

THE WESLEYAN.

Vol. III.—No. 3.]

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC.

[Whole No. 107

Ten Shillings per Annum.
Half-Yearly in Advance.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1851.

Single Copies,
Three Pence.

Poetry.

THE CHILD'S PRAYER.

A little child,
A little, meek-faced, quiet village child
Sat praying by her cottage door at eve,
A low, sweet Sabbath prayer. No human ear
Caught the faint melody—no human eye
Beheld the upturned aspect, or the smile
That wreathed her innocent lips, the while they breath-
The oft-repeated burden of the prayer—
"Praise God, praise God."

A Seraph, by the throne,
In full glory stood. With eager hand
He smote the golden harp-strings, till a flood
Of harmony, on the celestial air
Swelled forth unceasingly. Then with a great voice
He sang the "Holy! holy! evermore
Lord God Almighty." And the eternal courts
Thrilled with angelic rapture, and the hierarchies,
Angel and rapt archangel, throbbed and burst
With vehement adoration. Higher yet
Rose the majestic anthem, without pause;
Higher, with rich magnificence of sound,
To its full strength, and still the infinite heavens
Rang with the "Holy! holy! evermore."
Till trembling from excess of awe and love,
Each sceptred spirit sank before the throne
With a mute hallelujah. But even then
While the ecstatic song was at its height
Stole in an alien voice—a voice that seemed
To float, float upward from some world afar—
And meek, and child-like voice, faint, but how sweet!
That blended with the seraph's rushing strain
Even as a fountain's music with the roll
Of the reverberating thunder. Loving smiles
Lit up the beauty of each angel's face
At that new utterance. Smiles of joy, that grew
More joyous yet, as ever and anon
Was heard the simple burden of that prayer,
"Praise God, praise God." And when the seraph's
Had reached its close, and o'er the golden lyre
Silence hung brooding—when the eternal courts
Rang but with the echoes of his chant sublime,
Still through the abyssal space that wandering voice
Came floating upward from the world afar—
Still murmured sweet, on the celestial air—
"Praise God! Praise God!"

Wesleyana.

Address

Of the Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia District to the Societies and Congregations under their Pastoral care.

DEAR BRETHREN,—

ASSEMBLED at this our Annual District Meeting, we have been led carefully to examine the state of our finances, in connection with the consolidation of our beloved Methodism through the various Circuits of this District, and of its extension to the "regions beyond."

It is now nearly seventy years since Methodism was introduced into Nova Scotia.—The first race of Wesleyan Ministers were men of faith and zeal, who prosecuted their work amid difficulties unknown in the present day. While they lived their labours were abundantly blessed of God; and although those labours have long since terminated, and they have been taken to their reward, yet the fruit thereof is still apparent, in many parts of this and of the adjacent Provinces. Other labourers succeeded them; many of whom have been called away by death, whilst others have been compelled by age and infirmity to retire from active life: but we are thankful, that to some of our Fathers in the Ministry is still continued health to labour; and that the Head of the Church is raising up young men of talent and promise to fill the office of the Christian Ministry among you in future years.

Of the benefits of Wesleyan Methodism we need say but little. You know, Dear Brethren, that by its means, religious light and knowledge have been diffused through the Towns, the Villages, and the Settlements of these Provinces—multitudes have heard the word of life and salvation—numbers of churches have been formed—thousands have been converted to God—many have triumphantly entered into the land of rest—and many of yourselves are the seals of our ministry; while your children are

receiving in our Sabbath Schools, those instructions and that kind of religious training, which by the blessing of God are calculated to lead them to see their need of an experimental acquaintance with the truths of our holy religion, and thus prepare them to become members of, and fill places of honour and usefulness in, the Church of Christ.

A ministry thus extensive, and thus efficient, must of necessity have means provided for its support; and those means should be furnished by the Churches among whom those ministers labour. This is in full accordance with Apostolic usages, and with the doctrines of the New Testament. St. Paul says:—"Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel." 1 Cor. ix. 14. Again, "Let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things." Gal. vi. 6. But our ministers in these Provinces, have not received their full support from the people who have enjoyed the benefit of their labours.

You will agree with us, Dear Brethren, in the opinion that the long established Mission of Nova Scotia, should by this time have been enabled wholly to support its own Ministers.

The reason of the inadequacy of our Circuit funds for this purpose is, we conceive, neither the want of means, nor the want of disposition on the part of our people; but is principally owing to the irregular manner in which those funds have been raised. The usual method has been to circulate a subscription paper towards the close of our ecclesiastical year, for the support of the Minister stationed on the Circuit. The success of such a mode is in many instances a perfect contingency, and thus the means for the support of the Minister are made to depend in a great degree upon the diligence or tact of the collector. This application is often but partially responded to; for while we occasionally meet with magnanimous and noble minded individuals, who will contribute equal to, or even beyond their means, many will give with the most parsimonious hand; to others no application is made; and some are to be found, who unrighteously enjoy the benefit of our ministry, and never contribute anything towards its support.

By this mode our Ministers are often put to serious inconvenience for want of funds to pay their current expenses during the year; the aggregate of subscriptions realized in most of our Circuits, is insufficient to pay the small but regular allowances of the Ministers and their families—heavy deficiencies are annually brought to the District Meeting—large unpaid balances are due to the brethren individually—which if continued would have an embarrassing and ruinous effect upon the ministers themselves, and operate in their removal, and in the abandonment of stations which we have long occupied, and long considered as fields of usefulness and promise.

In applying a remedy to these difficulties we do not propose any new rule, but we wish to fall back upon our own old rule of Weekly and Quarterly contributions in our Societies. From the organization of the Wesleyan Societies, all our members (except those in extreme poverty) have been accustomed to pay one penny or upwards weekly, and one shilling or upwards quarterly, for the support of their ministers, by which means the Wesleyan Ministry has been sustained, and its mighty machinery kept in operation.

Our venerable Founder, the late Rev. John Wesley, in drawing up rules for the government of the Societies which still bear his name, when speaking of the duties of Class Leaders, enjoins this duty upon them:—"To receive what they (the members) are willing to give toward the support of the Gospel. To pay to the stewards what they have received of their several classes in the week preceding; and to show the account of what each person has contributed."

In the printed Rules of the Society, to the above, there is added, in a foot-note, the fol-

lowing extract from the Minutes of Conference held in London in 1782:—

Ques. 31. "Have the weekly and quarterly contributions been duly made in all our Societies?"

Ans. "In many they have been shamefully neglected. To remedy this,

"1. Let every Assistant (Superintendent) remind every Society that this was our original rule: Every member contributes one penny weekly, (unless he is in extreme poverty,) and one shilling quarterly. Explain the reasonableness of this.

"2. Let every Leader receive the weekly contributions from each person in his class.

"3. Let the Assistant ask every person at changing his ticket, can you afford to observe our rule? and receive what he is able to give."

This mode of raising contributions was recommended by the Apostle Paul to the Corinthian Church, in these words, "Upon the first day of the week, let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come."

Here the Apostle enjoins, 1. That every one should contribute something. 2. That they should contribute weekly. 3. That their contributions should always be in proportion "as God has prospered them."

This method having the stamp of Apostolic authority, and being decidedly Wesleyan, will commend itself to your judgment, as the most likely to furnish the requisite means for carrying on the work of the Lord.

We are aware of the difficulties attending the introduction of this mode of raising our circuit finances in some of the rural parts of the District, arising partly from the scarcity of money, and partly from some of our friends not apprehending the great benefits that must result to our cause, were our rules on these matters fully carried out through all the Circuits of this District.

You will remember, Dear Brethren, that Wesleyan Methodism is a Connexion, that all our financial, as well as our disciplinary acts, are Connexional acts; and that however numerous are our ministers, or extended our system, yet we all profess in these matters to "walk by the same rule and mind the same thing;" and therefore whatever difficulties may at first present themselves in carrying out our financial rules, yet by the Divine blessing on our great connexional principle, which is calculated to call into action the united efforts of both ministers and people, every difficulty will be surmounted; and one general uniform and Methodistic plan of finance be adopted in all our Circuits.

May we therefore, Dear Brethren, affectionately crave your co-operation in this matter; and after it shall have been brought by our Superintendents before our Societies, we would request our Leaders to bring it again before their classes and press it upon the attention of their members; and we would request all our members to endeavour to comply with this our rule, as an effectual way of rendering our Circuits self-supporting. We doubt not, but if the regular contributions in our Classes be made, and the same be supplemented by an annual appeal to those of our friends who are not in immediate connexion with our church; and the usual balances of pew rents be paid by the Trustees of our respective chapels; that ample means would be provided within the District for the support of the ministers already engaged in our work, and for employing young men in those fields of usefulness, which are constantly presenting themselves to us, but which, solely for want of means, we are unable to occupy. Under the firm conviction, that the members of our congregations, as well as those in more immediate church-connection with us, are constantly receiving manifold advantages from the discharge of our Pastoral duties, we respectfully remind them of the obligations, pecuniary and otherwise, under which they are placed, to assist, to the extent of their ability, in supporting the Ministry among them,

and of extending the Gospel to destitute localities; and we are therefore ready to believe, that they themselves admit the justice of these obligations, and will feel disposed cheerfully to respond to the calls made by our Stewards on their liberality for the above purposes, inasmuch as they will thereby not only act in accordance with the divine will, but contribute to their own christian edification, as well as that of their families.

Knowing that you feel a deep interest in all measures calculated to promote the Redeemer's cause, and particularly in the permanent establishment of Methodism among yourselves; and believing that the above suggestions will have their due weight and influence on your minds and actions, we leave the matter with you, earnestly praying that in this, as in all other matters connected with the affairs of the Church, we may be divinely directed, and that the Spirit of the Lord God may be abundantly poured upon all the Churches, the members and congregations, under our charge. We are, Dear Brethren, Yours in the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Signed in the name and by order of the District Meeting.

EPHRAIM EVANS, Chairman.

THOMAS H. DAVIES, Secretary.

Newport, June 7, 1851.

A brother and sister's joy.

By the evangelical efforts in Ireland, a young Catholic female was converted to Christ. The iron-hearted priest insisted that her parents should at once disown her; but again he told them to take her back, and try to win her to the papal religion by kindness. As they pleaded with her with tears not to destroy her own soul, and break their hearts, she said she could bear her mother's tears, but it was hard to see her father weep over her, and nothing could induce her to give up her Saviour. The priest then bid them ship her for the United States, where she had a brother who was a violent Catholic. They were barely permitted to see her on board. She was borne to her brother, who received her most affectionately; but she knew she could not long conceal her change, and thought she had better make it known at once, even though he should drive her from him. She summoned energy, and told him the truth, when, filled with emotion, he instantly exclaimed, "My dear sister, this is just what I wished to tell you. I have found the gospel here in America, and it is three weeks since I have had peace in believing." They praised and magnified the Lord together, as new born subjects of Christ here in this land of freedom.—*Am. Messenger.*

Impressions.

Give no place to a heated imagination. Do not hastily ascribe things to God. Do not easily suppose dreams, voices, impressions, visions, or revelations to come from God. They may be from him. They may be from nature. They may be from the devil. Therefore, "believe not every spirit but try the spirits whether they be of God." Try all things by the written Word, and let all bow down before it. You are in danger of enthusiasm every hour, if you depart ever so little from Scripture; yea, or from the plain, literal meaning of any text, taken in connection with the context. And so you are, if you despise or lightly esteem reason, knowledge, or human learning; every one of which is an excellent gift of God, and may serve the noblest purposes.—*John Wesley.*

The Upright in Heart.

St. Augustine saith, "If you cheerfully embrace the divine will in some things, but in others would rather prefer your own, you are crooked in heart, and, would not have your crooked inclinations conform to his upright intentions; but, on the contrary, would bend his upright will to yours."

Family Circle.

"I have no influence."

"I have no influence," I heard some one say the other day. Now he who may say or think this, is blinded to his own character, and that of others. No being can live in this world without influencing one or more fellow beings, either for good or evil. Very seldom is it, too, that one alone is affected; more frequently a whole circle is moved by a thoughtless sentence. Nay, a word from a person scarcely noticed by his fellow mortals, may move a train of thought in the mind of another, who may be one who will "turn the world upside down." More than this; a look, one look without a word, one motion of the hand without a sound, may kindle energies for good or for evil.

And here is the great point—for good or for evil; if for good, the end gained may be heaven; if for evil, it is everlasting despair! Not one in this wide world, however small, however obscure, who has a mind, but influences the one or many who see or hear him. This fact gives to influence its peculiar responsibility. It is an endowment superadded to the exercise of our talents, which passes on to immortality amidst obligations increasing and unending.

Therefore, let that boy or girl at school, even though but eight or nine years old, take care! You may say some word to that thoughtless boy at your side, which will make him give up the use of wicked words, and try to grow up a useful man.—Or you may, without a word, show him something that will tempt him to do an evil deed, which may end in a life of crime! Dear child, beware!

O young man, I want a voice of thunder to startle you into a reality of your influence over others! but I only breathe one word—*refrain*. If you will not do what your inner voice tells you is wrong, you may save yourself and many others. Touch not the electric chain of evil, and no shock will be felt from you through the circle with which you come in contact. Thus your influence will be apparently negative, but positively great.

And woman, too, has much to do with influence and its power. I would mention but one of the many paths open to her, for from this she is never shut out—prayer. She may not lift her head among the graceful and the gay—she may not stand on the platform of politics or of science—she may not be able to lay her hand on heaps of gold and press them to her heart; but whether crowned with all that woman ever possesses, or with nothing given her but a soul, she can pray, at all times, in all places. With this, heaven itself can be moved.

Dear reader, whoever, whatever, wherever you may be, you can never say, "I have no influence." While you live, you can never be without it.—*Presbyterian Treasury, (Am.)*

The Wise Father.

When we were children at home, each of us had a little spot in the garden which we called our own, and very anxious we were to make the most of our several allotments. We resided in town, so that a garden was a luxury. I was extremely fond of flowers, and a friend from the country had brought me a beautiful peony, which I planted in the centre of my flower bed; it thrived, and was coming into bloom, and with delight I watched the bud daily growing larger, when one day, as I was watering a box of mignonette outside my window, I saw one of my sisters run a spade through the root of my treasure in three different places. I was much irritated, but said nothing about the matter till we met in the evening to work in our gardens, which were altogether. When about to commence operations, I reproached my sister for her unkindness. She denied the fact, and struck at me, at which I was so enraged, that, thinking of nothing but the injury which I had sustained, I seized the top of a watering pot and threw it at her; it struck her forehead; the blood flowed freely, and she fainted. Oh, that hour! Never! never! shall I

forget the agony of that moment! I thought I had killed my sister, and as her inanimate form lay beside me, a thousand conflicting emotions struggled in my bosom. The scene is fresh before me now—the high wall of white stone which enclosed us, the gravel walks which intersected our little gardens, and the portico which led into the paved court overhung with laburnums. At this juncture my father came up. He quietly put me aside, raised my sister from the ground, and after ascertaining that she was not seriously hurt, and placing her in good hands, summoned me to him, and most touchingly and affectionately warned me against giving way to temper, telling me that, if I allowed my passions thus to gain the ascendancy, I should one day very likely commit murder! He was not at all angry. The only emotion he manifested was sorrow. Parents, be gentle with your erring children. My father's tender appeal to my better feelings awakened deep thought and contrition, and, from that day to this, whenever I feel the risings of passion, the scene in the garden and my father's admonition are before me, fresh as ever, and angry thoughts vanish. My sister quickly recovered, having received but a slight wound from the blow I had given her, and I trust we both profited by our father's judicious notice of this painful accident.

The Young Lady and the Wife.

A lady should appear to think well of books, rather than to speak well of them; she may show the engaging light that good taste and sensibility always diffuse over conversation; she may give instances of great and affecting passages, because they show the fineness of her imagination, or the goodness of her heart, but all criticism beyond this, sits awkwardly upon her. She should know more than she displays, because it gives her unaffected powers in discourse; for the same reason that a man's efforts are easy and firm, when his action requires not his full strength. She should, by habit, form her mind to the noble and pathetic; and she should have an acquaintance with the fine arts, because they enrich and beautify the imagination; but she should carefully keep them out of view in the shape of learning, and let them run through the easy vein of unpremeditated thought; for this reason she should seldom use, and not always appear to understand the terms of art; the gentlemen will occasionally explain them to her. I knew a lady of address, who, when any term of art was mentioned, always turned to the gentleman she had a mind to compliment, and, with uncommon grace, asked him the meaning; by this means, she gave men the air of superiority they like so well, while she held them in chains. No humor can be more delicate than this, which plays upon the tyrant, who requires an acknowledgment of superiority of sense, as well as power, from the weaker sex!

A lady sporting her learning, and introducing her verses upon all occasions, reminds one of a woman who has a fine hand and arm, a pretty foot, or a beautiful set of teeth, and who is not satisfied with letting them appear as nature and custom authorize, but is perpetually intruding her separate perfections into notice. If a woman neglects the duties of her family and the care of her children—if she is less amiable as a wife, mother, or mistress, because she has talents or acquirements, it would be far better if she were without them; and when she displays that she has more knowledge than her husband, she shows at least, that no woman can have less than herself.

There is no great need of enforcing upon an unmarried lady the necessity of being agreeable, nor is there any great art requisite in a youthful beauty to enable her to please. Nature has multiplied attractions around her. Youth is in itself attractive. The freshness of budding beauty needs no aid to set it off; it pleases merely because it is fresh, and budding, and beautiful. But it is for the married state that a woman needs the most instruction, and in which she would be most on her guard to maintain her powers of pleasing. No woman can expect to be to her husband all that he fancied her when a lover. Men are always duped, not so much by the arts of the sex,

as by their own imaginations. They are always wooing goddesses, and marrying mere mortals. A woman should, therefore, ascertain what was the charm that rendered her so fascinating when a girl, and endeavor to keep as a wife. One great thing undoubtedly was, the chariness of herself and her conduct, which an unmarried female always observes. She should maintain the same niceness and reserve in her person and habits, and endeavor still to preserve a freshness and delicacy in the eyes of her husband. She should remember that the province of a woman is to be wooed, not to woo; to be caressed, not to caress. Man is an ungrateful being in love; bounty loses rather than wins him.

Early Instruction.

An important principal of education, derived from the Bible, is that religious instruction should be begun early. The intellectual nature must not be allowed to anticipate the moral, but religious truth must shine forth and mingle its rays with the early dawn of the mind. Advancement in knowledge of any kind greatly depends upon early cultivation. But the condition of our moral nature is such as to require, in a special manner, the illuminating, preventive, and quickening influence of religion. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." The fulfilment of the promise depends upon early beginning, even in childhood, and if the work be postponed, there is no promise of success. In the same spirit our blessed Lord left to his church the injunction, "Feed my lambs." "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not." The Divine love and care of the rising generation are signally illustrated in the authoritative provisions to instil early into the youthful mind the principles of piety and truth. Have you attended to all this, mothers? And yet are your children passing along, year after year, without conversion? There is something wrong somewhere. A lady once pressed the matter of conversion on a party of young people, and ended by saying, "There is more hope of conversion before twenty than after." Do you believe this? There was one among the youthful party who *did* believe it, and it was the means of bringing her to the feet of Jesus. Some parents feel it a difficult matter to talk to their children about their souls. We heard a pious father say he once took a very long walk with a son, for the purpose of speaking to him about his soul, but they came home, and he had failed to do as he wished. He was asked the cause, and replied, "I know not, but think I must have been possessed by a dumb devil." Mother! father! remember, youth is the period of your child's conversion. This is the day of hope. If you fail now, the loss may be felt for ever—yes, for ever.

The Young Astronomer.

La Caille, the celebrated astronomer, was the son of a parish clerk of a village. At the age of ten years his father sent him every evening to ring the church bell, but the boy always returned home late; his father was angry, and beat him, and still the boy returned an hour after he had rang the bell. The father, suspecting something mysterious in his conduct, one evening watched him. He saw his son ascend the steeple, ring the bell as usual, and remain there during an hour. When the unlucky boy descended, he trembled like one caught in the fact, and on his knees confessed that the pleasure he took in watching the stars from the steeple was the real cause of detaining him from home. As the father was not born to be an astronomer, he flogged the boy severely. The youth was found weeping in the streets by a man of science, who, when he discovered in a boy of ten years of age a passion for contemplating the stars at night, and an intelligence that found an observatory in a steeple, decided that the seal of nature had impressed itself on the genius of that boy. Relieving the parent from the son, and the son from the parent, he assisted the young La Caille in his passionate pursuits; and the event completely justified the prediction.

General Miscellany.

A Mine under the Sea.

The following description of a visit to Botallack copper mine, in England, is from a work recently published, entitled "Rambles beyond Railroads." In complete mining equipment, with candles stuck by lumps of clay to their felt hats, the travellers have painfully descended by perpendicular ladders and along dripping wet rock passages fathoms down into pitchy darkness. The miner who guides them calls a *halt*; and their exact position with reference to the surface of the "terraqueous globe" is thus described.—*Nat. Intel.*

We are now four hundred yards out, under the bottom of the sea, and twenty fathoms, or a hundred and twenty feet below the sea level. Coast-trade vessels are sailing over our heads. Two hundred and forty feet beneath us men are at work, and there are galleries deeper yet even below that! The extraordinary position down the face of the cliff, of the engines and other works on the surface at Botallack is now explained. The mine is not excavated like other mines, under the land, but under the sea.

Having communicated these particulars, the miner next tells us to keep strict silence and listen. We obey him, sitting speechless and motionless. If the reader could only have beheld us now, dressed in our copper-coloured garments, huddled close together in a mere cleft of the subterranean rock, with a flame burning on our heads, and darkness enveloping our limbs, he must certainly have imagined, without any violent stretch of fancy, that he was looking down upon a conclave of gnomes.

After listening for a few moments, a distant, unearthly noise becomes faintly audible—a long, low, mysterious moaning that never changes, that is felt on the ear as well as heard by it—a sound that might proceed from some incalculable distance, from some far, invisible height—a sound unlike any thing that is heard on the upper ground, in the free air of heaven—a sound so sublimely mournful, and still so ghostly and impressive, when listened to in the subterranean recesses of the earth, that we continue instinctively to hold our peace, as if enchanted by it, and think not of communicating to each other the strange feeling and astonishment which it has inspired in us both from the first.

At last the miner speaks again, and tells us that what we hear is the sound of the surf lashing the rocks a hundred and twenty feet above us, and of the waves that are breaking on the beach beyond. The tide is now at the flow, and the sea is in no extraordinary state of agitation; so the sound is low and distant just at this period. But when storms are at their height; when the ocean hurls mountain after mountain of water on the cliffs, then the noise is terrific; the roaring heard down here in the mine is so inexpressibly fierce and awful, that the boldest men at work are afraid to continue their labour. All ascend to the surface to breathe the upper air and stand on the firm earth, dreading—though no catastrophe has ever happened yet—that the sea will break in upon them if they remain in the cavern below.

Hearing this, we get up to look at the rock before us. We are not able to stand upright in the position we now occupy, and, flaring our candles hither and thither in the darkness, can see the bright pure copper streaking the gallery in every direction. Lumps of ooze of the most lustrous green colour, traversed by a natural network of thin red veins of iron, appear here and there in large irregular patches, over which water is dripping slowly and incessantly in certain places. This is the salt water percolating through invisible crannies in the rock. On stormy days it spouts out furiously in thin continuous streams. Just over our heads we observe a wooden plug of the thickness of a man's leg; there is a hole here, and the plug is all that we have to keep out the sea.

Innumerable wealth of metal is contained in the roof of this gallery, throughout its whole length; but it remains, and will always remain, untouched; the miners dare not take it, for it is part, and a great part, of the rock which forms their only protection against the sea, and which has been so far worked away here that its thickness is limited to an

average of three feet only between the water and the gallery in which we now stand. No one knows what might be the consequence of another day's labour with the pickaxe on any part of it.

The Lion and the Hottentot.

Among the animals in the public gardens at Cape Town was a real wild lion, not long taken, and bearing his imprisonment with a very bad grace, having received from nature an irritable disposition, not improved perhaps by the deceit practised in his capture. He had been taken somewhere on the northern frontier when full grown. The lion is particularly fond of Hottentot flesh—probably from its being of a more gamey flavour than other meat. A Hottentot, in the service of a boor, had frequently observed that he was followed by a lion, probably from his possessing in a higher degree than others of his race the relish which the lion delighted in. As the man naturally desired to be relieved of these polite attentions, he readily lent himself to a scheme for capturing his enemy. There was a hill in the neighbourhood of the boor's house, which sloped gradually on one side, and ended in a precipitous cliff on the other. This seemed a favorable spot for this experiment. A strong net was made, something in the nature of a cabbage-net, of two-inch rope, and the meshes sufficiently small to prevent the lion from dropping through. A very strong rope was then run through the upper meshes, and fastened to stakes driven into the ground at the edge of the cliff, the net hanging down over the precipice, and its mouth kept distended by slender rods or branches, not of sufficient strength to impede the lion, but merely to hold open the mouth of the pit which was to receive him.

All things being ready, the Hottentot went about his usual avocations, keeping, however, a bright look out for his would-be consumer, and taking especial care to avoid the bush and keep in the open as much as possible. One afternoon he felt, rather than saw, that the lion was on his trail—his senses being, no doubt, sharpened by a consciousness of his own attractions. He was a long way from home and from the trap, and it became a question whether the lion would not wave ceremony, and run in upon him and chop him before he could reach it. He hastened anxiously forward, turning round occasionally to see how his pursuer got on. The lion kept his motion concealed as well as the ground permitted him to do so; stealing with belly crouched to the ground, and when the Hottentot stopped, lying down till he resumed his walk—his large muzzle resting on his paws, and his ample mouth watering with the expected enjoyment; while just the very end of his tail was flitted convulsively to and fro, indicating the seriousness of his intentions.

The faster the Hottentot got on, the nearer the lion approached him—probably the better to enjoy the whiff of his coming meal, as we find the smell of the kitchen becomes more savoury as the meat gets hot. The Hottentot is now ascending the hill, and the guest invited to dine upon him scarcely twenty yards behind, lashing his tail, and anxious to sit down to dinner. The Hottentot goes over the edge of the cliff, slipping down between the net and the rock to a place contrived for him, but pausing, to give the lion a notion that he was sitting down to rest himself; then, depositing his hat upon the very edge, hastened to his hiding place. The lion, seeing the hat stationary, naturally imagines that the man is below it, and crawling up to within a few yards, nimbly his spring. Finding nothing to stop him, over the cliff he goes right into the purse-net, which sinking with his weight, draws the ropes tight, and he hangs suspended in his net. Plenty of assistance is, of course, at hand, and with strong ropes the lion's legs are tied, and he is put into a wagon and brought to Cape Town, where I saw him frothing, no doubt from the trick which had been played him.—Voyage to the Mauritius.

Intemperance of Great Men.

The biographies of some of the most distinguished literary characters of this and other countries, present lamentable examples of the direful effects of alcoholic liquors on the intellect. The national injury thus

sustained may be considered in a two-fold point of view: that is, in the first place, from the partial incapacity for mental labours which is thereby produced; and secondly, the premature mortality of men whose mental exertions might otherwise have greatly benefited their country. Byron and Burns form prominent examples. Prior, according to his biography, was not free from the charge of intemperance. Dr. King states that Pope hastened his end by drinking spirits. Pope remarks that Parnell "was a great follower of drams, and strangely open and scandalous in his debaucheries," all are agreed, that "he became a sot, and finished his existence." Dryden, in his youthful days, was conspicuous for sobriety, but for the last ten years of his life," observes Dennis, "he was much acquainted with Addison, and drank with him even more than he ever used to do, probably so far as to hasten his end."—"Cowley's death," remarks Pope, "was occasioned by a mean accident, while his great friend, Dean Pratt, was on a visit with him at Chertsey. They had been together to see a neighbour of Cowley's who, according to the fashion of the times, made them too welcome. They did not set out on their walk home, till it was too late, and had drunk so deep, they lay out in the fields all night. This gave Cowley the fever and carried him off." The immortal Shakespeare also fell a victim to the same direful habit.

Anecdote of Gen. Jackson.

The Rev. —, who, as a Baptist preacher and lieutenant governor, had at one and the same time been in the service of the Lord, and of the State of Illinois, becoming dissatisfied with the honours or profits, or both, of the posts he held, determined to resign them, and devote his time and talents to the assistance of the administration in carrying on the general government of the country. Accordingly, he came to Washington, and laid his case before the President. He stated his pretensions and his wishes, narrated at some length all the prominent events of his political life, dwelling especially upon his untiring devotion to the democratic party, the sacrifices he had submitted to, the exertions he had made in its behalf, and its consequent indebtedness to him, but said not a word of what he had done for the cause of religion. Gen. Jackson heard the clerical aspirant through in silence, and, after musing a moment, put the following question to him: "Mr. K., are you not a minister of the Gospel?" "I am, sir," was the reply. "Then, sir," said the General, with his usual quiet dignity, "You hold already a higher office than any in my gift,—an office whose sacred duties, properly performed, require your whole attention; and really I think the best that I can do for you will be to leave you at liberty to devote your whole time to them; for, from what you tell me, I fear that hitherto they have been somewhat neglected."

Literary.

MENTAL SCIENCE. NO. II.

It must be admitted, that there are peculiar difficulties connected with the study of mind, which do not arise from the investigation of matter. Matter is invested with certain properties essential to its nature and existence, such as solidity, magnitude, and figure; mind is capable of thought, perception, consciousness, volition, judgment, and reason, which are among its essential properties. These properties are as absolutely necessary for the existence and nature of the one as the other; but they are very different in themselves, and the difficulties connected with their investigation must be considered greater in the latter than the former. The human body, which is composed of matter, is formidably and wonderfully made; but its properties and functions may be ascertained with comparative ease. The human soul, which is a spirit, can only be known by the properties essential to its nature, and which are more difficult for us to perfectly understand, while in this tabernacle of clay, than those that are essential to material bodies, or substances. We can better comprehend that which is tangible, has bulk for its dimensions, and figure for its form, than we can understand a pure spiritual substance, which has spiritual properties essential to its nature, and which have no positive existence in themselves, and that demonstrate the positive existence of some substance in which they inhere.

Mental science takes cognizance of spiritual substances or beings. Its province is not to investigate matter, or any organized material body; but to examine, as far as possible, those spiritual substances which exist in the universe of God. The existence, nature, properties, affections and processes of the human mind, may be considered as forming the first part of this science. For man to know himself, it is requisite for him to study his own mental existence, and the capabilities, passions, and desires of his spiritual nature. His researches should begin with his own mind; for the great end of Mental Science is that man may know himself;—may become acquainted with the superior part of human nature. But here his mental investigation is not to end. Other spiritual beings are worthy of his examination. He should compare his own mind with the minds of others; and he should compare other human minds among themselves. By this simple and important process, he will be enabled to discover the different classes of minds, and the different character of these several minds, as well as his own comparative mental position. By the adoption of this course, he will soon perceive that some minds are superior to others; that some are stars of the first magnitude, capable of comprehending any subject which comes within the sphere of human comprehension; that others rise but little above mediocrity, and therefore have neither the profundity nor the expansion of the former; that some, with all their efforts and advantages, sink far below the mean or medium; while a few do not rise above mental imbecility. What is the cause of this strange incongruity he may not be able to divine. To comprehend it fully may require a knowledge of both mental and physical science; and even, with the assistance of both, this singular phenomenon may elude his most sedulous investigation. But the study of the science of mind will greatly assist him in his inquiries respecting the cause or causes of the difference which exists among human intellectual powers. He will, by the help of mental science, discover that the causes of these different classes of mind, are not only the result of some physical imperfection in the material organization, but that they also, in some cases, originate in the mind itself. This may be by the immediate design of God, who prepares certain minds for the accomplishment of certain purposes. Or this difference may have its origin in the parent or parents, and be transmitted by generation; for the soul is conveyed by natural tradition. This is evident from facts; for children resemble their parents in mental dispositions no less than in features.

The mental characters of different human minds come within the science of Mental Philosophy; and these, while in a state of nature, are various or strangely diversified. Some are proud and ambitious; others are gentle and mild, but too pliant and yielding; others are envious and malicious, miserable when others prosper, and always ready to detract, defame, and injure them; others are hot and passionate, raging like wild beasts, on the slightest provocation; others are revengeful and cruel, inflicting pains and penalties on all they deem their foes; others are artful and cunning, hiding their real views and feelings by hypocritical appearances; others are feeble and changeable, and unstable as water in all their works and ways; others are low and mean, unmanly and vulgar; others are sour, peevish, and vapourish; others are careless, indolent, and easy in every state and circumstance; and a few are noble and generous, ready on all occasions to promote the happiness of all with whom they stand connected, and with whom they have any intercourse. These indicate different mental constitutions and states of mind; and nothing short of a knowledge of this science can enable us to properly investigate them.

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Point de Vue, July 9, 1851.

Correspondence.

JUDGE WARDHALL'S LETTERS.

In a sermon, in remarking as to the preaching of the Apostle Paul, Mr. Wesley writes:—"For, although, we are certain he preached Christ in his perfect manner as the very chief of the Apostles, yet who preached the law more than St. Paul? There are he did not think the gospel answered the same end." In commenting on the very first sermon of St. Paul's which is recorded, he says:—"Now it is manifest, all this, is preaching the law, in the sense wherein you understand the term; even although, a great part of it, if not all his hearers, were either Jews or religious proselytes; and therefore, probably, many of them, in some degree at least, convinced of sin already. He first reminds them, that they could not be justified by the law of Moses, but only by faith in Christ; and then severely threatens them with the judgment of God; which is, in the strongest sense, preaching the laws." He next remarks on the preaching

of the same Apostle, on other occasions, especially to Felix, and as to this last instance observes:—"Likewise, when Felix sent for Paul, on purpose that he might hear him, concerning the faith in Christ; instead of preaching Christ, in your sense; which would, probably, have caused the Governor, either to contradict, or blaspheme: 'he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come,' till Felix, (hardened as he was,) trembled. Go thou and tread in his steps. Preach Christ to the careless sinner, by reasoning of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come."

And further on, in treating of the Epistles of the same Apostle, he says:—"Every one of these is full of the law, even the Epistles to the Romans, and the Galatians; in both of which he does what you term preaching the law; and that to believers, as well as unbelievers. From hence, it is plain you know not what it is to preach Christ, in the sense of the Apostle; for doubtless St. Paul judged himself to be preaching Christ, both to Felix, and at Antioch, Lystra, and Athens. From whose example, every thinking man must infer, that, not only the declaring the love of Christ to sinners, but also, the declaring that he will come from heaven in flaming fire, is, in the Apostle's sense, preaching Christ, yea, in the full scriptural meaning of the word. To preach Christ, is to preach what he hath revealed, either in the Old or New Testament, so that you are then, as really preaching Christ, when you are saying,—'The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the people that forget God;' as when you are saying,—'Behold the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world?' Consider this well, that to preach Christ, is to preach all things that Christ has spoken; all his promises, all his threatenings, and commands; all that is written in his book. And then, you will know how to preach Christ, without making void the law."

Similar testimony, and remarks on this subject, have been afforded, by others in the ministry, in more recent times, and especially at a very late period, by that eminent and experienced Minister, the Rev. Mr. James, in his work already cited, regarding, "An Earnest Ministry," in which he observes as follows:—"Perhaps, there are few expressions more misunderstood, and on which more mistakes have been made, than, 'preaching the gospel.' Many, by the use of this phrase, aim to exclude from the pulpit, almost every topic, but a perpetual and almost unvarying exhibition of the death of our Lord, and consider this, specifically, and this only, as preaching Christ. But it is strangely forgotten, by the preachers of this school, that, as the scheme of mediation by the Saviour, is founded on the eternal obligation, and immutable nature of the law of God, and was intended not to subvert, but to uphold its authority, the moral law must be explained and enforced, in all its purity, spirituality and extent. Repentance towards God, is no less included in the Apostolic Ministry than faith in our Lord Jesus Christ; and how can a sinner repent of his transgressions against the law, if he know not the law he has violated: for 'sin is the transgression of the law' and 'by the law is the knowledge of sin.' So that no man can know sin, without knowing the law: and herein appears to me, one of the prevailing defects of modern preaching: I mean the neglect of holding up this perfect mirror, in which the sinner shall see reflected his own moral image." "Dr. Dwight says,—

Few, very few, are ever awakened or convinced by the encouragements and promises of the gospel; but almost all by the denunciations of the law. The blessings of immortality, the glories of heaven are usually, to say the least, preached with little efficacy, to an assembly of sinners."

"I remember," says Mr. James, "a discussion by a large company of ministers in my vestry, on one occasion, as to what style of preaching had been found, in their own experience, to be most useful; and it was pretty generally admitted; and some of them had been among our most successful preachers,—that sermons on alarming and impressive texts, had been most blessed, in producing conviction of sin, and first concern about salvation." Again he writes,—"It is worthy of remark, that Jesus Christ, who was incarnate love itself, the living gospel, yea the way, the truth, the life, was the most alarming preacher that was ever in our world."

One mode or form of the same want of adaptation in pulpit ministrations, which may here be mentioned, refers, especially to religious professors, the members of churches, and, most probably, is a further partial cause of the present low state of religious principle and practice. It consists, in holding forth, and applying to all such professors, indiscriminately, the encouraging and consoling promises of the gospel; although most undoubtedly, it is the deplorable fact, that in all the churches, there are many who are sunk in Laodicean sloth; others living in antinomian disobedience, and guilt; and others, darkened, disquieted, and restless, through unfaithfulness, and unrepented, or still frequently committed violations of the divine commands, and requirements. Each and all of these most unquestionably, require a mode of instruction and treatment, in the public ministrations, distinct and different from those which are suitable to be applied to the sorrowing penitent, either on his approaches, and supplications for divine mercy; or on a return from deep and distressing relapses. Very frequently, however, the gracious promises of the gospel, are indiscriminately announced and enlarged upon, without any such special or limited application, as those various states of conduct and feeling so obviously, and especially require; but are at least in terms and appearance, equally, and without any reserve or scriptural condition, offered for the encouragement or consolation, of all of those different descriptions of character. This defective and injurious method of holding forth the gracious promises of the gospel, is commented upon by Mr. Wesley, in the following pointed and faithful terms, in his sermon, on what is termed the Wilderness State;—wherein after mentioning the usual causes of darkness of mind, he says,—“Inquire we, thirdly, What is the cure of it. To suppose that this is one, and the same, in all cases, is a great and fatal mistake; and yet, extremely common, even among many who pass for experienced Christians; yea, perhaps, take upon them to be teachers in Israel; to be the guides of other souls. Accordingly, they know and use but one medicine, whatever be the cause of the distemper. They begin, immediately, to apply the promises; to preach the gospel, as they call it. To give comfort, is the single point at which they aim; in order to which they say many soft and tender things, concerning the love of God to poor helpless sinners; and the efficacy of the blood of Christ. Now, this is quackery, indeed, and that of the worst sort; as it tends, if not to kill men's bodies, yet, without the peculiar mercy of God, 'to destroy both their bodies and souls in hell.' It is hard to speak of these 'daubers of untempered mortar,' these promise-mongers, as they deserve. They well deserve the title, which has been ignorantly given to others. They are spiritual mountebanks. They do, in effect, make 'the blood of the covenant an unholy thing.' They vilely prostitute the promises of God, by thus applying them to all, without distinction. Whereas, indeed, the cure of spiritual, as of bodily diseases, must be as various, as the causes of them. The first thing, therefore, is to find out the cause, and this will naturally point out the cure.”

Whether the various causes which have already been set forth, regarding religious professors, and especially, those in the ministerial or clerical order, have, as extensively as may seem to be intimated, or supposed, contributed to produce, or have failed to arrest and prevent religious defection, and to lower the standard and practice of scriptural christianity, the melancholy facts remain,—that while there are in the United Kingdom, about twenty thousand members of a regular Protestant ministry; and very many thousands of lay assistants, in the different denominations; and during recent times, multiplied, and still increasing agencies, of a professedly religious description, the masses of the people, have been becoming more profane, irreligious, and depraved; infidelity, crime, and immorality, have increased; and the vital power, and the practice of genuine religion, have, in all the churches, instead of increasing, been still on the decline. That such are the deplorable truths, on the subject, several of the citations and authorities which have been given, most evidently show.

Biography.

For the Wesleyan.

James Smith.

Christian parents too frequently yield to discouragements in reference to the salvation of their children. This, however, is contrary to the instructions of the infallible Word. For thus saith the Lord,—“In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand: for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they shall both be alike good.” These sentiments, have been, perhaps, more deeply impressed upon my mind, since the peaceful death of the interesting youth who is the subject of this brief memoir.

JAMES SMITH, was not many months ago, an active though somewhat delicate young man.—His parents are both members of the Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral care of that venerable and laborious servant of God, the Rev. ALEXR. CLARK of Amherst N. S. Having heard that a young person within the immediate neighbourhood of my frequent journeyings, was ill, I called at his residence, and for the first time had a religious conversation with my young friend. His delicate appearance, his intelligence and serious attention to what I had to say, all interested my sympathies in his case. Having understood from his parents that their Minister was absent from the county, I the more readily promised to repeat my visit.

I soon found that James had been well instructed in the word of truth, but still it was equally evident that the “fallow ground” of his heart had not been fully broken up. His attention was directed to the uncompromising character of the divine law, continued prayer was made to God the Spirit, and it soon became evident that while the ministration of the law was death, that the work of the Spirit was life. His consciousness of guilt and helplessness was vivid and depressing. How, O how, said he, can I meet God in this state? But when that gracious Being, who had discovered to him his vileness, condescended to disclose his “righteousness without the law,” even the righteousness of God which is by faith of Jesus Christ, he felt that the “work of righteousness was peace, and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever.” He was made happy in the God of his salvation, and although his bodily strength was rapidly failing, this gave him no painful apprehensions. On one occasion, when he was fast sinking, I cannot forget his strikingly expressive countenance, when he said to me, “Pray that in all things I may glorify God.” He assured his disconsolate father, that he was going to a better place than the land of gold.

In this calm and peaceful state he waited amid extreme debility until his change should come. There was one circumstance which he frequently regretted, namely, that he had not devoted himself to God in the days of health. After he had suffered the will of God, he calmly fell asleep in Jesus. O, that his youthful relatives and friends may seek that God who was the strength of his heart, and is now, I doubt not, his portion forever!

I cannot close these remarks without expressing the satisfaction I have experienced in my interview with the bereaved family; and the pleasure I have felt in attempting to supply the place of their absent Minister,—who, in an affectionate note, has expressed his gratitude for my services. Such feeling towards each other, and the beloved people of our respective charges, I ever desire to see cultivated. O if all Ministers, who profess to hail each other as brethren in Christ, would repudiate the unchristian practice of proselyting from each other, and labour for the edification of the whole family of Christ, there would be coming confidence, true unity, and more extensive prosperity characterize the Church of the living God.

J. G. HENNIGAR.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, July 26, 1851.

DISTRICT ADDRESS.

We direct attention to an important Address of the late District Meeting to the members of our Church and congregations on the subject of finance, which appears on our first page. The object of which, is, first to secure the co-operation of our Church-members throughout the different Circuits, in respect to the observance of the Wesleyan Rule regarding the payment of weekly class-money, and of quarterage at the renewal of Tickets; and, secondly, to excite a greater degree of liberality on the part of our Congregations in contributing their reasonable quota towards the support of the Ministry, the benefits of which, directly and indirectly, they and their families are steadily receiving. This object must commend itself to every individual, who has either been personally made a partaker of the riches of divine grace, or who has learned to set a proper

value on the Gospel-ministry and other ordinances of religion. It would be well for every one, whatever may be his relation to the Church, to feel his own individual obligation in this behalf; and, with due liberality, to contribute to the maintenance and extension of the cause of God both at home and abroad. Nothing can be more reasonable than are the suggestions which the Address supplies; and, without further enlarging at present on the topics of which it so admirably treats, we may express our earnest hope, that the subjects introduced will receive, from the parties concerned, that candid consideration which they eminently deserve; and that the practical result will be, such an increase of Circuit receipts, as will soon render our District self-supporting, and warrant the employment of a greatly augmented number of Ministerial agents.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE, IRELAND.

The Wesleyan Irish Conference commenced its regular Sittings in Belfast on Wednesday, June 25th. The Rev. John Beecham, D. D., appointed President of the Irish Conference at the last British Conference, took the Chair.—The Rev. Dr. Hannah Secretary of the British Conference, and the Rev. Dr. Newton, appointed to accompany the President in his official visit to Ireland, were also present. About one hundred Ministers of the Body were in attendance. After the usual devotional service, the Conference proceeded to business. The Rev. John F. Matthews was chosen Secretary, the Rev. James Tobias, Assistant Secretary, and various persons were appointed to other official situations. The usual Conference Prayer Meeting commenced at Noon. The Address of the British Conference, which was read, gave great satisfaction; its reception was moved, seconded, supported, and carried most unanimously, the whole Conference standing up simultaneously, thus exhibiting their gratitude and respect for and approval of the Address. Three young men, having satisfactorily passed the usual examinations, were recommended to be received into full connexion—others, having travelled three, two, and one year, were recommended to be continued on trial. Five young men were received on trial, as suitable persons to be called out by the Conference as candidates for the ministry. The Revs. William Crook, H. Beule, and T. McLerinau were placed on the list of Supernumeraries. The Revs. James McCutcheon, John Campbell, and James Sullivan, had died during the year. The Revs. Thomas Waugh, John Green, and Thomas Meredith, were elected as Representatives to the approaching British Conference. The number of members in Society was stated to be 20,915, the number of emigrants 953. Amount of the Irish contributions to the Mission Fund £4,496 7s. 7d. This Conference is said to have been “one of the happiest and most harmonious ever held in Ireland.”

CHURCH REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The second Conference of the Metropolitan Church Association was held, June 25th, at Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street, London; the object of which is to procure a reform of the Prayer-book and public worship, and a removal of the abuses attaching to Church property and patronage. The Chairman, J. Sullivan, Esq., said, “The Association sought in the first instance a revision of the liturgy and canons, some portions of which did undoubtedly sanction Romish doctrines, in order that Dr. Pusey and his adherents might have no handle furnished to them for preaching up the errors of the Papacy within the bosom of a Protestant Church.” It was agreed that subscriptions be set on foot with a view of enabling the Association to ascertain the mind of the country on the subject of Church reform; that delegates from the metropolitan association should be requested to attend the town and country meetings; and that a large public meeting of the Association be convened in London, as soon as the necessary preparations for that purpose had been completed.

Proposed R. C. Church for Italians in London.

A Document has recently appeared in London, emanating from “The Holiness of our Lord, Pope Pius IX.,” which appeals to the piety and charity of Italians, for the purpose of exciting

them to contribute to the erection of a Roman Catholic Church in London “principally for the use of Italians, &c.” Though Cardinal Wiseman is highly eulogised in this pontifical petition, it appears as if the Pope could not implicitly trust him. The intended Church of “St. Peter's in London,” is to be “always governed by a congregation of Italian secular priests, founded at Rome, that the Roman spirit may always influence the same.” The priests of this church are doubtless designed to act as “permanent spies upon the conduct of the English Roman Catholics in the interests of the Roman Court.” To secure £6,600 from all Italy, towards this object, His Holiness offers, as an inducement, “an indulgence of one hundred days to whomsoever shall contribute any alms to this end.”

An English Bishop's Liberality.

We are happy to record the pleasing fact, that the Bishop of Durham has subscribed Fifteen pounds towards an Independent Chapel, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Accompanying the donation was a letter from the Bishop, in which he gives utterance to the following truly Catholic sentiment:—“I have never forgotten that all Christians are brethren, and that, however we may differ as to the meaning of Scripture upon some points of doctrine or discipline, very few Protestants fail to inculcate what is essential in Christianity.” Such an instance of christian liberality is quite refreshing in these days of Puseyite exclusivism and intolerance.

Synod of the Bishop of Exeter.

The Diocesan Synod, appointed by the Bishop of Exeter, commenced its proceedings on June 26th, and continued three days. The Bishop delivered a long opening Address, in which he traces the history of Diocesan Synods, justifies his calling the present one, and enunciates his views on baptismal regeneration. It is reported that some six or seven gentlemen opposed the Bishop very stoutly. The affair seems to have attracted but little attention in Exeter.

Woodstock, N. B.

The Rev. John Allison delivered an interesting Lecture on the 12th inst., at Woodstock, N. B.—subject—THE PAPACY. The *Carleton Sentinel*, says—“A more clear and comprehensive exposition of the true tendency of popery, we believe could not be made out,—and we only wish that what was said by the learned lecturer may never be forgotten by those who heard him.”

Bermuda.

The Anniversary of the Bermuda Auxiliary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held on the evening of July 8th, in the Wesleyan Chapel at Hamilton. The *Bermudian* states that the spacious edifice was filled to overflowing with a respectable audience, from all parts of the country, and that the proceedings were deeply interesting.

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of this Institution will be held on Wednesday next, the 30th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Parents and friends of the pupils, and all who are interested in the school, or generally in education, are respectfully invited to attend. School House adjoining the Argyle Street Chapel.

A Few Minutes with Authors.

IMPORTANT VIEW OF LIFE.—Life is not an end, but means to an end—a fact which requires only to be stated to gain the consent of all who think. Questions touching to-day and the wants of to-day, of course, press upon the majority of persons habitually, so that even those among them who realize our proposition, and really wish to live for the benefit of others, have it not in their power to do so to any great extent. It would be an act of cruel injustice, however, to insinuate that they are all satisfied with the limits of the family circle, and a few near relatives. Among them are many great hearts filled with the principles of benevolence, and panting for the opportunity of doing good to the human race. But when we have included in this majority all that can justly be considered as belonging to it—all whose income is acquired for the necessary wants of their families—all whose labours, whether manual or intellectual, is taxed to the utmost to

meet the stern demands of life—and all whose power to do good is limited within the circle already described—there is still a large majority left, whose pecuniary resources, if properly applied, would enable them to bestow upon the Church and the world an incredible amount of blessing, in an incredibly short period of time. It is melancholy to reflect on the treasures that are wasted on pleasure, folly and sin; and on the number of rich men who devote their gold to the promotion of objects unworthy of an age of high civilization, far beneath the dignity of cultivated reason, and, of course, therefore opposed to the noble and benevolent spirit of Christianity. Men "consume upon their lusts," and lavish on the pride of life, wealth, which, were it consecrated to knowledge and religion, would speedily accomplish for our country and the world results of the grandest and most enduring character.

PRINCIPLE AND IMPULSE.—Principle is a child of light, and boon of heaven; while Impulse, though he claims to be a brother, is a creature wholly of earth: How unlike, in features, in conduct, and in character! Principle has a steady, placid, unmoved countenance, holding in his hand a scroll, inscribed DUTY, which he very frequently consults. Impulse has a countenance lighted up with smiles, and kindled with expectation, or else fallen, dejected, and looking this and that way, to see how he can leap over difficulties, or run away from them. Principle is remarkable for going straight forward, where Duty directs, whether others will go, or whether he must go alone. Impulse watches to see whether the multitude will go, and then leaps forward to take the lead. He will go through thorns and briars, if he can go through with a single dash; and leap over torrents, if he can do it at a single bound. Principle will do it, if he has to take the briars out of the way, one by one, and if he has to toil a long time in building a bridge over the torrent. There is no relationship between the two, and when Impulse claims that he is a brother to Principle, he utters a foul slander.

SERIOUS CONSIDERATION.—It is in every man's power to be remiss and negligent; or to be attentive and considerate; to dwell upon religion heaven, and hell, often and long; or to dismiss those subjects, and shut out the consideration of them. According as we do one or the other, not according as our abilities are great or small, we shall become good or bad men. It is not want of abilities, it is want of serious consideration, that is the inlet to every vice. The things above are like the stars, which, however great in themselves, shine upon us by reason of their distance with a feeble light and diminished glory. But consideration is a telescope which brings them home to us, gives them their proper dimensions and just magnitude, and makes us consider how little and despicable this earth is, to which our affections are attached, in comparison of those numerous, great, and splendid objects which are above.

Gold Drops.

Nothing can shine with undiminished lustre, but religion and knowledge, which are essentially and intrinsically bright.

Nothing can be long entertaining, but what is in some measure beneficial, because nothing else will bear a calm review.

Modesty always sits gracefully upon youth: it covers a multitude of faults, and doubles the lustre of every virtue, which it seems to hide.

The perfections of men are like flowers, which appear more beautiful when their leaves are a little contracted and folded up, than when they are full-blown, and display themselves, without any reserve, to the view.

Fear is in the human constitution, what weights are to some machines, very necessary to adjust, regulate and balance the motion of the fine, curious, and active springs.

We are no further moral beings, than we are accountable beings.

It is much easier to conceive a thousand beautiful thoughts concerning virtue in our closet, than to put one of them in practice.

There is one only unfading beauty, one undecaying ornament, and that is, the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit.

We regret the non-arrival of our papers at *Aylesford* and *Bridgetown*, and assure our agents there, that the parcels have been most carefully mailed. We shall enquire at the Post Office to see if measures cannot be adopted to prevent the recurrence of the disappointment.

GUIDE TO HOLINESS.—We have received the first No. of Vol. XX. of *The Guide to Holiness*, published in Boston. Of this excellent work, *Zion's Herald* says—"Few if any of the publications of the Church have done more good than the Guide." We shall be glad to receive subscribers' names. Published monthly, pp. 24, \$1.00 per annum, in advance.

The *Chairman of the N. S. District* gratefully acknowledges the following donation to the N. S. District Contingent Fund: viz.—
"A Friend," at Halifax, £1 0 0

The advertisement respecting Sackville Academy came too late for this number.

The next term of Sackville Academy will begin on Thursday, the 7th August.

The foundation stone of a new College, in which students are to be trained in the principles of *Tractarianism*, has been lately laid at Hurst Pierport, near Shoreham, England.

A *Protestant Alliance* has been formed in England, which includes evangelical Christians of greatest eminence in all the churches of the Mother country. A hopeful sign of the times!

Cardinal Wiseman is said to have left England abruptly for the Continent, for fear of the Speaker's warrant. Particulars in our next.

About two hundred feet of the wharf of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, east of the Station house, in Portland, gave way on the 18th inst., carrying with it about twelve hundred tons of railroad iron, and three cars loaded with pressed hay. The water where the iron lays, is from eight to ten feet deep at low tide.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary arrived in the city from his delegation to Canada on the subject of the Railway, on Monday evening last. No official disclosures have since been made. It is said that Canada and New Brunswick are willing to agree to Earl Grey's proposals, and that all that is now wanting is the adherence of Nova Scotia. Time will soon solve all mysteries.

The Bishop of the English Church in the Diocese of Nova Scotia, the Rev. Herbert Binney, D.D., came passenger in the last R. M. Steamer from England.

Mrs. O'Brien's house, near John's Foundry, was consumed by fire on Thursday night last.

A Little about London.

St. Paul's Churchyard and Paternoster Row are among the antiquities of bibliography. John Newbery's name still predominates over the corner of the churchyard and Ludgate Hill, the spot from whence issued the spangled Gooly Two Shoes of our childhood. A few doors off Cowper's Task was published. Dear Cowper lived in the Inner Temple, a few paces from the place of this writing. Ecclesiastical names prevail in this part of the city—Paternoster Row, Ave Maria Lane, Credo Lane, and Amen Corner. The Row, as it is familiarly called, is little more than six paces wide, and received its name, says Stow, "from stationers or text-writers that dwelt there, who wrote all sorts of books then in use, namely, A, B, C, with the Paternoster, Ave, Creed, Graces," &c. It is the greatest centre of publication in the world. Longman's and Rivington's need no comment. The old sign of the Bible and Crown is extant at Mr. Rivington's. The Religious Tract Society has large and costly arrangements. God grant that their bow may abide in strength! The portraits of Burder and Bickersteth denote their position. Bagster's Bible warehouse deserves a visit. The head of the establishment has lately died, but the business is kept up by two sons. Their recent large print Greek Testament and their octavo Septuagint claim the attention of ministers. Rich. Baynes is known to all buyers of Nonconformist literature. Dr. Smith and Dr. Choules are well known in Paternoster Row. A leading publisher asserts that a large proportion of old English works find their way into America. Parker's in the Strand, is the rendezvous of the Tractarians. Hatchard's, in Piccadilly, is the favourite shop of the Evangelical Churchmen of the Clapham School. A tendency to more exclusive Churchism is evident in this otherwise estimable party. Chapman's, in the Strand, is the focus of Carlyle and Emersonian liberalism. Here you find reprints of Strauss, of Emerson, and even of Poughkeepsie Davis. The next house is that in which famous Jacob Tonson lived. Here appeared first Thomson's Seasons, Tom Jones, and the histories of Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon.

A few steps beyond Temple Bar take you to the delightful seclusion of the Temple, to the house where Johnson lived, and the house in which Charles Lamb was born. Further on, beyond Fetter Lane, in Bolt Court, is the house in which Johnson died. In or near the Strand, is also the Savoy, once a palace, in 1245, but more memorable to Protestants for the Savoy Conference, in 1661, where 12 prelates were met by Calamy, Baxter, and other Presbyterians. The merry Fuller was at the time lecturer at the Savoy. A foreign service is still attended in that quiet court.

Near to Finsbury Square is the burial ground called Bunhill Fields, "the Campo Santo of the Dissenters," as Southey calls it; and justly, for here lie the remains of Goodwin, of John Owen,

the prince of English theologians, of Bunyan, of George Fox, the first Quaker, of Fleetwood, of Wesley's mother, and (beloved name) of Isaac Watts.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *America* arrived at this port from Liverpool on Tuesday evening last about 6 o'clock. The following are the principal items of news:—

Great Britain.

The Agricultural prospects of the British Islands are of the most gratifying character. The revenue and trade returns exhibit in a marked manner the increasing prosperity of the mother country. Everything in England gives place in interest to Her Majesty's visit to the Guildhall, and the wonders of the Crystal Palace. The magnificence of the former is said to have never been surpassed, while the splendours of the latter have been undiminished. The Lord Mayor of London has, by order of Her Majesty been created a Baronet, and testimonials are being showered upon Mr. Paxton, the Architect.

On Wednesday night Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured with their presence the grand entertainment given by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of London, in the Guildhall, in celebration of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. The rarity of the royal visit to the city by night, and the brilliancy of the spectacle, rendered the occasion one of the most lively interest to the countless thousands of foreign and provincial visitors who are now congregated in the metropolis, as well as to the vast masses of our own population.

The *London Morning Chronicle* says:—Between three and four o'clock, 20th June, the relative merits of the Canadian and English fire-engines were tested at the Serpentine, in the presence of Mr. Dilke and Mr. Cole of the Executive, Mr. Braidwood, of the fire brigade, and a jury appointed to try the question. We believe that the Canadian engine was considered a peculiarly excellent one, and that it threw the water nearly 140 yards—240 feet further than the English one.

A petition has been extensively signed in the Liverpool Exchange Newsroom, for presentation to the Lord of the Admiralty, praying their lordships to send a steamer to Jones' Sound, where a cairn of stones has recently been discovered; the memorialists thinking that, if that particular portion of the Arctic seas were examined, some satisfactory evidence might be obtained, which would lead either to the rescue of Sir John Franklin and his companions, or, at all events, allay the universal excitement by throwing a clear light upon their fate.

The third reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was moved in the House of Commons on the 4th of July. The motion was agreed to without a division. On the question that the bill do now pass, the Premier moved the omission of the words introduced by Sir R. Thesiger, extending the penalty of £100 to the procuring, publishing, and putting in use of Bulls, Rescripts, &c., and authorising private parties to prosecute, with the consent of the Attorney General. Sir F. Thesiger argued that the retention of the clause was necessary to complete the measure. The Solicitor General said the amendment did not add force to the bill. Mr. Napier made an effort to be heard, but his voice was drowned with cries for a division.—At this stage of the proceedings, the Irish members rose in a body and left the House.—On division, the numbers stood thus: for the Premier's motion 129—against it 208. The announcement was received with vehement cheering. Lord John Russell then moved another amendment, that the words "empowering informers to prosecute," &c., be left out; for the motion 129, against it 175. The House then divided on the question, that the bill do now pass: for the bill 263, against 50.

Yesterday week the Crystal Palace was visited by nearly 26,000 visitors, being a very considerable increase on the numbers of the preceding Friday. The total receipts were £2614 3s. 6d., including £22 1s. for season tickets.

On Saturday the receipts were £1565 15s., and the numbers entering the building 11,747. The Queen, Prince Albert and the royal children visited the building at their usual early hour.

On Monday the number of admissions was 61,670, and the receipts £2,852 2s. Among the visitors were Prince Albert, the boys of the Naval Asylum, Greenwich, those of the Vengeance, 84, now under orders for the East Indies, and a body of 500 men from the printing office of Messrs. Clowes.

On Tuesday an almost unprecedented number of people visited the Crystal Palace. The receipts at the doors rose to £3169 5s.—except on two days the largest amount that has yet been taken in shillings. On the 17th of June, £3,191 2s. was the sum taken, and on the 14th of June £3186 12s. According to the police returns 65,962 persons entered the building. The "retiring" and washing rooms have been highly suc-

cessful. During the month of May £228 was taken for the retiring rooms, and for the last ten days of the month £16 10s. 6d. for the washing rooms. In June £460 16s. 2d., were received for the retiring, and £101 2s. 5d., for the washing rooms. These results are expected to lead to the opening of similar establishments throughout the metropolis.

The attendance on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace, although not so great as on the previous day, was still greater than the Wednesday of the preceding week. Her Majesty was one of the earliest visitors, and having proceeded at once to the electric telegraph office, spent some minutes in watching the operations of this great scientific wonder of the country. As a test of the rapidity with which messages might be conveyed to and from distant points, her Majesty commanded that a message should be forwarded to Edinburgh for the latest paragraph of news in the Scotch papers. The answer, a paragraph of ten lines, came back before her Majesty left the building and announced, curiously enough, the arrival of the Countess of Neuilly (ex-Queen of France) in the northern capital.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather on Thursday, 61,492 persons visited the Crystal Palace, and the large amount of £2958 was taken at the doors.

The prizes are not to be awarded till after the close of the Exhibition, the period for which was fixed, on Saturday, for about the middle of October. It is intended that arrangements shall be made for lighting up the building in the evenings.

The Dublin Correspondent of the Daily News, writing under date of July 10, says:

The *Advocate* of last evening sounds an alarm on the re-appearance of the potato disease. That journal says:

The truly formidable disease which committed such extensive ravages among the potato crops of past seasons, has, even at this early period, made its appearance in several localities; and although we are not disposed to act the part of alarmists, yet the fact should be made generally known, so that the first indications of the presence of the disease may be noted, and that measures may be adopted accordingly, to mitigate the evil as far as possible.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—A conference took place on the 4th of July at Castel Gandolfo between the Pope and the King of Naples, who had landed that night at Port d'Anzio, where he was received by Cardinal Antonelli. His Majesty embarked the same night immediately after the conference.

The Council of State has decided that in case the President should provoke the overthrow of Article 45 of the Constitution, he would be accused of high treason.

General Baragnay d'Hilliers has resigned his office of commander-in-chief of the army of Paris. The *Constitutionnel* says that this step, which has stirred some sensation, is simply the necessary result of the rule which prevents representatives from receiving a mission for more than six months consecutively.

M. Popin Schalleur, a leading Bonapartist, is sure of being returned for the Seine at Marne, having obtained 22,679 votes out of 29,637.

General Fapvier yesterday gave notice of the motion for the election of the Constituent Assembly by universal suffrage, in case the revision should be voted.

M. de Labouliou has been appointed reporter on the departmental province of the Municipal Bill.

In Paris the soldiers of the 33rd. regiment continue to be insulted by workmen and others for having formed part of the expedition to Rome.

SPAIN.—To-day, July 5, M. Madoc made a speech against the bill for the settlement of the debt, which occupied the whole sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. The *Gazette* contains the report of the committee appointed to examine the bill for the settlement of the floating debt. Bermudez de Castro has postponed his motion till Monday.

Items.

Vote by Ballot is becoming exceedingly popular in England. A motion in Parliament in its favour was carried against the Government 84 to 50.

Lord John Russell has consented to the abolition of a property qualification for members of Parliament.

The liberal provisions of the Portuguese Electoral decree have given great satisfaction. The government have reduced the Excise duties one half, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent. The British claims were likely to be soon and honourably settled.

We learn from Constantinople that a number of the now subjected tribes of the Caucasus had attacked, with 25,000 men, the Russian Line of Tschemer, and defeated all the detachments of the Russian fortified camp.

The annual allowance of the East India Company to sustain idol worship has ceased, and Juggernaut is left to his own followers.

Assassinations continue in Rome almost daily. Earthquake shocks continued at Rhodes and other Isles of the Mediterranean.

COLONIAL.

(Condensed from our Files.)

New Brunswick.

The Fredericton Reporter of the 18th instant, gives the following items:—The new City Council is proceeding with the City business with vigour and harmony.—Mr. Allen of Fredericton is manufacturing Hay-Forks every way equal to any imported. Success, say we, to Domestic manufactures.—Five deserters from the garrison in that City were captured by Mr. S. Vail on the St. Andrew's road; but, having turned upon their captor and tied him on the road, they took his horse and waggon and effected their escape to Calais, on the American side of the borders.

We see by the Miramichi-Gleaner of the 15th, that the Supervisors and Road Commissioners in that locality have adopted the following wise and just regulations: That no orders for goods in store or shop are to be given in payment for work or materials of any kind for roads and bridges, but that all payments are to be made in cash or in cheque bona fide payable at sight, and that no Superior or Commissioner shall be permitted to set off any claims or debts of his own against work done, or be allowed per centage for the public service on any pretence whatever. This is a move in the right direction. In connection with this subject, the Editor of the Gleaner says,—"We sincerely hope the time is not far distant when the poor Parish schoolmasters will receive their pittance in money."—A correspondent of the same Paper, in speaking of the celebration of the third Anniversary of the establishment of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in Miramichi, says, "every impartial observer must admit that the Sons have accomplished a great amount of good in Miramichi, and the Divisions have reason to be proud of the success which has so far attended their efforts."

The St. John, N. B. Observer states, that a party of Orangemen of that City had been out of Town celebrating the 12th, and, on their return, were fired upon by some base person concealed among the bushes, by which a young man named Torry was dangerously wounded; hopes, however, are entertained of his recovery.

The Church Witness states, that two houses at Indian Town, belonging to Mr. Tapley, were partially consumed by fire on the night of the 15th—supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss estimated about £1,200.

The St. John, N. B. Temperance Telegraph contains a communication from a correspondent, by which it appears that a new organization has been introduced into New Brunswick, called "The Brotherhood of Temperance Watchmen in North America—instituted at Durham, Maine, U. S., April 1849—principles, Temperance, Humanity and Progress."—"There are no initiation fees, or monthly dues, or indeed any dues except in certain special cases, neither are there any stated benefits to sick or disabled members, but they are bound to succour the distressed."

At a meeting of subscribers to the European and North American Railway, held at St. John, N. B., on the 14th inst., it was resolved, that the Subscription Books for stock should not be opened until the 20th day of August next—being the day on which the Stock Books in Maine are to be opened for subscriptions.

Mr. John Turnbull, says the New Brunswicker, has fitted up, in Harding street, at his Sash and Door Factory, an excellent steam-engine of six horse-power, (manufactured by a young man of the City of St. John,) which is connected with machinery for cutting, planing and grooving wood for doors and sashes, in the most approved manner.

The St. John, N. B. Courier contains a notice of the intended opening of the "Industrial Exhibition" at that City on the 9th of September next. A building is to be erected expressly for the Exhibition. The design of the Exhibition is to comprehend a full and complete display of all the domestic manufactures of the Province, in order to prove what the New Brunswickers are capable of producing, the cost at which an article can be delivered, and the encouragement which each branch of industry should expect or require from the Legislature. The Water Company intend to celebrate, at the same time, by a Grand Demonstration, the first introduction of the water into the City from their new works. The Agricultural Society of the County are making preparations to assist in increasing the display, which, it is believed, will be unequalled in the history of St. John.—The same paper says

there is much complaint this season of the failure of the Salmon Fishery in the St. John harbour.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick has recommended the establishment of "Fishery Societies" within that Province, upon a system similar to that on which the Agricultural Societies are formed. A "Circular" in accordance with that recommendation, has been forwarded to Fishermen and others, by the "Clerk of the Peace" at St. John, in which we find the following paragraph:—"Any such Society, upon subscription and payment by its members, of not less than Twenty Pounds, will be entitled to receive from the Provincial Treasury, a sum equal to three times the amount so raised, to be applied to the distribution of Prizes, or in any other way which, in the judgment of the Society, may best tend to promote the designed objects."

The Courier announces it "as a most important discovery, of real practical and enduring value to the community," that "saw-dust can be consumed as fuel, and it is now actually so used in the milling establishment of J. L. Marsh, Esq., Fredericton, in preference to any other material, and because it is economical to do so."

A beautifully-modelled Ship of 638 tons, called the Alciope, has been lately launched from the building yard of Wm. Olive, Esq., in Carleton.—Also a superior Ship, called the Allison, 697 tons, (N. M.) built at the Oroonoto, by T. S. Hicks, Esq.—Also a fine Barque, called the Florida, 396 tons, (N. M.) built at Salisbury, by A. Wright, Esq., for Edward Allison, Esq., of the City of St. John.

The Morning News contains a caution to Apothecaries, founded on the following circumstance:—Mrs. Bailey, residing in Portland, N. B., sent a little girl to an Apothecary's store for some paregoric for a child three months old. Laudanum was given instead, which was given to the child, and in less than twelve hours, the little thing was a corpse!

The Fredericton Head Quarters states the affairs of the Fredericton Electric Telegraph Company are in a prosperous condition.

The St. John, N. B. Freeman states that Mr. John Murray, Branch Pilot, has latterly been engaged in marking the Headlands from Musquash to Nigger Head with large white marks for the convenience of vessels approaching or leaving the coast.

Canada.

A horrible murder has been lately committed in London, C. W.

The Examination of the Adelaide Female Academy, on the 27th June, was highly interesting and satisfactory. The Academy has been better supported during the last year than at any previous time.

The ceremony of laying the chief corner stone of the Normal and Model Schools for Upper Canada, took place July 2nd. His Excellency the Governor General, the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, the members of the Executive Council, the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament, and the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, among others, were present.—Prayer was offered by the Rev. H. J. Grasset, after which, the Chief Superintendent, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, read the Address to His Excellency, to which His Excellency made a suitable reply. The ceremony was peculiarly interesting.

Of Col. Gagy's Bill, now before the Canadian House of Assembly—entitled "An Act for preventing mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing of newspapers, pamphlets, and papers of like nature, by persons not known in Upper Canada"—the Toronto Christian Guardian says,—"We regard the provisions of the Bill as calculated to be venacious in the extreme, without conferring any advantage whatever, either upon the conductors of the press, or the public generally;" nor does he believe, that the House "will seriously entertain a Bill so unnecessary and absurd in its provisions as the one proposed by Col. Gagy."

Two out of five persons were drowned at St. Anne's on June 30th, by the capsizing of a punt, just as it reached the Steamer Lady Simpson. One of them was Dr. McNaughten of St. Anne's.

A violent thunder storm, in the latter part of June, broke upon the south part of the Township of Durham, in Missisquoi. Two barns and a shed were struck with lightning and were burnt, with the hay, grain, &c., inside.

The three-masted Schooner Briton lately performed a trip from Montreal to Halifax and back, in 29 days, including the time of unloading and loading!

The erection of the wing of the Parliament Buildings in Quebec is making rapid progress, and presents a fine appearance.

Vegetables and Potatoes were getting plentiful in Hamilton, C. W., 1st July.

Canada continues to interest the world, at the Crystal Palace, London, and, as showing the industrial resources of a country, it is said to be one of the best things in the Exhibition.

Canadian Parliament was expected to be prorogued about the 22nd instant.

A lad about 8 years of age, son of Wm. Darlton, of New Edinburgh, was lately carried over the Rideau Falls, and perished.—Three men were carried over the Chaudiere Falls and were lost. Another, by the name of Vandal, was miraculously saved, being the first who has ever passed with life through the fierce waters of the Chaudiere.

Sir Allan McNab has announced that his future politics shall be "Railroad."

The newspapers of Montreal—the Pilot and the Witness not excepted—says the Quebec Morning Chronicle, are strongly opposed to the Halifax and Quebec Railway; nevertheless, the prospect of its being speedily undertaken is rather brightening than otherwise.

Prince Edward Island.

The Sons of Temperance of P. E. I. have recently held a "Festival" near Charlottetown; among the Resolutions passed, we notice the following:—"That the existing state of Society—here and elsewhere—with respect to alcoholic beverages, is such as to demand the immediate and hearty co-operation of all, for their immediate disuse and suppression; and this meeting pledges itself to aid, both by precept and example, every legitimate effort having the accomplishment of this truly benevolent and patriotic object in view." A note from Lady Bannerman was read by the Attorney General, in which she says,—"As a decided well wisher to the cause of Temperance in general, and to this Society in particular, I have to request you to present to them in my name, Five Pounds, as a small mark of my approbation, with my most earnest hopes, that their number may daily increase, bringing joy and peace to many a home, where now sorrow and strife reign. I have been much interested of late in this fraternity by the pleasing accounts I have learned of its success."

The Returns at the late Elections show for Hon. Mr. Warburton, 1st District, a majority of votes of 225 over Mr. Gall—for Hon. J. Pope, 3rd District, of 101 over Dr. Conroy—Mr. Frazer, 2nd District, was elected without opposition.

His Excellency Sir Alexander and Lady Bannerman, and suite, says the Islander of the 18th inst., left town last week on a tour to the western end of Prince County, and returned to town by way of Bedouque and Tryon, on the 14th instant: Every mark of respect was shown him by the inhabitants of the different Districts through which he passed. Several complimentary Addresses were presented to His Excellency. His Excellency returned much pleased with his excursion.

Newfoundland has declined to reciprocate with Prince Edward Island in the same way as other colonies have done.

West Indies.

The Bermuda House of Assembly have agreed by a vote of 16 to 10, that the amount of stipend to be granted to Presbyterian Ministers out of the Public Treasury shall be £50 a year.

The spirit of enterprise and improvement is abroad at Turks Islands more than at any former period—building is going on rapidly—new salt ponds are being cultivated—and emigration is about to set in largely from Bermuda and other places.

The ship Zenobia arrived in May at Demerara in 92 days from Calcutta, with 278 Coolies, 19 of whom are females.

We give the DEMERARA TARIFF:—

The following scale of duties took effect on and after the 1st July, 1851:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Beef, Bread, Crackers, Butter, Candles, Cheese, Corn, Cornmeal, Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, and Pickled Fish.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Flour, Onions, Pork, Potatoes, Molasses, and Sugar.

Thomas Arnie, Esq., of the Inter-Colonial Steamer Eagle, was unfortunately drowned, by falling overboard from that vessel when off the Island of Grenada a short time since.

Lt. Col. Brown, commanding R. E. at Barbadoes, succeeds pro tem Lord Harris, as Governor of Trinidad.

Accounts from Jamaica convey the distressing information that the Cholera is again spreading on the Island.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts of the crops in Florida are unfavourable, owing to excessive drought. Reports of the coming crops in Michigan, and Ohio, on the other hand, are gratifying.

A new variety of sheep, unknown to naturalists, has been recently imported from Africa into Providence. Wool coarse—distinguished by the enormous fatness of the tail, and a singular dewlap, resembling that of cattle, and the absence of horns in the ram. The mutton is said to be unrivalled in flavour and tenderness.

139,974 emigrants had arrived at New York during the first six months of this year; being an increase of 45,810 on the number of the corresponding months of 1850.

The first application for a patent from California, will soon be made to the Patent Office—the model of which, a double-acting force pump, is all of pure, solid gold, being the only one, out of more than 15,000, in the Patent Office, of this material.

At St. Louis, during the week ending June 23rd, 149 persons died of cholera.

400 tons of zinc ore, of pure quality, were thrown down at one time, on the bank, by a sand blast, at the mines at Sterling Hill, of the New Jersey Mining Company!

150 Hungarian refugees arrived at New York on the 4th July, from Havre.

The assessed value of Wm. B. Astor's property is \$2,600,300, and last year he paid into the New York City Treasurer only the small sum of \$23,891 for taxes!

An industrious German mechanic of Cincinnati is building a locomotive engine to be propelled by some new kind of gas, which he claims has forty per cent. the advantage of steam, in cheapness and power.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.—A very interesting discovery has been made in Egypt by the agent of an English mining company.

It is known that there exists in Mount Zebarah, situated in an island in the Red Sea, a mine of emeralds, which was formerly worked by the Pachas of Egypt, but abandoned in the last year of the reign of Mehemet Ali. An English company have solicited and recently obtained authority to resume the workings of this mine, which is believed to be still rich with precious stones. Mr. Allan, the engineer of the company, while directing some important excavations in this place, has discovered at a great depth traces of an ancient gallery, which must evidently be referred to the most remote antiquity. Upon removing the rubbish, they found tools and ancient utensils, and a stone upon which is engraved a hieroglyphic inscription, now partially defaced. This circumstance proves the truth of the opinion expressed by Belzoni, on the truth of other indications, that this mine was worked in ancient times.

The nature and form of the implements discovered, and the configuration of the gallery, the plan of which has been regularly traced, prove most conclusively that the ancient Egyptians were skilful engineers. It seems from the examination of the stone which has been discovered, that the first labours in the mines of Zebarah were commenced in the reign of Sesostris the Great, or Ramees Sesostris, who according to the most generally received opinion, lived about the year 1650 before Christ, and who is celebrated by his immense conquests, as well as by the innumerable monuments with which he covered Egypt.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'LIFE', 'THE', 'WESLEYAN', and other fragments.

Advertisements.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the 'Trenton Mutual Life Insurance Company of Trenton,' United States, and having previously taken the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible life risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if successful, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital Stock of the Trenton Mutual is now \$250,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgage on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very successful business.

in the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 1st October, 1849, 357 Policies—a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time. The benefit of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums then payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies, and not subject to stamp duty—all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all Blanks and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give him every information.

RUFUS S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Agent. Halifax, 15th June.

REVALENTA ARABICA.

FIFTY THOUSAND CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE HAVE BEEN EFFECTED BY DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.—Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food in a very short time. W. R. REEVES, Po-1 Anthony, Tiverton. "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's delicious health-restoring food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Riddington Rectory, Norfolk." "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon, of Ross, Shropshire." "50 years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting, has been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. Maria Jolly Wortham, Ling, near Diss, Norfolk." Copies of testimonials of 50,000 cures (including those of Lord Stuart de Decies, Major-General Thomas King, Dr. Fire, Stuart, and Harvey) gratis. In envelopes, with full instructions, 1lb. 3s. 6d.; 2lb. 5s. 8d.; 5lb. 13s. 9d.; 12lb. 27s. 6d.; super-fine quality, 3lb. 2s. 6d.; 4lb. 4s. 3d. Du Barry's Palmolive Biscuits, a nice, soft, and effectually cured for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellence. In boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. Du Barry & Co., 127, New Broad-street, London. Genuine only with Du Barry's signature. For sale in Halifax by JOHN NAYLOR, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

April 26.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE, NO. 4, ORDINANCE ROW. The Subscriber has just received by the recent arrivals from England his SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of a large Stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

—AMONG WHICH ARE— COATS—Men's, Youths, and Boys, Cashmerets, Cashmere, Pique, Doeskin, Tweed, Drill, Canton, Brown and White Linen. JACKETS—of various descriptions. TROUSERS—from 3s. to 20s. VESTS of all qualities. OUTFITS—White, Ragged, striped cotton, and blue Serge Shirts, Lamb-swool, Merino, Brown Cotton, Bannel and chamoisee Drawers and Vests, silk and pocket and neck Handkerchiefs, Men's Hosiery, blue and black Cloth Caps, India Rubber, Web and Cotton Bras, in fact every thing necessary for Men's wear. A large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Cashmerets, Cassinets, Pique, and other reasonable Goods. Also—A splendid assortment of rich fancy SATIN VESTINGS, and a general variety of Trimmings, which, together with his former Stock, forms as complete an assortment as is to be found in any Clothing Establishment in the city, all of which are offered for sale at the lowest prices. If Clothing of every description made to order at the shortest notice, and in the best style. CHARLES B. NAYLOR, Wes. & Ath. Tailor & Clothier. June 15.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE.

NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE, NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET, Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grassie's Wharf. R. G. HALLS respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of wear and quality, connected with the GENERAL GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative price. Family and Ship Stores. Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail prices. Articles from the Country received on consignment which will be disposed of (at a small per centage) to the best advantage and the proceeds duly forwarded. April 19. (93) Wes. & Ath. 12 mos. (17)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CLEVERDON & CO. OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by recent arrivals from a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, WARE and EARTHENWARE, consisting of Cream, Black & Rockingham Teapots, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Jugs, Basins, Milk PANS, butter Crocks, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Dessert sets, richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Sals, Bell Lamps, Lamp Shades, Electro Plated Crest Stands, Figures, &c. All suitable for Town and Country. No Charge for package or packing. Store No. 1 Granville Street and No. 1 Ordinance Row

ENCOURAGE THE BLIND!

Upholstery, Cane & Mat Work! RICHARD MEAGHER, who has lately returned from Mount Washington, South Boston, where he has learned all his trade—is prepared to execute at his shop, No. 124 Barrington-street, orders in Upholstery, Cane Work, in all its various forms, Window Blinds, &c. Old Mattresses renovated and cleaned; Old Chairs re-seated at a very trifling cost, and warranted equal to new. Also—Mat Work, &c., in all its forms. Specimens can be seen by calling at the shop of the Subscriber. May 21.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country, and by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships—and by the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company. The Canada Company's Lands are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Installments, being done every year.

The Rents payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest at six per Cent. upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from further Calls, until the Second, Third or Fourth year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has been led to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stamping payments of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease. The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvement and increased value of the Land, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold; the option being curiously with the Settler. A Discount of Two per Cent. will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the Settler's Savings Bank Account.

The direct trade now opening up between Upper Canada and Halifax presents facilities for cheap passage by the St. Lawrence to the upper Lakes, in the vicinity of valuable lands open for settlers. Printed Papers containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, whose permission the Company have all themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally. Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office. Toronto, C. W. April 5, 1851. April 26.

The Unrivalled Summer Medicine

IS WELL KNOWN TO BE Dr. S. Townsend's Extract of SASSAPARILLA, WHICH assertion is endorsed by the following Testimonial from Rev. James Beattie, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, 15th July, 1850. Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I feel it to be both a duty and a privilege to say, that for several summers past I have used your preparation of Sassa-parilla in my family with the happiest effects. Yours, &c. JAMES BEATTIE. Halifax, January 2nd, 1851.

MR. SAMUEL STORY, Junr., Dear Sir—I am happy to inform you that I had an opportunity of proving the good effect derived from the use of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sassa-parilla, on Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, of Shelburne, who was considered in a decline, having a severe Cough, with symptoms of Asthma.—She took large quantities of COD LIVER OIL, but without any benefit derived from it; at my request she was induced to try your valuable Sassa-parilla, and am happy to say with great success. She has taken five Bottles, and is now able to go about her house as usual, being what it she was confined to bed, and not expected to live. Your obedient servant, JOSEPH WAITERS. Witness: Patrick Caulfield, City Constable. April 5. Gmos 91—116.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale at the Book Stores of Mr. Graham, Mr. Fuller, and the other booksellers of the City. A PEEP AT UNCLE SAM'S FARM, WORKSHOP, FISHERIES, &c. BY P. TOCQUE. Illustrated with Engravings, price 5s., ded. dated by permission to His Excellency Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant Governor of Newfoundland. Opinions of the Press. Mr. Tocque is a "Newfoundland" and he knows more of us Yankees than most of us know of ourselves. His book is quite remarkable. It is full of information, and the very information needed to afford a just estimate of the country. Its statistics are abundant, but they are woven into sketches, personal and general, in such a manner as to relieve them of dullness. It treats of our manufactures, shipping, navy, public instruction, religion, and we know not what to omit. It ought to be a religious volume.—Boston, Zion's Herald, May 27th. "Such is the quaint title of a neat duodecimo volume, which we find upon our table. It is just what it professes to be, a peep at the Massachusetts corner of Uncle Sam's great homestead by a citizen of Newfoundland. Mr. Tocque appears to have travelled with his eyes open, and he writes the contents of his book the reader can find a large amount of valuable and entertaining reading matter."—Worcester Daily Spy, May 20th. June 7th, 1851.

JOHN HAY'S

MELODIAN MANUFACTURER, Has removed to 125, Barrington Street, a few doors South of St. Paul's Church, HALIFAX, N. S.

A VARIETY of Music Books, Music Paper, and Musical Instruments, kept constantly on hand. All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired at the shortest notice. Instruments sent from the country, will be promptly repaired—carefully packed—and returned by advoiced conveyance—charges as moderate as if the parties were present. Every description of second-hand Musical Instruments taken in part payment for new ones. Halifax, March 1, 1851. Wes. & Ath. 12 mos. ea

LANGLEY'S

ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Constipation, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety) these Pills cannot be exceeded; their mild yet effectual operation and the absence of Calomel and all Mercurial preparations render it unnecessary to undergo any restraint in diet—the pursuit of business, recreation, &c. Retail Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, 4, Hollic Street, first Brick Building South of Province Building, where also may be obtained Genuine British Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, &c. &c. of the first quality. 60 April 2.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE

Hollic Street. THE SUBSCRIBER has received from England his usual Spring Importation of Genuine Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c., which he offers for sale at moderate prices. May 17. WM. LANGLEY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An Effectual and Never-failing Cure for Erysipelas.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of ERYSIPELAS, and Eruptions of the SKIN, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them. She is desirous that those who are afflicted with what, in many cases of that disease, is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the WOODEN-ROD POWDER OF ERYSIPELAS or SALT RHEUM, and removing all diseases of ERYSIPELAS or SALT RHEUM. MRS. C. BERTAUX, Nictaux. It may be procured from any of the following AGENTS: John Naylor, Esq., Halifax; Andrew Hemphill, Esq., Annapolis; Daniel More, Esq., Kentville; William H. Troop, Esq., Wolfville; Elder Samuel McKewen, Barrington; T. R. Patton, Esq., Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES

Of persons who were suffering from severe attack of Erysipelas, who had tried the many remedies which are usually prescribed from which they found no relief; but by applying Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE were effectually cured.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with the Erysipelas, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, for ten years. My hands were frequently so diseased, that I could make no use of them. I employed several physicians, but to no purpose as my suffering only increased. I applied Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE for a short time and was soon cured of every vestige of the disease. The thankfulness which I felt, on the long and painful disease being removed, was much more than tongue can express. After three years from the time when I used the Medicine, I was threatened with a relapse or return of the disease. I applied the Medicine and the disease disappeared. From that time to the present, I am perfectly free from all symptoms of Erysipelas or Salt Rheum. I therefore heartily recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, as a speedy and effectual remedy. ANN S. WHELOCK, Nictaux. August 5, 1847.

This is to certify that my wife was attacked with Erysipelas in the face. I applied Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE, and the first application stopped its progress; and, continuing to use the medicine, in less than a week my wife was quite well. May 1st, 1848. ELIAS GRIMES, Wilmot.

This is to certify that my son was severely afflicted with the Erysipelas in his leg last summer, so badly that he scarcely slept for five successive nights. I then procured some of Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE, and applied it, and in the course of one week, the boy was well, and I verily believe if I had not used the above Medicine, that he would have lost his life. WILLIAM GORDON. Sworn before me, THOMAS C. WHELOCK, Esq. May 16, 1850.

This is to certify that my daughter about a year ago had a very severe attack of Erysipelas in her head and face, so much so that there was left no hope of life. Medical aid was called, but the word was, that all was over as the disease had spread over the brain, and she was lying in a state of insensibility. I went and got a small phial, and proceeded to apply it as directed; and almost instantaneously the disease was cured from further progress, and in a few days, the swelling was gone, and her natural colour returned, and she is now alive and well. March 5, 1851. WILLIAM McEWAN, Wesleyan & Atholium, 6 mos. ea.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

Steamers "Admiral," Capt. Wood, and "Creole," Capt. Deering. TWO TRIPS A WEEK. THE American Steamships "ADMIRAL" and "CREOLE" will, for the remainder of the season, run in connection, meeting at Eastport, commencing on Tuesday, the 8th instant, as follows: "Admiral" will leave St. John for Eastport every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, returning same afternoon. "Creole" will leave Eastport for Portland and Boston every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock, p.m., or immediately after the arrival of the "Admiral." Passengers for Boston on Tuesdays will go by railroad from Portland; on Fridays, leave Eastport at 2 o'clock for Boston direct. Returning, will leave Boston on Mondays, at 12 o'clock, for Eastport direct. Thursdays, at 10 a.m., for Portland and Eastport, leaving Railroad Wharf; Portland at 7 p.m., after the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from Boston. Passengers for St. Andrews and Calais take steamer "Nequasset," at Eastport.

Table with 2 columns: Cabin Passage to, Fare. Rows include Boston, Portland, Eastport, St. Andrews, Calais.

Bills Lading for Freight, must have the names of both Boats inserted. For passage apply to GEORGE THOMAS, Agent. July 12.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL. RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay Scales erected by Mr. Jos. Fairbanks, at the head of Fairbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher for said scales. (A true copy.) JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. October 31, 1850. In accordance with the foregoing Resolution, Mr. WILLIAM DOYLE was this day sworn into office. JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk. 15

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital \$185,000 Safely Invested. INSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety; and on all insurable lives at rates of premium far below that of any English or Scotch Company, and all Policy holders participate in the profits of the Company, which have hitherto amounted to 45 to 50 per cent. on the amount paid in, and divided annually. Blanks, pamphlets and every information furnished by R. S. Black, Esq., M. D. DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner. Agent.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Contham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 23th, 1848. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines, I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I took in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so, I rubbed the Ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go any where without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business more than seven months, without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint.

Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soon healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of the Grenadiers, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsular War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1838. The Commanding Officer at that time, was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honourable Henry Haring. (Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS' STANDING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith, Lynnmouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted, at different times, every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure. (Signed) ANDREW BRACK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 13th, 1848. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our Railway Bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad, that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent Surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment and Pills, which I did, and was by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toes are perfectly cured. (Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE.

On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Morning Star" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper. "We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Cook, called Edin, employed in our Establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defiled all the Members Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground; we tried 'Holloway' upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous."

Table with 3 columns: The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases: Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Itch of Moschetoes, and Sandflies, Cuts, Chills, Chills, Chapped hands, Corns (Soft), Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular swellings, Itch, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore throats, Skin Diseases, Scoury, Sore Heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each Pot and Box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 224 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 9d., 4s., 6s. 3d., 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., and 20s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. Sub-agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; T. R. Patton, Liverpool; N. J. Curran, Pictou; Tucker & Smith, Truro; J. & E. Jost, Guysborough; F. Cochran & Co., Newport; N. Fuller, Horton; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; T. & F. Jost, Sydney; J. F. Moore, Caledonia; T. & F. Jost, Hood; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; E. Stern, Yarmouth. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

CAUTION. None are Genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box with the same words woven on the water-mark of the Books of directions appended round the medicines. Also, be careful to observe that the address on the Labels, in the covers of the Pots and Boxes, is "224, Strand, London;" and not "210, Strand, London;" and that there is no initial, as "H." or any other letter before the name "Holloway," nor is the word "Genuine" on the labels. December 24.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SASSAPARILLA. The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent or the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and invites those dealing in the article, and all who are afflicted with the various diseases, for which the Sassa-parilla is known to be beneficial, to call and try the above, before putting any confidence in the slanders that the agents of his rival in the United States are publishing from time to time. To be had by wholesale in cases of 2 dozen each, or by retail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse. June 18, 1850. DANIEL STARR.

MEDICINES, SPICES, SEEDS, &c.

A FRESH supply of the above, which comprises all the various descriptions usually required by the public, has been received per the recent arrivals from Great Britain and elsewhere, and will be disposed of on the most favourable terms at the Medical Warehouse, Granville St., corner of George St. MORTON & CO. May 17. 3m.

PANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stock of Fancy Soap & Perfumery, at very reduced prices. Jan. 25. ROBT G. FRASE.



NOTICE.

THE following Postal Regulations have been submitted for the consideration of His Honor the Administrator of the Government in Council, and having been approved and adopted by the Executive, are now published, by authority, for the information of the Public.

The Regulations to come into operation on the 6th July, instant.

New Postal Regulations, &c.

No letters will be delivered from the Post Office Window, excepting those specially addressed, "to be kept at the Post Office till called for," and those delivered from Private Boxes; all others will be sent out free of charge, instead of one penny, as formerly exacted.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of having their letters detained at the Post Office, can do so by taking a Private Box, the charge for which in future will be 10s. currency per annum, instead of £1, payable in advance.

All Letters posted at and delivered in Halifax will be liable to one penny postage.

OFFICE HOURS.

The Post Office will be open daily (Sunday's excepted) from 7 a.m. until 7 p.m.

Should the Mails from England or Boston arrive at the Post Office previous to 8 p.m. they will be delivered that evening; after that hour, (8 o'clock) the following morning.

The Post Office will remain open, as heretofore, until 9 p.m. on those days the Mails are made up for England, to be despatched on the arrival of the Packet from Boston.

The above refers exclusively to Halifax.

1st. Letters addressed to any part of Nova Scotia, or British North America, will be liable to a uniform rate of Three Pence currency the half ounce, pre-payment optional.

2nd. Packet Letters to and from England 1s. sterling, or 1s. 3d. currency, pre-payment optional.

3rd. Letters to and from Newfoundland 8d. currency, 5d. packet rate, instead of 4d. and 3d. inland, pre-payment optional.

4th. Letters to and from Bermuda, and the British West Indies, 8d. currency, 5d. packet rate, instead of 4d., inland 3d., which latter rate must be pre-paid in advance on Letters for Bermuda and British West Indies.

5th. Letters addressed to the United States will be liable to 3d. currency the half ounce, between the place of posting and Frontier line; by Contract Packet 5d. currency, instead of 4d. in addition to the inland rate, (3d.) which must be pre-paid.

6th. Letters posted at or delivered from a Way Office, the two pence the Way Office Keepers have heretofore demanded will be discontinued.

NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, &c.

1st. Newspapers published in the Province of Nova Scotia, addressed to any part of British North America and the United States, when forwarded by land mail pass free of charge.

2nd. Newspapers to and from the United Kingdom by Contract Packet from Halifax, free, if forwarded via the United States 1d. each, payable on delivery.

3rd. Newspapers for the United States by Packet from Halifax 2d. currency each, which must be pre-paid.

4th. Newspapers must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides or ends.

5th. There shall be no words or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover, nor any writing or marks upon it, except the name and address of the sender, and of the person to whom it is sent.

6th. There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such paper or publication.

7th. If any of the foregoing conditions are not complied with, the paper, pamphlet, &c., is liable to be charged as a letter.

8th. Pamphlets, printed books, and periodical publications will be liable to a charge of 2d. per ounce up to six ounces in weight, enclosed in covers open at the ends; and 3d. for every additional ounce up to sixteen ounces, beyond which weight no printed book, publication or pamphlet can be forwarded by post.

9th. Printed Books, Magazines, Reviews, or Pamphlets, whether British, Colonial or Foreign, will, after the 5th of July next, be permitted to be sent through the Post Office from the United Kingdom to Nova Scotia, or vice versa, whether forwarded by packet or private ship, and in all respects, (except as to weight) subject to the same conditions and restrictions to which Newspapers are liable, at the following rates, viz: not exceeding 1/2 lb. 6d. stg. or 7d. cy.; exceeding 1/2 lb. and not 1 lb. 1s. stg. or 1s. 3d. cy.; exceeding 1 lb. and not 2 lbs. 2s. stg. or 2s. 6d. cy.; and so on, adding 1s. 3d. cy. to every additional pound or fraction of a pound. When forwarded by packet they must be sent by the direct route from Halifax—the postage in all cases to be pre-paid.

10th. Parliamentary Papers pass free of charge through Nova Scotia, but if forwarded by packet, 1d. for every four ounces.

STAMPS.

Letters having stamps affixed to them equal to the rate of postage chargeable upon such letters, pass free of all other postage, in whatever part of Nova Scotia they may be posted, and to whatever part of British North America addressed.

MONEY LETTERS.

1st. Registered Money Letters will be liable to a charge of 6d. cy. each, in addition to the postage, which must be pre-paid in all cases in advance.

2nd. The system of Registration is applicable to all description of letters, without distinction, whether they contain coin or articles of value or not.

3rd. Letters posted in order to be registered must be brought to the Post Office, half an hour before the closing of the letter box for the particular mail by which they are to be despatched.

Attention is particularly directed to the following extracts of the Post Office Act:

"For encouraging masters of vessels not being post office packets, to undertake conveyance of letters between places beyond the British North American Colonies and this Province, and for regulating the conveyance and delivery of such letters, the Postmaster General may allow to the masters one penny halfpenny for each letter they shall deliver to the Post Office at the first port they touch or arrive at in this Province, or with which they shall communicate when inward bound; and if, from unforeseen circumstances, the master cannot, upon delivering his letters at an outport, receive the money to which he is entitled, he shall be paid by means of an order on the Postmaster General at such other place as may be convenient; and every master of a vessel inward bound, shall, at the port or place of arrival, sign a Declaration, in the presence of the person authorized to take the same at such port or place, who shall also sign the same.

"The Postmaster General shall have the exclusive privilege of conveying, receiving, collecting, sending, and delivering letters within this Province, and any person who shall (except in the cases hereinafter excepted) collect, send, convey, or deliver, any letter within this Province, or who shall receive or have in his possession any letter for the purpose of conveying or delivering it, otherwise than in conformity with this Chapter, shall, for every letter so unlawfully conveyed, or undertaken to be conveyed, received, or delivered, or found in his possession, incur a penalty of five shillings, but such exclusive privilege, prohibition, and penalty, shall not apply to—

"Letters sent by private individuals to be mailed in the first Way or Post Office.

"Letters sent by a messenger on purpose concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver.

"Letters addressed to a place out of the Province, and sent by sea and by a private vessel not being a packet boat.

"Letters lawfully brought into this Province, and immediately posted in the nearest Post Office.

"Letters of merchants, owners of merchant vessels, or of the cargo, or loading therein, sent by such vessels, or by any person employed by such owners for the carriage of such letters according to their respective addresses, and delivered to the persons to whom they are respectively addressed, without pay or advantage for so doing.

"Letters concerning goods sent by common known carriers, to be delivered with the goods to which such letters relate, without reward or advantage for receiving or delivering them.

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall authorize any person to collect any such excepted letters for the purpose of conveying or sending them, as hereinbefore mentioned, and that Way letters, pre-paid, may be delivered by the Office to the Courier, to be dropped along the route at convenient places, and provided also that nothing in this Chapter shall oblige any person to send Pamphlet, Printed Book, or Newspaper, by post."

A. WOODGATE, D. P. M. G. General Post Office, Halifax, 3rd July, 1851. July 12.

JOHN PARKER, JR., VICTUALLER, Will keep constantly on hand at his VICTUALLING DEPOT, No. 44, Buckingham Street,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MEATS OF THE BEST QUALITY, AT MODERATE PRICES. Those who favour him with their patronage will be thankfully and punctually attended to.

SHIPS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. Halifax, July 9th, 1851. Wes. & Athe. 1m.

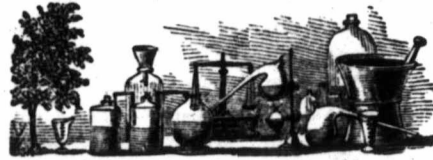
MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. "X-Moro Castle" from London, and "Mc-Mac" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Full Supply of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates.

Also on hand—A large supply of very superior Medicinal COD-LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail. See 24. ROBERT G. FRASER.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT. THIS favorite preparation is especially suited to the Summer season. It is found to relieve quickly Headache, Heartburn, Nausea & want of appetite, &c., and forms a draught agreeable and refreshing.

Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. June 28.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and CONSUMPTION. DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION

Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly CURE CONSUMPTION.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends, to be past all possibility of recovery, have been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as ever. It is a compound of medicaments which are peculiarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by expectoration, producing a delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this, after the prescriptions of the very best medical men and the inventions of kind and sorrowing friends and Nurses, have failed to give the smallest relief to the Consumptive sufferer.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have only proved palliatives, but this medicine is not only a palliative but a cure for ulcerated lungs. It contains no deleterious drugs, and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as Spitting of blood, coughs, pain in the side, night sweats, &c. &c.

About 1000 certificates of almost miraculous cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen, and Merchants, have been sent us for this medicine, but the publication of them looks too much like Quackery, (will show them to any person, calling at our office.) This medicine will speak for itself and enough in its own favour wherever it is tried.

CAUTION—This medicine is put up in a large bottle, and the name of Judson & Co., Proprietors, New York, on the splendid Wrapper around the bottle. All orders must be addressed to Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John Street, New York.

Sold wholesale for the Proprietor in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax; in Windsor by Mrs. Wiley; in Dartmouth by D. Farrell, and by one agent in every town in N. S. and N. B.

Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852 which is given to all gratis. 105 July 12.

JAMES BLACK

Has received by the late arrivals from Great Britain. WHITE and Unbleached Cotton, 34 and 44 Prints & Fancy Muslins; Furnitures, Repatta and Striped Shirtings; Plain and Fancy Coburgs; Orleans, De-Lanes, and Gingham for Dresses; Muslins, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Braces, Laces and Edginga Doekings, Twerds, and Canteons, Girls and Women's Straw Bonnets, and Shapes, &c. &c. &c., with a variety of other goods. For Sale at his Store, No. 4 Market Square. May 21. 3m.

Commercial Memoranda.

HALIFAX.—FLOUR, suppi. Canada, lots, 23s. 6d. to 24s. bbl. SUGAR, Porto Rico, bbls., 38s. to 38s. 6d. Loaf Sugar, tines, 6d. to 7d. lb. Pearl BARLEY, bbls., 11s. 6d. cwt. Linseed Oil, Raw, casks, 3s. 9d. gall.; Boiled, 4s. gall. PITCH, bbls., 9s. 6d. to 10s.

BOSTON, July 19. — FISH.—There is a fair demand for Codfish at steady prices. The sales comprise some 2,000 qts. at \$2 3/4 to \$2 7/5 for Bank, and \$1 8/7 to \$2 per qtl. for small. In Haddock, sales at \$1 50 to \$1 75, and Hake at \$1 25 per qtl. Mackerel come forward slowly and the market is firm for new 3's. Large 3's have been sold at \$4 75 to \$4 85, and are scarce; and small bring \$4 12 1/2 to \$4 25 per bbl. No. 1 and 2 continue merely nominal.

LATEST N. YORK MARKETS.—FLOUR.—Western and State more buoyant; sales 4,000 at \$4 06 to \$4 18 for mixed to fancy Michigan, and \$5 12 1/2 for State. Southern Flour steady, with more disposition to sell; sales of 1,800 bbls. at \$4 31 1/2 to \$4 44.

We respectfully remind our Agents that we must hold them responsible for all papers which they order. Our terms are half-yearly in advance; and in every case where they are not complied with, the persons ordering must guarantee the payment. The exceedingly low price of the paper will not allow us to speculate. We could easily double our subscription-list as far as names are concerned; but we want paying subscribers only.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED.

Rev. A. McNutt (100s.), Rev. R. Shepherd, (two—120s.), Rev. F. W. Cardy, Rev. R. Morton (two), Rev. J. Allison, Rev. W. Wilson, Rev. F. Smallwood, Rev. W. McCarty, Mr. T. S. Odell.

* Letters of July 3rd only reached us this week.

Marriages.

At Toronto, Canada West, by the Rev Dr Ryerson, on the 3rd instant, the Rev S S NELLES, M. A., Principal of Victoria College, to MARY BAKEWELL, eldest daughter of the Rev Enoch Wood, President of the Wesleyan-Methodist Conference, Canada.

At Pictou, on Thursday evening, 17th July, by the Rev James Bayne, WILLIAM LIDDELL MCKAY, Esq. of St John's, Newfoundland, to Miss ELIZA SMITH, daughter of the late Edward Smith, Esq. of Norway House, Pictou.

On Monday, the 23rd inst, by the Rev N S Bullock, NATHANIEL ALBERT GLOVER, Esq. of Regents Park, London, to LOUISA SUTHERLAND, second daughter of Eben Stayner, Esq. of this city.

On the 17th inst, by the Rev John Martin, Mr CHAS. GRAHAM, to Miss MARY FURLONG, both of this city. By the Rev A McNutt, at the Darling Settlement, County of Annapolis, on Tuesday, July 1st, Mr JOSEPH LATE, to Miss AMELIA DURLING.

At Wilnot, June 24th, by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Mr. JOHN PATTERSON, to Miss MARY ANN MCELROY.

At Wilnot, July 1st, by the same, Mr ISRAEL MILLER, of Orient Plantation, State of Maine, to Miss MARY JANE PHINNEY.

Deaths.

At Cole Harbour, on the 21st inst, after a severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude to the Divine Will, SOPHIA, eldest daughter of Mr Samuel Bissett, Senr.

At New Glasgow, on Thursday, 10th inst, JAMES GUNSON, relict of the late Rev James McGregor, D.D., of Pictou, aged 76 years.—"The memory of the just is blessed."

On the 22nd inst, MADELINE, widow of the late John VanNorden, Esq. aged 84 years.

At San Francisco, on the 20th May last, Mr ALEXANDER NUGENT, aged 33 years, son of Mr John Nugent of this city.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

FRIDAY, July 18—R M steamship Ospray, Hunter, Bermuda, 3d days, to S Cunard & Co; barque Industry, Atter, Liverpool, GB, 35 days, to Oxley & Co—20 passengers; schr Pomona, Liverpool, N S.

SATURDAY, 19—ship Stag, Baker, London via Gravesend, 30 days—troops; Prussian barque Havilus, Greth, Liverpool, 49 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; H M brig Persian, Com. Bulwer, St John, NB, 3 days; schrs Cincinnati, Bollong, New York, 7 days, to R W Fraser & Co and others; Welcome Return, Gorman, Fortune Bay, 6 days, to J & M Tobin; Argo, Nickerson, Port la Tour, 24 hours, to J Strachan; Gazelle, Frost, Yarmouth, 2 days.

MONDAY, 21—schrs Nancy, Crowell, St Thomas, 18 days, to W H Rudolf; Charles, Whipple, St John, N B, to J McDougall & Co; Isabella, Hadley, GUY-BOROUGH, to Fairbanks & Allison; Leader, Barrington; Olive, do.

TUESDAY, 22—R M steamship America, Leitch, Liverpool, GB, 10 days, to S Cunard & Co—67 passengers, 7 for Halifax; ship Hercules, Barbadoes, with the 72nd Regt; brig Belle, Laybold, Boston, 60 hours, to B Wier & Co; schr Siren, Glasgow, Turks Island, 20 days, (20 days from Trinidad) to H Lyle.

WEDNESDAY, 23—schr Hope, LeBlanc, New York, 9 days.

THURSDAY, 24—schrs Relief, Cochran, Richibucto, to J Cochran; Experiment, Cape Breton, to R Noble & Sons; Stranger, Port la Tour; Virgine, Arichat.

CLEARED.

July 18—brigts Mary, Jones, Havana—T C Kinnear & Co; Eagle, Hilliers, Kingston, Jam—C West & Son; schrs John Thomas, Murphy, Newfoundland—Fairbanks & Allison; Success, Deagle, P. E. Island—W. Stairs & Sons and others; Union, Lavache, Charlottetown P. E. Island—J. McDowell, and Black & Brothers.

July 19—brig Boston, Laybold, Boston—B. Wier & Co., and others; brig, Rob Roy, Affleck, Porto Rico—G. R. Frith & Co; schrs. Velocity, Shelmut, Newfoundland—J. & M. Tobin; Prudent, Audette, Dalhousie—Fairbanks & Allison; Victory, Parsons, St. George's Bay, N. F.—W. Hawson; Temperance, Gagnion, Bay Chaleur.

July 21—steamer Ospray, Hunter, Bermuda—S Cunard & Co and others; brig Velocity, Nicholson, Kingston, Jam—W Full.

July 22—brig Chebucto, Wyman, Porto Rico—G H Starr; brig Laura, Day, Richmond, Va—Almon, Hare & McAniff; schr Hector, Stirling, Newfoundland—H Yeomans.

July 23—schrs Emily, Webster, Charlottetown, P. E. Island—Oxley & others; Chebucto, Nickerson, Boston—James Isles.

July 24—brig Halifax, Meagher, St John's, NF—S Cunard & Co; schr Eliza, Boudrot, Boston—Carman & Wright.

MEMORANDA.

Quebec, July 13th—The brig Halifax, Norris, from Halifax, left yesterday afternoon for Montreal, in tow of the steamer Lumber Merchant.

St John's, N F., July 5th—arr'd Maria, Sheet Harbour; D. B. Miramichi; Clio, Richibucto.

Quebec, July 5th—arr'd Marie Juliet, Landry, Halifax, 15 days; cl'd Jean Ann, Mereier, Halifax.

Barbadoes, July 12th—arr'd brig Fairy, Eaton, Liverpool, NS, and sailed 15th; schr Pivot, Port Medway, 22 days.

On the 18th inst off Lahave, spoke brig Saguney, of Liverpool, N S from Glasgow for New York.

Liverpool, GB, July 7th—arr'd barque Prince Arthur, Jolly, from Halifax.

New York, July 20th—arr'd brig Manilla, O'Brien, from Halifax (Per Telegraph.)

Schr Siren left schr Port au Spain at Trinidad, to sail in 7 days for Run Key and Ragged Islands.

Schr Nancy from St Thomas, reports—brig Emma Adelaide, Crozman, arrived at Barbadoes 16th ult, 17 days hence—arr'd at St Thomas 2nd inst from Grenada, and sailed 3rd inst for Ponce, with part of outward cargo.

Schr Ocean Queen, Crowell, hence arrived at Antigua 30th ult, and sailed for Guadaloupe and a market.—Brigt Nile, Parks, 16 days from Wilmington, arrived at St Kitts 26th ult. Left brig Mary, Banks, waiting cargo at St Thomas.