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## Poetry.

### HYMN OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

Glad on the mountains,  
Bright o'er vales and fountains,  
Dawns the fair day of peace and love;  
Nations are waking,  
Where the day breaking,  
Chases the clouds that brood above.

Welcome, bright morning,  
All the earth adorning!  
Gentiles and Jews shall own thy sway.  
Kings have confessed thee,  
Prophets have blessed thee,  
But never lived to see the day.

To us is given,  
Like a glimpse of heaven,  
Light of that glory promised long.  
Oh, may it brighten,  
Till it shall lighten  
All earth with radiance full and strong!

O God, most holy,  
Fain would we, though lowly,  
Send up our mingled praise to Thee;  
Thine is the giving,  
Ours the receiving—  
Thine shall the endless glory be!

## Christian Miscellany.

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

### A Small Disciple.

There are such. We have seen them. If our readers never saw one, we are glad. We will give a brief description of one, hoping they may be profited by the picture.

1. He has small acquaintance with the Bible. If the actual worth of that book could have been an incitement to a large acquaintance with it, or the earnest injunction of its Author to study it had prevailed, there would have been knowledge of it. But they have both failed. The Scriptures are a territory into which he has taken only now and then a hasty ramble. Long and diligent journeying there, to know what might be known, has never been practised. Hence a very small circle of ideas would embrace all his knowledge of the lively oracles.

2. He is very sparing in his attendance upon Christian privileges. Custom, and perhaps other motives, make him acquainted with the sanctuary on the Sabbath, but he is seldom discernible on other occasions. This neglect helps to keep him small. If he only had the heart to turn into all the fat pastures that are open to him, he might find ample food, and increase in spiritual stature.

3. His prayers are small. The whole soul is not in them, only a part of it. And when but a small part of the soul is engaged, the prayers themselves cannot be otherwise than small. They do not go largely forth, expanding and increasing as they must from a heart all on fire with love and zeal. They are fettered and cramped, and are dwarfish. There is nothing of the giant about them.

4. His faith is small. A grain of mustard seed is to large an object for the comparison. If his faith filled but that small measure, Zion would not be long in learning that man's spiritual strength. But he has only dim visions of eternal things. Instead of soaring upward as on eagle's wings, he grovels and creeps. If you were to place him beside some of the men of strong faith that may be found in Zion, you would be surprised at the contrast.

5. He is very small also in his charities. They are drops, small drops, and not very near together either. We have heard one commended, who gave all that she had, which is a large donation; and of others who have given themselves—and of others who have done what they could. All this is large and noble. But this disciple was never found in such company. It is pitiful to see one who is so largely indebted to God's beneficence, as a disciple, and one whose profession im-

plies so much, and one whose hopes embrace so large and glorious an inheritance hereafter; it is pitiful to find charity with him a small affair. It ought to be one of the largest of his Christian graces. Indeed Paul would have disciples abound in it so much, that it should be like a mantle, covering and binding together all the other Christian graces—the very "bond of perfectness." We wish this disciple had hearkened to Paul. What a noble position he might have held, compared with the sorry spectacle he now presents.

Now, because all these things are true, we do not see how we can call the person any thing else than a small disciple. We looked about for a better name, but could not find one. The Scriptures speak of growing in grace, and of rising "unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." But it has not been so in this case. We have to tax charity heavily to hope he ever began to grow at all. We trust there is some life in what so nearly resembles a dead body. But all the indications are so small, that we cannot but have anxiety.

We should like to make a personal address to all the small disciples who read this article. But we have misgivings about its being of any use, because the really small disciple is the last person to suspect his own dimness. He would not dream this article had any relation to him. Hence the shot would fly harmless over his head. We will leave him, therefore, hoping that to some of our readers, this account of the small disciple shall be at least of some advantage.—*Boston Recorder.*

### "Take Heed how Ye Hear."

"What do you think of the sermons yesterday?" said Catherine to her cousin, as they sat at the little work-table, beside a cheerful winter fire.

"The subjects were good," returned Maria with the air of a critic, "particularly that of the morning sermon; but for the rest, you know that Mr. Somers is not a favourite of mine."

"Nor of mine, I am sure," said Catherine. His manner is not pleasing; and I think his illustrations are often in bad taste."

"They are always very commonplace," said Maria. "Mr. Somers has nothing original nor striking in his ideas. Then his endless quotations from Scripture! I sometimes think he might as well give us a few chapters from the Bible, and omit his own comments altogether."

"I was so very sorry that we had no better treat for dear grandfather, yesterday," continued Catherine, looking towards the venerable occupant of an easy chair on the other side of the fire. "He has such opportunities, you know, in town of hearing men of first-rate talent."

"Your concern on my account was needless, Kate," said the old gentleman, who had hitherto appeared inattentive to their conversation. "I am not accustomed to the preaching of 'men of first-rate talent'; for I believe it my duty to attend regularly on the ministry of my own pastor, who is a good man, of only moderate attainments, though truly and experimentally acquainted with spiritual things. I look for a blessing to my soul, not for mere intellectual gratification from a sermon; and I trust I may say that, notwithstanding your apprehension, I was not entirely disappointed yesterday."

"But still," interrupted Maria, "you must think it a subject of regret that, with a congregation such as ours, we have not in the pulpit a man of ability to command the attention of his hearers; to arrest, as it were, their wandering thoughts; to compel them to give heed to the important truths which he would enforce. What delightful results we might hope for, if, instead of Mr. Somers we had some energetic preacher, whose words should come home to every heart, and awaken every careless and slumbering conscience!"

"My dear Maria," said the old gentleman, "I read in my Bible, that though Paul may plant, and Apollos may water, it is God alone who gives the increase. With out his blessing there would not be such results as you speak of; with it, the sermons of Mr. Somers will not be heard in vain. I acknowledge that I have listened to men of more brilliant talent and powerful oratory; but I must add, that I have never heard the doctrines of the gospel more faithfully declared, nor its obligations enforced by more Scriptural argument, than in the sermons upon which you commented so freely."

"We will admit that Mr. Somers is a sound, evangelical preacher," said Catherine; "but then, dear grandfather, his unattractive style—his monotonous tone."

Her grandfather did not appear to notice this remark. "If Maria," said he, "can forgive another quotation from the book, which was given for our instruction in righteousness, I would suggest a question as to the propriety of your thus permitting yourselves habitually to speak with levity of the minister who labours among you, whose prayers are doubtless frequently offered on your behalf, and whom you should esteem 'very highly in love for his work's sake.' Can you hope that the Holy Spirit will bless the word preached to the saving or instruction of your souls, when you regard the minister of Christ with so little reverence, and find in the message which he, with a solemn sense of his responsibility, delivers to you, only occasion for criticism and idle discussion? Is it thus that you should receive the ministry of reconciliation? Is it in this spirit, analyzing the construction of a sentence, censuring the defects of emphasis and tone, is it in this spirit that guilty and perishing sinners should hear the tidings of mercy through a Saviour's blood, and learn the awful doom of those who 'neglect so great salvation?'"

"Do not think me needlessly severe," continued the venerable adviser. "I have myself, during my younger days, suffered in my own soul from this evil habit of looking out for error and deficiencies, when I ought to have listened with humility and prayerful attention; and conscience will not suffer me to remain silent while I see those whom I love falling into the same snare. 'Take heed how ye hear;' and when the gospel is preached to you, diligently examine your hearts and lives by the standard of faith and holiness set before you from the Scriptures, reserving your criticism of the preacher until you have made such progress in spiritual attainments that there shall be no more left for him to teach, nor for you to learn. Could such a time by possibility arrive, the desire to censure would then have passed away, with every other sinful propensity of our nature; and although this cannot be in our present state of existence, yet even here you will be enabled to attain to somewhat of that better state of mind, if you pray earnestly for grace to receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save your souls."

### Human Harps.

"Strange, that a harp of thousand strings,  
Should keep in tune so long."

So saith Watts, speaking of the human frame. The words have been ringing in my ears all day long, and have given rise to the following reflection, derived, it is true, rather more from the sound than from the sense of the poet's lines.

*How differently different people are tuned.*  
There are human harps, the strings of which seem to be stretched all awry, and will give forth no harmony, strike them as you may. In truth, they were never in tune. Some jar they must have received at a very early period of their existence, which no subsequent care or skill could remedy.— Beware of these. Touch them as seldom as possible. Leave them for a higher and better state, in which the parts may be all newly adjusted by the Great Maker.

Some have harmony enough in them if you do but know how to get it out. They will "discourse excellent music," in the hands of skilful performers. Many a sweet-toned and well-tuned instrument has, in bad hands, received much of that blame which ought to have been laid upon the player.— Look well to your playing. Study the nature and touch of your instrument before you go on. "Use all gently." Do you think a rough hand, rudely swept over the strings of the human heart, will be likely to bring much music out of it? It will bear no such performances.

You are a player, my dear friend. You strike some living harp every day. Are your touches such as to bring out its harmony, or such as to jar, or perhaps break its strings? Nay more, you are a harp yourself, played on daily. Are you in tune? Do you give out sweet sounds, or discordant notes? Some are as fitful as the Aeolian lyre; now soft, and rich, and pleasing, and now wild and startling, you know not what chord will come out next: May the Great Maker adjust our harp strings, and keep us in tune from day to day, that we may well sustain our parts in the great orchestra of life, and be fitted to aid in the harmonies of heaven!

### "Not up to the Times."

This is a phrase in frequent use. One says that his minister is not up to the times, and another that this or that religious paper is not up to the times. But what does this mean? The meaning must be got only by asking, who says it?—and from the subject to which it is applied. The opponent of capital punishment applies it to those who carry into execution God's commandment, and the laws of the land based upon it.— The come-outer applies it to all those who do not enter into his scheme of abolishing church and state, and introducing universal anarchy.— "Not up to the times," is always a popular cry for those who wish to push the times against the law and truth of God. This cry is always to be suspected. It goes upon the presumption that God's truth can be accommodated to the wishes of man, however various or opposite—an assumption utterly at variance with truth. The doctrines of the Bible and the duties arising from them are as immutable as God himself. They are the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. They can never be accommodated to the times, but the times must conform to them. Principles adopted at the demand of the times will have need to be given up at other times. All the fancied improvements of errorists are so many refuges of lies which will be swept away. This demand holds us to a fluctuating standard—to a weather-cock which changes its position with the varying wind. It is one thing to-day, and another to-morrow. "Away with him, away with him, crucify him." It is ever learning, but never able to come to a knowledge of the truth.—*Pur. Rec.*

### A Choice Thought.

I saw a graceful rose bush. The humming bird made low music amid its bloom, and the gay butterfly flitted around its loveliness, but I observed that the bee only extracted honey from it. All men enjoy the Divine mercy, but the Christian only derives blessedness therefrom.

### The Bible Dangerous.

Yes, the Bible is, indeed a dangerous book, but for whom? It is dangerous for infidelity, which it confounds; dangerous for sin, which it curses; dangerous for the world, which it condemns; dangerous for Satan, whom it dethrones; dangerous to false religions, which it unmasks; dangerous to every church that dares withhold it from the people, and whose criminal impetuosity and fatal illusions it brings to light.—*Adolphe Monod.*

**Missionary Intelligence.**

(From Wes. Notices Newspaper for May 1851.)

**Wesleyan Missions in Ceylon.**

**THE SINGHALESE DISTRICT**—Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Daniel J. Gogerly, dated Colombo, Dec. 12th, 1850.

I have pleasure in sending a copy of the Minutes of our District-Meeting, which will inform you of the safe arrival of our dear brethren Kessen and Hill. Mr. Rippon, of whose arrival you have previously been informed, has acquired so much of the Portuguese language as to conduct the Galle services, and will soon, I trust, be able to turn an undivided attention to the Singhalese language. Our much respected brother Dickson will leave Galle for Madras by the next steamer; and I suppose you will hear from him by this mail. Happy shall we be if the change of climate should prove beneficial to him! We recommend from this District Daniel Henry Pereira to be received on trial as a Native Minister. He is the eldest son of our Assistant Missionary, D. D. Pereira, at present stationed at Negombo, and is well known to the brethren. He was carefully examined in the District-Meeting as to his conversion to God, and his call to the ministry. He was clear respecting both; and, as he has been a considerable time under my care as a student, I can testify to his Christian walk and conversation, and that I believe him to live with a continual sense of his acceptance with God through Jesus Christ. He has been made useful to several persons; and the opinion of the Meeting was, that he is called of God to preach the Gospel. His examination papers, (read to the Meeting,) on the leading doctrines of Christianity as taught by us, were satisfactory; besides which, he was personally examined at length by the brethren, who unanimously recommend him to you. He is a very acceptable Preacher, both in Singhalese and Portuguese, and has a good knowledge of English. He is twenty three years old.

Although, from circumstances which I believe Mr. Dickson has explained to you, the work at Dondra is very much reduced, yet we are grateful to God that we have an increase of sixty-one members in the District. This is the more satisfactory, as there has been an increase of members each year during the last ten years; and we trust that we shall continue to increase. The principal object to which we now direct our attention is the instruction of our members more accurately in Christian doctrine, and the deepening of the work of God in their hearts.

Our new Governor, Sir George Anderson, is friendly to our Mission, and has several times expressed to me his readiness to aid us in our work. He was in the vessel with Dr. Coke when he died, and inquired very kindly respecting Mr. Harvard and Mr. Clough who were his fellow passengers. We are thankful for this, but feel that we principally need an outpouring of God's Holy Spirit. For this we request you to aid us with your prayers.

**West Indies.**

**TRINIDAD.**—The object for which I take up my pen to address a few lines to you at present is, to inform you of the result of the public examination of all the schools at the Port of Spain; which has recently been conducted by his Excellency Lord Harris, and His Honour Chief Justice Knox. I made it my duty to attend on each day of the examination; and it gives me great pleasure now to inform you, that the able manner in which several of the boys in our school acquitted themselves, reflects the highest credit upon them, and also upon their indefatigable Teacher, Mr. Lawrence. Three of our boys obtained very handsome prizes; and a fourth boy bore away, most successfully, the prize denominated by His Excellency the "Champion's Prize," which consisted of a beautifully bound pictorial Bible, and fifty dollars. I need hardly say, that this successful combat will raise our school considerably in the estimation of the more enlightened portion of the inhabitants of the Port of Spain.—Rev. W. L. Binks, Trinidad, December 10th, 1850.

**Newfoundland.**

**HARBOUR GRACE.**—It affords me great pleasure to have it in my power to inform you that our new chapel was opened for the public worship of Almighty God on the 9th of this month: the Rev. J. Norris, of Carbonear, officiated in the morning; in the evening the service was conducted by myself. Both the services were favoured with the presence and blessing of Him who has said, "Wherever my name is recorded, there will I dwell." The day previous to the Sabbath in question, we had one of the most severe storms of the season, which blocked up the roads with drifts of snow; and the frost was intense: yet, notwithstanding, the congregations were good, and the collection for the local fund of the Mission amounted to £10. Last Sabbath I preached to the sealers the usual annual sermon previous to their taking their departure for the ice; when our beautiful sanctuary (for such it really is) was crowded by a deeply attentive congregation. The word came with power, and I trust will prove the savour of life unto life unto some.—Rev. W. E. Shenstone, Harbour-Grace, Newfoundland, February 25th, 1851.

**Family Circle.**

**Which was the Wisest?**

BY PROFESSOR ALDEN.

"Papa, where have you been in the heavy rain, and without an umbrella, too?" said James Carter to his father, as he came in with his clothes thoroughly drenched with rain.

"I have been to Mr. Hyde's," said Mr. Carter.

"What, away up in the hollow?" said James.

"Yes, it is not much over a mile."

James wished to ask his father what he had been to Mr. Hyde's for, and while considering in what form the question should be put, his mother entered the room. James was not one of those boys that could say to a father, "What did you go there for?" He knew that it was not always proper to ask his father for the reasons of his conduct, and when it was, that he ought not to use a form of questioning which might be only proper to a companion.

"My dear," said Mr. Carter, "old Mrs. Hyde is very sick, and has been so for several days; and I am afraid she has suffered a good deal from want of attention."

"I had not heard of her being sick," said Mrs. Carter; "but I was thinking yesterday that I had not seen her for some time. Have you been to see her?"

"Yes, I was in the village when I heard of her illness, and I went right up to see her. It began to rain pretty soon after I started."

"You must change your clothes immediately," Mrs. Carter made the necessary arrangements, and he retired to do so.

"Is old Hyde's wife one of your father's relations?" said Robert Harris, a boy who had come to spend the day with James.

"No," replied James.

"What did he go to see her for, then?"

"I suppose he went to carry her something, or to help her in some way."

"What does he do that for?"

"Because he always goes to see and help those who are in trouble."

In saying this, James stated a fact, though he did not, as he supposed, give a reason. The reason why Mr. Carter visited and relieved the poor was, that he had a warm and generous heart, and knew that it was God's pleasure that he should help the poor and afflicted.

"My father," said Robert, "don't do any such thing. He sticks to his business, and that is the way he became so rich."

This was spoken in a tone and manner which showed how much he valued himself on his father's riches. It was true that Mr. Harris never went on errands of mercy—that he gave all his time to business—and that he was quite rich. It was not true that he was happy, or that he made his family so.

"My father is not rich," said James; "and does not expect to be."

"I know what is the reason. He gives

away too much, and does not attend to his business."

"He does attend to his business, too, for it is a part of his business to do good; and giving to the poor, he says, is only lending to the Lord."

"My father lends his money to those who can pay him."

"I think the Lord is as able to pay my father as any of your father's debtors are to pay him."

"I think it is likely he is; but whether he will do it or not is another matter. My father never lends without a note or a mortgage."

James might have said that his father had better security for what he had loaned, than any notes or mortgages; even the express promise of God: but there was something so unpleasant in the conversation, that he was not disposed to resume it; so he made no reply to Robert's last remark.

After a moment's silence, Robert said, "Father says you will all come to want, if your father goes on as he does now."

"I'm not afraid of it. I wish your father would mind his own business," said James, angrily.

"He does, I can tell you; and that is the way he gets ahead so fast."

"Let us talk about something else," said James, repenting of his anger; "this won't do us any good."

"Agreed," said Robert: "let us go out, and have a run in the rain. It is so dull to stay in the house all the time. If I had known it was going to rain, I should not have come. It had no business to rain today."

James was a good deal shocked at this last remark, regarding it, as it was, a great insult offered to God. On the whole he thought it best not to reprove Robert, and simply answered, "We shall get very wet if we go out."

"Well, what if we do? Who is afraid of the rain. What a soldier you would make, if you are afraid of a shower of rain! I don't mean to be afraid of a shower of bullets."

"I'm not afraid of the rain, but my father will not let me go out in it unless it is necessary; that is, he will not think it best for me to go."

"He goes out himself, and I should like to hear my father tell me I should not do what he does himself." Robert did not say what he would do in such a case, but plainly intimated that it would be something fearful.

"It was necessary for my father to go in the rain."

"Necessary!" said Robert, in a tone of contempt; "what necessity was there for his seeing an old sick woman? You would not catch my father doing it in any weather. Not he: he knows too much for that. If she owed him, he would see to her. He would not go himself, but would send the constable. Such folks can't come it over him, no how."

This was said in a boastful tone, as though he gloried in his father's shame. James was disgusted with him, and began to wish he had not come, when he exclaimed, "I'm not going to stay in the house all day; so if you won't go out, I'm off." Suiting the action to the word, he was off, greatly to James's relief.

Twenty years after the above interview James and Robert were still living, but their fathers were in the grave. Both had pursued the course of life above indicated till summoned to the bar of God. Mr. Carter never became rich, but Mr. Harris continued to add to his property to the last.

James was now a minister of the gospel—useful and respected. His mother had lived with him ever since the death of his father, and his younger brothers had been educated, and were well settled in life.

Robert, the only heir of the once rich Mr. Harris, was now the tenant of a miserable house which had once belonged to his father. He was surrounded by a large family clothed in rags, and often suffering for want of food. He spent a large part of his time at a grocery shop where spirits were sold. The riches of the rich man, notwithstanding his bonds and mortgages, had been scattered. The promise of God to those who feed the hungry and clothe the naked had not failed.—Bible Class Magazine.

**And they Sang their last Song Together!**

We sometimes talk of this life as "a vale of tears," but those who have never wept over the grave of beloved ones cannot understand the meaning of the terms; yet how few of us have not had sorrow! how few have had a pathway through life so secluded and sheltered that no rude winds of adversity have ever reached them! Who has not felt the storms of affliction? Who has not known disappointment and grief, affliction and bereavement? What heart has not known bitterness? Do you remember childhood? Have you forgotten how you ran to a mother, a sister, a companion, to tell your grief? Why did you go and burden another heart with your sorrows? you wanted sympathy. If we have deep afflictions, it is a relief to speak of them in the attentive ear of one who has experienced the same kind of sorrow. If a mother has buried her child she seeks another mother who has been bereaved; no other can so well understand her heart, and speak to its sympathies. Is one left to the speechless sorrows of widowhood? Who can speak words of consolation to reach that heart? It is one who has known the same bereavement.

A father, who had seen the grave close over his beloved wife and every child constituting his household treasures, heard of the afflictions of another like his own.—They met in the street of the thronged city. This father grasped the hand of the other, exclaiming, "I cannot speak of your trials, but I know all about it." These were the first words of sympathy which had reached that stricken heart. There is a great want about all Christians who have not suffered; some flowers must be broken or bruised before they emit any fragrance; it seems needful to the Christian character—even an apostle exclaimed, "If we are afflicted, it is for you;"—he could better understand the path of sorrow after having walked over it. But there is one above all others to whom we can turn for sympathy,—one who, having been "acquainted with grief," perfectly understands the bitterness of every heart, and can give sustaining and sanctifying grace, hushing every tumult within, causing our peace to flow as a river, light to shine in obscurity, making darkness as the noon-day, and enabling us to rejoice in tribulation; and by-and-by we shall feel that—

"The keenest strokes to us in love were given,  
That hearts most crushed on earth should most  
rejoice in heaven."

In the room of a neat cottage lay a young dying mother, her face beaming with heavenly love, and her heart already in tune for singing the new song. Raising her sweet voice, she sang—

"Thy shining grace can cheer  
This dungeon where I dwell;  
'Tis paradise when thou art here,—  
If thou depart 'tis hell."

Turning to her husband, she said, "Come, sing with me." While the big tears rolled over his cheek, her countenance was tranquil and happy, and they sang their last song together—

"When I tread the verge of Jordan,  
Bid my anxious fears subside;  
Bear me through the swelling current,  
Land me safe on Canaan's side;  
Songs of praises I will ever give to thee."

What a scene was here! How true and faithful is our God! How light and bright was this dying mother's passage to the better land! How glorious the hope she cherished of the happiness of heaven! And had she grown tired of the world? Had she nothing to love—and nothing to leave? Listen while we tell you. By her hearth stood a lovely boy, over whose young head only two summer suns had passed! By her side, on her dying bed, rested a tender infant, two weeks old! Before her stood a young, tender, loving husband! Near her was a weeping mother and sorrowing friends, and her home was one of love and comfort; yet when asked, "Can you leave all these?" she replied, "Yes, I love them tenderly, but I can leave them all with Jesus, and for Jesus, for a golden harp to sing his praise. Oh, how loud I shall sing!" "Are you resting entirely on Jesus?" she was asked. Quickly she answered, "Entirely on Jesus."

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"Nothing in my hands I bring,  
Simply to the cross I cling."

"What a mercy," it was remarked, "that you feel thus." "Yes," she rejoined, "but we deserve nothing at the hands of God."

"A guilty, weak, and helpless worm,  
On thy kind arms I fall;  
Be thou my strength and righteousness,  
My Jesus, and my all."

After this she warned those about her to seek Jesus at once, and desired that her minister would continue to warn sinners to flee to the cross,—requesting, too, that mothers might be warned to be faithful to their trust, remarking, "Mothers are asleep over their work!" Thus did she warn and counsel, and on the verge of the shores of mortality, while her feet touched the brink of Jordan's river, she sang, with "joy unspeakable and full of glory." Still did we hope against hope that she might live to train her dear ones in the path she had chosen in her youthful bloom. The march of death had warned us; but we did not take the token. Slow, wasting sickness, because 'twas slow, was full of hope; but soon she was arrayed, kind and tender hands had dressed her for the grave!

They had sung their last song together!

The song is ended,—the music is past,—  
And the angels have borne her away;  
But the theme of that song she sang here last,  
She sings in eternity's day.  
Though the shadows of death were gathering fast,  
She sang a loud song,—the sweetest and last.

Now she shines above, in the light of God,  
And a crown adorns her brow,  
The shadowy vale her swift feet have trod,  
And she sings in glory now.  
But the song they sang, 'mid sorrow and pain,  
In the land of love they shall sing again.

—Mother's Friend.

Correspondence.

JUDGE MARSHALL'S LETTERS.

ENGLAND.

Agricultural Classes.

With reference to England, I may say, that from the personal intercourse and communications I had with the farmers, and with the working people, both in the agricultural and manufacturing departments, the impression is strongly fixed in my mind, that with regard to general useful information, especially in nearly all important and interesting matters relating to other countries than their own, and even, on such subjects, relating to their own, except so far as their particular occupations and interests were concerned, they are deplorably deficient, and very far behind the native inhabitants of these lower North American Colonies, in the same classes, and, perhaps, still more so, in those of the American Union, generally. As one instance, among several others which came to my notice, denoting such defect of general information and intelligence, among those classes in England, I may mention, that, as to this continent of America, they have, very generally, the most vague and incorrect notions regarding its extent; and in almost every other important particular. In general, when speaking of America, they seem to understand by the name, only the one country of the United States, or including Canada also; but of the other countries of this continent, many of them seem scarcely ever to have heard. They have little or no idea as to the relative distances from each other of even the principal countries and places in America; and frequently have questions been put to me, regarding persons or places in the American Union, or in Canada, which seemed to intimate the impression in the mind of the enquirer, that this Continent was, as it were, but one country, of some such limited extent as Great Britain; or some other separate territory of Europe; and as though each individual knew something of the names and residences, and circumstances of most other persons in the same supposed limited region. The like defects of correct information regarding the same or smaller particulars, are also, occasionally found, even among persons in the middle and tolerably educated classes.

As to the primary or elementary parts of literary instruction also, the farming and other working classes in England, are, I have found reason to conclude, almost equally as deficient as in regard to general infor-

mation; and equally as inferior to the same classes on this North American Continent. The reasons for this inferiority will clearly appear, when the causes of the neglect of imparting literary and other useful instruction and information to those English classes, and the hindrances which have been in the way of their obtaining those advantages for themselves, come to be stated and explained.

In a conversation which I had about a year ago with a very intelligent person, the Schoolmaster in a village in one of the finest and most populous agricultural parts of Yorkshire, and who was, also, the Clerk of the parish, and registrar of marriages; and was well acquainted with the State of the population around, in regard to education, he stated, that he had known several instances of the daughters of farmers, coming to the church, gaily attired to be married; and the sons also who could not even write their names, but made merely their marks in the books of registry.

In citing authorities regarding the defect of literary attainments among the working classes, I may, appropriately, first introduce the following passages relating to the rural districts, contained in the Work written by a talented Englishman, and published in London only the last year, entitled—"The Age and its Architects," and from which, in the course of these letters, I have already given several extracts.—"Two hundred years since, Bishop Earle described the English yeoman of his day, and the character, as drawn by him, has changed but little since:—A plain country fellow, is one that manures well, but lets himself lie fallow and untilled. He has reason enough to do his business, and not enough to be idle or melancholy. He seems to have the punishment of Nebuchadnezzar, for his conversation is among the beasts, and his talons none of the shortest; only he eats not grass, because he loves not salads. His hand guides the plough, and the plough his thoughts; and his ditch and landmark is the very mould of his meditations. He expostulates with his oxen very understandingly, and speaks gee and ree better than English. His habitation is some poor thatched roof, distinguished from his barn, by the loop-holes that let out the smoke. His dinner, is his other work, for he sweats at it, as much as at his labour; for he is a terrible fastener on a piece of beef, and you may expect to stave off the guard sooner. His religion is a part of his copyhold, which he takes from his landlord, and refers it wholly to his discretion; yet, if he gave him leave, he is a good christian to his power; that is, he comes to church in his best clothes, and sits there with his neighbours; where he is capable of only two prayers,—for rain and fair weather. His compliment with his neighbour, is a good thump on the back, and his salutation, commonly, some blunt curse. He is a nig-gard all the week, except only on market day, when, if his corn sells well, he thinks he may be drunk with a good conscience.—For death, he is never troubled, if he but gets in his harvest before bad weather, let it come when it will, he cares not.—No man has to travel far in the rural district, even at the present day, without feeling, that this portrait has not lost its faithfulness." "We find in Norfolk, a rich agricultural country, a population of about 500 souls, averaged to 750 parishes; in every one of which, churches lie beautifully contiguous to each other, suggesting the idea of the religious supervision and education these persons are likely to receive; a slight glance, however, at the Report of the Inspector of the Church of England, reveals an amount of ignorance, not to be paralleled in the whole of England. The Inspector says:—"Very few adults, of either sex, can read or write. An opinion prevails, that those who remain of the preceding generation, more commonly possessed these acquisitions. A female has officiated as clerk in a parish, for the last two years, none of the adult males being able to read. In another parish, the present clerk, is the only man in the rank of labourer, who can read. In another, of 400 souls, when the present school was established two years ago, no labourer could read or write." The author of the Age, &c., further writes as follows,—

"Yet there is a marked difference in the life of the English peasantry; there is an immense superiority observable between the northern and southern portions of the Island; and the statistics of education exhibit the higher average of education and intelligence in the northern portions of the country; and in this particular, at least, their equality with the large manufacturing towns of the land. In Cumberland, of 100 men married, only 16 signed the register with marks; 19 in Westmoreland; 19 in Northumberland; 19 in the East Riding of York; 23 in the North Riding; while there were 46 in Cambridgeshire; 46 in Worcestershire; 47 in Suffolk; 47 in Essex; and 52 in Bedfordshire. The difference will be more apparent, if put as follows:—

In Cumberland,	84	men out of 100, can write,
In Westmoreland,	81	" " " "
In Northumberland,	81	" " " "
In North East Riding,	81	" " " "
In Yorkshire,	77	" " " "
In North Riding, do,	77	" " " "
In Cambridgeshire,	54	" " " "
In Worcestershire,	54	" " " "
In Suffolk,	53	" " " "
In Essex,	53	" " " "
In Bedford,	48	" " " "

Another passage of the same work states,—"Thus the peasantry sink from misery to misery; their occupation calls for no thought; the mind is never developed; the powers are sluggish; and inert ignorance, is, for the most part, not as in towns, the characteristics of some, it is the property of the class, masters and servants. The farmer and the labourer are, frequently, alike ignorant of all which it concerns them most to know."

The prize Essay on Juvenile depravity, so often referred to, in treating of the condition generally of the agricultural classes in England, comprising farmers and labourers, states as follows:—"The condition of the Netherlands is thus far strikingly parallel to our own, in the last century; but it must be confessed, that in the momentous article of education, it is so superior as to be above any sort of comparison."

Concerning the work-people of the manufacturing class, the same Essay contains these passages—"The following extracts will convey some idea of the destitution of the manufacturing districts, in regard to education:—The best Commissioner, (on the part of Government,) states, that three-fourths of the children examined by him, even in those places in which the means of instruction are the most abundant, could neither read nor write, that the ignorance of the young people throughout the districts is absolute; that this is proved by the testimony of the ministers of religion, of all denominations; and by that of the employers and their agents of all classes."

With reference to education among the working classes generally, in England, both the town and country, and throughout all the divisions of labour, I will here first introduce some extracts from the Report of a Commissioner appointed "to enquire into the social condition" of those classes in the large trading town of Hull, which, it is not probable, is in a worse situation in this respect, than other large towns in the same country. He states as follows:—"Only one third of the children of the working classes in Hull attend any school. I make this extraordinary statement, on the authority of a return furnished me by Mr. Dixon, the zealous lay assistant to the incumbent of St. James's. Mr. Dixon, in entering upon his engagement in the St. James's district, carried out, a house to house visitation and enquiry. Amongst other facts, he ascertained, that in 1981 families, the number of children between the ages of two and ten years, was 2279; namely 1198 boys, and 1081 girls; whereas, the number of children in the same families, attending school between the ages of two and fourteen years, was only 957. It is somewhat unfortunate, that the number of children in those families, between the ages of two and fourteen years was not ascertained; but any one who is acquainted with the laws of population, will know, that in 1981 families, there would be upwards of 3000 children between those ages. This enquiry, I believe, to have been one of the first of its kind ever made; and such is the mournful result, that in a new and comparatively flourishing district of the town,—in a district where there was confessedly plenty of schools, (and of excellent schools too,) and where the charges for education are little more than nominal, two-thirds of the children are not, by the admission of their own parents, receiving any school education."

In another part of his report, he writes:—"Before dismissing this class of statistics, I must adduce a very important branch, illustrating the connection between vice and ignorance. Of the 3700 prisoners in 1848, only one had a first class education; and only 498 could read and write well; whereas 1325 could neither read nor write; and the remaining 1876 could either read only, or read and write with manifest difficulty."

For the Wesleyan.

The Christian Church.

SUPPORT OF ITS MINISTRY.

No. 4.

The Christian Ministry is not, and ought not to be a sinecure; but it is a work; a labour, in which a man should employ all his time, all his talents, all his strength, all his life; and to perform which, he should forsake every other employment, give himself to God, and to the study of the word of God; so that he may be extensively useful in spreading religious knowledge, and in saving souls from death. But if a man forsakes every earthly prospect in order to give himself wholly to the work of the Ministry, and becomes to the Church, a "servant for Jesus' sake"; it is certainly not a matter of "charity" or even of option, that they "SHOULD GIVE HIM SOMETHING"; but it is strict justice and equity, to which sentiment every enlightened and conscientious mind will readily accede, that the people among whom he labours should supply his wants and liberally contribute to his support.

It is a wise arrangement of Almighty God, that by the lawful employment of every man, he is to obtain a subsistence for himself, and for those that are dependent upon him. This is the case with every employment upon earth: whether literary, scientific, or mechanical. There is a maxim among the Jews: "that the inhabitants of a town where a wise man had made his abode, should support him; because he had forsaken the world and its pleasures, to study those things by which he might please God, and be useful to men." There is a declaration of the inspired Apostle; "Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the gospel should live of the gospel." 1 Cor. ix. 14.

Under the Old Testament and from the earliest times a "tithes," or a tenth part of all property was consecrated to the cause of God. Abraham when he was returning from the slaughter of Chedorlaomer "and the Kings that were with him," met Melchizedek King of Salem and "Priest of the most High God," "And he gave him tithes of all." Gen. xiv. 20. Jacob at Bethel vowed; "Of all thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth to thee." Gen. xxvii. 22.

Under the Law it was enjoined—"And the Lord spoke unto Aaron, thou shalt have no inheritance in their land, neither shalt thou have any part among them: I am thy part and thine inheritance among the children of Israel. And behold, I have given the children of Levi all the tenth in Israel, for an inheritance, for their service which they serve, even the service of the tabernacle of the congregation." Numbers xviii. 20, 21.

Thus while God chose the tribe of Levi to do the service of the burden in the tabernacle of the congregation; (see Num. iv. 47) he also designed that they should live by their ministerial labour: for it was not man, but God himself that gave them "all the tenth in Israel": even that Being that has said; "For every beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills."

Under the New Testament dispensation nothing whatever is said about tithes; yet it is a principle distinctly recognized and universally enforced both by Christ himself, and His Apostles, that Ministers of his Gospel should be maintained by those among whom they labour.

When our blessed Lord called his Apostles to their Apostleship, he first commanded them to leave their former occupation and employments. To Peter and Andrew who were occupied in their business of fishermen on the sea of Galilee; he said, "Follow me and I will make you fishers of men." While they were with him he provided for them, but when he sent them away to "Preach the Gospel, he told them that from thenceforth, they were to be provided for, and supported, by those unto whom they were sent. For when he commissioned his twelve Disciples, he said unto them; "Provide neither gold nor silver, nor brass in your purses, nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves: for the workman is worthy of his meat." Mat. x. 9, 10.

The word "worthy" signifies "meriting" or "deserving." Parkhurst, when explaining the word "AXIOS," "worthy," says, it refers to a pair of scales, in which when the weights on each side are equal, they bring down the beam to a level or horizontal position." The word "meat" signifies support or "maintenance."

Thus from the above we learn the gross impropriety of those persons, who, when they pay anything towards the support of the Ministry, flatter themselves that they have given something, or bestowed some charity. It is evident there is no gift in the case, as they have received value: for our Lord has shewed us, that the sacrifices

and labours of the Christian Minister, are to be put in one scale and his maintenance in the other; and therefore, while on the one hand, the people have a right to the labour of their ministers; on the other hand, the Ministers are to receive support; not as a gift, but as their absolute right; or as a just remuneration for their labours; "for the labourer is worthy of his hire." The scales should balance.

This subject is argued at considerable length by the Apostle Paul in the 1 Epistle to the Corinthians chap. ix. 11, 14. Part of this we have quoted above, but as it is so much to the point; we hope it will not be thought tautology, if we again refer to that text, and paraphrase the whole passage.

V. 11. "If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great thing that we shall reap your carnal things? If we have preached unto you the word of life and have thereby been the means of bringing you into a state of salvation; is it too much to expect a temporal support from you, when all our time is employed for your benefit?"

V. 12. "If others be partakers of this power over you, are not we rather? Nevertheless we have not used this power; but suffer all things, lest we should hinder the Gospel of Christ." If you will compensate other persons for any services they may have rendered you; and think their claims for such services just: how is it that you refuse, or neglect the Christian Minister who claims a just compensation for the very essential service which both you and your family have received by his labours.

V. 18. "Do ye not know that they which minister about holy things, live of the things of the temple? and they which wait at the altar, are partakers with the altar?" Do you think God, who was so mindful of his Ministers under the law, as to give them a tithing of all the property in the land, has been unmindful of his Ministers under the Gospel? True he has not given them a tithing; but he has given the people a vast amount of light and knowledge, which was not possessed by their fathers; and he designs that knowledge to lead them to practice even-handed justice towards those who labour among them, by providing for their sustenance and compensating them in things temporal, for their labours in spiritual things.

V. 13. "Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel." God has "ordained" that those whom he sent to preach the Gospel should be wholly employed in their work; and be wholly supported by the people.

Dr. Adam Clark in his Commentary at the close of the ix. chap. of 1 Epistle to the Corinthians makes the following observations:—"1. St. Paul contends that a preacher of the Gospel has a right to his support: and he has proved this from the Law, from the Gospel, and from the common sense and consent of men. If a man who does not labour, takes his maintenance from the Church of God, it is not only domestic theft but a sacrilege.

He that gives up his time to this labour, has a right to the support of himself and family: he who takes more than is sufficient for this purpose as a covetous hireling. He who does nothing for the cause of God and religion, and yet obliges the Church to support him, and minister to his idleness, irregularities, luxury, avarice, and ambition, is a monster, for whom human language has not yet got a name.

"2. Those who refuse the labourer his hire, are condemned by God and good men. How liberal are many to public places of amusement, or to some popular charity, where their names are to be published abroad; while the man who watches over their souls, is fed with the most parsimonious hand! Will not God abate their pride and reprove this hard-heartedness.

(To be continued.)

For the Wesleyan.

Shelburne Circuit.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—Most happy am I to inform you, and the lovers of Zion, through the columns of your very valuable and deservedly estimated Periodical, *The Wesleyan*, that the Great Head of the Church, has in much mercy visited some parts of my extensive Circuit, with the refreshing influences of his Holy Spirit; particularly at "North East Harbour." During the winter, while preaching at a place called "Cape Negro Island," several young persons were brought under most powerful contrition for sin, and in good earnest sought, and found redemption in the blood of Christ, even the forgiveness of sins. On Thursday, 27th March, we commenced a series of meetings at North East Harbour, which proved a refreshing season from the presence of the Lord. The services were well attended. I had conducted the services alone up to the Monday following, when our much esteemed Brother Houston, from the Liverpool Circuit, came to my assistance, who remained till the close of the meetings, the 7th inst., and rendered essential service. Truly, it was a "season of grace and sweet delight," to those who were already members of society; they were much encouraged to pursue their onward and upward course; and many of them stated that they never experienced so much of the "fulness of God." A number of backsliders were reclaimed from their wanderings, who had

long strayed from their "father's house;" and blessed be God they proved in their happy experience that there was "bread enough and to spare." A number of persons, also, mostly young, came forward to evidence their desire of salvation; the most of whom, I trust, subsequently proved the joys of "freedom and peace." There was no undue excitement through all the meetings from first to last, but—

"That solemn awe that dares not move,  
And all the silent heaven of love."  
To God be all the glory! for all the good that is done in the earth he is the doer of it.  
Yours, &c., R. E. CRANE.  
Shelburne, April 7, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Cornwallis Circuit.

MR. EDITOR,—No kind of intelligence can be more pleasing to yourself or more cheering to your numerous readers than the tidings of religious prosperity accorded to various branches of our Church, with which your correspondents make you acquainted from time to time. The amazing outpourings of the Holy Spirit at St. John and Charlottetown demand grateful thanksgivings, and awaken hope of like mercies yet to be vouchsafed to other portions of the drooping heritage of the Lord.

I myself have the great pleasure of being able to inform you that we are blessed with a delightful measure of spiritual influence in Cornwallis West. On Sunday, the 4th of May, we surrounded the table of our ascended Lord, and a most gracious and solemn season it was. Nineteen persons were received into full communion with our Church that morning. It was a very attractive and moving sight to behold parent and child, husband and wife, young and old, as they ascended the Communion Place and were welcomed to the service of Christ and the privileges of the Church by the officiating Minister. Nor was it a less solemn scene when they knelt in company and partook for the first time with each other of the perishable symbols of imperishable love.

An interesting performance of several adult baptisms had preceded the regular service. A considerable number yet remain on trial in the different classes, most of whom give evidence of earnest desire to flee from the wrath to come. Several persons have recently been admitted as candidates for membership; and there are pleasing indications of further accessions.

Our class and prayer-meetings are times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord; and our public congregations are exceedingly good—on Communion Sabbath referred to above, though there was preaching in all the adjacent Churches at the same hour, our Chapel, notwithstanding its recent enlargement, was crowded throughout.

Both the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Church are evidently commending themselves to the best feelings and judgment of intelligent minds around us. We are favoured with peace and harmony without as well as within—for which may the Lord be praised.

A COMMUNICANT.  
Cornwallis West, May 12th, 1851.

For the Wesleyan.

Miramichi Circuit.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—To the lovers of Zion there is no news so welcome as that which relates to her increase and prosperity. For this reason *The Wesleyan* has ever been a welcome visitor to many; but particularly so, for the last three or four months.

I am sure that the religious intelligence with which its columns have abounded during that period has gladdened the hearts, animated the faith and sweetened the toil of a goodly number of Christ's Ministers and people in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Believing *The Wesleyan* to be a highly useful paper, and knowing that every additional piece of intelligence relating to the spread of the savour of the Redeemer's name, will contribute to extend the sphere of its usefulness, I have much pleasure in forwarding to you, for a place in its columns, a brief account of a revival of religion which has been going on for some time past in one of the remote corners of this Circuit. The place to which I refer is called the "English Settlement." Under a sermon preached in that place the 18th of February, several persons were convinced of sin and resolved to seek mercy without delay. My next visit was made in about a fortnight. When I arrived at the house, where I generally stop, when at the English Settlement, I was met by a boy about 14 years of age and a girl about 16, who, whilst smiles of delight and joy played upon their countenances, told me that since I had been there last their souls were made happy in God. We had come together with high expectations, and were not disappointed. The Lord's presence was powerfully felt in the midst of us, and one penitent soul obtained a sense of pardon. The next morning we assembled again; and, as on the previous evening, found it good to wait on the Lord. God the Spirit was there to wound and to heal. During the prayer-meeting held after preaching, three souls were enabled to believe for a present salvation. Many have been my visits to that place since the good work commenced, and at every meeting, with one or two (exceptions, I have had the happiness of seeing one or two) and

sometimes three, brought into the liberty of the Gospel. About eighteen have been added to the Society; and there is an encouraging prospect of a further increase. The old members are much quickened; and earnestly praying, as well as many others, in different parts of this Circuit, that the good work may spread throughout its length and breadth, that the sterile moral soil comprised within its limits may become abundantly fruitful. May God hear prayer!

Yours, &c., C. LOCKHART.  
Chatham, N. B., May 15, 1851.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, May 24, 1851.

THE GREAT CONCERN.

The danger, at the present day, is, that persons should forget, or overlook the chief concern—the salvation of their souls. The spirit everywhere abroad, is emphatically a worldly spirit—rapidly developing in projecting and executing, or attempting to execute, all manner of schemes which hold out the least promise of pecuniary reward. Against any lawful enterprise, whilst kept within allowable limits, we have not one word to say, but would rather speak in the way of encouragement,—especially as the GREAT MASTER has commanded industry, and has associated much of temporal happiness with habits of activity. But we fear lest what is lawful in itself may be rendered unlawful by pushing it beyond proper and reasonable bounds, and by allowing it so to engross both physical and mental energies as to leave comparatively no time for the more important interests of the immortal soul. This is in reality the easily besetting sin of all whose minds are not under religious influence, and who are not guided by religious motives. The stream rises not naturally above the fountain—actions go not counter to the principles whence they spring. Earthly-minded men mind earthly things. They are absorbed with objects of sense. They have no relish for spiritual exercises. Accumulation of wealth,—self-aggrandisement, and family-advancement—acquisition of honour, and other kindred objects—are the grand prizes at which they aim; and for the attainment of which mind and body are taxed, and no sacrifice is withheld. Meanwhile, the soul, the intellectual and spiritual principle, which gives dignity and importance to man, and qualifies him for high enjoyment in both worlds, is neglected, and allowed to languish amid the exuberant provisions of grace, and to prepare itself for an eternity of poverty, dishonour, and woe. The only effectual preservative from a destiny so undesirable in itself, and so fearful and appalling in its consequences, is to be found in a gracious and impressive conviction of the infinitely superior worth of the deathless spirit over and above all earthly possessions, and in the personal experience of that saving grace of Christ, by which man, in a scriptural sense, becomes a "new creature," and the earthly tendency of his mind is supplanted by heavenly aspirations. To produce this conviction and lead to this change of heart, is one grand design of the ministration of the Gospel, and the Spirit's operations; so that every one who improves the time of his favourable visitation may become the subject of that inward transformation, which, during its possession will enable him to overcome worldliness of spirit, and, whilst giving to earthly duties that measure of attention to which they have a just and religious claim, will cause him to think, and judge, and act, as one who regards the welfare of the soul as the chief business and end of life, the importance of the final happiness of which is incapable of over-estimation, and the calamitous consequences of whose eternal loss cannot possibly be exaggerated.

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

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

We are exceedingly gratified to be able to refer our readers to the pleasing intelligence, which our Correspondence of this week supplies. The work of revival has been going forward in various Circuits for some time past, and has not yet ceased. We are pleased to learn that the good work in Sackville N. B., is still progressing. By late private advices, it is stated that nearly, if not quite one hundred persons have professed the

converting grace of God. Our earnest prayer to God is, that these, and all others—who have experienced a similar blessing, may prove faithful to their covenant vows even unto death; and then the great and glorious rewards of eternity shall prove the consummation of their bliss.—The successes of this Methodist year furnish ample encouragement for future labours; and we fondly hope, that each revolving year will witness fresh and numerous accessions to the cause of the blessed Redeemer. Nothing can be more desirable to those whose hearts are right with God, than the salvation of sinners. No recompense can compare with this to every faithful, zealous Minister of Christ. Whilst some may affect to speak disparagingly of such manifestations of divine grace, as are comprised in a revival of true religion, let us, as a section of the Christian Church, esteem them as our highest honour, and as constituting a portion of our great reward.

AMHERST FEMALE ACADEMY.

We direct attention to an Advertisement respecting this Institution, which appears on our last page. We learn from a reliable source, that since this Seminary was opened in January, 1850, upwards of Sixty Young Ladies, from Halifax and St. John, and various other places in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have received instruction therein; and that during that time, it has supplied several Female Teachers for both Provinces, and through the liberality of our Legislature, which, last winter, granted a sum of money for the purpose, there are now at the Institution several persons who are receiving an education at the public expense in order to fit them for becoming Teachers. The "References," it will be seen, are of the most respectable character.

Railway Report.

We acknowledge the receipt, through the *American Agency*, where the work is on sale, of a copy of the valuable "Report on the Survey of the European and North American Railway: Made under the Authority of the State of Maine. By A. C. Morton, Civil Engineer." Beside matter intimately connected with the Railway, there is scattered through the pages of this Report a great amount of important statistical information respecting the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Report itself has strong claims on public attention.—*Athenaeum*.

The Treasurers of *The Wesleyan Supernumeraries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund* gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sum:  
Lunenburg Circuit, £3 0 0

The Chairman of the N. S. District gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following sum for the Contingent Fund:  
"An offering of gratitude," } £1 0 0  
Guysborough, }

Methodist Missions.

Our General Missionary Committee met lately in New York city, and made appropriations for the coming year to the amount of \$167,000, being \$17,000 advance on last year. The appropriations are as follows:—

Liberia,	\$19,000 00
Contingent for a new mission,	3,000 00
South America,	1,000 00
Contingent,	1,000 00
China,	10,000 00
Oregon, California, and New Mexico,	15,000 00
Contingent,	10,000 00
German,	10,000 00
Domestic German,	35,000 00
Foreign populations, (other than German),	10,250 00
Indian missions,	11,200 00
Domestic work, (or English missions within the Conferences,)	39,850 00
Border work,	1,000 00
Incidental expenses. (\$300 of this appropriated for a Welsh mission in Ohio.)	700 00
	\$167,000 00

—*Zion's Herald*.

Methodism seems to be extending rapidly in New Jersey. More than 6200 additions are reported the last year. Our preachers in that State are a noble class of evangelical labourers; God bless them.

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### The March of Puseyism in Canada.

Among the developments of Puseyism—or masked Popery—in the Episcopal Church in Canada, we noticed the motto which appeared on the banner, borne by the pupils of the Rev. G. D. McKenzie's school, in the procession on Wednesday last. That motto is as thoroughly Popish as even Cardinal Wiseman, or Pius Nono could desire. It robs the Saviour of his Glory, and strips the cross of its virtue. It makes the Saviour of sinners nothing, without the Sacraments of Successionists; the precious blood of Jesus nothing, without the water dripping from the hands of a Successionist; the cross nothing, without the Church! And this horrible, blasphemous doctrine is emblazoned upon a banner floated in the presence of the Episcopal Bishop, and a hundred of his clergy; and there is no rebuke. No, none is deserved in the estimation of these men, from the Bishop down to the lowest curate, who are as thoroughly Puseyites as ever Newman was or Pusey is. And yet with a perversity and cool impudence hardly comprehensible, the Episcopal Church is represented weekly as the only breakwater against Romanism on the one hand and infidelity on the other. Let the doctrine of the motto be embraced, and in one year, the Episcopal Church will be the instrument of making more Papists in Canada, than she has been the instrument in making Christians during her existence in the Province. The following is the motto alluded to:—

IN CRUCE SALUS, NIL SINE ECCLESIA.

IN THE CROSS IS SALVATION, NONE WITHOUT THE CHURCH. This accords with the enunciated sentiments of the Episcopal Bishop, who in his address to the ministers of his Church last week deplored the decision arrived at, in the case of Mr. Gorham, which decision ignored, according to Dr. Strachan, the ancient and fundamental doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration.—*Toronto Christian Guardian, 7th.*

### New Version of the Bible.

The Rev. Mr. Remington, who is represented to have first recommended the formation of the new Society called the "Bible Union," has recently withdrawn from its management. He is the pastor of the Stanton street Baptist Church, New York, and the reason assigned for his surrender of the office referred to, is that he could not keep pace with the ultra views of his associates. The loss to the organization, already weak, of the influence of Mr. Remington, will, it is said, most probably defeat the accomplishment of the design meditated by it.—*Zion's Herald.*

### Baptist Mission Premises Destroyed.

Letters by the steamship Europa state that the entire premises of the American Baptist Mission at Bangkok, Siam, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th of January last, including the dwellings of the Missionaries. The fire originated in a native house, a few rods distant, and spread with such rapidity that very few articles could be saved. The printing-office and stock, the bindery and type foundry, library, and nearly all the personal effects of the Missionaries were consumed. The total loss is not less than \$10,000. The Missionaries were received into the residence of Senor Marsellino de Aranjó Roza, the Portuguese Consul, and met with much kindness from others.

### Restriction on Nunneries.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies has voted the first reading of a bill to impose restrictions on the facilities with which young people have hitherto been admitted to take monastic vows. The vote was opposed by Ministers, on the plea that the entertaining of such a measure would embarrass them in their negotiations with the Court of Rome. The largeness of the majority, however, combined with the known strength of the Government in the Chamber, leads to the belief that Ministers are not in their hearts hostile to the bill.

### Rome—its Priesthood and Population.

In the City of Rome, which contains 170,384 inhabitants, there are 34 Bishops, 1,240 Secular Priests, 1,892 regular Priests, and 1,467 Monks. The Population has been steadily decreasing since 1848, when it amounted to 179,000 souls. A diminution in nearly like proportion has taken place in the rest of the Roman States.

Prof. Ingraham, the novelist, has been admitted to the deaconate in the Episcopal Church, Natchez, and intends shortly to remove to Aberdeen, Miss, to build up an Episcopal Church in that thriving city.

### Accuracy of Division.

Amongst the host of remarkable inventions to be exhibited next year, will be one by an eminent engineer in Lancashire, which shall in a moment detect the yet unknown inaccuracy of our most perfect national scales; which shall show by one sensitive touch how the devoted labour, the painful sight, and the unceasing study of years in obtaining accuracy of division, have been misapplied,—a machine which will quickly, palpably, and satisfactorily show to us a difference of the 70,000th of an inch.

### Philadelphian Conference.

#### TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of Temperance, respectfully represent that, they, having considered the same in some of its many bearings on the community, agree to recommend the following preamble and resolutions viz:—

Whereas intemperance is a wide-spread and growing evil, extending its ravages over every part of our otherwise happy country, and exerting a most baneful influence upon many of our fellow-men; exposing them to utter ruin in this life, and "that which is to come," therefore—

Resolved, That the Conference recommend all its preachers to exert their influence in favour of the temperance cause, by aiding in the promotion of temperance societies in their several charges.

Resolved, That where a brother excuses himself, upon the ground that he cannot preach or lecture, that he procure temperance tracts, and especially Nos. 128, 134, 138, and read and distribute them among his people.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION OF ALL NATIONS.—It is proposed to take advantage of the approaching Exhibition in the Metropolis of Great Britain, to advance the principles of Temperance, and we perceive by exchanges, that a Conference was held at Lower Exeter Hall, London, 7th March, for the purpose of devising means and adopting arrangements for a "Temperance Demonstration of All Nations," under the Management of the London Teetotalers. It is expected that 10,000 Teetotalers will attend from the Midland Counties on the 2nd and 4th of August; and the week commencing 4th August has accordingly been fixed upon for the Exhibition. Among other suggestions offered at the Conference, the following were prominent, viz: a welcome meeting in Exeter Hall given by the London Teetotalers to their brethren from a distance on Monday evening, August 4th; visit *en masse* to the Industrial Exhibition on Tuesday; Public Breakfast and grand demonstration in the Regents Park Gardens or elsewhere, to adopt and present a memorial to the Queen, on Wednesday; visit to the Exhibition, and a Juvenile gathering in Exeter Hall on Thursday; a Steamboat excursion on a magnificent scale on Friday. A World's Convention on the 11th and 12th, and a weekly meeting every week during the Exhibition. The estimated cost of the Programme is £300 to £50, and subscriptions to the amount of £80 were announced at the close of Conference.

### Mechanism in Miniature.

Our attention has been called to an exhibition of delicate mechanical ingenuity, of a truly curious character. Let the reader imagine a service of silver plate, comprising forty five articles—teapot, with moveable lid; sugar bowl, slop basin, cream ewer, two cake plates, sugar tongs, butter knife, with cups and saucers, and a dozen spoons, all exquisitely finished, and of the most fashionable make, and all made from the metal contained in a single fourpenny piece! The wonder is, how it was possible to conduct the necessary manipulation for moulding and finishing the several pieces of this less than Lilliputian tea-service. The set is exhibited under a small glass shade, and the nicety of finish of each article becomes more apparent when they are viewed through a magnifying glass. This mechanical curiosity is the production of Mr. Pearsall, No. 15, Sackville Street.—*London Freeman.*

### Discovery of an Ancient Mine.

The Baden journals communicate a discovery of geological antiquarian interest—namely, the discovery of most extensive and ancient calamine mining works in the neighbourhood of Orislah, of which no modern record exists; and which are, from appearance, ascribed to the labours of the Roman. The galleries are said to be in good order, and to contain a store of nearly a million of centners of calamine ore, which at an average is valued at six florins the hundred weight; but, as foreign correspondence adds, this statement must be received with all due caution.

### Good Effects of Tea.

It has often been asserted that the use of tea and coffee by the poor was a needless luxury; but it has come at last to be understood, thanks to the researches of science, that they both contain in almost equal degrees, a substance extremely necessary to health, and which serves as a substitute, in many cases, for a larger supply of meat. Thus it is that for those who are unable to take sufficient exercise or are pinched for food—the poor seamstress, the poor labourer, and the ill-paid clerk—tea and coffee provides a healthy stimulant; and in "the cup that cheers but not inebriates" there is found a good principle which is absent from the malt or spirituous liquors.

MRS. SGOURNEY once sustained the honourable office of schoolmistress. She held an extensive correspondence with her pupils, and has just published a volume containing selections from her letters. They are quite interesting, full of good counsels and entertaining anecdotes.

### A Wonderful Project.

We have it on the authority of Mr. McLaughlin, recently returned from abroad, that there is a project on foot at Naples to extinguish the fires of Vesuvius! It is understood that the bottom of the main or grand crater is several thousand feet below the level of the sea. The plan, therefore, is to dig a large trench or canal from the sea to the crater, the expense of which will not exceed two millions of dollars, and thus extinguish the fires that are burning for thousands of years. It is said that the fine lands thus to be reclaimed will more than ten times pay the expense of executing the grand design.—*Lafayette Courier.*

M. Folman, the director of the national porcelain manufactory of Sevres, has succeeded in producing crystallized minerals, resembling very closely those produced by nature—chiefly precious and rare stones employed by jewellers. To obtain this result, he has dissolved in boric acid, alum, zinc, magnesia, oxys of iron, and chrome, and then subjecting the solution to evaporation during three days, has obtained crystals of a mineral substance, equalling in hardness and in beauty and clearness of colour, the natural stones. With chrome M. Folman has made most brilliant rubies, from two to three millimeters in length, and about as thick as a grain of corn. If rubies can be artificially made, secrets which the old alchemists pursued cannot be far off.

LONDON PERIODICALS.—It is stated that in London the sales of periodicals are as follows:—The Family Herald, 175,000; London Journal, 170,000; Reynolds' Miscellany and other works, 55,000; Lloyd's Miscellany and other works, 95,000. Some of the publications sell for three half-pence, and their reputed circulation are these: Chambers' Journal, 80,000; Eliza Cook's Journal, 15,000; Leigh Hunt's Journal, 6,000; London Labour and Poor, 18,000; Household Words, 80,000; Holyoake's and Watson's publications, most of which are sold for two-pence, nearly 12,000.

PAY OF GERMAN AUTHORS.—Perthes, the publisher of Hamburg, paid Neander on the sale of a single work, more than \$20,000, exclusive of the interest his heirs have in it. Poets like Uhland, Frellgrath, Lepau, Geibel, have also received as much as \$6,000 or \$12,000 on the sale of a single little volume.

In Holland there are about one hundred and twenty-five monthly and fourteen weekly periodicals. Of these thirty-two are devoted to Protestant theology, six to Catholic, five to theology in general, without distinction of doctrine, one to Judaism. One of the Protestant theological periodicals is published in French; the rest in Dutch.

WHO ARE THE POPISH PRIESTS IN THE UNITED STATES?—The Catholic Herald says that there are about 420 Irish, 250 Germans, 220 Frenchmen, 190 of other nations; and only 170 Americans, or less than one-seventh of the whole. Of thirty-two Bishops, but eleven are Americans.

### Important to Farmers.

We have been informed by some of the merchants of Pictou, that the article of butter, which forms a large export from this place to St. John's, Newfoundland, has for some time past been very much depreciated, from being too much salted. Whether it is a mistake in judgment on the part of the manufacturers or a desire to sell salt which they buy for 2s. 6d. per bushel, at 7d. per lb. along with the butter, we cannot tell; but it is now an undoubted fact, that the Pictou butter from this cause is almost worthless in that market.

Advices have been received, stating that if an improvement is not instantly made, the Canadian butter will drive ours out of the market. We give this hint for the benefit of our friends in the country, and hope they will take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

### Reported Outrage.

On Monday evening between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, Captain Currie, of the Barque Standard, lying at Oxley's Wharf was visited by some five or six sailor men, among whom were two or three of his crew that had deserted the ship some ten days previously, and on his attempting to secure one of them who appeared to be ringleader in the affair, was compelled to use his pistols, which were lying in the cabin, and in the scuffle which ensued one of them went off and wounded the man in the leg. The matter underwent examination yesterday before the Mayor, and the Captain was discharged upon giving the necessary bail.—*British American.*

We understand that the Hon. Provincial Secretary, who has been delegated to represent the Government of Nova Scotia at the Railway Convention at Toronto, will not leave Town until after the departure of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the steamer of the 28th inst. The Hon. Delegate will proceed via Amherst,

and probably address a public meeting there, on the subject of his mission. Hon. E. Chandler has been named as the Delegate for New Brunswick.—*Chronicle.*

### Prospects of a New Work.

A Mr. Randolph is at present in this City engaged in taking the names of Subscribers for a new publication, to be put through the press forthwith, entitled "the Life of the late Hon. John Randolph, of Virginia." John Randolph is somewhat celebrated as a descendant of Pocahontas, the great Indian Chief, but more famous for having manumitted upwards of Four hundred slaves. He also bequeathed at his death the sum of \$25,000 for their support, which, being resisted by his heirs, was subjected to the decision of the Court of Chancery. The suit after pending from 1833 to 1845 was decided in favour of the emancipated slaves. The names of nearly all the distinguished men on this Continent have been subscribed to the work in question. Among those residing in this City we notice the Hon. Attorney General, Judge Bliss, His Worship the Mayor, Hon. J. W. Johnston, &c., &c. The price of the Volume will be \$2.

### Provincial Appointments.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
19th May, 1851.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. William Bryden to be Surveyor and Searcher for the Port of Liverpool, in the place of Mr. Nathaniel Freeman, resigned.

Richard B. O'Flaherty, Esq., of Halifax, to be a Notary and Tabellion Public.

His Excellency, by the advice of the Council, has also thought fit to direct, that William J. Potter, Esq., of Clements in the County of Annapolis, be dismissed from the Commission of the Peace for the County of Annapolis.

21st May, 1851.

His Excellency, by the advice of the Council, has been pleased to appoint J. B. Davidson, Esq., to be Collector of Colonial Duties for the Port of Wallace, in the place of J. Hill, Esq., resigned.

Nathaniel Russell to be one of the Commissioners of Streets for the Township of Dartmouth.

STEAM TO ANNAPOLIS.—We observe that Capt. McKay, of Annapolis, is again in the City, appealing successfully to the citizens to subscribe for stock in the Halifax and Annapolis Steamboat Company. Through the indomitable energy and perseverance of this gentleman, about 25,000 worth of shares have been taken. His purpose, in a few days, to call a public meeting of subscribers and others favourable to the projected enterprise. We have satisfied ourselves by calculations, based upon facts, that the undertaking will prove highly remunerative. The Mercantile community are directly and deeply interested in securing, without delay, so promising a trade with their Western neighbours.—*Chron.*

LAUNCHED.—The brig "Empress," belonging to Messrs. Wm. Pryor & Sons, was launched at Dartmouth yesterday morning, and immediately afterwards towed to their wharf in this city, by one of the steamers. She is a beautiful looking vessel, and her materials and workmanship are of the best description. The builder was Mr. Lyle.—*Colonist, 20th.*

THE COMMANDANT of the Garrison, Colonel Banzagette will, it is said, administer the Government of Nova Scotia, during the temporary absence of His Excellency Sir John Harvey.—*Chronicle.*

## Summary of News.

### UNITED STATES.

The people of Virginia have nominated Daniel Webster as a candidate for the Presidency in 1852.

The Mail Pouches from New York for Auburn and Syracuse, were cut by some ingenious robber on the 11th, and rifled of all the letter packages they contained.

QUICKEST TRIP ON RECORD.—One of the new clipper ships, Capt. Demerique, entered the Golden Gate, yesterday morning, having made a passage from New York to California, in ninety-six days. This is the quickest passage on record. She has brought 1800 tons of cargo, which may be estimated at a value of \$200,000. Her manifest is thirty-five feet long.

FOG BELL.—A fog bell has been placed at Boston light, at the entrance of this harbour, which will be of great service to the mariner. The bell is rung by clock-work, and will run six hours with one winding up; it weighs fourteen hundred pounds, and can be heard in moderate weather, from six to ten miles, and even when blowing hard will be heard in season to warn the mariner if he should be on a wrong course for Lighthouse Channel. A notice from the Collector of Boston states that the bell will strike once every forty-five seconds during thick weather.

A writer in the *Post* recommends that beacons be erected on the "Graves" and "Hardings." The suggestion is a good one.—*Post & Journal.*

DOMESTIC.

GREAT RAILWAY MEETING.

According to previous notice given, a large and influential Meeting of the citizens of Halifax was held in the Masonic Hall on Thursday last, to discuss the subject of the Railway—which is one of the great questions of the day. His Worship the Mayor ably presided. The following are the Resolutions which were severally moved, seconded, and unanimously passed. We leave them to speak for themselves:—

Moved by the Hon. J. Howe, seconded by W. B. Fairbanks, Esq.—

Resolved, That the Citizens of Halifax have read, with unmingled satisfaction, the letter addressed, on the 10th March, to the Hon. Joseph Howe, by Benjamin Hawes, Esq., acting under the directions of Earl Grey, and by which Funds to the extent of Seven Millions of Pounds, to be expended in the construction of Inter-Colonial Railways through the North American Provinces, are rendered to the Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on terms which secure the completion of those works at little more than one half of what they would cost without the direct interposition of Imperial credit.

Moved by F. Charman, Esq., seconded by B. Wier, Esq.—

Resolved, That the Citizens of Halifax discern in this noble offer of the Government and people of England, not only a direct pecuniary benefit, but the indications of an enlarged and enlightened Policy, by which the North American Provinces are bound together by facilities for rapid intercommunication, and elevated into a nation, in friendly and perpetual alliance with the Mother Country.

Moved by Dr. Avery, seconded by J. N. Shannon, Esq.—

Resolved, That while this generous offer, and the declaration of this policy, directly appeal to the deep-seated loyalty and true British feeling which the citizens of Halifax have uninterruptedly cherished for a century, they impose upon them obligations which it becomes their duty promptly to discharge.

Moved by W. Young, Esq., seconded by J. H. Anderson, Esq.—

Resolved, That unanimity of sentiment and action in the Metropolis, can alone ensure the harmony throughout the Rural Districts, by which the measures, that, at this important crisis, it will become the duty of the Provincial Government to submit to the Legislature may be matured.

Moved by the Hon. J. McCully, seconded by the Hon. H. Bell.

Resolved, That the Citizens of Halifax deem it their duty to convey to the Provincial Government the pledge of cordial support, in order that unanimity elsewhere may be secured, and the difficulties to be encountered beyond the frontier may be dealt with and overcome.

Moved by Dr. Gesner, seconded by C. Robson, Esq.—

Resolved, That should these difficulties prove insuperable, the Citizens of Halifax will steadily sustain the Provincial Government in carrying out the plan sketched in Mr. Howe's letter to Mr. Keating of the 13th March, and by which Railway communication can be extended from the Capital into the Eastern and Western Counties of Nova Scotia.

Moved by the Hon. Attorney General, seconded by the Hon. E. Kenny.—

Resolved, That the Citizens of Halifax desire to express the deep obligations which they feel to Earl Grey and Her Majesty's Ministers, for the gracious reception given to the Delegate from Nova Scotia, and for the hopes which their policy has inspired. They also tender to Lords Montague and Stanley their grateful acknowledgements, for the assurance conveyed in their speeches that the measures contemplated by Her Majesty's Government have been deliberately adopted, with the full concurrence and approbation of the great leaders of public sentiment in the United Kingdom.

Moved by R. McLearn, Esq., seconded by John Esson, Esq.—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be conveyed to Richard Andrews, Esq., and to the Citizens of Southampton, for their hospitable treatment to our Representative, and for the facilities afforded him to explain, in presence of the people of England, the high interests with which he was charged.

A vote of Thanks to the Mayor and the Hon. Delegate, was also enthusiastically carried. We would just observe that the Hon. S. Cunard, made a very excellent Speech during the Meeting, highly laudatory of the efforts of the Hon. Mr. Howe as Delegate, and was warmly applauded. The result of this Meeting, it is thought by many, will be highly favourable to Mr. Howe's scheme.—Athenaeum.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Friday, as the Mail Coach, full of passengers, was crossing a narrow bridge raised some six or seven feet above a rivulet near Acadia College, Wolfville, the horses suddenly took fright and dashed over the side—overturning the Coach into the stream. Of the many passengers the whole escaped without the slightest injury with one very melancholy exception in the case of a very promising young man, a Mr. Bishop, who was unfortunately drowned.—Sun, 19th.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER 'FALCON'.—The non-arrival of the steamer Falcon, from Newfoundland, gave some uneasiness as to her safety during the week,—and on Friday evening, intelligence was received, by the arrival of a vessel with the Mails from St. John's, of her total loss. We give the event as made known by Capt. Corbin in a letter to the Agents:

"FERRYLAND, 8th May, 1851.  
"MESSRS. BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO.

"Gentlemen,—It is with deep regret I have to advise you of the loss of the steamer Falcon, on the north side of Ferryland narrows, Isle de Bois. She struck about 2, a. m., being very foggy from the time we left St. John's. I cannot account for the accident, as I had been steering S. S. W. two hours, S. W. by S. one hour, and S. W. ½ S. till she struck. It is the opinion of all persons here, that the compasses must be greatly out. The vessel is sunk in thirty feet water, the weather rail under the surface,—she sunk so rapidly that very little was saved. I have saved the mails and will forward them as soon as weather permits—no lives lost. Mr. James Carter is rendering me every assistance. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) "GEO. A. CORBIN."  
Her passengers arrived by the schr. Lars.—The Falcon was partially insured.—lb.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

THE PUBLIC ACTS OF LAST SESSION.—The public general Acts, passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, are now being published in the Royal Gazette, and among these we notice several of considerable interest and importance. The act for shortening the language used in Acts of Assembly will, we doubt not, be very useful in that particular hereafter; as also, an act relative to the administration of criminal justice, which provides that in prosecutions for forgery the ends of justice shall not be defeated by clerical or verbal inaccuracies. Another act in amendment of the law abolishes special demurrers, and makes other provisions, especially as to actions of ejectment, which, we are told, will be found very beneficial in practice. A third act gives power to the sureties of a person admitted to bail on a criminal charge, to surrender such person, in discharge of their liability, a very proper provision.

The act to secure to married women real and personal property held in their own right, is very important; not only as regards married ladies, but also as affecting creditors who have claims upon their husbands. It provides that all property acquired by a woman before or after marriage, except such as she may receive from her husband during coverture, shall be altogether exempted from liability for the debts of the husband, and cannot be seized in execution, sold or mortgaged, without her full consent, testified by a deed or instrument in writing. In cases of desertion or abandonment by the husband, the wife may sue for debts due or owing to herself, or for damages done to her person or property; and further, if a married woman, who is deserted, accumulates property by her own exertions, such property shall not be liable to the debts or subject to the control of her husband, but shall be at her own sole disposal, free and clear of her husband.

The act relating to Grand Juries provides, that after the names of the Grand Jury are called over in court, they shall retire to their room in charge of the Sheriff or his Deputy, and there, by a majority of votes, nominate a foreman, who shall be sworn in by the Court as such foreman. If the Jury are equally divided upon the question of nomination, the Sheriff or his Deputy shall have a casting vote; and if the Jury fail to nominate within an hour after the opening of the Court, then the foreman shall be appointed by the Judge as formerly.

The act relating to the transmission of newspapers free of postage, provides that after the 5th July next, when the new Postage Act takes effect, no postage shall be charged on any newspaper, or on any pamphlet or tract less than two ounces in weight, transmitted by post through this Province. The beneficial effects of this act will soon be felt and appreciated throughout New Brunswick.

The act for the protection and regulation of the Sea and River Fisheries of this Province contains some very important provisions. It provides that Salmon shall not be taken anywhere within the Province, after the 31st day of August in any year, and before the 1st day of April in the succeeding year; that no Salmon shall be taken after sunset on Saturday night, and before sunrise on Monday morning, under the penalty of ten shillings for each fish; that the like penalty shall be

enforced for every Salmon taken by torch and spear after 31st August; and penalties are also given against persons who shall offer for sale Salmon taken by spearing, or who shall purchase the same. The Governor in Council is authorised to make rules and regulations for the management and protection within three marine miles of the coasts or islands of this Province; such rules and regulations, when published in the Gazette, to have the force and effect of a law of the Province, but not to impose a greater penalty than £15, or longer term of imprisonment than ten days. The Governor in Council may appoint Wardens of the Fisheries, not exceeding two in any County, to enforce all laws, rules and orders relative to the Fisheries, who are to receive £40 each from the Provincial Treasury, on a like sum being paid by the County. The taking of herrings on the spawning ground at the Southern Head of Grand Manan, between 15th July and 15th October, is totally prohibited; all nets used there for that purpose shall be seized and forfeited, and the persons found using them are to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and punished accordingly. In every mill-dam a proper and suitable fishway must be made and kept; and time is given, until the 1st October next, to put up fishways to the dams already built. Slabs, edgings, or mill-rubbish (except saw-dust), must not be put or allowed to fall into any river or stream in the Province.

We view this act as a first step toward the better regulation and protection of our valuable Fisheries, and calculated, if effectually carried out, to effect some useful reforms with respect to that declining branch of our resources.—St. John, N. B. Courier, 12th.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Institute was held on Monday evening last, and although the attendance was not large, yet the proceedings of the evening were of an interesting nature. From the Report for the past year, which was read before the meeting, it appeared that the income amounted to £428 and the expenditure to £441: part of the payments were devoted to reducing the debt, which accounts for the excess of expenditure over income. The Institution now owes £162. The library has been much increased during the last year, and it now numbers 1250 volumes. The members, generally, have availed themselves to a considerable extent of its benefits, which may be expected to be productive of much good.—lb.

We are gratified to learn that the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute propose having an Exhibition of Articles of Domestic Industry at the Hall in September next, at which the productive classes of the whole Province are to be invited to contribute, so that it may embrace specimens of the skill and invention of our people generally, as well as represent the progress we have made in the arts and every branch of industry. It is also proposed, at the same time, to have a grand Floral, Agricultural, and Pictorial Exhibition, a Concert, and a Pic-nic, during the Summer, to raise funds to enable the Directors to pay off the present debt, and enlarge the Library of the Institution. Measures are in rapid progress to bring the scheme before the public and solicit co-operation and aid, which we feel confident will be zealously rendered, not only by our cotemporaries of the Press, but by every individual interested in the prosperity and advancement of the Province.—lb.

We notice in a Liverpool paper, that the Beejapore, built at this port by Messrs. W. & R. Wright, has been attracting much notice at home, and in point of sailing and carrying qualities, as well as elegance of model, &c., will stand a favourable comparison with the celebrated American ship Typhoon. The same paper also alludes to the Eagle, as a very superior vessel. It must be very gratifying to the ship-builders of this port, to find their labours so highly appreciated in a market where there is such strong competition.—lb.

THE RAILWAY.—We are informed that the Hon. JOSEPH HOWE will be here in the course of a fortnight, on his way to the meeting of Delegates at Toronto, respecting Railways in these Colonies. It is stated to be Mr. Howe's intention to address public meetings on his journey through Nova Scotia and this Province, and we therefore hope to have the pleasure of hearing him discourse in this City. He may rest assured of a hearty welcome, and of being listened to with great satisfaction.—New-Brunswick, 17th.

THE DESERTERS FROM THE 97TH REGIMENT.—Major Welsford and High Constable Stockford, who went in pursuit of the deserters, returned in the steamer Admiral on Wednesday last, but without them. We learn that no aid could be obtained at Eastport towards their arrest and delivery, and as the persons who went in pursuit were not armed with the authority required under the Ashburton treaty, the object of their visit was entirely frustrated.—lb.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—Monday next will be a gala day among our teetotal friends, that being the fourth anniversary of the formation of the Gurney Division. A procession will take place in the forenoon, and in the evening a Soiree will be held in the south wing of the Custom House, which no doubt will be the centre point of attraction for all the friends of the cause.—lb.

A shocking accident occurred to Mr. Fitzgerald, stone-cutter, on Saturday last, on the grounds of the Rural Cemetery. While he was engaged in erecting a monument, a heavy piece of granite fell upon him, crushing him under its weight, and breaking one of his arms, a leg, and injuring his breast in a most ruinous manner. He now lies in a most critical state, and having a numerous family depending upon him for support, his case demands the sympathies of the benevolent.—lb.

It is said if the Boundary Line agreed upon by Major Robinson, Capt. Henderson, and Hon. Mr. Johnston, be confirmed, two millions and upwards of superior land well timbered, will fall to New Brunswick.

Canada.

NEW FIRE ENGINE.—Among the multitude of novelties that now crowd themselves upon the public attention, the powerful Fire Engine patented by Mr. Hearle, of Galt, excites the greatest attention in this part of the country, as well from its own intrinsic merits, as from the opinion that is rapidly gaining ground, that a small engine brought into operation instantaneously on the discovery of fire, is more efficient than one of vastly larger dimensions, that cannot be brought into action till the fire has gained such head that all the water of the Grand River could not extinguish it. Mr. Hearle's engine is no larger than a small box churn—is a pretty piece of furniture even in a parlour or bed-room—can be worked by one or two hands—and throws such a powerful stream as would readily extinguish any fire at its first discovery, and put an end to all danger of its spreading.—Galt Reporter.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—We are credibly informed that about a pint of beech nuts were found in the centre of an ash tree, in Esqueving, lately. The growths of the tree were counted, according to the best rules known in Bushology, and it was determined nem. con. that the said nuts had been in their natural prison for the period of twenty-eight years: the growths radiating from the aperture in which they were found amounting to that number.—Hamilton Spectator.

TRANSFER.—We observe by the Pilot of yesterday that Dr. Cramp's connection with that journal has ceased, he having accepted the invitation of the Board of Governors of Acadia College, Nova Scotia, to become President of that institution.—Quebec Gazette.

ARRIVALS.—The ships "Ottawa," Capt. McArthur, and "Caledonia," Capt. Allan, from Glasgow; the ships "Montreal," Capt. McMaster, and "Britannia," Capt. Hamilton, from Liverpool, arrived at Quebec yesterday, and the ship "Canada," Capt. Wylie, was reported below, and was to be up the next tide; they have general cargoes for Montreal, and all belong to Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co's line of regular traders to this port. Another such instance as this is, we believe, unprecedented.—Herald.

Newfoundland.

The assembly had been engaged for several days in debating the propriety of taking the tax off the fisherman's salt, his hooks, lines, twines, nets, and seines; but a majority of the House resisted the motion.

An attempt was also made to levy a duty of 6d. per gallon on Spirits manufactured in the colony; the friends of the Distillers negatived the motion.

The Session was to close in a few days. "The Seal Fishery, we regret to report," says the Patriot, "has not turned out so successful as at first we were led to anticipate. If we obtain an average voyage it is as much now as we can hope for."

The same paper remarks: "The continuous easterly winds have had a most deleterious effect upon the general health of the city. There is scarcely a family who has not some of its members suffering from influenza. The Assembly have passed an Inland Post Act, which is hailed as a great boon; it provides for the free transmission of newspapers throughout the island, and a uniform rate of three pence postage on letters not exceeding half an ounce.—The sum of £1000 per annum has been voted for three years to defray necessary expenses.

A Bill has passed the Assembly for the encouragement of Ship-building, by which all materials used in that important branch of industry were to be admitted duty free. The Bill was rejected by the Council.

West Indies.

It was announced in Jamaica that a temporary prorogation of the Legislature would take place the reason assigned being the disinclination of the Governor to give his assent to a Bill voting a salary to his Excellency, with a duration clause of only three years.

R. J. Macpherson, a member of the Lower House, had been expelled on a charge of Forgery.

A Mr. Franklin has brought before the public the subject of Tonnage Dues in a manner which deserves attention, and entitles him to thanks.—There cannot be a doubt that enormous taxes on shipping are great drawbacks to commerce—this is a fact, we believe too self-evident to be denied. If it be really the wish to encourage commerce, we must throw off these restrictions, which press so heavily upon the shipping interest. Not alone will it make freight from here cheaper, but it will likewise reduce freight on goods imported; as captains will be more willing to take cargoes under a different system to that at present existing.

The Inflexible had arrived at Demerara from Jamaica, with the 2nd West India Regiment on board, when the Harbour-master immediately placed her under forty days quarantine, in consequence of the existence of Cholera in this island. She remained in quarantine for thirteen days, and again put to sea, and will, it is said, land her passengers at Barbadoes. Great distress prevailed on board among the soldiers, and their rations had been reduced to two and a half biscuits each a-day, which is the only food they had on board. One man died while under quarantine, and since then a boy attached to the band was accidentally thrown overboard by a sail.

OLD DR. The Sub for the sale vince, and i are afflicted eparrilla is above, before the agents o from time t To be had ertail, at m June 18, 1

FIFTY T BEEN EY Food.—T indigestion, misery, and have been e bica Food i thony, five debility, wi servant had tually remo food in a ve inquiries, Norfolk. pains in my rendered in ed by Du Archdeacon able agony i constipation and vomit food. Mari Copies of t Lord Stuart Ure, Shortl full instruct 12b., 27s. 6 41s. 3d. D effectual rations of the celfence. I & Co., 127, Du Barry's April 26.

WEST THE SUB PUBLIC attending th for the Sch May. A fa for enrolling CLASSES of be formed, c ed branches that a comp worked out, may become April 26.

DILING I portate TURED GC their usual i at extreme May 10.

LIFE AN L has been LEPS INSURA and having tisfactory p of the Insti that he is n risks at mov sals for Lif rectors, and turned. TI \$205,000, we gage on Re very large s very success In the Li ng List Octo Companies The benefi apparent, a this Society yea F's profit then payabl Companies culcurs of wl the Agent b and every t cal Exam in to insure ar them every Rufus S. the Compa Halifax, The Dr WHICH monia Presbyteri Dr. S. P. duty and a past I have nly with t

MR. SAMU DEAR SIR portunity o use of Dr. E Robinson, t —having a she took la out any be duced to tr say with gr is now abe it she was c

WITNESS April 5.

HEALT For Makis THIS POV I Cakes, I Sold in t Store, Hol Essence, a and at low Jan. 11.

Advertisements.

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

BEVALENTA ARABICA. FIFTY THOUSAND CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE HAVE BEEN EFFECTED BY DU BARRY'S BEVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.—Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Bevalenta Arabica Food in a very short time.

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax. THE SUBSCRIBER begs respectfully to intimate to the Public generally, and to the PARENTS of the children attending the Institution, that he has engaged an Assistant for the School, who will enter on his duties by the first of May. A favourable opportunity is afforded to Parents for enrolling the names of their children in any of the CLASSES of the INSTITUTION. New Classes are about to be formed, of which a synopsis together with the proposed branches of study will be given at an early period, so that a complete system of Practical Education may be worked out, and with which both Parents and Children may become acquainted.

NEW SPRING GOODS. LONDON HOUSE. BILLING ROSS & CO. have now completed their importations of BRITISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURED GOODS for the present Season which consists of their usual EXTENSIVE VARIETY, and will be offered at extreme low prices.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. The Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of TRENTON, United States, and having previously to taking the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible fire risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital Stock of the Trenton Mutual is now \$205,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgage on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and as yet from its commencement in 1847, a very successful business.

The Unrivaled 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, 18th 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.

MR. SAMUEL STORRY, 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 Shelburne, who was considered in a decline,—having a severe Cough, with symptoms of Asthma.—She took large quantities of COD LIVER OIL, but without any benefit derived from it; at my request she was induced to try your valuable 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 servt., JOSEPH WALTERS.

HEALTH, ECONOMY & CONVENIENCE. BAKING POWDER. For Making BREAD without YEAST—and in considerably less time. THIS POWDER answers also for Tea Cakes, Buckwheat Cakes, Plum and other Puddings, Pastry, &c. &c. Sold in packets—4d. each—at LANGLEY'S Drug Store, Hollis Street; where also may be obtained—Spices, Essences, Isinglass, Gelatine, &c. &c. of the best quality, and at low prices. Jan. 11.

TO THE PUBLIC. An Effectual and Never-failing Cure for Erysipelas.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of Erysipelas, and Eruptions of the Skin, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them. She is desirous that those who are afflicted with what, in many cases of that disease, is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the wonderful power of HEALING of this Medicine, and removing all diseases of Erysipelas or Salt Rheum. MRS. C. BERTAUX, Nictaux.

Of persons who were suffering from severe attack of Erysipelas, who had tried the many remedies which are usually prescribed from which they derived 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.—I applied Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE for a short time and was soon cured of every vestige of the disease. The thankfulness which I felt, on the long and painful disease being removed, was much more than tongue can express. After three years from the time when I used the Medicine, I was threatened with a relapse or return of the disease. I applied the Medicine and the disease disappeared. From that time to the present, I am perfectly free from all symptoms of Erysipelas or Salt Rheum. I therefore heartily recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, as a speedy and effectual remedy. ANN S. WHEELLOCK, Nictaux.

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, Wilnot. 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. WHEELLOCK, Esq. May 16, 1850.

This is to certify that my daughter about a year ago had a very severe attack of Erysipelas in her head and face, so much so that there was left no hope of life. Medical aid was called, but the word was, that all was over as the dreadful disease had overpowered the brain, and she was raving distracted. In this extremity I had accidentally heard of Mrs. BERTAUX'S MEDICINE. I went and got 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 as well and well. March 5, 1851. Wesleyan & Athenaeum, 6 mos. ea.

PRIME CIGARS. DIRECT from Havana—32,000 first quality CIGARS choice brands, now for sale by W. M. HARRINGTON with some very fine Regalias, five years old, Monna Amers. Also—A further supply of Lamp Tobacco, Twin Brothers. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE. April 19. Bedford Row.

FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY. THE SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stock of FANCY SOAP & PERFUMERY, at very reduced prices. Jan. 25. ROBT. G. FRASER.

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

FRESH SEEDS!! GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, in great variety, imported from the same eminent house in London—the SEEDS from which have given so much satisfaction in former years, are now for sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, a few houses South of the Province Building, Hollis Street April 5, 1851.

FISHING TACKLE. To be had at the Subscriber's No. 6, Granville Street. AN extensive assortment of superior Quality Salmon and Trout FLIES, adapted for the season. RODS of every description, in great variety. Superior Gut, in hanks; Casting Lines. REELS; Fly Books. An assortment of Salmon and Trout Limerick HOOKS, Basket and Landing Nets. Gutted Hooks, &c. &c. &c. PETER NORDBECK. April 19.

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. Instruments sent from the country, will be promptly repaired—carefully packed—and returned by order, on receipt of charges, as moderate as in the most present. Every description of second-hand Musical Instruments taken in payment for new ones. Halifax, March 1, 1851. Wes. & Ath. 12 mos. ea.

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 indebted 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. It will therefore be greatly to the ADVANTAGE of those who intend to insure in it, to do so previous to 30th November in the present Year 1851, in order that they may come in at said division for their share of profits for the three years, otherwise they will have to wait until 1853 for similar participation,—and it is expected at said Division the profits will be equal to, if not greater than those in 1848, when there was SIXTY Two per cent. on the premium paid in three years added, as a bonus to the Policies—the LABORER Bonus ever given by any Company having Agencies here. All persons will do well to consider that Life and Health are both uncertain; consequently delays are dangerous! All necessary Blanks, Pamphlets, and every information furnished gratis, by the Society's Agent or Medical Examiner. DANL. STARR, Agent. R. S. BLACK, M. D. Medical Examiner. Halifax, 25th Feb. 1851. Wes. Ath. June 1, Ath. 12 mos.

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

D. G. HALLS respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of warranted quality, connected with the GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative price.

Family and Ship Stores. Country produce taken in exchange for goods, which will be supplied without advance on the usual retail prices. Articles from the Country received on consignment which will be disposed of (at a small per centage) to the best advantage and the proceeds daily forwarded. April 19. (95) Wes. & Ath. 12 mos. (17)

GOUROCK CANVAS, CORDAGE & TWINE. Now landing ex "Standard" from Liverpool, G. B. TEN Bales Gourock Bleached Salt CANVAS assorted Nos 1 to 5, 73 packages Gourock Cordage, assorted 12 thread to 3 1/2 inch, 4 packages Ambrosine and spun yarn, 2 & 3 yarn.

NEW GOODS. CITY HAT STORE & LIVERPOOL HOUSE. No. 12, GRANVILLE STREET. THE Stock of this Establishment having during the past Season, been greatly reduced to make room for extensive importations, will now present the advantages of an almost entirely NEW ASSORTMENT, carefully selected on the best terms, in the principal markets of Great Britain, now opening—received per Micmac, Goujerat, and Moro Castle—Long and square SHAWLS, in newest styles; Dress Goods, in all the leading materials—in Delaines and Printed Muslins, which will be found worthy of special attention, comprising an extensive variety of new and beautiful patterns. Plain and Fancy Gingham, Furnitures and Fancy Regattas; Linens, Lawns, Holland, Osnaburghs, Canvas, Ducks

DAVID STARR & SONS, 49, Upper Water Street. Have received ex America, Moro Castle, Micmac, Goujerat, and Standard, part of their Spring Importations, consisting of—LONDON WHITE LEAD and coloured PAINTS, Oils, L. Ochres; Chrome Yellow, Celestial Blue, Rose Pink, Patent DRYERS; Glue, Putty, Black Lead, Lampblack, Vitrol, Copperas, Whittings, Window Glass, IRON and STEEL, of various kinds, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Wrought Nails and spikes, Cut Nails, Griffin's Prime and Double Reddish SCYTHES, Sickles, Spades, Shovels, Hoops, Rules, Scales and Saal. Weights, Axle Pipes, SHOE THREADS, Curled Hair, and Hair Seating, BEARDSHAW'S Celebrated MILL and CIRCULAR SAWS, Hemming's FISH HOOKS, Bar Tin, Tin Plates, Sheet Lead, Sheet Brass, Lead Pipe, Shot, Gunpowder, Guns, Muskets, Pistols, Block Bushes, Tin and Enamelled Hollow Ware; PLANES and Joiners' Tools, at very low prices, Anchors, Chain Cables, and small Chains. With a carefully and well selected assortment of SHELF GOODS, comprising—Table and Spring Cutlery, Mappin's and Elliott's celebrated Razors, Scissors, B M and Albata Plate Spoons, Tea and Coffee Pots; Cansors and Brass Cabinet Ware, Locks, Latches, Hinges; Brass Water Cocks, Brushes of different kinds, and a variety of other articles. All which having been purchased on the best terms, they offer for sale at very low rates. Further supplies of Iron, Hardware, Lines, Twines, &c. daily expected per Charlotte, Sceptre, and Lady Lilford. May 10. Wes. & Ath. 4ms. pd.

For Pleasure and Comfort in Shaving, Use RING'S VERBENA CREAM. A SUPPLY of which much admired Compound has been received at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street Feb. 22.

COMFORT AND ECONOMY. JUST received at No. 22, Hollis St., two doors from the new Bank, a few of entirely new invention of STOVES, intended for parlors—they are very handsome and said to be the most economical Stoves in use. Also—a few Cooking Stoves of first rate kind and quality, to which many rooms in the city can testify. J. & E. LONGARD. Jan 11.

TURKEY PULLED FIGS. Another lot of those fine Pulled Figs, in boxes and quarter A Drums. For Sale by W. M. HARRINGTON. April 19.

TRY ARE YOU DESPAIR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Creech, near Loughall, Ireland Sept 11th, 1840. Professor Holloway, Respected Friend.—Thy excellent Pills have effectually cured me of an Asthma, which afflicted me for three years to such an extent that I was obliged to walk my room at night for air, afraid of being suffocated if I went to bed by cough and phlegm. Besides taking thy Pills I rubbed plenty of thy Ointment into my chest night and morning. (Signed) BENJAMIN MACKIE.

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH. A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughall, was attacked with Typhus Fever. She lay for five days without having tasted any description of food. She was given over by the Surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whose case is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured.

CURE OF DROOP IN THE CHEST. Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kensington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1845. To Professor Holloway, Sir.—My Shepherd was for some time afflicted with water on the chest, when I heard of it I immediately advised him to try your Pills, which he did, and was perfectly cured, and is now as well as ever he was in his life. As I myself received so astonishing a cure last year from your Pills and Ointment, it has ever since been my earnest endeavour to make known their excellent qualities. (Signed) J. S. MUNDY.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND SPLEEN COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845. To Professor Holloway, Sir.—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carls, Bad and Bartenbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant, ALDBOROUGH. (Signed)

CURE OF A DEBILITATED STOMACH. Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Gundaga, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health, his constitution was debilitated that his death was shortly looked upon by himself and friends as certain; but as a forlorn hope, he was induced to try Holloway's Pills, which had an immediate and surprising effect upon his system, and the result was to restore him in a few weeks to perfect health and strength, to the surprise of all who knew him. He considered his case as extraordinary that he, in gratitude, sent it out for publication to the Sydney Morning Herald, in which paper it appeared on the 2nd January, 1848. A few doses of the Pills will quickly rally the energies of both body and mind, when other medicines have failed. These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints: Ague, Female Irregularities, Scrofula or King's evil, Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, Stone and Gravel, Blotches on the skin, Fits, Secondary Symptoms, Bowel Complaint, Headaches, Tic-Dolorous, Colic, Indigestion, Tumours, Constipation of the bowels, Jaundice, Ulcers, Veneral Affections, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Worms all kinds, Debility, Lumbago, Piles, Weakness from Dropsy, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Erysipelas, &c. &c. Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each box. Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 344 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 3d., 4s., 6s. 3d., 10s. 6d., 15s., 4s. 5d. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger size. Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor, Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg. T. R. Pattillo, Liverpool. N. Tupper, Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. & C. Jones, Guysborough. F. Cochran & Co., Newport. G. N. Fuller, Horton. B. Legge, Mahone Bay. S. Fulton & Co., Wallace. J. F. More, Caledonia. T. & J. Jost, Sydney. Christie & Co., Bras d'Or. P. Smith, Fort Hood. Mrs. Robson, Pictou. E. Sterns, Yarmouth. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax. General Agent for Nova Scotia. N. B.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the government stamp; the same words are worn in the water mark of the direction papers that are wrapped round every pot and box. Dec. 24.

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

MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. EX "Moro Castle" from London, and "Mc-Mac" from Glasgow, the Subscriber has completed his Fall Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, BAUSHES, &c., of the best quality, and at low rates. Also on hand—a large supply of very superior Medicinal COD LIVER OIL, wholesale or retail. Dec. 24. ROBERT G. FRASER.

POTATOE SEED. A Superior new early sort, far superior to any yet known, from T. Roy's Nursery, Aberdeen. For sale by R. G. FRASER, 129 Granville Street. April 26.

**SPRING-1851.**  
 Prince Arthur, Nieme, Moro Castle, and Goojerat from Great Britain.

**BLACK & BROTHERS,**  
 HAVE received by the above ships an EXTENSIVE assortment of  
**Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Indigo, Cordage, Canvas, Anchors, Chains,**  
**BOLTING GAUSE for Grist Mills, CODLINES, Fish Hooks, Oakum, Curled Hair, Feathers, Sables, Salmon, Washers and Herring TWINES, SOAP, STARCH, and a variety of other Goods, too numerous to mention which are offered for sale on liberal terms.**

—ALSO—ON CONSIGNMENT—  
 293 Chests CONGO TEA,  
 1 Hophead Cotton Herring NETS, 21-2, 2-3, 2-4 and a lot of Blue Cotton Mackerel LINES.  
 May 17. Market Square.

**Wesleyan Day School, Halifax.**  
 THE SUBSCRIBER begs respectfully to draw PUBLIC ATTENTION to the following management of his School, with the proposed branches of study,—intimating also that any further information required will be cheerfully given on application.

**INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS.**  
 English Reading, meaning, examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c., History of England, Geography, Solutions of Geographical Problems on the Maps and by the Globe, Grammar and Composition, Writing and Arithmetic.

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

**LATIN AND GREEK.**  
 McClintock & Crook's Series of Lessons, Anthon's Caesar, Greek Reader, and the Higher Classics.  
 Hours of Attendance.—From 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m.  
 A French Class will be formed, at a private hour in the afternoon. Finney's Practical French Grammar.  
 As new Classes are to be formed in the different departments, a favourable opportunity presents itself for any who may wish to attend the Institution, and avail themselves of the advantages of the system of instruction pursued, which is one calculated to excite in the personal efforts of the Students. It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the Term.  
 Halifax, May 17, 1851. ALEXR. SIMPSON REID.

**NEW GOODS.**  
**PETER NORDBECK**  
 HAS received per Moro Castle, from London, and Prince Arthur, from Liverpool, a LARGE and well assorted Stock of

**FANCY GOODS,**  
 Among which are—Fine and Common CUTLERY, Paper, Pencils, Desks, Work Tables, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies and Gentlemen's Rosewood Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, fancy Note Paper and Envelopes, CHINA ORNAMENTS, Flutes and Accordions, with a variety of other Musical Instruments, with Instructions for the same; Silver plated Bread Baskets and Waiters, Albums and German Silver Plate; Carpet Bags and Portmanteaus, Bird Cages, &c. &c.  
 Also—An assortment of well seasoned FLOOR OIL.  
 May 17.

**THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.**  
**W. & C. MURDOCH**  
 HAVE received and are now opening a full assortment of plain and Fancy

**COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS**  
 of every description, Ribbons, Silk Dresses, &c.  
 Also on hand—Congo Tea, Indigo, Soap and Starch.  
 Corner of Duke and Granville Streets.  
 May 17.

**YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.**  
 MRS. C. W. BATHURST begs leave to inform her Friends and the Public that she intends opening a SCHOOL on MONDAY the 12th inst., at No. 136, Georgetown Street.  
 Mrs. B. proposes to give instruction in the following Branches, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Plain and Ornamental Needlework. Music and Drawing, if required.  
 A few young Ladies can be accommodated as Boarders—Scholars on reasonable terms.  
 Reference to the Hon. H. Bell, Halifax; Rev. John Marshall, Windsor, and Winthrop Sergeant, Esq., Barrington.  
 May 16.

**LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE,**  
 Hollis Street.  
 THE SUBSCRIBER has received from England his usual assortment of Spring Importations of Genuine Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c., which he offers for sale at moderate prices.  
 May 17. WM. LANGLEY.

**SPRING IMPORTATIONS.**  
**No. 2, Ordnance Row.**  
 THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors extended to him while in the late firm of W. J. COLEMAN & CO., begs leave to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he is now opening—per Mic Mac, Moro Castle, Prince Arthur, and Goojerat—a large and well selected stock of Single and Fancy

**DRY GOODS.**  
 —Consisting of—  
 Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doerings, Medium, Satin and Venetian Summer Cloths, Cashmeres, Gambroons, Molestins, Tweeds, Russel and Albert CORDS, Alpaca, Coatings, Vestings, and Tailors' TRIMMINGS: Grey, White, Striped, and Printed COTTONS: Cotton Warp, Ginghams, Cotton Ribbons, Onaburgs, Dolis, Linens, Tickings, Travelling, Flannels, Serges, Plaided Oil Cloths, etc.; Dress Materials of every description; Hair and Beard Brushes, Leno's, Bismark and Watered MOREENS, Black Gros de Naples and Dupare Embossed and Damask SATENS, SOBNETS, cold Cloth SILKS, Fancy Brains and Finges, BONNETS, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces & Edgings, Muslins, Dress Caps, Muslin and Lace SLEEVES, Collars and Habit Skirts; SHAWLS of various colors; black and red with satin MANTLES, in new styles; very cheap; children's Straw and Tulle HATS: Fine, superior, and 3-ply Scotch Carpeting, Sate and Dutch do., Cotton and Wollen Druggets. Door Mats and Hearth Rugs.

—ALSO—  
 A large Stock of Gent's HATS, Gaiters, Brazils, and various other Goods, which will be sold at a small advance of cost.  
 No. 2, Ordnance Row.

**May 22, 1851.**  
**CHOICE MUSCOVADO MOLASSES.**  
 THE CARGO of the Brig "Mary" just arrived from Cienfuegos, viz.:  
 112 puns Choice Muscovado  
 13 three MOLLASSES,  
 13 blis. Suitable for retailing.  
 Is for Sale by G. H. STARR.

**JAMES BLACK,**  
 Has received by the late arrivals from Great Britain.  
 WHITE and Unbleached Cotton, 24 and 4-4 Prints & Fancy Muslins; Furnitures, Regatta and Striped Shirtings Plain and Fancy Coburgs, Orleans, DeLanes, and Ginghams for Dresses; Muslins, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Braces, Laces and Edgings, Dressings, Tweeds, and Cantonons, Girls and Women's Straw Bonnets, and Shapes, &c. &c. &c., with a variety of other goods.  
 For Sale at his Store, No. 4 Market Square.  
 May 24. 3m.

**MACKAREL BOUNTY.**  


**NOTICE.**  
 THE Undersigned having been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor Commissioners for the purpose of distributing the sum granted by the Legislature for the encouragement of the Deep Sea Mackerel Fishery with the Hook and Line,

**GIVE NOTICE**  
 that a Bounty will be given to such vessels owned and registered in this Province, as may be entered to prosecute that fishery on the following conditions.  
 The Vessel to be from 25 Tons and upwards, to be fully equipped and exclusively engaged in the Deep Sea Mackerel Fishery with the Hook and Line for a period of not less than three months between the 1st of July and 15th of November, and to be manned with a crew of at least one man to every 5 tons of the Register of the Vessel, a Bounty not to exceed 2s. per ton will be paid to such Vessels so employed, but in the event of a larger amount of tonnage being engaged in the fishery, than would absorb, at that rate, the sum granted.  
 The Commissioners will receive the names, tonnage and number of men of all such vessels as may intend to compete for this Bounty (on the terms prescribed) until the 10th of July next, after which no vessel will be placed on the list. Vessels from the outports can be entered by letter to the Commissioners, who will on application give every information that may be required.  
 THOMAS S. TOBIN,  
 W. B. PRYOR, Esq., } Commissioners.  
 L. O'CONNOR DOYLE, }  
 May 24. 1m

**NOVA SCOTIA BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.**  
**REMOVAL.**

W. GOSSIP has removed the NOVA SCOTIA BOOK and STATIONERY STORE, to  
**No. 24, Granville Street,**  
 Cheesew & Crook's New Buildings, second shop from the corner, where he has just opened, received per Micmac, Moro Castle, and Charlotte, from Great Britain; by recent arrivals from the United States, an extensive stock of

**BOOKS & STATIONERY,**  
 comprising a large assortment of BIBLES, Testaments, Books of Common Prayer, Church Services, Psalm and Hymn Books.  
**SCHOOL BOOKS.**—Every description in general use, and at the cheapest rate, amongst them the Books recommended by the Superintendent of Education, both for Schools and Teachers.  
**STATIONERY** of every description, in Writing Paper, Drawing Materials, Envelopes, Card Board, Steel Pens, Quills, Sealing Wax, Waters, Copy and Ciphering Books, Ledgers, Journals, Memo. Books, MANIFOLD LETTER WRITERS, to write a letter and two copies at once, &c. &c.  
 Also—From the United States—2000 Beautiful PAPER HANGINGS, from 5d. to 2s. per Roll. Bordering to match.  
 The Public are invited to call and examine. Look particularly for  
 W. GOSSIP, and NO 24.  
 May 17.

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

**CIENTFUEGOS SUGAR.**  
 THE CARGO of the brig "Sebin,"—  
 17 hhds. } Cienfuegos Sugar.  
 12 tierces }  
 For sale by GEO. H. STARR.  
 May 17. Wes. (57), Athe. (22).

**JOSEPH BELL & CO.**  
 Have received by late arrivals from Great Britain: Printed Muslins, M. DeLanes, and Printed Orleans CLOTHS Filled Paisley, Barage long and other Shawls, Ribbons, Parasols, Hair Nets, Wove and Goutille STAYS, Wove Thread, Edgings and Laces.  
 White and Brown KNITTING COTTON, Tambooured Muslin Window Curtains, Scotch Tweeds, Cashmere and Wove Quilting VESTINGS, Toilet Cloth, Union Damask, Table Oil Cloth, Grass Cloth, Rustic Hats, Felt Dresses, Silaines, Cashmere, and Tailors' Trimmings of all kinds, First quality white, blue and Red Cotton Warp, Cotton TWINE for Nets, West of England Black Cloths, Cassimeres and Dressings, Gent's Paris HATS of superior quality.  
 —ALSO—  
 American Striped and Grey Shirtings, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blue Drills and Bed Ticks, With a great variety of other Goods.  
 Further supplies expected per Standard and Fourteen.

**MEDICINES, SPICES, SEEDS, &c.**  
 A FRESH supply of the above, which comprises all the various best prices usually required by the public has been received by the recent arrivals from Great Britain and elsewhere, and will be disposed of on the usual reasonable terms at the Medical Warehouse, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.  
 May 17.

**AN ACT**  
 TO EXTEND THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, passed 7th April, 1851.  
 Be it enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, as follows:

I. Every Elector in any Election of Members to serve in General Assembly hereafter to be held in this Province, shall be a Male, twenty-one years of age, and be qualified as is by law now required, or shall have been assessed for, and paid, in the year next preceding such Election, Poor or County Rates, in the County for which he shall vote; and every such person shall be entitled to vote for the County and the Township within the County in which his assessment shall have been enrolled.

II. If any Assessor of Poor or of County Rates shall knowingly assess any person not legally liable for such Rates, or knowingly omit to assess any person who is legally liable therefor, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punishable by fine, not less than Ten Pounds, or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

III. It shall be the duty of every Collector of County Rates to return to the Clerk of the Peace the Assessment Roll furnished him, and to certify thereon the names of all such persons as have paid their Rates, whether voluntarily or under Warrant of Distress. The return of the assessment for the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty, shall be made within sixty days from the passing of this Act, and of the assessments for the present and succeeding years, within thirty days after the time now allowed by Law for making such Returns, under a penalty of Ten Pounds.

IV. It shall be the duty of every Collector of Poor Rates to return to the Overseers of the Poor the list furnished to such Collector, and to certify thereon the names of all such persons as shall have paid their Rates whether voluntarily or under Warrant of Distress. The Returns of such Rates as have been paid during the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and for the same year, or for any part thereof, shall be made within sixty days from the passing of this Act, and filed by the Overseers with the Clerk of the Peace forthwith, under a penalty of Ten Pounds; and the Returns for the present or any subsequent year, or portion of a year, shall be made within thirty days after the time now allowed by Law for making such Returns, under a penalty of Ten Pounds; and the Overseers shall file such Returns with the Clerk of the Peace within thirty days thereafter, under a like penalty.

V. Whenever an Election is to be held for a County or Township, and the presiding officers are duly appointed for the several Electoral Districts therein, the Clerk of the Peace shall deliver to the Sheriff, who shall distribute to each presiding officer, copies of such Returns of the payment of County and Poor Rates within the year next preceding, by the parties assessed therefor, within the Town hip or Townships, place or places, wherein such Electoral District is situate, which copies shall be sent by the presiding officer, along with his Return, to the Sheriff, and every presiding officer and Clerk of the Peace shall forfeit Ten pounds for every neglect of such duty.

VI. Any person tendering his vote at such Election shall be held qualified to vote in the Electoral District in which he resides, who shall be certified on such Returns to have paid his County Rates for the year next preceding or the Poor Rates for any part of such year, on making oath, if required by a Candidate or his agent, that he is 21 years of age, or upwards, and is the same person rated, and that he resides in such District; or who, not being so certified, shall produce a receipt for such Poor and County Rates, signed by the Collector thereof, and shall deliver such receipt to the presiding officer, and further, shall make oath, if required by a Candidate or his agent, that he is 21 years of age, and is the same person rated, and that he resides in such District; and such person shall be marked in the Poll Book as having claimed a right to vote as Rate-payers, and if such oath shall be administered, as having been sworn.  
 May 24.

**Amherst Female Seminary.**  
**PRINCIPALS, Mrs. C. E. RATCHFORD and MISS I. YATES,** assisted by several other competent Teachers, including a French Lady who has been for several years instructing on the "Oleander" system, in the United States.  
 This Institution was opened in January, 1850, and is now in full and efficient operation.  
 The Proprietor is erecting a large addition to the dwelling house, which is to be finished and ready for the reception of pupils at the commencement of the term, 15th July next. Accommodations will thus be afforded for ten or fifteen additional pupils as Boarders, and the Principals hope that by unremitting attention to the moral conduct of the young ladies entrusted to their care, as well as to their social intercourse when out of School, to merit the continuance of that approbation, of which they have already received such gratifying proofs.

Amherst is a remarkably healthy part of the Province, and in that respect possesses advantages over a Town residence, especially for children of delicate constitutions, and excellent medical aid may be obtained if necessary. No pains will be spared to promote the health of the scholars by proper exercise, and a gentle saddle horse is kept for the use of those young ladies whose parents may wish them to ride.  
 The Seminary is situated within a few minutes' walk of four different places of public worship, and near to the Telegraph Station and Post Office.

**TERMS.**  
 For Board and Washing and instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Grammar and Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and English Composition, £30 per Academic year.  
 Extra Charges.  
 Music Piano or Spanish Guitar, 10r. or half term.  
 French, Italian, 5 lessons per week £1 10 0 do.  
 Pencil or Crayon, 5 " " 1 0 0 do.  
 Drawing, Monochrome, 10 " " 1 10 0 do.  
 French or blended.

Bills payable quarterly in advance, or by an approved note at thirty days date.  
 There will be two terms per year, viz. from 15th July to 15th June, and from 15th July to 15th December.  
 Pupils remaining at the Establishment during the vacation will be charged ten shillings per week for board and washing. For further information apply post paid to  
 CHAS. E. RATCHFORD.  
 Amherst, 13th May, 1851.

**REFERENCES.**  
 The Hon the Master of the Rolls. } Halifax.  
 Thomas A. S. Bewell, Esq. }  
 Rev. George Townsend, }  
 Rev. Alex. Clarke, } Amherst.  
 Rev. William Crocombe, }  
 Rev. John Francis, }  
 Rev. Charles Tupper, }  
 Harry King Esq., D. C. L., Windsor, }  
 Rev. Charles Elliott, } Pictou.  
 A. F. Ross Esq., }  
 George Wheeler Esq., St. John, N. B. }  
 4th. 32-101.

**ENCOURAGE THE BLIND!**  
**Upholstery, Cane & Mat Work!**  
 RICHARD MEAGHER, who has lately returned from Mount Washington, South Boston, where he has learned the trade—is prepared to execute at his shop, No. 121 Barrington-street, orders in Upholstery, Cane Work, in all its various forms, Window Blinds, &c. Old Mattresses renovated and cleaned; Old Chairs re-upholstered at a very trifling cost, and warranted equal to new.  
 Also—Mat Work, &c., in all its forms.  
 Specimens can be seen by calling at the shop of the Subscriber.  
 Nov 24.

**Important Notice.**  
 It will be absolutely necessary that all monies due our Office for subscriptions and otherwise, be paid at the approaching DISTRICT MEETINGS to enable us to meet our pecuniary liabilities.

**LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED.**  
 Mr. John Balmer, St. John's, Canada East, (5s.)

**Marriages.**

At St John, N.B., on the 15th inst, by the Rev Robert Cooney, Wesleyan Minister, Mr GEORGE LITTLE, to Miss REBECCA McCASKEY, both of this city.  
 By the Rev Henry Daniel, on the 16th inst, Mr Geo. TORIX, of Calais, Maine, to Miss MARY ANNE FANJOY, of Carleton, St John, N.B.  
 At Boston, on the 12th inst, Mr J M STEVENS, of Boston, to Miss ELIZABETH LYONS, of Sackville, N.B.  
 On Tuesday evening the 20th inst, by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, GEORGE MILLS GODFREY, Esq., of Coburg, C. W., to SARAH, daughter of Richard Tremain, Esq., of this city.

**Deaths.**

At Carleton, St John, N. B. County, on the 11th inst, of Erysipelas, Capt GEORGE LANE, formerly keeper of the Beacon Light, in the 88th year of his age, well known as an honest upright man, and one of the earliest settlers of this Country.  
 At his residence, Annapolis Royal, on the 11th inst, JOHN BERNARD GILPIN, Esq., late Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the State of Rhode Island, U.S., in the 87th year of his age.  
 At San Francisco, California, on the 21st March, JAS MORROW, aged 29 years, of Prince Edward Island.  
 On the 19th ult., MARGARET JANE, youngest daughter of James H Tidmarsh, Esq.  
 On the 19th ult, after a short illness, in the 48th year of his age, JOHN W BURKETT, Proprietor of the Exchange News Room.  
 At the residence of her son, Jabez Snow, at Liverpool, on Friday 9th of May inst, ELEANOR, wife of the late Joshua Snow, Esq., whose remains were conveyed to Shelburne to mouler alongside of those of her late husband, and were buried on Tuesday the 13th of May, instant—the having advanced to the age of 86 years.—“Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.”  
 At Meccan, on the 13th inst, aged 89 years, Mr THOS. HARRISON. His end was peace.

**Shipping News.**  
**PORT OF HALIFAX.**  
 ARRIVED.

FRIDAY, May 16.—R M steamship Niagara, Stone, Boston, 20 hours, to S Guinard & Co.—9 passengers for Halifax, 90 for Liverpool; brig Commodore, Hall, Fortune Bay, N.F., 6 days, to Oxyley & Co; schr Mountaineer, Norton, Fortune Bay, N.F., 6 days, to Creighton & Grassie.  
 SATURDAY, 17.—barque Ponona, Book, Cadiz, 33 days, to Cochran & Co; brig Antonette, Flint, Saint John, P.R., 15 days, to Thos Bolton; Zebrou, Dart, New York via Portsmouth, N.H., to J Hunter & Co; Tric, Moore, Sydney, bound to New York; steamer StGeorge, Consins, St John, N.F., 4 days; Pruslan barque Edwin, Kallfer, Liverpool, G.B., 35 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; schr Lara, Adams, St John, N.F., 5 days; James Fraser, McRae, P E Island; Flora Ann, do; Goodwill, Dunn, Annapolis; Liverpool, McLearn, Liverpool; Ariel, Pierce, Shelburne; Sarah Ann, Acker, Lunenburg; Enterprise, Thornburn, New York, 8 days.  
 SUNDAY, 18.—brig Loyalist, Pugh, Cienfuegos, 25 days, to G & A Mitchell.  
 MONDAY, 19.—barque Ospray, Jost, New York, 6 days, to W Pryor & Sons; brig Xenophon, Rochester, Cadiz, to Cochran & Co; Scepter, McQueen, Liverpool, G.B., 38 days, to T A DeWolf; brig Undoras, Garrett, Cienfuegos, 22 days, to T C Kinnear & Co; schr Debonnaire, Lockhart, New York, 9 days, to do; Harriet, Crowell, Alexandria, 12 days from the Capes, to Edw. Jones.  
 TUESDAY, 20.—brigs Mary, Banks, Cienfuegos, 20 days, to G H Starr; Chilian, Harvey, Richmond, 17 days, to R McLearn; Victoria, Frith, Cienfuegos, 22 days, to W Pryor & Sons; Star, Mathar, Matanzas, 14 days, to Salter & Twining; schr Four Brothers, Boudier, P E Island.  
 WEDNESDAY, 21.—schr Fairy, Locke, Philadelphia, 7 days from the Capes, to Fairbanks and Allison.  
 THURSDAY, 22.—H M brig Sappho, com. Cochran, Bermuda, 8 days; brig Lord Lovat, Lawson, Matanzas 20 days, to Salter & Twining; Nova Scotia, Bruce, New York, 7 days, to R McLearn and others; schr Caledonia, McNeil, Toronto, 21 days, to T C Kinnear & Co; Lady, Jones, Quebec, to do.

**MEMORANDA.**  
 The schr Collector, LeBlanc, from Pictou for Boston with a cargo of coal, went ashore near Marshfield Beach, 5th inst.—crew saved—vessel full of water.  
 New York, May 13th—brig Nova Scotia, Bruce, do; 14th—ldg brig Cygnet, Seaman.  
 Boston, May 9th—cd'g brig Albert, Marraud, Pictou, Cape Cause, April 10th—arr'd brig Louisa, Bolt, Liverpool, 33 days; brig Hammond, McDowell, Liverpool, 33 days.  
 St. John's N.F., April 29th—arr'd General Washington, Hammond, New York; May 6th—Native Lass, McDonald, Antigonish; ldg Gen. Washington, for Boston.  
 HAVANA, April 29th—In port, Brooklyn, for New York.  
 Bright Star from Matanzas reports brig Lord Lovat sailed 5 days previous for Halifax; left brig Eagle and Petrel to sail next day for Halifax; Griffin in 2 days for Baltimore; brig Brooklyn had just arrived from Havana.  
 Kingston, Jam., 8th inst—s'd Rumbler, Cuba; do; Mortimer, do; 9th—Velocity, Cuba; 10th—Oscar, do; Liberal, Anticut.

THE WESLEYAN is published for the Proprietors at the WESLEYAN OFFICE, Marchington's Lane

Vol. II.—N  
 Ten Shillings  
 Half-Year

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