenter proposes Salmon Bay or Caribou Island as the centre of the New Mission.

This point is near latitude 52 degrees north, and is a considerable distance to the south and east of the Moravians. Here it is proposed to build a commodious chapel, and in connection with it a school house. This is to be forwarded the present season from Quebec. This mission cannot be without its its interest to the Christians of this city, as some five or six vessels from this port make harbor at Salmon Bay, and remain during the summer. A boat for his use in visiting the fishing vessels were generously provided for Mr. Carpenter, by the ladies of the Female Bethel Society after his address on Wednesday afternoon.—*Newburyport Herald, 3rd. June.*

HUMAN AFFECTIONS are the leaves, the foliage of our being—they catch every breath, and in the burden and heat of the day they make music and motion in a sultry world. Stripped of that foliage, how unsightly is human nature!

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 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.

Letter from England.

From our own Correspondent.

ENGLAND, May 27th, 1859.

The first battle has been fought between the Austrians and the allied troops of France and Sardinia. The site of the conflict is identical with that on which the battle of Marengo was begun in the days of the great Napoleon,—but the issue of the fight was vastly different from that of the ancient empire. The intelligence that has been received from the seat of war is not of the most trustworthy character. Indeed we shall not be able to obtain reliable information during the war,—all reporters being rigorously sent about their business—the telegraphs being in military hands—and both sides being sufficiently notorious for garbled and untruthful bulletins. As much as we can gather is this:—that large bodies of the Austrians and French, with the Sardinians, met and maintained a very severe conflict for seven or eight hours at Montebello,—that after a most obstinate struggle, the Austrians retired, and left the post in the hands of the enemy; but that the allies secured such a sorry triumph that they dared not to follow it up. The number of killed and wounded must have been very great. Several officers of distinction fell on both sides—the French losing a general of brigade. The bulletins issued by the respective commanders estimate the number of killed and wounded at a higher rate each day. They started at three hundred, but have already acknowledged a thousand,—and probably this is far below the real number. The French have some two or three hundred Austrian prisoners; among whom the Emperor, who seems to be doing the thing chivalrously, has already distributed some large sums of money.

The French people at home do not seem quite satisfied with the present results of the war. The victory at Montebello is not after the Napoleonic fashion. They expected that the appearance of a French army on the other side of the Alps would be the signal for clearing all Italy of Austrians.—They anticipated that even by this time some signal victory over the Austrians would have brought to mind the Marengo and Austerlitz of the past. They are very much chagrined, therefore, to find that, far from the wholesale success which they looked for, the French army in Italy has done really nothing,—their only skirmish issuing in a very dubious victory. Their impatient spirit will not brook very much delay, and ere long Louis Napoleon may have to make haste from Italy, give up the endeavour to settle another man's crown, and use all diligence to secure his own.

On both sides most gigantic preparations are being made. It is said that in a few weeks Austria will have between three and four hundred thousand men in the field,—all of them in a state of efficient discipline, and under the command of the ablest generals of the age. Their line of policy seems to be to act only on the defensive, and to throw the onus of attack on the French.—The latter are all for glory, of course. Last week a corporal hailed a fly in one of the streets of Paris, and in answer to the question of the driver as to whither he should take him, exclaimed: *au glorie!* The driver knowing no locality of that name, looked sufficiently puzzled, when the son of Mars in high scorn of the unenthusiastic son of Jehu, demanded to be led to the station of the Lyons railway,—the first point of the route to Italy.

Russia remains quiet, though it is rumoured that she is not quite satisfied with the French measures. Prince Napoleon has occupied Tuscany, whose Grand Duke coolly left his subjects some time since, until better days. The Russian Autocrat does not quite like the somewhat sudden occupancy of this state by his royal cousin,—and it is very probable that he may have a few questions put to him by and by, which it may be difficult to answer to the satisfaction of all parties. Garribaldi, at the head of some ten thousand men, is threatening the Austrians; and Father Gavazzi has left England for the seat of war, bent on fanning the zeal of Italy with his stirring oratory, and perhaps buckling on again the sword which he once wielded so gallantly for his father-land.

The King of Naples, after many weeks of dying, is verily dead. Perhaps no tear has been shed for him under heaven. Sprang from the Bourbon line, he inherited the most vicious qualities of the family. He was a ruthless and unprincipled tyrant, whom thousands of his subjects cursed so long as he lived, and for whose death a whole kingdom thanks God, and all free people are glad.—His dying moments were accompanied by great agony,—but he never flinched from the stern and cruel policy of his life. No act of amnesty,—no edict of pardon,—no farewell gift of grace and clemency, shed over his last hours one ray of glory. He died as he lived,—a foe to liberty,—a heartless despot, obstinately bent on securing to himself and his memory a people's hate; and he has gone to appear before the Judge of all, in whose sight a king is but a man more responsible than his fellows. He is succeeded by his son Francis, who, it is said, is no better than his father. His step-mother the Queen has been intriguing for a long time to secure the succession of her own son, a younger brother of Francis, but without accomplishing her object. The accession of the new monarch was unopposed, and Naples is quiet.

The Pope has made up his mind to die game. It appears from Cardinal Wiseman, who presented a cameo to a bazaar in Leeds last week, in the name of the Pope, that the latter, while quite alive to the contingencies of his present position, is nevertheless determined to abate none of his dignity and prestige. When conversing with some high official a few days since, he is reported to have said: "Whether in Rome or in exile,—whether free or in prison, I am the same: I shall still be the Vicar of Christ, and the head of the Church." The spirit of the old man is worthy of a better cause.

The excitement of our general election has nearly abated. There have been many hard fought fields,—and political enthusiasm has run high, to the very great depreciation of trade, and in some cases to the very serious disfigurement of the faces and contusion of the skulls of independent electors. Lord Derby has gained a few supporters by the election, but what he has gained in number he has lost in strength. Our friend Punch has happily hit off the government, in a recent caricature. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, in the costume of amateur fishers, are represented as returning from a piscatorial expedition. The basket of one is labelled "*Counties.*" of the other "boroughs." Each is twirling by the tail a small minnow or stickleback, as the result of his sport. It is now generally rumoured that Palmerston and Russell will unite their strength, and move a resolution of want of confidence in the Government. This of course would necessitate their immediate resignation. Parliament will open on the 31st of this month. The first week will be occupied with the swearing in of members, and the Queens' speech will be delivered on the 7th of June.

It is difficult to ascertain what is the feeling in England in relation to the war. Austria is our old ally, but popular sympathy does not go with the throne which has been for centuries the stronghold of a cruel despotism. Little, however, as the the English people sympathise with Austria, the success of France would scarcely be acceptable news. There is a very prevalent want of confidence in the motives of the French Emperor. The notion of the hero of the coup d'etat going on a mission as the champion of national liberty is rather too much of a paradox to secure general confidence all at once. Perhaps if the vote of the English people were taken, it would be that neither side should achieve ultimate victory, but that both should get a good drubbing!

Louis Kossuth, the ex-governor of Hungary, is going up and down the country, delivering some very impassioned speeches on the non-intervention question. On the principle that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, he looks for some advantage to Hungary in the present state of things. He seems fully to believe that the power of Austria is doomed,—and he, like many others, is off to the seat of war. The Neapolitan exiles, who landed so recently on the shores of England, have taken wing again, with the hope that something will turn up for them. Those are great times for patriotic adventurers. A high tide has set in, upon the bosom of which some will strike out for fortune. A young Irishman, a grand-son of Sir Charles Macarthy, who was killed at the Gold coast by the Ashantis, was made a sub-lieutenant on the field of Montebello, for his bravery during the battle. He had enlisted as a volunteer in a Piedmontese corps.

The authorities at the war-office having sanctioned the embodiment of a volunteer rifle corps, a very extensive movement in this direction has been set on foot. A patriotic song, said to be from the pen of Tennyson, has gone the round of the papers, and produced no small sensation. In a few months we shall probably have enrolled in England more than half a million of able-bodied men to be trained in the use of the minie rifle, which is warranted to kill a man at a thousand yards. With such a body of available men, and a channel fleet, we may laugh at all invaders.

The war on the continent has put an end, for the present, to the project for the Great Exhibition of 1861. Such master-pieces of industry are only for quieter times. We must be satisfied to put up with our Crystal Palace,—the arrangements of which are becoming quite gigantic in their proportions. The forthcoming Handel Festival will far surpass anything that has ever been attempted in the musical world, since Jubal swept the strings of the first lyre.

Trade is very bad, owing to want of confidence, and the necessary stagnation of continental commerce. In the manufacturing towns the streets are sadly thronged with mechanics and factory hands out of employ; or only on short work. It comes very heavily upon the poor, who have scarcely had time to recover from the serious embarrassments of the late commercial panic. Vegetation is not over forward, and the crops are sadly wanting rain. A bountiful harvest this year would prove a great blessing.

We have funny news from Australia. On the marriage of the Princess Royal, the Mayor of Melbourne, rejoicing in the euphoneous name of Smith, was despatched to the court of Queen Victoria, with a loyal and dutiful address from the people of his mayoralty. The said address was proper enough, but ought to be sent through the hands of the lieutenant-governor. Mr. Smith, after a very pleasant passage arrived in England, was presented to the Queen, read his address, and left Her Majesty's presence, wearing still the same ignoble titles,—Mr. Smith! Now this was not what Mr. Smith wanted He was all this much before he left Melbourne. He wanted to be Sir Thomas Smith,—and to have the pleasure of hearing his excellent wife addressed as Lady Smith. But the unfortunately would-be Knight has risen to his present eminence by some processes not quite agreeable to the Royal way of thinking, and the Queen did not choose to gratify his ambition. On his return to Australia, in profound chagrin, Mr Smith made known his grievance to that portion of the legislature, which corresponds to our House of Lords;—and this august colonial body entered fully into the sorrows of the crest-fallen mayor, and passed a vote which amounts to a censure on the conduct of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen!

The past month has been singularly fatal to some great names. Dr. Lardner, a man of world-wide celebrity, as the preparer of many popular scentific manuals, is dead. The great Humboldt is dead also. In a closet, all mingled together in wild confusion with other things, were found many orders and medals with which various sovereigns endowed the veteran philosopher. Hard study cannot be very prejudicial to health, when one of the profoundest thinkers of the age lives to his ninety-sixth year. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, the apostle of the Peace Society, and long known and esteemed for public and private virtues, is gone to his reward. The Ban Jellachich, who gained so much notoriety in the late war between Austria and Hungary, has passed away. And last, and not least, Commissioner Yeh is dead. The wretched old man, though in comfortable retirement at Calcutta, never recovered from the chagrin and rage which he manifested when captured by our sailors. His habits at Calcutta seem to have been very eccentric;—he revelled in dirt—strongly protested against the use of soap and water—and was so particularly modest without that he hid his eyes when a lady was introduced to him, because a small portion of her throat was visible. Though he had caused the death of at least one hundred thousand persons, the only regret that he was heard to express was that he had not secured the execution of more.

Intelligence has just arrived of the death of that most eminent and benevolent gentleman, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhey, Bart. It appears that he has given away more than a quarter of a million of money. Though a heathen, his charity and catholicity were worthy of Christian imitation.

A painful correspondence has appeared in the newspapers respecting the late Duke of Leeds who died about a fortnight since. It appears that soon after his death a report was circulated that on his death-bed his grace was received into the Romish church. This report was contradicted by the incumbent of one of the London churches, who had been sent for by the duke a short time before his death. A letter, however, from the titular Bishop of Beverley, Dr. Briggs, fully substantiates the report. He was sent for when the Duke was dying,—and in conjunction with Dr. Manning and Mr Oakley, both of them perverts from the Protestant faith, he administered the rite of baptism and the sacrament of extreme unction to the dying man. The Duchess some time since entered the Romish communion,—and her husband has for many years attended the ministry of a Puseyite clergyman, whose teachings doubtless led him away from the simplicity that is in Christ. The Romanists stir heaven and earth to secure a convert among the nobility,—and during the last week they have been holding a Bazaar in the Leeds Town Hall, for one of their asylums, under the patronage of the Empress of the French, and a most imposing array of titled British Ladies.

The annual District meetings have all been held, with the exception of those of North Wales and Lincoln, which are being held now. The results are most satisfactory. Notwithstanding the wear and tear which must accompany the action of such a body as ours, and the large number lost annually by emigration, the Districts in Great Britain show a net increase of the year of fourteen thousand, five hundred and fifty members,—with upwards of twenty-one thousand on trial. But one District exhibits any decrease,—and that is of very small character. When the members are reported from the two districts which have not yet concluded their session, we may hope to present a yet larger increase. The most encouraging feature in this return is that it is general. The increase is not confined to particular districts,—but is distributed pretty equally among the whole. We have much reason to thank God. The piety of Methodism is rising to a higher standard. The various District meetings have been most harmonious and happy. The public services held in connexion with them have been attended with special sanction from Heaven,—and the ministers are looking forward to a blessed conference.

The magnificent library of the Rev. Thos. Jackson, Theological Tutor at Richmond College, has been purchased for one thousand pounds by Mr. James Heald, and munificently presented by him to the College. Mr Jackson has been a book-collector for more than half a century, and has gathered together a most choice collection of Divinity. Mr. Heald's liberality is most timely and creditable. The ministers of our body who were students under Mr. Jackson have ordered a fine portrait of their old tutor, for presentation to the College Committee. It is said that the likeness is remarkably striking.

The question of President is pretty well settled by this time. At the beginning of the year it was thought that there would be two candidates in the field,—but the failing health of one who has already enjoyed Presidential honours, leaves the field clear for the election of a minister who would grace any ecclesiastical position in Christendom. Of course one must not violate the sanctities of the Connexional mind by giving names.

The first volume of Dr. Bunting's memoirs, by his son, Mr. Perceval Bunting, has appeared. According to general testimony Mr. Bunting has discharged his somewhat difficult task with consummate ability, and produced a book which will rank among the standards of biographical literature. Dr. Bunting was an extraordinary man, and his name deserves to be permanently recorded on the lists of greatness. The memoir is full of interest, and the compiler has told his tale with considerable vigour, and with an occasional raciness which makes the book most readable. The supporters of the Provincial Wesleyan cannot do better than buy the book, as soon as it reaches your shores.

Letter from Canada.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CANADA, June 9th, 1859.

I wish we had an inter-Colonial British North American Railroad, driving at the rate of thirty miles an hour from Halifax to Toronto, I should then have received the *Provincial Wesleyan* with my last communication before writing this; but whenever it arrives I may, as in months past, be sure that neither my words or my paragraphs will have received editorial emendations; for the Nova Scotian Wesleyan Editor has not yet learned to drill all minds and pens into a monotonous uniformity, to the damaging of his periodical.—The essentials of thought and fact and style being secured, every writer should borrow diversity, and beauty if he can, from the mountains and prairies of nature, as he certainly may from the unshackled genius of scripture writers. In these times of vagarism editorial supervision is of para mount importance; but truth in every line, that correspondence is read with most avidity which, according to good taste, tells its own tales in its own way, and discards mannerism.

Many of us in Canada have been regaling ourselves almost to repletion, on Exeter Hall, Centenary Hall and hallowed City Road Anniversary luxuries, promptly and not grudgingly furnished by the London *Watchman*; and I have been thinking of the words of the Lord to Abraham:—"I will not destroy it for ten's sake." And not forgetting the doleful prognostications of some, that some night or day some treacherous despot would take and disgrace England, I have laughed at the prophets, and asked if ten, or ten hundred, or ten thousand were all the righteous on that transcendant Island? And I have been imagining the globe clean swept of English and American Christianity, and wanted to know what would better please Rome, and infidelity, and atheism, and every ism that God abhors? There is domestic and ecclesiastical corruption; but if the Ark of God has a resting place in 1859, it is in old England.

It has been inspiring to read of Bible and Educational, and of the Church, Baptist, Presbyterian, London and other Missionary Societies, and to notice the deserved pre-eminence given to names which will be heard at the fire-sides of coming generations,—Shaftesbury, Farmer, James, and many more; and it of course warms the heart of Wesleyan patriotism—and in Canada too—to find that the Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society cannot be placed second to any other in attendance, interest and enterprise. There was weeping everywhere when Robert Newton's voice was heard no more on Great Britain's platforms; but a Punshon succeeds, swaying and enrapturing thronged assemblies; and Dr. Tinson tells me he is a modest, humble, noble Wesleyan Minister, every way worthy of his great celebrity. It would seem, that so long as Methodism maintains its *pietism* it will never lack a Joseph Benson, a Samuel Bradburn, a Richard Watson, a Summerfield, a Beaumont, or a William Dawson. I have just seen a somewhat dolorous report of our May Meeting (not in the *Watchman* be certain—it knows better) in which the complaint is, that Methodist Ministers had little opportunity for speaking. None, says *my bigotry*, are so effective Missionary speakers Still, I am glad they could for once rest upon their swift oars, and nobly let others "pull" for them. I: is not every year they can get a Canon of Worcestor to propel the *Wesleyan* vessel, or a Consul from Fiji. It is not more than once in a life time you can have two Chinese Missionaries on the Parent Wesleyan platform together, Dr. Legge and Dr. Hobson; and apart from the intrinsic superiority of their addresses, these distinguished labourers from China have been fathers to our juvenile Mission band there, and had, I had almost said, a right to speak: and no intelligence surpassed theirs in thrilling effect, especially when the names of *our* Piercy, and *our* Cox, and others were pronounced. I would sustain a vote of thanks to Dr. Hoole and his associate General Secretaries for arrangements which made the Exeter Hall and Breakfast meetings grand alliance Missionary occasions; and I am confident they have judgment enough to perceive that such brotherliness will tell this year on every Wesleyan platform of the wide world. Guarantee to us our own indispensable connexional peculiarities; then it must never be said that Missionaries of different Churches have their cordial reunions in heathen lands, but that in Christian lands they are too dignified and selfish for companionship.

It is assuring to see the vigilance of evangelical men in England, titled and untitled, in their dealings with official and legislative persons, and to have proof that the Christianity of Britons is not to be played with either in India or else where; while by their evangelism and Lutherism they rebuke the horse-racing and Puseyism of the Premier, and the anti-Bible sophisms of his son Lord Stanley, who, with the whole coterie of her Majesty's Ministers, think of winning power by Carlton Club bribery, and Cardinal Wiseman's subserviency and Jesuitism. That policy is the policy of some British North American colonies, and must be repelled, and the "Eighth Lecture before the Protestant Alliance of Nova Scotia," by an honoured son of Dr. Richey, just received, is not only timely, but must convince by its comprehensive and eloquent statements. To prevent the Divine vengeance, and for Britain a worse calamity than even her horrid Indian mutiny, and give full development to the religion of Britain's God and Britain's Queen, we need a Sir John Lawrence or a Shaftesbury for our Indian Minister of State and my prayer is, that the sceptic Stanley may be hurled from his eminence!

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE OF CANADA is now in session, and it is too early to send you perfectly settled statistics, and yet if I delay till the contingencies of discussion are passed, and figures are adjusted, a fortnight must elapse before another English steamer by Boston would take my letter. I therefore, send now the intelligence I possess which is reliable.

The Session opened in the John street Church, city of Hamilton, on the 1st Wednesday of June, some committees having commenced their sittings several days previously. The President was in his place at 10 o'clock, supported by the Co Delegate, and the General Superintendent of Missions, and the Rev. E B. Harper was elected Secretary by a large majority, and the Rev. Messrs. Wm Scott and J. Genley appointed Assistants, and J. B. Howard, Journal Secretary.

Notwithstanding the precautionary regulations of the Conference for limiting the attendance of preachers, which every year of ministerial increase shews the necessity of being made stringent, as in England, the attendance was large—perhaps nearly two hundred and fifty; and no thoughful person could be a spectator of the scene without a recurrence to the past, and reflection on the future. There are always more grey hairs and wrinkles than in the preceding year, but such is the joyousness and respectability of the men, you could not from the President's position get the impression, that these, the pioneers of Canada, had travelled in storms, and plunged through swamps, and fed at "bush" tables, and slept in shanties since last June. Beloved men! Your purpose is too lofty for politicians, and your spirits too ethereal for worldly perception. Ye are making a glorious destiny for Canada,—and many acknowledge it; but your full eulogy is delayed. A friendly reporter in the *Hamilton Times* says, "Working men, they evidently are; not mere trained professionals, toned down to one expression, or trained in one stereotyped style, but vigorous and original, self-reliant and calm, they impressed one with a sense of power, endurance and high resolve, tempered in their expression by a sense of an all pervading responsibility." This description might have been written by a popular Presbyterian Minister of Hamilton, of thorough sense and heartiness.

At noon the good old usuage, the Conference Prayer Meeting, came in course, and many of the citizens were there, and the blessing rested, as in the times of Bishop Hedding, and Case, and Harvard. The secret of Wesleyan success has often been sought by our critics, and found, too, by holy lookers on; and it is the spirit of prayer.

The first great question after these preliminaries related, not to intellectual or merely moral qualifications, but to character, belief, and efficiency; and it is satisfactory year after year, that with an occasional exception or two, the entire ministry is unsullied and orthodox. On Thursday the question of Reception into Full Connexion and Ordination came in order, and among special cases was that of a most useful minister of the improperly called "Primitive Methodists," seeking a wider and happier sphere of labour, and who, like several from other bodies with us, and others I could name, not yet in our ranks, think, that where the Wesleyan Methodists, as in Canada, are faithful to their Providential calling, there is a very limited vocation for other Methodists.

On Friday the Preachers who have terminated their four years Probation were examined before the Conference, and in the evening the Public Reception took place, under unprecedented circumstances. This is the first time in our history when the number received was thirty two; but it cannot be the last,—for, not reckoning the probationers accepted this Conference, there were some hundred and twenty received on trial for the Ministry in 1858—7—6. The President's remarks were very pertinent, and very suitable addresses were delivered by the General Superintendent of Missions, the Chairman of the Toronto District, the Chairman of the Brantford District, and the Secretary of Conference. The venerable William Ryerson offered the concluding prayer. In no part of the Wesleyan world is this service a mere ceremony, but an honest christian and ministerial test and profession, and one of the bulwarks of our spiritual system and sacerdotal character.

On Friday, too, a number of interesting memorials were read and referred to appropriate Committees, one of which is in relation to the French work in Lower Canada, now awakening much sympathy. Saturday morning was occupied with the report of the Book and Printing Establishment; after which the Rev. Dr. Green was elected General Book Steward, and the Rev. J. Spencer, Editor. The afternoon, which for several years was very properly devoted to a spiritual discussion of the invaluable "Liverpool Minutes," written by Dr. Bunting, was given up entirely to several Committees, to the regret of many brethren.

Sabbath came—the "Conference Sunday," and all its services were indicative of the loyalty of Hamilton Methodism. First of all, the Conference Lovefeast; at half past 10 o'clock the Ordination service, crowded beyond the capacities of the church. The President preached on a favourite subject of Benson's, and the Co-delegate and other Ministers held services in most of the Protestant churches of the city, and there was, as Wesley has it in his journal, a "high consolation." There is no estimating the joys and advantages of the Conference Sunday. The crowds, the preachers, the texts, the sermons, the prayers, the singing, the recognitions, the Lovefeast testimonies, the holy impressions, will be topics of conversation till another evolution of years brings again the Hamilton Conference; and the services and greetings which have taken place will freshen piety, bind the pastorate and people still closer together, and give impetus to the work of salvation.

I need not enlarge, and report the routine proceedings of the following days; but promise you our Minutes when published, that decisions reached may be seen, and copied at your discretion.

The next Conference is to be at Kingston, and only two hundred ministers are to attend. The Conference unanimously wishes the British Conference to re-appoint the Rev. Dr. Stinson, President, and the Rev. Enoch Wood, General Superintendent of Missions, to their respective high offices; and to appoint the Rev. Richard Jones the Co delegate. There has been, after all the losses expected to follow our extraordinary increase of members last year, an increase of between two and three thousand this year And I rejoice to state, that this makes the fourth successive year in which we have received about Forty young Preachers on Trial for our Ministry: for that, I believe, is the number just accepted. Many a closet must have had breathed in it the prayer for more Labourers; and new Circuits, Missions, and Districts having been formed, and the Canadian Minutes, for the first time, this year, containing a department for Foreign Missions, and Japan seriously thought of, the accession of men is deemed the voice of God calling the affiliated Conference of Canada to the needy and expectant regions beyond.

The "head of the Lake," Ontario, as Hamilton is said to be, has always been a salubrious locality for Methodism. In former times there used to be a Conference at Saltfleet, and another at Ancaster. At the first place our Missionary Society was formed, and not far from Hamilton the first Indian converts of our Church exchanged the war-whoop for christian praise. The patriarchial members at those ancient Conference places have, doubtless, been making their contrasts I say nothing of other bodies of Methodists in Canada, since raised up, which are indebted to John Wesley's creed and rules; though I know there is a ministerial aggregate here which no other Protestant people in Canada can equal. In 1827 the Conference was held in Hamilton. Dr. Green and Dr. Ryerson, and others were received into Full Connexion. There were then three Districts, about Forty Preachers, (now our *yearly* increase) and eight thousand six hundred Members of the Church. The three Districts have become eight times three; the Ministers eleven times forty; the Missions alone are now five times as many as the entire thirty circuits and missions in the Minutes for that year; and whereas the work was then confined to the rude Niagara, Bay of Quinte, and Augusta Districts, it now ranges from the most easterly point in Lower Canada, to the most westerly limit of Upper Canada, and has carried its spiritual jurisdiction and privileges into Hudson's Bay, and to British Columbia: and, by a Divinely inspired faith and heroism, Canada Wesleyism will reach other boundaries, and triumphantly pass them for Christ!

ANGLO SAXON.

Parsborough Circuit.

Last Sabbath, June 5th, was a high day at Parsborough Village to the Wesleyan Methodists. Notwithstanding their numerous difficulties and disappointments under which they had been called to struggle, the trustees had the pleasure of witnessing their beautiful church completed and dedicated to the service of the Lord God Almighty.—Two interesting sermons were preached on the occasion: that in the forenoon by Dr. Pickard, who took for his text 2 Chron. vii 18,—"But will God in very deed dwell with men on the earth?" A gracious influence attended the word spoken; and Rev. J. Tweedy offered the closing prayer. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered, and the sight of four Wesleyan Ministers encircling the table of their dying Lord was a scene never before witnessed in Parrsborough Village—and a time not soon to be forgotten. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Rev. James Narraway preached an excellent sermon from Luke xvii. 31,—"If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rise from the dead." Beautifully did he expatiate upon the text, showing that the grand instrument or appointed means of our conversion was "the Word," or "Moses and the Prophets." He showed its adaptation to awaken the conscience, subdue the will, raise and purify the affection, change the heart; and all this was seen to harmonize with man's moral agency.—And that if this should fail, no other means would be effectual—no, not even "though one rose from the dead." Notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the weather, the sacred edifice was well filled at both services, though there were three other places of worship open at the same time, all within a mile of the village. The public collections amounted to upwards of nine pounds. The next morning at nine o'clock, Mr. Narraway gave a highly interesting "address on the position of Great Britain in the present European war." The subject being fraught with deep interest to every one, drew a large audience together; and though it was an entirely new subject to the speaker, who had only few hours to collect his thoughts, yet the audience were spell-bound under the animated and eloquent address for nearly an hour. RICHARD WEDDALL.

Parrsborough, June 9th, 1859.

The Sackville District.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The District Committee of the Sackville District met according to appointment, at Sackville, on Wednesday, 1st June, and continued by adjournment, until the following Friday morning. In the providence of God the brethren are all well, and generally the bearers of glad tidings from their respective circuit. On almost every Circuit in the District there were revivals during the year. After deducting for deaths, removals, and backslidings, we report an increase of 236, with 218 on trial.

The Circuit under the care of our beloved Chairman has been prominently blessed during the year with spiritual prosperity.

One of the junior brethren, who has usefully completed his probation, with advantage to the Church and credit to himself, passed a good examination, and is recommended to be received into full connexion at the ensuing Conference. Three others were also recommended to be continued on probation; and a young brother who had passed the Quarterly Meeting of his Circuit, was recommended to be received on probation for our ministry.

The examination of character in the District was very satisfactory.

Although it has been a year of rather unusual financial pressure in this country, yet the finances of the District were on the whole, in a favourable condition.

There was a good attendance of lay brethren the second day of the meeting, who manifested a lively interest in the prosperity of the work, yet there was one beloved friend of this number who has been removed from that valued body of laymen in Methodism, that are so useful in the working of our Church-system. Since the last District Meeting, brother Allison has gone to the Church triumphant. We send you a copy of the resolutions passed at the Meeting, in reference to the passing away of him whose loss is so much felt in the Methodist Church generally, but especially in his own Circuit and District.

Yours, &c, W. Mc.

DEATH OF CHARLES F. ALLISON ESQ.

Moved by Brother Bradley, Circuit Steward of Parrsborough, and seconded by Brother Martin Trueman, Circuit Steward of Point De-Bute Circuit, and unanimously adopted by the District Committee,

Resolved—That, whereas the Supreme Head of the Church in His inscrutable Wisdom and sovereign Will, has seen fit to remove by death their dear and highly esteemed brother Charles F. Allison, Esq., from the position so usefully, and honourably filled by him in the Sackville District, therefore, *Resolved*: that the Ministers and Circuit Stewards comprising this District Committee desire to record their sense of the painful loss to which, by the decease of their lamented brother, they have been subjected.

2 That they cherish the memory of his saintly and beautiful Christian life and character with tenderness unfeigned, and with gratitude to the Great giver of so rare and precious a gift as the Church possessed in their departed friend.

3. That they bow with lowly adoration and submission at the foot of their Father's Throne, in the recollection of their sad bereavement; and prayerfully desire to emulate the virtues and excellencies which they fondly and admiringly commemorate.

4. That they feel the deepest sympathy in behalf of the sorely bereaved daughter and widow of their dear brother; and desire that the secretary of this Committee transmit a copy of these resolutions to that afflicted lady; and also to the *Provincial Wesleyan*, to be published.

WILLIAM MCCARTY,
Secretary.

Amherst, N. S, June 11th, 1859.

From the London Watchman, June 1.

The Ban on the Bible.

One of our Correspondents who urges the Methodist people to send Petitions against the *Veto* which Lord Stanley has again placed upon the Bible in Government Schools in India, will be glad to see that this matter has not been unthought of. A form of Petition will be found in another column, and for promoting such an appeal to the Legislature a Committee has been constituted, of which the Rev. Wm. Arthur is a member, who unquestionably will be prompt in giving any further information and suggestions that may be required in different localities.

It is not a Denominational Committee or Petition. The ban that the Minister for India persists in putting upon the Holy Scriptures, which, by some inconceivable but incurable obliquity of moral vision, he will not cease to regard as an object not "neutral"—hostile therefore to something that, in his apprehension, deserves greater homage or tenderness—involves the nation in a grave consent of opinion and action with his lordship, and is, consequently, of national concern. In the next place, it treats as in some way, and under given conditions, obnoxious, that revelation which is the common heritage of the entire Christian Church. The protest, therefore, ought no more to be Denominational in its religion than sectional in its political character. We want neither Opposition petitions nor sectarian petitions; and we rejoice to find in the Committee referred to honest Conservatives as well as honest Liberals, and Churchmen as well as Methodists and Independents. By all means, however, if our people anywhere have not an opportunity of signing together with their fellow-townsmen and brethren of other Churches, let them take up the business for themselves. We have seen isolated petitions presented to either House from Methodist congregations on much less serious occasions.

These petitions will not be shelved in the tranquil but peremptory manner in which Lord Stanley disposes of the Bible in Government Schools. A Minute of Resolutions passed at a meeting held about a fortnight after the date of his implacable Despatch, informs our readers that "a Motion will be submitted to Parliament at the earliest period possible after the opening of the Session, to the effect:—'That it is right and expedient to remove the authoritative exclusion of the Word of God from the system of education in Government Schools in India, so that none who may be so disposed be interdicted from the hearing or the reading of the Bible.'" This announcement adds another and most urgent motive to the exertion of every constitutional right possessed by us as citizens, and of all private influence which any of us may have acquired, in order to prevent the calamity of a defect. The point contended for we regard as incomparably more important as leading to the establishment or denial of a principle, than as involving the gain or loss of a special object. The "ban upon the Bible," in mere outward effect is but one of those obstacles which the Spirit who inspired the Bible will overcome; but in its moral character it is a sin, and an indignity to the same gracious Spirit. The obstacle would be felt in India; the sin would be imputed here. We look therefore to the verdict of Parliament on this question with an anxiety for our own country even greater than that we feel for her Asiatic dependency. The Legislature ought not to halt between two opinions on a matter so plain. Lord Stanley's purpose is to feed the Eastern subjects of the Queen from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil; but to keep them as far as Government can from the tree of life, however desirous they may be to taste and prove its fruitage. We say, let them have both if they wish; at any rate, let not the Government which supplies them with the one repulse them from the other.

Expulsion of the Jesuits from Monte Video.

The government of Monte Video has decreed the banishment of the Jesuits from the republic. The reason is, the demoralising influence exercised by them on the population. The immediate cause, however, of the expulsion is the following incident, as narrated in a local paper. A young lady wished to become a nun. Her mother, however, was opposed to this step. Upon this the young lady consulted a Jesuit. He advised her to disobey the injunction of her mother. The letter having been brought under the notice of the government, and the superior of the Jesuits remonstrated with, he replied by defending the letter, observing that the priest allows that every means should be used to obtain her mother's consent, but that "if it were plainly understood by the person that it was God's will," she might follow her vocation against her mother's consent. He quoted the words of the Gospel. "He who loves father and mother," to support his assertion. The reply to his defence is the determination of government to banish the Jesuits from Paraguay. The following are the words of the decree:—"Art. 1. The decree of the 28th June, 1852, is abrogated. Art. 2. The fathers of the company of Jesuits shall leave the territory of the republic within the shortest space possible, and not return without special permission of the government." Roman Catholicism, whether in Europe or America, always remains the same. At Rome it teaches that children of heretics may be snatched from their parents, and thus prevents children from obeying their parents. At Monte Video it enjoins that children need not obey their parents, and what is wonderful, always finds a text ready for bearing out its doctrine. Truly the devil quotes Scripture.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to declare and establish Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, and to authorize James S. Thorne, the Collector, to discharge the duties of Comptroller of Customs for the said Port.

His Excellency has also been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be Notaries and Tabellions Public:
Martin I. Wilkins, of Pictou,
Charles W. H. Harris, of Kentville.

To be a Justice of the Peace in the County of Victoria—Hector Campbell, in the place of John Campbell, removed from the County.

To be one of the Coroners for King's County—Charles W. H. Harris.

To be one of the Coroners for the County of Guysborough—Edward J. Cunningham.

To be a Master in the Supreme Court—Charles W. H. Harris, for King's County.

To be the Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Colchester—Ebenezer F. Munro, in place of Adams G. Archibald, resigned.

To be a Commissioner of Sewers for Lower Village Marsh, Colchester—Adam Dunlap.

To be Custos Rotulorum for the District of Guysborough—Edward J. Cunningham, in place of Wm. Clark, deceased.

To be the Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Guysborough—Edward Carritt, M. D., in the place of Stewart Campbell, resigned.

To be an Officer for the protection of the Revenue at LaHave—Joshua Oxner.

To be Supervisor of Great Roads from Colchester County line to the Gut of Canso—Adam McKenzie.

To be a Commissioner for taking Affidavits and Recognizances of Bail in the Supreme Court, and for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the County of Pictou—Roderick McK[illegible]

The bridge over Carriboo River at 10 mile House on the River John Road, broke down on Friday week, with the western mail coach upon it. There were eight passengers in the coach, which was drawn by three horses, and all, coach, horses, and passengers, were rolled over in a promiscuous heap into the river, the coach with the wheels uppermost, and some of the passengers under it. Fortunately no lives were lost, but some of the passengers were much bruised. One lady passenger, Mrs. Cameron, of Baddeck, C B., received a cut in the head from which the blood flowed freely, and she was unable to proceed on her journey for some hours Her little boy, an infant of two summers, almost miraculously escaped without a scratch, but was thrown into the river and was under water for a time.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

A fatal accident occurred on the Railway on Tuesday morning. As the train was leaving Fletcher's station for Halifax, a man named Donald McDonnell, a mason, who belonged to Antigonish, made an attempt after the trains got in motion, to jump on to the platform car, when his breast came in contact with one of the stanchions, which hurled him back, and falling on the rail, the car passed over him, crushing him dreadfully. He was brought to town, but died shortly afterwards, while undergoing the operation of amputating one of his legs. The unfortunate man leaves a wife who is in the city.—*Colonist.*

A man partially intoxicated, fell into the North dock of the Market wharf, on Wednesday afternoon, and in his fall struck his head against an anchor suspended to a schooner lying in the dock. Assistance was immediately rendered by the men in the vessel, and the body taken out of the water, but he only survived a few minutes. As there was only two feet of water in the dock at the time the accident occurred, there can be no doubt but that the injury he received in coming inc ontact with the anchor was the cause of his death. The name of the unfortunate man is Maddox, a shoemaker by trade, and we regret to learn, leaves two young children.—*Express.*

A person calling himself Dr. Graham, who has been exhibiting strong symptoms of *delirium tremens* for some weeks past in the streets of Halifax, was arrested on Saturday evening last, being charged by a New York policeman with poisoning a man in Lewiston, N. Y., about nine months ago.—*Chron.*

New Brunswick.

Our harbor has seldom presented so busy an appearance as during the present week. Not only are our deep water wharfs lined tier upon tier, but the whole surface is studded over by leviathans of the deep, of 10, 12 and 1500 tons either discharging ballast or receiving cargo. The flag of the United States seems to be in the ascendant among the foreign although that of Russia, of Norway, and of Italy, may be distinguished. Upwards of one hundred large class vessels, besides quite a flotilla of smaller craft repose on our waters. When at high water the fishery boats, some 300 in number, are out, the fishermen rowing busily drifting their nets, and the steamers, with their long black penants of smoke, either entering or paddling seaward, and the river craft with their square sails and loads of wood, darting across from

that body adjourned to dine, the Governor sent for his dinner and dined too. At length, by 24 to 15, the Assembly sent the bill back restored to its former state. The council was asked by one of its members to adjourn, but rejected the motion by 10 to 9. Then a motion was made praying the Governor to send the bill down for amendment; but as this would have been to do through the Governor what the Council could not do itself, the motion was negatived by 12 to 7, and the bill was passed. At eleven at night the Governor emerged from his retirement, his patience rewarded; he gave assent to six and twenty bills, and prorogued the Parliament.—Mr. Duffy has resigned the office of Commissioner of Lands; and has been succeeded by Mr. Horne.

United States.

THE CROPS.—Our advices from all parts of the country bring most cheering news of the crops. In sections of Ohio, nearly double the average corn crop is expected. Rye, oats, and barley look well, and the yield of fruit will be unusually large. In Illinois, corn is very scarce; but the new crop promises better than for many years past. The wheat fields of Michigan look hopeful, the stalks standing 35 inches high, and beginning to head. The other cereals and potatoes are equally flourishing, and an unusually large area has been planted. The wheat crop of Wisconsin is largely in excess of any previous year. Kentuckians expect to harvest their wheat in a couple of weeks. In this State, reports concur in representing this crop as unusually promising. The farmers, in view of the fact that so large a portion of the industry of the Old World has been directed into destructive channels, are evidently alive to the importance of improving the opportunity, by planting for a large surplus crop, to meet the demands for agricul ural produce which must be made upon them the coming winter.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

HARD TIMES OUT WEST.—The Eddyville (Iowa) Commercial says:

"It is useless to deny or attempt to conceal the fact. This region of the country is destitute of the necessaries of life. The stock of food for man and beast is about exhausted. There is, perhaps, corn enough to feed those who are unable to buy flour; but they have not the means to buy corn. It is in the hands of a few persons, and they will only sell for cash at a dollar a bushel. Not one third of those who need to buy corn have the dollar, or any means of getting it; for the money, like the corn, is out of the reach of the destitute. We are no panic-maker, but of this we feel certain, and we speak advisedly, that in thirty days from this time, unless those who have a surplus agree to part with it, on time, at a fair price, it will be distributed and carried away by bands of desperate men, to feed their starving families. This sounds terribly; but it is too near the truth, and men will not suffer their families to starve, when food can be procured by going and taking it."

HAIL STORM.—The Wheeling, Va., *Intelligencer* gives an account of a destructive hail storm about thirteen miles from that city, on Friday last: The hail was of the largest size and of all shapes, the greatest portion of it merely irregular, unshapen pieces of ice. It fell to the depth of three or four inches. On some farms the trees were completely riddled and beaten into the earth. Trees blown down and branches cut off.

DEPREDATIONS OF LOCUSTS.—The Memphis, Tenn., Avalanche, of the 24th says: "We hear of extensive depredations committed by the swarms of locusts which now infest the country. In some instances these insects have attacked gardens and growing crops and almost entirely destroyed them."

TERRIFIC THUNDERBOLT.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune says of a thunder storm which occurred at Belfast, N. Y., on the 27th ult., that the Genesee Seminary at that place, having a cupola 40 feet high, was struck and damaged to the amount of $150. There being no rod, the fluid leaped on to the corner of the cupola, shattering a post and throwing the siding to the winds. Parts of the fluid followed braces and studdings to the adjacent posts. In the garret the electricity ran down large iron rods supporting the ceiling of the hall, and left the timbers of the roof unharmed. From the lower ends of the rods it followed a beam each way, east and west, to posts, and ran down them to the ground, bursting off casings and plaster, shivering door frames, scorching and blackening all in its track. It also followed ties over the hall to the middle of the sides of the building, descending thence to the ground, bursting off siding, splintering studs, collecting in the iron window weights, and exploding there, destroying the frames and casings, and tearing off lath and plaster in its wild career. It also collected in pipes and stoves, and from them shivered the floors, tore carpets, blackened and burnt around nails.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

As an evidence of the difficulty of getting any business transacted at Washington with either of the departments of Government, it is stated by a Washington paper that a gentleman visited one of them thirty-five times; sat waiting in the ante-room 260 hours, and walked between his hotel and the Department 51 miles before his business was disposed of, and when disposed of, his tavern bill had nearly absorbed the amount of allowance, to say nothing of the loss of time and detention from the engagements of home.

NEW STATES.—The slavery propagandists are arranging for extensive outlets for the "institution" in the Southwest. Having failed on Kansas, it is proposed to employ the Indian tribes south of it for the purpose, where they suppose they have a sure thing of it. The Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"The Choctaw government was organized in 1834. The Cherokees set up theirs in 1839. The Chickasaws have lately separated and formed a third, and the Creeks are taking steps to set up or fourth.

"All this is eminently creditable, and promises a happy solution as the problem of how to dispose of the Indian race. But their customs have one defect—a defect that, in the eyes of some of our Southern neighbours, is their greatest virtue. Imitating the communities around them, they are slaveholders.

"Left to themselves, they would doubtless outgrow this, along with other relics of barbarism. But Southern politicians do not propose to let them outgrow it. A movement is afoot to have them apply for admission into the Union, in order that the slaveholders may regain lost ground in Congress. We shall probably soon see the singular spectacle on the floor of Congress of white men clamoring for the inalienable right of red men to enslave black men."

From Late English Papers.

The Sardinian Correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

The battle of Montebello scarcely admits of description. It was a series of dreadful deeds of daring, hand-to-hand fights, of sanguinary encounters, of desperate charges and assaults. The shells and bullets of the Austrians burst so thickly among our troops that our centre, already engaged, was obliged to fall back on the right of our lines, retiring from Montebello, protected by a ravine filled with brushwood which descended towards the main road of Voghera. As General Beuret led on his men to support our centre, it was observed that a body of the enemy had gained the top of a hilly ground behind the French division on our right. A deadly volley was poured into them, and, protected by the fire, both Piedmontese and French came out from the ravine and went boldly to meet the enemy. The effect of the new French guns, carrying their bullets to a distance of more than two English miles, was so great, that the centre of the Austrians was soon obliged to fall back on its reserve, and Montebello was again occupied by our men. By this time the 3rd and 4th brigades of General Forey's division had reached the scene of the action. This distinguished officer had left in support of a small band of the national guard—who, by the bye, fought bravely—his 1st brigade, sending an orderly officer of his staff to Marshall Baraguay d'Hilliers, asking support if need be. Having thus given his orders he came on with his Zouaves at the *pas de charge*. One battallion of Chasseurs d'Orleans rushed by, "the light of battle on their faces." It was accompanied by two battalions of the line which were commanded by Duchef and Lacretelle. The shock was terrible; Lacretelle fell dead from his horse, and Major Duchef also fell dead after him; our men still advanced *à la bayonette*. An Austrian colonel and about two hundred Croats were made prisoners. Assailed in front by the French; broken by the impetuosity of the charge of the Sardinian Monferrato light horsemen, led by the brave Colonel Morelli; attacked on the right by the 2nd brigade, and by our artillery all along the line, the Austrians began to retire after a struggle of six hours. At 5 o'clock p m. they were driven pell mell down the hills towards Stradella on one side, and towards Casatisma on the other, leaving mounds of dead behind them. We had won the day. The Austrians were therefore unable to force our positions, though they were 15,000 strong, with a powerful artillery, thus outnumbering us by 6,000 men. Forey's division numbered scarcely 8,000 fighting men, and was supported by 900 Sardinian horses. You must not forget that this brave cavalry, led by young Colonel de Sonnaz, sustained for an hour the shock of the enemy, thus giving time to the French to come up. The last charge made by the Sardinians was fatal to Colonel Morelli, who fell mortally wounded from his horse.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL—There is an old childish game, in which search is made for something secreted, and in which the searchers are proclaimed to be "cold," or "burn," as they recede from or approach it. It was our duty to declare one of our respected contemporaries very "cold" indeed, when he reported overtures to have been made to Lord Palmerston, and likely to meet acceptance, to join the present Cabinet, to assume the lead of the House of Commons, and to be "viceroy over" the present much perplexed Foreign Secretary. We may now express our belief that several of them are much nearer burning" in their present anticipations of an *entente cordiale* between the leaders of the Liberal party, and of the probable result of union in the ranks of the parliamentary majority, on the main points of foreign and domestic policy, as affording prospect of an early decision of the appeal which has been made by Ministers to the country.—*Globe.*

CITY OF LONDON NEUTRALITY MEETING—SPEECH BY KOSSUTH.—The Lord Mayor presided at a Meeting to express the opinions of the citizens on London in favour of neutrality. The speaker of the evening was Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot and exile. While enforcing a neutral policy on England, his own declarations were, as on former occasions, strongly anti-Austrian. He expounded his views with regard to the oppressed nationalities, and declared his disbelief that Napoleon was actuated by desire of conquest. As to the Italians, if, when enabled by French interposition, to organise and arm their nation, they could not protect themselves against their foes, they would not deserve to be free. M. Kossuth declared that the fate of nations was trembling in the scale, and that at such a moment every man ought to be guided, not by his own interests, but by those of his own country, and expressed the hope, that if there was a chance of emancipation for the nationalities, England would not be backward in encouraging the endeavour to free them by her approbation, and cheering it with her sympathy. A Resolution, affirming the policy of neutrality, was then carried. An amendment favourable to Italian nationality was withdrawn.

THE CONSERVATIVES AND PAPISTS.—The *Banner of Ulster*, the organ of the Northern Presbyterians, has some striking remarks upon the conduct of the Conservative party throughout the recent contests in Ireland:—"For some years past they have been endeavouring to convert the question of Maynooth into political capital, and by their professions of high Protestantism, they have induced not a few to believe that they were prepared to withdraw the grant from the Popish college. The mask has now been thrown aside; their candidates in Newry, Armagh, Londonderry, and other places, have publicly refused to pledge themselves against the Roman Catholic institute, and they have openly appeared in alliance with the agents of the Man of Sin and Son of Perdition. Many of our readers will, perhaps, scarcely be prepared for the announcement that the Conservative committee in the county of Roscommon have been circulating a pamphlet with the following ominous title:—'Electors of Roscommon,—Read the unanimous opinion of the priesthood of the great county of Meath on the duty of every Catholic elector in the present crisis towards our Most Holy Father the Pope!' The opinion of the priesthood of Meath, in the form of an address to the electors of the county, signed by fifty one of the Roman Catholic clergy, is subjoined, and in this document the people are earnestly recommended to support the present Tory Administration. 'Is it now,' say the writers, 'when mightier perils compass the Vicar of Christ than those with which Russell and Palmerston surrounded him in 1848—is now that we should entrust to Russell and Palmerston the whole power of the British empire, to be employed in snatching from the Holy Father his temporal dominions and independence? From the Tory side there was never danger to the independence of the Irish party. A Conservative Government's policy on religious questions at home, so far as it has gone, is illustrated by the concession to Catholics of full and perfect religious equality in the matter of army chaplains and schools."

A VIEW OF THE SCENE OF WAR.—A letter from Casale of the 19th, in the *Debats*, says:—

"As we approach Casale the spectacle becomes heart-rending. The country is everywhere beautiful, but there is no one to get in the crops, there are neither farmers, nor peasants, nor shepherds, not a living soul in the plain in which the vine is spreading its green branches, and in which the wheat is waving. Farms are abandoned—villas deserted; goats no longer graze in lanes or cows in meadows. From the empty houses the furniture and even the doors and windows have been carried away. The scene is one of desolation in the midst of all the fertility and all the smiles of spring!"

THE MULBERRY TREES OF PIEDMONT.—The whole province of the Lomellina, now occupied by the Austrians, as well as the plains south of the Po, and the country near Casale, where the Franco-Sardinians have established their lines, is rich in that article so highly valuable to Italian industry, and particularly to the industry of Milan and Genoa—the mulberry tree. In fact there are almost no other trees but mulberry-trees—And just for this reason I am sorry to say, the hand of war has been heavy upon them, and they have almost been cut down, by friend as well as foe, to furnish the material for *chevaux de frise*, and other things in use to protect infantry from the attacks of cavalry. The flooded rice-fields can be cultivated again next year, the destroyed houses can be rebuilt, but not in the space of thirty years will the damage thus done to the silk industry of northern Italy be repaired.—*Letter from Turin.*

From the heights of Montebello the Austrians beheld a novelty in the art of war. Train after train arrived by railway from Voghera, each train disgorging its hundreds of armed men, and immediately hastening back for more. In vain Count Stadion endeavoured to crush the force before him before it could be increased enough to overpower him. The battle was kept up without any decisive result till dark, when he retired, having fully accomplished his purpose of discovering the position and force of the enemy.

The Armstrong gun seems to have a rival. Mr. Warry, an armourer sergeant, has invented a very small cannon capable of throwing twenty shot or shell per minute. It is a breech-loader, and after an hour's firing still remains cool. The experiments have been made with Captain Norton's percussion shells. These formidable missiles contain a composition which fires anything combustible which it strikes—wet sails, wood. The shells can be made to explode with certainty on entering anything. Mr. Warry has an ingenious contrivance, which by a single movement cuts the cartridge, primes the nipple, closes the breech, and fires the gun, the whole of the operations enumerated being effected instantaneously. The accuracy of the gun is very great.

NASH'S SUPERIOR HORSE AND CATTLE LINIMENT.—One of the most valuable articles ever offered to the public for Sprains, Windgalls, Ringbones, Spavins, Stiffness of the Joints, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c.

This truly valuable Liniment has been extensively used for upwards of seven years, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction. The Proprietors cheerfully recommend the above remedy to the public, under the full conviction of its efficacy in the above mentioned diseases, where an external application is required.

It reduces inflammation or swelling, or where the flesh has become callous, it softens and reduces it, and produces a full and free circulation to the parts previously affected.

Numerous certificates from highly respectable individuals might be offered, "testifying to its efficacy" but the proprietors deem it unnecessary. All that is solicited i a fair trial of this Liniment, to convince the public of its value.

Sold in Halifax by appointment of the Proprietors at Morton's Medical Warehouse, north of the Province Building. All orders to be addressed to G. E. Morton & Co., or C. V. Poor & Co., Wholesale Druggists and sole proprietors, Boston, Mass.

February 10. 6m.

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ANGLO SAXON."

ANOTHER BATTLE.

(By Telegraph to News Room.)

The Steamship Anglo Saxon had arrived at Quebec—dates from Liverpool to the 8th inst.

Another severe battle had taken place between the Austrians, French, &c., near Milan (date not given in despatch) in which the Austrians were defeated and were forced to evacuate that place.

The Austrians are stated to have lost 20,000 in killed and wounded; the French 12,000.

Markets, Cotton quiet with a decline of 1-8 upon previous quotations.

Breadstuffs downward—all descriptions have slightly declined.

Provisions dull.

Tea and Coffee Market—firm.

Consols for account at close 93½ to 93¾.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer is a very valuable article, and one that it would be well for every householder to have at hand, in case of bruises, scalds, burns, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, fever and ague, and the host of diseases, external and internal, which it is adapted to cure or alleviate. —*Salem Observer.*

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, June 22.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 19s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d *a* 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	55s
" " Am.	65s
Butter, Canada, "	10d *a* 1s
" N. S. per lb.	1s
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	42s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	41s 3d
" State, "	35s
" Rye "	25s
Cornmeal "	25s
Indian Corn, per bush.	28s 9d
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 9d
" Clayed, "	1s 6d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	45s
" Cuba	40s *a* 42s 6d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	8½d *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.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings No 1,	20s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	37s 6d
Firewood, per cord,	19s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, June 22.

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, "	7½d
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

☞ 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. WASHBURNE 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 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-like 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 1856

Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you the the Melodeon which you forwarded to my address remains "in good order and condition. We use it in our house of public worship, and every 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 n 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

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM—MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON—Gents.—I am at a loss to express with words the satisfaction it gives me to inform you of the benefit I have received from the use of your Pain Killer. About one year since, I was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism, being unable to walk for eight weeks; besides the confinement to the house, the pain I experienced no tongue can describe. But to return to the object of this letter. On the 27th Dec. last I had a more severe attack than before. I immediately commenced using the Pain Killer made by you, which to my surprise, immediately relieved me of pain, and saved me the necessity of being confined to my bed for one day. It is now eleven days since the attack, and the inflammation has entirely subsided. My limbs, which were tremendously swollen, have assumed their natural shape. In short I am entirely well; and feel bound, by the common sympathies of my nature for those who may be thus afflicted, to make the above statement, that all may resort to the Pain Killer, that time, expense, and a world of suffering may be prevented

HENRY WEED,

Clerk at 117 Genesee Street, Utica.

June 23. 2w.

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.

THE WAR NEWS. The publishers of the Illustrated News of the World have made arrangements for the pictorial illustration of the principal incidents and scenes of the war in Italy by artists on the spot. The engravings will be issued as soon after the events they illustrate as is compatible with correctness. New subscriptions to this paper may commence from the 1st of the current month, 5s per quarter, exclusive of separate Portraits and Memoirs. A specimen paper with print will be sent free by mail on receipt of four postage stamps, by the Halifax Agents, G. E. Morton & Co.

☞ Army and Navy Lists received monthly may be had at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co.

N. B. Books of every kind imported to order.

*** CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER new series, can now be supplied, in elegantly bound volumes, 5s stg. each, at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co., Granville Street, Halifax.

*** THE LONDON JOURNAL, in volumes, lettered, with index complete, may be had at the News Agency of G. E Morton & Co., 5s. stg each—annual subscription for weekly Nos. 6s stg

*** THE WELCOME GUEST, complete from No 1, can always be supplied, in single numbers or volumes by G. E Morton & Co., Agents for the publishers Subscription, 6s stg per annum

April 2 1y.

Marriages.

On the 26th May, at the Wesleyan Mission House, Hamilton, Bermuda, by the Rev. W. T. Cardy, father of the bride, Mr. Wm BLUCK, only son of John Bluck, Esq., Merchant of Hamilton, to Miss Harriet E. J. CARDY.

At Cornwallis, on the 14th inst., by Rev. J. Storrs, Mr. W. F. MUHLIG, of Halifax, to GEORGIANA, daughter of the late P. Pineo, Esq.

At Arichat, on the 8th inst, by Rev. R. Brine, Wm G. BALLAM, Esq., to Miss Susan E. WEEKS, of Sydney.

Deaths.

At Melbourne, Australia, on the 13th Febr., Capt. Wm. TOWNSEND, R. N., son of the late Hon. William Townsend, formerly Collector of H. M. Customs of P. E. Island, and brother to the Rev. Geo. Townsend, of Amherst, N. S.

On the 16th inst., Mrs Isabella PRESTON, in the 78th year of her age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

FRIDAY, June 17.

H M steamer Styx, Com Vesey, St Johns, Nfld.
Steamers America, Moodie, Boston.
Eastern State, Killam, Boston.
Brig Reindeer, Hays, New York.
Brigt Annette, Rudolph, Cienfuegos
Schr Ark, Eisenhaur, Virginia.

SUNDAY, June 19.

Steamer Osprey, Guilliford, Boston.
Barque Halifax, McCullogh, Boston.
Brig Hound, Jost, Cienfuegos.
Brigts Charles Adams, Peters, Glasgow.
Mercy, Stanley, Porto Rico.
Golden Rule, McDougall, Porto Rico.
Advalorum, Harding, Boston; Irene, Joyce, Pictou.
Schr Eliza, Croucher, St Johns, Nwfld.

MONDAY, June 20.

Ship Alliance Livingston, Liverpool.
Barque Marquis of Bute, Fearly, Cadiz.
Brigt Loanna, Chischolm, New York.
Schrs Oasis, Murphy, Antigua.
Village Belle, Davis, New York.
Pearl, Fraser, Boston.

TUESDAY, June 21.

Brig Velocity, Cole, St Johns, Nwfld.
Schrs Beverly, Blanch, Fortune Bay.
Jenny Lind, Newfil; W Hadley, Rippen, do.
Briffant, Carry, Pictou.

CLEARED.

June 14—Steamer Europa, Leitch, Boston; brig Frank, Jones, B W Indies; brigt Wm Walters, Gowan, Philadelphia; schrs Eliza, Mathesson, Sydney; Curlew, Milgray, Bay Chaleur; Attempt, Morash, do; Alma, Stanwood, Labrador; Mulgrave, do; Leading Star, Rhuland, do.

June 15—Ship Riverdale, Robinson; Bathurst; brig Mary Holland, Payson, Richibucto; schrs Mary Balcam, Langenburg, Havana; Anna Maria, Jost, Canso; Glide, Reynolds, P E Island; Alex Fraser, Hirle, Labrador; Resident, Day, do.

June 16—Steamer Merlin, Sampson, St John's, Nfld; brigt Two Brothers, Savage, Montreal; schrs Saranac, Rendel, F W Indies; J B Henry, Harvey, Philadelphia; Medium, Eisenhaur, United States; Emery, King Ribbmond, Va, Perseverance, Garrett, Bay Chaleur; Ocean Wave, Acker, do; Eliza Catherine, Tutty, Sydney.

June 17—Schrs Atalanta, Porrier, P E Island; Rapid, Lorway, Sydney; John C Archibald, Martell, do; Tickler, McLeod, do; Speedwell, McKay, Plaister Cove; D P King, McLeod, Labrador.

MEMORANDA

Boston, June 11—Arrd schrs Sidonia, Loomer, Windsor; Noel, Hill, do. 12—Mary Salter, Malcom, do; schr Mary Jane, Macumber, do.

New York, June 13—Arrd brigt John Smith, Smith, Trinidad.

Baltimore, June 10—Arrd schr Magnet, Pye, Hlfx.

Brig Radius, of Sunderland, from New Haven, U S., for Miramichi, totally lost at White Head, on the 10th inst. Crew and part of materials saved.

Barque Vigilant, Roberts, from Halifax for Buctouche, ashore at the latter port, and likely to become a total wreck.

Spoken, May 10—Barque Celia, from Halifax for Rio Janeiro.

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 June, as follows:—

Wednesday, 1,	11 a m	Wednesday, 1,	7 50 a m
Saturday, 4,	2 p m	Saturday, 4,	7 30 a m
Wednesday, 8,	5 a m	Tuesday, 7,	3 45 p m
Saturday, 11,	8 a m	Friday, 10,	3 45 p m
Wednesday, 15,	11 a m	Wednesday, 15,	7 30 a m
Saturday, 18,	1 p m	Saturday, 18,	7 30 a m
Wednesday, 22,	5 a m	Tuesday, 21,	3 45 p m
Saturday, 25,	6 a m	Friday, 24,	3 45 p m
Wednesday, 29,	10 a m	Wednesday, 29,	7 30 a m

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

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,
June 9 156 Granville Street

COMMISSIARIAT.

THE Deputy Commissary General will receive Sealed Tenders in duplicate, at this office, until noon on Tuesday the 28th instant, from all persons desirous of supplying the Royal Engineer Departments at Halifax, and the Harbor Posts, and also at Windsor, Annapolis, and Sydney Cape Breton, with such a number of the undermentioned Artificers, &c., as may be required by them from 1st July, 1859, to 30 June, 1860:

Carpenters	at Stg per day.
Masons and Stone Cutters,	" "
Bricklayers & Plasterers,	" "
Painters and Glazers,	" "
Blacksmiths,	" "
Laborers,	" "

Further information may be obtained at the office of the Commanding Royal Engineer.

Commissariat, Nova Scotia,
Halifax, 10th June, 1859.

JOHN A. BELL,

GENERAL IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

British & American Dry Goods,

Wholesale and Retail.

31 and 32 UPPER WATER STREET,
HALIFAX N. S.

June 16. 1y.

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., al offered at lowest prices.

May 5. E. D. HEFFERNAN.

JOHN DOUGALL,

Commission Merchant,

MONTREAL.

WILL attend to the sale of Consignments of Fish, Oils, Sugar, Molasses, Coal, Plaster, or any Lower Port or West India Produce except liquors. He will also fill orders for Flour, Pork, Butter and other Bread Stuffs and Provisions. On account of his long standing and extensive business he believes he can promise that any Commission confided to him, will be executed in a prompt and satisfactory manner, and at a very moderate rate of Commission. His Weekly circular will be sent to any parties who may signify their wish for it. Address

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant,
May 26. 6m. Montreal, Lower Canada.

New Advertisements.

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

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

PARCEL POST.

THE Legislature the last Session having authorized the introduction of the Parcel Post, similar to that in Canada, the following Notice is now issued for the information of the public:

From the 1st July, 1859, parcels closed at the ends and sides may be posted at any Post Office in Nova Scotia, for conveyance to any other Post Office (not Way Office) in the Province, at a rate of Postage subject to the following condition:—

1. No Letter or Letters shall be enclosed.

2. The parcel shall not contain any explosive substance, glass, liquids, or other matter likely to injure the ordinary contents of the Mail, under penalty of the forfeiture of the parcel.

3. The weight of the parcel shall not exceed 3 lbs, nor the size exceed one foot in length or breadth, or six inches in thickness.

4. Parcels must be prepaid at the following rates, and by *postage stamps*, (not by money)

If weighing less than 1 lb.	1s. 3d
More than 1 lb., and not exceeding 2 lbs.	2s 6d
More than 2 lbs., and not exceeding 3 lbs.	3s. 9d.

5. The parcel may be Registered, on pre-payment, also by Stamp, of a Registration Fee of 6d in addition to the above rate

6. The Parcel shall have the words "*By Parcel Post.*" plainly written over the address. It should be well and strongly put up, and be legibly addressed to the Post Office address of the intended receiver, including the name of the County in which the Post Office is situated

The following is an example of the mode of address recommended:

By Parcel Post

TO MR. JAMES SMITH,
Antigonish Post Office,
County of Sydney,
Nova Scotia.

Sent by William Jones,
Wilmot, Annapolis County.

7. If the name and address of the sender be written on the parcel, it will, if delivery should fail from any cause, be returned unopened to the sender on payment of an additional rate of 1s 3d. for the return conveyance.

8. If the number of stamps affixed on a packet be insufficient to pre-pay the proper rate, the amount deficient will be rated unpaid, with a fine of 6d in addition.

A. WOODGATE,
Post Master General.

General Post Office,
Halifax, June 1, 1859 }
June 23. 3w.

NOTICE.

THE partnership existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of E. BILLING, Jun. & CO., is dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Robert McMurray.

The liabilities of the firm are assumed by E. Billing, Junr., who also is alone authorized to receive amounts due.

E. BILLING, Jr.
ROBERT McMURRAY,

Halifax, N. S., June 20th, 1859

Referring to the above, the Subscriber beg to inform his friends and customers, that he continues the business under same style or firm.

June 23. E. BILLING, Jr.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Copartnership will carry on the business heretofore conducted by the late HUGH LYLE at the old stand, under the style and firm of HUGH LYLE & CO.

CHARLES W. LYLE
JOHN C. DRUMMOND.

June 11, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL Claims against the Estate of the late HUGH LYLE will be settled by the subscribers, and all parties indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY ANN LYLE, Executrix.
CHARLES W. LYLE, } Executors.
JOHN C. DRUMMOND, }

Juns 11, 1859 1m. June 23.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the undersigned, are requested to render their accounts before the 1st day of January next, and all persons indebted to him are required to settle before that date, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection without further notice

GEORGE T. WINSOR.

Shelburne, 16th June, 1859.
June 23 3m.

Great Reduction in

Sugars, Tea, Coffee, &c.

GOOD BROWN SUGAR, only 0s 4½d per lb.
Best " Sugar, 0s 5d "
Good Breakfast Tea, 2s 3d "
Fine English Souchong Tea, 2s 6d "

ALSO—

Pickles, Sauces, Marmalade, Soap, Starch, Blue.

Peppers and Spices ground on the premises and warranted genuine.

All of the best quality and at low prices.

E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.,
Tea, Coffee and Grocery Mart,
June 23. 37 Barrington Street, opposite the Parade.

English & French Flour!

JUST received a few bags English and French Pastry FLOUR

Also—Crushed, Pulverized and Granulated SUGAR,

At the Grocery Mart, 37 Barrington Street

June 23. E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.

THE ONLY ARTICLE

UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,

WITH IMMENSE

HOME & EUROPEAN

DEMAND.

THE reason why, is that Nature's own process it restores the native color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the skin, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may thus may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it *soft, glossy, healthful and beautiful*, and it used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become grey; then reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW YORK, Jan 8, 1858.

MESSRS O. J. WOOD & CO.,

Gentlemen: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite grey, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudice which I in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of those who may be as grey as I was but who having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being peculiar demonstration, I write you this letter which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthier looking.

I am, Yours Respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS.

Cor Columbia and Carroll Sts, Brooklyn.

LITHGOW, Ala, Feb 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair been slightly diminishing for several years, caused I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known to no effect. I think i the most valuable remedy now extant and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy

You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, &c. S W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 9, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald I have used but 2 half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully
D. R. THOMAS, M. D
No 494 Vine Street

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 50 per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large

Poetry.

How the Money goes.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

How the money goes!—Well,
I'm sure, it is n't hard to tell;
It goes for rents and water-rates,
For bread and butter, coal and grates,
Hats, caps, and carpets, hoops and hose—
And that's the way the money goes!

How goes the money?—Nay,
Don't everybody know the way?
It goes for bonnets, coats, and capes,
Silks, satins, muslins, velvets, crapes,
Shawls, ribbons furs, and furbelows—
And that's the way the money goes!

How goes the money?—Sure,
I wish the ways were somewhat fewer!
It goes for wages, taxes, debts;
It goes for presents, goes for bets,
For paints, pomade, and eau de rose,
And that's the way the money goes!

How goes the money?—Now,
I've scarce begun to mention how;
It goes for lace, feathers, rings,
Whips, whistles, candies, bells, and bows—
And that's the way the money goes!

How goes the money?—There,
I'm out of patience, I declare;
It goes for plays, and diamond-pins,
For public alms, and private sins,
For hollow shams, and silly shows—
And that's the way the money goes!

Agriculture.

Lameness in Horses—from Injudicious Management of their Feet.

The lameness in horses, especially in their fore feet, is very frequently the result of improper modes of shoeing, and of injudicious management generally, we have frequently affirmed and insisted upon in this department of our journal. As a thorough persuasion of the truth of this proposition is an indispensable prerequisite to reform in this particular, we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of giving it some confirmation by a few quotations from a clinical lecture delivered at the New Veterinary School Edinburgh, in January last, by Prof. Gamgee, whose qualifications and authority in matters of this kind are well known in his own country, and also to not a few on this side of the Atlantic. After giving the history of several cases of lameness about which he had been professionally consulted, he concludes his lecture by informing his students that the cases he had recited teach such lessons as the following:

1st. "That the common practice of weakening the horny covering of the very vascular and sensitive structure of the horse's foot is a fruitful source of its irritation and pain, and consequently of lameness. The methods adopted which weaken the feet, are chiefly rasping the crust or wall of the hoof, and paring the sole excessively. Most frequently the toe is shortened, so that the nails must be driven high in order to hold sufficiently to preserve the shoe in position. The deep seated horn is soft and elastic, so the iron nails press injuriously against the sensitive tissues, and soreness and absolute pain must result. I cannot sufficiently condemn the practice of paring the soles thin in case of lameness This is done with the object of relieving the subjacent tissues, but on a false principle, inasmuch as, if the natural growth of horn be favored, there is a deep layer of soft material in contact with the vascular textures; but when the sole is pared thin, the thin layer speedily dries, and the result is exactly opposite to that which the unreflecting practitioner anticipates."

The remaing lessons or conclusions derived from the cases detailed by Prof G, we will now give in a somewhat condensed form:

2d "When farriers are not properly superintended, they are very apt to try and do clean work, and in doing so they cut and remove the horn from where it should remain Ignorant farriers produce lameness, also, in another way. Not considering that the manner in which the foot bears upon the ground, determine the position of the joints of the limb, they work away at random, and often lay the foundation of deformity and eventual lameness A case is here referred to in which the inner quarter of the hoof of a fore foot was found much cut away—the cutting having been in the course of time repeated frequently—to prevent what is called cutting or interfering. The foot had become lowered on the inside, from the cutting away o the wall and of the horny sole, was tender to the touch, and above the heels and frog the tissues were quite puffy and sensitive. This cutting away of the inner quarter of the hoof, with narrowing the shoe, and favoring its displacement toward the outer part of the hoof, when long continued, throws the animal out of his natural balance, and not only contributes to make him lame, but is ultimately an indirect cause of the very injury it was wished to obviate.

3d. "It is very clear from the result of the treatment in several of the cases mentioned by Prof G, that, even in cases of protracted lameness, relief may be given with great promptitude by the adoption of simple measures, and the proper management of the feet, such as taking off the shoe fomenting, the foot when slight pressures cause the horse to flinch, greasing the hoof with hoof ointment, and waiting for a sufficient growth of horn before again setting the shoe.

4th "When the feet are much injured, time is required for the growth of the horn Fomentations and poultices are useful in the early stages of lameness; but if continued too long, the horn suffers. If the horn should be dry and very hard, ointments of proper consistence, containing tar and other substances, confine the natural exhalations, and favor the maintenance of the supple and elastic properties of that structure."

To these remarks of Prof. Gamgee we would add, that, inasmuch as most shoers of horses are ignorant of the anatomy of the horse's foot, and frequently cause lameness by injudicious paring, cutting rasping, &c; the owners of valuable horses ought to study the proper modes of shoeing, and common causes of lameness.—*Country Gentleman.*

HOW TO TREAT CALUMINATIONS.—Some author says: Two travelers started from the same place for a day's journey, one of whom reached his destination before sundown, wondering what had become of his companion. Long after dark he arrived, and being asked the cause of his delay, said, "I was obliged to stop at every other house to whip off the small dogs that barked at me. Did they not bark at you also?" "Yes," replied the other, "but I did not stop to whip them. I drove on."

Miscellaneous.

British Columbia.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. E. Robson, Wesleyan Missionary at Fort Hope, Fraser River.

The public lands in Vancouver Island are being surveyed and sold at $4 per acre. There is some available farming land on the Island, and some good farms near Victoria. But the great resource of the Island will be its coal mines, which are good.—There is a great number of stores in Victoria—far too many. I would not advise any one to come there to keep store.

The mouth of Fraser River is 60 miles north from Victoria in St. George's Sound. The land on the river is flat until you get up a few miles. Twelve miles from the mouth of the River, you come to the site of a new town, Queensborough, which is designed to be the Capital of British Columbia. They are commencing to build on it, and I think it will, one day, be a great town. It will be made a port of entry—vessels now have to go to Victoria, and clear for British Columbia. Twelve miles above Queensborough is Langley, a town of 400 inhabitants It will never be much of a town, I think. From Langley to this place (Fort Hope) is 65 miles by water. There are about 300 inhabitants in Hope. It is beautifully situated, and will be the most tasteful town on the River, I think. The probability is that it will be a place of much importance, as it is at the head of the steam boat navigation. Fifteen miles above Hope is Yale, with 400 inhabitants. It is not quite so pleasant a place as Hope. Sixty or seventy miles above Yale, at the "forks" of Thompson River, a town is growing up which numbers 400 or 500 inhabitants—Sixty or seventy miles further up is the Fountain, or "La Fontaine," which is becoming a town. Some miles further up is Bridge River, at which a settlement is forming.

As to the lands of British Columbia, the Lieut.-Governor, in a late proclamation, announced that they would be surveyed and brought into the market at $2.50 per acre; but that, for the present, no land would be deeded. This, I think, is a great blunder in the Government policy. If they had been more liberal, and thrown open the lands in the colony for immediate settlement, hundreds of farmers would come in and settle on them; but as things are, there is no telling what will be done.

The Fraser River from Langley, or a little above it, to Thompson River, runs through a wild range of mountains. So that there is not much farming land on it. Forty miles from this place, to the S. E., you come into the "open country," where is any quantity of the best land, both prairie and woodland. And when you get as far up the River as the Fountain, you have any amount of the best farming land anywhere you please to go. The climate, from the coast to Yale, is cool, being in the mountains, many of the peaks of which are covered with "Eternal snow" But when you go far up on the River, you get a mild climate. There the cattle run out all winter, and they scarcely ever have snow. The coldest part of the country, however, is not so cold as Canada.

The mining commences 30 miles above Langley, on the Fraser River. The first "Bar" is "Fargo's Bar." But here I may explain some terms which you may, perhaps, misunderstand. A "Bar" is a bed of sand and gravel in the bed of the River, which is covered with water when the River is high, but dry at low water. Some of these bars extend along the edge of the River one-half or three quarters of a mile A "Wheel" is a machine for washing the gold out of the sand It is made large, and is turned by the stream of the River, and takes several men to keep it in operation. A "Sluice" is a long *flume*, made generally one foot square open at the top, and is supplied from some stream or squeduct, and is carried for 100 or 200 feet on a decline They throw in the sand and gravel, which are carried out by the water at the lower end, while the particles of gold, by their greater weight, settle into places in the bottom prepared to receive them Quicksilver is poured into these holes in the bottom of the flume, to attract the precious metal. A "Rocker" is a box somewhat resembling a cradle, being 5 or 6 feet in length, with a sieve in it. The person using it fills it with the sand and gravel, and then, using one hand to pour in water with a dipper, rocks it with the other till the dirt runs out, leaving the gold dust on a copper plate in the bottom. A "Pan" is a small iron vessel, like a shallow milk pan. When they use this for mining, they fill it with dirt, and setting it in the edge of the river, shake it, and rake out the dirt with the hand till it is gone, leaving the dust in the bottom of the pan. A "Ranch" is a miner's cabin: they are made of either logs or "shakes;" in the villages generally of the latter.

"Fargo's Bar," then, is the first, being 30 miles above Langley; then 8 miles further up, "Hudson's Bar," "Sailor's Bar," "Prospect Bar," and several others, between that and Hope. The miners have almost all left these Bars and gone up to the upper country (Thompson's River and thereabouts.) Those who remain make (take out) from $1 to $8 per day. Between this and Yale there are several Bars On some of these there are from 20 to 50 ranches; but many men have gone from these Bars also, lately, to the upper country. Those who remain make from $4 to $20 per day each If they work with sluice, the water costs them $2 to $4 per day. In these places men have taken out as high as $100 per day, and frequently $30 or $40. There are several Bars above Yale at which they make about the same as on the last mentioned. In the upper country, 100 to 250 miles above this, they are making great "strikes," according to best information. Some men have made "fortunes" this Spring *All* say it is a very rich country, the richest yet discovered. Within the last 5 weeks 297 boats, containing from 4 to 12 men each, have left Yale for the upper country. Some of those who went up last Fall are down for Provisions. Two of them passed here on Monday with *one hundred pounds weight* of gold, worth in Hope $15 per ounce. These, of course, have done better than the most of miners. Any man, however, can make good wages if he will *work* and *economise* But whoever comes to Fraser River to make a "pile" without hard work, will learn his folly here Anywhere on the River a smart man, with a Rocker, can make from $3 to $10 per day, and board himself, in his own Ranch, for $1.25. As far as I can learn, and I think I have as good an opportunity as any one, there will be a very large quantity of gold taken out up the River this summer. * * * As regards health, everybody is well here, and there is no trouble with the Indians or wild miners. They are all quiet, good neighbors. * * * * * * I came up from Langley to this place, in company with Dr Evans, in a canoe which we purchased for $10 at Langley, and which I have now fitted up in an elegant style, so that she is the most beautiful craft on the River. I have been here for several weeks, Hope, Yale, and the Bars between them, are my "circuit." I go up to Yale in my canoe (the "Wesleyan,") on Saturday; preach there at 11 A. M. on Sunday; come down 10 miles to "Paget Sound Bar," and preach there at 3 P. M.; then to Hope, 5 miles, and preach at 7 o'clock. * * * * *

I have every reason to be thankful for good health and encouraging circumstances. The Lord is with me, and I am happy.—The people are friendly, and come out to hear the Word. They give good collections. Since I came here I pay all expenses by the collections, and can, I think, pay my regular salary also. I received from some gentlemen in Hope, the other day, a subscription of $62 50,—"To secure to the Rev. E Robson more comfortable accommodations during his stay in Hope." I was keeping "Bachelor's Hall." Since the above I have been boarding with a private family where I pay $12 per week, the usual rate here.

Population Industry and Religion of Italy.

The total population of the Italian States is set down a 27,107 047. About 20,000,000 are under Italian governments and 7,000.000 under foreign rule There are 110 provinces, and 10,012 communes It has eight cities containing over 100,000 inhabitants, and 10 with between 50,000 and 100 000 The largest are Rome, Naples, Palermo Venice, Florence, Milan, Genoa and Turin.

Almost all the population are Roman Catholics, the number of those who profess other Christian creeds only amounting to 36 676, and the Jews to 41,497. The births far exceed deaths; the increase in the population is particularly remarkable in Sicily and Tuscany, where it may double in 73 years.

The regular and secular clergy of both sexes count in Italy 189 000, and they are, as compared with the number of the population, as 1 to 142. The clergy are more numerous in Sicily than in any part of Italy, or perhaps, in the world, the numbers of priests, monks or nuns, being 33,226, or one out of 69 inhabitants.

One of the principal branches of industry is the production of silk, and in ordinary years the value of that article is from $40,000,000 to $46,000,000. Lombardy alone, which is only the fifteenth part of Italy, produces one-third of the whole crop of silk in the country. This fact is a strong evidence that the country is more prosperous and less oppressed than some of the accounts recently published have set forth, particularly that given in the London Quarterly Review, where Lombardy is described as given over to poverty and famine, and so grievously taxed that many estates of deceased persons, remain unclaimed, because the heirs are unable to pay the tax upon their succession.

The Austrian correspondent of the London Times boldly challenges the world to produce a richer and more prosperous State than Lombardy. When such conflicting statements are made relative to a well known community in the heart of Europe, it is difficult to form any opinion in regard to the subject.—*American Traveller.*

Brown, Brothers & Co.
DRUGGISTS,
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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 Combsand Sponges always on hand.
October 28. 1y.

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16,350 Rolls English Room Paper,
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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 than any American paper if even sold at 3d.
*** A liberal allowance to wholesale purchasers.
May 12. J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

No more Pills nor any other Medicine.
50,000 Cures of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation Diarrhœa, Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Spasms, Nausea and Sickness at the Stomach during pregnancy, or at Sea, General Debility, Paralysis, Dropsy, Asthma, Cough, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Consumption (if not beyond human aid Low Spirits, spleen, &c, &c.
Perfect health restored without Medicine, inconvenience or expense, by
DuBarry's Delicious Health Restoring
Revalenta Arabica Food.
For Invalids and Infants, which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies.

THIS light delicious Farina, (without medicine of any kind, without inconvenience, and without expense as it saves fifty times its cost in medicine) contains more nourishment than any other kind of food, and has in many thousand cases rendered unnecessary the use of medicine for dyspepsia (indigestion) constipation, hemorrhoidal affection, acidity, cramps, fits, spasms, heartburn, diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, affections of the liver and kidneys, flatulency, distention,, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, dealness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, eruptions on the skin, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spleen, general debility, paralysis, cough, asthma, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike for society, unfitness for study, delusions, loss of memory, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, wretchedness, thoughts of self destruction, &c. It is recommended for infants and invalids generally, as it is the only food which never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and insures the facility of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled
Analysis by the Celebrated Professor of Chemistry, Andrew Ure, M D, F.R S., &c. &c
London, 21st June, 1849.
I hereby certify, that having examined DuBarry's Revalenta Arabic Food, I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation, and their nervous consequences
ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., etc.,
Analytical Chemist.
Agent for the sale of the above in Nova Scotia,
JAMES L. WOODILL,
November 4. City Drug Store, 61 Hollis St.

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* necessarily avoiding *Bad Debts* and securing to the *public* advantages unsurpassed in the City.
E W. SUTCLIFFE & CO,
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THE Subscriber has received per late arrivals, a 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.
JAMES L. WOODILL.

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NO. 14 KING STREET,
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The Promise of the Father,	Showers of Blessing,
Economy of Salvation,	The Triumphs of Truth,
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The Way of Holiness,	Precious Lessons from the
Central Idea of Christianity,	Life of Jesus,
Faith and its Effects,	Sacred Echoes from the
Treatise of Divine Union,	Harp of David,
Things New and Old,	Living Streams from the
Life of Gregory Lopez,	Fountain of Life,
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 Adorna,
Christian Perfection,	Life and Opinions of Madam
The Life of Faith,	Guyon,
Religious Maxims,	Upham's Letters,
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Christian's Pattern,	Devout Exercises of the
Memoirs of Mrs. A. B. Sears,	Heart,
Village Blacksmith,	Life of Lady Maxwell, Carvosso,
Saints Everlasting Rest,	" Stoner Bramwell Hes.
Young Lady's Counsellor,	Ann Roberts,
Letters of Madam Guyon,	The Wales' End Miner,
The Last Words of Christ,	Young Man's Counsell
The Casket Library,	The Higher Christian Life.
Revival Miscellanies,	
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,
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BOOTS & SHOES,
Wholesale and Retail.
ORDNANCE ROW,
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A large and varied stock constantly for sale at very moderate Cash prices. The strictest personal attention paid to all orders
January 6 1y.

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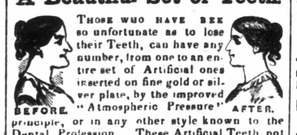
Seeds! Fresh Seeds.
Warranted the Growth of 1858, and true to their kinds.

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 Prairie, &c., Double Hepatious, White Rocket, Hollyhocks, &c.
☞ Catalogues will shortly be issued.
JAMES L WOODILL, Druggist.
March 15. City Drug Store, Halifax.

A Beautiful Set of Teeth.



THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN 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.
Teeth cleansed, regulated, filled, etc.
Also, Teeth extracted by *electricity*, without extra charge, by
DR MACALLASTER & PAINE,
Surgeon Dentists,
At the Sign of the Golden Tooth,
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E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.

HAVE received their principal supply of Spring Goods direct from Great Britain and the United States, which they now offer at the lowest market rates.
17 bags Jamaica COFFEE,
38 packets Old Java do
75 bags Costa Rica do.
20 bags Singapore Java do
48 chests superior Black TEA,
10 do English Breakfast do.
59 boxes do do
20 half chests Green Tea. Hyson, Gunpowder and Young,
11 hhds choice Porto Rico SUGAR,
24 hhds Crushed do
2 tierces Washing Soda,
5 cwt. Colman's best Starch,
1 do do Blue,
8 kegs Baking Soda,
1 do Cream of Tartar, 12 do Saleratus,
1 case Raimes & Co's Celebrated Essences for flavouring,
30 kegs and 20) tins Mustard,
6 cases Oils, best quality,
10½ cwt Pickles and Sauces,
12 cwt Soap Crackers, 30 bbls American do.
140 boxes Smyrna Figs,
8 cases Preserved GINGER,
24 doz Calfs Feet Jelly,
1 bags Nuts, various kinds,
14 cwt Rich melon CHEESE,
24 doz Keiller and Sons celebrated Jams, Jellies and Marmalades.
Together with a large variety Fancy Fruits, Confectionary, &c.
The above have been selected from the best markets Country customers will do well by purchasing at the
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
June 9. 37 Barrington Street.

PERUVIAN 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.

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 head 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, 2s. 1½d.
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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
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Sunday School Requisites, Colonial Bookstore
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Sunday School Requisites, Colonial Bookstore
Music, Colonial Bookstore
Music, Colonial Bookstore
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April 14.

Falmouth Bazaar.

THE ladies connected with the Wesleyan congregation at Falmouth, N. S., intend holding a Bazaar about the beginning of September, to aid in the erection of the Methodist Church, now building there.
They respectfully solicit the help of those who are friendly to this object, whose donations in money or articles will be thankfully received by
MRS. B. CURRY, Falmouth,
" WILSON, do.
" BURNHAM, do.
" C. CHURCH, do.
MISS ELLWOOD, do.
" H. CHURCH, do.
MRS STERLING, Newport,
" C. STEWART, Windsor.
Falmouth, May 23, 1859.

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

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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 ours, 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, Linings Shoemakers Tools, and other findings.
LEATHER SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Hides, Skins, and Oil bought to order.
January 6. 1y.

COUGH, BRONCHITIS Hoarseness, Colds, Influenza, Asthma Catarrah, any Irritation or Soreness of 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, Cincinnati.
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.

TEAS AND COFFEE.

36 CHESTS extra strong Breakfast Congo,
14 do fine English Souchong,
18 half chests expressly for family use,
12 do do do Gunpowder 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 bags Mocha Coffee, very choice,
20 half chests Green Teas comprising:
Gunpowder, Large Hyson, Young Hyson, and Assam.
ALSO—A few half chests of cheap Tea left, at 1s 6d. per lb at the Tea and Coffee Mart.
37 Barrington Street,
Opposite the Grand Parade.
April 28. E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.

CHEAP LIGHT.

TOPS for altering the Fluid Lamps into Paraffine Oil Lamps to give as much light as Fluid at an ixth the cost.
For sale by
ROBERT G. FRASER,
Agent for the New Brunswick Oil Works.
April 8, 1858.

The Cheapest and most Correct MUSIC!
To be had at the LONDON BOOK STORE

ENGRAVED and printed in the best style—sold at Less than a quarter the price of other Music
Over two thousand different pieces—by the most eminent composers—consisting of the newest and most popular Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, Schottisches, Redowas, Varsovia as, Galops, &c Piano Forte pieces with Variations—Songs and pieces from the New Operas—Sacred Music, Glees Duets &c. Easy music for young pupils.
This beautiful and correct Music is sold at the extra ordinary low price of 1d and 8d each piece.
☞ Complete Catalogues can be had gratis.
A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers and to Professors J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

NOTICE!

E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO., will Roast or Grind COFFEE by Steam Power, for the Trade on reasonable terms.
June 8. 37 Barrington St.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
SHOE STORE.
NO. 15 DUKE STREET.
GORHAM & BUCKARDS
Have just opened a fine assortment of
French Boots and Shoes,
Which are superior to any we have yet offered to the public, both as regard style and quality—
Ladies' Satin Francais Elastic side Boots
" Satin Francais, Elastic side, Military Heel Boots
Ladies Cashmere and Kid top, Elastic side, imitation Balmoral Boots
Frunells, Cashmere, Albert Cord, Kid, colored Cashmere and Leather Boots, Peg Buskins, Tie Shoes, Patent Lace Boots, Cashmere Elastic front Shoes, Slippers in Satin, black and white, Kid, Morocco, Patent Operas, Velvet, Spanish Leather, Berlin and plain Leather.
Boys' stout Lace Shoes, Patent Buskins, Oxford Ties, Gaiters, Patent and Plain Leather Brogans.
Misses' and Children's drab, brown and black Cashmere Boots, Bronze, Lace and Elastic side Boots, Patent Slippers, Strap Shoes, &c
Gents' Elastic side and Balmoral Boots, Enamel, Patent, Kid, Calfskin and Kip Boots, Pumps, Brogans, French Shoes, Elastic front and Button, Drab Button shoes, Chamois, Velvet and Patent Leather Slippers
We would invite the attention of wholesale buyers, to our stock of Boots and shoes, replete as it is with every variety, suitable for the season, and offered at very low prices for Cash
June 2 One door below Dechreau & Crow's.

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 by 4 feet 4,	£1 15 0
Spring Bed, Hair Stuffed, Copper Wire, 6 feet by 4 ft 4,	4 0 0
Hair Mattresses, 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,	4 6

May 5. 3m

"STAR"
Life Assurance Society,
DIVISION OF PROFITS.

THIS Society has declared its third quinquennial division of Profits, nineteenths of the same being allocated to the Policy holders.
Whole amount insured £2,032,811.
Number of Policies, 6,098.
Annual Revenue £76,260.
A Bonus of 50 per cent upon the premiums paid during the past five years.
Extract from the "Insurance Gazette"
"The object of an advertisement is to bring business to the office; and amongst the many forms under which they appear, there is one, in my judgment, eminently calculated to answer the end in view beyond all others You will find it in the form of reports, general summary, and balance sheet of the Star Life Assurance Company.
I regard the publication of these statements, by a comparatively young Company, as an important step in the right direction, creditable alike to all parties concerned, and as the best possible form of advertisement the Company can adopt to promote its business and to re-establish the confidence of the Public in Assurance Institutions generally—a confidence which has of late been so seriously and shamefully abused."
All claims paid within 60 days of their being passed by the Board.
Every information given on application to
M. G BLACK, Jr., Agent
R. S. BLACK, M. D, Medical Referee.
May 26.

WINDSOR.
Dry Goods, &c.

THANKFUL for the liberal support hitherto afforded me, and anxious to extend my business, I would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Windsor, Falmouth, &c., that I have now completed my stock for the present season, which will be found not only a large one but particularly well selected, and consists partly of
Ready Made Clothing,
In the various fashionable and useful fabrics for summer wear. A splendid assortment of Ladies BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, BLONDES GLOVES, &c
An excellent stock of DRESSES, in Grosseurs, deLaines and Muslin Robe a' Lees, Sky and Drab Coburgs, Prints, &c., Silk, Tweed and Cloth Mantles, Cashmere and Tissue Shawls and Scarfs.
A splendid stock of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.
Crockeryware, Stationery, Tea, Sugar, Spices, &