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Poetry.

PRAYER.

For the Wesleyan.

Lift up your hearts in prayer!
Give, O, ye happy! Earth's unsorrowing ones,
Whose being's tide, o'er golden sands, still runs,
Thanks for your portion fair.

Lift up your hearts in prayer,
Children of sorrow! ye, whose darken'd skies,
Give forth no beams to cheer your mournful eyes,
Cast on the Lord your care.

Lift up your hearts in prayer,
O ye, the young! strangers as yet to grief;
Now while you hold that blessed exemption brief,
To serve your Maker dare.

Lift up your hearts in prayer!
Pray ye, whose sun low in the firmament
Frolics your weary life-day nearly spent,
For "love that casts out fear."

Lift up your hearts in prayer,
Ye roamers of Earth's dreary solitudes—
Where forests frown and pour the mountain floods,
God in his might is near.

Lift up your hearts in prayer,
Ye travellers on the vast and trackless deep,
Where mighty winds their boisterous revel keep,
God's shielding power is there.

Lift up your hearts in prayer
To God, ye, tossing on the couch of pain,
Who, weary, long for Morning's light again,
Turn from you will he ne'er.

Lift up your hearts in prayer,
Earth's children all—the lofty and the low—
God, to your prayers, in happiness or woe,
Still lends a listening ear.

Sheburne.

A. B.

OUR FAMILY.

For the Wesleyan.

I have a little sister,
She's a mischief loving witch,
And though she sometimes studies,
She is never known to stitch.
I often want to chide her,
She's so thoughtless and so gay,
But it ends in laughing with her,
As she dances out to play.

Yet though I call her little,
She is now almost fifteen,
And ne'er was any childhood,
More bliss than hers, I ween.
For neither care nor sorrow,
Has ever dimmed her brow,
Life's joys have clustered round her,
And affection shields her now.

She is pure and simple hearted,
And as guileless, too, I ween,
As ever was a maiden
That was quite as neat fifteen;
And I often look upon her,
With a tear drop in my eye,
As I can her unknown future,
Which must yet in shadow lie.

She is my only sister,
And a brother dear have we,
As kind and good a brother,
As you ever chanced to see.
Thus we form a happy trio,
With a Father at our side,
To counsel and to shield us,
And with loving words to guide.

But one there is, now wanting
In our firm, united band,
She has gone to lay up treasures,
In that far-off—better land!
And may God direct and guide us,
That when earthly bonds are riven,
We may form an undivided—
Happy family in Heaven.

Acronost, Ohio.

MOLLY BAWN.

Christian Miscellany.

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

For the Wesleyan.

The Garden of Eden—Adam's Expulsion, &c.

BY THE REV. R. COONEY, M. A.

The account of the creation—the brief, but sad history of the primal disobedience—the consequences resulting from this first transgression, and the sovereign remedy which the Almighty graciously provided—these form the earliest, and most important records, and constitute the only reliable data

for the annalist, or the historian. For centuries they lay deposited in archives of the divine mind; and were at length delivered to Moses, that he might, under the direction of "the Lord the Spirit," edit them, and publish them to the world.

Every thing being arranged for the comfort and happiness of the favoured creature whom God designed to be his viceroy on earth, the beneficent Creator developed a new feature of his power—"He spake and it was done"—"He formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." And that his residence might accord with his illustrious pedigree, he prepared a suitable place, and bestowed it upon him, in fee simple, for himself and his descendants—"And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and there he put the man whom he had formed."—Gen. ii. 7, 8.

A scene fair and lovely beyond any thing we can imagine or describe, now spreads itself out before us. It abounds in all the pastoral beauties, and picturesque varieties of a perfect landscape. Fiction never imagined anything so beautiful; the most exquisite efforts of delineation are but mere sketches, and suggest but vague conceptions of "Eden in its bloom." Suppose a broad and delightful valley, exhibiting a surface of graceful undulations, clothed with rich green sward, soft as velvet, diapered with the rarest flowers, blushing under the weight of their own comeliness, reflecting their gorgeous tints and hues upon this magnificent carpet, and rendering it a place where angels might delight to tread. The whole is bounded by distant mountains, whose lofty summits dyed in the azure of the sky, and gilded by the glowing beams of the sun, seem as if they were covered with a canopy of purple and gold.

A magnificent river, "clear as crystal," flows through the delightful vale, and reflects as in a polished mirror, all the charms by which it is surrounded. It glides on with a steady even course, "fair type of serenity and peace," now gliding through arbors and grottoes, and anon in the midst of groves and plantations, thence through glades, and meadows, gardens, and orchards, into the deep, deep ocean.

"Here," in the words of a very gifted author, "the spreading arms of the banian, the baobab, and the terebinth cover the ground with a refreshing shadow; the massive forms of the oak, and the cotton tree contrast with the tapering elegance of the poplar and the pine. The graceful banana and plantain wave their broad leaves in the breeze; huge clumps of bamboos, nod like gigantic ostrich plumes on the hillocks; and above all, tower up into the sky, the light and lofty palms, waving their feathery green coronets against the sparkling blue of heaven."

The air of this blessed abode is perfumed by groves of spice, and by the odours of innumerable plants and flowers, while, on every hand, are fruit-bearing trees of all kinds, loaded with their delicious productions, and intimating that the luxuries of Paradise were intended to be our daily repast. This happy place is never visited by clouds, or storms, or earthquakes, nor has any trace of winter ever been discovered.—The vitality of spring—the glory of summer—and the wealth of autumn are all united in one.

This was the primitive abode of our race; a garden which the hand of the Lord laid out, and planted. His infinite skill arranged every part of it; and His divine omniscience stocked every part of it in the most liberal manner, in order to make man happy.—"And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food." Nor was this all—that his jurisdiction and lineage might agree, dominion was granted unto him "over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moved upon the earth."

But the privileges of our federal ancestor

were not confined to these. His union with the Almighty conferred upon him advantages of a pure nature, and of an higher order. The spirit of the holy and blessed God lived in his being—the image of God was reflected in his soul—the love of God was shed abroad in his heart—and before him lay a vista marking the way to "glory everlasting." Oh happy condition! Oh blest estate! Oh glorious prospect!—And that all these advantages might be the preliminaries of a felicitous consummation, he was furnished out of the divine plenitude with every thing necessary for his final perseverance, and triumphal entry into the Paradise above. But THE TEMPTER came, and suggested—Adam listened—He attacked him; and THEN, he yielded—HE FELL; and was driven from Eden to till the ground from which he was taken. Gen. iii. 24.

The first court of criminal jurisprudence was held in Eden; and the Judge; the parties arraigned; the nature of their offence; the sentence pronounced upon them; the circumstances attending the execution of that sentence; and the tremendous consequences that execution involves—all these conspire to render it the greatest, and most solemn trial, that ever was, or ever will be conducted, until the "Son of Man" shall come—

"To judge the human race,
With all his Father's dazzling train,
With all his glorious grace."

According to the apostle Jude, the inexorable justice of God was displayed in the expulsion of the seditious angels; and now, another signal instance of it was manifested in the eviction and banishment of our first parents. But in their case justice is tempered with mercy—here "Righteousness and Peace kiss each other;" and severity is softened by goodness. They were driven out of the garden, but not out of the world; they were sent not to the dungeon, but to the workhouse. They were cast out of Paradise, but not "down to hell"—they were sent, not to endure the worm that never dieth; but to toil and labour among "thorns and thistles"; and as they went forth degraded and dishonoured, they were sustained by the precious promise that the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head. "O the depth of the riches" both of the mercy and the grace of God. WHILE he was pronouncing sentence he was devising the means of pardon; and before the sentence was executed the absolution was recorded. WHILE he was publishing the act of attainder he was arranging for its repeal. WHILE he vindicated the claims of justice, he hearkened to the pleadings of mercy; and while he upheld the supremacy of his law, he rendered its administration a preamble and fore-runner of the gospel.

Sin brought armed cherubim into the garden, and made them the sentinels of "the tree of life." It blocked up the way to this "plant of renown," and surrounded it with the ceaseless and terrific revolution of "a flaming sword." But thanks be to God, this celestial detachment no longer keeps "watch and ward." Jesus has disarmed "the cherubim"; and the blazing scimitar no longer encircles the interdicted emblem. Jesus has quenched its fire. Jesus has opened into heaven itself, "a new and living way," through the veil, that is to say his flesh. In Adam, all were expelled from Paradise, and excluded from Heaven; but in Jesus, all who "unfeignedly repent, and believe his holy gospel," shall be restored to this forfeited inheritance, and be admitted into "the city of the living God," by an abundant entrance.

Through Jesus of Nazareth, where sin abounded, grace doth much more abound; and where sin reigned unto death, grace reigns through His righteousness unto eternal life.

"Jesus removes the flaming sword,
Calls us back from Eden driven,
To his image here restored,
Soon he takes us up to Heaven."

Luther at Worms.

At last the doors . . . were thrown open. Luther entered, and with him many persons, who formed no part of the Diet. Never did man appear before a more august assembly. The emperor Charles V., whose kingdoms had the ascendancy both in the old and in the new world; the archduke Ferdinand his brother, six electors of the empire, whose descendants at the present day almost all wear kingly crowns; eighty dukes, the greater number of whom ruled over more or less extensive territories, and among whom there were some whose names were afterwards to become formidable to the Reformation,—the duke of Alva, and two of his sons; eight margraves, thirty archbishops, bishops, or prelates; seven ambassadors, among whom were those of the kings of France and England; the deputies from ten free cities; a great many princes, counts, and barons, exercising sovereign jurisdiction on their estates; the Pope's nuncios—altogether amounting to two hundred and four persons—such was the imposing court before which Martin Luther appeared.

John Eck, Chancellor of the archbishop of Treves, rose and said in a loud and distinct voice, first in Latin, and then in German, "Martin Luther! first, dost thou acknowledge that these books were composed by thee?" The speaker at the same time pointed with his finger to about seventy publications that had been laid upon a table in the middle of the hall, and before which Luther stood. "Secondly," continued the Chancellor, "dost thou wish to retract these books and their contents, or dost thou now persist in the things thou hast therein advanced?" Luther was about to reply, when his counsel, Jerome Schurf, promptly interposing, called aloud, "Let the titles of the books be read." The Chancellor then went up to the table and read the titles.

Luther then answered the first question in the affirmative, and craved time to consider of the second. One day was granted him; and he was re-conducted to the hotel by the imperial usher. In the mean time Luther set himself to compose his thoughts. He possessed that peace of soul without which man is incapable of doing anything great. He prayed; he read the word of God; he ran through his own writings, and endeavoured to throw his answer into a proper shape. The very thought that he was about to bear testimony to Jesus Christ and to His word in presence of the emperor and of the empire, filled his heart with joy. The moment when he was to appear being not far off, he went up to the holy Scriptures with deep emotion, as they lay open on his table, placed his left hand on them, and raising his right hand to God, he swore that he would remain faithful to the gospel, and make a free confession of his faith, even though he might have to seal that confession with his blood. After this he felt his mind still more at peace. On the 8th he was again summoned before the Diet. Night dawning on, torches were lighted in the hall: the doctor was introduced. After replying in an unsatisfactory manner, he was indignantly commanded by the Chancellor to give a clear and precise answer. "Do you, or do you not, choose to retract?" Upon this Luther answered, without flinching, "I cannot submit my faith either to Pope or councils, inasmuch as it is clear as daylight that these have often fallen into error, and even into gross contradiction with themselves. If, then, I be not convinced by testimonies from Scripture, or by evident reasons, if people cannot persuade me by the very passages that I have quoted, and if they fail thus to render my conscience a captive of the word of God, I neither can nor will retract anything, for it is unsafe for a man to say anything against his conscience." Then, steadily contemplating the assembly before which he stood, and which held his life in their hands, "Here I stand," said he, "I can do no otherwise; God help me! Amen."—*D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation.*

Family Circle.

"Do Get the Bible and Look."

"Mother," said little Henry, on a Sabbath morning, "is it right for father to go to the office to-day?" A hard question for that mother to answer. She could not express approbation of the violation of God's law, even in her husband, and she could not bear to diminish her child's reverence for his parent. The mother hesitated.—The child growing impatient, cried, "Mother, do get the Bible and look."

It was wrong for Henry to be impatient. Perhaps it was wrong for his mother not to answer immediately; and yet I have always remembered the incident with pleasure.—It showed that Henry has early learned what is "sufficient rule of faith and practice."

Are you tempted to disobey your parents? Do your companions tell you "there is no harm in it?" Get the Bible, and look for the command, "Honour thy father and thy mother."

As you grow older, you will leave the examples and restraints of your father's house. Then you may be tempted to read an irreligious book, or walk for pleasure on the Sabbath. Conscience makes you hesitate. "There is no harm in it," repeats the tempter. Get the Bible and look, and from Moses to Malachi, you will find judgments denounced against those who break the fourth commandment, and blessings promised to those who find not their own pleasure on the Lord's holy day.

A new temptation arises. Your companions urge you to join them in the dancing school and the ball room. Conscience says, "My parents would not approve." "But," whispers your heart, "my parents are quite too strict in such matters." You get the Bible and look, thinking there to find it coincide to your wishes. You rejoice to see Miriam the prophetess, David the psalmist dancing; and in a triumph you read Solomon's assertion that "there is a time to dance." But look *thoroughly*.—Is your dancing an act of worship, like that of Miriam and David? Are you sure that the time for you to dance has come. Surely not before you have given your heart to Christ, and are prepared for eternity.

On a winter's evening, a theatre opens its doors attractively to you. You are about to enter, when the question arises, What saith the Bible? "Lead us not into temptation." Strengthened by former regard to God's word, you now turn away, feeling that it would be mockery to offer the prayers in the morning, and to visit such scenes in the evening hours.

I see you next in the active business of life. Circumstances occur, in which a little fraud, the practice of a little deception, might make you rich. The fortune for which you are daily striving seems brought within your reach. But you hear the apostle say, "Let no man go beyond and defraud his brother," and you retain your priceless uprightness.

But it is not merely in the daily business of life that you need the guidance of the Bible. The Holy Spirit enters your heart, and alarmed and distressed, you feel yourself to be a lost sinner. "What shall I do to be saved?" you cry. Memory answers, "Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me." Peace fills your soul, as you read of "the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world."

Henceforth, guided by the Bible, may you hope for a happy life, a peaceful death, and a glorious immortality.—*Exchange.*

The Wife.

An exchange paper gives the following comprehensive definition of the word *wife*: The word does not, in our opinion, simply mean, as Walker has it, "a woman that has a husband;" for some women have husbands, and good ones too, who are not wives according to our understanding of the term. *Wife* does not mean a woman nor lady only, nor a slave nor a mistress, a mother nor a nurse, a teacher nor a companion, a tool nor a plaything; but she is all these things united in one beautiful transparent whole.

The office of wife, therefore, is the happiest, yet most laborious, the highest, yet most humble portion that frail mortality can occupy. Nor is there any station on earth, to which the "lords of creation" can aspire, the duties of which are more responsible, and the faithful or imperfect discharge of which will be rewarded with more intensity than that of a wife, which we believe to be one of the consequences of a violation of the high trusts committed to the first wife, in the garden of Eden, that she should be a "help-mate to Adam."

To society she is an indispensable member. To the parlour, the most important personage; in the nursery the most abject slave; in the dining room, the most absolute sovereign; in her chamber, a guardian angel; in the sick room, the best physician to her children, the wisest priest to her husband, the most valuable agent, the dearest and cheapest counsellor, the most loved and loving companion, in a word, "the wife at home" is every blessing the moral mind can conceive, or heart desire. *Home* without wife, is "a strange land," a head without brains, a heart without conscience, a ship without sails, an ocean without waves, a world without religion, a heaven without a God.

How to Grow Rich.

The only way by which capital can increase is by saving. If you spend as much as you get, you will never be richer than you are. 'Tis not what a man gets, but what a man saves, constitutes his wealth. Go, learn the first two rules of arithmetic: learn addition and subtraction. Add to your present capital any amount you please: subtract the sum which you add, and tell me if the last amount will not be the same as the first. Every merchant should, in every year of his life, make some addition to his capital. You say you get but little; never mind—spend less than little; and then next year you will get more, for you will have the profit upon the sum you save. There is no royal road to wealth any more than to geometry. The man who goes on spending all he gets, and expects that by some lucky hit he shall be raised to wealth, will most assuredly sink into poverty; for, in case of adverse fortune, he has then no resource; whereas, by economy, he may lay by a stock that may serve as a provision in case of adversity. You may say that the times are bad, the seasons are bad, the laws are bad. Be it so; were the case reversed, it would make no difference to you. Look at home; you spend more than you get. How, then, can you be otherwise than poor. How many a respectable family have fallen from a high station, which they worthily and honourably filled, merely because neither the gentleman nor the lady had been familiar with the first four rules of arithmetic.

Clean Hands and Strength.

A little boy (whose name I shall call John) was observed to wash his hands many times a day—a most praiseworthy exercise. The unusual frequency with which he repaired to the hollow stone by the well, led his elder brother Henry to ask him why he washed his hands so frequently.

"Because I wish to be strong."
"Do you think that washing your hands will make you strong?"
"Yes."

"I hope you will hold on to that idea." At evening, as the two other brothers were sitting on the porch of the farm-house, listening to the notes of the whip-poor-will, Henry asked John why he thought that washing his hands would give him strength.
"Because I read it in the Bible," was the reply.

"Where did you find the passage?"
"I will show you."
He got the Bible, and read the latter part of the ninth verse of the seventeenth chapter of Job: "He that hath clean hands shall be stronger and stronger." John was sure that his position was a firm one, for it had the support of Scripture. Henry proceeded to explain to him the meaning of the passage, and convinced him that he had taken in a literal sense that which was intended to be understood in a figurative

sense—that the passage taught that those who do right shall increase in strength to do right. The truth thus explained made a deep impression upon John's mind, and I wish it may make a deep impression upon the mind of the reader. Boys love to be strong. The highest kind of strength is strength to do right.—*New York Observer.*

Amos Lawrence and his Clerk.

Prof. Tatlock, in a Lecture before the North Adams Lyceum, lately, related the following anecdote: "About forty years ago, a young man with limited capital commenced business in the city of Boston, and was obliged to employ a single clerk on a small salary. A lady called at his store one day, and made some purchases, which she wished delivered at her residence. The merchant requested his clerk to deliver the bundle as required. He declined; the merchant immediately took the bundle and delivered it as directed. The clerk never was worth one hundred dollars in his life—the merchant was—Amos Lawrence—now a millionaire."—*Boston paper.*

Endeavour to adopt the most interesting and efficient methods of conveying religious instruction to the young.

Ecclesiastical.

(From the Protestant Churchman.)

Correspondence

Between the Right Reverend WILLIAM R. WHITTINGHAM, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, and the Rev. HENRY V. D. JOHNS, D.D., Rector of Christ's Church, Baltimore.

PREFACE.

The unprovoked assaults of the Tractarian presses upon the undersigned have compelled him, in self-defence, to publish the following correspondence, which he now respectfully offers without note or comment, as the only vindication which he deems necessary of his conduct, in preaching the Gospel to a thousand of his fellow citizens, on the morning of October 19th, 1851, in the Eutaw Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore.

HENRY V. D. JOHNS,
Baltimore, March 8, 1852.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4, 1851.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—

My attention has been called to an advertisement in the morning papers of this day, announcing, as part of the proceedings at "A week's meeting at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Eutaw street," "Sermon on Thursday, 10 1-2, by Rev. Dr. Johns." The other names announced are those of gentlemen not belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church; yet it is commonly supposed that the advertisement refers to you.

In view of the publicity of this announcement, I feel bound, in official duty, to call your attention to the fact that the combination of the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church with that of other denominations of Christians in such a series of consecutive services, held in a place of worship, and conducted under a religious authority, not recognized by the Protestant Episcopal Church, is, in the judgment of the Bishop, and a very large majority of the clergy and laity of this Diocese, injurious to the true interests of religion, and not in accordance with the laws and usages of our Church.

As the representative of that large majority of your brethren, then, I respectfully and affectionately request you, and in virtue of my office, earnestly admonish you, not to give occasion of offence to your Bishop, and to a large proportion of the clergy and laity of the Diocese, by such public services as that for which your name is announced in this morning's advertisement.

Your compliance with this request and admonition will only occasion the relinquishment of an extraordinary and unobligatory

exercise of ministerial gifts, while it will contribute largely to the peace and good order of our common household, and take away a cause of much dissatisfaction to many of your brethren.

Very faithfully and truly,
Your friend and brother,
WILLIAM ROLLINSON WHITTINGHAM,
Bishop of Maryland,
Rev. H. V. D. JOHNS, D.D.,
Rector of Christ Church.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8, 1851.

Rt. Rev. and Dear Sir,—

I have duly received your note of Oct. 4th, and have given to it that careful consideration to which it is entitled. It is true, as you suppose, that I am the person referred to as intending to officiate in the Eutaw Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Thursday morning Oct. 9th. The circumstances of the case are these: Three of the clergy of the denomination before named, called upon me a few days since, and tendered to me an invitation to preach on the day mentioned. They stated that it was an extraordinary effort which they were now making, and that they trusted with God's blessing it would be productive of much good, thus to tender this church to several of the clergy of adjacent denominations having their confidence, as holding the great truths of a common faith.

In the usual routine of duty, I am persuaded, it is wise for the different denominations of Christian people to labour, each in their several lines of service. But, it appeared to me, that here was an extraordinary case, to neglect the improvement of which would be to vacate the charge given us by St. Paul, "As we have opportunity, let us do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith," Galatians, vi. 10: and again "preach the word: be instant in season, out of season," 2 Timothy iv. 2. Accordingly, in reply I observed that with the distinct understanding, that I should control the service by using the book of "common prayer," on the occasion referred to, I had no objection to preach at the time and place indicated. To this they cheerfully acceded.

Whether your admonition and request, as set forth in your letter, are made with a knowledge of these facts, just related, I know not. But if they are, allow me most respectfully to say that I feel myself constrained to differ with you. It is my conscientious conviction, that our clergy are at perfect liberty to accept and improve such extraordinary opportunities of promoting the cause of our common Christianity, and that we may consistently avail ourselves of them, in view of the Scriptures above recited, and also of the great command of our ascended Lord to "preach the gospel to every creature."

The relinquishment of the appointment thus publicly made, on the grounds set forth in your letter, would in my humble judgment be inconsistent with the Catholic spirit of our Protestant Church, and as injurious to the true interests of religion, as you appear to think the fulfilment of my appointment would be.

With great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
HENRY V. D. JOHNS,
Rector of Christ Church, Baltimore.
(To be continued.)

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

Mr. James Bears.

This aged Christian was born A. D. 1766, at Chatham, near Cape Cod, in the then British Province of Massachusetts. His parents, with their family, removed from thence when the subject of this memoir was but three years old, and settled at Barrington, N. S. At that period the visits of Wesleyan Ministers on those shores were few and far between, yet at an early period of his life, in his nineteenth year, he experienced the converting grace of God, under the ministrations of that eminent servant of God, the late Rev. James MANN, who occasionally visited Barrington, after which, through a long life chequered by many vic-

itudes of fortune, he continued steadfast until he entered his master's joy, on the 16th March, 1852, in the 86th year of his age, having filled the office of Class Leader for a period of fifty-five years.

Our aged friend was not an idle Christian. After gaining possession of "the pearl of great price" himself, he was "instant in season and out of season," in striving to persuade all around him to secure the same blessing. In the year 1807, he removed to New Harbour, near Guysborough, where Wesleyanism was almost unknown even by name. On his arrival there, his earnest regards for the souls of men became manifest, by exhorting them to flee from the wrath to come, and to comply with the apostolic injunction, "not to forget the assembling themselves together," and his persevering efforts were rewarded by the regular attendance of a goodly number of his neighbours on the Sabbath, and occasionally at other times, for exhortation and prayer; so that Brother BEARS may justly be considered as the pioneer of Methodism in those parts. His zeal for the cause of God reached the ears of the Rev. Mr. BLACK, in Halifax, who addressed a letter to him, bidding him God-speed, exhorting him to persevere in his "labour of love," and giving him some directions for the conducting his meetings, which he constantly kept up, until he visited Port la Tour, about eighteen months ago, where he remained, until, like a shock of corn fully ripe, he was gathered into his Master's garner, "being old and full of days."

He expressed a wish to be buried in his own ground, as he termed the grave-yard of the Cape Negro Chapel—he having gratuitously deeded the land on which the chapel stands, to the Methodist Society; and notwithstanding the weather was rather unfavourable, a large concourse attended the funeral; when our indefatigable and beloved pastor, the Rev. J. V. JOSE, (who frequently visited him during his protracted illness,) improved the occasion by addressing them from Acts xxi, part of verse 16—"An old disciple,"—after which, the mortal remains of our venerable friend were consigned to the dust, there to rest until the morning of the resurrection. J. T.

Port la Tour, April 9, 1852.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

The Warfare against Methodism.

NO. II.

No onslaught upon Methodism has been carried on with greater skill, and under more favourable circumstances than that which now attracts our attention.

There is in most minds a natural aversion to contrail in religious matters, and a disposition to be suspicious of the motives and conduct of those, whom God has placed over us in the Church; and these dispositions have been fostered to morbid sensitiveness in many thoughtful Christians of the present age, by a knowledge of the assumption and despotism of the Priests and Prelates of Rome; and in a lesser degree, of some of the Clergy and Prelates of the Church of England; and hence there is probably no point on which, many Christians, and especially Methodists, are more vulnerable than on these; and many of our opponents seem to know it well; especially the Agitators in England, and their sympathizers in the various Denominations that look on Methodism as a formidable and growing rival.

The present age is also one in which the human mind is intensely directed to questions affecting civil and religious liberty, owing to the recent efforts made on the Continent of Europe to throw off the shackles of Civil Despotism, to the exciting questions which led to the disruption of the Church of Scotland, and the controversy which threatens the Church of England with disruption. It is an age also in which the Periodical Press universally employed, and patronized, while it is, in too many instances, in the hands of incompetent and unscrupulous men; owing to the fact, that it is, with some honorable exceptions, in the hands of those who have started their papers for personally pecuniary, or party objects, and who will consequently write and publish what they conceive will tend to render their papers most

popular and productive. From this springs their readiness to write and publish, against what their patrons deem or denominate oppression in either Church or State. Hence the devotion of some prints to the interests of Scandal-dom, by their ready publication of whatever throws a slur on men of eminence in Church or State; their proprietors well knowing that the world in general hates the really good and useful, while it envies the great.

To the above circumstances we add, that the Methodists have not been schooled in the narrow spirit of sectarian bigotry, which has effectually taught the majority of the members of some Churches which we might name, to esteem themselves par excellence "the People of the Lord," and heathens all beside, and to refuse to read a Book or Periodical published by another Denomination. No—they have been taught by their Ministers to look upon all Evangelical Denominations with respect; hence in a considerable number of Wesleyan families you will find the periodicals and books published by other denominations, while in no family of those Churches referred to, scarcely, will you find a Wesleyan publication of any kind taken and regularly read. I speak from extensive knowledge, and assert fearlessly, that I do not believe there is a Baptist in New Brunswick that takes *The Wesleyan*, while, until very recently, numbers of our members and attached hearers, took the *Christian Visitor*, and other denominational papers. In England this circulation of denominational papers among Wesleyans prevails even more extensively, if I am not greatly mistaken.

All the above circumstances conspire to give the opponents of Methodism great advantages, of which they have not been slow to avail themselves; and here lies the secret of their success in exciting suspicions, agitation, insubordination, and secession. Our very liberality of sentiment and conduct toward others has been abused, and made use of to divide, and ultimately to destroy the Methodist Church, if possible.

Now, reader, calmly recall to mind the assaults made on the Conference, and the insinuations thrown out against the Wesleyan Ministers in general, and you will observe that all are, in one form or other, appeals to the natural dispositions named near the beginning of this article, and not one that I ever recollect appealing to our regard for the honour and glory of God. Our passions, our prejudices and our pride are appealed to, and not the views, principles, and affections that grace produces in the soul.

Nothing has tended more to excite my suspicion of the motives of those antagonists of Methodism, and to induce me to observe and weigh their conduct, than discerning the above peculiarity. I only wish Methodists would weigh this carefully on all occasions, when they hear the Conference attacked, and also the following question—Who are the more likely to judge truly and act righteously, and seek most ardently the purity and welfare of the Methodist Church—those Ministers who have been instrumental in the conversion of the majority of her people, who have been raised up in her bosom, and who have sense enough to know that oppression can only tend to drive away the people from them; or those Ministers and Editors whose pecuniary gain and influence are directly increased in proportion to the diminution of the influence of Methodism, and their success in drawing away the families and members of the Methodist Church? Yes, weigh it, and—if those who will take the trouble to do so, do not see and feel as I feel, it will be a passing wonder; for any thoughtful person will perceive that every Minister of an isolated Church, (such as are all those of the denominations from which the hottest fire comes,) has a direct, personal and pecuniary interest in the addition of members to his Church. He is hired by the Church, and let it be remembered, that no limit is fixed to the pay he can receive; for although he bargains for a stipulated sum for the year, yet he may receive in addition all the presents and other perquisites that his flock have a mind to give, which will generally be in proportion to the size of the flock; and as no one can remove him from his Pastorate, save the Almighty, if he pleases the people, (and success in adding to the flock generally goes farther than real piety and faithfulness, in securing the confidence of the Church,) he can occasionally, as the

Church increases, demand and have a steadily increasing salary. It is not so with the Wesleyan Ministry.

In writing as above, I do not mean even to insinuate, much less to say, that all Ministers and Editors of the Churches alluded to, are so base as to be governed by personally pecuniary considerations; but all, and especially those who accuse the Wesleyan Conference of "ambition," "tyranny," and mercenary motives, will forgive me, (at least ought to do so,) if I say that we have abundant reason to suspect of the basest of motives, our assailants, who affect so much sympathy for "the expelled," and so much anxiety to guard the Methodists against oppression.

In concluding this article let me suggest this additional inquiry for the consideration of my readers, viz: whether, looking upon the assaults so frequently made, openly and clandestinely, upon the Church of our choice, it is prudent or proper, to put the organs of our assailants into the hands of our children, until their judgments are matured; and further whether it is not one branch of Christian duty to circulate as extensively as possible, those Papers and Books which we know to be sound and safe? Home and Gibbon, in their beautifully written and interesting Histories, have done more mischief by their one-sided slurs on religion, probably, than if they had written professedly Infidel works. xx.

April, 1852.

For the Wesleyan.

Annapolis Circuit—Retrospect.

MY VERY DEAR BROTHER,—In this part of the Province it is customary for a Minister to preach a sermon in connection with every funeral he is invited to attend. This old and general practice is a great tax upon the preacher's labours, and frequently draws largely upon his sympathies. This evening my mind has been thrown backward to the time when we arrived in Annapolis, August 1849, and to the number of funerals I have been called to attend, since that period.

The first was occasioned by the death of a lovely child that belonged to Mr. F. Marshall. It is, however, a source of great consolation to the parents to know, that our Saviour has said "suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of God." The next was Mr. Jesse Jefferson, a young man in the prime of life just married, about to settle himself in business, and was suddenly seized with typhus fever, which, in a few days terminated his earthly existence, leaving his youthful bride behind suffering with the same disease. How necessary it is to have our lamps trimmed and oil in our vessels, that at any moment we may enter into the marriage supper of the Lamb. Soon after this event, Mr. John Vroom and his wife were called to mourn over the departure of a beloved child, and thus taught not to set their affections on things below, but on things above. December following Mrs. Kent ended her days. She had been a consistent member of the Wesleyan Church for a number of years, and died in peace. The next day we had to climb up Granville Mountain to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of a fine young man, Mr. Hudson, who found a watery grave in the Bay of Fundy. What a blessing that Christ is on the water as well as on the land. January 1850, death visited the residence of Mr. Dehap, in Granville, and removed to her eternal home an aged, faithful coloured servant, who had long lived in the family and was much respected. Feb. 23, we consigned to the house appointed for all living the remains of Mrs. Valentine Troop. She was a person generally respected, for years a member of the Methodist Society, and although her affliction was short, she was found prepared for her last change. In the latter part of April, after a lingering sickness, which was borne with exemplary patience, Mrs. Dodge, bade adieu to this world with a good hope through the merits of Christ of being admitted into heaven. In May, we had to visit Joggin to inter the remains of Mrs. Oaks. She was buried in the Wesleyan grave-yard, Digby. Mrs. O. died very happy in the Lord, earnestly exhorting all around her to seek and serve the Divine Being. Oct. 9, we had to proceed up the River to preach a sermon in connection with the funeral of Mr. Carty.

For some years he had been a member of the Wesleyan Society, and his relations and friends were well satisfied that their loss would be his gain. About this time we had to cross the river to bury a child at Stoney Beach, thus reminding us that neither young nor old can escape the shafts of death. While disease and death were thus making ravages in the different localities around us, we were unexpectedly called to sympathize with Mr. Edward Hardwick and family, in the sudden removal of the partner of his bosom. Through mercy she had enjoyed religion for about twenty years, was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and was not afraid to die. May those who mourn her departure, be perfectly prepared to follow her.

The next was a young man named Causby, who after a few days' sickness sank into the arms of death, earnestly praying to be received into the kingdom of heaven.

July 14, 1851, Miss Susan McFadden, having fallen a victim to consumption, was consigned to the silent grave. Some time previously at a protracted meeting, she had obtained the pearl of great price, joined the Methodist Society, and died very happy in the Lord. Three days after this, we attended the funeral of Mr. Oliver, who became a prey to death, at a few moments' warning, leaving a wife and several children to mourn the loss of a good husband and kind father.—The day following, in the immediate neighbourhood, we interred the remains of a young girl eleven years of age, who died remarkably happy, rejoicing in the Lord.

July 30, was a memorable day to the people in Granville, being the time when Mr. Stirk and Mr. Silas Troop were committed to their mother-dust. The Rev. A. McNUTT read the funeral service over both at once, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, after which a discourse was delivered in the Wesleyan Chapel. In Oct., we attended the funeral of old Mr. Pine on the Waldeck line. He had long been a faithful and zealous christian, and could say in his last moments, "to die is gain." November following, Miss Celeste Tupper in the morning of life was removed to the paradise of God. She left the world praising the Lord. Last December, the Rev. Mr. TAYLOR and I were called to sympathize with the family of Mr. Samuel Coriwell, Digby Neck, plunged into the deepest distress, by one of the sons finding his father a lifeless corpse on the road side. Mr. C. was returning from Digby the previous night, and death met him on the way. He was a man much and deservedly respected, and has left many behind him deeply to mourn this unexpected and painful event. Last February Mr. Henry Kent suddenly exchanged mortality for life, leaving a wife and large family to deplore their bereaved situation. The next funeral was of a very melancholy character, occasioned by the death of a young man, who was found dead on the road-side, after spending the previous day in the free use of intoxicating liquors. O what a warning to those who will not be prevailed upon to lay aside the inebriating cup!

East Thursday, we interred the remains of Mrs. James Hardwick. She had suffered much since last January, but is now released. She died rejoicing in God her Saviour.

In the previous observations, you have an account of part of the funerals that I have had to attend, and at all of which I have had to preach. Surely, we are reminded that this life is short, uncertain and very serious in its results. The demise of the late Lieut. Governor of this Province, Sir John Harvey, teaches every reflecting person, that there is an end to all civil distinctions, all military honours, all religious privileges, and all sublimary enjoyments; and shews the vast importance of having our affections weaned from the world, of vigilantly attending to the things that make for our everlasting peace, that whenever the messenger of death may arrive we may be enabled to say with the Apostle—"I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord the righteous judge shall give me at that day; and not unto me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing." M. PICKLES.

Annapolis, April 13, 1852.

Poetry.

Laws suggested by the words of the venerable Bishop Hedding, of the M. E. Church, in the U. S., in a letter to his colleagues detailing his illness and approaching dissolution, viz., "I SHALL CONQUER MOST GLORIOUSLY."

"I SHALL CONQUER MOST GLORIOUSLY."

Yea! thou blessed of thy Father,
Thy race is almost run,
And angels watch to hear His voice
Saying to thee "Well done!"
Well done! O! hoary-headed one,
We know on earth full well,
That thou hast never ceased to man
God's wondrous love to tell!

To minister in holy things,
Thy joy hath ever been;
Gloriously, Father, and Son
Will bid thee enter in:
Enter into the blessed rest
For all His Saints prepar'd,
With all the holy prophets gone,
Shall this glad rest be shar'd.

I dearly love to think upon
The hour long passed away,
Since thy kind voice, and gentle smile,
Blessed me in childhood's day:
"GOD BLESS THINE DAUGHTER," were the words
I never shall forget,
Thy trembling hand was on my head,
I seem to see thee yet!

God bless thee, with the blessing,
Thou didst for me request,
Thy name for years, long years to come,
Shall unto me be blest:
And yet once more, before thy soul
Must leave its earthly home,
O! ask for me that I may dwell
Where those we loved are gone.

O! ask that I like thee may meet
Fearless the conqueror Death,
That turning joyfully from earth
I may yield up my breath.
O bless me, bless me yet again,
Ere earth grows dim to thee,
That I may in that parting hour
Conquer most gloriously!

Baltimore, Md., April 5th, 1852.

OKLA.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, April 24, 1852.

[FROM OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT.]

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—Since my last communication, nothing has transpired in our Zion in this city, that would be of any special interest to your readers, unless it be the appearance in the Protestant Churchman, (a paper published in New York under the auspices of the Episcopal Church,) of several letters which have recently passed, between Bishop Whittingham of the Maryland Diocese, and the Rev. Dr. Henry V. D. JOHNS, of Christ Church (Episcopal) of this city. This correspondence was elicited by Dr. Johns consenting to preach, during a protracted meeting, which was held, some time since in the Eutaw-street Methodist E. Church, in the Baltimore City Station. During one or two weeks of that meeting, services were held every morning at 11 o'clock, when Ministers of other denominations (Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, &c. &c.) attended and preached to crowded congregations. Among them Dr. Johns—a Minister of great moral worth, and most highly esteemed for his piety and talents, not only by his own congregation, but also by Christians of all denominations, and our citizens generally.

Dr. Johns, though a decided Churchman, entertains the most liberal sentiments, and manifests the most kindly feelings toward "all who name the name of Christ." So much so, that he is always ready to unite with others in forwarding the great benevolent enterprises of the day; and even in preaching the Gospel on our streets, and in our market-houses, with his Methodist brethren. Bishop Whittingham, (a VERY HIGH Churchman) took great exception to Dr. Johns consenting to preach in the Eutaw-street Church, and in a letter, expressed his decided dissatisfaction, as well as his determination to lay it before the Standing Committee of the Diocese, if he persisted in his purpose to preach. The Dr. took a very Christian and manly stand against "Episcopal" intervention in this particular, and adhered to his purpose by preaching to a very large audience; using the Church Service, and appearing in his Canonicals.

I had the pleasure, on that occasion, of being present, and hearing his truly Evangelical discourse. In it he took open ground against the opinions of the Tractarians, touching many of their leading dogmas; particularly "Priestly

intervention" and the "Sacraments." He fearlessly and effectively preached "Christ" and him "crucified," as the ONLY HOPE of the Sinner; "Repentance toward God and Faith, toward our Lord Jesus Christ," as the only means of "Pardon and Adoption," and the "Witness of the Spirit," the only certain ground of rejoicing, in a personal and saving interest, in the "Atonement."

The Bishop put his threat into execution, and laid the subject and the correspondence upon it before the said Committee. The result of their deliberations has never transpired publicly; and most probably will not. I send you a copy of this very racy correspondence. Perhaps the Readers of *The Wesleyan*, and particularly the Wesleyan Ministers in the Provinces and in the Mother Country, may be somewhat interested therein.

This excellent and truly Apostolic Christian Minister, (Dr. Johns) is about to visit Europe, primarily, on account of his failing health. He is every way worthy of any personal or Ministerial attention, that the Wesleyans may be able to shew him. Such attention would be highly appreciated by our people in Baltimore.

Our General Conference is rapidly approaching. At this very important Session of the Supreme Council of our Church, in this Country, many questions, pregnant with highest interest to the prosperity of our Beloved Methodism, and the perpetuity of some of its peculiarities (always heretofore esteemed fundamental) will come up. The Episcopacy must be strengthened by the election and ordination of several additional Bishops. It is generally supposed, that not less than three are essentially necessary to meet the exigencies of the work. Perhaps more. This is called for on account of the health of Bishops HEDDING and HAMLIN. The former is in a helpless condition, and is patiently waiting "until his change come." This is daily looked for. The latter is nearly, if not quite, in as much immediate danger, from what is supposed to be Organic disease of the Heart. I was forcibly impressed, the other day, by an account given me by our beloved Bishop WAUGH, of a letter which the Venerable Hedding had a few days previously dictated to his colleagues in the Episcopacy, detailing his helpless and hopeless physical condition. Among other touching things strongly characteristic of this Apostolic "Episcopos," he says in that letter, in reference to his approaching dissolution—

"I shall conquer most gloriously!"

BLESSED FAITH! BLESSED RESULT!! BLESSED CLOSE, to a long, laborious, successful and eventful Ministerial career. How similar to that of the Great Apostle to the Gentiles, viz.:

"I am ready to be offered up."

I am sure that you and every Wesleyan will join me in most fervently offering at a "throne of grace," that touching prayer, which has again and again gone up from the lips and hearts of thousands now in glory, during their earthly warfare; and from millions more now on their way thither, and contending valiantly for the prize, viz.:

"O may I triumph so,
When all my warfare's past,
And dying, find my latest foe,
Under my feet at last!"

Amen! Amen!

You invite me so cordially to visit Halifax during the approaching meeting of your Preachers, and to take part in the opening exercises of your New Chapel, that I am strongly inclined to make an effort so to do. Particularly if I can succeed in arranging satisfactorily, my affairs at home.

Yours, in Christ,

GEORGE C. M. ROBERTS.

Baltimore, Maryland, U. S., April 5, 1852.

Sublime Spectacle.

One of the most sublime spectacles we can conceive of, as far as any thing that appertains to man and the present world is concerned, was presented, perhaps, by LUTHER before the Council at Worms, a notice of which appears on our first page. Confronted by so many powerful persons in Church and State, called on to retract his cherished sentiments on the all important subject of religious reformation, how august his appearance—how undaunted his bearing—how supernatural his courage! What weighty and far-reaching consequences depended on the decision of that moment! Luther proved faithful to God

—to conscience—to the world, in the hour of trial—and millions have rejoiced in the blessings of the Gospel, and in the unfettered liberty of conscience and general freedom of mind, resulting from his more than mortal heroism. Had he proved recreant to his solemn trust, the joyous tide of the glorious Reformation would have been arrested in its onward flowing, and the glad fountain of the waters of life would have been sealed to the human family, perhaps for centuries! Speaking after the manner of men, the time of Luther's citation and appearance before the Council at Worms, was the turning point in the advancement and prosperity of the human race—when, on the determination of one man, depended the present and eternal interests of untold millions of men, or their undoing in this world and the world to come.

The God, whom he confessed and served, gave him grace and strength to meet the exigencies of the times, and the result is known,—the influence of which is, at this day, felt throughout all the ramifications of civilized and christianized society, and will be felt beneficially until the end of time. Luther, the Reformer, with all his imperfections, is a character which should be held in high estimation, by all who prize the pure word of God, and liberty of conscience; and who appreciate that impetus to civilization, arts, sciences, and intellectual activity, which directly sprang from the blessed work, of which he was the providential and successful agent. Let us teach our children, that our children's children may be taught, the history of the Great Reformer, and among other incidents of his life, let his noble conduct at Worms, have a conspicuous part in the exhibition, that they may understand the obligations of the world, under God, to the piety and fidelity of Luther, and be led to estimate duly the blessings of the Reformation.

A Beginning.

The last mail brought us a letter from the Rev. J. G. HENNIGAR, Sackville, N. B., stating that his Circuit will meet the average of new subscribers for our proposed enlarged paper in July next. We thank him for the promptitude he has manifested, and hope that other brethren will follow his example. At the same time, we would suggest, that large Circuits should not stop at the average number, as it is possible that smaller ones may not come up to it, though all should strive for it. In addition to our present number, we must, on the whole, have three hundred and fifty paying subscribers, to warrant the increased expense which will be necessarily incurred by our contemplated improvements. The matter will be effected, if all the brethren and friends in the places where our paper now circulates, or ought to circulate, will engage in it with their usual and well known heartiness and zeal. The increased size, &c., will enable us to give our paper a more literary cast, whilst due regard will be paid to the maintenance of its religious character, and to the department of correspondence, and general intelligence. With the assistance of our correspondents, we think we shall be able to present a weekly sheet, second in interest to the families of our subscribers to none in the British Provinces. Be pleased, then, to run up the lists, with as little delay as possible, that we may have time to make the necessary arrangements to carry our project into effect.

A Tract for the Times.

"The Methodists," says the Rev. Rich. Cecil, "have laboured and not fainted in planting the gospel among the poor; and that with surprising success, even in the most dark and profligate places. They exerted themselves in relieving their bodily as well as their spiritual wants.—They have extended their endeavours to barbarous regions; and multitudes of genuine Christians could attest, that whatever they have since attained in Christianity, and under whatever denomination it they now proceed, they owe their first serious impressions to the labours of these men. If the reader doubt it, I will tell him that discerning and impartial writers, whose views are the most opposite to those of the people we are considering, agree with me in thinking that the little assemblies of these people are a representation of primitive Christianity itself.

Tares may have sprung up in some instances amongst this people; but should any one take

pleasure in recounting the tares only, WE CAN BUT PITY HIS MALIGNANCY, and reply, 'An enemy hath done this'; and another enemy rejoices at the mischief.'

Alexander Knox, Esq., thus bears his last testimony to the Rev. John Wesley and his Writings:—"The light which has been afforded me, through my acquaintance with Mr. Wesley, and with his writings, I regard as invaluable. I deeply believe that he was raised for the very purpose of sublimating the spirit of Christianity in these later times, and freeing it from those repulsive concomitants by which its bright aspect had become enveloped in clouds and darkness. I conceive it a wonderful order of Providence, that when George Whitefield was sent forth, as if for the purpose of reviving the Puritanism of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, John Wesley should have been so opportunely provided, and so exquisitely prepared, for teaching a simpler and purer doctrine; and bringing back, in a manner not exemplified in the Western Churches since the time of St. Augustine, the views of Christianity which had been entertained by the martyrs and confessors of the first four centuries.—It was reserved for John Wesley to make the inward spirit and power of Christianity his ruling theme, and to reject, without reserve, all those clogs and fetters by which, through the permission of Heaven, for profound purposes, their loveliness had been marred, and their energies impeded. HE GAVE A TRUE VIEW OF THE EVERLASTING GOSPEL; and to have had, through his means, an opportunity of duly appreciating the doctrine, I consider amongst the very greatest blessings of my life."

Pelagianism.

The authors of this (the Pelagian) heresy were two monks, Pelagius and Cælestius; the former a Briton, and the latter an Irishman. A few words will describe their notions. They rejected the doctrines of original sin; the natural corruption of the human heart; salvation by faith alone; the inheritance by all men of the curse pronounced upon Adam; the communication of life through Jesus Christ; and, in fact, all the leading and distinguishing tenets of the Gospel. They declared that every man was born in the same state of innocence as Adam; that he was capable, by his own exertions, of preserving or recovering purity of heart, and recommending himself to God; that he has no need of the grace of God, except to encourage his natural exertions; and that the internal operations of the Holy Spirit are unnecessary. Their object avowedly was to rescue human nature from the degrading position in which the Gospel exhibited it, and to prove that it possessed an inherent energy capable of conducting it to the highest degrees of virtue and holiness. The trail of the old serpent never was more plainly marked than in this daring schism, which at one blow laid level the whole superstructure of Revelation, trampled under foot the Son of God, and wrenched from perishing sinners the only anchor of hope on which they could lean, amid the boiling surges of guilt and damnation.—*Wes. Meth. Magazine*.

And yet, there are some who foolishly endeavour to identify evangelical Arminianism with Pelagianism!

Magnificent Offer.

The Toronto *Christian Guardian* says—We take the following item from the *Daily Patriot* of this city. Such instances of liberality are worthy to be recorded, and to be imitated by those who possess the ability, if not to the same extent, at least according to their means:—"Aristarchus Champion, Esq., of Rochester, has bound himself to Dr. Luckey to give ten thousand dollars to build ten new Methodist Churches, five on each side of the river, provided that at each point designated they raise a thousand dollars more. The Doctor is busy with the other brethren in selecting sites, and the probability is that several of them will go up instanter! Mr. Champion is not a Methodist, but a member of the Presbyterian Church.

The *Western Times* (Exeter paper) announces that the Rev. Lord Henry Kerr has left the Church of England, and been received into communion with the Church of Rome. His lordship has held, since 1827, the rectory of Dittisham, in the diocese of Exeter, which is in the gift of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, with which family the rev. lord is connected. The living which Lord Henry Kerr resigns is worth about £600 a year.

Canada—Its Growth and Prospects.

The Journal of Education for March contains two highly important and interesting Lectures on the Growth and Prospects of Canada, delivered before the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, by the Rev. Adam Lillie. From this source we gather the following statistical information:—

The population of Canada at the time of its surrender to Britain in 1760, is stated to have been from 60,000 to 69,275, exclusive of Indians.

In 1791, the whole population of Upper Canada is said to have been calculated at less than 50,000.—In 1811, it amounted only to 77,000.—In 1824, it was about 151,097.—Between 1824 and 1834, it rose from 151,097 to 320,693, which was doubling in ten years, with 18,499 over. The next fourteen years it rose from 320,693 to 791,000—the return for 1850. Within the brief space of a quarter century, there was an advance from 151,097 to 791,000—more than ten times the population in 1811.

Lower Canada, during the same time, rose from 423,630, to 791,000, the same number with the Upper Province; being an increase of nearly 90 per cent.

Taking Canada as a whole, its population has increased from 60,000 to 1,582,000 in 90 years. Hence in 1850 it was over 26 times what it was in 1760; more considerably than 2½ times what it was in 1825.

The Lecturer shews from the comparison of figures, which cannot lie, that the rate of progress of the population in Canada, is not much under thrice that of the United States, which is supposed to be moving on so fast.

Speaking of the capabilities of the country, the Rev. Lecturer says:—

“Large as the numbers are who are flocking annually to our shores, I have often wondered when looking at the advantages which Canada offers to the virtuous and the diligent, that they should not be very much larger. Such may command, almost anywhere they please to locate themselves, all the substantial comforts of life with a very moderate measure of exertion. Who are the owners of our handsomest and best-stocked farms?—Generally speaking, men who have procured and improved them by their own labour; many of whom you will find in all the older parts of the country—living like patriarchs, surrounded by their children to whom they have given inheritances.”

A general conviction has been entertained that British North America has been, and still is, far, far behind the age, which is true to a certain extent. The above condensed account of Canada, however, will show that that portion of B. N. America has been progressing favourably and keeping pace with the neighbouring States considered as a whole. The British Provinces have, within themselves, naturally, all the elements of a great nation. All we want to place us in our right position, is home-energy, and home-enterprize, with reasonable assistance from the mother country, to aid us in developing our natural resources, which all things considered, are not surpassed by any other country of similar size in the wide world. If faithful to our obligations, a bright future yet awaits us.

It is said that in the township of Hope, Canada West, with a population of 5,299, there is but one Christian; and in the town of Port Hope, with a population of 2,473, there are but three believers in God! We would recommend, says the Toronto Christian Guardian, that a few missionaries be despatched for the purpose of rescuing the people from the power of sin and Satan. We think nothing better could be done.

Religious Statistics of Montreal.

Of the population of Montreal, according to the recent Census, the Church of England numbers 3,993; Presbyterian Churches 2,832; Methodists 1,213; Baptists 222; Jews 181; and other denominations unspecified 7,760. Most of these figures, we should think, says the Montreal Witness, considerably below the mark, and the number assigned to the Methodists very far below it, but perhaps many of them are classed among ‘other denominations.’ The Roman Catholics are said to number 41,464, making the total population of Montreal 57,715. If these statistics be correct, the Witness says Montreal should be compared in all matters of literature, religious societies, &c., with cities in the States or Canada West of less than half her size, for the Roman Catholic population do little or nothing in these respects.

Death of Bishop Hedding.

We are now called to the melancholy duty of recording the decease of the Rev. Elijah Hedding, D. D., senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He fell asleep in Jesus on Friday, the 9th instant, at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, aged about seventy-two years, in the fifty-first year of his ministry, and in the twenty-eighth of his episcopal services. “A prince and a great man has fallen in Israel.” Bishop Hedding was remarkable for the essential qualities of moral greatness. His piety was deep and earnest, but unaffected and simple. His intellectual powers were characterized by clearness of perception, breadth of view, and strength of movement. He unravelled the difficulties of the most abstruse problem with a readiness and ease which indicated an intuitive perception of the most obscure relations of its different parts. His perseverance and firmness never faltered, yet he was as far as possible from obstinacy. His manners were simple and plain, without the slightest descent from the true and elevated bearing of a Christian gentleman. His heart was sympathetic and kind, but never overcame his reason. His mind was beautifully harmonious and symmetrical. He was in all respects a well-balanced character—the very beau ideal of a primitive Christian bishop. “In labours” he was “abundant.” His long ministerial career was a continued scene of toilsome sacrifices. But our object is not now to attempt a proper and full estimate of the character of our venerated friend and father in the gospel. In these few necessary hasty lines we merely give vent to a small portion of our deep convictions that the Church has sustained an irreparable loss, and to the emotions of sorrow, mingled with gratitude and joy, that struggle in our bosom. We never spent a moment in his presence without being profited. We always felt a conviction that his knowledge of human character was so comprehensive and penetrating, that he took an accurate measurement of every one about him. He was a profound theologian, and his mind was richly stored with knowledge on general subjects. Familiarity with him increased respect as it inspired love.

For many years he had been affected with rheumatism, brought on by severe labour and exposure. At times he suffered from this cause incalculably. He continued to attend the conferences and perform his official functions until something more than a year since, when his accumulated infirmities compelled him to desist. The disease which finally terminated his life was dropsy. For weeks he was in the greatest agony, being unable to assume a recumbent posture, and scarcely able to sleep at all, and yet was never heard to utter a single murmur. The bursting of one of his legs finally eased his pain, and he sunk quietly into the arms of death. We are happy to inform our readers that ample materials are left for a complete biography of this holy man, which, we presume, will in due time be given to the world.—N. Y. Christian Advocate & Journal.

Protestant Pastor in France to be Transported.

A correspondent of the Christian Times, London, says, that a Protestant pastor at Rouille, in France, at his window, seeing a government courier passing, said in joke, in the hearing of a few peasants who were assembled in the street: “He might have been stopped to learn the news.” “It would not have been the first time,” remarked one of the peasants. “But it would have been useless,” added the pastor, “for his correspondence is probably in cypher.” With the help of the suspicious depositions of some Roman Catholics, this affair has been called a plot. Pastor Girod, interrogated during the morning, incarcerated at night, has been, without possibility of defence, or of calling a witness in his favour, condemned by the mixed commission to transportation to Algeria. Two pastors of his consistorial circumscription, one of whom is the President of the Consistory, immediately came up to Paris in order to plead their brother's cause. But they are not likely to succeed in getting his liberation, though, perhaps, they may obtain a commutation.

On Sunday evening, March 21, at St. James's Church, Latchford, near Warrington, nine persons, eight of them members of one family, publicly renounced the doctrines of the Romish church and embraced Protestantism.

Interesting Extracts.

THE JEWS IN CHINA.—In our issue of the 22th of January, says the Hongkong Register, we gave a very interesting account, borrowed from the North China Herald, of an excursion made by two Chinese Christians who had been sent by the London Missionary Society, in search of a colony of Jews who were supposed to exist at K, hae-fung foo (lat. 34 deg. 55 min., long. 1 deg. 50 min. west of Pekin). As was anticipated, the people they went in search of were discovered, but in the most abject and wretched condition, having for their bed the bare ground, with only rags to cover them, and with means barely sufficient to support nature. It would appear that their existence was known to the Jesuit missionaries some century and a half ago; but, up to the present time, nothing had been done towards gaining a knowledge of their history. And what a history would not this prove, if it could be traced back to the date at which they separated from the rest of their people! In poverty and abject wretchedness they now exist, living apart from the Mohammedans and the idolaters by whom they are surrounded. On the first visit little else was accomplished than the procuring a few Hebrew manuscripts, containing portions of the Old Testament Scriptures. From private letters which have been received from Shanghai, a second visit we learn, had been paid to this interesting colony, and six copies of the Pentateuch, in the original Hebrew, have been obtained. Two of the Jews themselves have also arrived at Shanghai. The copies of the Pentateuch ere long will be forwarded to Europe, and will prove of intense interest to the learned in the Hebrew language. The knowledge of this language has entirely passed away from this community, not one member of it being able to speak or read it. The last person who could do so, they state, was their priest, who died some fifty years ago.

THE CRAZY MAN AND HIS WATCH.—A poor, crazy fellow, one day on finding his watch half an hour too slow, insisted upon it that the sun had gone down that evening half an hour sooner than it ought to have done; when a sober-minded neighbour of his assured him, that be that as it might, he would find it wiser and easier to regulate his watch by the sun, than to attempt to order the sun's revolutions by his watch.

How many conceited Socialists, how many vain-glorious Deists, and how many proud Atheists, are acting as this poor, crazy man acted? Poor, punblind, mortal creatures would do well to remember, when cavilling at the word and works of Almighty God, that it is much more likely than the contrary, that Wisdom, Power and Goodness should be right, and that ignorance, weakness, infirmity and folly, should be wrong.

A WIFE IN TROUBLE.—“Pray tell me, my dear, what is the cause of those tears?” “O, what a disgrace!” “What disgrace?” “Why, I have opened one of your letters, supposing it was addressed to myself. Certainly it looked more like Mrs. than Mr.” “Is that all? What harm can there be in a wife's opening her husband's letters?” “No harm in itself. But the contents! Such a disgrace!” “What! has any one dared to write me a letter unfit to be read by my wife?” “O, no. It is couched in the most chaste language. But the contents!” Here the wife buried her face in her handkerchief, and commenced sobbing aloud, when the husband eagerly caught up the letter, and commenced reading the epistle that had been the means of nearly breaking his wife's heart. It was a bill from a printer for nine year's subscription.—Merchants' Ledger.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Prince President of France recently invited Lord Cowley, the new English Ambassador at Paris, to dine with him on the Sabbath. For Louis Napoleon, and for the French nation, this was perfectly in keeping.—But Lord Cowley did not forget his allegiance to the Lord of the Sabbath. He promptly declined the proffered honour, on the ground that he did not attend public dinners on the first day of the week. The case is the more marked, from the fact that this dinner was intended to be a first and formal reception of the representative of England. The President subsequently changed the day.

LOGIC.—The following “Questions in Logic” may interest some of our readers. No matter where they came from, if they are sound:

Teacher—What do you understand by penny-wise and pound foolish?

Pupil—The omission to pay a small sum in order to secure a great benefit.

Teacher—Can such a thing be, and if so, how?

Pupil—It can be—the cause may be penuriousness or neglect.

Teacher—Give an example of penny wisdom and pound folly.

Pupil—Refusing or neglecting to pay five or ten dollars for advertising one day, and missing custom worth a hundred by it, the next.

AN OLD HOUSE.—A writer describes the oldest house in Manchester (Massachusetts), as a curiously built dwelling, having two stories in front and one in the rear, mostly constructed of oak timber, and set on a rock, where the people of the present day would no more think of placing a house than they would on the Himalaya mountains. This house was built in 1643, and is therefore about two hundred and nine years old, was one of the first put up in the town, and its original proprietor was Shadrach Norton. The bricks in the chimney are a great curiosity, some of them weighing from eight to ten pounds each.

SIR JOHN HARVEY AND GENERAL SCOTT.—The Boston Traveller relates the following anecdote of Sir John Harvey:

At the battle of Stony Creek, the Americans were defeated; but Sir John narrowly escaped being shot. An American rifleman was just presenting deadly aim at his commanding figure, when a sword struck aside the rifle with this expression—“Don't shoot that British officer, he is preventing the shedding of blood.” Sir John was riding among the combatants, attempting to stop the carnage. The officer who struck aside the rifle was General Scott; and the occurrence led to the great friendship which afterwards existed between the two veterans.

A NUMEROUS FAMILY.—The Shah of Persia has invited a number of Austrian officers of all arms to Teheran, to aid in re-organizing the Persian army. A letter from one of the officers, received at Vienna, furnishes some personal details respecting the Shah. He is twenty-two years of age, and one of the handsomest men in the empire. His great-grandfather, who had three hundred wives, had a crowd of children, who have had descendants in their turn, until at length it is computed that the imperial family comprises at least ten thousand persons.

SCENE.—Waiting room of a railway station. Personages—Stout gentleman smoking, and railway official. Posted rule—“Smoking Strictly Prohibited.”

Railway Official—“You'd better not smoke, sir!”

Traveller—“That's what my friends say.”

Railway Official—“But you musn't smoke, sir!”

Traveller—“So my doctor tells me.”

Railway Official—“But you shan't smoke, sir!”

Traveller—“Ah! just what my wife says.”

A NEW PAINT.—Water lime (hydraulic cement), mixed in the same way with oil as Blake's Ohio paint, or any of the several mineral paints lately brought into use, has lately been discovered to be equal to any other substance ever used for painting walls, roofs, floors, fences, or any other work, while in point of economy, it is one to eight or ten. The discovery was accidentally made by Mr. John Harold, of Hempstead, Long Island.—The Plough.

A priest was once called upon to pray over the barren fields of his parishioners. He passed from one enclosure to another, and pronounced his benedictions, until he came to a most unpromising case. He surveyed its barren acres in despair. “Ah!” said he, “brethren—no use to pray here—this needs manure!”

It is somewhat singular that Washington drew his last breath in the last hour of the last day of the last week of the last month of the last year of the last century. He died on Saturday night, at twelve o'clock, December 31, 1799.

A Western writer thinks that if the proper way of spelling tho is “though,” and etc “eight,” and bo “beaux;” the proper way of spelling potatoes is *paughtightedaus*.

Near St. Sevier there lives an old soldier with a false leg, a false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a silver nose covered with a substance resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of his skull, he was under Napoleon, and these are his trophies.

The Hungarian Committee has left Vienna in bad temper. The cabinet had refused concession, and it is said the Hungarian nobles will not support a government whose aim is to reduce Hungary to a mere Austrian province.

DOMESTIC.

Most Important Decision.—In a cause of Saltus vs. Furlong, on demurrer argued in November, the Supreme Court here have this day decided that the English Bankrupt Laws are not in force in the Colonies. The Court were divided. The Chief Justice, Judge Haliburton, and Judge Desbarres, deciding in the negative; Judge Bliss and Judge Dodd dissenting. It appears the Supreme Court of New Brunswick have held the reverse doctrine, and that these laws are in force, whilst in P. E. Island, it has, as here, been held they are not. This is, perhaps, one of the most momentous decisions to merchants and traders ever delivered in this Province. It may be doubtful how far this, under such circumstances, is a settled question.—Recorder 10th.

Supreme Court.—Important Decision.—The Court was occupied yesterday in hearing an argument in the cause Bolton vs. Wier; but before the Council for the defendant had proceeded for their Lordships put an end to the argument, by stating their convictions that the verdict had been a proper one—that His Lordship Mr. Justice Haliburton had charged the Jury in accordance with the law and the facts, and the Jury had returned a verdict in agreement to the evidence. The Court further remarked that the Captain, not being the agent of necessity, and the goods not being perishable, he was not justified in selling, without first notifying and obtaining the consent of the consignees, and that under the terms of his bill of Lading, he was bound to carry the goods to the place of destination. The learned Counsel for the defendant abandoned his arguments, and the Court confirmed the verdict.

This is an important decision, as it sets at rest the first question of the kind that has been decided in this Province, in conformity to both English and American practice.—B. N. American.

Brig Elenora, from Philadelphia reports—experienced heavy weather—on Sunday last, lost the carpenter, Joseph Wisswell, a native of Halifax, overboard.

On Wednesday night last we had very heavy rain, attended with thunder. The weather has now become more spring-like, and we hope the season will prove favourable for agricultural pursuits.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The Executive Committee of the N. B. Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home-Manufactures, Commerce, &c., are actively engaged in preparing for the Exhibition, which will be opened at Fredericton, by His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, in person, on Tuesday, Oct. 5th, next. The Exhibition will be open to all the natural productions, both mineral and vegetable, of the Province; to all kinds of Agricultural produce; to all articles of Home Manufacture of every description; to cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, poultry, and cured meats of all kinds, and to specimens of all the different branches of the Fine Arts. All descriptions of mechanics, artisans, and artists are strongly invited to come forward with the respective productions of their industry, labour, skill, ingenuity and ability in their different callings, for a generous competition with each other for excellence, and thus shew what the resources of the Province of N. B. are, and what the people in it can do. The Ladies of N. B. are also invited to exert their talents and ingenuity in fancy and ornamental works for the show. Liberal Prizes will be awarded to the victors.—Condensed from the Circular of the President of the Society, published in the St. John Observer.

Messrs. R. K. Gilbert, J. Chapman, A. J. Smith, S. Finney, and others, are in the field as Candidates for the vacant seat in the representation of Westmorland County, in the N. B. House of Assembly.

The Steamer Fairy Queen has commenced plying between St. John and Sackville, N. B.

Charles Johnston, Esq., has been appointed High Sheriff, and Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D., Coroner, of the City and County of St. John, N. B., for the ensuing year.

The ship Venetia, which sailed from St. Stephen, N. B., for California some two months ago, is reported in the Calais Advertiser to be lost.—When nine days out, it appears she was fallen in with by the ship Rieco, of and for Antwerp, which took off the passengers and crew, part of which she put on board the Itaska, for Boston, and the remainder she carried to Antwerp. The Venetia was owned by Mr. Estman, and had on board some forty passengers from St. Stephen and Calais.—N. Ekp.

Canada.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A decision appears in the Quebec papers of great importance to squatters. A person named Sharpe had settled upon a half lot of 100 acres in the Township of Thetford, making improvements and having it surveyed, and the lines drawn. His occupancy also exceeded a year and a day, which gave him a right to the land against every body except the actual owner. Some neighbors, however, felled trees upon this half lot, and otherwise trespassed upon it, for which damage Sharpe sued them.—The defendants maintained that a squatter, having no title to the land, could not claim any interest in it beyond his actual occupancy, and that they had not interfered with any portion actually occupied or enclosed by the plaintiff. This view was sustained by the Court, the following being the conclusion of the judgment. Had the plaintiff fenced the whole hundred acres the decision might, however, have been different.

“The principle of the English law in this respect is, that “where one enters into land having title, his seisin is not bounded by his actual possession, but is co-extensive with his title; but where he enters without title, his seisin is confined to his possession by metes and bounds” and this is in accordance with the French law.”—Montreal Witness, 29th ult.

FIRE.—There was a destructive fire this morning in Hanover street, near the High School, by which six fine dwelling houses were destroyed, and at least as many families turned out, in one of the most stormy and inclement nights of the winter. These houses were on the outer extremity of the city and the wind blew strongly from it. Had the fire occurred at the other end of the city with such a wind, it might have swept along its whole extent. There was, we understand, no water to be obtained, owing to the height of the ground, being too great for the city waterworks to reach. This should be remedied by local tanks.—B.

Arrangements are in contemplation to complete the line of railway from Brantford to Guelph, Canada West, which, when completed, will bring the cities of Buffalo, U. S., and Toronto, C. W., within four or five hours travel of each other, by a direct railway communication.—Guelph Paper.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—On the morning of Friday last, the 19th inst., a man named Brown was found dead, covered up in hay, in the cellage of some old rookery in town. The evidence submitted before the inquest warranted the jury in bringing in a verdict of death in consequence of drink and exposure to the weather. This man had been seen on the evening of the day on which he died, having a bottle on his person, and leaning against a post in the street, drunk; he was next found dead in the cellar.—St. Catharines's Journal, March.

THE TRUNK RAILWAY.—NEWS FROM ENGLAND.—We understand that the last English mail has brought advices from Mr. Hincks, and we are happy to learn that Canadian credit never stood higher in England than it does at present. It affords us additional gratification to be able to state that Mr. Hincks anticipates no difficulty in making such arrangements as will ensure the speedy construction of the Great Trunk Railway from Halifax throughout the entire length of the Province. We have reason to believe that action has been taken by the Canadian Government to ensure the commencement of the survey of the whole line within a very short period.—Quebec Gazette.

PROVINCIAL IMPROVEMENT.—A few years ago, says the St. John New Brunswicker, when the people of Canada commenced borrowing money for the purpose of improving the navigation of their noble river by means of the construction of canals, it was predicted by this class of persons in that Province, that the expense would ruin the country—that the interest could never be paid, and they would become a bankrupt people. What is the result of this system, we need scarcely ask. It is to be seen in cultivated fields, in flourishing villages, in an increasing and prosperous people, and in an extended trade.

Anterior to 1832, there was but one Banking institution in Upper Canada, with a capital of about £10,000! The population was confined to the frontier, and most of the principal towns were not then in existence, while the cities were but villages. Such is the description given by the Hamilton Journal of Upper Canada prior to 1832. But the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence created a vast change in a few years, and in 1844, there were no less than 86 steamboats and 794 sailing vessels employed on Lake Ontario and the River.

AMERICA.

United States.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The State Senate has at length passed a liquor law, not exactly that of Maine, but one of very great stringency as compared with our existing enactments. We do not design to discuss the merits of this or that law, but we wish to urge upon the House of Representatives the necessity for speedy legislation on the subject, so that the present ruinous license system may be superseded by one that has a little more regard for public decency and public morals. The sale of liquor in Philadelphia is increasing to a fearful extent, and saloons, restaurants and other species of the genus grog shop, are multiplying at an alarming rate. In some parts of the city every alternate building is devoted to the sale of liquor.—Eco. Bulletin.

THE GREAT FIRE IN OHIO.—By the fire at Chillicothe, Ohio, 2,000 persons were rendered homeless, and fully one-fourth of the taxable property of the town was destroyed. The total loss is from \$700,000 to \$900,000. Among the insurance losses, it is mentioned that the Etna, Hartford, losses \$108,000, and the Protection, Hartford, \$75,000.

SAVANNAH, April 13.—Lamar's Cotton warehouse, containing 5000 bales of Cotton, several presses, &c., was destroyed by fire on Sunday. The presses cost \$50,000. The ship Jane Hammond, cotton loaded, lying aground in the vicinity of the fire, was nearly consumed. The whole loss is stated at \$300,000—mostly insured.

HARTFORD, April 13.—The walls of a building in Kingsley-street, occupied by a Hose Company, fell to-day, burying five children beneath the ruins, two of whom have died. Two others lie in a hopeless condition.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—The Picayune has received advices from Mexico to the 29th ult. The Foreign Minister had protested against the tariff issued by Governor AVALOS, at Matamoros, and a large number of merchants had also refused to acknowledge it, or pay the duties imposed. Much excitement prevailed in consequence, and it was feared that trouble would ensue.

A petition is before the U. S. Senate praying Congress to secure a Pittsburgh and St. Louis Company, for a limited period, the privilege of manufacturing polished sheet iron, now altogether imported from Russia. The process of making it has been discovered, and time—free from competition—is only required to put the process so in execution, that it can thereafter sustain itself.

MURDER IN ADAMS COUNTY, Pa.—The Gettysburg Star states that Mr. George Krebs, residing near Littlestown was killed on Wednesday last by his own son. The father was about attacking his son with a large knife, when the latter seizing a club, inflicted a severe blow upon the father's head, which caused death in a few hours after.—Baltimore Patriot, 10th.

THE WEATHER IN ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt.—A letter from a gentleman in St. Johnsbury, Vt., dated April 1st, says:—“It commenced snowing last night, and this morning there was some 8 to 10 inches of damp snow—making, on the old bottom, fine sleighing. This is the thirty third snow storm we have had this winter; and to day is the one hundred and forty-first day of good sleighing in St. Johnsbury and vicinity, this season. The thermometers have all ‘gin out,’ and are laid up for repairs.”

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIVILIZATION IN TURKEY.—Civilization is assimilating Turkey to other European nations.—There are no less than eighteen steamers plying up and down the Bosphorus. A distance of thirteen miles on this estuary, from the Capital in the direction of the Black Sea, presents houses on each side of the stream with, here and there, villages of a thousand inhabitants. The steamers are very busy conveying people from the city to those country residences.

NEWS FROM EUROPE IN FIVE DAYS.—The authorities of Newfoundland have granted to Mr. H. B. Tibbatts and associates of New York, the exclusive right to construct and use the magnetic telegraph across that island for the period of thirty years. The grant is designed to facilitate Mr. Tibbatts in his scheme for the establishment of steam and telegraphic communication between New York and Liverpool or London in five days! The telegraph is to extend from New York to St. John's, from whence a line of steamers is to run to Galway, where another line of telegraph is to commence, extending to London. This latter line will, it is said, be completed during the current year. The distance from St. John's to Galway is 1,647 miles, or about five days' sail.—Baltimore Patriot.

Advertisements.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Founded 1843, Capital £100,000Ster.

Chief Office, 48 Moorgate Street, Bank, London.

The following Important Benefits are offered by this Company

1st. A return will be made for the surrender of whole term Policies (after payment of three annual premiums) of the full Office value

2nd. A Person desirous of surrendering his Policy may receive, instead of a payment in cash, a new Policy for an equivalent sum, not subject to further payment of premiums, or a sum on attaining any given age of an equivalent value.

3rd. Credits given for one half the premiums upon whole Life Policies for £400 and upwards for five years interest payable annually.

4th. Notices of assignment received and registered, and acknowledged if required.

5th. No claim disputed except in case of palpable fraud, an unintentional error will not vitiate a Policy.

6th. No entrance money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the Stamps.

7th. Advances are made on security of Policies of three years standing, to the full extent of their Office value at the time of the application.

The attention of the Public is requested to the above liberal terms of the “STAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION,” the business of which is best increasing.

Pamphlets and all Books supplied, and every information given on application to the Agent or Med. Examiner.

R. S. BLACK, M. D., DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner. Agents.

July 17th, 1851.

EX STEAMER EUROPA.

A Fresh supply of Soaps and Perfumery, Patey's Windsor and Honey Soaps, Hendrie's genuine Brown Windsor, Patey's fancy Soaps in great variety Burton's and Patey's Sand Balls.

FOR SHAVING.

Rigge's Naval and Military, Patey's Almond Cream, Transparent Tablets and sticks, Oleophane, assorted sizes.

PERFUMERY.

Bayley's Ess. Bouquet; Hendrie's Rondeletia and Verbena; Atkinson's Jockey Club.

—ALSO—
Randoline; Perry's Balm; Circasian Cream; Vegetable Cream; Tortoise Dressing Combs; Ivory and India Rubber Rings for children; Violet Powder; Cachou Aromatic; Godfrey's Extract; Prout's and Butler's Court Plaster. ROBT. G. FRASER, 139, Granville street, Nov. 1.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

Bell & Black,

HEREBY offer a choice stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and coming seasons, comprising Welsh and Lancashire FLANNELS, Blue, Black and Fancy Witneys and Beavers, Black and Fancy Cassimeres and Doeskins, A large assortment of COBURGS, Delaines, and other stuff Goods, White, Printed and Grey COTTONS, Various kinds of American Cotton and Woolen Manufactures, White and Blue Cotton Warp and Cotton BATHING, Long and square SHAWLS in great variety, BLANKETS, Gala Plaids, Hosiery, Ladies' Muslin and Crape Collars, &c. &c. Gents Long Cloth and Lambs Wool Shirts, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Oct. 18. Wes., C. Mes., & Guard.

HALIFAX BAKERY.

OPPOSITE CUNARD'S WAREHOUSE.

EDWARD JOST begs leave to announce to his friends, and the public generally, in town and country, that, having provided himself with the necessary machinery, and at considerable outlay fitted up his establishment for the purpose, he is prepared to manufacture every kind of BISCUIT and CRACKER usually imported into this Province, and equal to any from any other Manufactory, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the consumer and dealer.

The following is a list of the varieties now on hand: BISCUITS—Soda, Wine, Milk, and Cheese. CRACKERS—Butter, Water, Sugar, Sweet, & Ginger. In packages from ten to twenty pounds each. On hand—Fine PILOT BREAD, Family Do; Fine Navy and Navy No. 2. March 27. Wes. 3m—142. Chron L

W. M. HARRINGTON.

“ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,” 44 Hollis Street.

HAVING lately removed to the above stand, is now prepared to give his attention more particularly to the retail of such Articles as are generally kept in GROCERY STORES. His STOCK selected from the LONDON and AMERICAN MARKETS, will be of the best description: comprising—Souchong, Hyson and Congo TEAS; Leaf, Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Coffee, Chocolate, Broma, Fresh Fruit, Nuts, Raisins, Currants, Pickles, Sauces, Flour, Meal, Peas, Beans, Rice, Barley, Phat Bread, Crackers, Starch, Blue, Indigo, Saleratus, Salt-petre, Alum, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Log Wood, Eosom Salts, Oils, Sperm, Composition and Tallow CANDLES, Soaps, Spices, Brushes, Brooms, Tubs, Pails, Mats, &c., &c. Halifax, April 17, 1852. Chris. Mes.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the U. S. States, the Subscriber has completed his fall importations of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MANUFACTURES, &c. &c. and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments, which he offers for sale at the lowest market price. Nov. 28. JOHN NAYLOR, 152 Granville Street.

FRESH SEEDS. 1852.

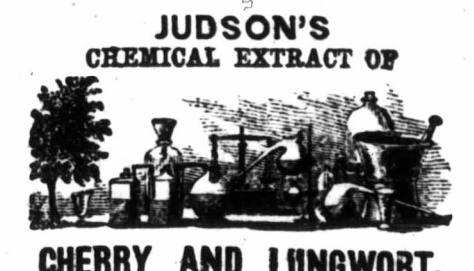
RECEIVED ex Steamship Canada from Liverpool, and Boston from Boston—an assortment of Garden, Field, and Flower SEEDS, which are offered for sale at moderate prices, by the Subscriber, at his Drug Store, 152 Granville-St. JOHN NAYLOR, April 17. Ath. 4w. Wes.

WANTED.

BY a Person of unexceptionable character and good abilities, a situation as BOOK-KEEPER. Satisfactory references can be given. Apply at the Wesleyan Office. (144) April 30.

BOARD AND LODGING.

A FEW respectable BOARDERS can be accommodated on reasonable terms, at the residence of the Subscriber, Brunswick Terrace, opposite the Universalist Church. Feb. 11. JOHN MOUNTAIN.



JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION. Con and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have only proved palliatives.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE. Colours the Hair, and not the Skin. This dye may be applied to the hair over night, turning the lightest RED or GREY HAIR to a dark brown.

DEAFNESS. Use Dr. LARZETTE'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam.

CARLETON Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle. The changes of weather and season, with the change of sun and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and various fluids of horses.

FOR MALE AND FEMALE. DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORONAL, or Procreative Hair, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, or Barrenness, and all irregularities of nature.

Caution to be carefully read and remembered. A counterfeit of this celebrated Juno Coronal has lately been issued, having the name of LEVI JUDSON on the wrapper.

CARLTON'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES, &c.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country by an immense number of individuals and families, first and most certainly for the cure of the PILES, and also extensively and effectually as to bulle credulity unless where its effects are witnessed.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—DIVISION OF PROFITS.

In order to secure the benefit of the present Year's Entry, it is necessary that all proposals be made before the 25th of May next.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company. CAPITAL, £500,000.

GOVERNOR, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada. HEAD OFFICE, 22 ST ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

AGENTS IN NOVA SCOTIA. Amherst—Robt B Dickey, Lunenburg—G T Solomon, Arichat—C F Harrington, Pictou—James Critchies, Bridgetown—Thos Spurr, Shelburne—Con. White, Charl'—E L Lydard, Sydney, C.B.—C E Leonard, Jr, Digby—Jas A Dennison, Truro—A G Archibald, Kenville—John C Hall, Windsor—P M Cunningham, Liverpool—J N S Marshall, Yarmouth—H D Grantham.

INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA. THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States.

TO THE PUBLIC. The changes of weather and season, with the change of sun and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and various fluids of horses.

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

THE ROAD TO HEALTH! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION. Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescott Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851. To Professor Holloway.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walsh.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 81 YEARS OF AGE. From Messrs. Thees & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advvertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY. Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints: Female Irregularities, Sore throats, Scrofula or King's Evil, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Sympoms, Tic Dolorous, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms, all kinds, White Swellings, whatever case, &c.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE. NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET. Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grassie's Warehouse.

Family and Ship Stores. Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail prices.

Just Received per Steamer. LACK and Coloured Velvet Bracelets, Crochet Wool Cuffs and Sleeves, Pink Sarsnet Ribbon, Floss Silks, Best Brown Knitting Cotton, and other Goods.

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

Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and officially approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts. J. Burton, Agent for Nova Scotia.

Table with columns: For Life, Ann. Prem., With Profit, Age, Am't.

Officers: BAZILLAI HUDSON, President. TERTIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President. B. E. HALE, Secretary.

Medical Referee for Halifax, N. S. ALEX. F. SAWERS, M. D. The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above valuable and popular Institution, for Nova Scotia, is now prepared to receive proposals for insurance from any part of the Province.

NEW YEAR--1852. Extensive Sale of Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, &c. AT THE HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE, No. 4. ORDNANCE ROW, BY CHARLES B. NAYLOR.

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$100,000 Safely Invested. INSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE Subscribers having taken into Co-partnership M. GEORGE R ANDERSON, the business heretofore carried on by them, will, from this date, be conducted under the firm of BELL, ANDERSON & CO.

New Advertisements.

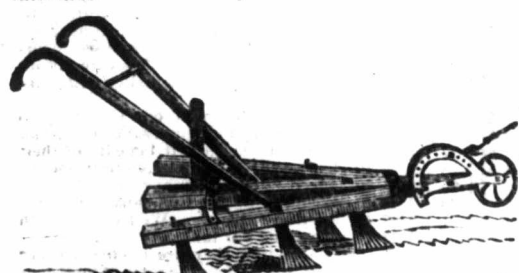


Agricultural and Garden Implements.

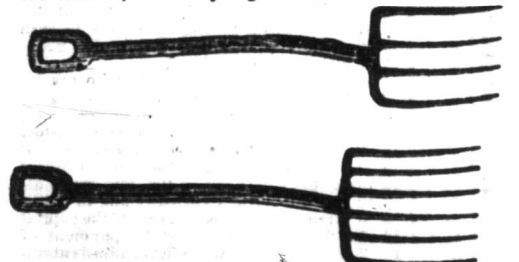
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C. &C.

BESSONETT & BROWN

HAVE received a supply of Agricultural and Garden Implements, more extensive and varied than they have usually kept, and respectfully invite those engaged in the cultivation of the soil to call and examine them.



May Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, Fan Mills, Churns, Seed Sowers, Hand Seed Sowers, Hand Cultivators, Potato Diggers, Hoes, in variety, Bush Hooks, Hedge Cutters, Shovels, Spades, Hay Forks, MANURE FORKS, long and short handles, some very superior.



Ox Bows, Hay Rakes, Scythe Smiths, Grain Cradles, Griffin's Prime and double refined Scythes, American Cast Steel Scythes, Horse Hay Rakes, Harrows, Hand Grain Mills; and also a variety of neat and useful Garden Tools. A small supply of interesting works on Agriculture and Gardening, and Treatises on the Horse, Cow, Hog, Manures; Elements of Agriculture; Fowl Breeder; The New England Farmer, &c, which are mostly low priced, and will be found valuable aids to those who embrace the opportunity now afforded of obtaining them.

They have also their usual well assorted and very extensive supply of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY; Window Glass, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Brushes, Roofing Cloth, Yankee Axes, Bait Mills, Fish Forks, Codlines, Twines, &c., &c., the whole forming a stock evidently superior to what is usually found in one establishment, and well adapted for the trade of this Province.

Razor Row, Halifax, April 24. Wes. 142.

NOTICE. WANTED for the Revenue Service, and the protection of the Fisheries, Three Fast Sailing Vessels, of not less than seventy tons, n. m., fully equipped, manned, victualled, and furnished with suitable boats. The crews of each to consist of a mate and fifteen active seamen.

BAZAAR. THE Committee of the Bazaar in aid of the Building Fund of the Wesleyan Chapel in course of erection in Grafton Street, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they purpose to hold their sale of articles contributed, on Wednesday, the 19th May, (or if the weather on that day be unfavourable, then on the first fine day succeeding.) Contributions in money, or materials, or articles for sale, are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully received.

TENDERS FOR OIL. THE Commissioners for Light Houses will receive Tenders at the office of the Provincial Secretary until 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 15th of May next, for the supply of 10,000 Gallons Pale Seal Oil, Of the best quality, and warranted to be of this year's manufacture, to be landed on the Wharf where the Light House Store stands, to be there gauged and inspected by a person appointed by the Commissioners, and to be put into the Light House Store free of all expense to the Commissioners, in good substantial iron bound casks, and in shipping order—5,000 gallons to be in 30 gallon casks, and 5,000 gallons in 40 gallon casks. One half the above quantity to be delivered on or before the 15th day of June next. Payment will be made on delivery of the whole quantity. Good and sufficient security will be required for the performance of the Contract.

GOUROCK CANVASS & CORDAGE.

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

A 24. Wes & Ath 5 ins. THE REAL JAMAICA FARINA. FORTY Boxes containing 6 Bottles each, of Jean Maria Farina's best "Eau de Cologne" short bottles—for sale by W. M. HARRINGTON.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Ex More Castle from London, the subscriber has completed his Fall supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Soaps and perfumery. Also on hand, a large assortment of Tooth, Nail, Cloth, and Hair Brushes, for sale very low at No. 139, Granville Street. Also on hand—A large supply of very superior Medicine COD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail. OCT. 21. ROBERT G. FRASER

Ex Steamer Canada from Paris via Liverpool. THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large assortment of Paper Weights, Alabaster Ornaments, melting Bottles, Pote Monies, Tooth and Nail Brushes. Also—Oleophane, Almond Cream and Handsoilce, at No. 139 Granville Street. ROBERT G. FRASER

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Church Witness says, it is rumoured that His Excellency Sir Edmund Head is about to visit England for a few months, to represent in person at Downing Street the interests of this Province in the important negotiations now pending between the Mother Country and these colonies. Persons are almost daily brought up before the St. John Police Court, and fined for having been drunk in the streets.—The Miramichi Gleaner, 19th instant, speaks of the weather being cold, gloomy and stormy, with no indications of spring.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Harbour Grace, April 5.—Capt. Stevenson, arrived with 6,000 seals. Reports fifty vessels in company off the Funks taking seals. Bonavista Bay full of ice, with several sealers and seals around there.—From the 6th to the 8th inst, five vessels had arrived at St. John's and Harbour Grace with 10,200 seals.

UNITED STATES.—A despatch from Lexington, Missouri, dated April 9, says, the steamer Saluda, bound for Council Bluffs, exploded her boilers at this place to-day. The boat is a total wreck, and about 100 lives are supposed to have been lost. Oswego, N. Y., has a population of 14,000, and a trade with Canada amounting to \$5,000,000 in 1851, and a lake commerce of the value of \$23,595,246. Cincinnati, April 7, the river continues to rise an inch per hour; a number of houses in the lower part of the city are inundated; a large amount of property has been lost along the Ohio, and its tributaries, by the sudden rise of the freshet. The head men and Chiefs of the Onondaga Nation of Indians have memorialized the Legislature of New York in favour of the Maine Liquor Law. Another Rio Grande expedition is in progress at New Orleans, which is to be commanded, it is said, by an American General of distinction. April 1, was the day appointed for banishing intoxicating liquor from all the stations and steamers of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad line.—A large fire lately occurred at Paducah, Kentucky, forty buildings were destroyed, the loss exceeding the insurance by \$100,000. The fate of the money in the vaults of the Branch Bank at Kentucky, the buildings of which were destroyed, is not known.—Judge Duer, New York, has dissolved the temporary injunction against the American Art Union, but refused to grant a permanent one.—The passage by the New York Legislature of a general bill incorporating ocean steamers leaves no impediment to the organization of the New York and Galway Steamship Co., and it is their intention to proceed immediately in placing the arrangements of the Company on such a footing as to ensure its success.—There are six hundred steamers on the Mississippi, of 150,000 tonnage, worth \$16,000,000, and carrying \$250,000,000 freight yearly.—CALIFORNIA.—Crime continued to increase. Several additional murders have been committed by the Indians in the interior, some of whom were arrested, tried, and convicted according to the Lynch mode of proceeding.—A tremendous flood has occurred in California, having overflowed Sacramento, Marysville, and Nevada.—Expeditions were being formed for the gold mines of Queen Charlotte's Island. Three vessels would leave soon, well armed, to resist any attacks from the inhabitants, or the Indians who inhabit the island.—Passenger trains now run on the Panama Railroad, as far as Buena Vista. The road is expected to be open to Hula on the 18th, leaving only twelve miles of river navigation.

The Treasurers of the Supernumeraries' and Minister's Widows' Fund gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums: Halifax County Circuit, additional, £1 5 4 Rev. G. W. Tuttle, 2 12 6

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

We have in contemplation, if practicable, to make such alterations in The Wesleyan at the commencement of the fourth Volume, which will be in July next, as will enable us to give considerably more reading matter in our columns, which, if carried out, will involve us in additional expense. We propose not to increase the subscription price per annum; but, in order to meet the increased expenditure, and to warrant the alteration, we shall require, at least, in addition to the number now on our lists, three hundred and fifty new subscribers, which will be a little more than an average of eight for each of the Circuits in the Districts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. We are anxious to make The Wesleyan all that its warmest friends may wish, but we have long felt straitened for want of space, &c. IN THIS MATTER, WE CAN DO NOTHING, WITHOUT THE HEARTY AND ENERGETIC CO-OPERATION OF OUR BRETHREN AND OTHER FRIENDS. The Wesleyan, as it is, we have reason to believe, has been exercising a beneficial influence on our cause throughout our Districts, and we laudably desire to render it a still more potent instrument for good.—We appeal, then, earnestly, to our Ministers, and to all others who desire the prosperity of our beloved Methodism, to assist us with their influence and valuable and highly effective agency, in meeting the emergency of the times, and placing their periodical on such a footing, as will both free us from pecuniary anxiety, and add augmented influence to the paper.

We anticipate a prompt and hearty response. We solicit the brethren to ascertain before the approaching Districts, the number of present subscribers who intend to continue such, and the number of those who will enter their names as new subscribers, for the next Volume, and to forward to us the lists with as little delay as possible, so that we may be advised of intended discontinuances, if any, and of the additions of names, in order that we may make our arrangements accordingly.

Wesleyan Bazaar.

We call attention to the advertisement of the contemplated Bazaar by the ladies of the Wesleyan Congregations, which appears on our 8th page. The time for holding it is now definitely fixed, viz., Wednesday, May 19. We bespeak for this effort in behalf of the Wesleyan Chapel Building Fund, the liberal support of a generous public.

Notice.

The Ladies of the Wesleyan Chapel-Aid Society in Shelburne intend to open a Bazaar on the 6th of May next, and would hereby solicit the patronage of a generous public.

Letters and Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.) Rev. J. G. Hennigar, (new sub.), Rev. G. W. Tuttle, (new sub.)

We have sent the paper from No. 144, which is the commencement of last quarter of this volume.

A despatch to the Daily Sun, dated St. John, April 22, says:— Steamer "Asia" arrived yesterday morning, at New York, with 79 passengers. Cotton unchanged. Flour slightly advanced. Breadstuffs steady. Nothing important from England.—The dispute between Turkey and Egypt will be favorably settled. Italy, too, is at length tranquil. The National Guards are dissolved. Mr. Hare, of this city, acting master of steamer Birkhead, lost.

SCARCITY.—We regret to learn the alarming scarcity of hay about Louisburg, Loran, and Main-a-dieu. Unless the coasters now due from Halifax, arrive shortly with the supply of Indian Meal expected by the Merchants at those places, a large number of cattle must perish for want of food. The reverse of this case is in the northern sections of the Island; hay is plenty and cheap in the County of Victoria.—C. B. News.

ENTERPRISE.—A fine barque of 870 tons, named the Statesman, built by Mr. John Richards, for Thomas Killam, Esq., of Yarmouth, was launched at Milton on the 5th. She is said to be a fine craft, and the largest ever built in Nova Scotia. Success to enterprise.—B. N. A.

The Telegraph line between Halifax and Liverpool is prospering—the line to Windsor and Kentville is now opened.

Marriages.

At the residence of Mr A. Brown, Bedford Row, on the 1st inst, by the Rev P. G. Metcalf, Mr Oaib PURNAM, of the firm of Putnam & Brown, (formerly of Middle Stewiecke), to Miss Mary FARRILL, of Lower Stewiecke.—Chronicle. In this city, by the Rev A. Posey, Mr William KIRBY, of Boston, Mass, to Mrs Mary Ann BATTIS, of this city.—1b. At Pictou, on the 5th inst, David STERLING, Esq. Architect, late of this city, to Miss Jane FULLERTON, of the first named town.—1b. At Hillsburgh, on the 1st inst, by the Rev Joshua Cogwell, Deacon Benjamin HARDY, to CELIA S, third daughter of Isaac Marshall, Esq.—1b. On the 4th inst, by the Rev G. Richardson, Mr Galen HOLMES, of Cow Bay, to Miss Sophia SWEET, of Mira, C. E.—1b. At Windsor, on the 13th inst, by the Rev A. Gilpin, Mr William KING, of Windsor, to Miss Maria LAWSON, of Halifax.—Sun. On the 10th inst, by the Rev John Scott, Mr John CHECKLEY, to Miss Martha HALL, both of Halifax.—1b. On the 7th inst, by the Rev P. G. Metcalf, Mr Donald McCurdy, to Miss Mary WRIGHT, both of Douglas.—1b. At St. John, N. B., on the 15th inst, by the Rev R. Knight, Mr William MCCARY, to Miss Margaret MAGEE, both of that city.—N.B.R. At Fredericton, N. B., on the 13th ult, by the Rev H. Daniel, Mr Robinson KENNEDY, to Miss Agnes GIBSON, both of Fredericton.—1b.

Deaths.

On the 14th inst, in the 5th year of his age, JAMES J. son of Mr C. H. Rigby.—Chronicle. On the 11th ult, in the Durland Settlement, County of Annapolis, Zebulon DURLAND, 2nd, aged 27—leaving a wife and one child to mourn his loss.—1b. At St. John, N. B., on the 2nd inst, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thos M Smith, Esq, Mrs Eleanor NEAL, for many years a resident of this city.—1b. At sea, 11th ult, on board ship Union, of Baltimore, while on the passage from Rio Janeiro to New York, Jas E. KIRSTON, seaman, a native of Halifax, N. S.—1b. Lost overboard, on Sunday the 4th of April, from the brig "ELLENORA," on his passage to this port, Mr JOSEPH WISWELL, in the 25th year of his age; leaving a wife and child, and a large circle of relatives to mourn the loss of one "amid oceans wild foam," who gave promise of so many and rare virtues, but who was thus cut off in, but the dawn, of his manhood. Suddenly, at the residence of Mr Chas D. Goodwood, on the 9th inst, Mr John HUSHMAN, in his 67th year, a worthy good man—formerly a carpenter of this city.—1b. At the Poor's Asylum, 17th April, Patrick MANNING, aged 38 years, a native of Halifax. On the 22nd inst, in the 32nd year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ELLEN, beloved wife of David Armstrong. On Tuesday evening, JOHN ALBERT, infant son of J. W. Merkel, aged 14 months. At the Poor's Asylum, on the 20th inst, Bridget O'ROURKE, aged 58 years, a native of Ireland. At Baltimore, Maryland, U. S., of consumption, Miss ELIZA BOWEN, formerly of St. John, N. B. At Onslow Mountains, Miss MARTHA, second daughter of Mr Ebenezer Harris.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED. FRIDAY, 16th—R. M. steamship Canada, Laing, 43 hours from Boston, to S Cunard & Co—has 34 passengers—18 for Halifax; schr Florence, Constable, 8 days from New York, to Jas Cochran and Donahoe & Brothers. SATURDAY, 17th—ship Mic-Mac, Auld, Glasgow, 23 days, to W. Stairs & Sons and others; pkt brig Boston, Laybold, Boston, 7 days, to B Wier & Co; brig Manila, O'Bryan, do, 7 days, to Salter & Twining. SUNDAY, 18th—brigt Pomona, McKay, New York, via LaHave, 19 days; schrs Noble, Cahoon, Ponce, PR, via Prospect, 28 days, to B Wier & Co; Zebina, Burke, Oeder, N. F., via Prospect, to J & M Tobin. CLEARED. April 16th—Nancy, Taylor, Jam, to John Esco & Co and Salter & Twining; Canada (8), Laing, Liverpool—S Cunard & Co. April 17th—brigt Daring, Bingay, St John, N. B.—T A S DeWolf and W Lawson; schrs: Hibernia, McHarron, New York—J Dunne; Young Hunter, Tobin, St Pierre, Miquelon—Dickson, Forman & Co; Emily, O'Bryan, Newfoundland—Salter & Twining; Glasgow, McKay, Fortune Bay, N. F.—J Dunne. April 19th—Hector, Quillman, Boston, by J & M Tobin. April 20th—Willmot, Bond, Newfoundland, by Fairbanks & Allison's. April 21st—Boston, (am) Laybold, Boston, by B Wier & Co, and Fairbanks & Allison's. MEMORANDA. Boston, 10th inst—arr'd brig Trio, Walton; schr Liverpool, Windsor. 11th—Joseph Howe, Walton; Sicondonia, Parrsboro'; Savant, do. 12th—Linnet, Cornwallis; Welcome Return, Londonderry; Brilliant, Yarmouth; Welcome Return, Londonderry; Brilliant, Yarmouth, Oregon, do. Brig Halifax to sail on 16th inst. Brig Mary Sophia, at Philadelphia from Kingston, experienced very heavy weather—shifted cargo, split sails, &c. Barrington, 10th inst—arr'd schr Victoria, Crowell, Agnadilla, P. R., for Halifax. St John, N. B., April 6th—cl'd J H Braine, Frower, St John, N. F.; 12th—arr'd Loyol, Gayton, Halifax, and cl'd 16th for Halifax. St John N. F., April 1—s'pd Ann, Johnston, Barbados, (per Harriet.) Loading, Faithful, Halifax. Newburyport, Mass., 21st inst.—schr Active, from Westport, N. S., went ashore on Salisbury Beach, on Monday, at noon, in a heavy gale—crew saved; was left in good order—but gale still continues unabated.—(By Telegraph.) St Thomas, 28th ult—loading brig Hawk, Halifax. New York, 13th inst.—arr'd schr London, Crane, West Indies: cl'd schr Rose, Gagnon, Halifax. Schrs Noble, reports—left brig Humming Bird, Morgan, to sail in 5 days for Halifax—on the 5th inst, lat 31 26, lon 65 44, spoke schr Victoria, from Mayaguez, for Barrington.