

definite idea of the thing, China presents an extent of territory greater than all the kingdoms of Europe put together. The frontier of China is 11,000 miles in length; and it is a very striking fact, that notwithstanding this vast extent of frontier, it has hitherto preserved itself invulnerable, and so inaccessible to foreigners, that among the multitudes who annually proceed to Canton for the purposes of trade, not a single man has ever yet been admitted into the country...

them possessed of a soul capable of almost infinite development—a soul which in millions of cases are so crushed with ignorance that their principles are cramped, and their powers of recovery, 450 millions of men and yet every man among them possessed of a soul redeemed, not with silver and gold, but with the precious blood of God's only-begotten Son, 450 million of men and every man among them possessed of a deathless soul intended to live in heaven, and there stand on the sea of glass, and handle the harps of the highest, and sing the song of Moses and the Lamb for ever and ever. 450 millions of men! and every man among them possessed of a divine, a deathless, and a blood-bought soul; and shall it be said that these millions of souls shall continue to be neglected? souls for whom God has expended his exchequer, and expended the stored-up riches of his only-begotten Son—souls for whose happiness God, by inspiration and miracle, has translated his own thoughts and purposes into the dialect of earth, and for whose salvation He is now continually raling the ministers of all his parts. 450 millions of men and every man among them, through sin, exposed to the agonies of a bottomless perdition. Brethren, let me entreat you to ponder such a fact as this; ponder it in your prayers; ponder it at the cross of Christ, your Saviour; ponder it when you think of meeting them at the judgement seat; ponder it until you feel it; and then, with the feeling give yourself up to the glorious and godlike work of saving 450 millions of souls from the bitter pain of eternal death. Whilst infidels and others are trying to put these immortal gems into the crucible of a godless philosophy, and fuse them into nothingness, let us do our utmost to bring them to the cross of Christ, and baptize them with the glories of the mercy seat. "I have dreamed a dream," said a lady once, "I thought myself in heaven, and I saw I saw millions of men, all saved and sanctified by the blood of Christ. Every man among them was crowned with a golden crown; but the crowns were widely different. Some were full of gems, others were without them; and by my own among them, I asked the reason why; and I was told that for every soul that the Christian saved on earth, a gem was put into his crown in heaven; and now, glorious as heaven was, I wished myself back to earth that, for a season, I might devote myself to the work of saving souls, so that in my crown I might have gems worth a million of crowns. Brethren, I pray God that you and I may have grace to give ourselves continuously and cheerfully to a work such as this; so that when we get to heaven, we may have many souls, many gems, as the crown of our rejoicing in Christ Jesus."

position of Principal there. He thanked God for the great work which Methodism was doing in the world, and gave some statistical information with reference to Canada. Since 1836 the number of members had twice doubled, and now amounted to 40,000. Then they had about 80,000, and now they had 160,000. Even in the present year 38 candidates had been received on probation, and sent out to work. He adverted to the importance of disseminating our literature, both periodical and standard, in order to effect great and good results; and anticipated triumphs of surpassing interest, if as a body we continue both in character and vigorous in effort. "No great up-bowings contracts our powers. But the whole contract is ours." The Rev. S. D. Rice being then called upon, apologized for the necessity of making a short speech. On seeing so many of the brethren with whom he was first associated in the work of the ministry, he felt strong emotions, and could not do either them or himself justice by any attempt at a speech. But it would afford him happiness, as he had been so long associated with them, to furnish them with any information that was desirable. He would also be glad to make special reference to the Educational Institutions of the Canada Methodist Church, with which he was particularly identified. In a very neat and affecting manner, Dr. Evans then moved a resolution of welcome to the Canada Deputation, which was seconded in a most cordial manner by Rev. R. Knight, and carried unanimously. A Committee composed of Messrs. Sutcliffe, Churchill, and Smallwood, had been appointed to take into consideration what should be the action of the Conference in view of the demise of Dr. Beecham, then reported a recommendation that all the brethren who occupied the pulpits on the next day should make allusion in their discourses to that afflicting event. It was afterwards further recommended that the President's health was not sufficient to enable him to preach a funeral sermon on the occasion, the Rev. R. Knight was requested to deliver a suitable discourse before the Conference on Tuesday evening. Both recommendations were adopted; and it was further resolved that the Ministers should wear badges of mourning on the occasion, and walk in procession to the Centenary Church from the German St. Church. The next part of the business was to ascertain the number of members in Church fellowship with us. We believe there is a small decrease to report, but it is very satisfactorily accounted for. In one District where the nominal decrease seems great, there is little if any actual deficiency—a revision of the state of the class books causing the apparent discrepancy. Again, in the Newfoundland District, owing to the absence of the Chairman at last year's Conference, one outpost which had only received an annual visit from the Minister was left without that privilege, and no exact report of their numbers could therefore be returned. For this section of the island the Chairman expressed a strong desire that a young man should be appointed. It was resolved to recommend the case to the Stationing Committee. The following Committees were appointed:—To prepare an address to the British Conference.—Messrs. Knight, Bottrell, and Churchill. On Messrs. Property.—Messrs. Knight, Evans, Pickard, Churchill, and Snowball. To prepare the Pastoral Address.—Dr. Evans, Messrs. Narraway, and Stewart. The Conference was closed in the usual way.

VI.—THE ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT. 30.—Annapolis.—Frederick Smallwood. 31.—Bridgetown.—Wm. Wilson; Richard Williams, George Miller, Supernumeraries. 32.—Aylesford.—Thomas Angwin. 33.—Cornwallis.—James Taylor. 34.—Horton.—George H. Hennigar. 35.—Digby & Sissibou.—George W. Tuttle. 36.—Yarmouth.—Michael Pickles, Chas. De Wolf, A. M. 37.—Barrington.—Christopher Lockhart. 38.—Shelburne.—John L. Spangale. MICHAEL PICKLES, Chairman of the District. VII.—THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISTRICT. 39.—St. John's.—Robt. A. Chesley, James Dove. 40.—Harbour Grace.—John S. Phinney. 41.—Carboneau.—Wm E. Shenton. 42.—Briggs.—Samuel W. Sprague. 43.—Port de Grave.—Adam Nightingale. 44.—Black Head.—John S. Adly. 45.—Island Cove & Perlican.—Charles Conbeu. 46.—Hants Harbour.—Thos Fox. 47.—Trinity.—Vacant. 48.—Bonavista.—Thomas Smith. 49.—Green Bay.—Paul Prestwood. 50.—Burrin.—Elias Beath. 51.—Grand Falls.—John S. Peach. 52.—Western Shore.—One to be sent. SAM'L W. STRAUDE, Chairman of the District. FINANCIAL SECRETARIES. The Halifax District.—Robert Morton. The St. John District.—Edmund Bottrell. The Charlottetown District.—J. Herbert Starr. The Fredericton District.—John Price. The Sackville District.—William McCarty. The Annapolis District.—James Taylor. The Newfoundland District.—John S. Peach. CANADA CONFERENCE. The thirty-third annual session of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada commenced in Brockville on Wednesday the 4th, and closed on Friday the 13th of June. Marked prosperity has attended the Wesleyan Church in Canada through the past year. "Two thousand and forty-five," says the Pastoral Address, "have been added to us, over and above supplying the deductions for deaths, removals, and secessions. Nor is this our only cause for thanksgiving. We have ground for believing that the blessing of entire sanctification is more generally sought after and enjoyed than ever it was before; while the possession of religion in the creating and renewing energy of the Holy Ghost is more clearly apprehended as constituting the 'one thing needful.'" The Mission work, home and foreign, is spreading with remarkable rapidity. The Conference requested the re-appointment of the Rev. E. Wood, President, and the Rev. J. Ryerson, Co-Delegate. The Rev. Dr. Green, was also appointed associate Representative with Dr. Hannah, at the ensuing session of the British Conference. The Revs. Wm. Ryerson, S. D. Rice, and G. R. Sanderson were appointed Representatives to attend the Conference in the Eastern Provinces. The Reverend Gentlemen constituting the deputation from the Canadian Conference to the British Conference arrived in Halifax from St. John on Saturday last, and took their departure by the R. M. S. Canada for Boston. We were privileged with their pulpit ministrations on the Sunday. The Rev. S. D. RICE preached in Brunswick street Church in the morning, and the Rev. W. RYERSON in the evening. The Rev. G. R. SANDERSON preached in Grafton street Church in the evening. WESLEYAN CONFERENCE IN AUSTRALIA. The second session of this body was held at Melbourne, during the last week in January and the first in February. The following particulars respecting it are from the Sydney Morning Herald:—The Rev. William B. Boyce, having been appointed President by the British Conference, took the chair. About thirty ministers were present, including the representatives of the New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Feejee Islands. The first business transacted was the examination of ministerial character. This, as usual, was done in the morning, and the Rev. Mr. Boyce presided. The following were the names of those who were examined:—The Rev. Mr. Boyce, having been appointed President by the British Conference, took the chair. About thirty ministers were present, including the representatives of the New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Feejee Islands. The first business transacted was the examination of ministerial character. This, as usual, was done in the morning, and the Rev. Mr. Boyce presided. The following were the names of those who were examined:—

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French influence is born in Spain as well as Belgium, to destroy the liberty of writing and of "prophesying." It is alleged that the foreign minister of France has made urgent representations to the Spanish government, reproaching the active propagandism maintained by the Spanish press under the eyes of the Spanish government. This has militated against the progress of liberty in Spain. One journal after another has been suppressed; there are not less than ten editors in the prisons of the capital, and nearly twice as many more shut up in the different prisons of the Kingdom; and Espartaco proposes a law of the press to the Cortes precisely the same as that which Bonaparte has decreed for France! Lamentable it is that Espartaco succumbs to the superior power of the more vigorous state and the more vigorous ruler. In Naples the press is worked entirely by the police, and the chief subjects of the articles are descriptions of the king, bold assertions of the divine right of the pope, and appeals to the people against England and the English. Lord Palmerston is called a robber; Mr. Gladstone, a vulgar liar and slanderer; Mr. Cobden, a plausible sophist and schemer; Lord Mirou, a violent instigator of revolution and assassination. King Bomba will have to learn a stern lesson; the volcanic fire in Naples cannot be much longer pent up. The religious aspect of England is, in some respects, brightening. The income of the whole of our great missionary and philanthropic societies, whose anniversaries have been celebrated during the present month, has considerably improved notwithstanding the war excitement, and the pressure of enormous taxation. The meeting of the Union of Baptist churches has recently been held, and from the reports presented, these churches show an average increase of two members being added to America, Christiania, yet when it is remembered that one and one half has been the average for the previous six years, this year's report demands a grateful record. During the present week the annual district meetings are being held preparatory to the next conference of British Methodism. These meetings answer in some sort to your annual conferences, when the state of the circuits undergoes scrutiny, and the numbers are carefully taken. It is not yet informed relative to all the districts, but the majority of the districts, it is believed, will report an increase. Thus far it is known that London has an increase of 261; Liverpool, 349; Halifax, 803; Cornwall, 540; Nottingham, 214; Kent, 75; Macclesfield, 23. Sir W. Hamilton, the greatest metaphysician of this country died in Edinburgh last week, of congestion of the brain, aged sixty-eight. In sheer strength of thought, and in breadth of erudition, he had no equal. With Wilson passed away the last radiance of Scotland's poetic glory; in the early part of the present century; with Hamilton there passed away that metaphysical fame which encircled her name in the schools of France and Germany. Tradition testifies that Hamilton's career, as a student, first at Glasgow College and next at Oxford, was distinguished by a comprehensiveness and accuracy of scholarship, which astonished, and even perplexed his teachers. After that he occupied successively the chairs of universal history, and of Logic, and metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, the latter being left vacant by his lamented death. About 1829, he began to write in the Edinburgh Review, and instantly attracted European notice. His first article, that on the Philosophy of the Infinite, which in this country was pronounced meaningless, was amply sufficient to establish a reputation. The great characteristic of Sir W. Hamilton's intellect was, its union of brilliancy and substantial strength. In range of poetic sympathy and sweep of imaginative power he was inferior to Coleridge, but in the power, first of mastering systems of thought, and then with unbiassed mind, and by pure intellectual force, of weighing them in the balance and pronouncing on their merits, he immeasurably surpassed that wonderful thinker. No beauty of language, or glory of poetic coloring, could for a moment blind him from the strict value, in hard, actual truth, of any system of philosophy. With his sun-clear intellectual vision, he possessed a memory of wonderful compass and accuracy. The result was, it is not too bold to say, one of the greatest metaphysical critics that ever lived. If it is asked, What has Sir W. Hamilton achieved? the answer is, that he has defined more clearly than had ever been done before, the line which separates what can be known and thought, from what is unknown and cannot be thought—the task which, according to Goethe, is the only one competent in the case to the human intellect. In addition to formal proof of his own, he showed, by an exhaustive historical criticism, that a succession of the most solid thinkers of all ages had substantially grounded their systems upon those fundamental beliefs which are distinctive of man, and to attempt an explanation of which is to try to leap over our own heads. His works, therefore, are of incalculable importance in relation to all those discussions which lie at the root of natural theology, and intellectual human belief, and will furnish weapons for the mind against atheism, pantheism, and skepticism. High expectations are entertained as to the posthumous works of this gifted man, which will doubtless be given to the public with all convenient speed. Mr. Thomas S. Baines, author of the "Analytic of Logical Forms," has been selected for the task of editing these works. His lectures, which he has been accustomed to deliver to his students are fully written out. Various other efforts of Sir W. Hamilton's genius are in a state of sufficient forwardness to be put to press without much delay. England, May 28th 1856.

In Europe generally, all things are relating as fast as possible into the old status quo ante bellum. An Emperor of Russia has been once more at Berlin, where he and the King of Prussia have entertained themselves with parades and reviews. When will the rulers of mankind have done with these military fopperies? Two monarchs so amusing themselves are like two gallants of a darker age admiring the temper of the blade and the fashion of the handle of each other's sword. Soon may all such mischievous pastimes grow obsolete. We must not, however, omit to acknowledge the warmth of respect and kindness with which the hero of Kara has been welcomed at Berlin. Sir Wm. E. Williams can hardly meet at home a more flattering reception than that which has been accorded to him by imperial, royal and princely admirers. If Austria feels any jealousy at the visit of the Czar to the King of Prussia, she may take much comfort to herself from the passiveness with which the Italian Sovereigns resist themselves to be leader in league, and trust in the impetuous thickness of her brazen shield. Rome refuses the ameliorations recommended by France and England, and Cardinal Antonelli has prepared a set reply to Count Cavour, Lord Palmerston, and the Parliamentary speech of the Duke of Devonshire, which is in the Giornale di Roma ordered to be published in the Giornale di Roma, whose impression containing it was, however, immediately seized by the police. At Naples the King's do-nothing policy prospers, as if his iniquity had not yet come to the full, and Poerio still languishes in chains. The Sardinian Code has received a foul blot by the condemnation under its provisions of a simple schoolmaster for "blasphemy," because he had, arrived at the very innocuous, however doubtful, conclusion, that "the brethren" of Jesus must have been the sons of Mary. In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister has been called upon to speak on the state of Greece, and almost invited to act on Mr. George's alternative, that King Otto must either be brought to consent to suspend himself, or to be reduced to the condition in which Lord Palmerston hinted that, although there was no sign of improvement, the policy of England and France towards Greece must now be modified by the course taken by Russia.—Warrington.

General Intelligence. Domestic. Saturday, 28th, being the anniversary of the Queen's coronation, was duly observed, by the Public Offices, when the streets were thronged with a portion of the 62nd and 63rd Regts, and the firing of a Royal Salute, at noon, from the Saluting Battery, Citadel Hill, affrill from the Bowcaen, Flag-ship, in harbor. Flags were also displayed from the Public Buildings, and from several private residences, not forgetting to mention the Staffs at Fort George, which were also gallantly decorated for the occasion.—Herald. We regret to see it stated in the Colonial Herald that it is proposed by a number of influential gentlemen of Halifax, to call a meeting for the purpose of consulting on the propriety of entering at once upon some feasible plan to purchase or erect a suitable building, for theatrical performances. An individual who gave his name as Lawrence Curran, was arrested on Saturday, and committed to jail for attempting to shoot James D. B. Fraser, Esq. of this place. It appears that Curran entered Mr. Fraser's store, on the morning of that day, under pretence of giving information against certain persons for the illegal sale of liquors, and on being questioned by the latter as to his name, the circumstances attending the sale spoken of, he became very indignant and violent, so much so that he was ordered to leave the premises, which he did, uttering curses and threats of revenge. He proceeded to Mr. Dawson's hardware store where he gave himself out as a ship captain and under pretence of wishing to maintain his authority over a notorious sailor, he purchased a pistol, some powder and buckshot, deciding to take a bullet himself, he might have occasion to use the weapon before he could have an opportunity of casting bullets. Having obtained these articles he went to Mr. Ross's wharf where he loaded the pistol heavily, and then returned immediately to Mr. Fraser's shop and demanded to see him. Fortunately that gentleman was not in the shop at the time, and the prisoner who returned on the side was passed in hand, to wait his arrival, avowing to one or two individuals who questioned him as to his object in carrying the pistol, his intention to shoot Mr. Fraser as soon as he appeared. Before, however, he had succeeded in getting within reach of his intended victim, he was arrested by the deputy sheriff, W. H. Harris, Esq. He was examined before the magistrate, and committed to the Supreme Court on a charge of an attempt to murder. The prisoner stated that he had been recently working on the railroad and that he left there immediately after the late riot.—Eastern Chronicle. New Brunswick. THE ELECTIONS.—We have heard the returns from seven counties and from the city of St. John. These eight constituencies return 22 members. Sixteen of the twenty-two, we know approve of the Governor's conduct and will be present in the new Cabinet; four are members or friends of the late Government; and the remaining two we know nothing about. As the constituencies where elections have already taken place are scattered over the whole province and represent every variety of class and interest, it may be fairly presumed that the selection of the new Cabinet will show the adherents of the new Government and the opposers in pretty nearly the same proportion as we find them thus far.—Recorder. The election of Members for the Counties of St. John, Westmorland, and Sunbury, took place yesterday. There was a great deal of interest manifested in the City, especially towards the close of the Poll. The returns are as follows:— County of St. John.—Gray, 1368; Wilcox, 1248; Gable, 1221; Symonds, 1293; Wright, 1181; Cudlip, 805; Jardine, 804; Vaughn, 730. Three of the late members together with the Hon. C. Simonds (in the place of R. S. Armstrong, Esq., who did not offer), are therefore elected by large majorities. County of Westmorland.—Smith, 1668; Bottford, 1466; Landry, 1232; Gilbert, 1111; Steadman, 954. There is one parish still to be heard from, but there is no doubt that the four gentlemen first named will be returned. Mr. Steadman, one of the late members and an ardent Prohibitionist, being rejected. County of Sunbury.—Perley, 370; Tapley, 335; Lunt, 304; Hayward, 271. One place still to be heard from. This County returns only two members. The elections for the Counties of Kent and Restigouche, took place on the 29th. In the former Messrs. McPhelin and Desbray are returned, and in the latter Messrs. Montgomery and Barberie.—Ck. Witness. Three important decisions in cases affecting the interests of the citizens of St. John, have been given by the Supreme Court, during the case of the Messrs. Lawton, against the City Corporation, respecting the erection of the Fish Market in Duke Street, has been referred, and the verdict of the Jury in favour of the City is consequently established. The water and sewerage Commissioners of Carleton have also applied in their application for a mandamus to compel the Corporation to issue a certain amount of scrip for the purchase of the Carleton water works. This decision will probably stop these works. The Commissioners satisfy the Commission Council. In the last case referred to, the Supreme Court has now formally decided, that there is no appeal from judgments in the City Court of this city, but that such judgments are final and absolute.—Id. NEW BRUNSWICK OIL WORKS COMPANY. —If we have in our Province, a material from which can be made a substitute for anything which is becoming scarce and dear, by all means let us turn it to account, and not allow it to go to the increased comfort of mankind, and our own wealth. The New Brunswick Oil Works Company has been formed in the County of Albert, and they have bought the right of turning this substance, by a patent process, into a fine kerosene and burning oil, which they call "Alberian." The material they call (on the authority of Sir Charles Lyell and others), "Alberian" is from the prospectus it appears that every ton of "Alberian" will yield seventy gallons of gas.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1856.

Proceedings of the Conference at St. John.

Session opened with prayer by Bro. Bottrell. A deputation from the Canada Conference having arrived in the city, consisting of the Revs. W. Ryerson, G. R. Sanderson, and S. D. Rice, after the transaction of some business of minor importance, they were presented by the Rev. Dr. Evans, and welcomed and introduced to the Conference by the President. Having presented to the President an address from the Canada Conference, which was then read by the Secretary, at the request of Dr. Riehey, Mr. Ryerson rose to address the brethren. He said that though he had been accustomed to public speaking for forty years, and had often felt that with large audiences he was never so embarrassed as at present. Thrilling emotions were excited by the recollection of associations which he had with the President and Dr. Evans. He felt disappointed also in his expectations with regard to the appearance of the brethren before him. Instead of young men, or men in the very prime of life—as in Canada—he found many frosted with age. But his heart was filled with gratitude at seeing so many assembled, and contemplating the benefits which their ministry was likely to confer upon the population of these Provinces. He called to mind an embassy of peace and cordiality, which his fellow-labourers had made him the bearer of their greetings, and he could assure us that they prayed for our success, and hoped to see the day when we should all feel united in our labours, whether the scene of them might be Canada or New Brunswick. He hoped there would be no distinction between yours and ours, for certainly we are all one in toil, and in joy, and in suffering. He rejoiced that in their connexion, peace, harmony, and good will prevailed, and that not among the Preachers only, but among the people at large. It gave him pleasure also to say that they were making progress. Though the numerical increase during the past year had not been so great as in former years, yet it was considerable, amounting to about 3,000. But their organization for diffusing gospel influence was now more complete, and their prospects were therefore better than ever. Chapel building might be instanced.—They had churches springing up around them which would vie with any in Europe. Future generations would not find more attractions in regard to comfort and elegance in the structures belonging to other denominations than among ourselves. Their Mission work also was in an important and happy state. It was maintained, he believed that in the Domestic Missions they had something of still greater value. Many of the emigrants, whose footsteps they followed up, had in their native land enjoyed special religious advantages—they had sat under the ministry of such men as Chalmers, Wardlaw, Watson, and Bunting; and it was therefore of great moment to send forth among them men of intelligence and deep piety. They had 60 or 80 of these Missions now in operation. During the past year they had been favoured with extensive revivals of religion in several of their large cities. In Montreal and Brandon there had been more than 200 brought into union with the Church; and at Belleville nearly the same number. They rejoiced in the blessing of God both at home and abroad. What Divine grace does in the heart is for the express purpose of preparing us for more extensive work. Great is the trust which is given us in British North America, and we must set about its accomplishment in good earnest. The Rev. Gentleman concluded his address with a glowing description of the adaptation of Wesleyan Methodism to undertake the spiritual necessities of this continent, and a most affectionate and touching appeal to all around him. The Rev. G. R. Sanderson was next requested to address the Conference. He said that if any thing could be so pleasant in coming to see his brethren on this deputation, it was the satisfaction of finding Dr. Riehey in the Presidential chair. With peculiar feelings did he remember being at the Educational Institution of the Canada Conference, when the Dr. sustained the

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Paraffine oils; that these oils may be produced at the Company's Works at the rate of \$50,000...

Canada.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—The success of the Canadian line of steamships, so far, is matter of general congratulation. These vessels appear to rival the Cunard line for regularity and efficiency...

"The Conference requested the British Conference again to appoint the Rev. E. Wood, as President, and the Rev. J. Ryerson, Co. delegate...

GUN BOATS AND TROOPS FOR CANADA.—The Gun Boat Fleet is to be immediately fitted with masts and spars and made ready for a voyage across the Atlantic under sail...

A large addition to the six regiments ordered to Canada was contemplated at the sailing of the last Steamer, and the news of the dismissal of the British Minister to the United States...

The regiments on the way and those under orders bring with them all their weapons and camp equipment.—Montreal Advertiser.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN THE SAGUENAY DISTRICT.—The Canadian of yesterday publishes a letter from Chicoutimi, giving particulars of a disastrous conflagration which occurred in the Saguenay District on the 6th and 7th inst.

United States. DEPARTURE OF THE REV. DR. HANNAH AND REV. MR. JOHNSON.—These gentlemen have been on an official visit from the English Wesleyan Church to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States...

THE CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says the intelligence generally in relation to the crops is favorable. In nearly every section of the Union the promise is encouraging.

It almost melancholy to see the disappointment of the priests of Rome in Canada. They had struggled and laboured like heroes to uphold and extend their system.

A COUNTERFEITER SWALLOWING THE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.—The Buffalo Republic gives the following account of the transactions of a counterfeiter in that city, one day last week.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE OF CANADA.—This body assembled in Brockville on the 14th inst., being nearly 170 ministers in attendance, and continued several days in session.

THE ST. LOUIS EVENING NEWS.—One who has read the history of the wars of the Roses, or the death struggle between the Cavaliers and Roundheads, in England, or who is familiar with the contest for life and death between the Whigs and Tories in the Carolina during the Revolutionary war...

The London Watchman mentions that a monument to the memory of the Rev. John Wesley, is to be erected in his native town, Epworth, Lincolnshire.

Latest Intelligence. By the arrival of R. M. S. Canada, we are in possession of English dates to the 21st ult.

A very narrow escape indeed has England had from being plunged into another war. For the moment, we have clambered out of the worst difficulties, and can take breath, though a tingling sense awakes in every fibre of bruises and scratches received...

THE DECLINE OF CATHOLICISM.—In Austria there are more than a half million Protestants. In France there are many Protestants, who are protected by law, and the annual Papal revenue has sunk, since the revolution, from \$30,000,000 to about \$20,000,000.

On the 16th Mr. King died, and the whole city became a scene of excitement. The old Vigilance Committee called a meeting, and placards of an inflammatory nature were posted up, calling upon the citizens to take the law into their own hands.

What is Wanted. ADVERTISEMENT.—One of the greatest wants of the people of the Province of Ontario is a Medicine, combining cheapness and efficacy both, and which can be depended on in most the cases without the expense of calling a Physician.

Advertisements.—Hallway's Pills.—The immense quantity of these extraordinary Pills sold in Canada, is at once a sufficient proof of the estimation in which they are held by the public and the power they possess in vanquishing the most obstinate and dangerous ailments.

Advertisements.—Every House, Workshop & Factory should be constantly supplied with Dyer's Healing Embrocation—which is invaluable in any emergency, accident of sudden illness and should be applied on the occurrence of any casualty whatever.

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Poetry. Never Idle. Never idle, little streamlet, Wandering stranger, on it goes; Leaping up and down the pebbles, Pressing hardly through the snows.

Peeping out the mountain's forehead, Streaming down its craggy side; Wakening, deepening, dancing wildly, Till it reach the ocean tide.

Little plant, in forest lonely, All unseen by mortal sight; Creeping, climbing slowly, Till it reach the mountain's height.

Vice that mingles slow, but surely, In all good of every grade; Unchecked by timely caution, Waves of every heart a shade.

Kindly words, that cost but little, Tiny gems, on life's scroll; Offerings to the broken-hearted, Well-ungotten through the soul.

Changing sorrow into gladness, Lighting up life's dreary way; Drying up the tear of sadness, Chasing all the shades away.

Love that shuneth each exposure, True as needle to the pole; Peeping out by stealthy glances, Through the windows of the soul.

Speaking out, in kindly accents, Growing strong by noble deeds; Baffling each opposing obstacle, Till, as conqueror, it succeeds.

Never idle is the watchword, Throughout all above, below; Dull and heedless though we may be, We shall reap 'till we sow.

—Teacher.

Agriculture.

History of Garden Vegetables.

The history of the following vegetables, will, we think, be interesting to our readers. What we eat and drink are questions agitating the public mind in this country and England, and after this article, we may know at least a little more about the matter.

of which nearly resemble the sunflower. The Radish is a native of Eastern Asia, and was first cultivated by the Chinese. It contains a very little stimulant, but no particular nutriment, as it is mostly composed of water, woody fibre and acrid matter. The varieties differ in shape and color, but are the same in substance. It is grown in very rich and moist soil.

The Onion is a very ancient plant; it was known to the Egyptians two thousand years before the Christian era. The ancient Egyptians worshipped it as one of their gods. Its flavor varies with the climate and the soil becoming milder as the soil is rich or the climate warm. It contains much nutritive mucilage, and it is very useful for its soothing and healing properties.

Shoehing Horses that Overreach. I was bred a blacksmith and farmer, and whether a natural mechanic or not, I was always anxious to know the ways and wherfores of things, or more properly speaking, the casualties and preventives. I was also fond of trying experiments upon such things as appeared favorable for improvement.

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