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Poetry

RESIGNATION.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no fireside, howsoever defended,
But has one vacant chair!

The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mournings for the dead:
The heart of Rachel for her children crying,
Will not be comforted!

Let us be patient! these severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapours;
Amid these earthly damps,
What seem to us but dim funeral tapers
May be heaven's distant lamps.

There is no death! what seems so is transition—
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portals we call death.

She is not dead—the child of our affection—
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.

In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion,
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
She lives, whom we call dead.

Day after day we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air;
Year after year her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we walk with her and keep unbroken,
The bond which Nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken,
May reach her where she lives.

Not as a child shall we again behold her;
For when with raptures wild,
In our embraces we again enfold her,
She will not be a child;

But a fair maiden, in her Father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace,
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion,
Shall we behold her face.

And though at times, impatient with emotion,
And anguish long suppress,
The swelling heart heaves meaning like the ocean,
That cannot be at rest—

We will be patient! and assuage the feeling
We cannot wholly stay;
By silence sanctifying, not concealing,
The grief that must have way.

Christian Miscellany.

For the Wesleyan.

The Calling of Andrew and Peter.

BY REV. R. COONEY.

The memoirs of our adorable Lord as they are furnished to us in "The New Testament," are associated with beautiful and unrivalled scenery. This of course is a subordinate feature—a mere accessory, but contributing, in an humble way, to the management of all the parts, and to the completion of the whole. The divine person who is the subject of this inspired biography, and the displays of power, wisdom, mercy and love which it relates, render the whole as unique as it is true. But we spoke of scenery, as if we intended to say something further on that subject, and yet the calling of ANDREW and PETER has nothing in it suggestive of a delightful climate, luxuriant vegetation, gorgeous landscape, tropical plants, breathing fragrances, birds attired in the brightest and richest plumage, and making the perfumed atmosphere tremulous, and vied with their thrilling number but this important event, notwithstanding, forms the most striking feature in one of nature's most noble aspects.

One day the blessed and holy Jesus was walking by the sea side, along the shores that bordered "The Lake of Galilee." The country presented Lake and Alpine scenery in its most attractive form. The stern granite shores looking with defiance upon the waters exhausting their strength and spending their fury—the everlasting hills so frequently mentioned in Scripture—the mountains girded with power—the valleys covered over with corn—the trees of the wood clapping their hands—the floods lifting up their voice, and the whole picture filled up and completed by numerous places of "great historic fame."

The Son of God was now commencing his mission,—entering in an official manner upon the great work his Father had given him to do. It was the fishing season of the year, and this maritime section of the country presented a very cheerful appearance, and forming a tableau replete with industry and animation. Jesus of Nazareth was now in quest of Ministers—he wanted to obtain Preachers for "the new dispensation," real reformers, men that would turn "the world upside down;" and full of this gracious purpose, he travelled on, as a poor wayfaring man, friendless and unknown.

We have seen ISAAC in the fields, walking about and indulging devout contemplations. We have seen JOSHUA walking up and down before Jericho, reconnoitering its military defences, and arranging the plan by which he would besiege and subdue this stronghold. We have seen DAVID walking round about Zion, counting the towers, and admiring the bulwarks of this spiritual fortress—and we have seen JOSHUA, the absconding Prophet, perambulating Nineveh, and denouncing its voluptuous inhabitants. These were all eminent men, but this solitary stranger, this unknown and friendless tourist, that is now walking by the Lake of Galilee, exceeds them all. Look at him attentively, but with deep reverence. He is not a calculating man of business—nor a subtle politician, nor a Peripatetic. He is not attended by a military escort like Herod, or Pilate. He is neither a Pharisee nor a Scribe. He has neither Phylactery nor Robe. He is, notwithstanding, older than either ENOCH or ADAM—MELCHISEDEK of Salem, was his forerunner—He spoke to Moses from the midst of the burning bush—He is "wiser than SOLOMON," and "greater than JOSHUA," and equal to GOD. He goes on communing with his own heart, and thinking of the cause for which he came into the world—now he stops opposite a little fishing boat—there are two men on board of it, two poor fishermen of GALILEE; they are busily engaged in fishing. Look, they are just casting their net into the sea! Hark!—Jesus speaks unto them. He says, "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men." Never was a call more "loud;" it was obeyed instantly and fully. "They straightway left their nets and followed him." In a few minutes after the sons of Zebulon received the same call, and obeyed it with the same alacrity and promptitude. "They immediately left the ship, and their father, and followed him."

Such was the simple and unostentatious way in which the Vouchmen in Zion—the Herald of the Cross—the messengers of the Churches—and the ambassadors of peace were called to their high and sacred offices, and set apart for the great work of bringing lost sinners to God. And they were called from an obscure place, and a lowly station. Our Lord did not go to either Jerusalem, or Jericho, or to Imperial Rome. He did not select his apostles from among the Priests and Scribes of JERUSALEM, nor from among the Philosophers and Academics of ROME. No!—He came to set up a new dynasty—a spiritual Kingdom, a Kingdom that would absorb all others, and endure for ever; and to accomplish this mighty revolution He chose, not "many wise men after the flesh, nor many mighty, nor many noble, but the foolish things of the world, the weak things of the world, and the base things

of the world, and the things that are despised, yea, and the things which are not." Such was the ill-adapted, and inadequate agency, which the Messiah employed for His great and glorious work; and this He did, to show that His Kingdom was not of this world, to declare "That no flesh should glory in His presence;" and, that while Paul, and Apollos—Mathew, and Cephas: ANDREW, and PETER, are to be honoured as "the Ministers of Christ, and Stewards of the mysteries of God," none but himself can save poor miserable sinners; and that "other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is JESUS CHRIST."

Swearing.

Profane language is quite as often indicative of vulgarity, as wickedness. If men of breeding and refinement would but consider this fact, they would less often fall into a habit which is extremely loathsome to a true gentleman, whether he has any religious sensibility or not. Polished circles, even of the gay and sportive, discard profanity as too vulgar and boisterous for the company of any but the dissolute and ignoble; so that morality in this case, has a more limited triumph than fashion and education.

It is a very easy matter, however, to acquire a habit of enforcing declarations with profane epithets and oaths. Before the mind is aware of the bent it has taken, the evil becomes established, and shews itself upon every occasion, meet or unmet, watched or unwatched. There are a great many expressions termed profane which are not so; they should be called vulgar, rude and indecent. But whether one or the other, they are offensive to all good company, degrading to many intercourse, and hurtful to the purity, gentleness and refinement of society. So exceedingly silly and absurd is it to deal habitually in terms which must have been coined by the lowest and most passionate of the human race, that many have been suddenly made to feel their own meanness by seeing themselves in another's face. A master of a vessel once allowed to me that he was at one time very profane; but happening on a certain voyage to have a mate who dealt in no other language, he became as disgusted with him and the practice, as to abandon it himself entirely. The following is a very good anecdote. Dearly like economy is "good in a subject,—but better in a King."

A King was riding along in disguise, and seeing a soldier at a public house door, stopped and asked the soldier to drink with him; and while they were talking the King swore. The soldier said, "I am sorry to hear a gentleman swear. His majesty took no notice, but soon swore again. The soldier said, 'I'll pay part of the pot, if you please, and go; for I hate swearing, that if you were the king himself I should tell you of it.' Why should you?" said the king. "I should," said the soldier. His Majesty said no more, and left him. Awhile after, the king having invited some of his lords to dine with him, the soldier was sent for; and while they were at dinner, was ordered into the room, and to wait awhile. Presently the king uttered an oath. The soldier immediately, (but with great modesty,) said, "Should not my lord the king fear an oath?" The King looked first at the birds, and then at the soldier, said, "there my lords, there is an honest man; he can respectfully remind me of the great sin of swearing, but but you can sit and let me send my soul to hell by swearing, and not so much as to tell me of it?"

Another very amusing story I have heard related of several gentlemen who were stage passengers. They regaled each other in their journey with anecdotes of one kind or another, with profane interludes and useless oaths, which were all uncalled for, and seemed to spring entirely from habit. One of the company hitherto silent, made bold to tell his story also; and instead of the "devil," "damnation," &c., he stuck in o his dis-

courses at all corners of it, "Pot-and-bottle take it," and such sort of exclamations. His companions told him they liked his story very well, but did not know what he meant by using the words 'Pot-and-bottle' so frequently. He replied to them that he meant nothing particularly by it, only to be in the fashion. He had observed that they made use of certain expletives, which seemed to have no proper connection with their discourse, and which sounded to his ear equally silly and unmeaning as the words with which he had sarcastically interlarded his anecdote, and he took the opportunity to reprove them for swearing.

It is a sound and beautiful axiom in moral philosophy, that a mind which can endure the consciousness of guilt without uneasiness, is fitted for any compliance whatever.

A Warning.

The pastoral relation is of divine appointment; and God sometimes manifests his displeasure at its violent disruption. In a small church in the country among a farming population, a pastor had laboured quietly and diligently for years. There had been no general awakening under his ministry, but silent and gradual additions had been made to the church. It was one of the smallest in the body with which it was connected; and yet usually its additions exceeded those of any other, and this among a population diminishing by emigration. But some were not satisfied; and the pastor must leave, though at this very time a number were inquiring what they must do to be saved. The pastor must go; and among the reasons it was urged by a young man, that "a new minister might call out some who did not regularly attend; and by hearing from him a single sermon, they might be converted."

A change was made, and what has been the result? The Holy Spirit was grieved. Those inquirers have remained where they were, or have gone back to the world; and though they have one of the best of men for a pastor, and years have passed, there has not been, so far as I know, a single conversion there since. The pastor is discouraged, his heart broken. He has been greatly affected; but with deep emotion he said, "All these things are nothing in comparison with the greater trial of Zion's desolation." To trifle with God's institutions is a fearful thing. Let the churches respect the pastoral relation. "They watch for your souls as they that must give account." Heb. 13. 17.

The Bunch of Flowers.

A plain man in Central Ohio, just after the death of a pious lady in the neighbourhood, was walking in his field, and discovering a beautiful but solitary bunch of pink-coloured flowers, gathered them to carry home. Their beauty led his thoughts to the joys which Christ has prepared for all who love him in heaven, on which the pious lady had just entered; and while the meditation swelled his heart and filled his eyes with tears, he saw approaching him a moral but unconverted son of the departed woman. In the fitness of his heart, he told what thoughts the flowers had suggested, and asked him if he was prepared to join his mother in the praises of eternity, and urged him to seek salvation through atoning blood. The heart of the son was touched, and he also wept.—He opened his house for preaching, soon obtained hope, and is now the superintendent of a Sabbath-school ninety miles distant, where one had never been established. In relating his experience at a class meeting, he mentioned the bunch of flowers, and the interview it had occasioned as fastening on his mind the first abiding impressions.—*American Messenger.*

Mrs. Chapone was asked why she always came so early to church? "Because," said she, "it is part of my religion never to disturb the religion of others."

Family Circle.

The Power of Kindness.

"Tom! here!" said a father to his son, speaking in tones of authority.

The lad was at play. He looked toward his father, but did not leave his companions. "Do you hear me, sir?" spoke the father more sternly than at first.

With an unhappy face and reluctant step the boy left his play and approached his parent.

"Why do you creep along at a snail's pace?" said the latter angrily. "Come quickly, I want you. When I speak I look to be obeyed instantly. Here, take this note to Mr. Smith, and see that you don't go to sleep by the way. Now run as fast as you can go."

The boy took the note. There was a cloud upon his brow. He moved away but at a slow pace.

"You Tom! Is that doing as I ordered? Is that going quickly?" called the father, when he saw the boy creep away. "If you are not back in half an hour, I will punish you."

But the words had but little effect. The boy's feelings were hurt by the unkindness of the parent. He experienced a sense of injustice; a consciousness that wrong had been done him. By nature he was like his father, proud and stubborn; and these qualities of his mind were aroused and he indulged in them fearful of consequences.

"I never saw such a boy," said the father, speaking to a friend who had observed the occurrence. "My words scarcely make an impression upon him."

"Kind words often prove most powerful," said the friend. The father looked surprised.

"Kind words," continued the friend, "are like the gentle rain and the refreshing dew; but harsh words bend and break like the angry tempest. They first develop and strengthen good affections, while the others sweep over the heart in devastation, and mar and deform all they touch. Try him with kind words, they will prove a hundred fold more powerful."

The latter seemed hurt by the reproof; but it left him thoughtful. An hour passed away ere his son returned. At times during his absence he was angry at the delay, and meditated the infliction of punishment. But the words of remonstrance were in his ears, and he resolved to obey them. At last the lad came slowly in with a cloudy countenance, and reported the result of his errand. Having stayed far beyond his time, he looked for punishment, and was prepared to receive it with an angry defiance. To his surprise, after delivering the message he had brought, his father, instead of angry reproof and punishment, said kindly, "very well, my son, you can go out and play again."

The boy went out but was not happy. He had disobeyed and disobliged his father, and the thought of that troubled him. Harsh words had not clouded his mind or aroused a spirit of reckless anger. Instead of joining his companions, he went and sat down by himself, grieving over his act of disobedience. As he thus sat he heard his name called. He listened.

"Thomas my son," said his father, kindly. The boy sprang to his feet, and was almost instantly beside his parent.

"Did you call father?"

"I did, my son. Will you take this package to Mr. Long for me?"

There was no hesitation in the boy's manner. He looked pleased at the thought of doing his father a service, and reached out his hand for the package. On receiving it he bounded away with a light step.

"There is a power in kindness," said the father, as he sat musing, after the lad's departure. And even while he sat musing over the incident the boy came back with a cheerful happy face, and said—

"Can I do anything else for you, father?"

"Yes, there is the power of kindness. The tempest of passion can only subdue, constrain and break; but in love and gentleness there is the power of the summer rain, the dew and the sunshine.

Spare Moments.

A lean, awkward boy came one morning to the door of the principle of a celebrated school, and asked to see him. The servant eyed his mean clothes, and, thinking he looked more like a beggar than anybody else, told him to go round to the kitchen. The boy did as he was bidden, and soon appeared at the back door.

"I should like to see Mr. —," said he.

"You want a breakfast, more like, said the servant, "and I can give you that without troubling him."

"Thank you," said the boy, "I have no objection to a bit of bread, but I should like to see Mr. —, if he can see me."

"Some old clothes, may be you want," remarked the servant, again eyeing the boy's patched trowsers. "I guess he has none to spare, he gives away a sight; and without minding the boy's request, she went away about minding her work.

"Can I see Mr. —?" again asked the boy, after eating his bread and butter.

"Well, he's in the library; if he must be disturbed, he must; but he does like to be alone sometimes," said the girl in a peevish tone. She seemed to think it was very foolish to admit such an ill-looking fellow into her master's presence; however, she wiped her hands, and bade him follow her. Opening the library door, she said, "Here's somebody, sir, who is dreadful anxious to see you, and so I let him in."

I do not know how the boy introduced himself, or how he opened his business, but I know that after talking awhile, the principle put aside the volume which he was studying, took up some Greek books and began to examine the new comer. The examination lasted some time. Every question which the principal asked, the boy answered as readily as could be.

"Upon my word," exclaimed the principal, "you certainly do well!" looking at the boy from head to foot over his spectacles. "Why, my boy, where did you pick up so much?"

"In my spare moments," answered the boy.

Here he was, poor, hard-working, with but few opportunities for schooling, and yet almost fitted for college by simply improving his spare moments. Truly are not spare moments the "gold dust" of time? How precious they should be! What account can you give of your spare moments? What can you show for them? Look and see. This boy could tell you how very much can be laid up by wisely improving them; and there are many, many other boys, I am afraid, in the jail, in the house of correction, in the fore-castle of a whaleship, in the gambling-house or in the tippling shop, who, if you could ask them when they began their sinful course, might answer, "in my spare moments." "In my spare moments I gambled for marbles." "In my spare moments I began to smoke and drink." "It was in my spare moments that I began to steal chestnuts from the old woman's stand." "It was in my spare moments that I gathered with wicked associates."

O, be very, very careful how you spend your spare moments! Temptation always hunts you out in small seasons like these, when you are not busy; he gets into your hearts, if he possibly can, in just such gaps.

There he hides himself, planning all sorts of mischief. Take care of your spare moments.—Mrs. H. C. Knight.

General Miscellany.

A Skater Chased by Wolves.

A thrilling incident in American country life is vividly sketched in "Evenings at Donaldson's Manor." In the winter of 1814, the relator sallied forth one evening, to skate on the Kennebec, in Maine, by moonlight, and having ascended that river nearly two miles, turned into a little stream to explore its course.

"Fir and hemlock of a century's growth," he says, "met overhead, and formed an archway radiant with frostwork. All was dark within; but I was young and fearless; and as I peered into an unbroken forest that reared itself on the borders of the stream, I

laughed with very joyousness; my wild hurrah rang through the silent woods, and I stood listening to the echo that reverberated again and again, until all was hushed. Suddenly a sound arose; it seemed to me to come from beneath the ice; it sounded low and tremulous at first, until it ended, in a low, wild yell. I was appalled. Never before had such a noise met my ears. I thought it more than mortal; so fierce, and amidst such an unbroken solitude, it seemed as though from the tread of some brute animal; and the blood rushed back to my forehead with a bound that made my skin burn, and I felt relieved that I had to contend with things earthly and not spirituals; my energies returned, and I looked around me for some means of escape. As I turned my head to the shore, I could see two dark objects dashing through the underbrush at a pace nearly double in speed to my own.—By this rapidity, and the short yells they occasionally gave, I knew at once that these were the much-dreaded grey wolf.

"I had never met with these animals; but, from the description given of them, had very little pleasure in making their acquaintance. Their untamely fierceness, and the untiring strength which seems part of their nature, render them objects of dread to every benighted traveller.

"There was no time for thought; so I bent my head and dashed madly forward. Nature turned me towards home. The light flakes of snow spun from the iron of my skates, and I was some distance from my pursuers, whence their fierce howl told me I was their fugitive. I did not look back; I did not feel afraid, or sorry, or even glad; one thought of home, of the bright faces awaiting my return, of their tears if they should never see me again; and then every energy of body and mind was exerted for escape. I was perfectly at home on the ice. Many were the days I spent on my good skates, never thinking that at one time they would be my only means of safety. Every half minute an alternate yelp from my ferocious followers told me too certainly that they were in close pursuit. Nearer and nearer they came; I heard their feet pattering on the ice nearer still, until I could feel their breath and hear their sniffling scent.—Every nerve and muscle in my frame was stretched to the utmost tension. The trees along the shore seemed to dance in the uncertain light, and my brain turned with my own breathless speed; yet still they seemed to hiss forth their breath with a sound truly horrible, when an involuntary motion on my part turned me out of my course. The wolves close behind, unable to stop, and as unable to turn on the smooth ice, slipped and fell, still going on far ahead; their tongues were lolling out, their white trunks glaring from their bloody mouths, their dark shaggy breasts were fleeced with foam; and as they passed me, their eyes glared, and they howled with fury.

"The thought flashed on my mind, that by this means I could avoid them, namely, by turning aside whenever they came too near; for they, by the formation of their feet, are unable to run on the ice except in a straight line.

"At one time, by delaying my turning too long, my sanguinary antagonists came so near that they threw the white foam over my dress as they sprang to seize me, and their teeth clashed together like the spring of a fox trap.

"Had my skates failed for an instant—had I tripped on a stick—or caught my foot in a fissure in the ice—the story I am now telling would never have been told.

"I thought all the chances over; I knew where they would take hold of me if I fell; I thought how long it would be before I died; and then there would be a search for the body that would already have its tomb; for O! how fast man's mind traces out all the dread colours of death's picture, only those who have been so near the grim original can tell!

"But I soon came opposite the house, and my hounds—I knew their deep voices—roused by the noise, bayed furiously from the kennels. I heard their chains rattle; how I wished they would break them!—and then I should have protectors that would be peer to the fiercest denizens of the forest. The wolves, taking the hint conveyed by the dogs stopped in their mad career, and after a moment's consideration, turned and

fled. I watched them until their dusky forms disappeared over a neighbouring hill; then taking off my skates, wended my way to the house with feelings which may be better imagined than described. But, even yet, I never see a broad sheet of ice in the moonshine, without thinking of the sniffling breath, and those fearful things that followed me so closely down the frozen Kennebec."

Interior of Africa.

Evidence is rapidly multiplying that Africa is a widely different country from what it has been supposed to be. A missionary to Liberia thus speaks of what he saw on a tour to the interior of 253 miles:

Such a country as we passed through in that missionary tour, I have not seen surpassed in either of the West India Islands which I have visited, from Trinidad to Tortola and the Virgin Island. It is an elevated, mountainous country. Ranges of mountains running most generally parallel with the line of coast—from north-west to south-east—rise up before the delighted eye of the traveller, convincing him that he is no longer in the land of burning sands and deleterious swamps, such as are encountered in proximity with the shores, but in quite another region. And such are the gradual undulations of its surface as would greatly facilitate the objects of agriculture. There are few, if any, very steep acclivities—nothing like the bold, precipitous mountains of our Eastern States. Beautiful and extensive valleys lie at the base of these mountains, which gently slope down to the level country, lying between them.

It is a well-watered country. During the eight hours' travel which we were frequently obliged to perform in a day, we never walked more than two hours, or two and a half at one time, without coming to some beautiful stream of cool and very pure water.—Within the Goulah country especially, any number of the most eligible situations may be found, where, at any time during the year, good water-power may be obtained, for any of the purposes which an enterprising community, agriculturists and mechanics, may require. My journey was performed in the very middle of the dry season, and yet we found plenty of water in the different streams.

It is a well-timbered land. I measured several trees, and my journal, kept at the time with scrupulous exactness, records 23, 24, 25 feet as the circumference of many of them within six feet of the ground. Let me remark, that the variety and superior quality of the wood found in these forests, and indeed all along the borders and around the settlement of Liberia, from Grand Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, or Maryland, cannot be excelled anywhere within the torrid zone. From a species of poplar, soft and adapted to all the purposes for which the white pine is used in America, the teak, a variety of mahogany, a beautiful species of hickory, very abundant at Cape Palmas, the iron wood, the brimstone, susceptible of a polish for furniture of surpassing beauty, and many others, an almost endless supply may be found.

It is an exceedingly fertile soil. The immense undergrowth of shrub and vine interwoven around the giants of the forest, so thick, so impenetrable without much effort, and through which a foot-path only conducts the traveller, is the best proof of this. But the grains, roots, fruits, vines of the tropics, all concentrate here, and may be raised with a degree of comparative ease, a rapidity of growth, and an abundance almost incredible. I have stood erect under the branches of a cotton tree in a Goulah village, as they spread forth from the main trunk, laden with bolls, and supported by forked sticks to prevent their being broken down by their own weight, and found, on measuring, that the tree covered a space of ten feet in diameter. On examining the staple, as the ripened bolls burst into maturity, it was found as good and equal in the fineness of its fibre to the cotton of any country.

But the region in the vicinity of Liberia is one of great mineral wealth. And such is the purity of the iron ore obtained by the natives of Africa immediately in the vicinity of Liberia, which they describe as being abundant, that they have no furnaces—they need none. All their rude agricultural and

their dusky... during hill;... my way... may be bet-... t, even yet... ice in the... ne snuffling... hat follow-... en Kenne-

warlike instruments are made by them of ore so pure, that, when heated, it becomes at once sufficiently malleable to admit of being wrought into any shape or form. They make knives, bill-hooks, war cutlasses, axes, spears, hoes, &c., out of this ore, without the process of smelting.—*Liberia Advocate.*

Enormous Distances of the Stars.

The only mode we have of conceiving such intervals at all is by the time which it would require for light to traverse them. Now light, as we know, travels at the rate of 192,000 miles per second. It would therefore occupy 100,000,000 seconds, or upwards of three years, in such a journey, at the very lowest estimate. What, then, are we to allow for the distance of those innumerable stars of the smaller magnitudes, which the telescope discloses to us! If we admit the light of a star of each magnitude to be half that of the magnitude next above it, it will follow that a star of the first magnitude will require to be removed to 362 times its distance to appear no larger than one of the sixteenth. It follows, therefore, that among the countless multitude of such stars, visible in telescopes, there must be many whose light has taken at least a thousand years to reach us; and that when we observe their places, and note their changes, we are, in fact, reading only their history of a thousand years' date, thus wonderfully recorded.—*Sir J. Herschel.*

The Heaviest Taxes.

The taxes are indeed heavy, said Dr. Franklin on one occasion, and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us, by allowing any abatement!

Thirst.

Labouring people should be informed that they might preserve their health by abstaining from drink during the heat of the day; and if they drink copiously of water or whey in the evening, thirst will not assail them in their working hours.

Literary.

Mental Science. NO. V.

This grand and important Science teaches us to correct error, prejudice, and false self-love. Error is fearfully insidious, and exerts a baneful influence over us in various ways. The sources of error, according to logicians, are,—1. The want of diligence in investigation. 2. Judging of things by their external appearance only. 3. Comparing things with our own situation in life, or as they happen to affect us. 4. The associating an idea with something disagreeable, or the contrary. 5. Prejudices formed in our infancy. 6. Giving credit to the assertions of others, without inquiring into their motives; and 7. the influence of custom and fashion. These sources of false judgment can only be corrected by diligent investigation; by judging not only from the external appearances of things, which are often very deceptive, but as they really are; by comparing things, not with our own position in society, or the immediate impression they may happen to exert upon us, but by learning to distinguish things well, and not to judge in the lump or mass; to separate the good from the evil, and judge of them apart. The best relief against false association, is to consider whether there be any natural and necessary connection between the ideas which fancy, custom or chance has joined together; and if nature has not joined them, or they are not necessarily united, let us by that simple mental process termed judgment, correct the folly of our imagination and custom, and thus separate these ideas again. To correct the errors of infancy is to distinguish, as far as we can, the opinions formed in perfect childhood, at the time our reason was incapable of forming a right judgment; and again to examine these propositions at the bar of mature reason. And we should ever guard against giving perfect credence to the exertions of others without examining their motives and the criterion of their testimony. To accomplish this great work mind is necessary, &c.: to bring it to a satisfactory con-

clusion, the mind must not only be instructed, but the mental powers rightly applied.

By the study of this Science we correct prejudices. Prejudices assume various forms, arise from several sources, and require a vast amount of mental application, in order to detect, correct, and overcome them. A great variety of these prejudices attend mankind in every age and condition of life; and lay the foundation of many errors, and many unhappy practices, both in the affairs of religion, and in civil concerns, as well as in matters of learning. There are prejudices arising from things; prejudices arising from words; prejudices arising from ourselves; and prejudices arising from other persons. These general sources of prejudices may be divided into a vast variety of particular classes; and each class is exerting a baneful influence over the mind, and has a tendency to lead it into labyrinths of error. To assist us to correct these,—to rise above prejudices, however diversified, and detect their springs of false judgment, is the design of mental science; but here we must confess its impotency to perfectly accomplish this momentous work. Such are the swarms of prejudices which attend us both within and without; such the weakness of our reason, the frailty of our natures, and our insufficiency to guard ourselves from error, that it is our duty, in searching after truth, to offer up our addresses to Heaven, and implore the God of Truth to lead us into all truth, and to ask wisdom of Him who giveth liberally and without upbraiding.

To adopt the language of the great Dr. Watts:—"There is no way to cure these evils in such a degenerate world as we live in, but by learning to distinguish well between the substance of any doctrine, and the manner of address either in proposing, attacking, or defending it; and then, by setting a just and severe guard of reason and conscience over all the exercises of the judgment, resolving to yield to nothing but the convincing evidence of truth, religiously obeying the light of reason in matters of pure reason, and the dictates of revelation in things that relate to our faith." G. J. Point de Bute, August 3, 1851.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Sabbath School Festival.

MR. EDITOR.—The usual annual Tea Meeting at Kensington, held for the purpose of affording to the children of our Sunday School a day of innocent recreation, took place on the 15th inst., and was admitted by all the parties concerned to be about the best affair of the kind which ever took place on this Island. With the dawn of day there were to be seen indications of rain,—and some feared that it would be found impossible to hold the meeting according to previous announcement,—several of the youngsters perambulated the streets at early dawn, looking out for the weather-seers, to whom they frequently proposed the question, "Do you think, sir, it is going to be fine to day?" But others sat down to the family breakfast fully satisfied that all would be well, because they had heard prayer offered to God in several instances for propitious weather, and they were sure the sun would be out at noon, and that the Lord would be present with his servants in the proposed services; and, as though to gratify the anxious wishes of hundreds in the community incorporating some of all classes and stages in life, when noon approached the descending rain was stayed, the wind veered to the West, and "old Sol" appeared in his paradise of clouds." The little ones of the flock, with the Superintendents and Teachers, soon got to the Chapel which was the place of meeting; the ranks were formed, and the flags and banners were unfurled to the breeze, and in the best of humour off they started to the ground singing as they went "We'll never part again."

The beauties of Kensington had been somewhat increased by the labours of some of the Sunday School Teachers. A spacious tent about 120 feet long, formed of ever-green walls and canvas roof, had been prepared for the occasion; and the row of pillars, which ran down the centre, were nicely festooned with the flowers of the season. After the juveniles had indulged in the various pastimes, the tables were spread and the school in its corporate capacity, sat down to the hospitalities of the occasion. The children having satisfied themselves with cake, tea, &c., the tables were re-set, the visitors were introduced, all of whom appeared anxious to testify their approval of Sabbath Schools in general, and of the manner in which the treat is given to the children of this institution. Thanks having been given to God for the food of which we had partaken, our excellent choir struck up, upon the brow of the hill, one of our Hymns, which tended to collect upon one spot a large share of the thousand persons then present. The Superintendent of the Circuit having made a few remarks upon Sabbath Schools in general, called upon the Rev. A. DE-BRISVAY, who was then upon a visit to his native Island, to address the assembly, and who in his happy mode gave us a sensible and pious speech. The speaking of my

excellent colleagues was attentively listened to by the numerous auditory, who appreciated the appropriate imagery with which it was interspersed. The choir did nobly and alternated with the speakers for the entertainment of the company. About seven o'clock in the evening we left the ground, each scholar carrying a large fruit bun, which acceptable presents were distributed as the school formed into procession; and upon arriving in town they mustered in front of the Chapel, and after a Hymn of praise, were dismissed to their respective homes.

At eight o'clock the same evening, a few of the pew-holders assembled in the body of the Chapel to raise funds to meet the expenses incurred for an additional school-room now in course of erection; about £115 were subscribed, which will be supplemented by other sums so as to cover the entire outlay.

On Thursday last we had our Sunday School Tea meeting in Pownal; the friends from town were there as usual—the tea was well served—and after much good singing in the bush and several speeches were delivered, we returned to our homes thankful to God for all His mercies. F. SMALLWOOD. Charlottetown P. E. I., July 30.

For the Wesleyan.

About California.

The following extract is from the pen of Mr. George Moore, a Class Leader in the Wesleyan Connexion, who sailed with a company in the brig "Fanny," from Charlottetown P. E. Island for California, in Oct. 1849.

Gratifying must it be to souls animated by the love of God, to learn of the existence and onward course of Christianity even amidst the wild scenery of the mountain and other mining districts of California.

Elastic forms—stout hearts,—and buoyant hopes carried our brethren out to the land of gold,—and trusting in divine grace they have been in a measure successful in their laborious effort. May the God whom they serve speed them, and while from amongst the broken heights of "Fort John" their hearts leap away toward the lov'd Homes of their youth, make the place of their habitation to be the washing place of guilty souls in the blood of the covenant—and the finding place to many of the "Pearl of Price."

Those Sabbath Services! How sweet to commune with God amidst such scenes! Holy Spirit, descend upon that region and let thy truth prevail.

* Fort John, California, 6th June, 1851.

"MY DEAR FATHER,—I was much pleased at receiving a note from you per McGee Owen on Saturday last. It afforded much cause for gratitude to the giver of all our mercies. I thank Him that all our dear friends are well—and I do rejoice that you still continue to be visited from on high. At times I feel disposed to envy you the enjoyment of your exalted privileges, and can hardly repress a murmur at the great disparity of our circumstances; but I strive to console myself with the fondly cherished hope that "there's a letter day coming." Yet after all we have much, very much, to be thankful for. Here in the wilds of California we have a comfortable little Chapel—preaching Sunday morning, prayer-meeting Sunday and Thursday evenings, and in future shall have class meeting at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. We commenced last Sunday, and had a refreshing time from the divine presence. I am in hopes good will be long indeed I do not doubt it. At our last Sunday evening meeting a young man stood up and expressed his determination to live for God, and as we were coming out another young man called me aside and stated that on leaving for California he enjoyed peace with God; but that since being here he had fallen into sin—and was now earnestly desirous of returning to his Saviour—and requested me to advise and pray with him. I took him home with me, and he gladly availed himself of the opportunity of joining in our usual Sabbath evening's exercises. I trust he is not far from the Kingdom of God.

"We lately had a visit from the Rev. Mr. Briggs of Sacramento, one of the very best preachers I ever heard. Our little chapel was crowded with a serious and attentive congregation. His subject was the great privileges of the Christian—"All things are yours," &c.; and such bursts of eloquence as proceeded from his lips I have rarely ever listened to. We, that is, Edward Love, William, Edward and myself, had been requested to conduct the singing, and the next morning were informed that Mr. B. was highly pleased. He did not know, that they could have such excellent singing in any part of the mines—there was more real heartiness than in all his Sacramento choir."

"Honor to Prince Edward Island! I am happy to say there are are some of her sons at least who will not disgrace her. We strive to merit the respect of our fellow men, and I believe I am not guilty of egotism, in saying we enjoy it.

"A young man from New York said the other day, that he felt much interested in our little company, and the account we gave him of P. E. Island, and that if he lived to return home he would certainly pay us a visit."—*Communicated.*

For the Wesleyan.

New Brunswick District.

List of MISSIONARY DEPUTATIONS, and time of holding the Branch Missionary Anniversaries, &c., &c., for 1851-52.

- Saint John, South) Rev. Messrs. Daniel & Pickard—about the middle of January, 1852.
" " North)
" " West)
Fredericton) Rev. Messrs. Sutcliffe & Allison—Some time in February, 1852.
and
Sheffield)
Mill Town,) Rev. Messrs. Smithson and Carly, — Commencing October 2, 1851.
St. Stephen's,)
St. Andrew's, &c.)
Sackville,) Rev. Messrs. McNutt and Carly—Commencing in Sackville, 3d Sabbath in September. 4th do. in Petitecodiac, 1851.
Petitecodiac, &c.)
Hopewell, &c.) Rev. Messrs. Hennigar & Allen, Commencing 1st Sabbath in October, 1851.
Woodstock and) Rev. Messrs. Daniel & Cooney, Commencing October 8th, 1851.
Andover,)
Tobique, &c.)
Annapolis) Rev. Messrs. Smith and Chesley—Commencing 1st Sab. in Sept. 1851.
and
Digby.)
Bridgetown) Rev. Messrs. Hennigar & Allison, Commencing in Aylesford 1st Sabbath in Sept. Bridgetown, 2d do. 1851.
and
Aylesford.)
Miramichi,) Rev. R. Knight, Gen. Superintendent, &c.—Commencing in Miramichi, 1st Sabbath in Sept.; Bathurst, 2d do. 1851.
Bathurst)
and)
Richibucto.) R. COONEY, Sec'y Auxiliary Society.

Resolutions respecting the Sabbath.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—At the late annual meeting of the New Brunswick District, when the solemn annual question was under serious consideration, "What measures can be adopted to promote the work of God in this District?" a committee consisting of three of the Ministers was appointed to report on the subject of the sanctification of the Christian Sabbath; which Committee presented the resolutions which are transmitted herewith. Whereupon it was Resolved, That the Journal Secretary shall transmit the same to The Wesleyan Newspaper for publication as soon after District Meeting as possible.

I regret that I have delayed to send them until the present time, owing, among other things to numerous calls on my time incident to a removal from one Circuit to another. You will please insert them, and oblige the Board as well as myself.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the commandment of God to keep holy the Sabbath day is explicit and comprehensive, forbidding all secular employments and conversation, except works of absolute necessity; and requiring that its sacred hours be devoted to religious duty, and whereas we believe that the Christian Sabbath is the proper day to be kept as "the Sabbath of the Lord our God;" and that the tendencies of the present age require an explicit and public expression of our personal principles and determinations as a Body of Christian Ministers—Therefore Resolved,

I. That on our own behalf we will carefully avoid all needless travelling on the Lord's Day when discharging our Ministerial duties; and that in our journeyings on other occasions, we will patronize those Steamers and other public conveyances that do not run on that sacred day.

II. That each of the Brethren be required to preach a sermon in each Chapel and other preaching place in his Circuit as early in the present year as practicable, on the obligations and advantages of keeping holy the Sabbath day.

III. That we are deeply grieved with instances frequently occurring under our notice, of professing Christians, making use of Steamers, and other conveyances which leave their places of embarkation on Saturday evening, and arrive at their destination on Sabbath morning, by which the Sabbath is broken, and their minds utterly unfitted for the holy duties and privileges of the day—a practice against which we feel constrained to warn our beloved members and hearers in the most solemn manner.

IV. That we believe the ordinary conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on the Sabbath is needless, and highly injurious in its influence on society, and we hereby appoint a Committee, consisting of the Chairman and Secretary, together with our Ministers stationed in the St. John and Fredericton Circuits, to draw up a memorial embodying the views of this District, to be by them presented to the Provincial Government so soon as the management of the Post Office affairs devolves thereon; and to take such further action on this subject as may to them seem necessary.

Signed on behalf of N. B. Dist. Meeting, R. A. CHESLEY, Jour. Sec.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, August 16, 1851.

THE CONQUESTS OF EVANGELICAL TRUTH.

At a meeting on the Irish Church Missions, recently held at Bristol, England, the Rev. W. Hackness stated that "whilst Popery was advancing in England it was retrograding on the other side of the water, (meaning Ireland); for every pervert in England he was sure he was under the mark in saying there were twenty converts in Ireland." The Rev. Mr. Dallas likewise stated, that in Dublin, "during the last two years a series of controversial discourses had been delivered, which were attended by large numbers of the Roman Catholics, and the effects of which had been so great that no less than four or five hundred had publicly come forward and detached themselves from the Romish Church."—Conversions from Popish errors will become still more frequent and numerous as scriptural truth extends, and is brought in contact with minds from which it has been carefully excluded. The Word of God is omnipotent in its own simplicity and divine energy; and, being opposed to all that constitutes the essentials of Popery as a professedly religious system, it at once convinces of that opposition whenever its perusal is sincerely entered upon, or whenever the deluded adherents of error come under the searching influence of evangelical doctrines. The present hope and final triumph of Protestantism lie in its scriptural character, and in the potency of the unadulterated gospel of Christ, with which it is thoroughly imbued, and which, in the appointment of God, is "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." These considerations supply the only reason why Popery is afraid of the Sacred Scriptures "without note or comment." In the light of Divine Truth its darkness becomes visible—it errors and delusions stand out to the eye of the beholder with fearful enormity—its abstractions from and additions to the commandments of God, its suppression of truth and protrusion of human device are made alarmingly manifest—and the long detained captive—whose conscience was once overlaid with the teachings of men, but is now deeply awakened by the voice of God speaking in the Word—hastens to escape from oppressive thralldom and rejoices to receive the yoke of Christ which is easy, and His burden which is light. Such, briefly, has been the process of enlightenment and conversion, through which thousands of once zealous Romanists have passed in their happy deliverance from darkness, ignorance, superstition, expensive rites, and burdensome penances which have served to aggravate rather than alleviate or heal their spiritual maladies, and in their equally happy introduction to the liberty and exalted blessings of the gospel of peace. Whilst perversions, real or pretended, from avowed Protestantism to open popery, have been witnessed among certain classes of society, the subjects of which for aught that otherwise appears may have been Jesuits in disguise—their false appearance thrown off at times when it was supposed the assumption of their real character would tell most on the public mind—it is consolatory to know, that real conversions from a Christ-dishonouring system, to evangelical Protestantism, to a living scriptural faith, have been steadily multiplying among a people, whose deep-rooted prejudices afforded but little hope that such gracious changes would occur. The hand of God has been in the work, and thus we have had, in our own day, repeated exemplifications of that singular declaration of St. Paul—"the foolishness of God is wiser than men; and the weakness of God is stronger than men."

The Church Witness.

We are glad to see the noble and uncompromising stand which the *Church Witness* has taken against Popery as a general system and of its Anglican modification—*Puseyism*. Not however before it was necessary, did our contemporary enter into the polemical arena against these subtle antagonists of Protestantism. The seeds of Puseyism had found a lodgment in the minds of some of the clergy in both Provinces, and were springing up and throwing out offshoots, and ripening to a poisonous harvest. It required wisdom, in connection with scriptural truth, to retard

their growth, and a strong and skilful hand to uproot them, and implant a better seed; to this good work the *Church Witness* has consecrated his talents and best energies, and with a fair prospect of success. Every successive number deals a heavy blow upon the enemy; and the merited exposure of the dangerous errors he so ably combats, will, under the blessing of God, tend to check their spread, if not to effect their entire destruction. We admire the Protestant and Catholic tone of the *Church Witness*; we wish we could say the same of the *Church Times*. The clerical correspondent of the *Times*—J. S. of Margaret's Bay, devotes his efforts to exalt the *Church of England*, at the expense of other Protestant Denominations, delighting to (mis)represent the latter as only a parcel of "schismatics." Not so have we read the *Witness*, who, whilst conscientiously preferring the Church of his choice, is disposed to recognize the just claims of other Protestant Churches as forming a part of the "body of Christ." We suspect however that J. S. commits his thoughts to the Press for the especial advantage of his people at Margaret's Bay, who, from his account of affairs there, are in danger of being carried away by the "tide" which sets in powerfully toward "dissent." His lucubrations are at times dispatched with more haste than sobriety of thought would dictate as commendable in a writer for public instruction, as we see he finds it necessary to correct inadvertent errors (!) and supplement certain strictures with explanations to guard against wrong impressions. (!) From such injudicious friends we think the Protestant Church of England is in more danger than from the low Churchmen, of the presence and influence of which J. S. complains. We advise this writer to read the *Church Witness*, and imbibe a little more of the spirit which animated and guided the first English reformers; then we shall be spared the mortifying spectacle of witnessing a son of the English Church attempting the vain effort of un-churching Bodies of Protestants, whose piety and christian zeal are known and acknowledged throughout the world.

The Effect Traced to the True Cause.

In referring to some late clerical defections from the English Church to Romanism, the *Church Witness* says: "It can excite no surprise when it is understood that the men who have now gone out from us, had long been known as zealous Anglicans, as the adherents of that man-invented system of religion, which has recently grown up in the Church, and which inevitably leads, sooner or later, its unfortunate votaries away from Christ and His gospel, and from the pure worship and service of our beloved Church, to communion with Rome. The causes which have led to the unhappy fall of those reverend gentlemen, and the steps they have taken in their downward course, can therefore be traced with unerring distinctness; the same fondness for novelties—the same regard for forms and ceremonies and external observances—the husks and 'beggarly elements of religion,' are here presented to our view."

Margaret's Bay Correspondent of The Church Times.

Our brief notice in the *Witness* of July 19th of this writer's effusions in the *Church Times*, has called forth a heterogeneous mass of something which he purports to be a reply. We should only waste time and space to follow him *seriatim* through the labyrinths of confusion he has conjured up. One or two things, however, demand a passing notice. He says—

"There can be no Scriptural unity without visible unity."

Why then does he not go back to Rome, from whom he has borrowed this first principle?

"I know only one household of faith."

Is that "household of faith" identical with the Episcopal Church of England?—Are there other Churches embraced? If so—where is the "visible unity" of which J. S. speaks?

The *Witness* "seems anxious to have it believed that I (J. S.) anathematize all those that are without the pale of the Church of England as lost, or as beyond the hope of salvation."

"It is as well at once to say that the Word of God (see Gal. v. chap.) classes divisions among the works of the flesh, and says that 'they that commit such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God.'"

"But we are also called upon 'of some to make a difference,' which charitable allowance may be extended, I (J. S.) trust, to all those whose ignorance or mental deficiencies will not allow them to see their way clear even with the Bible in their hands. Let us hope that the *Witness* is of that number." (!)

We have taken the liberty to italicize some of the above words to give them that prominence which they deserve. Our readers are now prepared to see the extent of J. S.'s remarkably "charitable allowance!" In all cases where there is not the supposed "ignorance or mental deficiencies," persons "without the pale of the Church of England" are under J. S.'s fearful anathema, and as a consequence "are lost" or are "beyond the hope of salvation!" And this invincible "ignorance" or these "mental deficiencies" must be supposed to exist in those of whom he is charitably disposed "to make a difference," solely on the ground, because—to use his own words—"so obscure an individual as J. S. really is," takes upon himself, *without one iota of scriptural authority*, to make the Church to which he belongs, the "only one household of faith," beyond whose pale, except in cases of "ignorance or mental deficiencies," there is no salvation! Were we disposed to retort, we might justly say, that no Protestant could presume to publish such a statement to the world, without he was really one of those "whose ignorance or mental deficiencies will not allow them to see their way clear even with the Bible in their hands." This would appear discourteous to a writer of J. S.'s stamp, and, therefore, we refrain from returning the compliment he has paid us, by saying we "hope that J. S. is of that number." We rather attribute his "charitable allowance" to his large mind, comprehensive views, and his perfect freedom from that little, contemptible thing, called bigotry.

A Liberal Reward.

J. S. of the *Church Times* offers the very liberal "reward of £5 to any man that will bring him a passage of Scripture to prove that there ever were two Churches mentioned in the Bible in the same place, under different names, and refusing communion with each other, and both recognized by the Apostles as Churches."

On the supposition that "any man" should fail in making this discovery what does this gentleman suppose he will gain thereby? He would simply save his money, but not his credit as a polemic. He as a high-churchman refuses communion with the Wesleyan Church; not the Wesleyans with the Protestant Church of England. He, liberal man! magnifies the "fable" of the *divine right of episcopacy*, into something which he thinks justifies him in refusing communion with a Church as sound as the soundest part of his own in Apostolic Faith and practice. Were he to offer a reward to "any man" that "will bring him a passage of Scripture to prove" that the dogma of the *three orders*, as held by high-churchmen, is plainly taught and solemnly enjoined in the Word of God, from Genesis to Revelation, under the penalty of exclusion from the Church of Christ, he would be nearer the mark, and at the same time he might be perfectly free from all apprehensions of being called upon for the "reward."

We esteem the following testimony of the above writer as a good recommendation of our paper—"I hope I may not be again called upon to reply to the *Witness* which I seldom see, and whose contents" (which he seldom sees!) "are more likely to confuse its readers than to inform them." A disinterested opinion we are quite sure, and, as in duty bound, we return him our acknowledgments for it. It will be of great benefit to us. Some, at least, will want to see the paper "whose contents are more likely to confuse its readers than to inform them," and we shrewdly suspect J. S. will be of the number.

A Timely Caution.

As a religious journalist, we feel it quite compatible with our non-political professions, to urge religious men throughout the Province, to discharge their duty at the coming elections in a manner becoming *Christian people*, who are commanded by Christ to do all that they do "to the glory of God." If at any time watchfulness and self-denial are requisite on the part of pro-

fessors of religion, they are specially so during popular commotions, and the exercise of the franchise, when party feeling generally runs high, and violent outbursts are not unfrequent. The churches have scarcely yet recovered from the disastrous effects on religious interests, consequent on the last general elections in this Province; and without due circumspection, similar evils will have to be deplored from those forthcoming. In our judgment, religious men ought generally to content themselves with quietly giving their votes, without mixing themselves up with party feuds and animosities and strifes.—They should remember that their conduct passes over to the Churches to which they respectively belong, and affects them injuriously, or otherwise, as they demean themselves on such occasions. Religious interests are paramount to all others, and every member of a Christian church is bound by the law of Christ, to guard sacredly against any course of conduct, whose manifest tendency is to imperil those interests. We are quite sure our motives will be duly appreciated in making these remarks. Our object is, to preserve, as far as our influence extends, the peace and harmony which ought always to characterize the intercourse of Christian brethren, and to preserve them from the sarcastic taunts, in which the men of the world are ready to indulge, when inconsistencies are apparent between the conduct of the avowedly pious and their sacred professions.

Make Your Election Sure.

See the unwearied efforts of candidates for popular favour to secure their election. Time and money are freely expended—sacrifices are cheerfully made—arguments are used and persuasions employed—appeals to hopes or fears, or both, as the case may be, are powerfully urged—in fact, no means are generally left untried, to obtain their object. Christian men should learn a lesson from the scenes passing around them—they should earnestly, zealously, and perseveringly strive, and "give diligence to make their calling and election sure." They are candidates for higher honours and a nobler prize, than any earth can bestow. A crown of life and of fadeless glory, an imperishable inheritance, a kingdom whose immunities are eternal, a throne in heaven, fulness of joy and pleasures for evermore in the presence of the Supreme, are the rewards which await successful competitors. To these high and ennobling blessings, persons are now called in the Gospel of Christ, and, as true believers, conditionally elected. It is therefore demanded of them, that they "give diligence to make their calling and election sure: for if they do these things they shall never fall: for so an entrance shall be ministered unto them abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

"Nothing is worth a thought beneath,
But how I may escape the death
That never, never dies!
How make mine own election sure,
And when I fall on earth, secure
A mansion in the skies!"

Money vs. Principle.

In the "Religious Summary" given by the *Christian Messenger* of the 8th inst., there is reference made to the diminution in the receipts of our Parent Missionary Society, and our friend says "We hope this warning will not be lost upon the party in power." Let us ask—on the supposition that an unrighteous agitation were got up in the Baptist Church, and fostered by the most flagitious means, by some reckless, dissatisfied spirits, involving in its success the destruction of the fundamental principles of that Church, and there should be, in consequence, a diminution in the ordinary amount of funds, would those who maintained their fidelity be justified in yielding to clamour, misrepresentation, slander, violence, malice, revenge, and other bad passions, for the sake of a little money? The application may be easily made. The voice of warning ought in all justice to be sounded in the ears of those, who show such little concern for the honour of Christ, and the welfare of men, as that if their money would be the means of saving the souls of the heathen from perdition, they would withhold it, and let them perish!

Our friend, also, says—"We feel pleasure at the result," in the Holt Chapel case. We need scarcely remind him that Christian charity "rejoiceth not in iniquity." The scheme of that hardy

man was a collusive manœuvre to deprive the Conference of its undoubted control over the property.

Gold Drops.

It is only as a man begins to know himself, that he begins truly to know other people.

Men, in society, were intended to resemble the solar system; each individual is a little world, revolving on its own axis, and moving in its own orbit, yet all revolving round a common centre of law, order, and association.

Life is divided into three terms: that which was, which is, and which will be. Let us learn from the past to profit by the present, and from the present to live better for the future.

The storm which tosses the surface into the wildest disorder, may leave the depths below in perfect calmness.

Prayer is the golden key which opens the mystical gospel clouds, and dissolves them into sweet, gracious showers.

A Few Minutes with Authors.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE PROMOTIVE OF WORLDLY INTERESTS.—We affirm not that every one who keeps holy the Sabbath will necessarily become rich, or great, or honourable, in the common acceptation of these terms; but that the due observance of the Lord's day has a direct and palpable tendency to improve man's temporal condition.—Every unsanctified Sabbath is likely to be attended with those extra expenses which idleness and vice seldom fail to create.—

Desecrated Sabbaths stand at the head of those avenues which lead directly to the abodes of infamy, intemperance and death. The number of squalid, miserable, and vicious poor could not be multiplied faster than by blotting out the remembrance of the Sabbath from the minds of men. Such a measure would be sure to fill our streets with beggars, and our prisons with criminals. We concede, that in some instances the violators of the fourth commandment may prosper and accumulate wealth; but their prosperity is for the most part only temporary. The wisest and best observers of human events tell us, that if we follow along the path of these men, we shall generally find that the end of it is covered with darkness. Their sun, after all, is wont to set in a cloud. The Sabbath is especially the poor man's friend. Its uniform tendency is to encourage those industrious and frugal habits, which are inseparably connected with the comfort and respectability of the humbler classes of society. The individual, who regularly attends on the ordinances of religion, cannot ordinarily be consigned to want, ignorance, or vice. Let wicked men say what they will, there does come an influence from such scenes, to beget a feeling of self-respect, and ward off the evils of poverty and depression. The house of God, all the country over, is the radiating point of light, and order, and peace, and industry, and contentment, for the whole neighbourhood in which it is placed. So true is this, that our poor rates could be lessened in no way more effectually, than by bringing about a universal observance of the Sabbath.

A London ironmonger's shop-boy was induced by a young woman in humble life to abandon his project of mis-spending the Lord's day evening, and accompany her to hear a sermon in the Moorfield's Tabernacle. This was the turning point in the life of John Williams the far-famed and successful Missionary to the South Sea Islands.

A Macedonian Jew stated to a number of Protestant gentlemen with whom he was conversing, that the only Christians he knew worshipped pictures of the saints and of the Virgin, and, with him, Christian was only another name for an idolater. What a comment on Popery!

Aaron Wolfgang Messely, a Jew, has been appointed by the Emperor of Austria, Professor of Criminal Law at the University of Prague.

The regulation in France requiring signatures to original articles, has, on the whole resulted favourably for the Press; the abler contributors also have obtained a position in popular esteem, and a claim on their employers, which years of anonymous drudgery would not have secured.—Unfavourable appearances often result in good.

M. Arago, the great astronomer is nearly blind, and it is feared will entirely lose his sight. His brother, a man of eminent abilities, has been blind many years.

A statue of Bolivar has been furnished by the eminent Italian Sculptor, Tenerani. It is said to be a fine instance of the beauty and delicacy of the sculptor's treatment, happily conceived and exquisitely executed.

A group, by Herr Kiss, in bronze, of an Amazon encountering a lion has been purchased by the Prince of Prussia as a present to Queen Victoria. A copy of the same work in zinc has been purchased by an American gentleman for two thousand five hundred pounds.

Charles Hood, who is employed in the Iron works of G. Downing, Esq., Smithwick, England, has produced a book the leaves of which are iron, rolled so fine that they are no thicker than a piece of paper. It is neatly bound in red morocco, and contains forty-four of these iron leaves, the whole being only the fifteenth of an inch thick.

Neander, it is said, received from his publisher at Hamburg, for the sale of a single work, more than twenty thousand dollars, exclusive of the interest his heirs have in it.

Linen, and sugar, and spirits of wine, are so much alike in their chemical composition that an old shirt can be converted into its own weight in sugar, and the sugar into spirits of wine.

Amongst the Clergymen of the Episcopal Church in Ireland sixty-four are converted Roman Catholics.

The Churchman, an American paper, charges Dr. Aydelott, whose withdrawal from the communion of the Episcopal Church we mentioned last week, with hypocrisy, and intimates that he has cut himself off from the appointed channels of grace!

Within the last fifty years, it is estimated, that Thirty-two millions of Bibles have been distributed over the earth, translated into two hundred dialects. The good these have been the means of doing, eternity alone can reveal.

The Greek Church puts Tradition on a level with the Bible, and, in justification, quotes 2d Cor. iii., 3,—“written not with ink,”—also same chapter 6th verse,—“the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life,”—the “letter” is the written Word, the “spirit” is unwritten tradition!—Proofs, those worthy of the cause sought to be established, and quite as good as those generally brought forward to establish the fable of “Apostolic Succession” as held by Romanists and high-Churchmen!

The Moravians have Two hundred and eighty-two Missionaries, male and female, in the field; and number more members in their Mission-Churches, than in their Churches at home.

In the Mysore territory, India, there are thirty-three thousand villages, of which four only have a Missionary of the Cross.

A railroad is to be constructed from Calcutta to Delhi. It will pass through India from east to west, and in all probability will be extended to Lahore, the capital of the Punjab. A remarkable feature in the undertaking, is, that it will cross the Sone river where it is three miles wide, by a bridge consisting of eighty suspension bridges of two hundred feet span each, and is to cost one million pounds sterling.

Some enterprising capitalists have invested thirty thousand dollars in a flax and cordage manufacturing establishment at St. Paul's, Minnesota.

A Judge of Probate in Minnesota territory has decided, that if the government enlist a married man, it must provide suitable accommodations for his wife, and that every enlisted soldier may have a wife provided for.

The New York Legislature has passed a very stringent law for the suppression of gambling.—Parties convicted under the law, shall be sentenced to not less than ten days hard labour in the penitentiary, or not more than two years hard labor in the State prison, and be fined in any sum not more than one thousand dollars, for the use of the common schools in the County where such conviction shall take place—in default of which they shall remain in prison until such fine be remitted or paid. Another step in favour of morality.

The Utica and Shenectady Railroad, seventy-eight miles in length, has, in fourteen years, realized, over current expenses, \$4,218,204, netting in that time, after paying the whole cost of the road, a clear profit of \$2,718,204.

Camphor floats on water, but sinks in spirits. Its specific gravity is 988. It melts at 288°, and boils at 499°, and leaves no residuum after being burnt.

The first canal in England was on the Duke of Bridgewater's estates in Lancashire, and called, from the locality, the Sankey Navigation.—The first instance of a canal in France was that of Languedoc. In China, canals have been long adopted and generally used.

The most remarkable breakwaters are those of Cherbourg, in France, and Plymouth, in England.

The largest bell known in the world is that of the Kremlin, at Moscow; its weight is estimated at 443,772 pounds. The largest in England is the Great Tom, of Oxford.

Balzac, while on a visit to the Chateau de Bitremont, was taken to see a farmer, and, as usual, interested himself so much in the cattle, that after an hour's conversation, he was amused to find that the farmer had taken him, H. de Balzac, the brilliant Parisian, for a cattle-dealer!

Messrs Bond, the astronomers at the Cambridge Observatory, U. S., have discovered a third ring around the Planet Saturn.

Aquafortis and the air we breathe are made of the same materials.

Peruvian bark and the poisonous principles of opium are formed of the same materials.

Captain Poole, of the East India Company's service, has discovered on an island situate between New Holland and Norfolk Island a wingless bird. Specimens are on their way to England.

In 1790 the Rajah of Nadiga, in Hindoostan, expended one hundred thousand rupees in marrying two monkeys! Last year at Baroda a man of rank spent about twenty-five thousand rupees on the marriage of two dolls! And yet these expenses were sensible in comparison of the millions of pounds annually squandered by persons in Christian countries for the purchase of intoxicating drinks.

The hereditary ranks of China are very few, while there is no bar, save the want of qualification, to prevent any of its subjects rising to the highest honours and emoluments of office, beneath the throne.

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By what an apparently slight cause is death sometimes occasioned. A Mr. Andrews, an eminent lawyer of Alexandria, Va., slapped his slave boy in the mouth with the back of his hand; one of the teeth wounded the hand between two of the knuckles, and from the effects of that wound Mr. Andrews died, a few days afterwards.

The Toronto Christian Guardian of the 30th ult., contains an able justification of “The Wesleyan Benevolent Societies Incorporation Act,” against the attacks of the Globe, Hamilton Journal and Express, and The Examiner.

See third page for List of Missionary Deputations for the New Brunswick District for the present Methodist year.

CANDIDATES FOR THE APPROACHING ELECTION.—The Candidates for Election in the county of Halifax, are, on the Liberal Ticket, Wm. Annand and John Esson, Esqrs.—on the Conservative side, T. R. Grassie, Esqr. For the Township, Liberal, Hon. L. O'C. Doyle and Benjamin Wier, Esq.—Conservative, David Allison, Esqr.—Athenaeum.

THE APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.—“There is not a bishop, priest, or deacon who cannot, if he please, trace his descent to Peter and Paul.”—Rev. Dr. Hook.—“There is not a minister in all Christendom who is able, with any approach to certainty, to trace his own succession to any one of the apostles whatever.—Archbishop of Dublin.

Dr. Hook, we imagine, had been fishing with Puseyite bait on the banks of the Tyber, when he brought up that great untruth. The Archbishop of Dublin has taken the false bait from the hook, and left it quite bare. None but a very foolish fish would be caught by it now.

Resignation of Dr. Bunting.

On Wednesday night the Wesleyan Missionary Committee adopted a resolution agreeing to respectfully accept the resignation of its Senior Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Bunting, which he had tendered at a previous meeting. For two or three years past, the venerable Doctor has so far felt the pressure of age, that he has asked the Committee to relieve him from his duties; but he has always, hitherto, yielded to their earnest solicitation that he should continue to hold the post he so long honoured. Lately, however, the state of his health has been such as to induce him to place his resignation before the Committee, in terms which allowed them no further choice. Accordingly, they have, with great reluctance, consented that he should lay down the responsibilities which he has sustained, from the time that the Head of the Church removed from us his great predecessor, Mr. Watson.

This event, although one for which the years of Dr. Bunting might have prepared us all, will be received with lively regret. Dr. Bunting will retire from his public post with a measure of confidence and esteem which an affection for his person, and a veneration for his talents, on the part of those who have best known him in council and in toil, such as seldom falls to the lot of a public man after a long career not unchequered by conflict and difficulty. None can over-estimate the value of his wisdom and his influence to the great Mission cause during the years of fiery trial through which it has lately passed. And no friend of that cause can hear of his resignation without lively anxiety that Providence may ever raise up men by whom it may be efficiently superintended in its operations abroad, and successfully commended to the support of the Christian public at home.

Dr. Bunting has now spent a long life in the service of Methodism. He has devoted to it talents, which in any other sphere would have raised him to eminence and wealth; a judgment, an eloquence, an energy, and a legislative ability such as have seldom been surpassed, in the annals of English mind. All these powers he has taxed with a perpetual diligence, which we believe none will deny him. In the course of his varied life, he has had many tokens that by some his “virtues and his talents” were little appreciated; but many, also, that by the Connexion at large they were worthily regarded. But now that he withdraws from public life, we may safely express a doubt whether any Church, or any cause in England could point to a man of talents so commanding, name so celebrated, influence so extensive, and services so laborious, who at the close of fifty-two years' toil, is found retiring with so little reaped to his personal advantage, or that of his family. The present is not the time to dwell upon his virtues, or his deserts, but all must admit that he can appear before the people he has served and adorned, a great and a beautiful example of disinterested labour.—London Watchman, July 16th.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

Circuit Court. — On Thursday last, the August Circuit Court for this City and County was opened by His Honor, Mr. Justice Wilmot, in a lengthened and lucid address to the Grand Jury. After noticing several of the criminal cases that would be brought before the Jury, His Honor particularly addressed himself to the subject of education, advocating, in his usual emphatic manner, an improved system of school instruction. To this subject the learned Judge has devoted his attention for many years; and he expressed his regret that the progress made had not been commensurate with the opportunity afforded for so doing by the Legislature. All that he wished to see was a general diffusion of knowledge and education, based on the unerring principles of Christianity. — St. John, N. B. Courier, 9th.

Agricultural Prospects in the County of Carleton. — A gentleman of this City returned from Woodstock on Wednesday last, and reports very favorably of the condition of the hay crop, the appearance of the different grains, and as satisfactorily of potatoes, throughout the entire district which he had visited.

The remarkably fine and productive land of Carleton displays a grateful contrast to the comparatively sterile soil of our sea coast; and it might be well if emigrants possessing the means and desire of purchasing farming lands, should be apprised of this favorable feature ere they depart for the United States in search of other localities, which, in the end, may turn out less favorably to their wishes. — Ib.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. — On Wednesday evening last, about 7 o'clock, Andrew Weldon, aged 19, and John Fillmore, about 22, were unfortunately drowned while bathing in the Dorchester River. The bodies were found about 3 hours afterwards, side by side. — Ib.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER. — The Steamer Gipsev, from the Bend of Petitcodiac, in entering this harbour on Wednesday morning, during a thick fog, struck on Mispeck Point, and soon after sunk. The passengers and crew all got safely on shore. — Ib.

NEW VESSELS. — On the 31st ult, a very superior copper fastened Ship of 1109 tons, called the *Persian*, was launched into our Harbour, from the Building yard of Messrs Nevins & Majors. She is a highly creditable specimen of naval architecture.

Another very fine Ship, of 906 tons, called the *Lady Russell*, built by Messrs Salter, at the Bend of Petitcodiac, was towed down the Bay last week and is at present fitting out in our harbour. The *Lady Russell* will bear a creditable comparison with the best vessels that have been built in this Province. — Ib.

AN ENORMOUS SHARK. — All yesterday crowds were attracted to the schooner of Capt. Helms, lying at the North Market Wharf, to look at portions of a huge Shark lying on the deck of the vessel. This monster having become entangled in some fishing nets off Musquash, Capt. Helms succeeded, after a hard struggle, in killing him with lances and harpoons. From the liver alone, no less than three hundred and twenty gallons of oil was obtained, which is now on board the vessel, as also the head, the tail, and one of the fins. The breadth of the tail is 7 feet 9 inches; of the head, 5 feet. The mouth is in the shape of a horse shoe, with three series of flat, triangular, smooth-edged teeth in each jaw — when opened with a tackle fall, as it lay on the deck, the mouth presented a frightful gape, full 3 feet across between the angle of the jaws! This fish must have been full 20 feet in length — Captain Helms thinks it was much more. This species of shark is common to both sides of the Atlantic, and is known on the American coast, by the popular names of *Thresher*, *Fox Shark*, and *Swing-tail* — its principal organ of defence is its long flexible tail, with which it assails, and literally threshes its enemies. It frequents the Bay of Fundy at this season of the year, in pursuit of mackerel and shad, of which it devours immense quantities. We hope the head of this monster specimen of the Thresher Shark, will be secured and properly preserved for the Museum of the Mechanics Institute. — St. John News-Brunswick, 9th.

ST. GEORGE, Aug. 7th, 1851.

MELANCHOLY EVENT. — A Mrs. Baker, from Musquash, in the Parish of Lancaster, accompanied by her father and two children, were about paying a visit to their acquaintances here. On passing Mr. McCarroll's store, within three miles of St. George, they alighted from the wagon in order to make a few purchases. After leaving the store, it was found that some of the articles had been forgotten, and a proposal to return was made. The horse took fright, and ran away, but on arriving at McCarroll's he was stopped by a number of persons who happened to be present, and Mrs. B. was conveyed, without having received any apparent injury, into the house. She there remarked that she was very much frightened and felt ill, and in a few moments afterwards expired. It is believed that her sudden death was occasioned by excess of fright. Mrs. Baker has left an affectionate husband and ten young children to mourn their sad bereavement. — Correspondence of the News-Brunswick.

Launched, on Monday the 28th ult, from the building yard of Capt. H. E. Payson, at Westport, N. S., a splendid Ship of 800 tons, called the *Coronella*. To those interested in naval architecture, we would recommend a visit to this fine vessel, she having been pronounced by those who have inspected her, complete in her model, fastenings, and general appearance, taking a first

position among the many fine vessels which New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have lately produced. She is owned, and is to be commanded by her enterprising builder, to whom we wish every success. — St. John Observer.

THE SEASON. — The weather during the week has been extremely fine, and the mowers have been busily employed in the fields. The hay crop will be an abundant one. — Miramichi Gleaner, 4th.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. — We are glad to hear that the Company here have decided on erecting their line to Richibucto. The people of Richibucto, we understand, purpose incorporating themselves with the St. John Company, and there is every prospect that the line will be in working order through to the Bend this fall, when we will be put in communication with Halifax, St. John, United States, &c. — Ib.

Canada.

The Gaspé Gazette of the 10th ult., says: — The continued rainy and cold weather we have experienced lately, has caused the crops to have a very backward appearance. Codfish are still abundant on the coast, and great numbers of American schooners are busily engaged catching mackerel in our waters. Nineteen handsome looking Yankee clippers, some of them with their colors flying, as if in mockery of the Canadian government, might have been seen the other day, from our office windows, fishing within a short distance from land.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD. — We are happy to learn that the above Company will have their line complete from St. John's to Rouse's Point in the course of the present month, the Contractor being now actively engaged in laying down the rails. This will give the City of Montreal an uninterrupted communication by rail with Boston and New York. — Montreal Her.

VISITORS. — A continued throng of American visitors, exceeding in numbers the average of past years, has imparted a lively appearance to our principal streets for some weeks; and there is one point connected with this "travel," which should be highly encouraging to steamboats, railroads and hotel keepers. In looking over the registers we see that a great proportion are from that cradle of empire, the magnificent west — from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri. — Montreal Gazette.

At the discussion respecting the Clergy Reserves lately held at Simcoe, the denominations represented on the one side were Church of England and Church of Scotland; on the other, the Wesleyan Methodist, Free Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Baptist, Episcopal Methodist, and United Presbyterian Churches. — Montreal Witness.

MORE NUNNERIES. — On Sunday afternoon the corner stone of a new building for the Sisters of Charity was laid with great pomp and ceremony by the Archbishop of Quebec. An immense concourse of persons were present on the occasion.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE. — The United Presbyterian Congregation, Bay Street, met on Tuesday evening, and after deliberation, a series of resolutions, founded on a memorial of the Synod on Sabbath Observance, were adopted. It was then moved and unanimously resolved, that an humble petition, founded on these resolutions, be drawn up, signed by the congregation, and presented to both branches of the Legislature, praying their Honourable Houses to take all legitimate steps to arrange, that there shall be no conveyance of mails, and no post office labour on the Sabbath day; and also that all obstructions and abuses, in any of the public departments, which prevent the proper observance of the Sabbath, be removed. A committee, consisting of six of the members and office bearers of the congregation, was then appointed to carry the resolution into effect. — Toronto Globe.

West Indies.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6. — We have Kingston dates of the 28th. The Cholera still prevails throughout the Island, especially at Hanover, Lucia, El. gintown, and Savannah la Mar. At the latter place there have been 259 deaths in the last few weeks. The epidemic is raging fearfully throughout the agricultural districts.

The present crop of sugar is not over 7000 hds., about half what it formerly was in the most unremitting years of slavery. Nearly every article of trade has advanced in Kingston since last advices.

Newfoundland.

The news from the shore fishery continues to be very good; in some places, as usual, there has been a scarcity of bait and fish, but we believe a good average catch will be secured. From the Labrador we learn that cod seines were doing very well, but the hook-and-line fishery was less successful. The crops of every kind are in a very promising condition. The weather this year has been more favorable for vegetation than that of any previous year remembered. The crop of hay will be very good. Barley has been in ear for several days. Wheat and oats are very fine and vigorous, and the potatoes are progressing most luxuriantly. No blight, and we shall have happiness and plenty throughout the land during the coming winter. — St. John's Newfoundland Morning Courier, 2nd.

We expect soon to see the foundation stone laid in this city of a Mechanics Hall. The Institute has been in existence but two seasons, and has become deservedly popular, and its members

now amount to several hundreds. The erection of a Hall creditable to the city and to the Institute, will involve an outlay of perhaps £3000, but half of this sum has been already subscribed by the purchasers of shares. — Ib.

Mr. GIBBONS is progressing fast with the line of Telegraph from this city to Conception Bay. The posts are all placed and prepared for erection, and he expects, we hear, to have it completely prepared for work in a very few weeks. — Ib.

UNITED STATES.

NO MARRYING ALLOWED IN IOWA FOR THIRTY DAYS! — Under the new code, which went into effect on the 1st instant, marriage licenses could only be issued by the county judge; and during the time which was to elapse from the taking effect of the law and the election of the judge — a month off — no provision whatever had been made authorizing the clerk of the district court, as heretofore, to make out the necessary "documents." "This is a joke," says the Cincinnati Times, "which will probably be felt as a pretty serious one in some quarters."

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW. — A gentleman of this city informs us that on a visit to Bangor, a few weeks since, he observed upon the back of the bill of fare, at the Bangor House, where he stopped, a list of liquors, with prices carefully set down. — On a more recent visit to the same house, upon taking up the bill of fare at dinner, instead of the list of liquors, he found printed on the back of the bill the new liquor law of the State, in full. — Boston Commonwealth.

CONVERSION OF A BREWER. — Father Matthew has converted an eminent brewer of Cincinnati to temperance principles. He has closed his establishment, discharged his hands, and will neither drink himself nor brew any more beer for others to guzzle.

INDIAN VISIT TO JENNY LIND. — A party of six Ojibway Indians called upon Jenny Lind at Rochester. — She requested them to sing some of their war songs. — They complied, when she paid them back with the Echo and Bird songs.

The tolls on the New York canals thus far exceed those of the corresponding period last year, in the round sum of \$264,219.35, or more than 23 per cent.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PROVIDENCE. — Loss \$60,000. — At 10 o'clock on Tuesday night a fire broke out in the North part of Providence, which proved to be the most disastrous which has occurred in that city of several years. The Providence Journal estimates the loss at \$60,000. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

FATAL EFFECTS OF CHLOROFORM. — A woman named Amelia Serattus, aged 22 years, born in Germany, died at New York, from inhaling an over dose of chloroform. The deceased had been afflicted with the toothache, and to allay the pain administered to herself the dangerous medicine. She obtained 25 cents' worth of chloroform; soon after which she was found dead, having inhaled too much of it.

We regret to learn that the rot will destroy nearly the entire potato crop in Central Iowa. — We learn from our exchanges that the disease has also appeared in the vicinity of Dubuque, and in various parts of Illinois and Wisconsin. — Boston Post.

California.

The fire which visited San Francisco on the 24th of June, laid in ashes the very heart of the City, burning through Montgomery, Dupont, Washington, Merchant, and other streets, which comprise the business portion of the place.

The Alta California says: — There is no doubt that this terrific fire was the work of an incendiary. The time selected was a good one, — just as the people were going to church on Sunday, A. M., and the place was upon a hill, from which the fire must have inevitably spread to the whole city.

It is understood that the Committee of Vigilance have made a large number of arrests. — Three persons were tried on charges of incendiarism and honorably acquitted; others are still ironed and held in custody for future examination.

It is impossible at the present to give anything like an accurate account of the amount of property destroyed, or of the losers; probably about 500 houses and \$3,000,000 worth of property have been destroyed.

Chas. S. Lyons was found burned to death on Jackson street, between Dupont and Kearney. Mr. Bache, of the firm of Bache, Burnett & Co., was burned to death in endeavouring to save his store room.

This fire has fallen upon a class of citizens, most of whom are poor men — men whose all was invested in the houses and goods which have been destroyed.

A great deal of lumber has been burnt up, and it will be a long time, we fear, ere our burnt district is built over again. There was evidently an arranged plan to set fire to and consume the city.

All accounts from the Mines concur in representing the yield this year as greater perhaps than ever before.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LUCKY PURCHASE. — At Tours there lives an old man who has a wife, — I do not state

this as a feature peculiar to Tours, or to this man, but as a necessary preliminary to what follows. The husband bought a pair of pantaloons of a soldier, and when he had worn them out, the wife unsewed them, in order to utilize them as a bed quilt or window-pane; in one of the seams she found a note on the Bank of France for 1000 francs. The old man supposing it to be an assignat of the old republic, and utterly valueless, pasted it upon a brick in the wall. A visitor informed him of his error, whereupon he cut the brick out of its solid bed, and carried it boldly to one of the principal bankers. The note was too closely attached to be removed, but it was evidently good, and was cashed on the spot. The old gentleman was so overjoyed, that having come to the Bank with a brick in his pocket, he probably went home with one in his hat.

THE USE OF FRUIT. — Instead of standing in any fear of a generous consumption of ripe fruits, we regard them as positively conducive to health. The very maladies assumed to have their origin in a free use of apples, peaches, cherries, melons, and wild berries, have been quite as prevalent, if not equally destructive, in seasons of scarcity. There are so many erroneous notions entertained of the bad effects of fruit, that it is quite time a counteracting impression should be promulgated, having its foundation in common sense, and based on the common observation of the intelligent. We have no patience in reading the endless rules to be observed in this particular department of physical comfort. No one, we imagine, ever lived longer, or freer from their paroxysms of disease, by discarding the delicious fruits of the lands in which he finds a home. On the contrary, they are necessary to the preservation of the health, and are therefore caused to make their appearance at the very time when the condition of the body, operated upon by deteriorating causes not always understood, requires their grateful, renovating influence. — Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. — It will be seen by a notice of the American Temperance Union, that an ecumenical Temperance Convention is called to meet at Saratoga Springs, on the 20th of next month. The great subject for consideration will be Temperance Legislation; and there is everything in the times and in the posture of the cause to render a discussion on that subject interesting and useful. Several States have just demonstrated the practicability of thorough going laws; and it is evident that public opinion is fast concentrating for similar attempts in many other States. A Convention well attended, and judiciously conducted — holden long enough to think the matter through, and to have the fire burn, would quicken these tendencies of the popular mind intensely. It seems to us that it is precisely the right time for a great gathering — and Saratoga, with its wholesome associations of cold water and salubrity, is just the place for it. There should be an effort made to secure a comprehensive and influential delegation. All the members of the great Temperance family are invited — a regular ancestral call to the scattered descendants. The working few in every locality should see to it in time to get up a meeting and secure a representation. Much of the moral effect of the Convention will depend upon the presence of King numbers. Talent, and worth and venerable experience will be there; but virtue lies in the mass. We hope to meet Demos there in all his majesty. — New York Evangelist.

BLUE ROSE. — The horticulturists of Paris, says a correspondent of the New York Express, have succeeded by artificial crossings in obtaining a natural rose of a blue colour, which is the fourth colour obtained by artificial means — that and the yellow or tea rose, the black or purple rose, and the striped rose, being all inventions, and the result of skilful and scientific gardening.

A GREEN ROSE. — We notice above the production of a blue rose at Paris, by artificial crossings. The Raleigh, (N. C.) Register, in copying the notice says, "We can add to this the green rose of North Carolina, which though not the creature of science, is sufficiently well known in parts of this State to claim a rank among the above floral novelties. The rose is identical with our common dahlia, except in colour, the variation in which is supposed to have been produced by the accidental intermingling of the roots of the rose tree with those of the common sumach. The peculiarities of the new varieties are perpetuated by cuttings or otherwise. It is quite common in the county of Bladen and some few specimens exist in the town of Fayetteville."

A SUCCESSFUL STEAMSHIP. — The steamship Georgia has been among the most successful of the large fleet of steamships sailing from New York. During the last year, commencing with July 9, 1850, she traversed at least 48,000 miles, transported between 9,000 and 10,000 passengers of whom about 3,400 were landed at that port; and brought to New York as nearly as can be judged, somewhere near \$5,000,000 in specie and gold dust.

MARRIAGE OF JENNY LIND. — The London Sun of July 11th, makes the following announcement: — "We can state on unquestionable authority, that Signor Belletti will be the happy man. Every arrangement has, we believe, been concluded for the nuptials of the loving couple on their return from Canada, previous to the voyage from New York for England."

The London Times says: — "The last total eclipse of the sun visible in London took place in April, 1715, and there will be no other till the morning of August 19th, 1857."

Advertisements.

NEW GOODS—Ex Industry.

A further supply just received of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE, Japanese TEA TRAYS, Cruet Stands.

ENCOURAGE THE BLIND!

Upholstery, Cane & Mat Work! MICHARD MEAGHER, who has lately returned from Mount Washington, South Boston, where he has learned his trade...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by recent arrival a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS WARE and EARTHENWARE...

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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...

NEW STYLE OF MELODEON.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having entered into an arrangement with the Inventor of those beautiful Musical Instruments, called the PATENT ACTION MELODEON, now offers them for sale in this Province...

JOHN HAYS,

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.

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...

CHEBUCTO HOUSE.

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

Family and Ship Stores.

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

Prime Porto Rico Sugar and Molasses.

Just received ex "Mary" and "Ocean Queen," from Porto Rico, and for sale from the wharf—130 barrels Prime Quality SUGAR, 51 puns Muscovado MOLASSES.

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.

It may be procured from any of the following AGENTS: John Naylor, Esq., Halifax; Andrew Henderson Esq., Annapolis; Daniel Moore, Esq., Kentville; William H. Troop, Esq., Wolfville; Elder Samuel McKewen, Barrington; T. R. Patillo, 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 on 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.

ANN S. WHEELOCK, 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.

ELIAS GRIMES, Wilmot. May 1st, 1848.

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. WHEELOCK, Esq. May 16, 1850.

Annapolis, January 3rd, 1851. 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 dreadful disease had overspread the brain, and she was raving distracted. In this extremity I had accidentally heard of Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE, I went and of a small phial, and proceeded to apply it as directed; and almost instantaneously the disease was arrested from further progress, and in a few days, the swelling was gone and her natural colour returned, and she is now alive and well.

WILLIAM M'EWAN. Wesleyan & Athenaeum, 6 mos. ea. WESLEYAN ACADEMY. MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE, N. B.

PRINCIPAL.—THE REV. HUMPHREY PICKARD, A.M. CHAPLAIN.—THE REV. ALBERT DESHERISAY. TREASURER.—CHAS. F. ALLISON, Esq.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION. H. PICKARD, A.M., Prof. Mental Philosophy, Ethics, &c. JON R. HEA, A.M., " French, Latin and Greek. T. PICKARD, A.M., " Mathematics and Physical Science.

STEWARD.—MR. THOMPSON TRUEMAN. THIS Institution has been opened and in successful operation upwards of eight years. The manner in which it was founded and established, the principles enunciated at its opening as those upon which it should be conducted, and the arrangements which were made for carrying out its designs in all its departments, in both school and family, were such as to secure for it, from its very commencement, the attention of young men seeking an education, and of Parents and Guardians of Youth, in the Province, confidently invited to it as an Institution, at least, equal in every respect, for the purposes for which it was founded, to any in British America.

The next Term will begin on Thursday, the 7th August, and continuing nineteen weeks, and on Wednesday, the 17th December.

Expenses.—For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c. and Tuition in Primary Department, £25, New Brunswick currency, per annum.

In the higher Departments, from £25 to £30 per annum. The Principal will give any further information which may be desired, to any person who will apply to him, (by letter, post paid).

MOUNT ALLISON, July, 1851. A & W. Hazard's Gaz., P.E.I., 2d. Ledger, St. John's, N. P. 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., dedicated by permission to His Excellency Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant Governor of Newfoundland.

Opinions of the Press. Mr. Tocque is a "Newfoundland" but 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.

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 household by a citizen of Newfoundland. Mr. Tocque appears to have travelled with his eyes open, and between the covers of his book the reader can find a large amount of valuable and entertaining reading matter.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Lord of the Waterloo Tavern, Cutham, York-shire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 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.

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 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.

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS' STANDING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith, Eyemouth, 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.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE. On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Moffusillie" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper.

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 by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at the time, I am perfectly cured.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Blisters, Blood-spothes, and Sandflies, Coco-Bay, Chicago-foot, Chilblains, Chapped-hands, Corns (Soft), Cancers, Contracted and Stiff-joints, Elephantiasis, Eruptions, Glandular swellings, Ingos, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore throats, Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Sore Breasts, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

NOVA SCOTIANS and other RESIDENTS of this Province, who contemplate Insuring their Lives for the benefit of those depending on them, or lives of others in debt to them, are REQUESTED to TAKE NOTICE, that the next division of profits in the above Institution will be made at their Office, 44, Moorgate Street, London, at the close of the year 1850.

Star Life Insurance Company. NOVA SCOTIANS and other RESIDENTS of this Province, who contemplate Insuring their Lives for the benefit of those depending on them, or lives of others in debt to them, are REQUESTED to TAKE NOTICE, that the next division of profits in the above Institution will be made at their Office, 44, Moorgate Street, London, at the close of the year 1850.

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JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF



CHEERRY 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 CHEERRY AND LUNGWORT, and no remedy has ever before been discovered that 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.

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

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:—

Steamer "Creole" will leave St. John for Eastport every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, returning same afternoon. Steamer "Admiral" will leave Eastport for Portland and Boston every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock, p.m., or immediately after the arrival of the "Creole." Passengers for Boston on Tuesdays will go by railroad from Portland, on Fridays, leave Eastport at 2 o'clock for Boston by steamer.

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 Boston, and Fare. Rates listed for various destinations like Portland, Eastport, Boston, and St. Andrews.

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

The Unrivalled Summer Medicine IS WELL KNOWN TO BE Dr. S. Townsend's Extract of SARSAPARILLA,

WHICH assertion is endorsed by the following Testimonial from Rev. JAMES BEATTIE, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, 19th 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 Sarsaparilla in my family with the happiest effects. Yours, etc. JAMES BEATTIE. Halifax, January 2nd, 1851.

MR. SAMUEL STORY, Junr. Dear Sir, I am happy to inform you that I had an opportunity of perceiving the good effect derived from the use of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, on Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, of Sheburne, 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 Sarsaparilla, and am happy to say with great success. She has taken five Bottles, and is now able to go about her house as usual, before taking it she was confined to her bed and not expected to live. Your obedient serv't. JOSEPH WALTERS.

Witness: Patrick Caulfield, City Constable. April 5. 1851. Times 54—115.

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LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. THE SUBSCRIBER has received from England his...

JAMES BLACK. Has received by the late arrivals from Great Britain. WHITE and Unbleached Cotton, 3 4 and 4 4 Prints...

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCENT APERIENT. THIS favorite preparation is especially suited to the Summer season. It is found to relieve quickly...

Waggons, Wheelbarrows, Brooms, &c. Ex BELLE from Boston, just received. 10 WILLOW Waggons or Cradles...

TOBACCO & CIGARS. A FURTHER supply of that choice brand "Virginia Gold Leaf" TOBACCO, (in lumps) so much approved...

PIANO FORTES For Sale or to Let. THE Subscriber has eight PIANO FORTES on hand. Consisting of Cottage, Piccolo and square...

For Sale by the Subscriber. 600 BARRELS No. 1 FLOUR, Nov. Inspection. 50 Packages Buckwheat Flour...

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE. No. 4. ORDNANCE ROW. The Subscriber has just received by the recent arrivals...

READY MADE CLOTHING. COATS—Men's, Youths, and Boys, Cashmerettes, Cashmeres, Pricetta, Doeskin, Tweed, Drill, Canton...

BEVALENTA ARABICA. FIFTY THOUSAND CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE HAVE BEEN EFFECTED BY DR. BARRY'S BEVALENTA ARABICA FOOD...

THE MAYFLOWER, OR LADIES' ACADIAN NEWSPAPER, a Monthly Periodical, Edited and Published by Miss Herbert, 32 pages, Royal 8vo...

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyan Parents and to the Public generally, that the Re-opening of the above School will take place...

INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS. English Reading, meaning, examination and Story of English Objects and Natural History, &c., History of England, Geography, Solutions of Geographical Problems...

SENIOR AND MATHEMATICAL DIVISIONS. Universal History, Ancient and Modern Geography, Use of the Globes, and Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Grammar and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra, Geometry and Practical Mathematics.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the "Trenton Mutual Life Insurance Company of Trenton," United States...

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. The Subscriber informs the Public that he is Agent or the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province...

MEDICINES, SPICES, SEEDS, &c. A FRESH supply of the above, which comprises all the various descriptions usually required by the public...

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. "More Castle" from London, and "Mc-Mac" from Glasgow. The Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.

For Sale at a Bargain. GRANITE COLUMNS, 4 SHOP WINDOWS. The above will be sold low, if applied for early.

3 SHOPS TO LET. THE unexpired Lease of the 2 Shops now occupied by the Subscribers in Granite Street and Ordinance Row...

DIGBY HERRINGS. 50 BOXES No. 1 DIGBY HERRINGS, in good order, for sale by August 2.

FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY. THE SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stock of FANCY SOAP & PERFUMERY, at very reduced prices.

EAU DE COLOGNE. 80 DOZEN Eau de Cologne, in boxes of 1 dozen each, short and long bottles, real "Jean Marie Farina" for sale at August 2.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED.

(See that your monies are duly acknowledged.) Rev. G. Johnson (on Vol. II, 15s., on Vol. III, 25s.), Rev. R. Conroy (with thanks), Rev. Alexander B. Black (three new sub. 15s.), (a) Nathan Tupper, Esq., Hillsborough, (two new sub.), (b) Rev. T. Gaetz, (c) Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. Geo. Henderson (30s.), (d) Rev. C. Lockhart (Vol. III, 29s.), Rev. R. E. Crane (one new sub.), Rev. G. Barratt (on Vol. II, 10s., on Vol. III, 90s.), Rev. I. Sutcliffe, (Vol. III, 60s.), Rev. Mr. Anguin (10s.), Rev. W. Allen (25s., one new sub.), (e) Rev. G. W. Tuttle, (20s., two new sub.), Mr. A. P. Bradley (10s., one new sub.), (f) Mr. Charles Beech, Portland, Maine.

(g) Mr. T. has our best thanks for the interest he takes in the circulation of The Wesleyan. (h) The books will be sent as soon as they can be got. (i) We regret that the books ordered are not on hand, but expect some by fall vessels. (j) Papers sent as requested. (k) So many numbers on this Vol. having been sent, we shall continue S. N.'s and J. C.'s papers to the end of the quarter. (l) The paper has been mailed regularly here to your address.

Halifax Markets.

FRIDAY, August 8th.—4 hds. of prime Sugar, at 36s. 6d. per cwt., and the balance was held at that price; 1 pun. of Muscovado Molasses, at 1s. 4d. per gall, and held at 1s. 5d.; and 6 bags of choice Coffee, at 7 1/2d. & 8d. per lb. SATURDAY, 9th.—4 hds. & 8 bbls of choice Porto Rico Sugar, sold at 37s & 37s 6d per cwt; 179 bbls of Genesee superfine Flour, at 20s 3d & 22s per bbl; 1 pun of Porto Rico Molasses, at 1s 3 1/2d, and balance held at 1s 4d per gall; 120 kegs of London white Paint, sold at 5s 3d & 5s 9d per keg; 3 chests of the "Lucy Elizabeth's" Congou Tea, at 1s 5 1/2d per lb; 5 bbls of extra Pilot Bread, at 17s, and 4 bbls of No 1 do., at 15s 3d per bbl; 5 boxes Tobacco, at 1s 1 1/2d per lb; 1 bbl of Crushed Sugar, at 5 1/2d per lb; and 50 bbls Canada superfine Flour, (Elgin Mills) at 23s 9d per bbl. MONDAY, 11th.—203 bbls of Canada superfine Flour, (Coburg Mills) sold at 23s 9d, & 121 bbls of do, (Keefe's Mills) at 23s 9d per bbl; 2 hds of Porto Rico Sugar, at 37s 9d per cwt; Molasses was put up for sale and 1s 3d offered and refused. TUESDAY, 12th.—57 bbls of Canada superfine Flour, (Way Mills) sold at 23s 6d, and 50 bbls of do, (Venus Mills) at 23s & 23s 3d per bbl; 12 bbls of Philadelphia Rye do, at 20s per bbl; 48 bbls of ditto Kiln Dried Corn Meal, at 17s 9d per bbl; 3 bbls of Crushed Sugar, at 5 1/2d per lb; 14 chests of fine Congou Tea, at 1s 5d & 1s 5 1/2d per lb; 10 tierces of Carolina Rice, at 22s per cwt; 30 bags of Porto Rico Coffee, at 7 1/2d & 8d per lb.

American Markets.

NEW YORK, August 4.—FLOUR has receded a little in price, without any improvement in the demand; No. 2 superfine \$3.62 & \$3.81 1/2 to \$4.12 & \$4.25 for pure Genesee; Canadian \$4.18 per bbl, in bond, and not offering freely. Rye Flour in request at \$3.44. CORN without change. COAL \$5.75 per chaldron for Sydney. FISH—West Bank in demand at \$2.87 per qt; Mackarel without change; Herring, prices incline upward; for 1200 boxes 5 1/2 & 5 1/2 cents were obtained, and No 1 quiet at 35 cents per box. BOSTON, August 4.—FLOUR—market dull and prices tending downward; common brands of Genesee \$4.12 1/2 to \$4.25, and \$4.75 for extra brands; no change in Southern. CORN—market languid, and the demand limited; yellow G 1 to 62 cents; mixed 5 1/2 to 68 cents per bushel; no white in the market. FISH—Mackarel arriving more freely and prices lower; sales by the fare have been made at \$3.75 for small, and \$4.50 for 3s; a few new No 2s have been received and sold for \$7 & \$7.50; No 1 dull and nominal; sales of Halifax 3s at \$4.25 per bbl, in bond; Colli h firm and in fair demand; Bank \$2.62 1/2 & \$3, as to quality, and small \$1.75 & 2.25 per qt; Haddock and Pollack are selling at \$1.50 & \$1.62, and Hake at \$1 & \$1.12 per quintal; Alewives sell at \$3.50.

Marriages.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev John Martin, at the residence of Mrs S Stewart, aunt to the bride, SAMUEL NOBLE, Merchant, to MARY, only daughter of the late John Ellis Salter, Merchant, all of this city. On the 6th inst, by the Rev John Martin, Mr BENJAMIN LOUIS, of Windsor, to Mrs ANN CURRIE, of this city. On the 7th inst, by the Rev Archdeacon Willis, Mr CHARLES B BOLTON, to ISABELLA LAY, both of Halifax. On the 8th inst, at St James's, Westminster, Lieutenant Colonel JOHN EARLE, of the 1st Regiment, of the 24th Regt, to JULIA SELINA, daughter of Sir Frederick Thesiger, M.P. At Salem, Mr MATTHEW ARCHIBALD, of Pictou, N.S., to Miss ELIZABETH PUGH MONROE, of Malinali, N.S. At East Boston, on the 26th of July, Mr GUY HARRINGTON, of England, residing of Halifax, N.S., to Miss MARY ANN LAYFORD, of Halifax, N.S. At Providence, Rhode Island, on the 21st inst, by the Rev Dr Crocker, JOHN THOMAS TWING, Esq. of this city, Merchant, to ANNE, youngest daughter of the late James Goodwin, Esq. of Old North, South Carolina. At Amherst, on Saturday the 17th inst, by the Rev G O HOBBS, Mr JOSHUA SNOW, to Miss HANNAH NICKERSON, both of the above named places.

Deaths.

At Amherst, on the 23rd inst, after a long and painful illness, MARGARET PURDY, aged 66 years, relict of the late Doctor Elijah Purdy. On the 10th instant, DOROTHEA, widow of the late Asst Com Gen Veith, aged 84 years. At Wallace, N.S., on the 10th May last, Mr J WELCH, in the 76th year of his age. His end was peace. At Gay's River, on the 7th inst, SAMUEL MOORE, Esq., aged 49 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place—his end was peace.

Shipping News.

POINT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. FRIDAY, Aug. 8.—R.M steamship America, Leitich, Boston, 30 hours, to S Curran & Co; brig Narcissa, (Spanish) Donalicio, Havana, 18 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; Belle, Laybold, Boston, 5 days, to B Wier & Co; brig Mura, Cleverly, Matanzas, 16 days, to N L & J F West; Fanny, Eaton, do, via Liverpool, N.S., 19 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; Commodore, Hall, Cleverly, 20 days, to T C Kinnear & Co; schr Clifford, O'Brien, Miramichi, 6 days, to J & M Tobin and others. MONDAY, 11th—mail packet brig Halifax, Meagher, St John's N.F., to S Curran & Co; brig Caroline, Morehouse, Newport-Wales, 41 days, Rail Road Iron—bound to Alexandria—leaky; brig Meridian, Kemy, Philadelphia, 19 days from the Cape, to Wier & Co and others; Undomis, West, Cienfuegos, 21 days, to T C Kinnear & Co; Griffin, Webb, Trinidad de Cuba, 20 days, to Salm & Wainwright; packet schr California, Griffin, Ragged Islands; schr Vivid, Rude, Labrador, 18 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; Triumph, Moore, Matanzas, 16 days, to do; Union, Smith, Burin; Rob Roy, Guysborough. TUESDAY, 12th—schr Marquis, Port Medway; Janthe, Chearly, Labrador, to master. WEDNESDAY, 13th—schr Valonia, Newall La Poile, N.F., 6 days, to G H Starr; Hope, Crow Harbour, to Fairbanks & Allison; Bee, Guysboro, to do; Virginia, Bonchar, Curry, Miramichi, 21 days, to Curran & Wright; Deiance, Curry, do, to J & M Tobin; J Cochran and Curran & Wright; Margaret, Quillman, Plantation, 4 days, to Oxlley & Co; Diligence, Arichat, 26 hours, to J Hunter & Co; Nigar McLeod, Sydney, to D Ekson, Forman & Co. THURSDAY, 14th—brig Richard Brown, Sydney; schr Victoria, Fournier, Quebec, 10 days, to J W Watt and others; Isabella, Hadley, Guysborough, to J McDougall & Co; Jupiter, Ozoir, St George's Bay, 4 days, to B Wier & Co; Providence, Burke, do, to Master; Caroline, Dennis, do, to Master; Pandora, Harrison, Newfoundland, to D Starr. CLEARED. AUGUST 8—schr Expert, Day, Burin, N.F.—J & M Tobin; Waterwitch, Bedford, Sydney—D Starr; Sovereign, Haydon, Bathurst—Fairbanks & Allison. AUGUST 7—schr Christiana, Wittle, N.S.—John B Fay; Noble, Murphy, New York—R Noble & Sons; Britannia, Gale, N.S.—B Wier & Co; Villager, Watt, Miramichi—Fairbanks & Allison and others; Elizabeth, Gouyver, N.F.—John McDougall & Co; Brisk, Dixon, St John, P.E.—Cochran & Co. AUGUST 11—brig Belle, Laybold, Boston—B Wier & Co; schr Velocity, Mann, P.E.—Black & Brothers and others; Enterprise, McVean, do—A Harshaw & others. AUGUST 12—bark Helvidius (Pruss) Gierth, Richibucto—Fairbanks & Allison; brig Skylark, Daly, FW Indies—G & A Mitchell; schr Commerce, Connor, St George's Bay—B Wier & Co; Terra Nova, Strachan, Newfoundland—do; New Messenger, Steman, Westmoreland, N.S.—do and others; Rambler, Newall, Jamaica—Salter & Twining; Maria Priscilla, Bernier, Quebec—T C Kinnear & Co and others; brig Fame, Bernier, Montreal—Fairbanks & Allison; Unicorn, Cummings, Jamaica—John Whitman. AUGUST 13—brig Rambler, Phelps, New York—J & M Tobin; schr Curlew, Eison, Tencodes, N.B.—Curran & Wright; Ocean Queen, Crosswell, British West Indies—Salter & Twining. AUGUST 14—brig Mary, Banks, F W Indies—G H Starr; Violet, Crosswell, Porto Rico—Fairbanks & Allison; Brier, Evans, Porto Rico—G & A Mitchell; Ranger, Paynter, B W Indies—G R Frith & Co; Otter, Masters, B W Indies—Salter & Twining. MEMORANDA. Glasgow, July 14th—arr'd brig, Samuel Curran, Henderson, Trinidad; brig Seaton, Pinking, do. New York, August 6th—arr'd Ready Rider, Pictou; 11th—brig Victoria, P.E., Cochin (by telegraph); Cork, July 27th—arr'd brig Fame, London, Gaothe; St John's, N.F., July 21st—arr'd brig General Washington, Hamamel, Boston; 23rd—James R Braine, 108 tons, Porto Rico. Brig Halifax left steamer St George at N.B.I. to sail 15th inst, for Halifax. Brig Conifer, from Liverpool, GB, with Salt, a total wreck off Jersey Island, near Arichat on Thursday last—salt entirely lost. Philadelphia, Aug. 9th—arr'd brig Nancy, Taylor, from Cheboygan. (Per Telegraph). Brig Manilla, reports, left at New York brig Maria, Boutport, of Arichat, discharging. New York, 3th inst—arr'd Brigante Anna, Ross, Glasgow; 6th—Admiral's brig Lady Sale, Flint, Halifax. The Am Fishing schooner Florence, recently run into and sunk by the R.M.S Europa, has been towed into Liscomb Harbour. LAUNCHED. At Rustico, on the 27th ult, from the shipyard of Messrs F & G Auld, for F Longworth, Esq. of this town, a very superior brig of 213 tons register, called the Fida. At Vernon River, on Monday, the 25th ult, from the shipyard of Mr James L Haydon, for Captain D Davies, Charlottetown, a very fine copper-fastened brig of 235 tons, called the Penelope. At Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 20th ult, from the shipyard of Messrs J & W McGill, a barque of 460 tons, called the Gleaner. On Tuesday, 29th ult, from the shipyard of Mr Wm Smallwood, Hillsborough River, a brig of 215 tons register, called the Blackbird, built for Mr Charles Welsh, merchant of this town.—Charlottetown, P. E. I., Gazette, 5th.

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