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#### FFOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN! Israel.

By England's rocky shore, Where wild waves ebb and flow, Where busy men throng business marts In life's convulsive throe-

I see thee, wandering Israelite, In the darkness of thy woe, As when thou stoodst on Judah's hills, Three thousand years ago.

And thy heart still yearns for Palestine Wherever thy feet may roam -For those vine-robed hills and plains of thine. Where thy fathers made their home

Beside the Tiber's river Thy exile feet have trod, Wilt thou wander on forever. An alien from thy God

ETY.

And all men bate thy name, For the murderer's brand is on thy hand, And thy brow is marked with shame.

Say! doth thy pride not bid thee blush, Amid the heavenly light That blazes from thy prophet's page, Still dark in thy Jewish night?

Thou might'st have held that torch on high To guide a sin-blind world -Woe to thy hand that from its grasp The lamp of Heaven hath hurled.

Why wilt thou suffer-why believe A vanity and lie-Why dream of a Saviour yet to come, When Jesus passeth by?

How long wilt thou dream o'er thy prophet page And mistake thy mighty dead?-Peeled and reviled from age to age, Unwatered and unfed.

Is not thy sad heart bleeding still For the hills thy fathers trod. And thy long-spurn'd Saviour pleading still, "Return to thy father's God "?

Still Jordan rolls for thee as when He roll'd his floods of old. And thy own great Shepherd tells thee still. "Ye are of another fold."

By Hinnom's vale old Sion stands And shades the graves below, Whilst thou hast strayed in many lands. In thy God-predicted woe.\*

The Turk has built on Zion's hill, t The papist by her wall -Is heard the Turkish call. 1

Vain dream !- thy lawgiver hath ceased, And Judah's sceptre broken, § And every mystic word fulfilled, Thy Prophet's lips have spoken

To reap at last despair ?-In the barvest of the eternal years, Why Cain's fierce anguish share?

tempests; but at length, after many sufferrising; the ship was filling, and was gradu- us have prayers." ally settling in the sea and sand; and the passengers were crowded together, driven at first from the cabins, and at length retreating to the round-house and deck; and seeing the sea every moment gaining upon them. The boats would not hold half the persons on board; nor were they launched, great risk to themselves, pressed forward

ous, and oftentimes most awful; but the circomstances which occured in this case, during the solemn suspense between life and death, are so remarkable, that doubtless every reader will feel interested in the

THE CAPTAIN, WITH THE CREW AND PAS-

minds of all seemed more calm; we sat the heavens were glittering over our heads; Jesus on the Mount of Olives. down, and some endeavoured to encourage but the cold wind compelled us to retire to down, and some endeavoured to encourage but the cold wind compelled us to retire to down, and some endeavoured to encourage but the cold wind compelled us to retire to down, and some endeavoured to encourage but the cold wind compelled us to retire to down, and some endeavoured to encourage but the cold wind compelled us to retire to down, and some endeavoured to encourage but the cold wind compelled us to retire to down, and some endeavoured to encourage but the cold wind compelled us to retire to down, and some endeavoured to encourage but the cold wind compelled us to retire to down, and some endeavoured to encourage but the cold wind compelled us to retire to down, and some endeavoured to encourage but the cold wind compelled us to retire to down, and some endeavoured to encourage but the cold wind compelled us to retire to down, and some endeavoured to encourage but the cold wind compelled us to retire to down the down the cold wind compelled us to retire to down the cold wind compelled us to reti others with the hope of being rescued from the round-house for shelter, and for fellowthe wreck; but most of the passengers were ship in affliction. It was now that the writtending his death—the darkening of the passengers which, in er gave us all hope of life; and taking his at all times. An hour had now elapsed .- God. great degree of calmness was acquired by shich immediately precedes death. Every consolation and joy to the broken-hearted all in the cabin, and soon by all in the ship. Great pains had been taken, from the commencement of the voyage, to furnish every

BLESSEDNESS OF CHRISTIAN UNITY. Again, there were among the passengers death-like sleep. many forms of religious profession; there were Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists; but from first to last not a note of controversy had been heard; and I verily believe that this absence of contentions, this unity, peace, and concord, had great weight with careless men, in inducing a belief in the truth of that religion of the ship, but nothing could be seen. The mind glancing back upon the past, and conwhich, under some form or other, all of us officers of the ship looked, but gave no ennecting the past with the present, now peers maintained. What a delightful prayer was couragement. Shortly, this person again away into the future. He will naturally that of our Saviour!-" That they all may made the same report; all eyes were again think upon the effects of his three years be one: that the world may believe that am inclined to attribute the comparative where the best sight could be obtained, and often borne such entinusiastic testimony-

can describe the processes of thought which arrived!' Who can tell what was felt at mighty miracles which he wrought, promptwere resorted to in order to accommodate this moment? God grant that none or the ed as they were by the most disinterested the soul to existing circumstances? Much readers of this may ever know the transition love and benevolence - his healing their was perceptible in the expression of the which was then experienced!

homeward they were exposed to severe refined and cultivated minds. ngs, the vessel, the "Sheffield," of Liver- urged us to take some refreshment. Bread, your approbation of my conduct, so I assure pool, arrived within sight of land, and the and wine and water, were handed round twice you it is the most acceptable which I could nessed its manifestation) to destroy them speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing passengers expected speedily to reach their or three times at intervals; and previous to have received. From early infancy I have passengers expected speedily to reach their or three times at intervals; and previous to have received. From early intancy I nave with a work of grace? Try this impartially, mortality. and thirty persons on board, upon a shoal prepare us all, especially the ladies, for the it, as the polar star of my course through amidst furious breakers; and, during eleven exposure, the captain came down and recomhours, death seemed impending without any mended further refreshment to us: and then hereafter."

A SRRMON PREACHED AT MIDNIGHT

account of them as related in a letter by the upper deck; we sat in a dense mass saved."—From a Tr ct. looking at each other, and at death, which as it seemed was staring us in the face. Our captain was standing half way down the companion ladder, that he might converse

day, and daily morning and evening prayer.

The following is, in substance, Dr. Cutier's second of the occurrence after the ship struck:

I was on deck when the ship struck is their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered to the periods, and happy.

I was on deck when the ship struck is their light went out in darkness, and they were not emembered to the periods, their light went out in darkness, and they were not emembered to the man should live and the humble Christian

person who was destitute with a Bible; and said would go down and leave the ship dry mind is absorbed with other thoughts. His every copy of a grant from the British and in the cabin, by the almanack, had been ministry among the Jews has just termin-Bible Society in London, brought falling for two hours or more outside the ated. He has just delivered his valedicon board by the writer, was given away; ship, but the water continued to rise within. many tracts were also given and distributed Alas! to some of us that seemed a tide, throughout the ship. Divine service had which, so far as we were concerned, would chapter, the 23d of St. Matthew. Mark been performed regularly in the cabin and never go down. One gentleman observing in the steerage, the captain himself offering his watch to have run down, took his key to wind it up, but suddenly stopped, and said, replaced it in his pocket in its silent and

> GRACIOUS INTERPOSITION OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

It was about this time that a steerage pas- now is.

the consolations of religion, and to impart and wives, nay, strangers were seen clasp- wilderness, who had hung entranced upon them to others, even while the very flesh ing each other, and expressing and uttering his lips from morn till dewy eve, with bread was trembling on the bones? Whence their awful joy. A man burst into the central that he had created before their eyes, lest sprang that female fortitude which seemed tre of the crowd, and said to the writer, they should faint by the way to their homes, hardly to desire the sympathy which was uttered or evinced? The previous life, the repeated the doxology, "Praise God, from to convince them of the divinity of his misavowed principles and plain practice, now whom all blessings flow," and then arose sion, or to awaken one lasting emotion of brought forth its proper harvest. A fixed a hymn of praise from more than one hun-gratitude! He has terminated his ministry reliance on God as a Saviour in Christ, im- dred voices on that dark deck, accompanied among them. O, what a ministry of light parted by the Holy Spirit, and long cherished, now sustained many a trembling heart. How true it is that 'whatsoever a of our hearts, and rendered to Him, to Wonder, O heavens, and be astonished, O heart. How true it is that 'whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap.' But whom it was due, the whole praise of our that shall he also reap.' But whom it was due, the whole praise of our that the plan of human redemption originated from the very nature of God. "For the whatever were their thoughts, I shall retain deliverance. In six hours afterwards we twain? Why from the temple or the a high respect for my fellow-passengers on were at home. "Oh that men would praise mount does not the Son of Man ascend up they sucked in with their milk, and, such text says, "God is love," and the author of account of their self-possession throughout the Lord for his goodness, and for his won- where he was before? Incarnate Love! the whole of this awful night. I saw a derful works to the children of men! Let Though they seek thy life, they do not hingentleman return to the ladies' cabin, after them exalt him also in the congregations of all were driven out of it by the water, to the people, and praise him also in the control of the people and praise him also in the control of the people and praise him also in the control of the people and praise him also in the control of the people and praise him also in the control of the people and praise him also in the control of the people and praise him also in the control of the people and praise him also in the control of the people and praise him also in the control of the people and peopl

A Christian minister, the Rev. Dr. Cut- the deck, I saw her insist upon his taking firm, judicious and exemplary manner. In divinity, glistening with human tears, peneler, of Brooklyn, New York, with Mrs. another lady, who, although unattended by acknowledging the gift of a family Bible, trates the inmost recesses of their hearts— Cutler, spent several months in England any relative, was entitled to every respect. presented to him by several of the passenduring the summer and autumn of 1843, on Indeed it required sufferings like these to gers after their landing, in testimony of a visit for his health. On their voyage touch the deepest springs in the bosom of their gratitude, he says:—"This holy book, tion! as it is the most appropriate testimony, During the night our excellent commander which you, gentlemen, could have given of

that a large proportion at least of the pas- God is love. sengers, with the captain, and probably of But now the Saviour's thoughts more

the short space of an hour, had taken place. seat beside one from whom he did not expresent which it would be well to continue reconcile himself and others to the will of tenance—His eye glistening with tears—His whole aspect, shew that subjects of awful meat were placed upon the table; but none, I think, partook of them, the agitation of the ship requiring all our attention in order to keep our seats. We then arranged our subsued, affectionate, and respectful to each the soles and the general the general the soles and the soles and the soles and the general the soles and the soles are soles as the soles are soles and picturesque scenery. Many a time and picturesque scenery. Many a time have his thoughts been regarded and picturesque scenery. Many a time and picturesque scenery. Many a time and picturesque scenery. Many a time and picturesque scenery. The soles are regarded by the soles are regarded and picturesque scenery. Many a time and picturesque scenery. Many a time and picturesque scenery. The soles are regarded to the soles are soles are regarded to the soles a selves, the ladies on the sofas, and the gentlemen on the floor, and remained like persons awaiting a summons to enter the etersons awaiting a summons to enter the eterson which had been resorted to again and again below deck, seems and world. It should be remained that nal world. It should be remarked, that after the first mental shock was past, a vidual application to the Saviour of souls the way of peace, and opened up sources of Our watches now told us that midnight was to do the will of his Father in heaven was past. The tide, which the captain had -he went about doing good. Now his tory address-his farewell sermon. This discourse is contained in the preceding its closing paragraphs. How replete with feeling-too big for utterance. What follows is immediately addressed to his disci-"I shall have no further use for time," and ples. Let us endeavour to sympathise with the Son of Man. Let us, if we can, gain perception of his inward emotion, by glancing at the circumstances which gave rise to it. Let us follow him from the temple, with his disciples, to the Mount where he senger on the deck gave notice that an After he has delivered his last discourse,

proaching. There was a rush to that side to his just judgments the Jewish nation, his weep! employed, but in vain. A third exclamation ministry among them. All the wisdom disthou has sent me." To these two causes I was uttered; the captain placed himself played in his teaching—to which they have tranquillity which, for ten hours out of twelve, after looking through his glass, expressed has failed to enlighten them. They hated hope, and then confidence. A few sparks the light because it reproved their decds.—But oh! who can reveal what was work-were emitted from the dark mass, and a Now that that light is departing from them, ing under this visible composure? Who shout pealed from the deck, 'A steamer has how great will be their darkness! The sick-raising their dead-cleansing their as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb Parents and children embraced; husbands sing-his feeding thousands of them in the

ings in reference to him. The

After partaking of this, as we supposed, our last meal, the 46th, the 130th, and the feeting the heart, or of mere form without speak not now of his arraignment before 107th Psalms, and the 27th chapter of the life or power in the soul. Evidently, Chris- Pontius Pilate—his betrayal by Judas—his Acts, were read: a hymn was sung, and tianity with them was the power of God ex- agony in the garden—his cruel mockings as the captain, whispering, told Dr. Cutler prayers were offered. It will not appear ercised in their hearts, giving peace of conthat the rush of the mass of the steerage strange to Christian minds that after this, science, stability of soul and preparedness burial—though these to his prescient eye people know about the sky. It is that part too, truly worthy of its origin, the God of mat the rush of the steerage r acquired. It was now near midnight; pre- —for death itself in its most fearful form straitened till this baptism of suffering and has done more for the sake of pleasing man, plishment, then will not only the wisdom of open on a small desk, as on the Romish aled. A steamboat was in search of them, but could not see them. Night came on; but could not see them. Night came on; but could not see them. Night came on; but sad, awfully sad indeed, must be the blood and death should be accomplished.— —more for the sole and evident purpose of the great Designer be justly questionable, tar. Then, again, on either side was a large the vessel was beating tearfully; the blue one of the clergymen present selected from this? Could any thing but a true confilights and signal rockets were expended, all but one, and that one, providentially, was seen by the people in the steamer, who, at seen by the people in the steamer, who, at seen by the people in the steamer, who, at seen by the people in the steamer, who, at seen by the people in the steamer, who, at seen by the people in the steamer, who, at seen by the people in the steamer, who, at seen by the people in the steamer, who, at seen by the people in the steamer, who, at seen by the people in the steamer, who, at seen by the people in the steamer, who, at seen by the people in the steamer, who, at seen by the people in the steamer, who, at seen by the people in the steamer, who, at seen by the people in the steamer, who, at seen by the people in the steamer time in spires unlimited the scene; and sting of the steamer time in sucretation in the steamer time in spires unlimited the steamer time in spires unlimited the steamer time seems and string of the steamer, who it was designed. But a moment's reflection dissipates all fear, and at the same time inspires unlimited the steamer time seems of time steamer, and this just the good preservation; and at the same time inspires unlimited them—and his feelings in reference thereto, and this just the good preservation; and at the same time inspires unlimited them—and his feelings in reference thereto, and this just the good preservation; and the steamer time states of time steamer, who is the steamer time states of time steamer, and this just the good preservation; and the steamer time great risk to themselves, pressed forward and brought deliverance, so that not one and brought deliverance, so that not one and brought deliverance, in this life, from the some interest of themselves, pressed forward and brought deliverance, in this life, from the some interest of The text was, "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up: that whosever Son of man be lifted up: that whosever believes the in life should be lifted up: that whosever believes the in life should be a living faith in Jesus can produce such so calm the troubled spirit in a time of such yet full, but he has judicially delivered them organizations; but every essential purpose of the sky might, so far as we know, be but a living faith in Jesus can produce such so calm the troubled spirit in a time of such yet full, but he has judicially delivered them organizations; but every essential purpose of the sky might, so far as we know, be but a living faith in Jesus can produce such so calm the troubled spirit in a time of such yet full, but he has judicially delivered them organizations; but every essential purpose of the sky might, so far as we know, be but a living faith in Jesus can produce such so calm the troubled spirit in a time of such yet full, but he has judicially delivered them organizations; but every essential purpose of the sky might, so far as we know, be but a living faith in Jesus can produce such so calm the troubled spirit in a time of such yet full, but he has judicially delivered them organizations; but every essential purpose of the sky might, so far as we know, be a linguistion of sin. If there should be a linguistion of sin are to lend entantment to the organizations; but every essential purpose of the sky might, so far as we know, be a linguistion of sin. If there should be a linguistion of sin are to lend entantment to the organizations; but every essential purpose of the sky might should be a linguistion of sin are to lend entantment to the organizations; but every essential purpose of the sky might should be a linguistion of sin are to lend entantment to the organizations; but every essential purpose of the sky might should be a linguistion of sin are to lend entantment to the organizations; but every essential purpose of the sky might should b believeth in him should not perish, but have results, or account for them. O reader cast save them than he had done. Every arrow abouts, a great, ugly, black rain-cloud were mentalities employed, for the consummation. The alarm soon spread. results, or account for them. O reader cast save them man he had done. Every arrow abouts, a great, ugly, black rain-cloud were the blue, and everything and we had all been driven from below to and we had all been driven from below to and we had all been driven from below to and we had all been driven from below to and the Lord Jesus and thou shalt be convince, nor infinite power effect another than the man done. Every arrow abouts, a great, ugly, black rain-cloud were the blue, and everything of this heaven-born scheme. If any should on the consummation away all other refuge and place your soul in his quiver has been exhausted. Infinite well watered, and so all left blue again till inquire, what are the instrumentalities employed, for the consummation of this heaven-born scheme. If any should on this heaven-born scheme. If any should on this heaven-born scheme. If any should on this heaven-born scheme in the Lord Jesus and thou shalt be convince, nor infinite people in general demand the restoration of their tormer simplicity of worship, and with miracle to compel them. O Ephraim! what shall I do unto thee? O Juda! what shall this, there is not a moment of any day of lingering a moment to notice the employ-Do Good.—Thousands of men breathe, I do unto thee? Mercy, in words and our lives when nature is not producing ment of human agency in this work, I wish and presides at a meeting of the vestry.— Do Good.—Thousands of men breathe, move and live—pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They do are heard of no more. Who more are heard of no more. Who more are heard of no more. Who more are heard of no more white herinning! Whom God will destrom He is a content of the content of the strange scene occurs: The vacillation of the Son of God, and the powerful, loving ing rector, though evidently under the units herinning! SENGERS, WORSHIPPING GOD AT SEA.

The captain appears to have been a devention to the fine that the captain cer. He had public worship twice on Sunday, and daily morning and eventing prayer.

The filed beauty of the son of God, and the powerful, loving are heard of no more. Why? They do not a particle of good in the world, and none will twas about this time that the captain invited the writer to go out with him and set they miserably terminate a life that might once and another, whose sorrows tound the world, and none were blessed by them, none could point to them as the instrument of their redemption; and they more than that it is all done for us, spirit, who proceeded from the Father and intended for our perpetual pleasure.—

It was about this time that the captain invited the writer to go out with him and set they miserably terminate a life that might ont a word they spoke could be recalled, and so they perished; their light went out in the presented to. Into is working still upon such exquisite beauty, that it is quite certain that it is all done for us, who proceeded from the Father and fluence of his carate, yet fears, the underthat the substitute of the set of the section of the son were blessed by them, none could point to them as the instrument of their redemption; and intended for our perpetual pleasure.—

Need I stop here to sustain the doctrine to remove them, life of one will leave man, wherever placed, however invited the writer to go out with him and such ascene so they perished; their light went out in the present of the section of the son of The ship was then striking with great violence, and threatening almost indestruction. Kneeling round the table, we poured out our hearts to God. When this prayer was offered, another was put up, and another. By this time the

passengers, and it was offered, and with a fervency, and with responses from the many present which it would be well to continue to be separated for a moment, even in death (oh what a bond is Christian affection by four of his disciples, "Peter and James and wife!) he endeavoured to present which it would be well to continue to be separated for a moment, even in death (oh what a bond is Christian affection by four of his disciples, "Peter and James and wife!) he endeavoured to be separated for a moment, even in death (oh what a bond is Christian affection by four of his disciples, "Peter and James and wife!) he endeavoured to be separated for a moment, even in death (oh what a bond is Christian affection by four of his disciples, "Peter and James are separated for a moment, even in death (oh what a bond is Christian affection by four of his disciples, "Peter and James are separated for a moment, even in death (oh what a bond is Christian affection by four of his disciples, "Peter and James and James and James and James are separated for a moment, even in death (oh what a bond is Christian affection by four of his disciples, "Peter and James and James and James are separated for a moment, even in James and James are separated for a moment, even in James and James are separated for a moment, even in James and James are separated for a moment, even in James and James are separated for a moment, even in James and James are separated for a moment, even in James are separated for a moment are separated for a mom and the mighty chain of evidences they will and worm, only as a succession of meaning when the Messiah came he would destroy at all times. An nour had now elapsed.—
It was proposed by our commander that we The first hour on the wreck was one of the first hour should take some refreshment; this at first was declined—many exclaiming that they had no appetite for food. Some joints of most were placed upon the table; but none table; but none the table; but none table; but n follows them through every stage of their iniquitous course, till it sees Jerusalem compassed with armies—its walls thrown down -its temple burned, amid the cries of thousands of its infatuated inhabitants, who, vainly thinking that its sanctity will shield How soothing to the disconsolate heart. them from the avenging wrath, will flee to How refreshing to the poor, neglected, firmation of the truth of the doctrine that gulf of forty years and spanning the entire of love; while a cold, heartless world are (Christ) stood before them as a clear, full, all the dreadful train of evils that shall come upon that wicked generation, till myriads of them shall miserably perish; -Zion shall friendless. So completely are they taken "God is love." It may appear a little them shall miserably perish;—Zion shall be ploughed as a field, and those who survive the dreadful catastrophe scattered and peeled among the nations—a proverb and a peeled among the nations—a proverb and a peeled among the nations—because of this life, and the receiving of their friends, that and love expressions of their friends, that are the conquiry, What is love? of their property, death and the sword, to their own awful imprecation, His blood be if you please, for while the Christian is poor worthy, or supposed to be worthy, of receivupon us and upon our children forever!

Aye, and that eye penetrated into the future them that loss him."

While the world's goods, yet he is "an heir of the passion of love.—

This would naturally enough lead to the world of retribution. It saw their worm dying not, their fire never to be quenched! them that love him." While these sons and daughters of opulence can find no time object of love. Another thought worthy of Can we wonder at his emotion as he beheld to visit these jewels of heaven, and encournotice is, that the being who loves always the city? Ah! in view of all these things age them with words of kindness and symdoom of sinners, as he did -if our hearts object in the distance appeared to be ap- taken his final leave of, and delivered over were not like those of devil -we too would

> What harp of boundless, deep, exhaustless woe What harp of boundless, deep, exhaustiess we shall atter forth the greening of the damned for sing the obsequie- of sucked souls. And wait their plunge in the internal fire!— Hold, hold your hands: hold, angels!—God lamen And draws a cloud of mourning round tils throne The organ of Eternity is mu e... At d there is silence in the Heaven of Heavens. Maitland, April 1856.

#### Self Examination—What it Requires.

1. We must concern ourselves about our

hand, how do thoughts fill your mind about pleasure the good man feels in this delight-

spiritual state-indeed some are too suspicious; I am not persuading to that; but a holy,

4. Make a strict inquiry, and bring the 5. Make an impartial trial, as thus. You

Have you the nature and disposition of a child? Upon what ground do you hope for heaven? The word of God is the touchstone. Let that book be opened; let nothing He has power (and they have often wit- false be given in for evidence; let conscience

6. You must pass an impartial judgment: passion. "O! Jerusalem, Jerusalem!"— judge by the acts. The tree is known by hope of escape. The water was rapidly said he, turning to me, "and then, sir, let It would seem from the foregoing account, See here a proof that he is God, and that its fruits. If it appear upon evidence that thy hopes are false, that the love of the world prevails above the love of God, prosengers, with the captain, and probably of the crew also, were real Christians; persons peculiarly turn to the future; and his emonetation of the captain, and probably of the captain of with whom the gospel of Christ was not a tion is almost infinitely enhanced by a con-

#### The Open Sky.

I was on deck when the ship struck: I was on deck when the ship struck: I is the top of a long black tomb. On our right [the night had cleared and the moon her consolation. All the cabin passengers in a body into the ladies' cabin; and one of them called for prayer to Almighty God. The ship was then striking with signed from the ship was then striking with signed from the sand, and appeared the shore of Long like the top of a long black tomb. On our right [the night had cleared and the moon being the consolation. All the cabin passengers was bright] appeared the shore of Long lsland, about eight miles distant; in front, that of Staten Island: and here we were in solitary possession of an immense shoal.

I was on deck when the ship struck: I like the top of a long black tomb. On our right [the night had cleared and the moon was familiar as "household words." I like the top of a long black tomb. On our right [the night had cleared and the moon was striked as sign of this he withdraws himself from sence, he ceases to feel them, if he be altous of them can never destroy. Write being down to my wife to afford a sign of this he withdraws himself from some of them. Do we storm of time can never destroy. Write being down to my wife to afford as sign of this he withdraws himself from some of the moon ways with them. Under the moon was familiar as "household words."

I wou thus live and die, Oh! man immortal? Live for something. Do good, and leave sence, he ceases to feel them, if he be altous dies love." The truth of this solor was familiar as "household words."

I wou thus live and die, Oh! man immortal? I like the top of a long black tomb. On our right [the night had cleared and the moon was statis forth certain very seasonable adverses to feel them, if he be altous himself from some of this he withdraws himself from them. When he leaves the temple ways with them. Some of this he withdraws himself from them. Some of this he withdraws himself from them sence, he ceases to feel them, if he be altous diesers from some of God. The ship was then striking with solitary possession of an immense shoal, strat violence, and threatening almost in the hearts of thousands you come in contact times gentle, sometimes capricious, some-strat violence, and threatening almost in the hearts of thousands you come in contact times gentle, sometimes capricious, some-strat violence, and threatening almost in the hearts of thousands you come in contact times gentle, sometimes capricious, some-strat violence, and threatening almost in the hearts of thousands you come in contact times gentle, sometimes capricious, some-strat violence, and threatening almost in the hearts of thousands you come in contact times gentle, sometimes capricious, some-strat violence, and threatening almost in the hearts of thousands you come in contact times gentle, sometimes capricious, some-strat violence, and threatening almost in the hearts of thousands you come in contact times gentle, sometimes capricious, some-strat violence, and threatening almost in the hearts of thousands you come in contact times gentle, sometimes capricious, some-strategies and threatening almost in the hearts of thousands you come in contact times gentle, sometimes capricious, some-strategies and threatening almost in the hearts of thousands you come in contact times gentle, sometimes capricious, some-strategies and threatening almost in the hearts of thousands you come in contact times gentle, sometimes capricious, some-strategies and threatening almost in the hearts of thousands you come in contact times gentle, sometimes capricious, some-strategies and threatening almost in the hearts of thousands you come in contact times gentle, sometimes capricious, some-strategies and threatening almost in the hearts of thousands you come in contact times gentle, sometimes capricious, some-strategies and threatening almost almost and the solidation almost and the solidation almost and the solidation almost alm

one is a symbol of the other. But their of chastisement or of blessing to what is ness." The most convincing evidence of But we must pursue the thought further, tend to it, we never make it a subject of the fact that God gave his Son to be the the plenary inspiration of the Holy Ghost - and the dew which we share with the weed that the Jews entertained the opinion that

#### Prom the Pittsburg Christian Advocate "God is Love."

" God is love." That's a sweet sentence. earthquakes, wars and rumours of wars, and too much intoxicated with self-love and gra- the purpose of carrying out this benevolent by-word, doomed through all time, till their no time is found nor disposition felt to look say, the popular sentiment of mankind definal restoration, to persecution, confiscation into the back-grounds of life's scenery, and times love to be a state of the feelings—an feel in all its untold and untellable effects fortunate Christian;—pardon the expression, tion by presenting to the mind an object no wonder that he wept! Could we see the pathise with them in their penury, how de- which manifests itself in effort or action,

ourly with yourselves,-to what end have prompted by love divine, he carries their in mind, that "God is love." we our thinking faculties? Men never becase into the privacy of the closet, and there, gin to be religious until they begin to think. with deep fervour of heart, prays God to If you have some great worldly affair in show them their folly. Oh, what unearthly

"God is love." From this cardinal attribute of the divine nature, from this affectionate fountain, emanated the scheme of religious fear, which is a means of our pre- man's redemption. What I desire to say is, as it is, it serves to keep them from melan- the text in another place says, "God so choly; but though many are going heavily, loved the world that he gave his only begotshould not perish, but have everlasting life.' matter to an issue. Many have some se- Pause a single moment, if you please, and all were driven out of it by the water, to recover some articles of clothing for the servant of another passenger, who in the hurry had nothing on her head. And at the last moment of agony, when the captain came of R. CHRISTIANITY IN A TIME OF DANGER.

The Wreck;

all were driven out of it by the water, to recover some articles of clothing for the servant of another passenger, who in the hurry had nothing on her head. And at the last moment of agony, when the captain came to take in his arms a lady to carry her on the correct misgivings which yet comes to nothing. Examine closely, call a court, command site to his admonitions and warnings in the Temple. He knows what are their present feelings in reference to him. The eye of his ings in reference to him. The eye of his ings in reference to him. The eye of his in the content in the con cret misgivings which yet comes to nothing. let us go back in thought to the time and places when and where man was seduced lence; it is not a thing to be done in a hur- from the path of rectitude by the subtleness contemplate the feelings of the God of love. and observe the workings of the great heart call God Father; but upon what ground? of God himself. He looks upon man, and loves still. And why does he love him? In reply to the question just put, it may be proper to remark, that, for the present, only two reasons may be assigned: 1. Because it is his nature to love. 2. Because, as Professor Upham says, "man is an existence"-a rational being, endowed with im-

order to carry out that philanthropic scheme, the most powerful instrumentalities would most approved tractarian fashion. The contemplated, the great blessing provided, the old structure, and in due time it was remeetness of character "for the inheritance of the saints in light." And as nothing tholic, and not a Protestant church. The of the saints in light." And as nothing unholy could enter into the kingdom of heaven, therefore holiness of heart and life was It is a strange thing how little, in general the great good conceived; and a conception, centre; and on either side was a tall candle;

mortal, is essential. And yet we never at- the truthfulness of this sentence is found in Yonder, on the summit of Olivet—the He foresees also the prodigies and miracles thought, but as it has to do with our animal Saviour of the world. Therefore, John sun-the rending of the rocks and the vail speaks to us more clearly than to brutes, to condemn the world; but that the world deeming love, extending both to Jew and Gentile. And as the indisputable workings it for safety. That eye, thus crossing the down-trodden, destitute follower of the God God loved the whole human family, he future, traces all the famines, pestilences, completely engrossed with self-interest, and living illustration. And furthermore, for

> lightfully refreshing to the heart of the poor which action is simply the development in a Christian to open the Bible-that blessed tangible form of the state of the sensibility. book of God-and therefrom learn that Therefore action is the evidence of love, or · God is love;" and also " he that loveth is perhaps, more properly speaking, it is love

born of God and knoweth God." This sweet itself in a living form. reflection husbes into silence the perverse Now, let us apply this reasoning to God, murmurings of the heart, and brings every who is love, and we cannot fail to see that hought into captivity to the will of God. his very nature would prompt him to seek And the deep, sanctified affections escape an object of love. And with reverence be from earth and ascend up to the God of it said, that man, though fallen and ruined love; and then, by the all transforming pow- by sin, was the fortunate object selected for er of love divine, receive a deeper and broather special exercise of divine compassion. der impress of the divine image upon the I will not stop to seek for the reasons of the heart. "Bless the Lord, O my soul; and divine procedure in the case, but wish to all that is within me, bless his holy name." | remark that love in God is not a quiesc nt From this interesting position, and with state of the divine sensibility—a mere s' te spiritual state: this is the first step. It is this glorious baptism of love, the Christian of the feelings; but a vital, energetic, acrove too true, but very sad, it is very possible for men to make a profession, attend on ordiwith those with whom he is surrounded, and nature of God" has developed itself in accountenance, and in the tone of the voice; and the results of spiritual and intellectual habits long formed—under the guiding hand hards long formed—under the guiding hand habits long formed—under the guiding hand has long formed—under the guiding hand whom he may be called to transact the bu-siness of lite. With the love of God thus Christ, and challenges at only our admiracerning it. "Commune with your own richly shed abroad in his heart, he envies tion, but our purest, warmest love to God hearts,"—Ps. iv. 4. Talk this matter seri- not the condition of the worldling; but and each other. Still, then, let it be borne

#### From the Western Christian Advocate Letter from England.

THE ANTICS OF TRACTARIANISM IN NORTH-

Northampton, on the North-Western Railits share of rusticity, and its full compliment of local advantages. It has its village ten Son, that whosoever believeth in him green, its clock, its manor-house, its church, and its schools. Its wonted peace, however, has of late been sadly marred by the introduction of those innovations into the service of the Established Church which are the

surest harbingers of strife and discord. The rector of the parish-Rev. T. W H. A. Dance-a gentleman who has maniward the Romish ritual, and, with the hearty approbation and co-operation of his rector. has been gradually introducing his pro-

service, the fabric of the church itself was possible good would be conceived, and, in placed under repair in an illegal manner. The building was quite remodelled, after the be employed by infinite wisdom. The good most unscrupulous liberties were taken with pollution of sin, and securing for him a ed! The curtain rose upon a chancel which communion-table was overlaid with richlyembroidered cloths; a cross stood in the stick, and candle, ornamented with illumincandelabrum, of ten candles each; two small

another vestry was there and then advertised for the following Thursday.

The rector again appeared, and occupied the chair. He opened the proceeding by repeating a notice which he had given on a former occasion, "that no person should set foot within the chancel without his permis sion in writing." After this a discussi arose respecting a certain suspicious-looking little desk-a faldstool. It was voted be removed—the rector and the curate be ing the only dissentients. It was then elicited that certain decanters were wont to b used at the celebration of holy communion and that water was mixed with the wine .-The curate by his silence and evasion, con fessed this Popish act, and the church-war dens were charged by the vestry to prevent any repetition of such conduct in future In due succession the worked cross was or dered to be removed, the rector making a pi tiful appeal-" Spare the dossal!"-whi at the same time, he said, "I heartily wish I had never given my sanction to have th cross worked on the dossal. If I had known the animus it would have created, I would

not have had it done." The work of restoration thus continuesthe vestry carrying every thing before them the rector and the curate make a vain and ineffective struggle at each stage of the process. At length they came to the communion-table itself, which was found to have received a sudden addition to its height, to the smount of nine inches, which alteratio was due to the handicraft of the village joiner, "John Smith." The plea put in b the curate on behalf of the nine additions inches was that if the table were reduce to its former height, "it would spoil the very handsome cloth." In this style sever hours of recriminination passed away. Al its unprofitable associations and unfriend consequences must, however, be laid at the door of the clergy, who, having been ar pointed to feed the flock of God, choose ra ther to sow divisions and introduce innova tions such as are in these modern times, b melancholy experience, associated with Rome. Let the Protestants of Heyford still pursue their temperate, though fir protest, and, with God's blessing, no Popisl

bud shall ever blossom in their little villag At another village-Collingtree-wher James Hervey preached one hundred year ago, the present incumbent-Rev. Mr. Hil - is a most finished specimen of puerile i tolerance and frantic bigotry. He has only just been presented to the "living," and h zeal in proselytizing the Methodists is re markable. His chief aim appears to be, no to convert to church-going habits the drunkard and the Sabbath-breaker, but to win over the Methodists. Mr. Hill declares that children baptized by a Methodia preacher are not baptized at all; but they cannot be saved in an unbaptized state; and that if they die he will not take them into the church nor inter them in the parish du rying-ground. Then, on the other hand, he offers bribes where threats fail to accomplish his object. The writer of this letter was at Collingtree this week, when an aged man put into his hands a hymn-book which the State-Church proselyter had given him, of course to go to Church; and it is clearly understood that whoever will forsake Methodism for the Church of England shall have presented to them a hymn-book and prayer-book, with his or her own name in scribed by the clergyman himself. A few poor people, of wavering principle, have already been lost to us, and no means will be omitted by Mr. Hill to drive Methodism

AN ENGLISH ITINERANT. England, March 7, 1856.

#### Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR,-I take the liberty to re quest a little space in the columns of your widely circulated and ably conducted paper, for a little information upon several subject on which I have been intending to write for some time past; and you will excuse me I am sure for wandering so far from home as the Aylesford Circuit. In this extensive and promising Circuit, I spent, for the most part, three happy, though laborious During these years we had gracious revivals of religion in several places,-the most extensive took place in the winter and spring of fifty-four. This revival spread through nearly the whole of Wilmot, and a large portion of Aylesford, and was largely participated in by both the Methodist and Baptist Churches. The first appearance of anything special was in the Methodist Society at Wilmot in the months of November and December of 1853. In the month of November extra religious services were commenced in the Wesleyan chapel at Wilmot, and continued, amidst many discouragements, with short intermissions, for severa weeks. And, although the results of these meetings might be regarded as insignificant. compared with what was subsequently witnessed in other places, viewed, as I think they may be, as the germ of the wide spread revival which followed, eternity alone will declare their importance. During the special services at Wilmot, some of the old profes sors of religion were much revived, some who had wandered from God were reclaim ed, and a few experienced renewing grace. Among the latter was one whose conversion was regarded by those who knew him as a prodigy of grace He has since that time, I believe, adorned his profession, and he still gives promise of usefulness in the Church. In those services some of our Baptist brethren took a deep interest. One in particular, Brother George Dodge, mani fested a christian kindness, symathy, charity and zeal, I shall retain a grateful remem brance of as long as I live. In the month of January, if I recollect right, the Rev. Mr Parker, pastor of the Baptist Church a Nictaux, held a protracted meeting which resulted in the addition of between sevent and a hundred members to his Churc Subsequently the pastoral charge of th Rev. Charles Tupper, shared extensively in the gracious work. In the early part o March we commenced a protracted meetin in the Wesleyan Chapel at West Aylesford There we were favoured with the valued assistance of our esteemed Brother Moore (who was then stationed at Cornwallis) five days. The meetings were continued there three or four weeks, and resulted in the admission to the Wesleyan Church of about forty members. A more interesting work I have seldom witnessed. It was at this time our esteemed brother Ezekiel Pierce, whose obituary appeared in the columns o the Provincial Wesleyan a few weeks since experienced religion. Never shall I torget the solemn moment when he manifested hi determination to seek the salvation of his soul. He rose from his seat, and with several other young men came forward to the communion rail, and there knelt, "deeply moved by the spirit's sound." This caused many a heart to dance for joy, for it was pewer of God was being exerted against the prince of darkness. But little did any one in that deeply interested and solemn assem-

bly think that this act of self consecration

stood so nearly connected with his eternal

salvation, was so soon to be rewarded with

of Divine grace to sustain under circum-

fully bid idieu to the "wife of his youth," dear children, and numerous friends, his spirit departed rejoicing in the blessedness of that hope which is "as unction of the oul." During this season of the revival.

good was done in other places; but my main object for refering to the Aylesford Circuit maining untouched, and my communication becoming somewhat lengthy, I must deny myself the pleasure of longer dwelling upon this pleasing subject. A word or two now upon the main obje

bove referred to. Myself and family received many acts of kindness from our eseemed friends during our stay in the Ciruit; but I wish gratuitously to mention two donation visits" with which they they faoured us. The first was made on the 10th of May 1854, the second on the 27th of March 1155. The amount presented nyself and Mrs. Lockart at the first, in luding some donations made afterwards b ersons who could not be present, was about eventeen pounds. That presented at the cond, including, as above named, was bout twenty pounds. There were present n each of those occasions from fifty to se enty persons, and they passed off pleasant y and profitably. All present seemed de ighted to have the opportunity of manifest ng their interest in their minister and hi amily, and in the cause of religion, Per mit me, Sir, to assure our friends that, although I have been so long in acknowledge ing their kindness, both myself and Mrs Lockart will ever retain a grateful remembrance of them, and that they shall ever have our best wishes and prayers for their rosperity and well being, spiritual and temoral. Reserving the opening of the new work with which we have been favoured parts of this Circuit, and other matters, fo

another communication, I remain, Dear Sir, Yours truly, Barrington, May 6th 1856.

Obituary Notice. Died at Sandy Point, near Shelburne, afte in illness of six weeks, in the 50th year of is age, Mr. Augustus Vernon: He had been complaining for part of the past autumn and winter: but having received a serious in ury by a fall on the ice about the 1st of March ast, his sufferings became much increased and inally terminated in his death. During his liness he manifested quiet resignation and ubmission to the will of his heavenly father. -Entertaining an abiding confidence, that rough the merits of his divine Saviour, he had obtained acceptance with God; he longed to depart and be with Christ, After ta king an affectionate leave of his bereaved partner, his beloved children, his relatives and neighbours-commending them all to he care of his Almighty friend, and the riend of the widow and the fatherless-hopto rest. He had been a professor of Religon and member of the General Baptist Church about 12 years. It may be said of usband, a tender parent, a good neighour, munity among whom he had so long dwelt. Penslaved and sighing peoples.

A FRIEND. Shelburne, 1st May, 1856.

#### **Drovincial Wesleyan**

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1856.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Beecham THE tokens of mourning which so signif cantly line the columns of this sheet are the uitable but inadequate expression of that profound sensation of grief which the Weseyan Connexion of Eastern British Am rica can not fail to experience on receiving the announcement to which with sorrowing nearts we now give utterance.—The REV tern American Conference - is no mor He passed from the toils of time (which him had not been light) to the triumplis of a blissful eternity on the afternoon of Tuesday the 22d of April. The solemn even which has taken us so much by surpris was not, it appears, either very sudde or at all unexpected. The Watchman

the 23d ult. says: "The excellent and highly esteen enior Secretary of the Wesleyan Missic ary Society, had of late been in a state ealth which created great anxiety in th minds of his friends. The early part his month Dr. Beecham passed at S Leonards, in the hope that rest and seclu on would restore the energies which for ome time had been observed to be much mpaired. But these expectations prove vain, and on his return to London last week t was evident that he was materially wors Mr. Buxton, Surgeon, and Dr. Latham. whose treatment on a former occasion was very successful, were in attendance upor im: but no marked improvement in his con dition took place.—At the present momen we cannot attempt to add anything further to the few lines which have just reache us from the Mission House :-

WESLEYAN MISSION HOUSE,

Bishopsgate-street Within, London, Wednesday Morning. GENTLEMEN .- With a sorrowful heart vrite to inform you of the loss we have sur Dr. Beecham is no more. was taken to his everlasting rest vesterda fternoon, and departed in the fulness

Further particulars are impossible resent. You will kindly insert a line nform our friends of this sad event, and mmend to their prayers his bereaved amily, and, may I not add, our bereave Society? Our loss is his infinite gain, w know-but what a loss!

Yours truly,

We append the following copy of a ci cular letter received here, which contains the only additional information which he ret reached us.

WESLEYAN MISSION-HOUSE, LONDON April 24th, 1856.

DEAR SIR,-It is with the deepest so row that we communicate to you the intelli gence of the death of our dear and valued friend and colleague, the Rev. John Beech am, D.D. This afflictive event took place on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, about five regarded as additional evidence that the o'clock in the afternoon. It is a merciful alleviation of our sorrow, that Dr. Beecham laborious and useful life was terminated b a death eminently peaceful and happy. H was in the sixty-ninth year of his age. The season of debility and suffering which ntervened between his long-continued ac-"a crown of light." But it was-for in less than eighteen months from that time, after tive service to the church, and the comhaving borne a noble testimony to the power exceedingly brief, was sufficient for the exncement of his eternal reward, though

servant waiting for the coming of his Lord His family and friends reflect with hankfulness on the gracious manifestation of Divine love by which he was visited within two hours of his departure. The morning of heaven dawned before the ades of death gathered upon him.

You will sympathize with the bereav amily of our departed friend, and with the dissionary Society. Your prayers will be offered, that the solemn event may be sanc ified to the spiritual benefit of al who knew him; and that God may continue guide and bless the Society from which He has been pleased to resume a gift of such great worth.

The funeral is to take place on Monday e 28th instant. The President and Ex Presiden's of the Conference, with the Rev Dr. Bunting, and the officers of the Society vill assemble at the house, 19, St. George Villas, Islington, at ten o'clock in the mor ing. The Ministers resident in and near ondon, and other friends who may desire o he present, are requested to assemble slington Chapel, Liverpool-Road, at elever 'clock, when the service will be read; a Address, also, will be delivered on the occaon by the Rev. John Scott. The process on will afterwards move to the Highgate emetery, where the honoured remains of Dr. Beecham are to be interred in the famil

Again commending the sorrowing relaves and the Missionary Society to you Christian sympathy and prayers, We remain.

Dear Sir. Yours very sincerely, ELIJAH HOOLE. GEORGE OSBORN. WILLIAM ARTHUR

#### Close of the War.

Many a heart will be lifted in ferven nanksgivings to God that the clamour and alamities of War have been so speedily acceeded by the calm of Peace; and we as religious journalists, should waive un warrantably an estimable privilege, and eave an imperative duty undischarged, did we not through these columns proclaim our grateful recognition of the hand of the Most High in this dispensation of His mercy. We devoutly hope that the expression of a Parisian diplomatist, that the concord achieved was une paix mais jas le paix, may no prove to have been truly significant of its nay be to the nations of Europe a bond of perpetual amity. We acknowledge our listurbing apprehensions that the basis for so bright and pleasing an anticipation is not so firm as desirable; the elements of fresh ng and praying that he might meet them and fearful commotion are, it may be, gathall in heaven—he quietly and gently sank ering force in many portions of the Continent, and the lull which we now experience may but precede the bursting forth in fierces not the less ardent is our prayer that God in His good providence may be pleased to peace. His departure is regretted by accomplish without the intervention of the many; and he is much missed in the com-sword the freedom and regeneration of many

> on with the present pacification some facts most favourable omen; and as not the east of these we regard the professed (and Czar Alexander,-" The Emperor of ALL THE RUSSIAS," the Watchman remarks, "in the first year of his reign has conquered ooth ambition and misfortune; and from the ancient capital of the Czars he point ut the track which, if followed, will lead is Empire to a height of real power and upremacy grander than that upon which vo years ago it was mistaken!y believed be enthroned. He has already opene is frontiers to the Commerce of the world nd foreign vessels are once more filling hi orts." Then we have the cheering cerainty of England's power so clearly estab ished by her evident vigour at the close o he war while the other nations engaged in it, excepting indeed the rising kingdom of Sardinia, give unmistakeable signs of ex haustion. Protestantism may yet repos with confidence on the arm of Britain while Popery may well be diffident of Austria. no anguine of the capacity of France to main tain a protracted struggle. The gain to the cause of religious liberty and progress comprised in the concessions accorded by Turkey and the guarantee for its perpetuity afford by the influence of England in the council of the Porte are results that must call forth in every christian heart the most lively notions of gratification and gratitude.

# Fruits of the War.

From the Times we make the following es

re their own reward. The defeats of the Czar nd the dissipation of fears which had brooded ver Europe are the losses of Russia. Ever ough no concession had been wrung from the nemy, even though Sebastopol and Bomarsun vere again to bristle with guns and shelte f an invading force. They have shown that the acrease of maritime commerce and the progres of science have made possible a campaign with the sea for a basis of operations, and that Russia may e at any time assailed according to the tactic f 1854. They have not only destroyed one of her navies and forbidden its reconstruction, but to Russia only a feeble exotic, fostered with un esing care and vast expense, to impose on the day of trial comes. Whatever may be the future destiny of the Turkish empire, it is at leas delivered for the present from the fear of invasion and dismemberment. There is, therefore ne to regenerate, if regeneration be possible Perhaps the most solid gain of the war is the right to advise and to enforce advice on Turkey. n one sense we garrison the frontiers of the Ot man State. For many years unless France and England be more reckless and Russia mor he Western Powers must be complete at Con antinople. Somewhat similar are our relation with Sweden. The two seas along the shores of which Russian power has so craftily advanced are commanded by two States which have been the victims of Muscovite aggression, and which are now bound to us in close and natural alliance by the events of this war. Such a state of things could have been hoped for three years ince, and was only made possible by a convulsion like that which is about to end. Viewed dissionately, these new alliances, the result of hibition of the most comforting evidence of our exertions and victories, are of more impor-

stances the most trying, during a protracted the power of Divine grace. He uttered no tance than it we had severed a province from dependence of the Bishop of Rome, they too ing those weary years in which upon earth He period of bodily sufferings, and having cheer-murmur at being laid aside. He calmly the Czar's dominion, or restored to its savage acquiesced in the will of God; and was as population the supremacy over a mountain chain. excommunicated and anthematized. While, therefore, we regret that the weight of their own principles, to them the Popish rethe burden of the war on our Allies, and their proach is just; they keenly suffer under it; Stephen, there has been very recently formed a unwise and undignified demonstrations in favour

he had reason to expect, we cannot believe that this war has been made in vain. Nothing that he country has done or suffered will be lost; ven its short-comines, so speedily and amply repaired, will add to its future fame. It will not e again believed that a nation must be unfit or war or incapable of high policy because its people in time of peace devote themselves to hose pursuits by which alone the advantages f peace can be attained. These two years have shown that industry and enterprise are he surest bases on which even military power can rest. The nation which is said to have recklessly, foolishly, even sordidly neglected the art of waifare, is found, after a short term of ostilities, possessed of the largest armaments w land and sea that the world has ever seen. while military monarchies are exhausted and collapsed. This reflection alone should reconcile Englishmen to the results about to be anounced at Paris, and convince them that the lood of their countrymen has not been shed in vain. It should also convince any Envoy who hav seek to delay or dissemble that there is at east one Power both able and willing to con-

#### Maynooth.

The following extract recounting the ecent success achieved by the advocates of he immediate disendowment of Maynooth ncourages the expectation that their perseerance will speedily attain its reward in the withdrawal of the endowment :-

Our readers will applaud Mr. Spooner's inle success last evening on the motion nd against the amendments relating to the ndowment of Maynooth. If the House of ommons be consistent, that endowment nust almost immediately cease. Mr. Spoonin a very judicious speech, moved That this House do resolve itself into mmittee for the purpose of considering Acts for the endowment of the College of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawa f any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights or interests;" and the subsequent speeches, nost of them brief, exhausted the defensive rgument, but assuredly not the strength ne case against Maynooth on moral, polit al, and religious grounds. Mr. Black's amendment found only twenty-one support ers, and after its defeat the whole strength character, but that the tigaty now concluded of the Romanist adherents and patrons cheered on by an animating speech from the Prime Minister, was brought to oppose the original motion. After the division, Mr. oner stood triumphant by a majority of venty-six. The House accordingly went nto Committee, and Mr. Spooner moved or leave to bring in a Bill for the withdrawal of the endowment, but a Member naving proposed as an amendment that the Chairman should immediately retire and report progress, Lord Palmerston thought i eemly again to rise, expressing his approvof this made of reducing the former vote of the House to an absurdity and getting rid of the question. With a levity for which he was justly rebuked by Mr. James M'Gregor, the Premier expressed his hope hat the "progress" which was proposed would be all the progre made in the matter. But again Ministe and Romanists were defeated,—this time b a majority of 22. The House was abou afterwards to divide on the main question when Mr. D. O'Connel resorted to the an proved Irish tactics which had just been sanctioned by the Prime Minimer, and move ed that Mr. Newdegate do leave the Chair: but Lord Palmerston, feeling the sting of Mr. M. Gregoe's reproof, and perhaps conf lent from the state of the House that Mr. pooner would now be defeated, induced Captain O'Connell to withdraw his amendnent. The expectation of Ministers was once more, and for that evening finally, frus rated; for the main question, that leave l iven to bring in a Bill to provide for th vithdrawal from Maynooth College of an ndowment out of the Consolidated Fun was carried in a House of three hundre Members by a smaller but still a decisi

n, and read a first time. It may very pr

bably not be passed in this Session, but ul

The Bill was afterwards broug

Convocation and Methodism. It might seem discourteous if we did n at least briefly notice vesterday's first med ing of Convocation, and the debate in the Jpper House on the union of Methodisi with the Established Church; or rather of he proposed penitent submission of the for er, - with the acknowledgment of its sir n having permitted the Providence an Spirit of God to raise it up as one of the great Christian Churches of the world. and its absorption by individual secessions t the latter. Let our Weslevan Methodis readers consider what the Bishop of Exete avs of them :-

'The Weslevans exercised the Ministr on terms which contradicted the articles he Church. They called themselves Church, and thus put themselves out of con nunion with the Church of England. The vere ipso facto excommunicated. When they became alive to their state, he hope the Church would not ask anything from them but a Christian acknowledgment tha hev had been in error, and that they sough o be delivered from it. He thought the church should be very cautious how the invited such persons until they indicated of heir own accord a sense of the sin of schise nto which they had hitherto been plunged. To "such persons," whom we have the onour to reckon among our readers both i he United Kingdom and abroad, we leave he consideration of this deliverance by relate of the Anglican Eestablishment. How many Wesleyan Methodists there are, who would rather have paid the Church Rate for the whole term of their lives tha have accepted Sir George Grey's exemption on the ground that they did not belong to he Church of England. But now a Bisho ising amidst his brethren of the Uppe House of Convocation, has told all Metho lists in England and Ireland that, by con dering themselves to constitute one of the Churches of CHRIST, they have come ipso acto under the ban of excommunication of the Church of England! Nor did one of he assembled prelates repudiate that asser

Let it not be said that the Bishop of Exe er does not represent his own community The Secular Power which enthroned him can, at its pleasure, in spite of the grief and hame of evangelical Churchmen, give him like minded successor. And he does, in point of fact, represent that large and pow-erful body in the Anglican community which upholds or adheres to the Tactarian theory; and this class numbers many more esides those who are called "Puseyites." On them the Church of Rome loaks down work of faith and labour of love be accepted and

are guilty of the " sin of schism," they are "went about doing good." many to escape it have gone over to Rome of peace, have given to Russia better terms than and the logical development and tendency of that party is Romewards. The Churc of England may some day be thankful that Methodism .- from whose shield these eccl iastical missiles fall pointless, and to whose olain language of the Bishop of Exeter i is ridiculous as it un-Catholic, un-Christian and atrocious, - has declined to accept overures which, in whatever spirit they hav have been tendered by some, are watche with a regard partly insidious, by the Trac tarian sectarian section of the Anglican

#### Dissensions in the Romish Church in Ireland. Dr. Cullen the Papal legate in Ireland, tak

xception to certain articles which have lately

appeared in the Tablet and Nation. One

hese is signed "Ossoriensis;" and the othe

resents a ketch of a Sunday oration recently

elivered by "Archdeacon Fitzgerald," in the own of Rathkeale, in the county of Limerick Ossoriensis" professes to be a priest of Ossory and his letter is met by a rejoinder from a bro ther priest. Thus "Greek meets Greek"-Priest Fitzgerald's harangue gives a tolerably air idea of the state of parties in the Romish communion at the other side of the channel will be borne in mind that the scene is laid in the market-place of Rathkeale, on a Sunday norning and "after mass." The parish pries course, carries the mob with him. His adress is evidently intended for the bishops of is Church. He talks most exquisitely of "the uano filth of venality, perfidy, and political ishonesty, which never fails to cast the serpent lime of its calumny on every public man who s a true friend of the masses of the Irish people.' Soon after the priest directly assails the Romsh bishops, not, however, without feeling be was treading on delicate ground. He thu narangued his myrmidons:-" I shall not venure to such on such dangerous ground as the rodfathering of some of those precious men by ertain high functionaries, which, it would be, it eems, rank blasphemy to name. John Sadleir had he less than three godfathers of high degree.' He charges his own bishops with possessing a large share of the " cunning of the serpent," and roceeds: - And talking of serpents, do no hey who throw the sauction of their high an oly influences over deeds such as those of Ath one and Sligo, inflict a deadly wound, and sting poral sense, of a deceived and outraged people out vitally wound morality, truth and honesty The priestly Demosthenes of Rathkeale pushe his charges more and more home to the Ron sh bishops, and thus virulently assails the whol bench of his episcopate; " The bireling propa gandists of Sadleirism and Sligoism among ou petraved and deluded people are ever preaching an the profane impiety of those who touch or the political failings and misdeeds of certain Church dignitaries. We are told it is profane. ontrary to the reverence-nay, the filial affecon, we owe to bishops; but I ask you, what filial affection do you or I owe to the suffragans of Cannaught or Leinster? What are bishon n Cannaught to us more than bishops in Spain or Brazil?" And amid "continued cheering" and "prolonged applause," the "Venerable Archdeacon" further declaimed against the aristocratic, money-swollen, pompous bishop It is only a few days ago that another prier Mr. Lucas's confidant, Father O'Shea, called Dr. Cullen " an arch-apostate!" To this Archleacon Fitzgerald takes some exception, and refers to call Dr. Cullen "an obstacle," and such he ventures to express his own earnest esire, that " Primate Cullen would but spend is remaining years in the learned researches of e Vatican;" and promises that these " higher ignitaries will be forgotten as ninnies and imeciles, or remembered as worse," when othe nd humbler names are held in grateful remen rangue by a rather classical peroration,-" Con eript Fathers of the Catholic people of Ireland ason and religion, heaven and earth, call upo

ou to save your children!" We must say (says the London Record), eviewing this passage of arms, that Rome ha irned her hand against herself in the siste sland. The breach between the conflicting arties becomes wider and wider every day, an eace and goodwill have utterly ceased. If eve ere was a time for Christian effort on behalf o

reland, now is the time. It now appears that it was not the Rog rimate who expelled the Telegraph newspaper om the reading room of the Roman Catholi foung Men's Society in Dublin; but that the oung men themselves expelled it, as it was D Cullen's organ, and as a retaliation for his havin xpelled the Nation and Tublet. They the gave him a Roland for an Oliver, to the chagriand surprise of his representative (the Rev. Mr Mulligan.) The wrath of the Primate wa shiefly against the Nation, the persevering at acks of which upon Dr. Cullen's administratio or the last eighteen months have given such deep scandal to the Roman Catholic Church and it was only to save the appearance of the cclesiastical vengeance that the Tablet was con emned to the same measure of punishment a as awarded to its erring brother.—Edinburgh

## Wesleyan Intelligence.

Milltown.

It has not yet come to our turn on this Circu port of this however, for which we wait with especially that of the Chapel) keep up very well. At the evening service on the Lord's day ere are many comparative strangers presen nost of whom are young men and young women. Were a work of revival to comprise these intersting persons, how great would be their cause of joy, and the grateful emotions of others or On Sunday 27th ultimo, a sermon was preach-

their behalf. ed to the Sabbath School, the members of which occupied the pews immediately in front of the pulpit. Many persons beside were of course ore than usual interest. The Teachers, wh re diligent, and presevering, are determined to ry this Summer what punctuality, and assiduity n their office will accomplish, when aided by oraver and a large distribution among the Scholbject was materially aided by a collection after he Sermon above referred to. The School consists of nearly a hundred persons. May they every one be taught of God so as to become wise unto Salvation.

The ladies of the "Domestic Missionar Society," continue their semi-monthly circles, with great advantage to the cultivation of social and Christian feelings, among its members and friends and to the very considerable benefit of the Chapel, as well as the parsonage. May their proach, which they bestow on Methodism. from His people a better provision for His convenient to By maintaining the Anglican Church in in-Ministers than He appropriated to Himself dur-River John.

On At the pleasant village which has grown u around the "Upper Mills" in the parish of St. Sons of Temperance Union Sabbath School," at Moscow, the Emperor of Russia said that he which has commenced under the most promising uspices. Upwards of eighty children and yout have been already collected into it, and the liber- or in a day or two will be received in Paris. ality of the "Sons," in their private capacity, and their numerous well-wishers has placed this School on an efficient footing. A sermon was preached to the School at "Upper Mills" yeserday, when the edifice in which the Service was held was crowded by Scholars, Teacher Parents, and other hearers. The service was ovelty in that part of the Circuit, but it seemed o be as well received, as it was designedly adaptd to promote the Christian virtue of the Scholars, and the holy happiness of their homes.-Jpon this Sabbath School, and on all others, as rell as on all the hills of the Sion of the Holy ne of Israel may there soon, and ever be grantd from on high showers of blessing. E. BOTTERELL.

Parrsbero' Circuit. On the 5th Dec. last we opened a new chapel n the vicinity of Maccan, at a place called the Little Forks: it is 30 feet by \$6. It is both stands before Europe in an honester and fairer neat and comfortable. The pews sold for enough o cover all expenses in the erection of the building. The frame was raised in July last, so selfish policy, which dared not to strike vigor. hat it was finished in about five months from the time it was commenced. Here I am re- and wounds of its own to cover and defend minded of the old adage, " Honor to whom honor Austria fears that a day of reckoning is coming due." Bro. Starr, before he left this Circuit. fixed, the site, drew out the deed, and appointed and in Hungary where she can never more exthe trustees; Thomas Read Esq. and Mr. Aaron spect help from Russia. Out of the Principalities Boss were also appointed the building Commit-she retires unwillingly but perforce, leaving distee. These brethren proved themselves so graceful memories behind her. Austria is the worthy of the confidence reposed in them, and only European Power which is left without the were so indefatigable, that I had comparatively little to do, and less to be anxious for, in regard in apprehensions of the future she cowers like a o the erection of the building. Upon our invi- beaten bound expectant of a heavier blow tation, Dr. Evans kindly consented to assist us at the opening services, but affliction that con- act in the celebrations of Peace. Further prefined him to his bed prevented him from being with us The Superintendent of the Circuit all the parks of the metropolis. It is in vain to conducted the opening services, and as a very cask the people not to go and see the fire-works, are conducted the opening services, and as a very cask the people not to go and see the fire-works, are conducted the opening services, and as a very cask the people not to go and see the fire-works, are conducted the opening services, and as a very cask the people not to go and see the fire-works, are conducted the opening services, and as a very cask the people not to go and see the fire-works, are conducted the opening services, and as a very cask the people not to go and see the fire-works, are conducted the opening services, and as a very cask the people not to go and see the fire-works, are conducted the opening services, and as a very cask the people not to go and see the fire-works, are conducted the opening services, and as a very cask the people not to go and see the fire-works, are conducted the opening services, and as a very cask the people not to go and see the fire-works, are conducted to the opening services and are conducted to the opening services. ncouraged, and continued to hold generally with reason good. A more glorious war per wo services a day for twelve days. The Rev. shaps it might have been, and a more general war Mr. Smith from Amberst came to our aid and ssisted us very efficiently for four days. Our Local Preachers on this Circuit are worthy of all ommendation for their labours of love, and at this time they rendered very essential service.-The Lord revived his wo:k, the Church was greatly blessed, and a goodly number of penitent sinners were brought into the liberty of the sons of God. The ordinance of baptism was dministered to eight adults, and previous to this revival to five in Advocate. The severity at Constantinople, would have issued, under the of the weather and the dilapidated state of many of our preaching places-schoolhouses and chapels-greatly marred our comfort and religious rosperity during the winter; but our triends re determined to remedy this state of things,-We have commenced three new chapels, and expect to have these finished and paid for in he course of the year. We are building one at Advocate Harbour, 85 by 48, with a tower and steeple; one at Fox River, 35 by 40; and one at Maccan Mountain 83 by 89. We have con cluded to build a fourth at Spring Hill, 80 by 86, due form, have agreed upon the following artito be proceeded with the coming summer; be for a year, as so many of them are this yes building for themselves. To-day, our friend Vickereys at Parrsboro' Village showed me beautiful site for a chapel, which they offere

uilding on it next year. Last fall we spent about £50 on the parse age and premises, and by expending £30 more he coming summer, our house and premis

gratuitously, and wished me to take a deed

nce, which I purpose doing, in anticipation of

will look nicely and be comfortable The ladies in connexion with our congre ion at Parraboro' formed a Parsonage Aid S iety about six months ago, and since then the ntention of having a BAZAAR about the last August next. We have been soluting helom our friends in several places, and not it vain. Our friends in Halifax bave sent us few pounds in cash, with some things very suita le for the Bazaar, and the ladies would be ver happy to receive the sympathy and co-operation of their friends and the friends of Methodism i own and county, who may read this, on behalf

of the Bazzar. rears past to retard the prosperity and improve things is greatly changed; all classes seem t feel an invigorating and propelling impulse, that in agriculture, shipbuilding, and merchan dise, there is displayed a laudable ambition excel; and I am persuaded from our location sources, and facilities both for import an xport, that after the lapse of a few years this lace will be very important in its relation to e Province, and very important to our Churc s a Circuit. We need a second Preacher very uch, but owing to the exertions the people nust make in building chapels, and furnishin and finishing the parsonage, they cannot for year or two undertake to support a second min

Our Missionary Meetings were held in Febru ary. We were favoured with the assistance the Rev. Mr. Smith, and with the help of ou local friends. We had excellent meetings. Ou missionary money will amount to about £50. J. BUCKLEY.

Income of the Wesleyan Mission

ary Society for 1855. We are rejoiced to be able to state that it h een ascertained within the last few days tha he past year has been the most prosperous in the ociety's history. The total income from all urces is upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN THUSAND POUNDS. And this reult, so gratifying in itself, is yet more gratifying when it is known to arise not from any very arge single donations or legacies, but from a steady improvement in the stated and habitual ources of income, both home and foreign; and particularly from the increase of contribution rom Foreign Auxiliaries.

The intelligence of this happy result of the year's labours will prepare for a grateful celebraon of the approaching Anniversary; especial it will, we understand be accompanied with he announcement that the expenditure of the year has been kept within such limits as to allow considerable surplus towards the reduction of able security to the commercialy and maritime the Society's debt. Our readers who love the lission work may once more "thank God and ake courage."- Watchman.

The Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregaion at River John, intend holding a Bazaar in tralized according to the terms of Article Il aid of the Mission House, naw in course of the maintenance or establishment on its coas erection, about the middle of June next. Per of military maritime arsenals (arsenaux military maritime arsenaux military military maritime arsenaux military milit ons favourable to the object as well as those who On them the Church of Rome loaks down work of faith and labour of love be accepted and have kindly promised assistance, will greatly sans object.) In consequence H. M. the Emwith the like disdain, and casts the same re-rewarded by Him whose "grace" hath elicited oblige by forwarding contributions as soon as pero of all the Russias and H.M. the Sultan proach, which they bestow on Methodism. The His people a better providing to H. W. and the sultan provided to the case of Roy. A. B. Black longge neither to construct nor to preserve any convenient to the care of Rev. A. B. Black.

#### European

THE treaty of Paris has now been ratified by all the Governments concerned. In his speech had ratified the Treaty before he left St. Peter ourg, and the Turkish ratification either has We should therefore expect that the proclamaon of peace might be made somewhat earlier than Sir Charles Wood intimated on Monday evening. The Paris Congress has been for a week dissolved, and all its subordinate members have been formed into three Commissions to superintend the effective application of the proviions of the Treaty. It is said that another Commission or Conference is to be constituted for Rome Lord Clarendon, has returned, after naving done much, as there is reason to hope. for the association of France and England in the future march of peace. All the Plenipotentiaries appear to have left Paris in contented at least a resigned and hopeful mood, Except Count Buol. It is noticeable that Austria, who moved and mediated this pacification, is the Power that retires with least credit and most vexation from the Congress. At this moment, the Government of St. Petersourg position, morally and politically, than that of Vienna. Such is the reward of an ambiguous and ously for the right because it had weaknesses n Italy where she may be opposed by France, ympathy and hearty alliance of any other; and

The naval Review of this day is only the first parations are being made by the Government in it certainly would have been if those who wished us to fight for half a dozen objects not at all conected with the Eastern Question could have had their way; but let such persons ask themselves whether, two years ago, they could have magined that Russia within so short a period would have been brought to the unqualified acceptance of the present conditions, or that the ivalry between Greeks and Latins at Jerusaiem, and between their protecting Ambassadors nediation of Lord De Redcliffe, in an Ediet for the emanicipation of Christianity in the East and the general reform of the Turkish Empire. - Watchman, April 28.

#### Text of the Treaty.

The London Daily News gives the following an authentic copy of the Treaty of Peace

The Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged heir plenary powers, found to be in good and

ratifications of the present treaty, there shall e peace and friendship between his Majesty e Emperor of the French, ber Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain nd Ireland, his Majesty the King of Sardinia, his Majesty the Sultan, of the one part, and is Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias of he other part, as well as between their heirs and successors, their respective states, and sub-

ects in perpetuity. ARTICLE II .- Peace being happily established between their aforesaid Majesties, the territories propered or occupied by their armies during he war shall be reciprocally evacuated. Special arrangements shall regulate the mode of vacuation, which shall be effected at soon as

ARTICLE III .- H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias engages to restore to H. M. the Sultan he town and citadel of Kars as well as all the other parts of the Ottoman territory of which

ARTICLE IV .- Their Majesties the Emperer the French, the Queen of the United King om of Great Britain and Ireland, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, engage to restore to H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias the towns and ports of Sebastopol, Bala Clava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, and Kertch.

[Articles 5, 6, 7, and 8 have not been made

[ARTICLE IX .- H. M. the Sultan, in his constant anxiety for the well-being of his subjects, having granted (octroye) a firman, which, in meliorating their lot without distinction of releion or race, proves his generous intentions owards the Christian populations of his empire and desiring to give a further proof of his sentnents in this regard, has resolved to communiate to the contracting Powers the said firmar pontaneously emanating from his sovereign will The contracting Powers acknowledge (constaent) the great value of this communication. It quite understood that the fact of this commuication cannot in any case give to the said owers a right to interfere, either collectively r separately, in the relations of his Majesty the Sultan with his subjects, or in the internal ac inistration of his empire.

ARTICLE X - The Convention of July 13, 841, which maintain the old regulation of the Ottoman empire relative to the closing of the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, has been revised by common accord. The act conluded with this view, and conformably to that rinciple between the high contracting parties s, and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it

and formed an integral part of it. ARTICLE XI .- The Black Sea is neutralised Open to the mercantile marine of all nations, its waters and ports are formally and in perpetuity aterdicted to flags of war, whether belonging to he bordering Powers (puissances riveraines or to any other Power, save and except the exceptions mentioned in Articles 14 and 19 of the

ARTICLE XII .- Freed from all impedime entrave), trade in the ports and waters of the Black Sea shall only be subjected to regulations of health, customs, and police, conceived in a spirit favourable to the development of commerial transactions. In order to give every desirinterests of all nations, Russia and the Sublime Porte will admit consuls in ports situated on the coast (littoral) of the Black Sea, conformably to the principles of international law.

ARTICLE XIII .- The Black Sea being net engage neither to construct nor to preserve any military-maritime arsenal upon that coast.

cluded a ing the sary for reserve value as modified ties to the ARTIC Vienna to regula separate ing Pow for the plicable They d bencefo and they guarante dues (r provided the follo (paage) upon th any don be on b regulation the states shall be (autant gulations. in the wa

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ARTICLE XIV .- Their Majesties the Emper or of all the Russias and the Sultan having conon of a convention for the purpose of determin ing the force and number of light vessels neces sary in the meeting the right of keeping up in present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had formed an integral part of it. This convention can neither be annulled nor modified without the assent of the Powers parties to the present treaty.

ARTICLE XV .- The act of the Congress Vienna having established the principles destine to regulate the navigation of the rivers which separate or traverse several states, the contract ing Powers stipulate between themselves that plicable to the Danube and its embouchures .-They declare that this disposition constitute henceforth a part of the public law of Europe, and they take it (the disposition) under their guarantee. The navigation of the Danube cannot be subjected to any hindrance (entrave) or dues (redevance) which shall not be expressly provided for by the stipulations contained in the following articles. In consequence no toll (peage) shall be taken that may be based solely upon the fact of the navigation of the river, nor any duty (droit) upon merchandise which may be on board vessels. The police and quarantine regulations to be established for the security of the states separated or traversed by this river shall be conceived in such a manner as to favor the circulation of vessels as much as possible (autant que faire se pourra). Save these re gulations, no obstacle whatever shall be place in the way of the free navigation.

ARTICLE XVI - With the object of realising the dispositions of the preceding article, a com mission, in which France, Austria, Great Britain Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, shall each he represented by a delegate, shall be charged to design and cause to be executed the nece sary works from Isatcha downwards (depui Isatcha), in order to clear the mouths of the Danube as well as the neighbouring parts of the sea from the sand and other obstacles which ob struct them, so as to put that part of the river and the said parts of the sea, in the best possible state of navigability. To cover the expenses of these works, as well as of the establishment having for their object to secure and facilitat the navigation of the mouths of the Danube fixed duties, at a proper (convenable) rate, to b settled by the commission by a majority of votes may be levied, on the express conditions that in this respect, as in all others, the flags of all nations shall be treated on a footing of perfect

ARTICLE XVII -- A commission shall be appointed, composed of delegates of Austria, Ba varia, the Sublime Porte, and Wurtemburg (one for each of these Powers), to which commission the commission of the three Danubian Principal ties, whose nomination shall have been approved of by the Porte, shall be joined. The commis sion, which shall be permanent, will first draw up the regulations of navigation and of fluvial police; secondly, remove the obstacles (entraves) of whatever nature they may be, which as ye prevent the application of the dispositions of the treaty of Vienna to the Danube; thirdly, give orders for and cause to be executed the neces sarv works throughout the whole course of the river [sur tout le parcours de fleuve]; and fourthly, after the dissolution of the European gability of the mouths of the Danube, and the

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ARTICLE XVIII .- It is understood that the European Commission will have fulfilled its ta-k and that the bordering (riveraine) commission will have terminated the works designated in the preceding article under the Nos. 1 and 2, within the space of two years. The Powers, parties to this treaty, assembled in conference and inofrmed of these facts, will after having taken note of them (apprês en avoir pris acte), pronounce the dissolution of the European Commission, and benceforth the permanent bordering (rivergine) commissions shall enjoy the same powers as those with which the European commissi on will have

times to station two light vessels at the mouth of had made part of it.

ARTICLE XX .- In exchange for the towns ports, and territories enumerated in Article IV. nube, H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias affixed the seal of their arms. consents to the rectification of his frontier in Bessarabaria. The new frontier will start from the Black Sea at one kilometre to the east of lake Burna-Sola, will perpendicularly rejoin the Akerman-road, follow this road as far as the val-gwork of peace is perfected, the Prime Minister ley of Trajan, pass to the south of Belgrade, re-will no longer stand upon his present vantage

accord as to this revision, a special commission, the country, and his friends declare that to the ing, will assemble without delay at Bucharest, solution of Parliament instead of their resignaogether with a commission of the Sublime Porte. The task of this commission will be to inquire into the actual state and condition of the Principalities, and to propose the bases of their future

ARTICLE XXIV -Taking into consideration

sult of its own labours to the present seat of the tion. Individual members of the Government uzerain Power will be recorded (consacrée) in convention concluded at Paris between the ing the solve of their coasts, which they high contracting parties, and a hatti-scheriff conormable to the stipulations of the convention, the Black Sea, this convention is annexed to the will definitely constitute the organisation of these provinces-placed thenceforth under the scollective guarantee of all the Powers parties to the

hall be in the Principalities an armed national force organised with the object of maintain ing the security of the interior, and assuring that of the frontier. No impediment (en trave) is to be placed in the way of any extraordinary measures of defence, as, in accord for the future these principles shall be also appared with the Sublime Porte, the Principalities nay be under the necessity of taking measure (seraient appeles a prande) to repulse any fo eign aggression.

ARTICLE XXVII.-If the internal tranquility of the Principalities should be menaced or com romised, the Sublime Porte will come to an un derstanding with the other contracting Powers as to the measures to be taken to maintain or cestablish legal order. No armed intervention can take place without a previous accord with hese Powers.

ARTICLE XXVIII .- The Principality Servia will continue to be dependent upon to relever de) the Sublime Porte conformably to the Imperial Hatts, which fix and determine it rights and munitions, placed hence forth under the collective guarantee of the contracting Powers. In consequence the said Principali will preserve its independent and national add istration, as well as full liberty of worship, le gislation, commerce, and navigation.

ARTICLE XXIX.—The right of garrison he Sublime Porte, such as is stipulated for b anterior regulations, is maintained. No arme ntervention is to take place in Servia without

ARTICLE XXX .- His Majesty the Empero f all the Russias and his Majes'y the Sultar keep in its integrity the state of their possession n Asia, such as it existed legally before the rupture. In order to prevent any local contest he boundary of the frontier will be verified, and need be, rectified, but so that no territori prejudice shall result to either of the two parties om any such rectification. With this view nixed commission, composed of two Russis one French commissioner, and one English con missioner, shall be sent to this locality (sur le lieux) immediately after the re-establishment o iplomatic relations between the Court of Russia and the Sublime Porte. The labours of this commission are to be terminated within the space of eight months, dating from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XXXI .- The territories occupie luring the war by the troops of their Majestie the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Quaen of the United Kingdom Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Sa dinia, under the terms of the convention signed et Constantinople on March 12, 1854, between Franc . Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte the 14th of June of the same year between Aus tria and the Sublime Porte, and the 15th o March 1855, between Sardinia and the Sublime Porte, shall be evacuated as soon as possible commission, see to the maintenance of the navi-tion of the present treaty. The time within spectacle, and it was most gratifying to think and the means of execution will be the subject of a convention between the Sublime Porte an

ARTICLE XXXII.-Until the treaties of conventions which existed before the war be tween the belligerent Powers shall have been renewed or replaced by new acts, the commerce of importation and exportation shall go on recipro cally upon the footing of the rules in force before the war, and their subjects shall in all respec (en toute autre maniere) be respectively treated upon the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XXXIII .- The convention concluded this day between their Majesties the Em-Emightier ordnance of the coming time—there eror of the French, the Queen of the United ARTICLE XIX.—In order to assure the exe-Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the cution of the regulations which shall have been sone part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the settled by common accord, in accordance with Russias of the other, relative to the Aland Isles, the principles herein-before enunciated, each of is and remains annexed to the present treaty, and the contracting powers shall have the right at all and shall have the same force and value as if it

ARTICLE XXXIV .- The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchangports, and territories enumerated in Article IV. sed in Paris, within the space of four weeks, or of the present treaty, and in order the better to sooner if possible. In faith of which the respecaseure the liberty of the navigation of the Dassier Plenipotentiaries have signed it and have

#### England. When Lord Clarendon has got home, and the

ascend along the river Valpuck as far as Sarat- ground, nor must be any longer count upon that sika, and will terminate at Kahamori on the shield from the attacks of Party which the pa-Pruth: Above this point the old frontier be-triotism and good sense of Parliament have tween the two empires will undergo no modifi-shitherto thrown over him. We could wish that cation. Delegates of the contracting powers this contest were not to commence upon the difference say also say that Sir J. Graham, it is rumourwill settle in its details, the boundary line of the ferences with America, which have of late put on a less threatening aspect. But so it seems ARTICLE XXI.—The territory-ceded by-Rus-Fordered to be. Mr. Baillie and Sir E. B. Lytton sia shall be annexed to the Principality of Mol-Tapply themselves each to one branch of the disdavia, under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte. pute; the latter to that which relates to Central The inhabitants of this territory will enjoy the America, where our relations are becoming more rights and privileges assured to the Principalities, complicated by the recent conduct of that medand during the space of three years they shall be ern Hengist, General Walker, against whom permitted to remove their domicile elsewie.e, Costa Rica has declared war, and invited neigh was before the war, but so will Dublin, Portsreely disposing of their property.

| Continue States to follow her example; and the mouth, Gibraltar, and other home and Colonial Article XXII.—The Principalities of Wal-former to the enlistment controversy. Besides stations. Five or six infantry regiments were lachia and Moldavia will continue to enjoy, these menacing motions, Mr. Whiteside has given generally quartered in Canada before the exiunder the suzerainty of the Porte and under the notice of another, which charges the fall of Kars gencies of the war required their withdrawal, guarantee of the contracting powers the Privil- in great measure upon her Majesty's Administrand about the same number will now be disiges and immunities of which they are in posses- tration. Lord Palmerston has more enemies patched thence from the Crimea. The regision. No exclusive protection will be exercised than recent events have allowed to appear, the ments composing Gen. Eyre's division are not over them by any one of the guaranteeing days of settled Government majorities are over, so likely to be selected as those who are first in 1855. Of the proportion for Montreal was Powers. There shall be no private (particular) and the present Premier is at the head of no right of interference with their internal affairs. compact Party. A momentary combination of ARTICLE XXIII.—The Sublime Porte enga. the sections of Opposition may at any time leaver perial train, as it is termed, consisting of five or ges to preserve to the aforesaid Principalities and him under defeat and consure. In this insecure six railroad cars or carriages, has recently been independent and national administration, as well position the Premier is thought, by some of our constructed in France. These carriages, which The second national administration, as well a Conservative contemporaries, to be now engaged are to be fitted up with luxurious elegance never almost like a thunderbolt, stating, that they were almost like a thunderbolt, stating, that they were second in Figure 1987 and 19 as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, in negociations with the heads of the Peelites before seen in such vehicles, are to communicate by no means prepared for the views expressed and navigation. The laws and statutes now in Party. Whether this is so or not, and whatever one with the other by means of an external gal- in those letters, for the proposition hinted at, or force shall be revised. To establish a complete may come of it, Lord Palmerston is popular in lery, and are to contain a sitting room for the for the demand made; yet that the country need

One great objection to the present Adminis tration is, -at least with those who think with us, and more than half a million signatures to one class of religious Petitions prove that the discontent is as wide as it is deep,-that the as to convoke immediately in each of the two Government has no principle to guide it on provinces a divan, ad koc, composed in such a subjects which are of the most solemn import manner as to constitute the most exact represent to the people of these Kingdoms. The debate tation of the interests of all classes of society. On Maynoth last evening presents an illustrato constitute the most exact representation of the interests of all classes of society. On Maynoth last evening presents an illustrato constantinople journals state that a certain The annual interest on the bonds issued to this to crush Mr. Spooner, and we are happy to number of governors of provinces who do not date, comes very nearly to £200,000 sterling; and instruction of the Principalities. An instruction was that the endowment of a College for they views of the Government are to be removed of the Province be increased. There were three of the transfer of the Province be increased. There were three of the transfer of the Province be increased. of the Congress will regulate the relations of the was that the endowment of a College for the e deducation of Romish priests for Ireland, Eng. from their posts.

LORD ELGIN.—The Governorship of Vic-direct taxation; second, by issuing fresh debention the truth of the doctrines disseminated, but toria has been offered by the Colonial Secreta-tures; thirdly, by increasing the customs revenue.

Conferences. The final understanding with the may be more or less blane-worthy. It is not of them we speak. The reproaches which nave been cast at Sir Benjamin Hall are no toubt deserved by him personally; but they are aimed at him too exclusively, and therefore the aim is altogether too low. Sir Benjamin t any rate, is not in fault because men hav been employed in the dockvards of Portsmouth on the Sunday. Nor is he alone culpable be cause the hand of the Royal Horse Guards was sent last Sabbath evening to amuse 50,000 persons in Kensington Gardens with " a series waltzes, galopades, and polkas," as th Times states, which objects not to the " popular character" of the music, but to the poorness of the selection and of the performance. Go vernment is to blame for this, and, as betokening the incongruity of its functions and of its onduct, it is only necessary to observe that on £4000 per mile.—Ib. Sunday morning Lord Panmure was present at the consecration of Dr. Montagu Villiers to the Bishopric of Carlisle, an appointment which generally thought to have been well made t overnment; while in the evening Sir Benja min Hall profaned the same Sabbath so recklessly by his public musical entertainment i Kensington Gardens. What religious principle can that Administration have which selects the Bishops of Christ's Church, and yet wilfully lesecrates the Lord's Day with these " waltzes nd polkas" provided for fifty thousand Sab. path-breakers at one time? The Government had been besought to give to religion at least the advantage of its official example, and such s its answer to that prayer .- Watchman, April

The grand naval review came off on Wednes

lay 23rd ult., at Spithead, under most favour ble circumstances. It was a magnificent spectale-one which has no parallel in the world's naval history. There was collected around the overeign of these kingdoms an armament which eckons in all no fewer that 240 steam vessels of ifferent sizes. Of these three have more than 00 guns, and six have 91. The rest vary from 80 uns to 6; and besides these larger vessels there a fleet of 160 gun boats, the great majority astructed for the Russian war. In all, they arry 3002, and are propelled by 80,671 horse ower. To man this fleet not fewer than 30,000 en are required, and it is calculated that at ne rate of one discharge from each gun in very quarter of an hour it would send into a ostile place upwards of 618,000 shot and shell etween sunrise and sunrise. Her Majesty was s usual punctual in her attendance, and it was tended that the steamships containing the sembers of the Houses of Lords and Commons hould attend closely upon the Royal yacht as hat vessel passed down the line-of-battle ships, n order to typify the cordial aid given her Maesty by Parliament during the war just ended. It so happened, however, that by a series of misnances and mismanagement the members did ot arrive till the review was half over. They and been delayed an hour on the railway, and when they reached Southampton no tender arved for some time to convey them to the steaners. The fleet was illuminated in the evening. To the impressive dignity and majesty of the aval parade (says the Times) the spectators nemselves contributed an addition almost as inresting. The Queen, the nobility, the Comons, the gentry, the middle classes of England, ere there, swarming by thousands and tens of ousands in another steam fleet such as probably was never collected in one place before.-The beauty and calmness of the weather added (aussitot que faire se pourra) after the ratifica- all that was needed for the completeness of the ed, and so many people gathered together in so arrow a space-when the vast scale of the whold proceeding is considered-not only withwe are aware, trifling accident of any kind -Those who were present have beheld a sight the general outlines of which will endure in their nemory, and far into the nineteenth century. when, perhaps, science shall have supplanted steam by some still more potent and manageable agent-when our present means of destruction and offence, gigantic as they now appear to us,

> will be found those who will tell how they were resent at the great naval spectacle which conuded the Russian war in the reign of Queen Victoria." - English paper. REPORTED CHANGES IN THE CABINET .-The Standard save: - There is a strong ruour, which we believe to be perfectly correct hat Sir James Graham and Mr. Sydney Herpert will, in a day or so, again join the Palmeron Administration. Frequent interviews, i understood, took place on Monday between Mr. Herbert and the members of the Cabinet. This intrigue, having eclate immediately after ord John Russell's annibilation, shows that ord Palmerston is quite aware of the hopeles and irretrievable weakness of his ministry, and s equally indifferent as to the character or anecedents of the men, provided he can manage o patch up his Government again for a short rm more. Mr. Gladstone's accession is more han doubtful, we believe. The report is, that Lord Panmure, and perhaps Mr. Labouchere, will be the victims, and that Lord Granville will resign on the ground of ill health. We

> are in error when they state that ten thousand nen are to be sent from the Crimea to Canada. It is quite true that British North America will e again garrisoned with regular troops, as it on the roster for colonial duty. - Globe.

IMPERIAL STYLE OF TRAVELLING .- An imwith regard to the composition of which the high country he will appeal if necessary, and that a the ladies of honour, a study, &c. This collection of the Province would be supported to the composition of which the high country be will appeal if necessary, and that a the ladies of honour, a study, &c. contracting parties will come to an understand- defeat of Ministers would be followed by a distance tion of carriages is to serve for the journeys of and the work carried through. But he though

> that they travel in style. REDUCTION OF THE BELLIGERENT FORCES. do so. -A despatch from St. Petersburg notifies that the Emperor Alexander has ordered the lisbandoning of the Militia of the Empire. The Monteur contains the first of a series of will be gradually reduced to a peace footing.

## General Intelligence.

#### Domestic.

A fine dwelling house and barn, with other naterials, belonging to Mr. Thomas Harris, Wilnot, Annapolis, Co., were consumed by fire, on pipe in the latter building - Recorder.

The Halifax Hotel, Hollis street, has again een taken by Her Majesty's Government, to ne use of the Officers of this Garrison - Ib

RAILWAY CONTRACT .- Messrs. David John ton and John Blackley, of Canada, are the suc essful competitors for constructing the new sec ion of railway to terminate at Nelson's. Thei tender was £41.616 18 4, being the rate of about

#### New Brunswick.

CLOSE OF SESSION -The session of the L islature, which closed on Thursday last, although characterized by much that was unpleasant, i onsequence of the constant bickerings which were kept up until the hour of prorogation, he evertheless been one of the most important which has ever been held in the Province. We hall at our leisure review several of the subjects which have been disposed of.

We understand that the members of the Ex cutive Council all remained at Fredericton emplete the Executive business. It is now aid to be settled that the Attorney General proceed to England in the course of two o aree weeks, to make the final arrangements i our Railway affairs In the meantime, it is said hat the prelimnary arrangements will be matued for an early commencement of the work. Again we have to record an excess of appro

iations over the estimates. This is an evil which can only be cured by the introduction o new system. The House, however, having by esolution transferred the initiation to the Ex cutive, it will be their fault if such a discreancy occurs again.

One principal difficulty with which the Gov rnment have to contend is the Prohibitory Law, cannot be denied that this law is extensively iolated, while the loss of revenue is severely ried out during the present year, the Legislature of 1857 will be compelled to repeal it. We speak of it as a difficulty in the way of the Govrnment, for although they are not responsible for it, the loss of revenue it entails gives them a good deal of trouble; beside much of the bitter eeling in the House is caused by this law. ts friends can manage to make it work and produce the good they promised it would, we shall

#### Prince Edward's Island.

Young Men's Christian Association Few subjects more interested us than the ery able lecture to which we, in common with very large and respectable audience listened delivered by the Rev. J. Brewster, in the Temperance Hall, on Thursday last. The subchosen was the evils that beset our youth and the remedy provided by the merciful hand f a long suffering God. The lecturer was ost happy in his illustrations and sound and criptural in his exhortations: and the earnestess with which he pleaded with the young for heir reception of the Gospel, that they might e a blessing to their homes, to their country, to the world, will we hope be long and prayerfully remembered

was announced that winter's course of lectures, but that the com nittee would endeavour occasionally to secure the services of lecturers, and of which due no tice would be given .- Hazards Gazette.

TORONTO, APRIL 14, 1856.-The most im portant subject that has occupied the attention inancial statement of the Inspector-General,-a tatement which is, unfortunately, of a very dif erent character from those we have had the leasure of listening to for some years past. A bange has come over the spirit of our dream .-Canada just now is in the position of a young man who has been living a little too fast; and exravagant expectations are fading away before ne soberest of all realities, viz, the presentation

The speech of Mr. Cayley on Friday evening vas very long, and deserves careful study. This ear, instead of a surplus of several hundred ousand pounds, we have only a surplus of £22,000. The revenue from Customs is £18, 000 less than was anticipated, and shows a reduc ion of 30 per cent from last year,-principally, lowever, owing to the working of the Reciproci y Treaty. Under the head of Casual Revenue here has been to the credit of the Province um of £43,000, being the Premium on Bond old in England to the amount of £351,000 .-These, it appears, were issued to pay off other falling due. The total income has been, in round umbers, £1.217,000; the total expenditure £1,195,000, showing as I stated, a surplus of £22,000. This small surplus would of itself b matter of little concern were it not for the un ortunate embarrassment of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which is certain to cause ed has exacted a promise from Lord Palmerstor erious additional drain upon the annual exper of every amende and concession on the Ameri-

But, though the Customs Revenue has faller off 30 per cent, it must not be inferred that the mportations have fallen off to the same extent On the contrary, that falling off has amounted t ttle more than one-tenth, viz: from £10,100, 00 in 1854 to £8,900,000 in 1855,-the latter showing an enormons increase from 1852, when he total importations were only £5,070,000 .-The importations into Montreal in 1854 were £3,800,000,-but in 1855 were £3,060,000.-This is a large increase on 1852, when they were only only £2,240,000. The table of "Fre Goods" shows striking results,-the amount hav ng risen from £703,000 in 1854 to £2,500,000 £320,000 in 1854, and £950,000 in 1855.

Mr. Cayley went into the question of the con nection of the Province with the Grand Trunk Railway. He observed that the communication of Mr. Brassey had come upon the Governmen Empress, another for the Emperor, a room for be under no apprehension. Come what would the Emperor and Empress on the various rail-the Province had no right to give the guarantee way lines in France, and it may well be said asked from it,—it being totally out of their nower in their present financial condition t

He then, to the very great surprise of the House, announced that the Grand Trunk Company had been unable to meet the interest of the Provincial Bonds due in January, and that imperial degrees, by which the French army they would be unable to do so in future, at all events, until the completion of the whole line .ways of meeting this unexpected call :- first, by the opinion expressed by the two divans, the presented a simply a question of expediency. Try to the Earl of Elgin, and declined by the The first would be borne very ill by the people commission will, without delay, transmit the re-The Sabbath question affords another illustra-noble earl.

the House shortly, with a scheme to carry this the freight house rifled. into effect .- Montreal Witness. he evening of 27th ult., occasioned by smoking. There are two applications before the country; first from the firm of Jackson & Co., and secondy from the Grand Trunk Directers. They are,

n their nature, equally pressing; and, in their lemands, equally peremptory. Both Contracors are in distress; and we are called upon to sten into their shoes, succour and relieve them Brassey threatens that if we don't, he will ruin our credit, and actively oppose us; prevent the from the effects of his wounds." early completion of the road, and sacrifice the iterests of the Province to his own little at emps to secure a petty revenge. The Company re more cautious, and have not as vet gone se ar. They only insinuate what will be the cor sequence if we do not get them out of their diffi ulties; tell us pretty plainly that we bamboozled he shareholders into the scheme; that in honour herefore we are bound to do what we can t get them out of it; and that, whatever the sacri ice, if we would not be branded with dishonest by repudiating our liabilities, we must pay wha as been already advanced to relieve them, and nake provision for the interest falling due in July. Both proposals are modest ones-very to decide how they are to be received .- Mon-UNIVERSITY COLLEGE .- This institution wa

ndowed as King's College in 1828, with 226,000 acres of the public lands of the Province. I mmenced operations in 1843, with thirty-one natriculated students: (I have the official return before me,) and in 1854, after twelve years, trial. the number had actually decreased to twenty- of the said Committee are requested to be preight; This humiliating state of things was owing hiefly to the establishment, in the mean time of other and more popular Institutions. In look ng over the expenditure since 1843, I find that t has amounted, on an average, to more than £10,000, or \$10,000, annually. The total ount expended up to 1852, was \$506,338; to this add \$40,000 for each year to the present and we have a grand total of \$636,338, as the expenditure in thirteen years, of a University hat can even now present but twenty-eight maticulated students! We commend these facts to hose whom nothing will satisfy but one " great Provincial University," under the direction of Government. Considered in relation to its ex enditure and results; it is an illustrated edition of the mountain in labor and bringing forth a nouse! Will the country much longer endur this wretched waste of public money? And ye it is to this prosperous Institution that the Gov. rnment now proposes to add Law and Medica Colleges, at an additional cost of not less than hirty thousand dollars a year !- Corr. Christian

A letter has been addressed by the Colonia Secretary to Sir E. Head, in reply to the ddress of the Provincial Legislature, pray ing that a measure may be introduced into the England in this Colony to meet in Synod. The erence is unnecessary and inexpedient, and re ommend, that the Legislature of Canada enact measure to enable the Church of England his Colony to meet in Synod, and to make legs the rules framed therein for the control of the church temporalities, and for the enforcement of discipline. The Protestant states, that the letter and, who have opposed the meeting of Synod, and urges that active opposition to Legislative nterference be organized throughout the country. - Montreal Witness.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT,-An accident occured on the great Western Railway near Port Credit which fortunately was not attended with erious results. Some persons were dragging proaching, they fled, looking out for their own afety, and the engineer not observing the obstruction in time, ran right across it, cutting i in two. The engine parted from the carriages he latter running off the track. The passeners were considerably shaken, but more alart ed than injured, one only being a little bruised Master was, however, so much injured that I

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT -- The vote of the resent Parliament to fix the Government of the Inited Province permanently at Quebec, is at event fraught with grave consequences. If caried out, it will expose the Administration mor to the influence of the priest power than it could be anywhere else; and it will cause deep discon ent to the inhabitants of the wealthier and nore populous province, who will in this way be ompelled to go so far on every occasion the nay have to transact business with the Govern nent. If this vote be carried out, we look upor he dissolution of the Union as certain,- Witness. Large and influential meetings have recently

een held in various parts of Western Canada protest against Government giving further rileges to Roman Catholics in communities. themselves, is strongly denounced, and the ll now before Parliament, to increase the falities for establishing Separate Schools, has reduced the conviction in many minds, that omanism will not rest till it attains the power Upper Canada which it has in the Lower ovince .- Montreal Witness

ANOTHER FICTITIOUS SCHOOL. - Mr. arche has given notice that be will inquire of Ministers whether it is the intention of the goernment to demand from the Rev. P. M. Migault, Cure of Chambly, repayment of the sum f two hundred and fifty-five pounds currency, oaid to that gentleman on account of the grant voted in 1855, in aid of the academy for girls at Chambly, which academy has never existed.

THE PUBLIC DEBT .- The direct public debt Canada to the 31st of January 1855, was £5.149.849 the indirect public liabilities amount d to £6,489,509. Total liabilities £11,353, 453. Of this amount a sum equal to £0,093, 574 has been invested in railways.

MONTREAL, April 30 .- The new Suspension Bridge over the Falls of Montmorenci gave ay this morning, and the whole structure rith a man, woman, horse and cart were carried over the falls. The bodies of the man and woman have not yet been found.

#### United States.

The steamer Grenada, at New Orleans, brings ews from Central America that on the 7th inst the Costa Ricans took possession of Rivas with 2,000 men. On the 11th Gen. Walker with 600 Calf-skins, men attacked them. After a fight of 17 hours he was obliged to abandon the city from want of ammunition, leaving 600 Costa Ricans dead. on the field and a large number wounded. !His loss in killed, wounded and missing is reported Eggs, per dozen

TERRIBLE AFFRAY AT PANAMA STWEEN AMERICAN PASSENGERS AND NATIVES. Thirty Americans Killed and Twenty Wounded New York, April 29.-The steamer Empire City, arrived this morning, from Havana, even ing of 24th.

A terrible affray occurred at Panama, April 15th, between American transit passengers -the second would only be putting off the evil and the natives, in which the former had thir-

day,-the only alternative, therefore, was an ty killed and twenty wounded. A large amount AEVERTISEMENT.-Holloway's Pills the most increase of customs duties. That addition would of the passengers' baggage, railroad property and efficacious remedy for determination of blood to require to be 25 per cent to meet the case, and property of individuals residing near the railroad the head.—The imminense power possessed by it would, therefore, be his duty to come before station, was destroyed, and all the baggage at tion of blood to the head, and all billious disor-

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY DIFFICULTIES.— Cornwall (N. Y.) Constitutional, of March 14th, with these sad ailments, and network disorders, drift in front of the track, in the vicinity of St Annie's, the snow plough, whilst being driven with great force by a locometive through the drift, ran off the track, cutting the legs off several of the men, and otherwise injuring others. One of them, we understand, died immediately

#### Latest from Europe.

The following despatch has been received. e News Room :-The American Steamer Atlantic arrived New York on Monday. Dates from Liverpoo o 30th April. The conditions of the Treaty of Peace, a

ublished are confirmed. Turkey is admitted into the political system and is guaranteed independence and territoria

Flour has advanced 1s, per barrel. Wheat advanced 3d, per bushel. Corn had advanced 6d, per quarter. Provisions unchanged in price Cotton has declined a trifle.

#### Special Notices.

SAINT JOHN DISTRICT. The District Committee of the St. John D trict will commence its session on Tuesday th 27th of May at St. Stephens All the members ent at the commencement.

R. KNIGHT, Chairman.

CHARLOTTETOWN DISTRICT. The Annual Meeting of the Charlottetown District Committee will open (D. V.) at Guysbrough on Thursday, the 22nd inst., at 9 clock, a.m. The Financial business will b mmenced in the morning of the second da of the Session, during the transaction of which the attendance of the Circuit Stewards of the several Circuits in the District is earnestly de-

JOHN MCMURRAY, Chairman.

HALIFAX DISTRICT. The District Meeting for the Halifax District, y the Divine blessing, will commence at Windor, N. S., on Wednesday the 21st of May, at 9 o'clock, A.M. The financial part of the busines will be attended to the day following, on Thurs day the 22nd, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.M. The Circuit Stewards of the District are earnestly and urgently requested to meet the Preachers at the last mentioned time, according

o the usage of District Committees in England

THOMAS H DAVIES, Chairman. ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT MEETING. The ministers of the Annapolis District are ereby requested to meet on Thursday, the 5th

lay of June next at nine o'clock a.m., in the New Wesleyan Church at Canning, Cornwallis East, for the dispatch of the business of the M. PICKLES, Chairman. FREDERICTON DISTRICT The Annual Meeting of the Fredericton Dis-

29th, at 9 a. m. The Circuit Stewards and District Treasurer are requested to be in attendance on Friday morning, May 30th, at 10 o'clock.

trict Committee will be held (D. V.) at the city

CHARLES CHURCHILL, Chairman. NOVA SCOTIA EAST AND P. E. I. DISTRICT. The Brethren of the Nova Scotia East and P stage from New Glasgow to Guysborough will leave the former place on Wednesday, May 21st. at 7 o'clock, A.M., reaching Guysborough the same evening. The next stage after Wednesday is Friday. If possible all should meet the morning mentioned at New Glasgow. A

ommodation for all will be provided. Truro, April 25.

#### Letters & Monies Received.

[See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.] Rev. W. Wilson, (60s .- thanks); Rev. G. O. Huestis, (40s); Rev. J. Buckley, (40s.—ne sub); Rev. C. Churchill, (very satisfactory).

#### Commercial.

Halifax Markets. Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 14th. " Pilot, per bbl. 20s a 22s 6d Beef, Prime Ca.

Butter, Canada, 1821 1s 11d a 4s 3d Coflee, Laguyra, " Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl 37s 6d " State, " ndian Corn, per bush. 44 Clayed. 1s 7d a 1s 8d

Molasses, Mus. per gal. Pork, prime, per bbl. Sugar, Bright P. R. 428 6d a 438 9d Bar Iron, com. per cwt. 15s a 16s 3d Nails, cut wrought per lb. 4d a 71d Leather, sole Codfish, large

19 a 194 Mackarel, No. 11 a 12 61 a 61 Herrings, No 1 Haddock. 10s 6d a 10s

Coal, Sydney, per chal. 35s Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 14th. Oatmeal, per cwt. 20s

Fresh Beef, per cwt. 40s a 50s per lb. 4 d a 5 d 6d a 6 d 2s 6d Pork. Potatoes, per bushel 9d a 10d

mespun Cloth (wool) per yard, 2s 6d Do. (cotton and wool) WILLIAM NEWCOMB,

WESLEYAN BOOK-ROOM NEW BOOKS RECEIVED! A SUPPLY of Wesleyan HYMN BOOKS, have just been received per "Grand Turk" from London, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

January 10

ders, although well know and appeciated by the SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT. - The mass, yet among some private individuals, it is savs:—" One day last week, whilst a number we strongly recommend them and would advise of men were engaged in clearing away a snow their having recourse to immediate relife, and by perseverance a lasting cure. The thousands ho have derived signal benefit from the use of irtues the medicine possesses, and renders it an dispentible repuisite in every family, whether

> ADVERTISEMENT .- A BALM FOR EVERY Vound.-Dyer's Healing Embrocation has equired an unprecedented celebrity, as a Healises, scalds, rheumatism, and all external and ternal pain, in a short period of time. Sciename strength and quality, it is used with the reatest confidence by all classes, and has become universally known that it needs hardly to be

#### Marriages.

By Rev. C. Lockhart, on the 15th of April, at Rose way Mr. Elijth Hadder, to Miss Martha J. Perrev. By the same, on the same day, and at the same place, Mr. Benjumin Perrev, to Miss Jennet LUTLE-By the same, on the 21st of April, at Upper Portle-ore, Mr. George Sholes, to Mrs. Hannah Swaine.

#### Deaths.

At Salmon River, Albert Co., N. B., on the 14th rong, aged five months. At LaHave, Lunenburg, Co., April 24th, Mr. Martin NIZ, in the 89th year of his age. On Tuesday, 6th gast, after a short but severe ill-s. MARY ANN, wife of John Thomas Walford, Esq. n H. M. 64th Regt c.L. cut. in, H. M., 64th Regt. in Idenly, on Mondey, 5th inst., Marr., eldest daugh of Mr. Thomas Shottis, in the 18th year of her age. it Sydney, C. B., on Thursday, 1st inst., of Comption, Evanson Leonard, Esq., Barrister at Law, d 25 years, voungest son of C. E. Leonard, Esq. on Friday morning, 9th inst., after a short illness, in 65th year of his age. Mr. Wm. Humr. Senr., Ship reporter t Cole Harbour, on the 4th inst., Mr. Thomas

bore with christian fortitude and resignation, MARY, beloved wife Thomas Neville, aged 32 years. On Sunday morning, aged 2 years and 6 ARY ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Mr. On Sunday, SAVANNAH, wife of Mr. Wm. Um. LEP

#### Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Brigt Electric, Newell, Portland. Schrs Rival, McKay, Philapelphia. R M steamer America, Wickman, Liverp

Barque Standard, Ritchie, Liverpool-

Brigs Thompson, Briton, Liverpoot. Velocity, Mann, Cienfueges. Brigt Belle, Affleck, Cienfueges. Schr Camelia, Risser, Richmond. SUNDAY, May 11 Brigt Sarah, Purney, Antigua.

Ship Paxton, Mape, Liverpo Brig Fawn, Pugh, Cienfuego Brigts Maude, Johnston, Pon-Africa, Meagher, Boston.
Ornate, Fenton, New York.
Schrs Mary, Glawson, New York.
Conservative, Myers, New York. British Eagle, Philadelphia.

Brig Iris, Duggan, St John's, N F Brig Mary, Thomas, Cienfuegos. Brig Mary, Thomas, Cienfuegos, Schrs Saranac, Baltimore. Highlander, Fraser, Baddeck.

May 7-Brig Arab, Shllivan, Kingston; schr Weve, May 8-Steamers America, Wickman, Boston: Mar cholson, F. W. Indies; schrs. Ladia, Rurke, Newfld. R. Goodmad, Miller, Richibucto; Crimea, Hall, Bay.

O'R Goodmad, Miller, Richibucto; Crimea, Hall, Bay, Uhaleur; Susan, Lang, Richibucto.

May 10—Barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston; schr'Emolem, Bagg, Port anx Basque.

May 12.—Barque Ellershie, Cole, Quebec; brigts
Billow, Rathburn, Greenock; Empire, Philadelphia; rs James Patrick, Baker, Bay St George.

St John, P R-Arrd Plato, Halifax, St John, I. K.—Arrd Plato, Hallfax.<sup>7</sup>
Gusyama, April 29—Arrd schr Napier, Halifax.
MAYAGUEZ, April 9—Brigt Brisk, from Halifax. put
ato this port with loss of fore topmast, larboard stanhioms all gose, deck swept, and vessel very much
trained. She was condemned yesterday and will be Spoken April 21-brigt Anitte, of St John, from New York—arrd schr Margaret, Halifax; Planet, do Philadelphia-arrd brig Victoria, West Indies; Vil lage Belle, do.

Baltimore, April 29—ard barque Selah, hence.
St Jago, April 13—ard Odf Pellow, Halifax.
Cienfuegos, April 19—Ard barque Voyager, Phila

Mauritius, Feh 21—Barque Stag, McKenzie, load of for Cork; arrived from Halifax in 65 days. New Advertisements.

sements intended for this Paper should be

Vieille Montagne Zinc PAINTS." JUST received from Havre, via Boston, and per States

70 Barrels and 14 Cases Pure Zinc Paints.

-Snow White Number One White, and Stone A lot of SHIP SHEATHING and ROOFING INC, on hand: and a large supply daily expected via May 15

Spring Importations. WHITE STAR, MIC MAC, WOLF. J. B. BENNETT & CO.

ive received per the above vessels, from Lonion A part of their Spring Supply of

British and Foreign DRY GOODS. The remainder hour y expected per "MARY ANN nd "PAX FON."

No. 33, Granville Street New Spring Goods.

Per Steamer Arabia. THE ALBION HOUSE,—Two cases BONNETS, in fancy straw, Tissue, Mahilla, &c., Straw Hata. One case Silk Parasols, One case Ribbons, in great variety. One case Gents Collars, Braces, &c. One case Diesses, Press Materials, &c. One case Mantles, Embrodered Hund'kfs.

Infants Robes, Worsed Collars.

JOST & KNIGHT MATTHEW II. RICHEY, Barrister and Attorney at Law, OFFICE-50, BEDFORD ROW, HALIFAX, N.S.

#### A Call to Spring.

Come! O come! thou hast tarried long! Come with the glory of light and song! Earth pines for thee on a thousand shores, Where the billows break and the wild

roars; There's a voice of wail 'mid the ancient trees Torn and tost by the wint'ry breeze, Gloom hath shrouded our pleasant bowers, Death hath blighted our vines and flowers, And every hour on its fleeting wing Bears away a prayer for thee, O Spring!

Come, O come! we pine for thee As pines the wanderer for home, at sea ! As the captive pines in his lonely cell For the dashing waters and the breezy dell! We sigh for the influence that life renews, For the spell of soft sunshine and balmy dews, For the genial airs and the pleasant rain, To waken our blossoms and streams again

4 I come, I come; I am coming back !" Thus answered a voice from the Sun's bright

track-" I will clothe the heavens' fair face with smile I will call the birds from a thousand isles, The streams shall laugh where the violets blo The trees exult and the laurels glow, There's not a beauty, nor bloom, nor bue, That the charm of my presence shall not renew,

Not so, O Spring! no power thou hast O'er much of beauty that's from us past; Eyes that looked love into ours are dim. Voices are hushed from our vesper hymn, Bright young faces have passed away, Places are vacant at full of day : Thou canst hang the leaves on a thousand trees, Thou canst bring the flowers, the birds and bees, Thou canst loosen the streams and the silvery founts.

And breathe a glory o'er vales and mounts, But thou canst not restore to our yearning arms The vanquished past with its lovely forms.

"Yet I speak to the heart in my radiant bloom Of a Spring that opens beyond the tomb, Where the lost and loved of earth are found, Where the severed wreaths are forever bound, Where comes no dimness o'er our eyes of light, And the cheek of beauty ne'er knows a blight : There's not a beauty, nor bloom, nor hue, That the charm of my presence shall not re RODOLPHE. -Richmond Inquirer.

#### Agriculture.

#### Hints of the Management of Farm Stock.

employ towards a person, who does not understand your language. Speak pleasantly petual sorrow upon us. The low tree is to them at all times; observing always that healthier, not subject to the affections of the was introduced into a polished circle of to them at all times; observing always that branches grow out. next she enters a forbidden enclosure, say to her again go out; she will soon understand the meaning of these sounds, and you will soon notice with pleasure how readily she wil obey you, if you say to her, this is no place for you, you must go out. By a similar course Buck & Bright, if not previously ruined by mismanagement, will soon learn to use their utmost strength by whale; "pull ahead, pull starboard, pull and sleet. whip or spur was used, or loud command the rain drops in among the shivering cirgiven. Each horse did his utmost, the deep- cles. ly imbedded wheels turned on their axles, nor did they stop again while in sight.

Accustom all your cattle, poultry, &c., to come to you, by a peculiar whistle for at any time to another, should be left likely to make any alteration in it.

lish; together with a few kind words and wall. caresses, that they may understand that they | Softly she steps within, and again pauses have done right. They will soon form a good opinion of you; acquire a tolerable upon the hearth-all silence-blackness! pat, of rain drops on the wall. knowledge of your language; and become much attached to their homes. - Boston breath meets her ear. Quickly gathering by. List! - one, two, three, and on with

#### Worms in Apples.

I tied hemp strings, so I attached the bot-tles, leaving them open to allow the millers guawing at her vitals—she must watch the the fire upon the hearth flickers, moulders, to enter. Het the hearth flickers, moulders, to enter. I let the bottles remain in this hours alone.

and light fires in the orchard in the even- tell you a story about the dying woman and ing, in the month of June. As soon as the starving child. millers see the light they will fly toward it,

#### Variety of Food Necessary.

It is in vegetable as in animal life; a mo her crams her child exclusively with arrow root-it becomes fat, it is true, but alas it is rickety, and gets its teeth very slowly, or never thinks that her offspring can not make bone-or, what is the same thing, phosphate of lime, the bulk of bone-out for a little milk, and bread perhaps now and a grateful perfume. Such was the morn then a little meal and soup, it would have eat greedily, they will lay more eggs than before A well-bred fowl is disposed to-lay a vast number of eggs, but can not do it without the materials for the shells, howworld, not finding any lime in the soil, nor in her food, is incapacitated from laying up beautiful, intelligent and well-informed. any eggs at all. Let farmers lay up such facts as these, which are matters of common they may do, to the habits of plants, which are as truly alive, and answer as closely to every injudicious treatment as their own

lorticultural Review says: stocks and bean-poles. In our prairies, low himself about the task. headed trees are the only ones that can | She was fascinated, bewildered! True

Miscellaneous.

# A Dark Corner in Life.

BY DIANTHA. It is a fearful night: yet come with me simply saying to them, you must pull hard down this deserted street. Wrap your cloak one passion for which he would sacrifice We once knew a truckman who around you, that you may not feel its chill- even his soul. used the same language to his horse, that ing dampness, as those shivering wretches, he would to a bost's crew in pursuit of a vainly trying to find shelter from the rain party, where wine was as plenty as water in

larboard, astern all," &c., &c., and he was Hark! the wind swells to a tempest. O! woman's quick perception, that he was too as readily obeyed by the horse, as he could how it shrieks and roars like the clamoring gay and excited. True to her woman's nahave been by a boat's crew. We once had of ten thousand warriors met in fearful com- ture, she strove to conceal it, and hoped he an opportunity to try this system, upon a bat on the field of air. Ah! you shudder might not be tempted again. But when he heavily loaded team of three horses that as the lurid lightning darts a quivering came home intoxicated, her poor heart swellwere set, at the foot of a sand hill. We glauce - its darkness now, and with a sud- ed and almost burst with grief and shame were within sight, and witnessed for half den crash! peal after peal, the booming Soon this become quite frequent, and her an hour and more, the usual whipping and thunder roars above the trembling earth. grief become a heart-grief, concealed by swearing practiced by many "great teams Oh! hear the winds! O! what fantastic forced smiles in his presence. O! had he Although the horses were nearly play they have this night: now blending stopped here, struck penitent by her sad we had been the rout pulled the check struct conexhausted, and we had previously been told with the roar of billows as they lash the smile, and gentle reproachful look, what an that the leader was a perfect vixon, and shore-now rushing over the house-topsdangerous to approach when excited; we determined to try our and down the streets—howling round ed. A sweet child, in every respect the determined to try our system. All know the streets—howling round the corners—coursing with demoniac fury counterpart of its mother, soothed her heartthe fix a sandy road will be in, after a team down the deep dark alleys, where, with the grief, and formed another link that bound at the house which stands there to the left has been set for half an hour, and that it re- fluttering shingles, creaking sign-posts, quires a much greater amount of force to shattered walls and flapping shutters, they start the carriage, than before. We spent less make wild mysic in the dilapidated abodes than five minutes in wiping the foam off, of poverty. See! they circle round and with soothing, and forming an acquaintance with a skriek and flutter, thrust the rags and them; before we asked them to start. No straw from out the broken panes, and dash

Look! there's a female form gliding o'er the pavement; instinctively she draws her thin shawl closer round her slender form .-As she passes in the light from that shop each particular kind. You will soon see window, you can catch a glimpse of her the advantage that this is to you in saving face. Strange face, is'nt it—so wan and Dispirited, he gathered what little he might of both time and labour. If your cattle are pale' Yet there is fascination in the beanty and with his wife and child, left secretly going astray, a whistle brings them back; of those deep, dark, melancholy eyes, that going astray, a whistle brings them back; if astray, whistle, and if within hearing, they will soon find you. Your ducks are your memory for years. Her will soon find you. Your ducks are your memory for years. Her will soon find you. Your ducks are your memory for years. Her will soon find you. Your ducks are your memory for years. Her will soon find you. Your ducks are your memory for years. Her will soon find you. Your ducks are your ducks are your for years. Her will soon find your was of small stature, and his countenance will singus. No longer a man but a monster, was of small stature, and his countenance will singus. will soon find you. Your ducks or geese hands, how thin and cold; you can read villainous. No longer a man but a monster, are upon the lake or river, sound their call call, and they with return; so with respective and their call and they with return; so with respective and the sound their call call, and they with return; so with respective and the sound their call call, and they with return; so with respective and the sound the sound the party much affected, with return; so with respective and the sound return; so with your other fowls. You home now-home from the work-shop, will soon find this course to save you much where she has toiled, toiled from earlies vexation, and materially add to the pleas- dawn till now. Going home - alone, unures of life. All, however, cannot be ac- protected, in the dark, with the wild storm complished by simply speaking mildly, trea raging around her; home-where her sick ting kindly, or whistling. Each kind of mother has been left through the day, with rags, and filth, and unsatisfied hunger, those stock, should be constantly under the par- an inebriated monster who bears the name ticular care of one person only; if left of father!-and almost without food or fire. Now she remembers as she hurries on, with one, who fully understands the that her mother was paler, and more feeble system practised, and who would not be in the morning; and, forgetting her own While your stock are being trained to throbbing heart, her steps quicken down the misery-her wearied aching limbs-her this course, always when they obey you, dark, muddy lane. See, she stops and lis- child sits in the corner, her dark eyes vivid, give them some reward. An apple or two, tens-hark! no sound save the rush, clatter, or a little of anything that they highly re- roar; and pat, pat, of rain drops on the and her heart throbs as she hears a footstep . The number of forces voted for 1856-7 These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in t

Again, bending she listens-a faint drawn

The apple-worm is produced from eggs which was a female form. The child cast- child! she sees with sudden anguish, that deposited in the calyx of the apple when it ing an anxious searching glance around the the chill of death is on her vitals, and that is very small. They gnaw holes into the room, as though in some dark corner she grim monster has clutched among her heartapple, where they feast themselves all sum- expected to see the prostrate form of her strings-rending them, one by one, from mer, and sometimes nearly all winter. A father, approached the bed on which lay the their fastenings. Sinking upon her knees correspondent of one of our agricultural ex- sufferer. "Strange she should sleep so she clasps her mother's hands, but her eyes changes suggests two ways to destroy the deadly," she thought; and pressing her lips refuse to weep; her heart is bleeding! moths or millers before the eggs are depos- to the cold brow of her mother, crossed the The wind whirls up and downthe street, ited, and thus prevent the worms. He room again. A scanty morsel was all she shrieks and groans, and bellows through could find of food, and that she durst not the wretched tenement, that reels and top-Having been troubled with wormy apples eat; for she knew if her father came and ples beneath the shock. At length the for the last fifteen years, I took half a dozen there was nothing to set before him, abuse eyes of the mother rest upon the childquart beer-bottles, and filled each half full and even blows might be the consequence; she whispers. "'Tis almost over nowof sweetened water; I then suspended them so with a heavy heart she put it back again, Heaven protect yon-my child-and forfrom the tree in the following manner: I and sank upon the stool by the fire, and bu- give your father-meet me up there, deartied leather straps three fourths of an inch ried her face in her hands. Not a morsel est-and you will soon-I feel-it "-her wide around the branches to prevent them had passed her lips; the day before she had from being girdled; to these leather straps saved her portion for her mother. Now,

situation five or six weeks, and, on taking Let us bend over this bed in the corner, bed, and by it the kneeling child—then all them down and emptying them, found the millers had entered in great numbers, and hair—wipe the cold sweat from off that

Were drowned in the second over this bed in the cold sweat from off that

On the morrow they were found—that

on. The trees thus treated yielded the fruit despair! Don't start back in horror! there eyes on heaven—that child kneeling at her may, if necessary, be rendered available. on the trees not experimented upon was is no parent, husband, sister, or friend—bed side, dead!

wormy. Whether the remedy produced all none save this child of fifteen summers wormy. Whether the remedy produced to to watch the parting hour. Now, while the the difference or not, I will not pretend to to watch the parting hour. Now, while the the difference or not, I will not pretend to to watch the parting hour. Now, while the the total the difference or not, I will not pretend to to watch the parting hour. Now, while the total the total the total to the total the total to the total the total to the total say; but I hope some fruit culturist will be dying woman sleeps her life away—the toilenterprising enough to try the experiment worn, starving child sits by the feeble, next summer, and report their success to the flickering fire -- the wild storm howls and editor of this or some other paper. Anorrows without—the mad waves tash the ther method that I would recommend for shore—and that never-ceasing pat, pat, for destroying these millers that produce of rain-drops is upon the wall. Come, sit the apple-worm is to take shavings or straw, with me on this worn old chest, and I will

Eveline Maybell was the daughter of and be consumed in the flames. Millions wealthy farmer. Endowed by nature with may be destroyed every season in this way. rare genius and great personal beauty, she was at once the envy and admiration of the town in which she resided, Her morning was as bright and lovely as ever beamed over the head of childhood. Like a morn in early spring-the sun casting a golden flood of light down upon the dew-gemmed earth-the wild carol of innumerable songsters,-the smiling beauty of ten thousand and with difficulty. Mamma is ignorant, flowers—the pensile stems decked with the bursting leaves, nodding in the balmny breezes-and a thousand forms of grace and beauty bursting into life, and yielding

You should have heard her voice; it was no bones and teeth at all. Farmers keep like the murmuring of many waters—all cabbage, a turnip or an ear of wheat. If melody; and when she sung, her soul was in the theme, and you must have felt its quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they pathos. A gentle winsome child was she, tures, purely classical in their outline, where every shade of feeling left its impress. Her large black eyes were the most striking feature in her countenance-soft and deep may be. A fowl, with the best will in the -brilliant and fiery-wild and melancholy -as changing in their aspect as the restless sea. Of a book-loving disposition, she grew

She was sent to a boarding school in a distant town, to complete her education, and placed under the supervision of observation, and transfer the analogy, as Madame S-: Here she remained for some time, and then returned home; but during this time she made the acquaintance of a young man from a neighbouring city, of reputed wealth, and received his addresses, much to the displeasure of her parents. TRAINING OF TREES .- The Editor of the He was elegant in manners and address, and struck, as he was, with the rare beauty "Trees with low heads do bear sooner of her mind and person, he resolved to win and better, and will bear longer than whip- and wear the prize, and assiduously set

hold up their heads, or hold on their fruit. rumour whispered in her ear that he was They are naturally shaped Fruit Bearers, unprincipled, and her mother's sad look reand they are miserably unpopular with that proved her. At times she would try to class of purchasers who "know more about break the spell, but the wreath of flowers trees than the men who raise them" This that had been garly twined around her, conis a most important subject; and fruit grow- cealed a charm whose etrength she could Use similar means to make your cattle, ers will never repent but once, if they prune not force, so she submitted to be made cap-&c., understand you, to those you would their trees up high Like most tyros we live and her destiny was linked for life with

you use nearly the same words, in all sim- bark or insects, not injured by winds, the society. All that wealth could purchase ilar situations. For instance: your cow fruit is easier gathered; in fact every rea was laid at her feet. Really proud of enters the barn floor; say to her go out; son is in favour of low growth. We now his heautiful wife, he spared nothing that these sounds she will retain, if not frighten- try to form a head not higher than three would serve to make her the most brilliant ed out of them by a kick or a blow. When feet from the ground, for apples, letting the and splendid, as she was the sweetest and most fascinating of women. He was highly connected with rich and polished familiesfamilies-the son of a wealthy banker, and doing a good business. Warm-hearted, brilliant in conversation, easy in manners, but negligent in business habits, and alas, you took my jug, and that set me thinking; when but a child at his father's table, had learned to sip the wine-cup, and the love increasing with its years, had become the ncreasing with its years, had become the

It was a fearful trial, when at an elegant the mountain glens, she first discovered with personal efforts. "Cast thy bread upon the amount of suffering might have been avoid- eite to the Bunghill field Burial ground, and

her down to earth. reduced his means, and he drank the more tient and fretful! Still they were in affluent respectable persons of both sexes, assemwealth; yet her sensitive nature was acutely and with serious look and behaviour. The wretched-her child's sweet prattle and in-

ocent affection was all her joy. A sudden sweep of adverse circumstances rushed over them and swept their all away. for this distant city. Here he plunged into gyman's robes, with bands, and his gray gampier—a mining it inter—a sot—a beastly cruel husband and father. But why recount—the wrongs the crimes, the bitter
heart-aches, might fill a volume. Down,
down he sank, dragging with him his wretchod wife and abild. Description of the tensor of ed wife and child. Dragging down to want, bright, beautiful, innocent beings, he might have made comfortable and happy.

Years have rolled by-O, who can tell the accumulated misery of those years, But the drama is nigh closed. Its last scene is before you. Look! the mother burning, unnatural-rolling toward the street -it passes and all is still again, save the raging of the furious storm—the wild winds

The night wanes on-the hours sween some sticks upon the hearth, she fans them to a flame—the flickering glare revealed the scatty furnished room.

In one corner was a bed of straw, on which were a corner was a bed of straw and was a corner was a bed of straw.

expires! By its last gleam you see that

I counted fifteen, in another forty, and so full of unutterable loneliness, unspeakable on. The trees thus treated yielded fourteen.

Don't start back in barron I there

lady of the house at which he spent the of the administration of Lord Dalhousie, a great matter of astonishment and wonder a defalcation of revenue ranging from £1. to all who saw him, and the question was 000,000 to £2,000,000, and last year i frequently asked, "What a e you doing was worst of all, for the deficiency amoun

with that jug ?" man from whom he bought the jug until revenue - London Examiner. this year, during the sitting of the Supreme Court in the county of C-, six years having elapsed. Being at Court, still engaged in colporteurage for the Tract Society, he was accosted by a gentleman with the

Do you remember trading for a jug, several years ago, in the hills about here? ' I do, sir," replied the colporteur

"Yonder." said the gentleman, pointing to a sober looking man, "is the man from whom you bought it. He was at the time you met him a drunkard—a pest to society. Now he is a sober man, and has been ever since the day you took the jug away from nin. He is now an orderly and consistent member of the Church, and enjoys religion. He is industrious and supports his family well, whereas, while he owned the jug, he did little else than make his visits to the still house, and fill and empty his jug."

The colporteur, feeling some interest, inquired of the man how the change was so suddenly wrought on him. "Was it the tract?" "No," said he, "it was your determination, and the interest you seemed to manifest in my welface; and, besides this never drink another drop, and I hav enabled to keep that promise."

This is a plain, unvarnished tale, and shows how much may be done by strong

#### Notes & News.

THE POET ROGERS' RECOLLECTIONS OF J. WESLEY .- The Rev, John Mitford says. that in the last drive he ever took with Samof it, and then come back and get in." This Time rolled on-business neglected, soon duly performed, Rogers said "When I was became involved. Loss after loss greatly a young man in the banking-house, and my father lived at Newington, I used every day to drown his troubles. He was no longer in going to the City, to pass by this place. a kind husband, but became sonred, impa- One day, in returning, I saw a number of circumstances and lived in the show of bled here, all well dressed, in mourning.

door of the house was opened, and they entered in pairs. I thought that without impropriety I might join them, so we all walked up stairs, and came to a drawing room, in the midst of which was a table; on this lay the body of a person dressed in a clerthe table in our lingering procession, we lay before us was the celebrated John Wesley, and at the earnest request of his con-

beloved pastor." THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, according to the estimates just presented to Parliament, and the official list, will appear as follows, viz.:

One official list, will appear as follows, viz.:

One official list, will appear as follows, viz.:

One official list, will appear as follows, viz.: nen, exclusive of those serving in India, as if afraid to advance. No light, no fire how and roar, and that ceaseless pat, pat, and paid by the East India Company. With stream blank word in the world and paid by the East India Company. With stream blank word in the world grain drops on t the exception of one momentous item, the Blotches on the Fits, army and ordinance expenditure amounts skin, Bowel Complaints Head ache, Again, bending she listens—a faint drawn breath meets her ear. Quickly gathering by. List!—one, two, three, and on with some sticks upon the hearth, she fans them solemn tone, the bell toils out the hour of midnight. Though faint its throbbing on the consequence of the possession o

> United Kingdom has been fixed at 120,950, 185,000 men, 21 regiments of cavalry, 10,- 4d, and 50e. each Box. 900 men, 6 hattalions of horse and 6 of foot artillery, and 2,000 sappers and miners. Besides which, there are about 60,000 irregular troops, including the camel corps.
>
> The lar troops, including the camel corps. whole Indian army, including contingents

The British navy numbers great and Garden and Flower Seeds!! 325 000 men. small, including those for harbour defences, 703 ships, carrying 180,000 guns, and 235 steamboats having more than 70,000 horse were drowned in the liquid. In one bottle brow-trace the outlines of that something mother, with those raven tresses—that child power. Beside which, there are at least 150

from native princes, may be estimated at

The British navy comprises affoat and The British navy comprises affoat and building 74 sailing and 22 screw ships of An Act to amend Chapter 136 The Methodist Magazine and 25 screw steamers, of 36 to 60 guns; 45 corvettes, carrying a total of 1,000 guns;

About six years ago a Colporteur of the American Tract Society was travelling on borseback through on more of the most mount tainous portions of Cherokee Georgia, lader with books for distribution and sale. When passing through a narrow gorge between the most personnel through an arrow gorge between the most mount tainous portions of Cherokee Georgia, lader with books for distribution and sale. When passing through a narrow gorge between them one personn to pass, he met a man with a jug. The jug had no handle, but was held by an old, greasy leathern string, tied around the neck. The Colporteur accosted in a specific profession of the control of the control of the control of the power of the powe

you propose to buy the whiskey, and buy a good book, and go home without the whiskey, and I promise it will be far better for you."

But, sir, I have no money—I am to get the whiskey on credit."

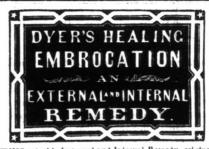
Well, my friend, I will make another proposition—I will buy your jug and give you a book for it. You can then go home and read your book, and do without the liquor. What do you say to that?"

The man with the jug hesitated awhile, The man with the jug hesitated awhile, I colland, Denmark, and the two Scandina-I into the county treasury, which is and shall not he same into the county treasury, it is judge, on the sheriff a sfilled to court, shall on the liquor, the amount which such juror appears entione and to each juror, the amount which such juror appears entione and to each juror, the amount which such juror shall do not of Oude, with an area of 24,000 square miles and a population of 3,500,000.

Without including some minor annexations, for the Dalhousie drag net brings in sprats and whales alike, the noble lord has thus added to our Indian dominions countries equal to wice the extent of the three United Kings doms, with a population exceeding in number all the inhabitants together of Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and the two Scandina-I indicated in the costs in the case.

The man with the jug hesitated awhile, Holland, Denmark, and the two Scandina-I indicated in the county treasury, it is not the same collected immerence of the same into the county treasury. vian kingdoms. Truly "a mighty hunter The colporteur took the jug and gave him and his prey is man," is the Marquis of Dalhoopy of the Temperance Manual, and, hangand his prey is finded from corresponding with the mightiness of the administration of Lord Dalhouse, with the exception of one when there was great matter of astonishment and wonder all who saw him, and the question was great maked. What a e you doing the polynomial is asked. What a e you doing the first part of the financial results are very far indeed from corresponding with the mightiness of these acquistions. In every year of the administration of Lord Dalhouse, with the openance of the administration of Lord Dalhouse, with the exception of one when there was a paltry surplus of £352 000, there has been a defalcation of revenue ranging from £1.

1000,000 to £2,000,000, and last year it was worst of all, for the deficiency amountable of the first part of the financial results are very far indeed from corresponding with the mightiness of these acquistions. In every year of the administration of Lord Dalhouse, with his other accounts to be lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, with his other accounts to the lad before the sessions, w ing his new purchase on his arm, journeyed indeed from corresponding with the mightnight. He visited several families before with the exception of one when there was night however, carrying the jug, which was a patery surplus of £352 000, there has been ted to £,2,500,000, a sum equivalent to The colporteur heard nothing more of the defalcation of £8,000,000 in the imperial



THIS valuable External and Internal Remedy original ed with a skillful and Scientific Chemist, 'who found it difficult to obtain an article that would with certainty and in a short space of time, effect a care of Wounds Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c. By various experiments he a

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# of the Revised Statutes,

" Of Juries." (Passed the 18th day of April, 1856)

prothonotary, who shall have the same collected immediately, and shall pay the same into the county treasury and the prothonotary shall have a commission of five peent, and the sheriff ten per cent. on the amount so collected.

ed and returned.

11. The numbers of special jurors to be hereafter drawn, when such juries are ordered, shall be thirty six, and such number shall be reduced by striking to eighteen

12. In all criminal trials four jurors may be peremptorily challenged on the part of the crown

13. In case of the libres of a juror after he shall have been seven on any civil cause, at shall be in the discretion een sworn on any civil cause, a shall be in the discretion 

#### An Act to amend the Act 18 Victoria, Chapter 16, relating to the Inspection of Fish.

(Passed the 18th day of April, 1856.) E it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly nas follows:—

1. The penalty at Five Shillings, imposed under he the section of the above Act, shall be reduced to Two shillings and sixpence.
2. So much of the sixth section as regulates the qualities of Number Two and Number Three, is repealed, and the following shall hereafter be the qualities of those Number 1 and the following shall be the sixth section as regulates.

following shall hereafter be the quantites of those Numbers, respectively.

Those to be braided "No 2 Large," shall comprehend the best Mackerel that remain a ter the selection of the first quality, and shall be properly split and washed, well-cared, and in every res, ect free from taint, rust or damage of any kind, and shall not measure less than thirteen inches from the extremity of the head to the crutch of the tail. All those of the same kind and quality measuring from eleven to thirteen inches as above described shall be branded "No 2." Fince to be branded "No 2 Large," shall consist of good, sound, large Mackerel, properly washed, well cured, and free from taint, rust or damage of any kind, and shall measure fourteen inches and upwards from the extremity of the head to the crotch of the tail. All those that measure from eleven to loar. of the tail. All those that measure from eleven to four-teen inches shall be branded "No 3,"

teen inches shall be branded 'No 3,"

3. So much of the sixth section as relates to Herring and Alewires shall be amended by inserting after the third clause of such section the following clause:

All Herring that are not gibbed shall be branded with the word "gross" in addition to other brands.

4. The eleventh section shall be amended by insertiating of the section of the section shall be amended by insertiating the section of the section shall be amended by insertiating the section of the sect 4. The eleventh section shall be amended by inserting the word "packing" after the word "weighing" in the first line thereof

5. The sixteenth section shall be amended by adding at the end thereof the following words, viz: "and shall describe in their Returns the different kinds and quairties of fish inspected by them."

6. Actions against Inspectors, or their Deputies, under this Act, and the Act hereby amended, shall be brought in the County where the offence shall have been committed, and not cleswhere.

7. Every box of Smoked Herrings shall contain twenty

Every box of smoked Herrings shall contain twenty pounds, instead of twenty-five pounds, as provided in the twenty third section of such recited Ac., which rection h

The Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance Company request attention to the close of the Books for the present year on 25TH MAY, with reference to the SECOND DIVIS

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April 24.

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No claim disputed, except in case of palpable fraud; an unintentional error will not vitate a Polley.

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tures by several eminent Ministers.)
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