

Deaths.

Esperin, Horton, on the 1st inst., JOHN COLLINGS, aged 79 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.
August 30th—Steamer Falcon, Hunter, Ber- to Canada & Co.; brings Lord Lovat, Lawson, &c.

DEPARTED.
September 1st—Schr Mars, Labrador, to D 1; was in at Canso repairing damage to bowsprit.

ARRIVED.
21—Prussian barque Havelin, Gerh, Rud- & Co.; brings 1000 lbs of flour, 1000 lbs of sugar, &c.

ARRIVED.
August 21—The schr Dublin of London New York to St. John's, N. F., put into Lower La- on Wednesday, leaking badly; a survey has been conducted, and will be sold on Friday 30th inst.

ARRIVED.
at the 22nd inst—brigs Willow, McKinnis, and Carl, Windsor. 23rd—schr Teazer, Creck, St. N. F.; Albert, Barnes, Cumberland. 24th, Brig h, Tulloch, Miramichi; schr Gazelle, Dodd, An- 27th, Brig Viola, Ferns, St. John's, N. F. 28th, Aug 29, Arr'd brig Syria, Franco, Wind- vannah, Aug 21, In port, barque Lulu, Chisholm.

INFORMATION WANTED.
WIFE OF ISAAC BURTON BOWSER, lately a captain in the Brig Walton, Capt. Holmes, is at present, with her child, in circumstances concerning Mr. Cruise, Canada West. Information concerning Mr. Cruise, addressed post paid to the Wesleyan Office, N. B., will be thankfully received and forwarded to the Editors of papers in N. B. and N. F. and the cause of humanity by giving this a gratuitous insertion. Halifax, Sept. 7th 1850.

HAMS.
PRIME Virginia Sugar Cured HAMS.— for sale by W. M. HARRINGTON

CRUSHED SUGAR.
4 lbs. CRUSHED SUGAR, in bond or duty paid. 4 lbs. Reduced Loaf do. W. M. HARRINGTON

BUTTER.
TUBS NEW BUTTER, from 25 to 50 lbs. each. for sale by W. M. HARRINGTON

WISKS, TUBS, CLOTHES' PINS.
BROOMS. 150 High Street, Boston, for sale by W. M. HARRINGTON

THE WESLEYAN is published for the Proprietors at the WESLEYAN OFFICE, Market-Street, Halifax.

THE WESLEYAN.

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC. [Whole No. 62.]

Ten Shillings per Annum; Half-Yearly in Advance

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850.

Single Copies, Three Pence.

Poetry.

LINES.

ADDRESS TO REVEREND SMALLER, ON HIS DEPARTURE FOR HALIFAX, CHAR- LOTT, W. P. E.
Pastor, on the board fare well,
Dut again of parting tear,
Fare would memory, proudest gaze
On the scenes of vanished days.

When the Spring with gentle tread,
Beauty o'er the earth had spread,—
When the Summer's welcome voice
Bade the sons of want rejoice,—
Or the wintry gales severe,
Seemed to mourn the dying year;
Still, each Sabbath, eve and morn,
Praise from thee was heavenward borne,—
While, within the house of prayer,
We thine accents joyed to hear.

Thou a welcome guest wert found,
Whose bright smiles the frowns crowning,—
And to sorrow's dwelling dear,
Hope and comfort thou didst bear,
Knocking by the couch where lay
Fears disease had marked its prey,
Whispering in the dying ear,
Words of consolation dear,—
Or, where Death its work had done,
Mourning with the stricken one,—
Yet, by faith's unerring sight,
Pointing unto realms of light.

Pastor, well beloved and true,
Must we speak the word adieu,
In thy Father's vineyard, thine,
To his high behest must bow;
Other scenes thy coming wait,
Other hearts with hope elate;
Yet, when waves tumultuous part,
And the tears of sorrow start,
Treasured still, in memory,
Will thy faithful labours be,
Trusting, when life's toils are o'er,
Thou to meet and part no more. M. E. II

Christian Miscellany.

We need better acquaintance with the thoughts and reasonings of pure and holy minds.—Ed. N.Y.

Definite Aims.

Much strenuous effort in this world is lost for want of a definite aim. Much eloquent preaching is practically powerless, because not designed to achieve a definite and well-understood purpose.

The Christian's is a high calling. The glory of his Redeemer, the good of man, the culture in his own heart of the principles, hopes, and joys of holiness, are his great mission who accepts the conditions of the gospel.

An ever-present consciousness of duty gives directness and energy to the mind, and shields the soul from the force of temptations. He who is charged with a responsible trust, or is flying upon a mighty errand, finds no time and feels no desire to dally with the flowers which strew his way.

Will hardly feel the assault which will overthrow an idler. His pre-occupation not only imparts the vigour that can resist the attack, but destroys its force. It multiplies the forces within the garrison, and at the same time weakens the power by which it is threatened.

Worth of Life.

Solemn, indeed, are the relations of our life; and solemn are the objects and the activities to which they bind us. God is the supreme object, in whom and by whom we are, in every movement and in every instant; God, the beginning and supporter of every being, the source of existence and its end.

When we walk forth on earth, then begins our labour; and our toil is not over, until that warning comes which tells the strong, equally with the feeble, that their day is closed.

Value of Missions to Science.

By far the largest portion of men now engaged in spreading the gospel in foreign lands are men of highly cultivated minds. They are men who have gone through the whole circle of the sciences—have made honourable proficiency in them—all—have acquired a taste and thirst for knowledge—and are, therefore, prepared to be deeply interested in whatever developments are made before them in those regions of the earth where their high-minded philanthropy has carried them.

What may have been reasonably inferred from the character of these men is realized from the fact, that they are eminently valuable contributors to every department of human science. The greatest living geographer in the world, the distinguished Ritter, of Germany, affirms that he considers a Missionary Journal the best source of geographical knowledge extant for the parts of the world

to which it relates. These are men on the spot—are eye-witnesses—are prepared by high mental cultivation, deeply interested in all the facts before them—are shrewd philosophic observers—are lovers of truth and righteousness, and under a high moral responsibility for the most rigid veracity.

The manners and customs, moral and civil aspects, soil and productions, capabilities, &c., of many countries, can be known in no other way than by resorting to those Missionary Journals which contain the accounts of those who are labouring to spread the gospel in those lands.

Those Christian philanthropists, therefore who are causing the glad sound of the gospel to be heard in the uttermost parts of the earth, are doing also a most important work in widening the sphere of human knowledge, and enriching, by their valuable contributions, every department of human science.

Reasons for Being Holy.

A man who has been redeemed by the blood of the Son of God should be pure—He who is an heir of life should be holy. He who is attended by celestial beings, and who is soon—he knows not how soon—to be translated to heaven, should be holy.—Are angels my attendants? Then I should walk worthy of my companionship. Am I soon to go and dwell with angels? Then I should be pure. Are these feet soon to tread the courts of heaven? Is this tongue soon to unite with heavenly beings in praising God? Are these eyes of mine soon to look on the throne of eternal glory, and on the ascended Redeemer? Then those feet and eyes and lips should be pure and holy, and I should be dead to the world, and live to heaven.—Albert Barnes.

The Weekly Prayer Meeting and Lecture.

Go to it regularly! Now is the time when many will neglect it, and be absent; see to it that you are not one of them; if the weather is warm, let your zeal be like it. If self-indulgence pleads for rest at home, bring up the counter-plea of your covenant engagements, and your own spirituality, and the influence of a good example. Endeavor so to arrange your business, and your family cares, that, as the general rule, you may always be at the weekly lecture, and the prayer-meeting.

Go for your own sake! You may always be benefited by it; you may always hear some truth there that will instruct you; join in some prayer profitably; have some omission or neglect reproofed; or receive fresh impressions of the importance of faithfulness in duty. By regular attendance, the power of good habit will be confirmed, and your spirituality be increased.

Go for your Pastor's sake. If you would strengthen his hands, and encourage his heart, let him see that you are always there. Do not give him reason, from your conduct, to suppose that your piety is burnt out by the heat of summer, or frozen out by the cold of winter. Let him see that you value communion with God and his truth, more than politics or rest, or even business. Let him feel that he can rely on you, and know that however few may be present, you will be one of them. Every member of the church who is regularly at the weekly lecture and prayer-meeting, especially in summer, is doing far more than he supposes to make his minister successful in his work.

Go for the Church's sake. Never is the church revived, but as the spirit of prayer is quickened. It was when they that feared the Lord, spake often one to another—communed with God, and his truth, and each other, that the Lord hearkened and heard it. It was when the two held converse with Jesus, and heard his teachings, that their hearts burned within them; and often in modern times, the Spirit of God descends, and the revival commences, when his people are gathered in the place of prayer, and to hear what God, by his truth will speak unto them.

Go for the world's sake. Let them see that at all times you are faithful to the means of grace, and to your privileges and duties. If a non-professor of religion should enter your lecture-room or place of prayer, do not let him have it to think or say, that "but very few of the church members, especially the male members of the church were there!" The church is appointed as God's witness to the world; let it not be your fault, if it is found bearing false witness as to the importance of prayer, and the value of divine truth, and the blessedness of communion with heaven.

Go, then, to the weekly lecture, and the prayer-meeting, with a prepared and serious heart, with an earnest desire to be profited; go regularly, punctually, and without fail, unless when detained by the providence of God. Go to get good, and to do good,—to be instructed yourself, and to set an example to others. Go to be impressed with truth, and quickened in duty, and to seek the reviving influence of the Holy Spirit on the church, and on the world. Go, especially in summer, when there are so many temptations to stay away; when so many become worldly, and the spirit of religion so often declines. Go with a faithful, humble, waiting heart, and you shall not come away without a blessing.—Puritan Recorder.

Private Thoughts.

If God did not take us to himself by death, few would go to him of their own accord.

We see and know enough of ourselves, to dread the thought of being seen and known by others; and knowing that God sees us and looking on ourselves without pain, self-condemnation, or one mortifying reflection, is a fatal symptom, and full proof of our spiritual deadness.

We get a glimpse of true wisdom, and know how we should live, perhaps an hour before we die.

If we seek our happiness in any thing besides the peace of God and a good conscience, we shall as certainly be unhappy as that every thing in the world is uncertain. A false friend is like a shadow on a dial plate, which appears in fine weather, but vanishes at the approach of a cloud.

If we might be easy and satisfied in and from the world, perhaps we should look no where else for happiness.

Though nature is dying, and as to the strength and vigour of it almost gone, corruption is often strong; and herein is full proof that the soul does not die with the body.

To unregenerate men it may be less painful to suffer than to do the will of God.

It is justly said that sin must be hated and abhorred for its own sake, apart from consequences; but who almost would not sin, in one respect or other, if they were equally sure of heaven, sin or not?

The more I attempt to murder time, the more life it has to murder me, soul and body: If I put any time in my pocket, it is no excuse to say that I do not carry it to the play-house.

Time waits upon the soul early every morning, and says, what wilt thou have me do to-day? It is a shame to say what the answer is, but it will one day be known.—Adam.

## British Conference.

## STATIONS.

## The Nova-Scotia District.

Halifax, Ephraim Evans, John M'Murray; William Bennett, Supernumerary.  
Halifax County, Alexander W. M'Leod, George W. Tuttle.  
Lunenburg, Roland Morton.  
Liverpool and Mill's Village, Richard Weddall. One wanted.  
Shelburne, James Armstrong.  
Barrington, William Wilson.  
Yarmouth, Richard Williams.  
Horton and Cornwallis, Thomas H. Davies. Henry Pope, 2nd.  
Windsor, John Marshall; Matthew Richey, D. D., Supernumerary.  
Newport and Maitland, Henry Pope, 1st, Robert E. Crane.  
Truro and River John, William M'Carty.  
Amherst and Meccan, William Crosscombe.  
Parborough, George O. Huestis.  
Wallace, Jeremiah V. Jost.  
River Philip, One wanted.  
Guysborough, Richard Smith.

## CAPE BRETON.

Sydney, Wesley C. Beals.  
Ship-harbour, One wanted.  
PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.  
Charlotte Town, Frederick Smallwood. One to be sent. John B. Strong, Supernumerary.  
Pownal, James B. Narraway.  
Bedeque, James Buckley.  
Tryon and Crapsud, One wanted.  
Murray-Harbour, One wanted.

## BERMUDA.

Hamilton, &c., John B. Brownell; Geo. Douglas, 2d, Assistant Missionary; Jas. Horne, Thos. H. Smith, Supernumeraries.

EPHRAIM EVANS, Chairman of the District, and General Superintendent.

## The New-Brunswick District.

St. John, South, (Germain-street, &c.), Richard Knight, Robert Cooney.  
St. John, North, (Portland,) William Smith, 2nd.  
St. John West, (Carlton,) William T. Cardy, James Taylor, 2d.  
Fredericton, William Temple.  
Nashua, One wanted.  
Sheffield, &c., William Smithson.  
Mill-Town, Ingham Sutcliffe.  
St. Stephen's and St. David's, George M. Barratt.  
St. Andrew's, George Miller.  
Sackville, James G. Hennigar.  
Point-de-Bute, George Johnson.  
Peticodiac, William Allen, 2d.  
Hopewell, Robert A. Chesley.  
Sussex-Vale, Joseph F. Bent.  
Woodstock and Andover, John Allison, John G. Manly.

Annapolis, Michael Pickles.  
Bridge-Town, Arthur M'Nutt.  
Aylesford, Richard Shepherd.  
Digby and Sissiboo, One wanted.  
Miramichi, Christopher Lockhart.  
Richibucto, R. Alder Temple.  
Bathurst, John Prince.  
Dalhousie, One earnestly requested.  
Wesleyan Academy, Mount-Allison, Westmoreland, Humphrey Pickard, A. M. Principal; Albert Desbrisay, Supernumerary, Chaplain.

N. B. Henry Daniel returning home.  
RICHARD KNIGHT, Chairman of the District, and General Superintendent.

## The Newfoundland District.

St. John's, Edmund Botterell, John S. Ady.  
Harbour-Grace, William E. Shenstone.  
Carbonear, James Norris.  
Blackhead, Thomas Angwin.  
Perlican, James England.  
Island Cove, Samuel W. Sprague.  
Port-de-Grave, one earnestly requested.  
Brigus, John Snowball.  
Trinity Bay, one wanted.  
Bonavista, Adam Nightingale.  
Green Bay, John Brewster.  
Burin, John S. Peach.  
Grand Bank, Elias Brettle.  
Hant's Harbour, William Poole Wells.  
Hermitage Cove, one wanted.

EDMUND BOTTERELL, Chairman of the District, and General Superintendent.

## The Memorials and the Conference.

The Conference naturally looked to the Circuit Meetings of June to express fairly the mind of the Connexion, on points now agitated. No Circuit was unaware of the controversy. Not one branch in the whole tree but had felt the gale, by which a few of the branches had even been broken. If any were silent as to changes in our polity it was not because they had not heard of a movement for reform, and were not conscious that every adhering circuit would contribute force to the demand. Out of the 430 Circuits, then, how many approach the doors of the Conference with Memorials? Sixty six; or less than one-sixth of the whole. Why did the 373 Circuits, the five-sixths of the Connexion abstain from memorializing? Not because they were unaware of the controversy. They knew that their silence would be interpreted as denoting satisfaction. Did they mean it so? If not they would have spoken, and what their meaning was may be gathered from the fact that at the September, December, and June Quarterly Meetings, a number of Circuits, far exceeding that which adopted Memorials, passed resolutions condemnatory of the whole agitation. The Conference then, in looking to know the mind of the people, found five-sixths of the Circuits in an attitude of content, less than one-sixth sending Memorials, some even of these expressing only confidence, and a far greater number of Circuits than had officially asked for change, officially condemning agitation.

Here was a fair indication of the mind of the Connexion. Those who cry most loudly for changes, do so on the ground that it is the will of the people? We suppose that they do not mean by the people all, they must mean the majority. Could the Conference then (supposing it to have become the simple instrument of popular will) make the changes demanded, on the ground that the people willed it? No. For a twelvemonth the people had been coaxed and goaded to league for the accomplishment of these changes, and yet five-sixths of the people would not even open their lips to further them, while a large proportion had spoken in language of fervent deprecation. The fact, then, was such, that if the Conference had adopted the changes, it could not have been on the ground that the people willed them. It would have acted against the protest of more of the people, than those who favoured the changes. It could only have made the changes on the ground that they were of such intrinsic value as to demand adoption. The question now is—has the Conference in declining to make changes resisted the will of the people. They have not. They have resisted a minority, but acted with the majority. It is therefore utterly idle to speak of their measures as resistance of the people. Were it so, these measures would not be proved either right or wrong by that fact. But as matters have proved, the fault or the virtue of resisting the people is not attributable to the Conference. If we are to blame them at all, we must now blame them for rejecting, or deferring, changes of such religious value, that no consideration should have weighed against them. Were the changes in question of such religious value? Look at them; do them justice; scan them thoroughly; and say is there an atom of spirituality in the whole of them? Do they suggest one provision that would convert a single sinner, that would bring unction on a single congregation, or revival to a single class? Do they not deal alone with the simple question of ecclesiastical power, and aim alone at the transfer of Church Government from the hands of the shepherds to the hands of the flock? Had the Conference any ground to believe that these changes would induce religious benefits such as would counterbalance the evils of change? Perhaps you ask, what evils? Had the changes been made, would not violent men have said they were made merely by force of their violence; and thus would not the Conference have placed the Connexion under the perpetual danger of having every man of a turbulent disposition persuaded that to impose his peculiarities on the whole Body he had only to disturb his brethren, and trample upon rule? Even good laws would be dearly bought, if made under

circumstances that would tempt all to believe that hereafter the shortest path to success was disregard of law. With this danger of providing a perpetuity of lawless agitation, was associated the danger of discouraging all those who love rule, peace, and spiritual life. They, seeing only a prospect of polemics and parties, would despair of usefulness, or religious rest. Many of them would seek it elsewhere. The Conference, then, having in the proposals no great spiritual benefit to offer to their people; and seeing in the adoption of them great spiritual danger, could have no motive for accepting at the hands of a few, plans which many deprecated, and for which the multitude did not ask.

Under these circumstances, the Conference has taken a moderate course. On points affecting the Scriptural doctrine of the pastorate, or affecting our fundamental Connexional principles, they speak decisively, enunciating principles. They do not refuse to take into consideration any modifications which may be consistent with those principles. They show the undesirableness of making changes now; but announce one change respecting the nomination of Connexional Committees, and as to those points in the memorials which do not infringe on the great principles of the New Testament or the Connexion, frankly declare them to be open questions, which may be hereafter held as such, and resolved as future light shall guide. The Conference resolutions contain no declaration of finality, except on vital points; show no aversion to consider and revise; avow a willingness to "readily adopt," whatever suggestions of memorialists may be "likely to accomplish any useful and important object;" and yet they show that the Conference is more willing to bear the reproach of enraged men, than to expose the people of their charge to the constant danger of being disturbed by a violence which counted on triumph from its very excess.—*Watchman.*

## Religious Intelligence.

## The Sabbath in Germany.

Towards the close of last year, it may be remembered, a numerous assemblage of ministers took place at Wittenburg, and among their subjects of conference, was the sanctification of the Lord's Day. All regarded Sabbath breaking as one of the chief causes of the present wretched state of German society. Rich and poor, fallen from the earnestness of primitive Lutheranism, no longer assemble in the house of God. Those crowd ball-rooms and theatres; these dose away the sacred day in clouds of smoke, or spend it in drunkenness and gambling. The rich, while breaking the fourth commandment, teach the poor to break the eighth. Unhappily the divines at Wittenburg exhibited the taint that has fallen on Protestant Germany. They could not agree as to the divine obligation of the Sabbath law, but, for the time, condescended to occupy lower ground, and if not as sound theologians, at least in the character of humanitarians, to preach up cessation from traffic, labour, and spectacle. Thus, however, men of inferior knowledge did homage to the institution itself, while those of clearer light remain free to impart public instruction in their own churches. They also resolved to memorialize the German sovereigns on the necessity of promoting observance of the day by preventing marches, military exercises, and the use of post and railways. This Sabbath movement has not been quite in vain. At Hamburg, several tradesmen, merchants, and working people have entered into an engagement not to work on the Lord's Day, and by the distribution of 6,000 circulars, have given information of their determination to parties concerned, and this measure has been rewarded by the adherence of many like-minded with themselves. Masters convinced at last of the injustice hitherto done to their domestic servants by withholding from them the opportunity of joining in public worship, have obtained the establishment of an evening service for those who cannot attend in the morning of the holy day. In another German town, some tradesmen after long fighting against their

conscience, have simultaneously closed their shops, and instead of suffering loss by exposing the general profanation of the Lord's Day, their weekly receipts have become larger. These are small, but vigorous beginnings; so small, indeed, as to be scarcely perceptible over the vast field of desecration, but they promise the prayers of the righteous for the saving of the City.

## A Publishing Establishment.

The New York Methodist Book Concern printed, in 1845, seventy-nine millions seven hundred and sixteen thousand pages of Sunday School books, in 1847, forty-seven million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand pages, and, in 1849, sixty million nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand; making the astounding aggregate of one hundred and seventy-four millions five hundred and three thousand pages of Sunday School books in three years. To this must be added the annual circulation of about eighty-five thousand copies of the Sunday School Advocate.

## Generous Act.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held lately, the Rev. Dr. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary, informed the Board that in arranging for the passage of the Missionaries about to depart in the steamer Cherokee, Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, on behalf of the company, had most generously deducted eight hundred dollars from the regular price of the passage money. A vote of thanks was passed by the Board for this liberal act on the part of the owners of that line of boats.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

## Family Circle.

## For Mothers.

The influence which mothers exert over their children is mainly through the affections; but as sons advance in years, they become very keen-sighted. A mother must maintain her ground by being sensible and self-governed—and, more than all, by keeping before him constantly a high standard of Christian character, and acting up to it as nearly as possible. A strong-minded consistent Christian woman, who knows and feels the dignity and authority which are attached to her position, will maintain her supremacy. Thousands have done so.—Look at their testimony in the lives of great and learned men.

Of his mother, the late Archbishop Griswold, wrote: "My case so far resembled Timothy, that my mother's name was Eunice and my grandmother's Lois, and that from both of them I received much early instruction. By their teaching, from a child I have known the holy Scriptures, which were able to make me wise unto salvation. To the care of my mother especially, insinuating into my mind sentiments of piety, with the knowledge of Christ, and the duty of prayer, I was much indebted."

The Rev. Dr. Stone, the biographer of the Bishop, remarks: "A noble record this, to be added to the many which have already been made, of the value of a mother's early influence over the religious character of her children."

A son who had been wept and prayed over from his earliest years, till he had passed from his father's to the great world of strife, became at length dissipated and sceptical. Resisting the influences of a revival in the town where he lived, he rapidly grew worse and more desperate. At length his mother received word that her profane and wayward son, for whom she had never ceased fasting and praying, exhibited some signs of feeling. This letter was received in the morning, and that day became one of fasting and prayer. As the shades of evening deepened, her face assumed the expression of one labouring under great mental agony, and she was seen often to retire to her room and remain a long time absent. There was a solemnity and mystery about her that kept us silent and thoughtful. As the evening wore on, the intense mental anxiety and agony depicted on her countenance were painful to contemplate. It was a mental wrestling with the angel of the

covenant. It was evident her suffering was reaching its highest point.

She retired again about nine o'clock was gone longer than usual. When again entered the room, what a change passed over her! The painful and clouded brow was tranquil as a summer eve—the strained eye, mild and peaceful, ed gazing on some sweet vision, while her peace reposed on every feature. A sat down, she remarked, "I don't want to think; my anxiety for I—gone. I am almost afraid of my indifference. My son is either saved or lost. But *thinking I know*: if a child can be carried perfect confidence and laid at the feet Redeemer, to be taken back no more ever, come what may, I have done it this faithful covenant to me I have t my first-born son—I can do no more was a thrilling spectacle, to see him struggling with religious faith—but conquered. God had tried his child found that, like Abraham, she would withhold even her beloved son.

In two days a letter came from the ward boy. The father opened it, and his tears. The mother seized it, but tears would not let her see. The son was compelled to read it, and strange as the very night of that mother's agony, in the very hour when her faith triumphed over maternal anxiety, the forgiveness of Heaven visited him.—*A Magazine.*

## Self-control.

Young people, at the period when are acquiring knowledge, are very to self-control, and thus, by their own do not the great purpose of instruction, which is, not to make them vain, but they are apt to forget that knowledge not for show, but for use, and that we to extend what they know, is my a proof that their acquisitions are final.

Besides, like most fruits, self-control is solitary fruiting, but ever brings more in its train. They who are serious to shine themselves, are always of the attainments of others, a being modest in displaying defects, who are more accomplished than selves. The vain have no rest until are uppermost, and more conspicuous than all others. The most interesting facts cannot render retirement an commencement to them is wretchedness.

There are three things which are the consensers of indulging this fault do well to remember—

First, that self-conceit is always apparent in persons of mean intellectual acquisitions; a vain may, indeed, be clever, but can't wise or great.

Secondly, That however they possess this weakness to be concealed their own bosoms, there is no fault really more conspicuous, or that it is impossible to hide from the eyes of

Thirdly, That it is highly offensive to the sight of God, and wholly inimical to moral and religious improvement.

Now, is there any gaudy weed which can become a sterling flower?

Be assured that this wish, if professed motives, and followed up by endeavours, will not be in vain. I be remembered, that such a character never be effected by merely adorning colours and effecting the attitude. This would be but to become a flower at best, without the grace and grace of nature. Be not, then, satisfied with imitation, which, at more laborious and difficult than reality. Be what you would see this is the shortest, and the only way. Above all, "be clothed with it, and have the ornament of a quiet spirit"—for of such flower truly be said, that "Solomon glory was not arrayed like one of  
—*Jane Taylor.*

## Early Piety.

Early piety, if persisted in, produces a comfortable old age. The case of an old man without piety, is w

ce, have simultaneously closed their eyes, instead of suffering loss by the general profanation of the Lord's day. These are small, but vigorous benefactors; so small, indeed, as to be scarcely visible over the vast field of desecration; but they promise the prayers of the angels for the saving of the City.

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**Family Circle.**

**For Mothers.**  
Influence which mothers exert over children is mainly through the affection, but as sons advance in years, they are very keen-sighted. A mother must in her ground by being sensible and discerning—and, more than all, by keeping before her a high standard of Christian character, and acting up to it as far as possible. A strong-minded, energetic Christian woman, who knows and maintains her dignity and authority which are due to her position, will maintain her influence. Thousands have done so.—their testimony in the lives of great men.

His mother, the late Archbishop Griswold, wrote: "My case so far resembled that of my mother's name was Emily, and that from her I received much early instruction. By their teaching, from a child I knew the holy Scriptures, which were able to make me wise unto salvation. The care of my mother especially, instilled into my mind sentiments of piety, with knowledge of Christ, and the duty of love. I was much indebted."  
Rev. Dr. Stone, the biographer of the shop, remarks: "A noble record this, added to the many which have already been made, of the value of a mother's early influence over the religious character of her son."

on who had been wept and prayed from his earliest years, till he had passed from his father's to the great world of business, became at length dissipated and sceptical. Resisting the influences of a revival town where he lived, he rapidly grew more and more desperate. At length he received word that her profane and hard son, for whom she had never ceased fasting and praying, exhibited some of feeling. This letter was received in the morning, and that day became one of prayer. As the shades of evening opened, her face assumed the expression of one labouring under great mental anguish, and she was seen often to retire to her room and remain a long time absent. It was a solemnity and mystery about her that kept us silent and thoughtful. As evening wore on, the intense mental agony and agony depicted on her countenance were painful to contemplate. It was a mental wrestling with the angel of the

covenant. It was evident her suffering was just reaching its highest point.

She retired again about nine o'clock, and was gone longer than usual. When she again entered the room, what a change had passed over her! The painful and contracted brow was tranquil as a summer evening—the strained eye, mild and peaceful, seemed gazing on some sweet vision, while perfect peace reposed on every feature. As she sat down, she remarked, "I don't know what to think; my anxiety for I— is all gone. I am almost afraid of my indifference. My son is either saved or lost. But *one thing I know*: if a child can be carried in perfect confidence and laid at the feet of the Redeemer, to be taken back no more forever, come what may, I have done it. On this faithful covenant to me I have trusted my first-born son—I can do no more!" It was a thrilling spectacle, to see human love struggling with religious faith—but faith conquered. God had tried his child, and found that, like Abraham, she would not withhold even her beloved son.

In two days a letter came from this wayward boy. The father opened it, and burst into tears. The mother seized it, but her tears would not let her see. The son-in-law was compelled to read it, and strange to say, on the very night of that mother's wild agony, in the very hour when her faith triumphed over maternal anxiety, the light and forgiveness of Heaven visited him.—*Mothers' Magazine.*

**Self-conceit.**

Young people, at the period when they are acquiring knowledge, are very liable to self-conceit, and thus, by their own folly, defeat the great purpose of instruction, which is, not to make men vain, but wise. They are apt to forget that knowledge is not for show, but for use, and that the desire to exhibit what they know, is invariably a proof that their acquisitions are superficial.

Besides, like most faults, self-conceit is insidious, and ever brings many more in its train. They who are very desirous to shine themselves, are always envious of the attainments of others, and will be ingenious in discovering defects in those who are more accomplished than themselves. The vain have no rest unless they are uppermost, and more conspicuous than all around them. The most interesting pursuits cannot render retirement agreeable, and contentment to them is wretchedness.

There are three things which those who are conscious of indulging this fault, would do well to remember—

First, that self-conceit is always most apparent in persons of mean minds and superficial acquisitions; a vain person may, indeed, be clever, but can never be wise or great.

Secondly, That however they may suppose this weakness to be concealed within their own bosoms, there is no fault that is really more conspicuous, or that it is more impossible to hide from the eyes of others.

Thirdly, That it is highly offensive in the sight of God, and wholly inimical to moral and religious improvement.

Now, is there any gaudy weed who would like to become a sterling flower? Let such be assured that this wish, if prompted by right motives, and followed up by sincere endeavours, will not be in vain. But let it be remembered, that such a change can never be effected by merely adopting the colours and affecting the attitudes of one. This would be but to become an artificial flower at best, without the grace and fragrance of nature. Be not, then, reader, satisfied with *imitation*, which, after all, is more laborious and difficult than aiming at reality. Be what you would seem to be; this is the shortest, and the only successful way. Above all, "be clothed with humility, and have the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit"—for of such flowers it may truly be said, that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."  
—*Jane Taylor.*

**Early Piety.**

Early piety, if persisted in, prepares for a comfortable old age. The condition of an old man without piety, is wretched in

deed. He presents to the eye of Christian contemplation a melancholy spectacle. As to all the grand purposes of existence, he has passed through the world in vain. Life to him has been a lost adventure. Seventy years he has sojourned in the region of mercy, and is going out of it without salvation. Seventy years he has dwelt within reach of redemption, and yet is going to the lost souls in prison. If he is inaccessible to his case, he is going to ruin asleep, but if a little awakened how bitter are his reflections! If he looks back upon the past, he sees nothing but a wide and dreary waste where the eye is relieved by no monuments of piety, but scared by memorials of a life of sin, if he looks at his present circumstances he sees nothing but a mere wreck of himself, driving, upon the rocks of his destiny and destruction; but the future, oh! how can he look on that which presents to him death for which he is not prepared, judgment from which he can expect nothing but condemnation, heaven, which he has bartered for pleasures, the remembrance of which is now painful or insipid, hell, which he has merited with its eternity of torments, by his iniquities. The ghost of spent years and departed joys, sit before him, and point to those regions of woe, whether sinful delights conduct the sensualist and voluptuary. Miserable old man! the winter of life is upon him, and he has nothing to cheer his cold and dreary spirit, nor any spring to look forward to—the night of existence has come on, not a star twinkles from heaven upon his path, nor will any morning dawn upon the gloom which envelops him. Such is the old age of those who remember not God in their youth, and carry on their obligation of religion, as such persons generally do, to the end of life.—*Rev. J. A. James.*

**Family Privileges.**

Dr. Scott, author of the Commentary, was the father of a numerous family of children. He had the singular happiness of seeing all of them, who lived to adult years, professedly pious. We have the authority of Scott himself for saying, that the piety of his children was, under God, especially owing to the influence of his family devotions. "I look back," said this excellent man, a short time before his death, "upon my conduct in this respect with peculiar gratitude, as one grand means of my uncommon measure of domestic comfort, and of bringing down to my children the blessings which God has graciously bestowed upon them." Nor was this all. The benefit was not confined to his own children. Every one who had the privilege of being for any considerable time a member of his family, was a sharer in it. "In very few instances," says the biographer, "did a servant or young person, or indeed any person, pass any length of time under his roof, without appearing to be brought permanently under the influence of religious principle."

**Fundamental Truths.**

There are fundamental truths that lie at the bottom, the basis upon which a great many others rest, and in which they have their consistency. These are teaching truths, rich in store, with which they furnish the mind; and, like the lights of heaven, are not only beautiful and entertaining in themselves, but give light and evidence to other things, that without them could not be seen or known. Our Saviour's great rule, that we should love our neighbour as ourselves, is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society, that I think that by that alone, one might, without difficulty, determine all the cases and doubts in social morality. Truths such as this we should endeavour to find out and store our minds with.—*Locke on the Understanding.*

**General Miscellany.**

**Preach Christ Crucified.**

Preach Christ Crucified!—Turn not aside from this, under the temptation of meeting some question of the day, or some hearing of the public mind. There is much mystic verbiage which some esteem to be of transcendental depth. There is

much pathos, which some regard as original and sublime. Your versatility will often be urged to follow after these conceits. You will be told of their amazing influence. They really are nothing. They are the bubbles of the hour. They cannot boast even novelty. I conjure you, care little for them. Yours is not a discretionary theme. It is unchanging. Keep to it. Abide by it. It is one, but it is an indefinite one! Its rigidity can never hamper your thought. Its reiteration can never weary your inquiry. At no point can it restrict you. It is a large place. It is a boundless range.—It is a mine of wealth. It is a firmament of power. Whither would you go from it? It is the unwinding of all great principles! It is the expansion of all glorious thoughts. It is the capacity of all blessed emotions. O Calvary, we turn to thee! Our nature a wreck, a chaos, only canst thou adjust!—We have an aching void which thou only canst fill! We have pantings and longings which only thou canst satisfy! Be thou the strength and the charm of our inward life! Be thou the earnestness of our deepest interest! Be thou inspiration, impulsion, divinity and all!—Our tears never relieved us until thou taughtest us to weep! Our smiles only mocked us, until thou bade us rejoice. We knew no way of peace until we found our way to thee! Hope was banished from us, until its dore flew downwards from thee upon our heart! All was dormant until thou didst stir; all was dull until thou didst excite us!—*Dr. Hamilton's advice to Young Ministers.*

**A Newspaper.**

The newspaper is the chronicle of civilization—the common reservoir into which every stream pours its living waters, and at which every man may come to drink. It is the newspaper that gives to liberty its practical life, its constant observation, its perpetual vigilance, its unrelaxing activity. The newspaper informs legislation of public opinion, and it informs the people of the acts of legislation. And this is not all. The newspaper teems with the most practical morality; in its reports of crime and punishment you find a daily warning against temptation; not a case in a police court, not a single trial of a wretched outcast, or a trembling felon, that does not preach to us the awful lesson, how imprudence leads to error, how error conducts to guilt, how guilt reaps its bitter fruit of anguish and degradation. The newspaper is the familiar bond that binds together man and man—no matter what may be the distance of climate or the difference of race. There it is that we have learned how to sympathize with the slave, how to battle for his rights, how to wrest the scourge from his taskmaster. Over land and sea the voice of outraged humanity has reached the great heart of England, and raised up a host of freemen as the liberators of the enslaved and tortured negro! The newspaper is a lawbook for the ignorant, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor. It may instruct the most indolent, it may instruct the most profound.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer.*

**The Perspiratory Tubes of the Skin.**

Taken separately, the little perspiratory tube, with its appended gland, is calculated to awaken in the mind very little idea of the importance of the system to which it belongs; but when the vast number of similar organs composing this system is considered, we are led to form some notion, however imperfect, of their probable influence on the health and comfort of the individual. I use the word "imperfect notion" advisedly, for the reality surpasses imagination and almost belief. To arrive at something like an estimate of the value of the perspiratory system in relation to the rest of the organism, I counted the perspiratory pores on the palm of the hand, and found 352 in a square inch. Now, each of these pores being the aperture of a little tube of about a quarter of an inch long, it follows that in a square inch of skin on the palm of the hand there exists a length of tube equal to 882 inches, or 73 1/2 feet surely such an amount of drainage as seventy-three feet in every square inch of skin, assuming this to be the average of the whole body, is something wonderful, and the thought naturally

intrudes itself—what if this drainage was obstructed? Could we need a stronger argument for enforcing the necessity of attention to the skin? On the pulps of the fingers, where the ridges of the sensitive layer of the true skin are somewhat finer than in the palm of the hand, the number of pores on a square inch was 2268, and the length of the tube 567 inches, or 47 feet. To obtain an estimate of the length of tube of the perspiratory system of the whole surface of the body, I think that 2800 might be taken as a fair average of the number of pores in the square inch, and 700, consequently, of the number of inches in length. Now, the number of square inches of surface in a man of ordinary height and bulk is 2500; the number of pores, therefore, 7,000,000, and the number of inches of perspiratory tube, 1,750,000; that is, 145,833 feet, or 48,000 yards, or nearly 28 miles.—*Erasmus Wilson.*

**Use and Abuse of the Fine Arts.**

The removal of Sir Robert Peel will, in all probability, give to art, which his munificent patronage greatly advanced, a considerable stimulus. Besides the government monument for Westminster Abbey, there will be monuments raised in almost all the great towns. All this will do much to call forth the energies of the sculptors. Art is one of those graces, the culture of which requires to be followed by the sharpest moral watching. Painting and sculpture may be used to teach, refine, and usefully please a population; but no one can study the operation of art on the tastes and habits of those nations in which it is most advanced, without seeing that it may become at once the expression and the stimulant of depravity. In England the arts are rapidly advancing; in architecture alone do we now seem strikingly behind; and in some departments of it our artists are rapidly taking the lead. Nothing in art more illustrates the state of manners among a people than the caricatures which are popular. If any one will take the trouble to study the print-shops in France, he will arrive at a conclusion, that unless the art has run incredibly before the family in the way of impunity, the condition of conjugal relations in France is most appalling. In England you hardly ever meet with a caricature, except some copies from the French in the lowest shops, that is not upon some political personage, some fashionable folly, or upon some public or individual case of absurdity. But in the print-shops of Paris, you will find that of the caricatures in circulation, perhaps at least seven-tenths are on the conjugal life, exhibiting in ways eudlessly diversified its miseries and infidelity. Nothing is more imperative upon the enlightened and the pure leaders of public taste than to cultivate a tone in which, avoiding all asperity, and even all indifference to grace and refinement, these should ever be held in due subordination to the higher ends of holiness and goodness.

If you could hew a block of granite into the most delicate and finished of beauties, and yet were so to dispose your subject that one human soul should receive from it impure emotions, you had done better for the happiness of the world to leave your block in its innocency, than to convert it into a licensed and attractive tempter. I do not believe that the highest ends of art are in any way served by disregard of modesty.—The Spanish school of painting stands deservedly high, and yet how often does it present those pictures which disgust you, if you think of the process by which they are obtained, and alarm you as to the effect they have on the young and the inflammable. All this is called Puritanism by the worshippers of art. With them art is a goddess too pure to emit unwholly inspirations. That is simply nonsense, marble is very innocent; oil colours are very innocent; but human hearts are far otherwise, and you may choose any medium in the world to stir up their passions. Chateaubriand, in his singular autobiography, tells us that the first of his youthful temptations were called up by pictures in a church; and the "Lives of the Saints" are in testimony of what conflicts have been raised in staidly bosoms by the very images whereby the priest, when officiating, is surrounded.—*Correspondent of N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

## Correspondence.

Chatham, Miramichi, Aug. 31., 1850.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—All who wish well to the cause of religion, and who have been acquainted with the religious aspect of this section of the Lord's vineyard, for a few years past, will be happy to hear that the Lord is graciously encouraging us, from time to time, with tokens for good. Since I came to this Circuit the congregations, with one or two exceptions, have been as large as could be expected, and in many instances deeply serious and attentive. The class and prayer meetings are much better attended than they were some time ago, and are seasons of refreshing to many. I trust that the Lord is about to pour out his blessing on the good seed which has been sown by his servants, that they who have sown and they who reap may rejoice together. In accordance with the request of the District meeting, that I should visit the Bathurst Circuit, before the ordination of brother Prince, to administer the sacraments, I left home for that Circuit on Friday the 23rd inst. and arrived at Bathurst in the evening. Having partaken of the kindness and hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Prince and exchanged greetings with a few old friends, I retired to rest reflecting upon the many pleasing and the many painful scenes through which I had passed during the three years spent on that Circuit, until "tired nature's sweet restorer" robbed me of consciousness. On Saturday morning I preached at Tatagouche, baptized an infant, and administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The Lord was truly in the midst of us and it was a time of holy rejoicing to many. On Sunday morning I preached at New Brandon to a large and attentive congregation, baptized a child, and administered the Lord's Supper. "It was good to be there." In the afternoon I preached at Salmon Beach and administered the Lord's Supper. And there also we were not without tokens of the Lord's presence. In the evening I preached in Bathurst to a large and deeply serious congregation. God was manifestly present. But He condescended to manifest himself more graciously to his people while they gathered around his table and commemorated his dying love. It was a season not soon to be forgotten. We were deeply humbled while renewing our covenant engagements with God. On Monday evening I returned home weary in my master's work, but not of it. What I heard, saw and enjoyed during my absence from home had the tendency to confirm my impression that the state and prospects of Methodism on the Bathurst Circuit are highly encouraging. It would have been highly gratifying to me to have visited my old and much loved friends on the Restigouche part of the Circuit, but having engagements to meet on my own I was obliged to deny myself the gratification. Not wishing to tire your patience,

I remain yours, &amp;c.

C. LOCKHART

To the Editor of The Wesleyan.

## THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, September 14, 1850.

## CONFERENCE INTELLIGENCE.

(CONTINUED.)

Monday, Aug. 19.—Auxiliary Fund.—Mr. Scott presented the report of the state of this fund, from which it appeared that, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made by the agitators of the connexion to injure it, the deficiency of contributions in the classes as compared with the previous year only amounted to £208 18s. 4d., and the deficiency in the June subscriptions was still smaller. Nevertheless, in consequence of the number of claimants on the fund, and of the insufficiency of the ordinary income to meet the claims presented, it was stated that there was a total deficiency including the balances of previous years, of about £1,550.

A conversation then took place respecting the best mode of meeting this deficiency. A considerable number of Ministers thought it would be well rather to impose an annual contribution of a guinea upon each Minister, than to allow the claimants on the fund to suffer, in consequence of any reduction in their limited allowances. Others expressed their opinion, that if the real necessities, designed to be met by the fund, were more generally made known, the existing debt would be speedily removed, and a large regular income secured. It was finally determined to postpone any new regulation until next year.

The very cordial thanks of the Conference were also voted to Miss Rothwell and Richard Crook, Esq., for the handsome manner in which they had, as executors of the late Peter Rothwell, Esq., secured to the fund the annual interest of the sum of £900 out of the estate of that lamented gentleman.

The thanks of the Conference were also passed to the District and Circuit Officers of the fund, and to the Societies and Congregations that had contributed to its support.

Address to the Irish Conference.—This address was read by Dr. HANNAH, the Secretary, after which

Mr. WAUGH was called on to address the Conference. Having thanked them for their kind reception of himself and colleagues, as the representatives of the Irish Conference, he expressed his regret that they had not been favoured with greater spiritual prosperity in Ireland.—The afflictions through which they had passed were fully known to none but themselves. They had been stricken at the very root, and, in some instances, almost uprooted, by famine, pestilence, emigration, and other evils. In the South of Ireland, there were no manufactures to aid in supporting the population, and afflictions had abounded among them. Many who possessed property had suffered severely; and, when the bonds of society appeared to be loosened, some persons had taken advantage of that circumstance to create greater sufferings. Emigration interfered with the prosperity of the cause, not only as it affected their numbers at present, but as to the future: families removed together; and thus the sources whence the future success might be derived were dried up. Still, however, there were multitudes of people who knew not Christ; and they were determined to employ their best exertions to save them. As Methodist Ministers, the Brethren in Ireland were resolved to live and labour together. There was a complete oneness of feeling among them; and there was an increasing spirituality among the people. Notwithstanding all their difficulties, he hoped they would still make way. They were prepared to go with this Conference, whether in weal or in woe. If they suffered, this Conference would be prepared to take part in their sufferings; and if they were prosperous, and this Conference prospered, they would sympathize with their Brethren in this country. They still felt that God was with them. Hundreds had been converted during the year. They had experienced divine help in times past, and they trusted in God for all time to come.

These sentiments were heartily concurred in by Dr. APPLEBEE, and Mr. MATTHEWS, the other Representative of the Irish Conference.

The Ex-President, and Doctors NEWTON and HANNAH bore high testimony to the fidelity, zeal, and usefulness of the preachers in Ireland, and commended them to the sympathy and prayers of their brethren in England.

The answer to the address was then read and adopted.

Educational Committee.—The report of the committee was submitted to the Conference. It appeared that there had been already expended on the erections at Westminster £12,000—not including the price of land; and a considerable unexpected expense had been incurred in the foundations. To complete the work, and to obtain the Government grant of £7,000, it was absolutely necessary to raise—between this date and March next—a sum, additional to the funds now in hand, of £4,000. If this were done these noble premises would be free from debt. So far the Committee and Connexion would enter upon their undertaking auspiciously. But even then, provision must be made for the efficient working of the Institution, especially in the first instance. This consideration had led some friends of Christian Education to make a liberal offer. Mr. Heald, M.P., on condition that the sum of £10,000—instead of £4,000—were raised, would himself give £500; Mr. Farmer, and Mr. Robinson Kay, would each contribute £500 upon the same condition.

Mr. SCOTT observed—that it was needful to look favourably at this proposition, inasmuch as if the Education premises were free from debt—and they must be free to obtain the Government grant—the Committee had nothing in hand, with which to commence operations; that the time had arrived when the Church must care for the Christian education of youth; that every effort had been, and no doubt would be, made to set up systems of Education irrespective of, if not positively hostile to, revealed religion; but that the Christianity of the country, he was happy to say, was as yet sufficiently powerful to resist such projects. He hoped it ever would be. They must, however, not merely oppose that which was evil, but convince those who were not unwilling to taunt religious men with doing nothing, that they were in earnest. The Committee had

reason to know that the interest taken by our own Connexion in this department was growing, and that in proportion as the object and principles of the Normal Institution were known, they would be appreciated and supported. From the reports of previous years, as well as from that now before the Conference, it appeared that where Day-schools had been fairly commenced and vigorously prosecuted, many of them had—even in small Circuits—been successful.

The premises at Westminster would be a centre from which would go forth Christian men and women to all parts of Great Britain and the world, qualified to impart a godly education to millions of the young in all lands. This was a cheering prospect, and one which they had every reason to believe would, by the divine blessing, be realised. He hoped the day was not distant when every Wesleyan chapel would have in connection with it a day-school, in efficient and successful operation.

After considerable conversation, it was agreed that Deputations should visit the principal towns and cities of Great Britain, to impart information on the question of Day-school education,—to raise a sum of £10,000, in the first place, to meet the Government grant of £7,000 from the Committee of Council on Education; and, in the next place, to enable the Committee to enter on their great enterprise with confidence.

Thanks were then accorded to the Committee and officers of the Institution for their very efficient and acceptable services during the past year; and, at a subsequent sitting, suitable appointments were made for the year ensuing.

EVENING SITTING.—Missions.—The general resolutions of the Missionary Committee of Review were reported, and the District Missionary Deputations appointed.

The Theological Institution.—The report of this Institution was read and approved. On the vote of thanks to the President (Dr. Bunting) being passed, Dr. Bunting observed, that the services he had rendered were comparatively feeble, but in consequence of the presence of the very able men who were engaged in the two branches of the Institution, these services were rendered the less necessary. He had hoped for relief. Considering his growing feebleness he coveted repose, freedom from all matters not immediately connected with his personal preparation for that eternal world to which he was hastening. He hoped that next year they would be able to supersede the office he held in the Institution. It had, no doubt, been needful at first; but now, with such efficient men as God had given them, perhaps it might be dispensed with. He had little hope of attending the next Conference, and had been led to look solemnly on the present one as probably the last he should attend; yet he should be thankful, if it please God to give him the privilege, of somewhere meeting his brethren once again.

A vote of thanks to the governor and Tutors was passed, and acknowledged by Doctor Hannah, Mr. Thos. Jackson and Mr. Farrar.

Several Committees were then appointed. In connexion with their nomination, Dr. BUNTING expressed the strong views which he entertained of the great importance of bringing the appointment of such Committees before the Conference by the officers of their several departments. There must, he observed, be some nomination after all; but he thought it would be well if the officers of the several departments would consult the lay members of the Committees at their meetings, as to the nomination for the year of suitable persons; and that thus they might have Committees nominated partly by Ministers and partly by laymen.

After a brief conversation, a motion was passed that this course should be adopted.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.—Canadian Affairs.—The address from the Canadian to the British Conference was read by the Secretary. After which, Dr. Alder, who in the event of Dr. Ryerson's public duties preventing him from visiting England at the present time, had been unanimously appointed by the special committee of the Canadian Conference to act as the representative of the Wesleyan Church in Canada, proceeded to lay before the Conference various statements illustrative of the present state of Methodism in that portion of the empire.

The answer to the Canadian address was then read and adopted.

Dr. ALDER said that it would have been gratifying to the brethren of the Canadian Conference and productive of great advantage to their common Methodism, if the Conference could

have appointed a suitable person to proceed to the province, and preside over the Canadian Conference next year. He was impressed with the desirableness of maintaining the union which had been formed, by such a medium of communication; but it being difficult to find a suitable minister who could disengage himself from his ordinary work long enough for that purpose, he would propose that the General Superintendent of their Missions in that country the Rev. Ebenezer Wood should be appointed to preside at the next Conference.

This proposal having been seconded it was unanimously approved.

The Committee to whom had been referred the consideration of several cases of Appeal presented their report, which was adopted. The final reading of the Stations was taken up, and after some conversation they were confirmed.

Trials at Leaders' Meetings.—The case of persons refusing to plead, when brought before Leaders' Meetings, again occupied the consideration of the Conference, having been postponed at a former sitting, when the Stations were brought in for consideration.

After some discussion, a declaratory resolution was adopted, to the effect, that if the party accused refused either to admit or deny the charge, he was not entitled to demand proof; but his refusal should be considered as an acknowledgment of his offence; and in such cases he should not be entitled to demand proof, unless the Superintendent, in the exercise of his discretion, thought proper to admit of it, for the fuller satisfaction, of all parties.

THE NUMBERS IN SOCIETY were then reported, exhibiting a net increase in Great Britain of 10,063.

In Ireland there had been a net decrease of 1,114, chiefly occasioned by emigrations; thus showing a net increase in Great Britain and Ireland of 8,949. On the Foreign Missions an increase was reported of 115, making a total net increase throughout the Connexion of 9,904. In explanation of the return of numbers on the Mission Stations, it was stated that the Domestic Missions in Western Canada, though included in the returns of the Mission House, were not included in the returns now made to the Conference; otherwise the increase on the Mission Stations would have appeared much more considerable.

The Report of the Committee on Circuit Memorials was presented.

A discussion ensued, which occupied upwards of two hours, in the course of which Dr. BRAMMONT, Mr. W. M. BUNTING, Mr. S. D. WADDEY, Mr. M. McDONALD, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. GEORGE TRENER, Mr. ARTHUR, Mr. HAYDOX, Mr. PREST, Mr. S. JACKSON, Mr. T. JACKSON, Dr. BUNTING, Dr. NEWTON, Mr. SCOTT, and others expressed their sentiments. All appeared to be agreed on the necessity and importance of upholding the fundamental principles of the Connexion relating to the pastoral office and authority; to the jurisdiction of District Meetings; and the final jurisdiction of the Conference; and several of the speakers declared their fixed determination to live or die by those principles. A diversity of opinion, however, existed respecting the desirableness of referring some matters of detail, not affecting such fundamental principles, to a Committee to be assembled in the course of the year. This was strongly urged by several members of the Conference, on the ground that it would meet the views of many sound and well-disposed Methodists, who thought that some alterations in matters of detail might be useful. It was, however, as strongly opposed by others, on the ground that it would excite expectations which could not be realised, and give a handle to agitating and divisive movements, which would disturb the peace of the Connexion, and would turn away the minds of many from more spiritual and useful objects. Ultimately, the resolutions submitted to the Conference, were unanimously adopted.

The PRESIDENT observed, that he had not seen a more unanimous vote during the whole Conference.

Certain other resolutions, expressive of the judgment of the Conference respecting the agitations which had prevailed during the year, were next submitted for consideration, and, after some remarks, were adopted by the Conference.

The Closing Proceedings.—The very cordial thanks of the Conference were passed to those friends in and around London, who had hospitably entertained the Ministers during their attendance at the Conference—to the Ministers of the London Circuits, for their attention to the arrangements connected with it—and to Mr. Beech-

and Mr. Beech-

Mr. P. A. WILSON presented the report of the Committee of the last Conference appointed to prepare a form of proceedings for the consideration of a business of District in

At a short conversation, it was resolved that the matter should be re-committed, with a request to print it, and supply the Officers (as therein with).

Mr. JOHN FARRAR next proceeded to the Journals; at the close of which the acts of the Canadian Conference, the Irish Conference, and the British Conference, were acknowledged and confirmed by the vote of Legal Handicraft. The Journal was signed by the President and the Secretary, at half-past six.

The Hymn on page 497 was sung, concluding—

Where he appeared, we met?

Mr. SCOTT and Mr. SAMUEL JACKSON in prayer, and the PRESIDENT presided at the benediction, a few minutes before six o'clock.

We have occurred much of our appreciate the Conference Intelligence. It is of sincere gratification to every genuine an, that so great unanimity has characterized confessional judgment, upon matters of est importance which have ever come consideration. To agitators and enemies connexion this is evidently a mortifying exciting their ire, and stimulating their species of misrepresentation and party But "God even our own God will bless despite of heartless appeals to stop the which plainly means, "disorganize" the constructed machinery which is widely the blessings of the Gospel at home and the work will go on, "and all the earth shall fear him." For this let prayer be offered to Him who "is the strength of man to praise him, and the restraint be hath restrained."

DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE

We would wish to do more than mention the death of such a man as Louis-Philippe to the highest honours—early in of high military station, and feeling surframe and glory, we see him suddenly from his proud position—an exile—a foreign lands, humbly, though honour played in the instruction of the young the severest privations on the Continent, and in the forests of America, throne of France. It is not for us history, and to eulogize or deprecate as a sovereign. Some accuse him of and some of imbecility. Others laud personification of sagacity, and the virtue. But while we leave to other pronouncing upon his political character, as religious journalists, draw tary reflections from the more proud of his life, and from his recent death the mutability of earthly fortune. Duc de Chartres assumed the proconsul, from his relation to the Royal France, and from his known power he might, one would think, not unanticipated that the sun of pomp shine upon his path, and brighten his glorious career. But no,—he dem usurped the throne of France, and to fly from his Royal home. The subject of those vicissitudes which space to relate, and with the hints many of our readers are doubtless might scarcely presume, with propriety that the time would ever come when would the sceptre of his native land was. The universal voice of the claimed him a citizen King. Su might at least believe that the people was about to govern, tired of their fruitless discontent, would permit his declining years in peace. If he was deceived. The mass of a force was again upheaved by the social faction, and Louis was obliged throne, and seek in England that which was denied him among his and there, at length, in a land of closes his eventful life. In his elementary lesson of the insufficiency to birth to ensure happiness, and to shield from misfortune.

Another reflection suggested to what the rest of all men are in the

appointed a suitable person to proceed to  
vince, and preside over the Canadian  
ence next year. He was impressed with  
irableness of maintaining the union which  
but it being difficult to find a suitable  
r who could disengage himself from his  
work long enough for that purpose. It  
propose that the General Superintendent  
Missions in that country the Rev. Enoch  
should be appointed to preside at the next  
ence.

proposal having been seconded it was  
nously approved.  
Committee to whom had been referred  
sideration of several cases of Appeal pre-  
their report, which was adopted. The  
ealing of the Stations was taken up, and  
ome conversation they were confirmed.  
ils at Leaders' Meetings. The case of per-  
fusing to plead, when brought before  
r's Meetings, again occupied the consid-  
of the Conference, having been postponed  
former sitting, when the Stations were  
it in for consideration.

or some discussion, a declaratory resolution  
logeted, to the effect, that if the party ac-  
refused either to admit or deny the charge,  
s not entitled to demand proof; but his re-  
should be considered as an acknowleg-  
of his offence; and in such cases he should  
entitled to demand proof, unless the con-  
sident, in the exercise of his discretion,  
it proper to admit of it, for the fuller in-  
n, of all parties.

MEMBERS IN SOCIETY were then report-  
distributing a net increase in Great Britain of  
3.  
Ireland there had been a net decrease of  
chiefly occasioned by emigrations; thus  
g a net increase in Great Britain and Ire-  
of 8,859. On the Foreign Missions an in-  
crease was reported of 115, making a total net  
ase throughout the Connexion of 9,004. In  
mation of the return of numbers on the  
on Stations, it was stated that the Disciples  
in Western Canada, though included in  
turns of the Mission House, were not includ-  
the returns now made to the Conference, as  
the increase on the Mission Stations would  
appeared much more considerable.

Report of the Committee on Circuit Me-  
als was presented.  
discussion ensued, which occupied upwards  
of hours, in the course of which Dr. BEAR-  
T, Mr. W. M. BUNTING, Mr. S. D. WADDY,  
M. McDONALD, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. GEORGE  
NIX, Mr. ARTHUR, Mr. HAYDOX, Mr.  
ST. MR. S. JACKSON, Mr. T. JACKSON, Dr.  
TING, Dr. NEWTON, Mr. SCOTT, and others  
essed their sentiments. All appeared to be  
ed on the necessity and importance of up-  
ing the fundamental principles of the Con-  
on relating to the pastoral office and autho-  
ry; to the jurisdiction of District Meetings; and  
inal jurisdiction of the Conference; and re-  
of the speakers declared their fixed deter-  
ation to live or die by those principles. A  
rsity of opinion, however, existed respecting  
ostribableness of referring some matters of de-  
not affecting such fundamental principles to  
mmittes to be assembled in the course of  
year. This was strongly urged by several  
bers of the Conference, on the ground that  
uld meet the views of many sound and well-  
ned Methodists, who thought that some al-  
tions in matters of detail might be useful. It  
however, as strongly opposed by others, on  
ground that it would excite expectations  
h could not be realised, and give a handle  
zitating and divisive movements, which would  
trb the peace of the Connexion, and would  
away the minds of many from more spirit-  
and useful objects. Ultimately, the resolu-  
s submitted to the Conference, were unani-  
sly adopted.

the PRESIDENT observed, that he had re-  
a more unanimous vote during the whole  
ference.  
ertain other resolutions, expressive of the  
gment of the Conference respecting the agis-  
s which had prevailed during the year, were  
t submitted for consideration, and, after some  
arks, were adopted by the Conference.

The Closing Proceedings.—The very cordial  
ks of the Conference were passed to these  
nds in and around London, who had hospita-  
entertained the Ministers during their atten-  
ce at the Conference—to the Ministers of the  
ion Circuits, for their attention to the ar-  
gements connected with it—and to Mr. Beach

and the death whatever he will. Throughout  
the chequered career of Louis Philippe, the hand  
of Providence is, to the Christian observer, clear-  
ly visible; regulating and controlling all, and  
not less conspicuously in the period of his death.  
Just as the world recovers from the shock of his  
deposition, he yields to the stroke of death, and  
quietly falls into his grave. This is an observa-  
tion which forces itself upon us in contemplating  
the death of all men who have exercised exten-  
sive influence upon the destinies of the world.  
Their withdrawal from the scenes of earth, or  
their lengthened continuance here, is not the ef-  
fect of chance; but permitted just as consists  
with the plan of an all-wise Governor in his su-  
perintendence of the affairs of men.

Mr. T. A. WEST presented the report of a  
Committee of the last Conference appointed to  
prepare a form of proceedings for the better  
transaction of the business of District meetings.

Mr. JOHN PARSONS next proceeded to read  
the Journal; at the close of which the several  
acts of the Canadian Conference, the Irish Con-  
ference, and the British Conference, were duly  
acknowledged and confirmed by the votes of the  
Legal Handbook. The Journal was signed by the  
President and the Secretary, at half-past ten  
o'clock.

The Hymn on page 497 was sung, commenc-  
ing—  
And in one spirit to our Lord,  
Where he appoints us to go.

Mr. SCOTT and Mr. SAMUEL JACKSON en-  
gaged in prayer, and the PRESIDENT pronoun-  
ed the benediction, a few minutes before eleven  
o'clock.

We have occupied much of our space to com-  
plete the Conference Intelligence. It is a source  
of sincere gratification to every genuine Wesleyan,  
an, that so great unanimity has characterized the  
confidential judgment, upon matters of the gravest  
importance which have ever come under its  
consideration. To agitators and enemies of our  
connexion this is evidently a mortifying fact, and  
is exciting their ire, and stimulating them to every  
species of misrepresentation and party hostility.  
But "God even our own God will bless us," and,  
despite of heartless appeals to "stop the supplies,"  
which plainly means, "disorganize the divinely  
constructed machinery which is widely diffusing  
the blessings of the Gospel at home and abroad,"  
the work will go on, "and all the ends of the  
earth shall hear him." For this let unceasing  
prayer be offered to Him who "cometh the wrath  
of man to praise him, and the remainder thereof  
he doth restrain."

DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

We would wish to do more than merely chron-  
icle the death of such a man as Louis Philippe,  
born to the highest honours—early the occupant  
of high military station, and feeling sure of martial  
fame and glory, we see him suddenly cast down  
from his proud position—an exile—a wanderer in  
foreign lands, humbly, though honourably, em-  
ployed in the instruction of the young, and after  
the severest privations on the Continent of Eu-  
rope, and in the forests of America, called to the  
throne of France. It is not for us to trace his  
history, and to eulogize or deprecate his conduct  
as a sovereign. Some accuse him of duplicity,  
and some of imbecility. Others laud him as the  
personification of sagacity, and the paragon of  
virtue. But while we leave to others the task of  
pronouncing upon his political character, we  
would, as religious journalists, draw some salu-  
tary reflections from the more prominent events  
of his life, and from his recent death. One re-  
flection is the instability of human grandeur, and  
the mutability of earthly fortune. When the  
Duc de Chartres assumed the profession of a sol-  
dier, from his relation to the Royal family of  
France, and from his known personal bravery,  
he might, one would think, not unaturally have  
anticipated that the sun of prosperity would  
shine upon his path, and brighten before him a  
glorious career. But no,—the demon of discord  
usurped the throne of France, and he was forced  
to fly from his Royal home. Then, while the  
subject of those vicissitudes which we have not  
space to relate, and with the history of which  
many of our readers are doubtless familiar, he  
might scarcely presume, with propriety, to hope  
that the time would ever come when he should  
wield the sceptre of his native land. But so it  
was. The universal voice of the people pro-  
claimed him a citizen king. Surely now he  
might at least believe that the people whom he  
was about to govern, tired of the excesses of a  
revolution, and cured of their disposition to  
fruitless discontent, would permit him to pass  
his declining years in peace. If so he thought,  
he was deceived. The mass of a polluted popu-  
lace was again upheaved by the spirit of political  
faction, and Louis was obliged to abdicate the  
throne, and seek in England that tranquillity  
which was denied him among his own people,  
and there, at length, in a land of strangers, he  
closes his eventful life. In his case we have a  
monitory lesson of the insufficiency of even royal  
birth to ensure happiness, and of exalted rank  
to shield from misfortune.

Another reflection suggested to our minds is,  
that the eyes of all men are in the hands of God,

and the death whatever he will. Throughout  
the chequered career of Louis Philippe, the hand  
of Providence is, to the Christian observer, clear-  
ly visible; regulating and controlling all, and  
not less conspicuously in the period of his death.  
Just as the world recovers from the shock of his  
deposition, he yields to the stroke of death, and  
quietly falls into his grave. This is an observa-  
tion which forces itself upon us in contemplating  
the death of all men who have exercised exten-  
sive influence upon the destinies of the world.  
Their withdrawal from the scenes of earth, or  
their lengthened continuance here, is not the ef-  
fect of chance; but permitted just as consists  
with the plan of an all-wise Governor in his su-  
perintendence of the affairs of men.

THE PANORAMA AGAIN.

Ordinary courtesy would have prompted *The  
Chronicle* to await the return of the Editor of  
*The Wesleyan*, before proceeding with his abusive  
attacks upon that gentleman. But courtesy is  
not an alounding qualification in his treatment  
of contemporaries dissenting from his views, and  
he has taken advantage of an absent party to be-  
speak him with low unfounded insinuations.—  
If *The Chronicle* be still smarting under former  
delects and castigations, he has adopted a cowardly  
mode of avenging himself, of the merits of  
which the public will judge correctly.  
We should be pained by the belief that our con-  
temporary is a truthful exponent of the public  
tastes of the respectable portion of our fellow citi-  
zens. It may be true that the "puff" of the  
Panorama, prepared by its interested proprietor  
for such journals as had not sufficient independ-  
ence to refuse to adopt them as editorial, may  
have swelled the speculators of that ill judged  
composition. But will *The Chronicle* assert that  
none of them felt profound shame and mortifica-  
tion when the naked figures were unrolled before  
them? Or will he designate all such, "persons  
of unwhiskish delicacy?"  
We are happy to find that *The Wesleyan* is not  
alone in his expressions of disapproval. One of  
our contemporaries, *The Sun*, has taken similar  
ground,—while other respectable Journals have  
maintained a silence which speaks. And we tell  
*The Chronicle* that were the public sentiment  
concurrent with his own, it were the more to be  
lamented, and the duty would be the more obli-  
gatory upon the conductors of a virtuous press to  
lift up their voice against attempts more deeply  
to contaminate it.

*The Chronicle* recommends *The Wesleyan* Edi-  
tor to visit the British Museum, and other re-  
positories of works of art in England, before he  
utters any further expression of his disapproval.  
*The Chronicle* has of course spent much of his  
time there, and we call upon him to name the  
pictures in which human figures are presented  
to public gaze in what he is pleased to dignify  
as a state of "princely innocence." Our mem-  
ory suggests that there are none, nor would they  
be tolerated in England. If exhibited there in  
the window of a print shop, a police-man would  
remove them, and it is our decided opinion that  
the exhibition of the *indecent* painting in ques-  
tion was *illegal*, and ought to have been sup-  
pressed. The law is the guardian of public mor-  
als, and claims the right to interfere for their  
preservation.

In another column will be found an extract  
from an excellent article from the pen of a gen-  
tleman travelling in Europe, on the *abus* of the  
*fine arts*. Although not aimed at the Panorama  
of Eden, it contains sentiments which go to jus-  
tify the remarks made by this Journal, at which  
*The Chronicle* affects to have been so highly of-  
fended.

Whether the point of the following paragraph  
from *The Sun* touches *The Chronicle* or not, is  
best known to himself. But it conveys amusing  
information as to the reluctance to be placed on  
certain class of newspaper "puffs." Speaking  
of the imaginative exhibitor, *The Sun* says—  
"He had reason to be annoyed. We refused to print  
a puff paragraph of his Panorama, with a view to  
leave with our assistant, simply because we did not choose  
to give the stamp of editorial approval to that which,  
though probably true, might possibly be false, as we knew  
nothing of the painting but what was contained in the  
puff of the *Free Press* where, probably, as he seemed quite  
so far at the business, written by himself."  
Had those of our contemporaries who lent the press to  
puff this painting into notice, the exhibition of which,  
owing to the mixed character of the audience, has been  
of so decidedly immoral tendency, been equally scrupu-  
lous as ourselves, they would have better consulted their  
own interests and the interests of the public."

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET.—AGRICULTURAL RE-  
VERSUS.—A correspondent at Parrborough writes  
that the heavy rain which fell on Sunday last  
has done a great deal of damage. Bridges and  
mill dams were swept away—large trees uproot-  
ed, and borne into the open fields and roads. In  
one place a creek was diverted from its usual  
channel, and tore away the high road, making a  
chasm one hundred feet wide, and of considerable  
depth.

He also states that the wheat has been exten-  
sively injured in many places by the weevil, and  
that the potatoe fields present all the effect of  
the deadly blight.

REWARD OF INVENTION.—A printer had named Horton,  
who received a silver Medal from the Mechanics Insti-  
tute last winter, for saving three persons from drowning,  
at great risk to himself, was presented on Wednesday last,  
by the Hon. Saint Guard, with a Medal and 45 sterling  
awarded by the Royal Humane Society. The Rt. Hon.  
Earl of Dundonald, and several other distinguished Naval  
and Military Officers were present, highly applauding  
his humanity and bravery.

A proposition has been made in *The Chronicle*, that as  
he is a poor lad, a new suit of clothes should be given him  
by the citizens of Halifax. Certainly, and let them be  
good and renewed yearly, if needed.

SUBVERT.—An execrable parody upon the African race  
is being perpetrated by a band of trifling musicians from  
the United States.—Will this be "puffed" and applauded  
by any of the City press? *The Chronicle* has rebuked the  
insults thus offered to the coloured population in a land  
where his right as a man and a citizen are legally recog-  
nized. It should be frowned away far to the south.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE HALIFAX RACE.—We understand  
that on Tuesday a man, training a race-horse on the  
common, was thrown off, and seriously, perhaps fatally,  
injured. Can he be?

The Mail Steamship *Chalchicomula* is said to have been sold  
to the Spanish government, for a new line between Spain  
and Cuba. The same parties are in negotiation for the  
*Hibernia*.

All the Church yards in London are to be closed for  
ever after July 1st, 1851.

ERRATA.—In part of last week's edition, the 16th and  
17th lines in the 4th column of page 66th were transposed.

NOTICE.

WESLEYAN CHURCH AND SOCIETY.—The Ladies of the above  
Society, will hold a Bazaar in aid of their funds in their  
hall, on Wednesday October 24, 1850. To commence at  
10 o'clock, a. m. Admittance 3d.  
On Thursday, October 25, a Tea Meeting will be held in  
the same place, and for the same object. After tea a  
Lecture will be delivered on the Science of Astronomy, to  
embrace the following subjects, viz: the figure and motion  
of the Earth, the Equinox, the Zenith, the Zodiac, the  
Precession of the Equinoxes, Parallax, Ellipses, Tides and  
the several Heavens; the whole will be illustrated with  
appropriate figures, and a revolving diagram will be ex-  
hibited, showing the apparent motion of the Pole Star  
around the true pole of the Heavens; with the rising,  
setting, and culmination of the principal Stars in the North-  
ern Hemisphere. Tea will be on the Table at 6 o'clock, r. a.  
Lecture alone 7 1/2d. Tickets to be had at the Store  
of Mr. R. P. Woodhill. *St. Thomas, Sept. 28, 1850.*

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The Royal Mail Steamship *ASIA* arrived on  
Monday morning, a few minutes past 10 o'clock.  
She was out of the harbour on Sunday, but could  
not enter in consequence of the fog. She brought  
29 passengers for Halifax, and 150 for New  
York.

We regret to learn that the Steamships from  
Liverpool for New York, will not, in future,  
touch at Halifax. In consequence of which, we  
shall receive the mail from England but once a  
fortnight.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, the ex-king of the French,  
is dead.  
Baron Brunow, the Russian Minister, has left  
England for six weeks, for St. Petersburg.

A local committee to collect and forward arti-  
cles for Exhibition in Hyde-park next year, has  
been formed at Hong-King.

The *Daily News*, in language far from enigma-  
tical, warns the admirers of Kossuth that treachery  
threatens his first time since the reformation a number  
of Franciscan monks are about to establish a  
mission in England, at Bristol.

From China there is a very interesting report  
to the effect that the Emperor is about formally  
to tolerate Christianity in his dominions.

It is in contemplation of Parliament a further reduction  
in her Majesty's taxes.

The Secretaryship of Ceylon is considered vir-  
tually vacant, and there are no less than five  
members of Parliament candidates for the ap-  
pointment.

Accounts from Sydney announce, that the di-  
rect trade of San Francisco, which of late had  
sprung up was rapidly increasing, and promised  
to become an important branch of commerce.

It is calculated that the journey of the Presi-  
dent of the French Republic, with his suite, cost  
24,000 francs a day, taken from the secret funds  
and from the President's income.

The *Times*, in noting the tour of the French  
President, says "there is reason for presuming  
that the duration of Louis Napoleon's Presidency  
may equal the duration of the Republic."

It has been determined that three new colonial  
bishops shall be immediately created, the first  
for the Island of Mauritius, the second for West-  
ern Australia, and the third for Sierra Leone.

In the warehouses of a celebrated Parisian  
goldsmith there are now exhibited a crown, a  
scepter, a wand of justice, and a sword of state,  
manufactured expressly for the Emperor of Hayti,  
at a cost of nearly £20,000.

An anecdote of Sir Robert Peel is related to  
the effect that, when his son Frederick made in  
the House of Commons the successful maiden  
speech on the Jew Bill, the fond and proud father  
presented him with a check for £10,000.

King Otho, of Greece, has been ordered by the  
physicians to try a change of air, and will shortly  
leave Athens for a short sojourn in Munich. He  
has not visited his family for fourteen years.—  
The Queen has been appointed regent during his  
absence.

Amongst the newest inventions are swimming  
stockings, acting on the same principle as the  
webbed feet of aquatic birds. They were tested by  
one of the members of the British Association,  
who by their aid, swam with ease from New Haven  
to Leith harbour, against tide.

The American lines-of-packet ships arriving in  
the London docks from New York, continue to  
bring large quantities of wine, the produce of the  
south of Europe, as part of their cargoes, for rea-  
sons which make it more advantageous to carry  
the wine twice across the Atlantic than to import  
it direct.

BENEVOLENCE TO A PAINTING.—The Arch-  
duchess, mother of the Grand Duke of Tuscany,  
arrived at Rimini, on the 12th, to adore the mi-  
raculous painting of the Virgin (that which rolls  
its eyes,) and presented to it two diamond brace-  
lets and several handfuls of gold coin!!

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN DUNKER  
AND CALAIS.—The great experiment for con-  
necting England and France by magnetic agency  
has been tried, and has succeeded admirably.  
Of its perfect practicability no doubt can be  
entertained; for the first submarine telegraph  
from the land of the Gaul to that of the Briton  
tells its own tale, and tells it well: "The Goshawk  
has just arrived in safety, and the complete con-  
nexion of the under-water wire with that at Dover  
this morning is being run up the face of the  
cliff. Complimentary interchanges are passing  
between France and England under the strait  
and through it, for the first time." This is cer-  
tainly not the least important event in this age of  
mechanical wonders; an age distinguished be-  
yond all that has preceded it in appliances to break  
down physical impediments, and to unite differ-  
ent sections of a country, and, in the case before  
us, different nations, in free and instantaneous  
communication.

We have been favoured by Messrs. Smithies  
with a fragment of the wire, cased in gutta percha,  
which has been successfully laid across the  
Channel. The wire runs in the gutta percha like  
the wick in a candle of a finger thickness, and  
seems well calculated to stand the wear and tear  
of the ocean.—*Daily News.*

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.—The accounts  
of the potatoe crop are much more favourable,  
and even in those districts where the symptoms  
of failure most prevailed, the crop will be more  
abundant than could have been expected. Har-  
vest operations are completed in the South Riding  
of Tipperary, and, with the exception of wheat,  
all the crops have yielded a profitable return.

FRANCE.—The President of the Republic appears  
to have encountered a reception on the Spanish  
frontiers by no means favourable to his views.  
At Strasbourg the cries of *Vive la Republique*  
were at least equal to those of *Vive le President*;  
and notwithstanding the flattering statements put  
forth by the French Government journals it could  
not be concealed that a vast body of people were  
not on his side, but expressed either their per-  
sonal disapprobation of him, or their utter alienation  
to the Republic, by cries which are now deemed  
seditions. The National Guards at Nancy shout-  
ed *Vive la Republique* in so threatening a manner  
that the President was obliged to rebuke them,  
telling them to be silent. Of course this created  
a great sensation. The demonstrations made by  
the inhabitants generally were respectful but  
chilling. Besides these little ebullitions, several  
persons have been arrested at Nancy and Metz  
on a charge of plotting against the life of the  
President, and it seems evident that the journey  
as a political speculation, must turn out a failure.

The news of the death of Louis Philippe has  
reached Paris, but beyond the natural regret ex-  
pressed by his personal friends this event cannot  
produce the smallest effect upon the political af-  
fairs of the republic.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHESSE.—The bills  
presented in the Diet have continued "as they were."  
The generals strengthen their respective positions,  
but it seems obvious that the diplomatic proceed-  
ings at Downing street are the real cause of this  
inaction; and that there is an expectation on  
both sides that some way will be found to stop  
the further sacrifice of human life. At a meeting  
of the European ambassadors in Downing street,  
on the 23rd of August, Austria formally gave in  
her adhesion to the protocol of the 26th August,  
to respect the integrity of the dominions of the  
King of Denmark.

At Rome the conspirators against the Pope  
had revived the practice of throwing crystal balls  
filled with explosive substance into the carriage  
of his holiness, and several persons have been  
arrested. The Austrian ambassador's life also  
seems to be endangered by plots, and strong  
bodies of troops are necessary to protect both the  
Pope and the envoy. There is no news of inter-  
est from Spain and Portugal.

DOMESTIC.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.—A public meeting was held at River Philip, County of Cumberland, on Monday, the 2nd ult., to consider the report of R. B. Dickey, Esq., one of the Delegates from this County to the Portland Convention, and to suggest measures to promote the enterprise. Joseph Otky, Esq. was called to the chair, and Mr. John C. Phillips was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting. R. B. Dickey, Esquire presented his report, and in an admirable speech of two hours showed, by a large amount of statistics, that this Railway would be self-sustaining, even leaving out of view its being the grand means of international intercourse. He detailed several modes by which it could be built, either as a Provincial undertaking, or by a Joint Stock Company. By which last mode he clearly showed that the humblest individual might profitably invest a part of his earnings; and while his money would be expending he might earn his own investment back again. He considered it to be a grand means whereby an industrious man might better his circumstances.

Much credit is due to the gentleman for his zealous efforts in collecting information with respect to the feasibility of the object, and its practical workings.

The 1st Resolution was moved by Amos Black, Esq., who dilated on the advantages which would accrue to the Province of Nova Scotia, by bringing it into more social intercourse with neighbouring countries, by the construction of this great highway. He believed that the scheme now projected is calculated, if carried into execution, to be of incalculable benefit to the farmers of this fertile county. That by it they would be enabled to choose a market for themselves, near to their home; that it would be the means of bringing home the most of our able bodied yeomanry, who, by the failure of the crops in this Province, and the pressure of hard times, had been compelled to seek a livelihood elsewhere. Also that it would be the means of suitably eliciting the genius and energies of Nova Scotia.

The Resolution was seconded by Timothy Weatherby, Esq., who stated that he was much pleased and gratified with the information given by their esteemed Delegate, and that the sentiments uttered by the mover of the Resolution met his entire approval.

The 2nd Resolution was moved by Mr. John Scharman, who said that he was always of opinion that Nova Scotia required something more than the writings of Politicians to bring it into notice in the world. The Halifax and Quebec Railway had been talked of, and he had once sanguine hopes of its being carried into operation. But it has been "no go." From all the information he could collect, and from the feasibility of the plans exhibited by the worthy Delegate, he was induced to believe that this, the European and North American Railway, would be built, and that any man who would now offer determined opposition to the enterprise deserved not to be called a lover of his country. In listening as he did with very great pleasure, to the report of the worthy Delegate, emotions were enkindled such as he could not express. In Mr. Dickey—a son of Cumberland County, he beheld a spirit of the right stamp. He had been, he says, "slow moving," but he had now moved to the purpose. He deserved well of Cumberland for advocating so ably the uninterrupted land route by the head of the Bay of Fundy, which will call into existence the opening and working of the rich mines along the proposed route. He believed the project was well adapted to advance the social, political, commercial, and above all the agricultural interests of the Province, and it should have his cheerful support.

The Resolution was seconded by John Morse, Esq., who expressed his hearty concurrence in the undertaking.

The 3rd Resolution was moved by Mr. Asa Fillmore. His mind was made up for the Railroad, instead of the tardy and snail speed of coaches and other modes of travelling. He cheerfully moved the Resolution, and wished the enterprise every success.

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. John Bragg.

The 4th Resolution was moved by Mr. Robert Donkin, who acquiesced in the remarks of a previous speaker, that their respected Delegate deserved well of the Country. In this project he could perceive features of a very encouraging nature. It could not fail to promote the farming interests, and be the means of raising them to their proper standing. He conceived it to be the bounden duty of every well wisher of his country to do all in his power to hasten its completion.

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. George Johnson.

The 5th Resolution was moved by H. N. Davison, Esq., who felt gratified, that this grand scheme was likely to be sustained by all shades of politicians; for they seemed inclined to forget their old grievances, and cordially unite with each other for the mutual good.

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. James McQueen.

After the Resolutions were disposed of, the meeting, at the suggestion of the chair, was addressed by Mr. Stephen Oxley and others, expressing their confidence in the plans suggested, and urging to vigorous and united exertion.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, and three cheers being given for the Queen, the meeting separated with a hearty good feeling.

RESOLUTIONS.

1st. Resolved, That the Resolutions adopted at the recent Convention, held at Portland, Maine, meet the cordial approval and full sanction of this meeting, and that the future prosperity and welfare of this Province mainly depend upon the early construction of this great National Highway, which has received the very appropriate title of "the European and North American Railway."

2nd. Resolved, That this meeting view it on national grounds, as well as for social, political and commercial reasons; but more especially for the advancement of the agricultural interest of the Colonies, believes that it becomes the bounden duty of every well wisher of his country to forward this great enterprise, by every means in his power.

3rd. Resolved, That a local committee of nine be appointed in this District to co-operate with committees that are or may be appointed in this Province, for facilitating this enterprise, and that it consist of Joseph Oxley, Amos Black, Timothy Weatherby, Thomas Johnson, Henry Purdy and Jacob G. Pardy, Esquires, and Mr. John Scharman, John Bragg and Robert Donkin.

4th. Resolved, That this meeting have listened with much satisfaction and interest, to the report of Robert B. Dickey, Esq., one of the Delegates from this County to the Portland Convention; that this gentleman is fully entitled to the thanks of this meeting for his zealous exertions in procuring an uninterrupted land route by the head of the Bay of Fundy.

5th. Resolved, That the importance of the subject renders it necessary to take immediate action in co-operation with the people of New Brunswick and Maine. It is therefore the opinion of this meeting that a Special Session of the Legislature of this Province, be called forthwith to pass an act of Incorporation and the committee here appointed do draw up a Petition to His Excellency to that effect.—Communicated.

The above communication has been necessarily abridged.—Ed.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—This community was thrown into a state of painful excitement on Tuesday morning, by the intelligence that a respectable resident of this county—Angus McDonald, Esq. of Merigonishe—had met a sudden and violent death on the Albin Railway. The circumstances are these: A large number of persons from the eastern part of the county having arrived at the Mines for the purpose of taking passage by the Railway and steamer to Pictou, to attend the Railway meeting, the passenger cars were found quite insufficient to contain them, and deceased, in company with many others, secured a seat on a trolley, a low wagon used for carrying barrels and lumber. On arriving at the head of the loading wharf, the loaded train is usually separated from the engine and tender, each taking a different track. At the time of this separation, a jar took place, and deceased occupying rather an insecure seat, was thrown down in front of the train, and before he could be rescued, three or four of the loaded wagons passed over him, completely severing him in two. When extricated, he breathed only about three minutes. The deceased was a Justice of the Peace for several years past, and was generally esteemed and respected throughout this county.—Eastern Chronicle.

THE BLIGHT IN THE POTATOE CROP is said to have again made its appearance in this Island, though in a less degree than in past seasons. A letter from L. Robertson Esq., of North Sydney, thus alludes to the disease in question:—"Much as we wish to resist the belief, that the potatoe blight or disease will again appear, it is nevertheless certain that it will be at least partial this season. I examined a field of potatoes on the farm of the Rev. Norman McLeod, St. Ann's, last Friday, (about two acres in extent) and I may say that it is completely gone—every part of it is affected, and as black on the whole as any field could be during the worst years of the disease. I saw this field a fortnight before, and a more luxuriant, promising field of potatoes you would not wish to see. The potatoes were planted in hills, in a large open field, and early in the spring. I examined other fields on my way home, and could see no appearance of the disease—they generally looked well and healthy—as do all kinds of grain. It is indeed cheering to visit the Country at this season, and view the extensive fields of grain; and the heart must be callous to every emotion of pity that does not feel grateful to God for such a prospect of an abundant harvest."

The fields of potatoes in the vicinity of this Peninsula, with very few exceptions, look well, and we trust that the present partial indications of destruction may be only the "last lingering remains" of that disease which, for the last three

years, swept away this staple dependence of the husbandman. The grain crop looks promising, and the weather is favourable to its security.—Cape Breton News.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—The Counting House and Store of Messrs. Fairbanks & Allison on 2 o'clock in the morning by some villain or villains who favoured by the darkness and storm thought to plunder secure from detection. We are happy to learn that they did not succeed in obtaining any property of value. They burned and destroyed some papers, but nothing of any great consequence. The desks and chairs were also cut and injured, and had been evidently attempted to be set on fire.

His Worship the Mayor has properly offered a reward of \$200 to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the discovery of the offenders.

IMPORTANT FROM PICTOU.—Falling in of the Mines.—A Telegraphic Despatch from Pictou, brings information of the falling in of some rock-crests across the roof of the Mines, including a portion of the main road; no lives were lost, and all the horses were got up in time. So far the buildings had not been injured. The extent of damage was not exactly known when the despatch left.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

THE RAILWAY.—We learn that the Directors of the Dublin and Galway Railway have taken the matter up warmly, as indeed was to have been expected, for the scheme offers as many advantages to Ireland as to New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia.

The subscription for Stock is progressing in quite a satisfactory manner—not fast enough, of course, to satisfy the sanguine, but as fast as is consistent with a prudent forethought as to ways and means. Our folks have not been accustomed to the large sums required for such an undertaking, and have to think twice before subscribing. All those, however, from whom public spirit could have been expected, are coming to the front with larger amounts than any one counted on. Those who have the best means of knowing, calculate that the subscriptions for this City will come well up to £100,000.

It is the general opinion, that if the Legislature of Nova-Scotia is called together, ours also ought to meet, as it is of great importance that the question of Charters, grants, and aid, should be speedily settled.—St. John Courier.

BLACK LEAD MINES.—The prospects of the St. John Mining Company still continue extremely encouraging, as the article has been examined by a great many persons who pronounce it of excellent quality. There are seven persons now employed in extracting it from the vein, which is simply done with a pick and hammer. They are now procuring as much as forty barrels per day, and during the four weeks that they have been in active operation, they have procured over nine hundred barrels—viz, four hundred of the first quality, and five of the second. It is supposed by some persons that it will realize about £22 per barrel, and should this supposition prove correct, and the quality of the article suit the British or American markets, there is little doubt but that the fortunate individuals who compose the company (which is divided into six shares) will in short time be in the possession of handsome incomes from the undertaking. The St. John Mining Company has secured the right and privilege from Government to carry on their operations for twenty five years, to the extent of three square miles in that locality, on the usual terms of paying to the Government an upset preference price of £5 per square mile, and five per cent on their produce. Lead ore has been discovered by some parties on the company's ground, and an offer has been made by the said parties to point it out on condition of their receiving a share in the concern.

Our prospects, altogether, are quite cheering now,—with Railroads—increasing remuneration for labour, our staple article of Export,—and Black Lead,—this Province, we think, is bound to go ahead sooner or later.—Id.

CARLETON IRON WORKS.—We are happy to learn that the works of the Carleton Mining Company are now all but completed, and that the Company will commence smelting iron ore as soon as the furnace can be heated to the proper temperature. It will be recollected that these works were totally destroyed by fire some months ago, and have since been built of stone and brick, instead of wood, as formerly, and we trust they will now be secure against the recurrence of a similar accident. The company deserve great credit for the spirited exertions which they have made to re-build their establishment, and recommence their useful operations.—Ibid.

EXPORTS OF WOOD GOODS.—From a tabular statement of the shipments of the principal articles of Wood Goods from the Port of St. John to the United Kingdom, from the 1st January to the 1st September, 1850, posted in the News Room, we find that there were 69,518 tons of Pine Timber shipped in 1850; Birch Timber, 11,400 tons; Spruce Timber, 592 tons; Deals, 60,225 M. feet; Railway Sleepers, 33,294 pieces, 1293 M. sup feet.

The tonnage of the vessels carrying the above, was 123,222—Id.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FREDERICTON.—On Tuesday evening a fire broke out in an out-house occupied by Mr. P. McAloon, on Regent Street, which in a few minutes communicated with other

buildings, and finally destroyed the dwelling house on King Street, occupied by Capt. James, two small dwelling houses owned by Mr. H. S. Beek, a barn attached to the premises occupied by Mr. McIntosh, and several other buildings. A horse and some pigs were destroyed. The exertions of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 97th Regiment were beyond all praise, and fully sustain the high opinion which the inhabitants had already formed of their character, discipline, and good feeling. The Royal Artillery were at their post, and, as usual, did their duty. The fire companies and the civilians worked with their accustomed spirit, when danger to the city generally appeared. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor was on the ground, and at work with those saving property.—Herald Quarters.

TRAGEDY IN QUEEN'S COUNTY.—In our paper of Saturday last, we gave all the particulars we were able to glean relative to the melancholy end of Mr. John T. Myles, of Hampton, Queen's County. A correspondent has since furnished us with the following particulars. He says:—"On the 23rd ult., the cattle of John Myles got on the premises of Wm. Myles, whose children drove them off, when John's son led to loud words, and caused William Myles to go where the disturbance was. On his appearance, John's son and his uncle clenched, and were in combat on the ground, when the cries of the children brought John Myles to the spot, who was about to interfere, when two colored men being present, one of them, named Birk, caught him, and was in the act of holding him, when the other colored man, named Hope, struck him a blow with a club on the head, which was repeated with violence, causing almost instant death. An inquest was held before Thomas T. Hewlett, Esq., Coroner, and a verdict of 'Willful Murder' returned against Hope, who is now in Gaol. Mr. Myles has left a wife and seven children.—New Brunswick.

Canada.

THE INDIANS IN LOWER CANADA.—It appears that sixty thousand acres of land on the Gutten River, have been granted to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown, for instructing the Indians. This is a princely grant; but we know not in what it is a justifiable one. The Indians of Eastern Canada, notwithstanding all the money expended upon their literary, moral and religious education, are in a deplorably low condition. Nor have we any hope that their condition will be much improved by such a grant as the Bishop's Church furnishes. In hardly any class of people, there is more striking difference than between the Indians of Eastern and Western Canada. Hundreds in the West adorn their Christian profession and are no discredit to civilized society. We wish we could say half as much for the Red Men of Eastern Canada, who have been almost entirely given up to the Papal Church.—Toronto Chris. Guar.

DARING ROBBERIES.—The house of J. M. Strange, Esq., on Church Street, was entered on Saturday night last, and property to the value of about £20 stolen. The dwelling-house of Col. Antrobus, also on Church Street, was robbed of money and other articles—in value nearly £100. In this case a gold watch was taken from under the Colonel's pillow, where he was lying with a light burning in the room.—Id.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.—The Cliff and Minnesota mines have recently been turning out immense masses of copper ore, and great difficulty appears to be in getting it from the mines in pieces small enough for shipment. Several pieces taken from the Cliff mine weighed 20,000 pounds; four from the Minnesota, 15,641. The masses are so heavy that it takes teams of ten, twelve, and sometimes fourteen horses, to haul them the distance of three quarters of a mile from the mines to the lake. The copper is too tenacious and compact to be broken in pieces in blasting, and has to be cut up in pieces with a long chisel, three-fourths of an inch in width, by chipping off piece after piece with a heavy hammer. By this slow and expensive process these large masses of copper are cut up into pieces for shipment. A schooner recently sailed for a port down the Lake, with upwards of sixty tons on board, and the docks are filled with masses of the most enormous size, waiting shipment. Is it not possible that this copper could be sawed much easier than cut with the chisel?

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALIFORNIA.—The Calais (Me.) Advertiser states, that six of the persons who went to California in the Agate, that sailed from Machias last fall, are no more. One of the six died on the passage out, and the other five in the land of gold.—The survivors, one and all, are heartily sick of the undertaking, and wish themselves back.

Two men belonging to Van Amburg's Messenger are in custody at Toronto, for passing counterfeit notes. The notes are said to be on the Citizens' Bank of Montreal, there being no bank of that name in existence.—Mont. Gaz.

BISHOP OBERDORF.—Rumour says that this prelate will, at the next convocation of the fathers of the Church, offer his resignation and indicate his preference for a successor.

At Postage Falls, N. Y., a cow jumped down a precipice 150 feet into the river, and escaped without injury.

Advertisements.

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THE AND THE INSURANCE.—The United Insurance Company of Halifax, N.S. has been appointed Agent for the Province of Nova Scotia, and is now receiving applications for policies of insurance on the goods, stock, and property of the public, and on the lives of the insured. Policies are issued at moderate rates of premium, and are subject to the usual conditions of the Company. The Capital Stock of the Company is £100,000, and is secured in good productive Stock. The Company is now open for business, and is prepared to receive applications for policies of insurance on the goods, stock, and property of the public, and on the lives of the insured. Policies are issued at moderate rates of premium, and are subject to the usual conditions of the Company. The Capital Stock of the Company is £100,000, and is secured in good productive Stock. 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