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The Lord's Prayer.

A CURIOUS POEM.

The following poem is a curious piece of poetry. The initial letters spell, "My boast is in the glorious cross of Christ." Read the words in small capitals downwards with those on the left, and upwards with those on the right, and you have the Lord's prayer.

Make known thy Gospel truths, OUR Heavenly King,
Yield us thy grace, dear FATHER, from above:
Bless us with hearts WHICH feelingly can sing,
Our life thou ART for EVER, God of love.
Assuage our griefs IN love FOR Christ, we pray,
Since the bright Prince of HEAVEN and GLORY died,
Took all OUR shame and HALLOWED THE display,
In first being man, AND then being crucified,
Stupendous God! THY grace and POWER make known,
In Jesus' NAME let all the world rejoice;
New labours in THY heavenly KINGDOM own,
That blessed KINGDOM, for thy saints THE choice.
How vile to COME to thee IS all our cry,
Enemies to THY self and all that's THINE;
Graceless our WILL our lives FOR vanity,
Loathing thy truths BEing EVIL in design.
O God thy will be DONE FROM earth to heaven:
Reclining ON thy Gospel let US live;
In EARTH from sins DELIVER ed and forgiven,
O, AS thyself, BUT teach us to forgive,
Unless IT'S power TEMPTATION doth destroy,
Sure IS our fall INTO the depth of woe;
Carnal IN mind we've NOT a glimpse of joy;
Raised against HEAVEN IN US no hope can flow:
O GIVE US grace and LEAD US on the way;
Shine ON US with thy love and give US peace;
Self and THIS sin which rise AGAINST US slay;
O! grant each DAY our TRESPASSES may cease.
Forgive OUR evil deeds THAT oft we do,
Convince US DAILY OF THEM to our shame;
Help us with heavenly BREAD, FORGIVE US to
Recurrent lusts; AND WE adore thy name,
In thy FORGIVENESS we AS saints can die,
Since, for US and our TRESPASSES so high,
Thy Son OUR Saviour, bled on Calvary.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

To an Unconverted Friend.

LETTER V.

PHRENOLOGY.

(Continued.)

But, the sceptic may exclaim, you are drawing all this evidence *from the scriptures themselves*.

I might answer: it is unfair to refuse to receive the evidence of the christian writers—*because* they *are christian*—and it is almost absurd to expect to find *pagan* writers bearing testimony in favor of christianity: because no sooner was a pagan convinced of its truth, than he became a *christian*—and hence anything he might write on the subject would no longer be the production of a *pagan*. And is this evidence to be set aside because of his *sincerity?* Because he was sincere in his profession, and renounced paganism, are we to set aside his evidence? Are we to look for proofs from the pharisees to the truth of christianity, for instance, and set aside that of Saint Paul, because he is *honest* enough to profess himself a christian. Would his testimony be any stronger than it is, if he had *remained* a Pharisee? Nay, would it have been as strong? Evidently not, because, to have borne witness to the truth of the apostles' doctrines, and yet to have acted the part of an opposer of those doctrines, which he must have done had he remained a Pharisee, would have placed him before us in the character of a hypocrite—and anything he might say on the subject, for or against—would be of a very suspicious nature.

Hence, it is evidently unfair to ask us to go to the *heathen* historians to prove the *christian* religion: I might point to Clement, Eusebius, Origin, Tertullian, and nearly all the early "Fathers," who write in favor of christianity, and were once pagans; but the infidel would turn round and tell me—oh, these were christians at the *time* they wrote, therefore I cannot receive the evidence of their testimony. This is an objection truly worthy of an infidel; it amounts to this: had Clement, for instance, remained a pagan, I would have received his testimony as to the truth of the christian religion—but because he showed his sincerity by renouncing paganism, and even admitting that he sealed his doctrines with his blood, still I must reject his evidence!

Now I might answer that I need not venture battle on *that* ground; that the infidel has no right to ask me to go to the heathen writers for proof of my position. Nevertheless to deprive him of the fancied advantage he might draw from such a refusal, *I am willing to put the matter even on that issue.*

I will state the question fairly:

The point at issue is the Resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead:

I have adduced in proof of that event the assertion of the Evangelists, etc., that he was seen by them, and that the early christians went to execution on the strength of their convictions that they had seen the risen Saviour.

Here the infidel interposes, and takes exception to the source from whence I draw this information—viz: the Scriptures—and requires me to seek my proof of this from some other channel of history.

I can do so: I refer him to Tacitus and Pliny, both of whom, although bitterly hostile to Christianity, admit that the Christians laid down their lives cheerfully in attestation of their "fanatical" doctrine of the resurrection. Nay, Celsus, in the second, Porphony in the third, and Italian in the fourth centuries, in writing against the Christian religion, do not deny this; more, they *admit that Christ wrought miracles*—and Julian makes a miserable attempt to account for them, or explain them away—but, does not, like our modern philosophers, give the slightest hint that they never took place.

Now it appears to me that my position is clearly proved by the evidence afforded by the pagan historians named—viz., the early Christians died in attestation of the truth of their assertion that Christ arose from the dead.

The infidel may turn round and say—well, they may have been deceived: how many fanatics, this day, but would go to death upon some false notion such as transubstantiation, &c.?

I answer—that is travelling off the subject; I am not now contending for the truth of a *doctrini*—but for the truth of a *fact*. Ten thousand martyrs would not convince me of the reality of the doctrine of transubstantiation—but *one* martyr, standing within a foot of his grave, and with the dreadful apparatus of death before him, who solemnly declares that he has seen Jesus, after his crucifixion, that he conversed with Him, and put his hand in his wounded side, affords me the conviction that there is no truth in the world if this statement be not true.

The difference lies in this: that the ten thousand martyrs who die rather than relinquish their faith in an abstract DOCTRINE, *may have been deceived;* but the man who submits to martyrdom on the faith of that which he had SEEN, and HEARD, and FELT, *could not have been deceived.*

Now the Roman historians tell us that the early Christians went to execution and torture rather than give up the evidence afforded them by their senses, viz, that they had seen Jesus. Put the Bible in the fire and still my argument is maintained—that Christ rose from the dead; and that the primitive Christians died before they would yield that point;—my proof being drawn from the enemy's camp.

But it is not necessary, as before stated to take this ground; I am prepared to show that the Gospel writers are worthy of credit; that they write like men deeply convinced of the truth*—and that their statements are consistent with each other and with cotemporaneous history.

The last shift of the infidel is to assert the Scriptures a forgery—that they were written since the Apostolic age.

This objection is easily disproved—there is scarcely a passage of the New Testament which is not quoted by the "Fathers" and the other writers of the first three centuries. Celsus, too, the virulent opponent of the Christian religion, appears familiar with the writings of the New Testament, and quotes from them largely.

To prove the Scriptures a forgery then, it will first be necessary to show that the works of Celsus, the Fathers, etc. *were also forgeries!* The next question is—*when* were they forged? It must have been after the papal usurpation, and before the Reformation, that is, during the "dark ages;" but it is notorious that the warrior's sword was the "pen" most frequently in use at that benighted period.

But admitting for a moment this monstrous supposition—viz., that some wonderful man, during the "dark ages," forged the works of Celsus, Porphony, Julian, the Emperor, and the voluminous writings of the Christian Fathers—together *with the Scriptures*, beginning with Matthew's Gospel, and ending with the Apocalypse—how could he induce men to receive his forgery as a genuine work? What would the Latin and Greek Churches have said to him?—would they not have denounced the forgery?—yes, verily! their language would have been: "Jesus we know, and Paul we know—but who art thou? The *Sacraments* of Jesus Christ's establishment we have—but whence come these *records*, hitherto unheard of? We are the sole depositaries of the christian *traditions*, and we know there are *no writings on the subject in existence.*"—Would they not have had the impostor to the dungeon and his books to the fire? Yet what is the fact? These two churches (the Roman and Greek) have transmitted the Sacred writings uncorrupted, having retained them for a period of a thousand years.†

But multitudes of other objections arise—too numerous to be considered in a work of this kind; I will mention one, and then pass on: this one is insuperable; viz., the man who *forged* these books must *have been inspired by the Holy Spirit of God:* because they contain prophecies of events then far in the future—events which could only have been foreseen by the Omniscient God to whom all things are known—past, present, and to come: I cannot here particularize; space will not permit; but I refer you to the prophecies of Jesus Christ—Saint Paul, and Saint John, and ask you if any of them have been fulfilled, or whether many of them are not being fulfilled *now?* The eminently learned Dr. A. Clarke has said: "I will take *one* prophecy of the Apocalypse, and I will rest the question of the Divine origin of Scripture on *that one prophecy alone.*"

He refers to the prediction regarding the Papacy; I am also willing to put the question on that issue—and let the New Testament stand or fall thereby.

There are numberless other objections, but these I have adduced are sufficient to show that the man who asserts the Scriptures to be a forgery, must either be a lunatic, or one *utterly ignorant* of their contents, as well as of all the history of the past.—That the men who penned the Sacred writings are worthy of credit, can easily be ascertained by perusing their works. Do they write like impostors? Do they conceal their own faults, unbelief and ingratitude—their shameful desertion of their master? Are they careful to make their accounts agree with each other in *every particular*, as impostors would be?—do they not inculcate truth and holiness in every line?—do they not unite like men whose minds are filled with one all-absorbing doctrine—*the redemption of the world by Jesus Christ?*

Now, I ask, would this be the case, were they promulgating a falsehood? Doubtless they would then conceal their faults, and blazon their virtues—but never would they put themselves in the back ground that God might be all in all.

You do not find one word of praise applied to the Redeemer: not one censure against his enemies—*they state simple facts, unadorned and without comment*,—and only men deeply sensible of the truth of their statements could unite in that manner.

But another question arises: How could the Apostles have forged a work which is *supplementary to a previously existing work*—viz: the scriptures of the Old Testament, and yet so dove-tail it into the latter, as not to admit of a single discrepancy? The supposition is preposterous! Here is a book, purporting to have been written by fifty men, of different talents, at different periods of time, occupying a space between the extremes of fifteen hundred years—with an entire *harmony* of design—viz: *a history of the redemption of our race by Jesus Christ.* In one of the first chapters, His coming is foretold; its first Book contains the history of a nation of slaves—because among these slaves *is the ancestor of Jesus Christ;* the first three books *prefigure* the coming of this predicted personage, by types and symbols, and teach the great doctrine of the atonement by *sacrificial* worship; thus the blood of the sacrificial lamb is made to prefigure the blood of the "Lamb of God" slain for the expiation of the sins of the world; many of the following books continue the history of his ancestors; Isaiah foretells in clear and glowing language, the glories of the Gospel day, and the *particulars of the crucifixion*—Malachi, the last of the Old Testament writers, foretells the speedy coming of the "Son of Righteousness"—and that he shall be ushered in by one who shall "stand in the power of the prophet Elijah." 400 years after, John the Baptist, "in the spirit of Elijah," ushers in the Messiah, and "points to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world"—the Gospels contain the history of His life, death and resurrection—the Epistles embrace the doctrines which He taught, and the Revelation contains a prophetical account of the struggles and ultimate triumph of His Church upon the earth—involving predictions which are every day being accomplished.

The Bible thus becomes one book—having but *one* theme from the beginning to the end viz: CHRIST CRUCIFIED. *Part* of this book was in the possession of the Jews when the Apostles wrote—and *to its predictions they appeal in proof of their doctrines.*

Now, then, is there any man of ordinary common sense, who will stand up and tell me that a few illiterate fishermen, without *design* and without *motive*, could have ADDED the *supplementary part of this book*, so as to make it dove-tail into the part which preceded it—and that under the eye of the watchful and acute Jewish priests and rulers? Nay, had they *designed* it, they had no *learning* to accomplish it—and if they had learning they had no *motive*. Had they have had both *motive* and *learning*, they *could not* have *controlled events* so as to make them come out in conformity with their *design* (such, for instance, as the destruction of the temple)—and supposing they could do this, they would not lay down their lives in attestation of *a lie!*—that which they *knew* to be a tissue of falsehoods—a monstrous romance, fabricated by themselves!

I put it to the candid infidel—is this supposition probable?—Is it *possible?*—Evidently not. Then what is the conclusion that irresistably forces itself upon us? It is this: The bible is *one* in its design—the Apostles closing its sacred canon as they were inspired by the Holy Ghost, and merely stating facts of which they were eye and ear witnesses—the conformity of their statements with the previously-existing scriptures *not* arising from any design on *their* part, but on the part of the Holy Ghost.

Hence I am justified in giving to them for evidence as to the resurrection of Jesus Christ—and am *satisfied* with their veracity, when they tell me that they saw Him, felt Him, and conversed with Him after his death and burial.

I will not dwell further on the evidence of MIRACLES. To the closest and most critical investigation I can give, the Miracles of Scripture have been subjected—and to my mind they have become settled facts: their reality being admitted, then do I deduce the irrefragible truth—that JESUS CHRIST WAS A TEACHER SENT FROM GOD.

The "collateral" evidence is that which arises from various circumstances all bearing out the truth of the inspired writings: when it is shown, (as Butler has done in his "Analogy") that it is reasonable to believe that the author of nature is the author of the Bible—and that all nature exhibits him as *benevolent* and that the Bible corresponds, and says—"God is *love*"—this is "collateral" evidence.

When the Bible professes to dissect the human heart, and we know that it truly does mirror back the secrets of our hearts—we have internal evidence of its truth. (Read Edmonston's Elements of Religion.")

I have not time to dwell further upon the evidences of Christianity: but I am convinced, that if there be any one clearly established and absolute truth in the world, it is this, that JESUS CHRIST WAS A TEACHER SENT FROM GOD. Moreover, I am satisfied that scepticism on this point, can only arise from *two* causes—either from a want of *examination*, or from a want of *principle*. The first keeps men in a state of ignorance—the second, feeds their vices.

Lastly, I have proof of all the foregoing in the sacraments of Jesus Christ which *still exist*, and which were *instituted by Himself*. Moreover, I see His religion, not only still existing, but progressing with astonishing rapidity, and that in the face of enemies and despite of adverse influences of the most varied kind; I know that its founder was an itinerated preacher—poorer than the "birds of the air"—that he neither promised wealth nor conquest to his followers—but on the contrary, led them to expect every species of degradation; I know that he was put to death in a manner as ignominious as death on the *gibbet* is considered now—and that his disciples were unlearned and timid men. I also know that the whole power of the mighty Roman Empire was employed in vain to extinguish this religion; that ten persecutions raged, and ten times their fires were put out by the blood of the martyrs. I also know that the doctrines of the early witnesses were corrupted by Constantine, and that subsequently, an apostacy so wide spread took place that it threatened to eradicate every principle of the original testimony of the apostles; that this apostasy existed for twelve hundred and sixty years—and that, had not the *truth been miraculously preserved* by God, amid all this error, the Christian religion *must have been of necessity lost to the world!* I know furthermore, that when the "Great Adversary" failed to destroy it by the persecuting sword of the open enemy, and the corrupting embrace of its false friends—that he assailed it with the polished shaft of irony, wielded by the Voltaires, &c. of the 18th century—I know that this weapon, like every other employed against the religion of Jesus Christ, has been blunted; at this day, Voltaire is despised—and the very *very press employed by him* in publishing his infidel writings, is now made use of for the *publication of the Scriptures!*—that book which he so proudly threatened to suppress! I know that every means that diabolic cunning could employ has been used to counteract the religion of Jesus—the shafts of wit—the influence of poetry—the lofty but erroneous speculations of science, the powerful influence of fashion, the conventional usages of society, the charms of literature—all have been enlisted against it: I know, that in the words of prophecy "the kings of the earth have set themselves and the rulers have taken counsel together against the Lord and His Christ"—(ii. Ps.)—and notwithstanding all this, I have personal experience that the religion of Christ has outlived the convulsions and the adverse influences of eighteen hundred years—and that at the present moment, it is spreading with a rapidity, (which however silent, is no less *real*)—altogether unaccountable on any other supposition than that Jesus Christ its founder "WAS A TEACHER SENT FROM GOD."

And now, turn to the first part of this letter, and lest you should become confused—for my great desire is to make myself so clear as that you cannot fail to understand me—ascertain the position of the argument by reading a portion over again.

You will find it stands thus: You are supposed to be a person unwilling to go to Christ and learn, because you have read something on phrenology, which, at a superficial glance appears to be at variance with His teaching; I answer—I can only suppose one state of mind, which would justify you in your hesitancy, and that would be—where you had *absolute* proof of the truth of Christ's religion, and *absolute* proof of the truth of Phenology—and that they formed the two parts of a full contradiction, and were utterly irreconcileable.

I then ask, can it be shown that this state of mind exists?

1. Are you satisfied on the first point: viz., that Christ was a Divine Teacher?

In the preceding pages, you are supposed to have answered in the affirmative, offering at the same time the grounds of your belief.

The 2nd point to be considered is: Are you satisfied, on sufficient evidence, that the views put forth by Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, &c., are true?

And here we will bring this letter to a close, lest by making it too long, I weary you. Try and place the argument fairly before your mind—and in Letter 6 we shall resume it. W. McK.

* "I will confess," says the celebrated and talented infidel Rosseau, "that the majesty of the Scriptures strikes me with admiration! Peruse the works of our philosophers; with all their pomp of diction, how contemptible they are compared with the Scriptures! Is it possible that a work at once so simple and sublime should be the work of man! Is it possible the sacred personage whose history it contains should be himself a mere man! Do we find that he assumed the tone of an enthusiast or ambitious sectary? What sweetness, what propriety in his manners! What an affecting gracefulness in all he said! What sublimity in all his maxims—what profound wisdom in his discourses—what presence of mind in his replies—how great his command over his passions—where is the man—where is the philosopher who could so live and so die, without weakness and without ostentation!" . . . . "and shall we suppose the evangelical history a mere fiction? Indeed, my *friends*, it bears not the marks of fiction" . . . . "such a supposition only *shifts* the difficulty without *removing* it" . . . . . "the *incentor* would be a more extraordinary man than the *hero*."

† It is not to be inferred that they were the *sole* depositaries; the Waldenses had the Scriptures also.

Anecdotes of Good Men.

PHILIP DE MORNEY.

The celebrated Philip de Morney, prime minister to Henry the IVth of France, one of the greatest statesmen, the bravest officers, and the most exemplary Christian of his age; being asked a little before his death, if he still retained the same assured hope of future bliss, which he had so comfortably enjoyed during his illness, made this memorable reply—"I am," said he, "as confident of it, from the contestible evidence of the Spirit of God, as ever I was of any mathematical truth from all the demonstration of Euclid."

REV. MR. KIDD.

Mr. Kidd, when minister of Queensferry, a few miles from Edinburgh, was one day very much depressed and discouraged, for want of that comfort which is produced by the faith of the gospel alone. He sent a note to Mr. L., minister of Culross, a few miles off, informing him of his distress of mind, and desiring a visit as soon as possible. Mr. L. told the servant, he was so busy that he could not wait upon his master, but desired him to tell Mr. K. to *remember Torwood!* When the servant returned, he said to his master, "Mr. L. could not come, but he desired me to tell you, to *remember Torwood!*"

This answer immediately struck Mr. K., and he cried out, "Yes, Lord! I will remember *Thee*, from the hill Mizar, and from the hermonites!" All his troubles and darkness vanished upon the recollection of a day which he had formerly spent in prayer, along with Mr. L. in Torwood, where he had enjoyed eminent communion with God.

MR. FLETCHER.

When Lord North, during the American war, sent to the reverend Mr. Fletcher of Medeley, (who had written on that war, in a manner that had pleased the minister,) to know what he wanted, he sent him word that he wanted but one thing, which it was not in his lordship's power to give him, and that was *more grace.*

FINAL PERSEVERANCE.

A person who suspected that a minister of his acquaintance, was not truly a Calvinist, went to him and said, "Sir, I am told that you are against the perseverance of the saints."

"Not I indeed," answered he, "it is the perseverance of sinners that I oppose."

"That is not a satisfactory answer, sir. Do you think that a child of God cannot fall very low and yet be restored?" He replied, "I think it will be very dangerous to make the experiment."

MARRIAGE THE NURSERY OF HEAVEN.—The virgin sends prayer to God; but she carries but one soul to him; but the state of marriage fills up the numbers of the elect, and hath in it the labour of love, and the delicacies of friendship, the blessings of society, and union of hearts and hands. It hath in it more safety than single life; it hath more care, it is more merry and more sad; it is fuller of sorrow, and fuller of joys; it lies under more burdens, but is supported by all the strength of love and charity, which makes those burdens delightful.—Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves its kingdom, fills its cities and churchs, and heaven itself, and is that state of good things which God hath designed as the present constitution of the world.—*Bishop Taylor.*

The Last Good Night.

Close the eyelids—press them gently,
O'er the dead and leaden eyes;
For the soul that made them lovely
Has returned into the skies.
Wipe the death-drops from her forehead;
Sever one dear golden tress;
Fold her icy hands all meekly;
Smooth the little snowy dress,
Fold her hands, and o'er her pillow
Scatter flowers so pure and white;
Lay the buds upon her bosom;
There, now softly say good-night.

Though our tears flow fast and faster,
Yet we could not call her back;
We are glad her feet no longer
Tread's life's rough and thorny track;
We are glad our heavely Father
Took her while her heart was pure;
We are glad he did not leave her,
All life's troubles to endure.
We are glad—and yet the tear drop
Falleth; for, alas! we know
That our fireside will be lonely,
We shall miss our darling so.

While the twilight shadows gather,
We shall wait in vain to feel,
Little arms all white and dimpled,
Round our necks so softly steal;
Our wet cheeks will miss the pressure,
Of sweet lips so warm and red;
And our bosoms, sadly, sadly,
Miss that darling little head,
Which was wont to rest there sweetly;
And those golden eyes so bright—
We shall miss their loving glances—
We shall miss their soft good night.

When the morrow's sun is shining,
They will take that cherished form!
They will bear it to the churchyard,
And consign it to the worm.
Well—what matter? it is only
The clay dress our darling wore;
God has robed her as an angel—
She has need of this no more.
Fold her hands and o'er her pillow
Scatter flowers all pure and white;
Kiss that marble brow and whisper,
Once again, a last good night.

"Come Along."

In the town of ——, there is a large number of young men engaged in the shoe manufacture. As Saturday evening arrives these multitudes of young men close their work for the week, and issue forth from their confined shops to seek such recreation as suits their various tastes. Some repair, with the virtuous and good, to the place of social worship. Others with kindred spirits, resort to places of dissipation and wickedness. These two classes are constantly increased in numbers, by the arrival of new hands.

A few weeks ago, early on Saturday evening, a gentleman was passing by a place where the idle and the vicious love to congregate. Just then he heard a young man, urging another young man,—probably a fresh hand, and one unaccustomed to scenes of vice and dissipation,—to go with him. At length, in a coaxing jocular manner he exclaimed, "*Come along; O, Come along!* Saturday night don't come only *once* a week." The young man reluctantly yielded and entered that abode, perhaps to take the first step in the inebriate's road to ruin.

Is there not a lesson for *christians*, of all ranks and conditions in society, to learn from the importunity of this young man with his friend? Why should not his coarse, persuasive, "Come along; O, come along," become our motto? Let all christians try as they meet the neglecters of public worship, "Come along; the Sabbath comes only once a week; come along to the house of God." And let them continue their importunity till, like the young man, they prevail. Let them say, as they meet their brethren and sisters who are neglecting the prayer meeting, and the church meeting, "Come along; this meeting comes only once a week."

As they meet children and youth, and young people, yea persons of all ages, who are not connected with the Sabbath school, let them be invited and entreated to go to that place of instruction; "Come along;" let them, with the manner of earnest entreaty, exclaim, "O, come along; the Sabbath school comes only once a week." As strangers come to take up their abode with us, let christians be the *first* to go to them, and say, "Come with us, and we will be your friends and will do you good." As they see a young man entering the place of dissipation, or indulging in any wrong habits, let them cry to him, "O, come along."

What might be the result, if all christians, as they go forth among their fellow men, in the city and the country, as they meet them by the way, or in the lane, were to say, "Come along; come with us in the way of righteousness and peace." Were the children of *light* as wise in their generation, in regard to this matter, as are the children of this world, thousands of our youth would be rescued from the ways of ruin, and other thousands prevented from entering those ways.—*Puritan Recorder.*

Sympathy.

To be uncared for is a spirit-crushing thought. The sweet flower which unfolds its beauties to the sun, will wither and die, unless shielded from the storm, and nurtured by affection's hand. The heart needs this shield, the soul this fostering care. Nor is this need felt by a single race, it is realized by all: it even breaks through the boundaries of our nature, begins with brute creation, and ascends to the highest grade of intellectual being.

Instances of the power of sympathy are developed by all the classifications of animated existence, showing that there is every where a something which vibrates to benevolence and love. The rage of the fiercer tribes, the tricks of the more domestic, the fear of the woodland songster, have all been overcome by acts of kindness, looks of affection, or words of love administered by man. There is a great sympathetic nerve running through all the orders of inferior beings, and also through the whole family of man, and the universe of God, up to the throne of Deity itself, whence it derives its being and support; and may we not conclude, that the soul of the divine Sufferer himself, who exclaimed, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" was soothed by a knowledge of the fact, that in after years, his cross would be bathed with tears of pious gratitude, and worn upon the heart as the talisman of hope, in every clime, by every race?

The lovely skies of Italy, nature's most romantic scenes, or the spicy breezes of the fairest isle on earth, all fail to charm, unless there be some kindred spirit, with whom we can admire, taste, enjoy.

"What can pure skies and bliss
Do? if our earth-born cares?
Would the world's chain not fall and leave us free?
No! past each living stream,
Still would some fever dream
Track the lone wanderers, which they could not flee."

While the dreary regions of Siberia, or the wastes of a trackless desert will have some cheerful spot, some green oasis, if there be with us there one soul on which our soul can lean,—if this be wanting, we may have our palace home,

"By the soft green light in the woody glade,"

without joy, and the heart will echo back its loneliness in every pulsation, it have fled those,

"Looks of familiar love, which never more
Never on earth, our aching hearts shall greet."

It were better to die with the warm tears of virtuous friendship and sympathy falling upon our graves, than to live on till these pure founts of feeling have been dried up, or frozen in their sparkling flow by the cold winds of dark adversity, or our souls are marred by the commission of those deeds which render us no longer worthy of a tear or sigh. The heroic Andre's end was sad, but the bitterness of death with him was past. The storm-cloud which emptied its wrath so freely in his dying hour, was borne by so many sympathizing hearts, that its fury was exhausted ere it came to him, and he closed his eyes upon the world, as the setting sun threw its farewell radiance thro' the tear-falling shower, painting the rainbow hues of promise on the distant sky.—Loneliness is the drought of the soul, while sympathy, warm and generous friendship, like the dew of Hermon, and the rain upon the mountains of Zion, revive, adorn, and cheer. I would live, but not without friendship! I would die, but not unwept! So that, living or dying, I would have my heart bound to other hearts. I would grasp firmly the warm hand of friendship. I would reflect back

"The smile of love and the greeting true,"

I would appreciate each word, each look, each act of kindness.

But the hearts which live nearest to each other, which can brave each sad reverse of fortune, and remain still true, are those bound by that chain, the links of which are wrought under the hallowed influences of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, by mother! sister! wife!—*Ch. Adv. & Journal.*

"Were it Not."

We have not unfrequently heard an afflicted one say, what was said by an acquaintance of ours the other day, "Were it not for the hope I have of another world I would sink altogether." These words express the heart's inmost experience of not a few. Such are their present circumstances, and so dark is the future of this life, that all seems impenetrable gloom to them on this side of the grave! A ray of light, however, penetrates that gloom—a beam of blessed hope breaks the darkness—it is from beyond the grave, and the happy thought of a blessed eternity lights up the spirit that otherwise would be enshrouded in despair. My reader, I have just two questions to ask in connexion with this experience—Can you brave the responsibility of him who seeks to quench that ray of immortal hope in the distressed mind by throwing doubt on the reality of a future world? If, by precept or example, you are really doing so, man cannot measure your guilt. But another question—Are you living without the hope of future glory in your own soul? If you are, the time may not yet have come when you feel the vast importance of its light, but come it assuredly will. If you should be found shut out at last from the expectation of joy here, and having shut yourself out from the hope of glory hereafter, what will you do? O! be warned in time. Turn to your long forgotten God. Look to the long neglected blood that was shed for you. Come in spirit to him who is infinitely ready to forgive and accept you. Let your mind's eye at last enjoy the precious light of Jehovah's contenance, and let your heart be filled with a well-founded hope of eternal joy. Tried Christian, cling to that hope which you find so precious, and should better days come to you on earth, still cling to that hope the closer, for all that is earthly must sooner or later die.—*Corr. Christian News.*

Giving Gracefully.

Macauley says of Charles I.; "He bestowed much; yet he neither enjoyed the pleasure nor acquired the fame of beneficence. *He never gave spontaneously; but it was painful for him to refuse.*"

Is not this the way in which many still give? And even while they give liberally, yet it may be perfectly plain that they are destitute of a true liberality; they are still of a close, parsimonious spirit. But they cannot refuse. They may be *ashamed* to refuse. Pride may *compel* them to give; or a stern sense of duty may wring the dollars out of them, as though they were their life blood, with which they were painfully parting drop by drop.

But is this a *true* benevolence? There was a special design in those words of holy writ: "God loveth the *cheerful* giver."—And so do men love the cheerful giver. Nobody loves the reluctant, backward, *compelled* giver. It robs the gift of its glory. It takes away the odour of its sweetness.—It mars its beauty.

It is especially trying and painful to one who is attempting to raise money for some great and good object, to meet with such donors. *His* heart may be deeply enlisted; his sensibilities all profoundly stirred. The object seems dear to him. He doubts not it will appear so to every one else. He dwells upon it; rejoices over it; and makes it a constant subject of prayer. He devotes his time and his money cheerfully to it. It is not *his* matter, however, any more than any one's else. But it is a good cause. It needs aid. A few warm friends are struggling to carry it forward. He has cast his lot with them. He has felt the warm pulsations of their benevolent hearts. He has seen their self-denial, and their almost single-handed efforts. They need more help. They [illegible] a larger [illegible] He calls upon [illegible] his countenance [illegible] gratitude, and worth upon the heart as the talisman of hope, in every clime, by every race? [illegible] soul chilled and pained, as "Mr. A. [illegible] nausea a whole [illegible] of expenses against the object, and another of expense for not giving to it, [illegible] amount, which it was perfectly [illegible] beforehand on both sides [illegible] bestow. He saw at a glance that he could not help giving to the cause; it would never do; he would lose caste. But he recognizes yet the act of all its nobleness, robs it of all its truly benevolent character, in the eyes of God and man; and that a act which he intends for an act of benevolence does not deserve the name.

But how easy to impart to that same act quite another character! Indeed, how much *easier* to give gracefully, if one would only think so, and how much more the giver would be esteemed! And how much more sweetly the reflex influence of his act would flow back as a tide of joy over his own ennobled spirit! *Give*, but give all *cheerfully, willingly, gracefully*. Give so as to get the credit of it. There are such spirits in the land; and they are among the noblest sons. They are known and read of all men. They are among the benefactors of all men. They have their own reward.—May their happy number be greatly increased, for their own sakes, it not for the sake of the good they do.—*Ex.*

Jesus on the Judgment Seat.

Jesus is the judge. Christ shall sit upon his throne; Christ shall pronounce the sentence; Christ shall summon all to that throne. If there be a place where Deity must be, surely it is the judgment throne. If there be any spot in the wide universe, if there be any fact or point of time in the past, present or the future, where all the attributes of the Deity are needed, and where none but Deity can discharge the sublime functions that are there required, surely that place is a judgment-seat. If God be not there, where is he? I could suppose, however difficult the supposition, God absent from the creation of the world; but I can not for a moment suppose that God can be absent from the judgment of the world. Show me, therefore, that Jesus is to have all guilty hearts laid bare; that he is to see the thoughts of every heart; to estimate all the feelings of my heart, all the thoughts of my imagination, all the hopes, the fears and feelings, that flustered within my soul, all the sins that stained it;—grant me that this is Jesus of Nazareth, and there is an end, in my judgment, of Socinianism. Christ is God, and as God we fear and worship him, and from him as God we expect a sentence that will fix our everlasting state.

How remarkable it is the love of souls still shines forth in Jesus, even on the judgment-seat? How exquisitely beautiful is the trait here disclosed! He does not tell them what he has done for them; but he tells them, in congratulatory accents, yet all consistent with grace, what they have done for him. How condescending, how beautiful is it, that the very features that he has himself implanted he there and then recognises! What is but a borrowed lustre of his own bright image, given to us for, if the reader will allow such an expression—an expression capable of misconstruction, but yet not meant so—"I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was in prison, and ye came to me." Beautiful trait! Blessed Saviour! who recognisest in me, dim, marred, mutilated, distorted as they are, some of the bright reflections of thine own blessed image, some of the holy traits which thine own holy hand has transferred!

The Brain.

The brain is a part of the bodily constitution, and is hence subject to its laws; it therefore cannot exercise the high functions of thought, reflection and reason, except upon certain unalterable physical conditions.

Being of a soft and delicate structure, the brain is covered and protected by a strong bony case, which forms the skull. Sometimes, parts of the skull are destroyed or removed by accident or disease, leaving the naked brain exposed.

If, in this case, pressure be made upon it, every mental manifestation instantly ceases; with the removal of the pressure, it returns. It has been found that by such compression upon the brain, conversation was arrested in the midst of a sentence; and when removed it was resumed at the same point. In a case related by Sir Astley Cooper, consciousness, which had been suspended for several months, was restored by removing a portion of the skull which pressed upon the brain. Great internal pressure, as by the blood in apoplexy, also destroys consciousness and all mental action.

The activity of the brain is also dependent upon a full supply of arterialized blood. This is more indispensible to the cerebral and nervous tissue than to any other portion of the body. The weight of the brain is upon an average 1-28 that of the entire body, and yet it is estimated by different physiologists to receive from 1-6 to 1-10 of all the blood which is distributed to the system. If the circulation of blood through the brain be suspended but for an instant, the will and all voluntary power is prostrated, mentality is extinguished, total insensibility occurs, and continues until the circulation is restored. This is proved in numerous ways, but the following experiment of Sir Astley Cooper is very satisfactory. He tied the carotid arteries in a dog, so that no blood could enter the brain except what passed through the vertebral trunks. He then compressed these trunks, so as to check the current, and immediately insensibility came on, the animal at the same time falling powerless. As soon as the blood was readmitted, the animal recovered his consciousness and voluntary power, and stood upon his legs again.—*From "Alcohol and the Constitution of Man," by E. L. Fox.*

GOD IN THE FLOWER.—A gentleman being invited by an honourable personage to see a stately building, erected by Sir Christopher Hattan, he desired to be excused, and to sit still, looking on a flower, which he held in his hand. "For," said he, "I see more of God in this flower, than all the beautiful edifices in the world."

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1854.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at HOLLOWAY'S PILL AND OINTMENT ESTABLISHMENT, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

No communication will be inserted without the writer furnishes us with his name *in confidence*.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of correspondents unless editorially endorsed.

Correspondents are respectfully requested to condense their communications—and write the names of *persons* and *places* very legibly.

The *Provincial Wesleyan* is the largest, and, for its size, the cheapest of the Religious papers of the Lower Provinces. Subscribers will confer a favour by recommending it to their neighbours.

Report of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

(Concluded.)

The effect of the discovery of gold in California, and afterwards in Australia, upon the colonial population of NEW ZEALAND, has been precisely what might have been anticipated.—Many have been led to forsake those pursuits to which they were becoming accustomed for others which promised both a larger and a quicker remuneration; families have been transplanted or scattered; and excitement and confusion have been introduced. Such a state of things must needs prove unfavorable to religion, and it therefore excites no surprise to be informed that the number of English members is somewhat diminished. The state of the native population, too, though upon the whole affording abundant evidence of the benefit they have received from the Gospel, in many places, is such as to afford the Missionaries cause of much anxiety. The excitement of novelty once connected with Christian truths and ordinances has passed away, and with it all such interest in them as does not spring from religious feeling and principles.—Far from affording an argument against Missionary labours, the present state of things presents a reason for strengthening and multiplying all evangelical agencies, but particularly for the Christian care and instruction of the rising generation. To this, under present circumstances, the Christian philanthropist must look as a principal means of benefitting the aborigines of New Zealand; and it is, therefore, with great satisfaction that the Committee observe the continued progress of this department of their work, as reported from both sections of the district..... In the training Institution, at the *Three Kings*, the total number of inmates, at the date of the last Report, was 131; six teachers had been sent out to take charge of primary schools, about to be established under the new Government regulations. The Report of the Inspectors appointed by public authority in New Zealand, (viz, the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, and the Surveyor General, is interesting and satisfactory..... From *New Plymouth* a very encouraging report has also been received, signed by the Inspectors of public schools. Industrial, and especially agricultural, pursuits are successfully carried on here; and it is important to add that, since the official report of the Grey Institution was presented, the Missionary has provided accommodation in or near his own house for twenty girls, to be placed under the special charge of Mrs. Turton..... At *Wellington*, the enlightened and philanthropic Governor of the colony has for some time desired to see an establishment like that at the Three Kings; and the last reports make grateful mention of his Excellency's kindness in securing a most eligible site near the town for a school, and residences for the masters and scholars. The Executive Council have sanctioned the grant of a sum of money for the purpose of commencing operations on this site..... The Circuit Reports this year present few features calling for special remarks or lengthened quotation. From *Mangungu* the printing press is to be removed to the *Three Kings*, where it may now be made more extensively serviceable.—From the *Waima* Report an extract may be given in a few words, but of great significance:—"Popery in every part of this Circuit has ceased to exist among the natives, even as a profession. All are now accessible and, in some degree, under the influence of our teaching." From *Wellington* the Committee have received advices up to December last. There is an increasing Congregation at the *Hutt*. A new chapel is in course of erection, and the Society is prospering, having the advantage of several Local Preachers or Leaders, who are much needed at Wellington. Many of the New Zealanders have acquired considerable property, (horses, cattle, drays, implements of husbandry, &c.,) showing a steady advancement in the civilization which naturally follows Christianity. The most casual observer cannot fail to mark the improved tone of moral feeling among them in the last few years. A site for a chapel and a Minister's house of Christchurch is secured, and the subscriptions having reached £100, the work will probably soon commence. At Lyttleton, likewise, a new chapel is in contemplation.

The history of the *Friendly Islands'* Mission during the last year exhibits some sorrowful circumstances. Of the seven European Missionaries stationed there, three have been compelled to leave by failure of health—Messrs. Miller, M. Wilson, and Peter Turner. The first not being likely to be able to resume his Missionary labors, has returned to Sydney, and retires from the work altogether. Mr. Turner has honourably completed a period of nearly twenty-five years' active service, and takes his place on the Supernumerary List. Mr. Wilson may, it is hoped, recruit himself for further service. The evil effects of the late war have not been exhausted at its close, but have been painfully manifested in the impaired tone of the piety of many, the unsettledness of others, and the drifting away from the Church of those who had more of the form than the power of godliness. Diminution of numbers and local finances are the natural results of such a state of things. In the midst of these afflictions, however, there is ample cause for gratitude and rejoicing. The report from *Tonga* refers in pleasing terms to the benefits already realised since the restoration of peace. The Report of Schools states that nine additional schools have been established in *Tonga* since the close of the war. From the Training Institution seventeen students who had completed their three years' course have been appointed to schools in various islands, and fourteen new students have been admitted. From the *Haabai* Circuit we are informed that the teachers so received from *Tonga* have given a great impulse to the work of education. Schools and premises suitable for the training system have been built, new scholars attracted, and the teachers supported by the scholars without expense to the Mission..... The Committee observe with satisfaction that the subject of local contributions in furtherance of the cause receives some attention. Thus from the *Haabai* Circuit it is reported that several tons of oil and yams have been brought. From another Circuit the members have contributed three tons of oil, besides a few tons of yams, and some fowls. They have also given a ton and a half of oil as a thank-offering for the favourable termination of the war, and £2 18s. in cash..... The demand for such portions of the Holy Scriptures as are in circulation in the language of these Islands continues unabated.

As to the FEEJEE ISLANDS it was stated, that after many hindrances and detentions, Mr. Saml. Waterhouse has reached the field of his choice, arriving safely at Nandy on the 1st of July last. Mr. Williams, Mr. Watsford, and Mr. Hazlewood, (whose return was reported only last year.) are compelled to retire by debility or affliction The last year has been marked by a most gratifying event, the completion at the Mission Press of an edition of 3,000 copies of the entire New Testament, the translation of which has undergone careful revision. This edition was undertaken before the brethren received information of the munificent grant of the British and Foreign Bible Society, announced in the last Report. The translation of the Old Testament, which has been executed in great part by Mr. Hazlewood, has been completed, and will be diligently revised by Mr. Watsford, before it is put to press. The English and Feejeean Dictionary is also finished.

A full and able Report of the *Lakemba* Circuit, by Mr. Lyth, supplies many interesting particulars. Of the *Vewa* Circuit, which is estimated to contain two-thirds of the entire population of the Feejee group, there is not an equally favourable report. A heavy affliction has befallen this Circuit in the death of Elijah Varani, a Christian Chief of good character and long standing, who has been cruelly murdered, with two brothers and four of his people. It has also suffered a sad calamity in the eruption of a volcano, which has carried away a town with a chapel and twenty-five persons..... *Bua* Circuit has proved a place of trial and mourning to the Missionary occupying it. No serious personal injury has been done to him, but his life has been threatened, and many minor annoyances practised. In the *Nandy* Circuit the people in general maintain their profession—the means of grace continue to be well attended, and many are evidently growing in grace. At least, twenty heathen villages are visited for the purpose of affording Christian instruction, in addition to the eight places which form the Circuit..... Another earnest appeal has been addressed to the Committee on behalf of *Rotumah*, where there are in all about 600 persons bearing the Christian name and desirous of instruction, but who, with the exception of a visit from Mr. Williams last year, have been entirely under the care of Tongau Native Teachers. There are eight chapels, and four other preaching places, and about thirty members of Society. Two Missionaries are urgently required, were it only for the translation of the Scriptures and the preparation of books, to which the Tongau Teachers cannot be expected to be competent..... Of the school teachers sent from England it is reported that they are making progress in learning the language, hoping to carry on the work with greater effect as they become better acquainted with it. Of the Native Schools, a gratifying description is given by Mr. Malvern.

The stations in the ALBANY and KAFFRARIA District were next alluded to. No very marked peculiarity is noticed in the *Graham's Town* Report. At *Salem* the native congregation has improved, and a Sunday-school has been recommenced. At *Farmerfield* the attendance on public worship has increased, and the attendance on the Day and Sunday-schools has been doubled. At *Bathurst* there is a small improvement. At *Clumber* the native congregation is spoken of as pleasing and encouraging. In *Port Elizabeth* all things promise well. *Ueitenhage* needs and much desires a Minister, and the congregation keeps together. The Society at *Fort Beaufort* has been increased by the addition of seventy-six members in the last year. Since the conclusion of the war it has been determined by the Governor that a Fingoe settlement shall be formed here, and a site has been granted for this purpose. Mr. Ayliff has been appointed to reside at this new settlement, which it is proposed to call by the name of one of that valued friend of the Society who presided at its last Annual Meeting, and to whom it has been laid under obligations for various services rendered through many years past,—James Heald, Esq. A small increase of members is reported from *Cradock*, with other cheering and hopeful circumstances. After a long residence at *Morley*, Mr. Garner has removed to *D'Urban* and *Fort Peddie*, where he has found great cause of thankfulness in the prosperity of the work, upwards of fifty persons having been baptized the last year. The *Burgher's Dorp* Station, commenced little more than a year since, promises well.

In *British Kaffraria*, *Mount Coke* has realised to a great extent the advantages which were anticipated from the restoration of peace. A large and commodious building has been erected for the use of the Watson Institution, which has continued in operation through the year; and the former institution premises will be henceforth occupied by the Printing Press, which is to be removed from King William's Town. At *King William's Town* there is no decrease in the Society, and hopeful signs of a better future present themselves. The Society's Printing Press is still at work upon the new and revised edition of the New Testament, but 3,000 copies of the Book of Psalms, and 1,000 copies each of Daniel and the First Book of Chronicles, have been completed during the year.

The Chief Kama has removed with his tribe to a portion of country allotted him by the Government in British Kaffraria. The heathen portion of his people have distributed themselves principally between the Keiskamma and the Tyamie. Mr. Sargeant has been appointed to take charge of the new station. His congregations are generally large and attentive. Some of the chief's family are among the prominent and useful members of the little church. Mr. Shepstone considers that *Kamastone* was never in more hopeful circumstances, either in regard to its temporal or spiritual interests. Several of the people from *Haslope Hills* have come to reside there. The review of the year affords similar reasons for thankfulness and encouragement to the Missionary labouring at *Wittebergen*.

At the *Clarksbury* Station, in KAFFRARIA PROPER, the work of the Lord continues to prosper. Eighteen persons have this year renounced heathenism and been baptised. There is an average daily attendance of 120 in the School, one half of whom read the Holy Scriptures. At *Shawbury* the congregation is between four and five hundred. The new chapel has been so well filled that a service has been held out of doors. At *Morley* the chapel has been frequently crowded to excess. The congregations at *Buntingville* are frequently too numerous to be accommodated in the chapel, tho' several families have removed to a distance.—There is a small increase to the Society, in addition to that arising from the transfer of those at the *Umdumali River* from the adjoining Circuit to this.

The troublous circumstances of the BECHUANA COUNTRY have prevented the holding of a District Meeting during the past year, and the Chairman's official visit has also for various causes been postponed. Letters have been received from Messrs. Ludorf and Giddy, which contain intelligence of a painful and trying character, well adapted to call forth the prayerful sympathy of the friends of Missions.

Attention was next called to the Missions in WESTERN AFRICA, in the WEST INDIES, and in CANADA.

In conclusion, the Committee adverted to some of the topics of congratulation which a review of the year suggested. The financial success now reported (they observed) cannot but be highly gratifying to all who have this cause at heart. The increase of the Home Contributions is gratifying, inasmuch as it has not arisen from very large donations, such as have in some former years graced the Reports of the Society, but from the augmented supplies furnished by a majority of the districts in Great Britain. It is due also to the various friends in different parts of the country to acknowledge the response which they have made to the request put forward last year for an earlier payment of their Annual Subscriptions, and to express the hope that their good example may be more extensively imitated, and that the payment of Annual Subscriptions in May may become the general, if not the universal rule. The principle of making Daily Offerings on behalf of the great work of the conversion of the world, has also this year been adopted by many, and with the best results; and all these things together make it abundantly evident that the confidence expressed last year in the well-principled attachment of the Methodist connexion to the Missionary work was not misplaced or unwarranted, and justify the expectation of further improvement..... Still more remarkable and encouraging is the amount contributed by the several Foreign Auxiliary Societies, which this year exceeds by £500, the whole Missionary income of the Methodist connexion in the year 1817, in which the Society was first organised. This gratifying amount, contributed in the places where Missionary labour is carried on, and in great measure by those who are the constant witnesses, and many of them fruits also, of that labour, is perhaps the most conclusive evidence that could be presented of the general fidelity, consistency and success with which the operations of the Society are conducted by its numerous agents in every quarter of the globe. Well may the Committee in view of this fact thank God and take courage. As another evidence of the favour of the Most High, and of the acceptance of the Society's past labours by those who are in circumstances to understand them best, the Committee may be permitted to advert again to the encouragement afforded to their educational efforts by the public authorities of more than one most important colony.

The Report concluded by commending the cause to the sympathy and countenance of all who love our Lord Jesus Christ,—asking for increased pecuniary means, and especially representing the want of able, faithful labourers.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

Selling and Buying on the Sabbath.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me through the columns of your paper to call public attention to the fact that in many parts of this city *selling* and *buying* are prosecuted on the Sabbath Day as freely and fearlessly as on any other day of the week. This (I hope illicit) commerce extends I believe to almost all sorts of provisions—luxuries as well as necessaries of life—as for example tobacco, tea, coffee, sugar, eggs, butter, meat, &c., &c.

It is impossible to urge the plea of *necessity* in extenuation of these proceedings. With a little diligence all these articles could have been provided on the preceding Saturday. Or would it be a great hardship to postpone the purchase of them till Monday? Surely if people cared more for their immortal souls than they do for their perishing bodies it would *not* be deemed a hardship—and those who *ape* fasting 40 days *might* restrain their lusts *one* day.

Mr. Editor, are the laws of this Country—are the laws of God, to be thus trampled under foot with impunity? Will a Christian community tolerate such glaring profanation of the Christian Sabbath? Such morality may pass in France or in Ireland, but in Nova Scotia it will never do! The people, who would not allow the mails to be carried on Sunday will not surely brook a greater, a more inexcusable breach of God's commandment.

Yours respectfully,

Halifax, June 14, 1854. R. M.

Wesleyan Camp Meeting.

The Public are hereby informed, that a Camp Meeting, under the direction of the Wesleyan Ministers, will be held near Smith's Creek, Studholm, King's County, New Brunswick, on *Friday*, July 14th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

While all are invited to be present who desire Spiritual good, the following remarks are submitted for their guidance:

1st. Those who attend the Meeting will be required to submit to the Rules and Regulations found posted at the entrance to the grounds.

2nd. That such persons as intend remaining on the Camp Ground, can either bring provisions with them, or secure board and lodging at a low rate in the Boarding Tents.

3rd. Pasturage for horses can be obtained at a moderate charge, on application being made to the Subscriber, on the grounds.

4th. That as ample tent accommodations may be obtained it is desirable that all who attend the Meeting should remain till its close.

Any further information required can be obtained on application to any of the Wesleyan Ministers in the Province.

4 ins. J. PRINCE.

Mill Stream, K. C., June 14th, 1854.

Methodism in the Bahamas.

The following account of the state of Methodism in the Bahamas is taken from a letter of the Rev. H. Cheesborough, dated Nassau, New-Providence, Feb. 18th, 1854, and published in the *Wesleyan Notices* for May:—

Our late District-Meeting enjoyed uninterrupted harmony and peace. The brethren met each other in love and confidence, which prevailed from first to last. The result was that every thing went on smoothly and agreeably, and that our business was arranged with ease and dispatch. Our District services were well attended, and on some of them the Divine blessing was poured out in no ordinary degree. The Missionary Meetings attracted crowds, and were the best, in all respects, which our friends could remember for several years past. In town we were favoured with the valuable services of the Chief Judge in the chair, and with the presence of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, and other local notabilities. Timothy Darling, Esq., presided at the East.—This gentleman is a Presbyterian, whose richly evangelical sentiments, catholicity of spirit, personal piety, and platform ability were of great advantage to the cause, both in town and at the East. The pecuniary proceeds for this Circuit are in advance of those for last year. The amount of Mission money for the District (including £32. 16s. 1d. from Turk's Islands, which came to hand since the District Meeting closed) is nearly £300. Besides this sum, I have £15. 0s. 11½d. to remit for the Jubilee Fund of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Schedule in the Minutes will show a net increase in this District, during the past year, of more than three hundred members, not including the returns from Puerto Plata; which, however, we have incorporated in our Schedule.—There has been a net increase in every Circuit except one. That for New Providence is seventy eight, with finances in proportion. We are, I trust, unfeignedly thankful to our heavenly Father for this signal token of His favour, and feel encouraged to dedicate ourselves more fully to our great work of saving souls.

Wesleyan Missions.

The following interesting intelligence is extracted from a communication in the Wesleyan Missionary Notices for May, written by the Rev. Thomas Jenkins, dated Fakir's Mission, Palmerston, Nov. 10th, 1853. This Mission is in the Port Natal and Amazulu District, South-Eastern Africa:—

You will be pleased to hear that the Lord is adding His blessing to the word of His grace.—We have had the tokens of His presence, and our means of grace are well attended; and gracious seasons they are. A short time ago twenty-five were added to the church by baptism, after a trial of from twelve to eighteen months in our catechumen class. Many of them can bear testimony to the pardoning grace of God, and others are seeking this great blessing. After the ordinance of baptism, witnessed by a crowded congregation, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered to *ninety-five communicants*.—Great was the power of God's grace amongst us; every heart was melted. How delightful the season! But six years ago we numbered six or seven communicants; now we number ninety-five. This is the Lord's doing, and to Him be all the praise. We still look for greater things. The word of the Lord is mighty. Prejudice, ignorance, and superstition must give way. They are giving way; for we rely on Him, whose "kingdom must rule over all."

Death has removed four of our church-members from us during the year; but they knew in whom they believed, and could set to their seal, God was true. "They died in the Lord." One was an old woman. She called me just before she died, to thank me and Mrs. Jenkins, for all we had done for her, and to request me to write to all the friends of Missions, to thank them that they had sent the word of life to this land of darkness before she was no more. She was joyful and happy. Her last words were, "Farewell: I am going to Jesus."

ANTIGUA.—The Rev. Walter Gaddy, under date of Feb. 12th, 1854, writes:—The work of God in this island is in a prosperous state: we have had foretokens of Gospel benedictions, and we are longing and looking for a baptism from on high. We have been favoured with some awakenings and conversions lately, at English Harbour. The Gospel has come to some wicked and hardened sinners, "not in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance."

Constantinople.

The missionaries of the American Board, in Constantinople, give an encouraging report of the state of religion in their Churches. They say:—

There are several signs for good now in this city. The brethren in the Churches are more united than they have been; and some backsliders are returning. Our Sabbath services, especially in Hass-keuy and Koomkapoo, are pretty fully attended, many Armenians being present every Sabbath. The chapel at Hass-keuy is becoming too small for the number of worshippers; and there is not a little discussion of the doctrines of the gospel among the Armenians in that suburb. On Sunday (April 9,) seven individuals are to be received by profession into the Church in Para. Five of them are Greeks, pupils of our seminary and of our female boarding school.

The boarding-school contains forty-six pupils, only ten of them being day scholars. The recent additions are regarded as very promising. They are from Armenian families; and in such cases the immediate relatives are pretty sure to join the Protestants in the end. The religious interest, heretofore reported as existing in this institution, still continues. Never were we permitted before to rejoice in so long a season of special seriousness. The last Thursday of Feb. was observed with solemnity; and a happy impression seems to have been made upon the school.

The British and Foreign Bible Society is sending a large number of Scriptures (chiefly New Testaments) in the English, French, German, and Russ languages, for distribution among the troops, sailors, and prisoners of war; and they are asking us, in connexion with other friends of the object here, to employ at their expense a number of colporteurs.

From various parts of the interior of the country we have news of the most cheering character. Mr. and Mrs. Clark at Arabkir have their hands full of work, and more than full. The Armenians are carrying their old Church books to exchange them for Bibles, thus showing their decision to cast away the word of man for the word of God. In the vicinity of Aintab the onward movement is with accelerated speed. Indeed, from almost every quarter we hear enough to show us that now is emphatically the time to work. Thus, while clouds and darkness are gathering around this empire from without, and, according to present appearances, a struggle is commencing among the European nations and in Turkey which has never had a parallel in this world's history, the peaceful kingdom of Christ is extending itself noiselessly over the minds of men; and before the great and the wise of this world are aware of it, a most important though bloodless victory will be gained, and an integral portion of the empire of Satan here will be won over to Christ.—*Ch. Ad. & Jour.*

Methodism in Paris.

The Rev. P. Lucas, in a communication to the *Watchman*, under date of May 15th, 1854, thus speaks of the state of Wesleyan Methodism in Paris:—

Our English work in the Capital is in a flourishing state; we do not remember seeing it more prosperous than it now is. The chapel is too small to contain all those who have a desire to hear the Gospel. We have evidences that our labours are not vain in the Lord. We discover many persons amongst our hearers who become more serious, and also more attached to the means of grace. Sixty-eight sittings have been let lately; this shows us that our hearers are more fixed in their principles.

It is very gladdening to see that our brethren, who are stationed in Paris, can proclaim the glad tidings of salvation to such a vast multitude of persons, many of whom might have been ashamed of being seen in a Wesleyan Chapel in England. Who can doubt but good will result from all this? The English class is small, as it has always been, on account of the continual removals; but the few who are connected with us in church membership, are faithful to their high calling in Jesus, and walk worthy of the Gospel.

The Rev. M. Rylance whose ministry is highly acceptable in the Capital holds a Bible class, which is attended by Papists and Protestants; it has already proved a great blessing in enlightening the darkness of many souls and leading them to Christ.

There is a financial increase in the Circuit of Paris, for this year, of 1,311 francs, without reckoning more than 1,600 francs, which have been raised for an organ.

Our French work, though it has no bright appearances, is not stationary. The class is progressing, both in piety and in number. Some new preaching places have been lately opened, which are promising. The labours of our highly esteemed brother, M. Hocart, are blessed for the conversion of souls. We feel thankful to God that his health is improving.

Our friend M. Paul Cook labours with zeal and perseverance among the rising generation; he holds several little meetings, where some young men of the most respectable French Protestant families in Paris attend. Sums of money have been given by the parents and the young men, for our cause, which is a proof that it is gaining ground.

At St. Dennis, God is pleased to manifest his power and loving kindness in the salvation of souls, both amongst the French and the English. Some remarkable conversions have recently taken place in this locality. The members of the church seem to have a new zeal, and appear more devoted to God than ever.

At Croix, near Lille, we have also a little band of Christians, who labour in their humble sphere to spread the knowledge of the truth, and extend the borders of Christ's kingdom.

More Missionaries needed for China!

The Rev. Wm. R. Beach, Wesleyan Missionary, in a letter dated Canton, February 9th, 1854, thus pleads for ministerial aid for China. May his appeal excite sympathy and practical benevolence in the hearts of our readers! Whilst christian ministers are willing to give themselves up to the toil and sacrifices of missionary life, christian men at home should rejoice to render them all necessary aid;—

Taking advantage of the winter season, we have made one or two short excursions into the neighbouring villages; and if we had been previously at a loss for arguments for diligence in that which our "hands find to do," such visits could not have failed to supply them. Residing as we do, however, in the midst of a teeming city population, we can scarcely avoid feeling at all times how absolutely necessary it is that, if we would not be found at last with our mission unfulfilled, we should be thoroughly in earnest *now*. That everyday feeling, however, is intensified by every walk which we take into the surrounding country; because, wherever the eye turns, it beholds a new claimant upon our Christianity for evangelical culture. We pass through village, after village, where the distribution of the silent tract, at lengthened and irregular intervals, is the only means employed to make known the Saviour of men. We climb the lofty hill, and on every side, far as the eye can reach, we behold the habitations of our fellows, and we know that into those habitations the messenger of mercy has never entered. And, as we return, to be lost in the crowded streets of the suburbs in which we dwell, we cannot but feel that while we are studying, men are perishing. Next to the realisation of Christ's love to him, there is presented to the Christian Missionary no motive to labour more constraining and more inciting than this. But one thing is evident. If any head-way is to be made at all here, we *must have more men*. Were every Missionary in this field a Paul, vast masses of men must still remain unreached. If we stir a single foot to the villages, it is with the conviction that there are still thousands living at our very doors, who have scarcely heard the name of Christ. If we confine ourselves to the city, it is with the certain knowledge that, within the circumference of a day's walk, there are other thousands who are living without God, What can we do? It is for the church at home to relieve us from this solemn dilemma. When are more labourers to join us? I find that I have been led into a strain in which I did not intend to indulge in a letter like this; but it is difficult to write as a Missionary, and to restrain one's self on such topics.

New Discoveries in Nineveh and Nimrod.

In a report recently issued by the London Assyrian Excavation Society, relative to the progress of their agent, Mr. Loftus in Babylonia, it is stated that a new palace has been discovered at Nineveh, which is by far the most magnificent structure hitherto found among the ruins of that ancient capital. Its walls are covered with fine sculptures, every room and passage being devoted to a separate subject. These sculptures are the *chefs d'œuvre* of Assyrian art. But a part of the palace, including two or three hundred sculptured slabs, has as yet been explored. On one of these slabs is represented, in base relief, a city surrounded by a double wall. Above the various buildings in the city rises a temple, whose second story is supported by pillars which have their bases on the backs of lions and human headed bulls. Another scene represents a lion hunt. The king is in the act of striking a lance into a lion which is springing at his chariot, while seven others, pierced by many arrows, are lying dead and dying on the ground. On another slab is the representation of a bridge with three pointed arches, and on still another one is depicted a park, with an open gate, through which the king may be seen at a distance hunting lions. The palace is ascertained by the inscriptions found within it, to have belonged to the son of Esar Haddon.

At Nimrod, it is said that another obelisk has been discovered, which was erected, according to the inscription, by Shalmannrish, founder of Calah—and it records twenty-seven of his battles. The art of deciphering the ancient Assyrian inscriptions has attained such a degree of perfection, that names of nearly all the Assyrian Kings mentioned in the bible have been identified—extending the chronology of Assyria to a period of about two thousand years before Christ.

A Furious Elephant at Large.

The large elephant Hannibal, attached to the Broadway Menagerie, which was on exhibition at Pawtucket on the 3d instant, got loose from his keeper on the way from Pawtucket to Fall River, early yesterday morning. Before starting, his keeper made him lift the hinder part of a waggon loaded with 3,500 pounds, for the purpose of getting it into line. It is supposed that this, although not unusual, might have suggested to him the mode of attack which he adopted afterward.

When about seven miles from Pawtucket he became furious, turned upon his keeper, who had to fly for his life and take refuge in a house, got free, and rushed along the road, destroying everything in his way. Meeting a horse and waggon belonging to M. Stafford Short, he thrust his tusk into the horse and lifted horse, waggon and rider into the air. He mangled the horse terribly and carried him about fifty feet, and threw the dead body into a pond. The waggon was broken to pieces, and Mr. Short considerably hurt. The elephant broke one of his enormous tusks in this encounter. A mile further the elephant, now grown more furious, attacked in the same manner a horse and waggon, with Mr. Thos. W. Peck and his son. He broke the waggon and wounded the horse, which ran away. M. Peck was pretty badly hurt in the hip.

While the keepers were engaged in securing the smaller elephant, who had run loose, however, manifested any signs of mischief, the larger one got off from them, and went through Barneyville, when Mr. Mason Barney and another man mounted their horses and kept on his track as near to him as was prudent, giving warning of the danger to the passengers whom they met on the way. The elephant would occasionally turn to look at them, but did not attempt to molest them.

The next man in the path was Mr. Pearce, who was riding with his little son in a one horse waggon.—He was coming toward the elephant, and being warned by Mr. Barney, turned round and put the horse to his speed, but the elephant overtook him and seizing the waggon, threw it into the air, dashing it to pieces, and breaking the collar bone and arm of Mr. Pearce. The horse disengaged from the waggon, escaped with the fore wheels, and the elephant gave chase for eight miles, but did not catch him. The elephant came back from his unsuccessful pursuit, and took up his march again on the main road, where he next encountered Mr. J. Eddy, with a horse and waggon.—He threw up the whole establishment in the same way as before, smashed the waggon, killed the horse, and wounded Mr. Eddy. He threw the horse twenty feet over a fence into the adjoining lot, then broke down the fence, went over and picked up the dead horse and deposited him in the road, where he had first met him.

He killed one other horse, and pursued another, who fled to a barn; the elephant followed, but at the door was met by a fierce bull-dog, which bit his leg and drove him off. Once on the route, the keeper being ahead of him, saw him plunge over a wall and make for a house. The keeper got into the house first, hurried the frightened people within to the upper story, and provided himself with an axe, succeeded in driving off the furious beast. The elephant finally exhausted his strength, and laid himself down in the bushes, about two miles from Slade's Ferry. Here he was secured with chains and carried over the ferry to Fall River. A part of the time he ran at the rate of a mile in three minutes.—*Providence Journal, June* 6.

Religious Items.

... A Wesleyan Minister has come in possession of a manuscript volume, containing a metrical translation of nearly the whole of the Psalms of David by the late Rev. CHARLES WESLEY, the poet of Methodism, who presented it to his friend, the Countess of Huntingdon. A prospectus for its publication has been issued.

... The receipts of the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, during the past year amounted to £31,644,—an increase over the income of the year preceding of about £4000. The expenditure was £30,805. During the year 2,080 Hebrew Bibles, 1,068 Hebrew New Testaments, and 50,000 tracts and portions of the scriptures in modern languages were distributed.

... The annual Wesleyan Missionary meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel in this town on Tuesday evening last. John W. Bemister, Esq., M. H. A., having been requested to take the chair, opened the business of the evening with an appropriate address, after which the Rev. Mr. Addy, read the report of the Society shewing its income for the past year to have been no less than £114,498 14s. 3d. Several interesting addresses were delivered in the course of the evening, and resolutions moved and carried.—*St. John Nfld. Ledger, 30th ult.*

HOW THE SEA BECOMES SALT.—The deep sea-sounding of Lieut. Maury resulted in the discovery at the bottom of the ocean, of a bed of miroscopic shells unmixed with sand or gravel. To an ordinary observer this discovery would suggest no extraordinary provision of nature. But Lieut. Maury demonstrates that these animalcule in all probability exercise a powerful influence in promoting a healthy change or circulation of the waters of the sea; that if, as is supposed, these little creatures live at the surface and are buried in the ocean, we may view them as conservators of the ocean, for they assist to preserve its status, by maintaining the purity of its waters. It is admitted that the salts of the sea come from the land, and that they consist of the soluble matter which the rain wash out from the fields, and which the rivers bear to the ocean. The waters of the Mississippi and the Amazon discharge immense quantities of this soluble matter. This matter cannot be evaporated and as the rivers never cease pouring in fresh supples of it, it is argued that the sea must be continually growing more salt, and such perhaps would be the case were it not these microscopic animals are constantly at work extracting this matter from the sea water, and depositing it in the form of shells at the bottom of the ocean. Thus, says Lieut. Maury, "the ocean is presented as a vast chemical bath, in which the solid parts of the earth are washed, filtered and precipitated again as solid matter, but in a new form, and with fresh properties."—*Boston Journal.*

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.—In England, some years ago, a man presented himself before a body of clergymen, to be examined that he might be licensed to preach the Gospel. His advantages for study had not been very great, and he had many fears that he could not sustain himself, and answer the numerous questions which he knew would be proposed. With a trembling heart he stood up before his fathers and brethren, and one of them asked him with whom he had studied divinity.

The young man was somewhat confused at this question, for he knew very well that he had not enjoyed the instruction of any distinguished divine; and he replied with hesitation, "My mother taught me the Scriptures."

"Ah," said the minister who had asked the question," mothers can do great things!"

The examination then proceeded, and the result was delightful proof that mothers may be good teachers of theology; that the truths implanted by their early instructions, watered by their pious tears, and sanctified in answer to their prayers, will bear precious fruit after many days.

This candidate for the ministry was found to be mighty in the Scriptures, and most gladly was he commissioned to go forth and preach the word to his fellow-men.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The *Westfield Transcript* gives an account of an unusual phenomenon which occurred at Barcelona a few days since. The lake at the time was quite smooth, scarce ruffled by a ripple, when, without any apparent cause, a huge wave extending up and down the lake as far as could be seen, and presenting a square front about five feet in height, came rushing into the harbor, up to the shore, and then receded in the same manner as far in the lake as could be seen. There was but one wave, and then the lake was still as before. There was no appearance of a storm anywhere. At Dunkirk there was a similar "moving of the waters," and it was predicted by the "oldest inhabitants," that a storm was brewing. In less than twenty-four hours the storm commenced, and such another N. E. gale of Lake Erie had not "blowed up" for many a year.

CURRENT MOVEMENTS.—The Boston correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* writes:—"Considerable attention has been directed to the Catholics within a week or two. Mother Flaherty's suit for the recovery of her daughter has passed the Judge having decided that the girl was at liberty to remain with her Protestant friend, and be a Protestant if she chose—which thing she did choose—with a vehemence that set back on popery, priest, persecution, and the stripes and woes which had been her portion in a Catholic home. Just now, also, the Charlestown Convent question is up again, and this has led to some searching inquiries into the character of convents, and to the suggestion that a law should be passed by our Legislature, subjecting convents and nunneries to a strict and vigilant oversight, and a police examination throughout, once or twice a year, on the ground that they are monasteries where young females are supposed to be incarcerated and detained against their will.

THE WHEAT CROP IN ILLINOIS AND OHIO.—The Alton Telegraph says that the season is now so far advanced that growers can judge, what are the prospects of the approaching wheat crop; and the accounts which reach us from all parts of the state give promise of a full and bountiful harvest. We learn from one of our writers, who has just returned from a tour throughout this part of the state, that he has never seen more wheat fields anywhere, and that, if nothing intervenes to cut off the promised yield, the crop will exceed all speculation. Throughout Madison, Jersey, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery, Scott, and other adjoining counties, a much larger quantity than usual has been planted; and the same we believe is true in every other part of the state. We shall not be surprised if Illinois shall this year take her place, next to Ohio, as the second wheat-growing state in the Union. The Ohio papers say the growing wheat crop never presented a fairer prospect in that state than at the present time. There is wheat enough sowed in that state to supply the inhabitants of four such states.—*Ch. Ad. & Journal.*

DEATH OF MRS. JUDSON.—Mrs. Emily Judson, widow of the celebrated missionary, died at her residence in Hamilton, N. Y., on Thursday, June 1st. Her maiden name was Chubbuck, but previous to her marriage she was known to the public as a popular writer, under the assumed name of "Fanny Forrester." In June 1846, she was married to Dr. Judson, then on a visit to his native land; and in the following month she sailed with him for his field of labour in Burmah, where she remained till his decease which took place in September 1850; soon after this she returned to America with her children. She had been in declining health for about two years. Her age was about forty.—*Ch. Adv. & Jour.*

SUGAR IN LOUISIANA.—Mr. Champonnier, in his statement of the sugar crop made in Louisiana in 1853-54, says: "The number of sugar houses in operation during the late crop was 1,437; of these 956 were worked by steam power, and 481 by animal power: and their produce amounted to 449,324 hogsheads, estimated at 295,156,000 pounds. Of the whole number of hogsheads made, 366,667 were of brown sugar made by the old process, and the remaining 82,657 hogsheads of refined, clarified, &c., including cistern bottoms. The quantity of molasses produced is estimated at 31,000,000 gallons.—*Ib.*

TEA IN ASSAM.—Some years since an English company undertook the culture of tea in the country of Assam, situated between Bengal and China, on the water of the Burrampooter. The London papers state that this company has now under cultivation 2,116 "pooralis" of land. Their last crop of tea amounted to 366,587 pounds, or an increase of about 95,000 over that of the previous year. The produce of 1852 realized £25,930, giving 1s. 11½d. per pound, net. The directors declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net profits of the last year.

General Intelligence.

Arrival of the Canada.

The R. M. Steamer Canada arrived at this port on Wednesday morning at 1 o'clock. The following are the most important items of news:

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA. The chief interest of the war is, for the present, concentrated upon Silistria. It is now certain that that fortress has been regularly invested by the Russians, and that the success of any future operations which they may attempt on the right bank of the Danube must entirely depend upon their power of speedily reducing it. Will they be able to accomplish this?

The Czar it is said, has issued imperative orders that Silistria shall be carried at once; and Prince Paskiewitch has sworn that the Russian banners shall float from its towers before three weeks have expired. The brave defender of the fortress has, however, gallantly withstood all the assaults that have as yet been directed upon him, and in spite of the tremendous exertions which the enemy are making to render his position untenable, there is every reason to hope that he will be enabled to hold out until Omar Pasha shall have advanced to his relief.

At the grand council of war held at Varna on the 29th of May between Omar Pasha and the commanders of the allied forces, it seems to have been resolved that the first step taken should be to raise the seige of Silistria. Orders were consequently issued for the immediate advance of the British troops from Scutari to Varna, and for a simultaneous advance of French troops from Gallipoli to Adrianople. These orders were instantly acted upon, and before five days had elapsed, 25,000 Frenchmen were on their way to Adrianople and 15,000 British had embarked for Varna. Meanwhile, Omar Pasha returned to Schumla, to place himself at the head of an army of 80,000 men, who, as the allies draw near are to advance into the Bulgarian plains with the view of engaging whatever forces the Russians may have posted there to cover the siege of Silistria. A general engagement is therefore imminent somewhere between Schumla and the besieged fortress.

DEPARTURE OF BRITISH TROOPS FOR VARNA.—On the 24th the first British troops sailed from Constantinople for the immediate seat of war. The corps honoured by this precedence was that of the Sappers and Miners, of which one company, under Captain Bent and Lieutenant Creyke, with a pont

The Provincial Wesleyan.

istria by storm, and will confine their efforts to investing and blockading the place.

FIGHTING ON THE ALUTA—THE BATTLE OF SLATINA—DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.—On the 31st an engagement took place at Slatina, on the frontier of Little Wallachia. The Russians, who occupied a favourable position with 2,000 men and four guns, attacked the Turks, but the Turks, assuming the offensive, killed nearly 600 of them, and carried off their artillery. From the date and locality assigned to this battle, it must have been the sequel of that of Brancoweni The Russian force was at the latest date still falling back.

RUSSIAN TROOPS CUT TO PIECES BY THE CIRCASSIANS.—Letters from the Black Sea state that the Russian garrisons of Tonap and Anakria, on the Abassian coast, having evacuated those forts, and being on their march to join the centre of the Russian army of the Caucasus, were encountered by a body of Circassians, and cut in pieces.

CHANGE IN THE TURKISH MINISTRY.—Mehemet Pasha, formerly ambassador at London, replaces the Grand Vizier.

Halil Pasha is appointed Capudan Pasha. It is stated that Reschid Pasha has again tendered his resignation, and that this time the cause is a misunderstanding with Omar Pasha, who complains bitterly of unperformed promises in respect of the supply of indispensable necessaries for his troops. It is added that Marshal St. Arnaud has supported the complaints of the Turkish Commander, which has offended the Minister, but that this resignation, like the former, has not been accepted by the Sultan.

THE AUSTRIAN DIFFERENCES WITH SWITZERLAND.—Austria has resolved to raise the military cordon on the frontier of the canton of Tessin, the Swiss Federal Council having given satisfactory assurances for a future good understanding.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA SHUT OUT FROM MOROCCO.—The Governments of France and England have informed the Court of Morocco of the state of war existing between them and Russia, and the obligations resulting therefrom for neutral States. The Emperor Muley-Adber Rhaman, through his Minister Sid-Mohamed-el-Katib, has expressed to the chargés d'affairs of the two Governments at Tangiers the satisfaction which that communication has given him, and he has declared that no Russian vessel, or vessel bearing a flag friendly to Russia, shall be received in the ports of his empire during the war.

The French fleet has left Kiel, and has probably joined Sir Charles Napier by this time. While at that anchorage the fleet was most enthusiastically received. From 15,000 to 20,000 tourists, from remote parts of Germany, visited the ships daily.

Various Swedish papers mention that it is the intention of the English to make Bomarsund, on the Aland Isles, *a point d'appui* in case of any bombardment of a Russian fortress being undertaken.

The latest Baltic letters are dated Hango, May 27. Nothing of importance had occurred since the affair at Eckness. As to the future movements of the fleet, it is said that the division of the fleet with Sir Charles Napier, on leaving Hango Roads, will proceed along the northern coast of the Gulf of Finland to within 20 miles of Helsingfors, Rear-Admiral Corry, with the sailing ships, at the same time, cruising off Port Baltic, on the southern coast. The two divisions of the fleet will then continue their respective cruises until they arrive in the vicinity of Cronstadt, when they will unite and anchor in a line across the Gulf, thereby cutting off the enemy's communication by sea from the capital. The French fleet are reported as having united with the squadron under the orders of Rear-Admiral Corry.

The information from the line of the Danube and Little Wallachia, is to the effect, that there have been incessant engagements, in which the Turks have been uniformly victorious. Turtukai, Sistow, and Nicopolis, still remain in their possession. On the 12th and following days there was an obstinate action near Oltenitza, after which, it is reported, 280 waggons were seen departing with the Russian wounded.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint to be Her Majesty's Advocate and Procurator-General for Her Court of Vice Admiralty at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, the Hon. William Young, Attorney General of the said Province. Commission dated 4th May, 1854, under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain.—*Royal Gaz.*

The Import Duties collected at the Treasurer's Office at St. John, for the six months, from 1st of December, 1853, to 31st May, 1854, amounted to £57,058 19s. 8d., being an increase of £16,384 1s. 2d. over the corresponding month of last year.

The New York *Times* says:—

The Fishery and Canadian Reciprocity negotiations are finally concluded, and on terms said to be very satisfactory to Secretary Marcy. They will probably be so to the people of this country likewise, when made public. The Reciprocal Trade, proposed with Canada, will be considered as offering nearly all the advantages of annexation. The treaty makes the navigation of the St. Lawrence free, it gives us unrestricted participation in the Fisheries, and establishes reciprocal Free Trade with Canada, in all the natural products, excluding, of course, manufactures.

The British demand for an American registry of Colonial built vessels and their participation in our coasting trade was refused.

The treaty will have to be acted upon by Congress and the British Colonial Governments before it is complete.

EFFECT OF THE WAR IN THE CARRACH.—A rather amusing instance of the effects of the war occurred here lately. A man (whose knowledge of politics certainly did not exceed far,) hearing of the preparations making to defend our coasts, took it in his head that the Russians were just landing in Scotland; and, accordingly, like a true-hearted Scotchman, he was to do all he could to repel the invaders. Next morning he might be seen going to his daily occupation, armed with an enormous broad-sword, which had hung and rusted on the wall for upwards of half a century. His fellow-workmen were naturally surprised at seeing him come so unusually armed, and asked him the cause. "O," replied the honest Gael, "hav you no heard o' the great war?—wha wid ken but the Russians may be a' in owre the broom knowe in a crack, so I fush my sword to gae them a fleg.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

The Emperor of Austria is popularity-hunting. On his marriage, the other day, with a pretty girl of sixteen, he gave full pardon to 245, and partial amnesty to 111 other prisoners. He has squashed all criminal suits for treason: he has declared the state of siege, in Lombardy and the Venetian territory, to be ended on the 1st May: he has given 200,000 florins to the poor; and has promised to take his wife, as *Queen* of Hungary, to visit the Magyars.

An inquest was held at the Loading Ground, on Monday last, before Edward Rosch Esq., one of the coroners of the county, on view of the body of James Walker, late seaman on board the American brig *Havanna*, commanded by Samuel M. Reid. On Sunday the 11th inst., the body was discovered lying on the bottom of the narrow water course beneath the loading ground wharf; and as no marks of violence were visible, the jury were of opinion, that the deceased had fallen off the bridge and not being able to swim, was accidentally drowned.

The captain spoke in terms of praise of the deceased, as a lad of much promise, and stated that he was about 16 years of age, a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, where his mother, a widow, resides. The body was decently interred by the coroner and captain Reid, in the burying ground near Mr. Simon Fraser's, Fraser's point.—*Com. to Eastern Chronicle June 15th.*

The following despatches are from Washington, by the Courier & Enquirer. They are important, if of sufficient authenticity

Official despatches from Mr. Soule state that in audition to the remission of the fine on the Black Warrior, the Spanish Government accords to steamers of that line all the privileges and exemptions of British mail steamers.

England and France have demanded of Spain twenty four thousand men, for the occupation of Greece and of Palestine. Spain refuses, unconditionally.

England denies officially that she has tendered either ships or men to protect Cuba against the United States, or to promote the Africanization thereof

Official despatches from Mr. Gregg only state that violent discussions have taken place in the Sandwich Islands about annexation to the United States. He has made no treaty, but will make one as soon as practicable.

FREE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—A citizen of Chicago has obtained from the Government the privilege of loading his vessels at Quebec. We presume a like privilege will be granted to all who apply for it, so that in reality the St Lawrence is at last opened to the vessels of the United States coming from the Upper Lakes. We understand that there is no law by which an American vessel can be prevented from going to Quebec, and there is no penalty. If this is so, it would be difficult to say how much we have lost during the past five years by preventing American vessels from navigating the Lower St. Lawrence.—*Montreal Herald.*

SUBMARINE WRECKING.—We understand that the Boston Submarine and Wrecking Company, who have been negotiating for some time in relation to the San Pedro contract with the Government of Tenezuela, have closed an arrangement with Mr. Wipple for working the wreck, by which the entire wreck is to be removed. The statement of the Government is that there were $2,000,000 in specie in the ship at the time of the wreck besides the plunder of the city by Gen Morill, of which amount only $300,000 have been recovered. We hope that this enterprise of our countrymen will prove successful in which case it will amply reward the parties concerned for their enterprise and perseverance. The proofs already given of the power of this invention to operate effectually, and at the same time, (with the exercise of the requisite skill and precaution,) safely, in deep water, justify the presumption that there can be no doubt of the result.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Items

An Expedition has recently left England for Africa, in the Steamer *Pleiad*, to explore the rivers Niger and Tchadda. Three medical gentlemen form part of the expedition, which, it is believed, will be of great advantage to the scientific world.

The Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, M. P., has been unanimously elected President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution in the room of the late Professor Wilson.

The Newfoundland Assembly has refused to grant any supplies for the civil service of the Colony, as well as to vote a farthing for the protection of the northern fisheries this year.

The tender of Messrs Cameron, Frazer, and Turnbull, of Pictou, for grading the first six and a half miles of Railway from the Governor's farm, being the lowest, say £22,925, has been accepted by the Commissioners.

. . . The Rev. H. Tindhall, Wesleyan Missionary in South Africa, speaking of conversations held with African heathens says:—I found that of all the discoveries of modern science and works of art, they were most astonished at the electric telegraph and the Thames Tunnel. One of them asked me if Englishmen had ever put breath and spirit into men. Upon my answering in the negative, he replied, "Then it is about the only thing they cannot do."

A newspaper is the life preserver that rescues those who would otherwise sink into—oblivion.

Lamartine is said to be engaged on a life of Washington, which will be published within this year.

A petition to Congress praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, is now in the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room, and has been signed by many of our most eminent merchants.—*Boston Atlas.*

The construction of the great tubular iron bridge across the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, has commenced. One of the immense coffer dams, made of timber, in which the piers are to be built, was launched on Friday and towed to its place, and others are in progress. Some 1500 men will, it is said, be employed on the bridge the coming summer.

A trial has lately taken place at Cayuga, U. C. and a verdict of £540 damages returned against the Grand River Navigation Company, for allowing an old tree to remain in the river, in consequence of which a barge laden with wheat was sunk in passing down the stream. The tree was below the surface of the water, and although the Company were aware of its position, no signal had been placed to warn navigators of the danger.

The *Louisville Times* tells of a newly-married couple, who went to Niagara on a visit, and while there, the gentleman in order to convince his *dear* that he was brave as well as gallant, resolved to go down to the "cave of winds." Finding that he was resolved upon the deed, she very affectionately requested him to *leave his pocket book and look behind.*

Perhaps eight out of every ten of our readers have experienced the annoyance of laying down carpets; have felt the rush of blood to the head—the straining of the nether garments—the unpleasant rapping of tops of the tacks, which that employment is heir to. The foreign correspondent of the Newark *Advertizer* writing from Florence, suggests the basis of a reform which all housekeepers will appreciate and desire. "Here" he says, "iron rings are fastened in the floors when the carpets are laid, and they have hooks in the binding, for these rings are eyes so that there is no taking out and nailing in of tacks, and carpets are raised and laid as noiselessly and easy as bed covers" There are a good many people about this time, we imagine, who will approve of the hook and eye system for carpets and the abolition of tack hammers and bruised fingers.

The Washington papers announce that reliable intelligence has been received from the city of Mexico, by our Government, that Santa Anna will accept the Gadsden treaty, as amended by the Senate.

It appears from the army estimates for 1854 that the sum required & estimated to pay General officers and staff, in Canada is £5,020 7s 11d; medical staff, £3,786 17s 6d; clerks, &c., £4,085 6s 3d. Total £13,901 18s 8d.

We learn from Wasington that a fisheries treaty, on principles of reciprocity, has been concluded between Secretary Marcy and the British Minister, and that it is expected the two Governments will promptly ratify it. Of course, the terms of it are not known, all pretensions to the contary notwithstanding, but it is reported to be exceedingly liberal.—*New York Spectator.*

The New Brunswick Elections have resulted in the return of Messrs Partelow, Wilmot, Gray and Ritchie for the County. A scrutiny has been demanded of the votes given to Messrs Wilmot, Gray and Ritchie. The city of St. John has elected the old members Messrs Harding and Tilley. For the County of York, Messrs Fisher, Taylor, McPherson and Hatheway, have been elected. The County of Kent has re-elected Messrs Cutler and McPhelin.

Mr. Giles, we learn, arrived at Halifax by the last steamer, and may be expected here early in the week. We have been shown a handbill posted in Boston and New York, offering a free passage and a dollar and a quarter a day, for a thousand labourers to work on the Railway at the Bend. We observe also that, in addition to the rock cutting at the head of the Marsh, several parties have commenced the work of grading on the line leading from the city.—*St. John Courier.*

Among the many charitable societies in England is a new one, formed in London on the 4th May last, called the "Clergy Provident Society." Its object is to enable clergymen to insure a weekly allowance, not exceeding two guineas, in time of sickness, or when incapacitated from the discharge of their public duties, and for assisting the clergy, whose net incomes are below £300 per annum, in the payment of the premiums necessary for such an insurance.

The Toronto *Leader* says:—It is understood that the unseemly conduct of Mr. Justice Mondelet, in describing, while in the halls of justice, the belligerent powers in the Russo Turkish war as "cut throats," attracted the attention of the Government, and was not adjudged to pass unrebuked. The judge who by this act, incurred so much of popular displeasure, at the same time brought upon himself an expression of disapprobation from the Executive, which may serve as a corrective of his future conduct, if it cannot ensure atonement for the past.

Another invention of the concentrated food kind has been brought under the notice of the authorities in England—"meat cakes," which may be eaten dry, or mixed with water, make soup. By stowing a dozen of these away in his knapsack, a soldier is to be rendered independent of the commissariat for twelve days.

It is said that her Majesty designs to place apartments in Hampton Court Palace at the disposal of the widow of the late lamented Judge Talfourd.

Commissioners have been appointed to inquire how far the position which Sir J. Brooke holds in Sarawak is advantageous to the commercial interests of Great Britain.

Spurious half-crowns are in circulation in England. They are produced from the dies in brass, and are then electroplated with silver; the milling round the edge is perfect. Altogether these are pronounced the best imitations of the coin yet produced.

James Clack, one of the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company's servants has been in that company's employ twelve years and nine months, and during that period has travelled a million of miles, a distance equal to 40 times round the globe.

Derbyshire has for centuries been noted as a rich mineral country. It has now been proved to be rich also in gold and silver. Gold has been found in the range of the hills situate at the Lower Peake, the hamlet of Over Haddon.

The aggregate declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to the Australian settlements, in 1851, £2,807,356; in 1852, £4,222,205 and 1853, £14,596,632. In 1851 the number of ships cleared from the United Kingdom to the British settlements in Australia was 272, and the tonnage 245,164; and in 1852, there were 565 ships, and of 335,717 tonnage; and in the year, 1853, 1,291 ships, of 553,088 tons.

The first portion of the cable for the Mediterranean electric telegraph is completed, and only waits for a steamer to convey it from England to Corsica. This section is 110 miles long, and weighs 800 tons. It will extend from the Continent to Corsica.

It is very currently reported in Paris, that M Thouvenel is nominated ambassador at Constantinople in place of General Baraguay d'Hilliers.

The tone of St. Petersburg is becoming daily more melancholy. Thousands of the higher classes have emmigrated, and want begins to appear among the working classes.

Portugal has declared neutrality in the present war.

The *Falkirk Herald* mentions the return to that, his native town, of Mr. J. Johnston, who has been for twenty years past principal engineer of the Admiralty Works of the Emperor of Russia, at Kolpino, on the Neva, and under whose superintendence many of the finest steamers in the Russian navy have been built and fitted out. On the present war breaking out, Mr. Johnston at once resigned his situation, and though offered by the Czar the office of engineer-in-chief of Cronstadt, first on condition of becoming a Russian subject, and afterwards (when he declined) without this condition, Mr. Johnston refused to remain in the service of our enemy.

The misery, the disappointment, the interminaible expense of ineffectual "physic-taking," are now happily superseded by the use of Messrs. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which, by a pleasing and natural action on the system, removes chronic and exhausting disease, and replaces langour and pain by vigour and health. Those whom it has restored to the enjoyment of life include persons belonging to all social grades and professions, and it is a proof that the emotion of gratitude is more general than cynics imagine, when we find upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND of the individuals thus relieved publicly expressing their sense of the benefits they have derived. The peer and the clergyman, the lawyer and the physician, the naval and military officer, the merchant, tradesman, and even the poor mechanic, have joined in this unanimous and unparalleled testimonial. Their acknowledgments partake of the same spirit which characterizes the communication of Mr. Evans Pepperall, who commences his letter by saying:—"For many years I have been a martyr to indigestion, acidity, heartburn, constipation, and nervousness to such a degree, that I was unble to stay alone in my room, or walk out alone, being constantly filled with unaccountable fears; and I have had several fits, remaining unconscious for about half an hour. I had the advice of three eminent physicians, and taken their prescriptions for a long time, but my ailments only increased under their influence. Your excellent Food produced, I am happy to state, an immediate change for the better, and I am now, after two weeks' use of it, a wholly different being, with excellent appetite, clear tongue, free from acidity and heartburn, regular in my functions, and getting stronger every day. My nerves are perfectly tranquil, and I sleep most refreshingly. With gratitude to you for so happy a change, I remain, &c., &c., EVANS PEPPERELL." Another gentleman, who, like most others, invites Messrs Du Barry to refer sufferers to him, thankfully declares:—"I have found your incomparable Food an infallible preventative of the gout." The ladies are equally emphatic in their acknowledgments. Thus, Miss M'Lelland expresses her thanks for the "removal of dyspepsia and constipation from which she had suffered for many years Miss M. considers Mr. Du Barry's Food a most invaluable article of diet for invalids, being highly nutritious, strengthening, and restorative, and she will feel great pleasure in recommending it to her friends." What invalids most require is a CERTAINTY that the article recommended to them is capable of affording relief; that they will not have again to undergo (as they have so often done) the bitter process of trial and disappointment. This certainty they now possess, and it is no extravagance to express our confidence that it will prove the harbinger of glad tidings to millions. For further particulars we refer our readers to Messrs. Du Barry's advertisement in our to-days' columns.

Cleanliness is profitable; and those who use the Boston Chemical Washing Powder find it so.

☞ We acknowledge, with thanks, from the Provincial Secretary's Office, the receipt of a copy of "Reports of Committees of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, on the subject of the Deep Sea and River Fisheries of the Province." It contains valuable information on the rather important subject of the "Artificial Production of Fish," which, if practically acted upon, will prove highly beneficial to our fishing interests. These Reports should be widely circulated.

☞ Letter from Rev. Dr. Evans, with draft enclosed for £97 12s. 6d. to be appropriated as directed, has been duly received. Particular credits to be given next week, as also to the brethren of this District for monies paid at the D. Meeting.

☞ The book Steward acknowledges the receipt of £2 from the Rev. A. McL. Desbrisey, Sydney C. B.

☞ Several Letters received from Ministers and others, which shall be attended to.

HURD'S GOLDEN GLOSS FOR THE HAIR.

Among the many preparations for the growth of the *Hair* this GOLDEN GLOSS takes the lead. Three reasons will be given why it is so universally used and preferred to all others. 1st. Because it has proved the most effectual in Baldness. 2nd. Because it imparts a beautiful dark gloss and delightful perfume to the hair 3rd. Because the Ladies, with fine discrimination, which they all possess have adopted it. Many other reasons could be given why it is a great favourite, but those who want mor have only to give it a trial. Price 25 cts. in large bottles. For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

D. TAYLOR, Jr., Boston, General Agent, Sold in Halifax by John Naylor and the principal Druggists. 244—269.

March 16, 1854. W. & A. 6m.

A Good Comparison.

The Rev. William Roulatt, a well-known Methodist clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing but apt comparison between Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge and a ferret:

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat-hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and draws the animal's defunct carcass to the light. And in like manner have I found *Dr. M'Lane's American Vermifuge* to operate upon WORMS, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This, at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children."

A neighbor of Mr. Roulatt, Mr. John Briggs, adopts the simile of the reverend certifier, thus both giving their most unequivocal approval of this great specific, after having witnessed its operation upon their own children. Let others try it, and be satisfied.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Agents in Halifax, WM. LANGLEY and JOHN NAYLOR. 43.

Truth Must, and Will Prevail.

It is a *truth*, that the Mustang Liniment has performed more cures of confirmed chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, than any remedy ever before used for those painful affections. It is *truth*, that *no* remedy ever before tried, has been so successful in healing old sores, or ulcers; in curing scald head, cancers, eresipelas, tetter or ringworm, or any unnatural excressence, enlargement, eruption, swelling, or inflammation of any description as the *Mustang Liniment*. It is a *truth* that it is an effectual and certain remedy for the piles, no matter of how long standing; and it is a *truth*, that *every body* is using it, and all pronouncee it good.

See advertisement in another column.

June 1. 6m. 255—280.

Holloway's Pills, an excellent Remedy for Sickness of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, and General Debility.—The wife of Mr. Thomas Ranson, boot maker, of 14, Maxey-road, Plumstead, suffered for more than seven years from sickness of the stomach and loss of appetite, and was so debilitated as to be compelled to keep her bed.—She had been to the hospitals, for advice, and under different medical men, but without any benefit, and at this time her life was despaired of.—As a last resource, Holloway's Pills were tried, and to the astonishment of all her friends, they produced immediate relief, and restored her to sound and robust health. 20.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to Wednesday, June 21st.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	31s. 3d.
" Pilot, per bbl.	25s.
Beef, Prime, Ca. none.	
" " N. S.	45s.
Butter, Canada,	none.
" N. S. per lb.	11½d.
Coffee, Laguyara, "	9½d.
" Jamaica, "	8½d. a 9d.
Flour, Am. spfi.	48s. 9d.
" Canada sfi. "	47s. 6d.
" Rye,	32s. 6d. a 33s. 9d.
Cornmeal,	26s. 3d. a 27s. 6d.
Indian Corn,	5s. 9d.
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s. 5d.
" Clayed, "	1s. 3½d.
Pork, Prime, per bbl.	85s.
Mess, "	100s
Sugar, Bright P. R.,	33s. a 33s. 9d.
Bar Iron, com. per cwt,	18s.
Hoop " "	25s.
Sheet " "	30s.
Codfish, large }	nominal.
" small }	
Salmon, No. 1, }	none.
" " 2, }	
" " 3, }	
Mackerel, No. 1, }	none.
" " 2, }	
" " 3, }	
Herrings,	36s. 3d. for new.
Alewives,	12s. 6d.
Haddock, nominal.	14s. for new.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	30s.
Fire Wood, per cord,	20s.

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 3 o'clock, Wednesday, June 21st.

Fresh Beef, per cwt.	40s. a 50s.
Veal,	4d. a 5d.
Lamb, per lb.	5½d. a 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6½d. a 7½d.
Pork, Fresh,	5d.
Butter, per lb.	1s.
Cheese, per lb.	6d. a 6½d.
Eggs, per dozen,	7½d.
Poultry—Chickens,	2s. 6d. a 3s.
Geese, none.	
Ducks, "	
Turkeys, per lb.	7d. a 8d.
Calf-skins, per lb.	7½d.
Yarn, per lb.	2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	4s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s.
Peas, per bushel,	5s.
Apples, "	7s. 6d a 8s.
Homespun Cloth, (wool,) per yard,	2s. 6d.
Do. (cotton and wool,) per yard,	1s 7d. a 1s. 9d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

At Tatamagouche, on the 8th ult. by the Rev. W. M. Christie, Mr. Hugh McNeil, of Hopewell, to Miss Isabella GRAHAM, of Earltown.

On the 15th ult. at New York, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Magoun, Rev. A. H. SANDERSON, of the New York Nth. Det. Episcopal Conference, to FRANCES L., eldest daughter of Jas. W. Burnham, Esqr. formerly of Halifax, in this Province.

A New Dispensation by the Rev. Mr. Duff, Mr. John McKINNON, of Prince Edward's Island, to Miss Eliza SPONAGLE.

On the 24th ult. at the Wesleyan Mission House, Lower Horton, by the Rev. E. Smallwood, Mr. James Hiram MANNING, to Miss Eliza A. FISHER, both of Greenwich, Cumberland Co.

On the 25th ult. at the Rev. James G. Hennigar, Mr. George HOWE, to Miss Ann LAFFERTEEN, both of the city of St. John.

On Tuesday, 13th inst. by the Rev. William Bennett, the Rev. Andrew W. B. BLACK, Wesleyan Minister, to Miss CAROLINE MATILDA, third daughter of the Rev. Wm. Croscombe.

Deaths.

Suddenly, at Sussex, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. James Dickson, in the 60th year of her age, leaving a large family to lament a kind and affectionate parent.

At Schoonerdie, Port Medway, on the 15th ult. D. B. GRANT, Esqr. aged 24 years.

On Sunday, 11th inst. Mrs. Jane DeBlois, relict of the late S. W. DeBlois, in her 74th year.

On Friday, 16th inst. Robert J. CURRIE, aged 24 years.

On the 9th June, in 82 year of his age, William Pearce COFFIN, son of Thomas Coffin, M. Pe. of Barrington, N. S.

"God bless my child!" the mother said,
As hoarse the death-rattle in her throat;
'Twas from the heart the mother prayed
And God in mercy heard her prayer.

He sent an answer from His throne,
A answer full of faithful love;
A winged angel brought it down,—
And took the little one above.

Some bitter tears the mother shed,
But soon she wiped them off, and smiled
As raising up her eyes, she said,
"I know that God has blest my child!"

On Tuesday morning, after a tedious and most harassing illness, borne with exemplary patience, aged 41 years, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of Mr. James Watt.

At Boston, on the 11th May, AMELIA McNUTT, youngest daughter of Daniel and Mary Grant, late of Halifax, in the 5th year of her age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, June 14.

Brigts Boston Lady, Cooke, New York.
Mary, Sullivan, Cienfuegos, 21 days.
Schrs Nurse, Syvret, Cadiz.
Agnes Ross, Doane, Richmond.

THURSDAY, June 15.

Brig Louisa, Laughan, Cienfuegos.
Schrs Liverpool, Day, Liverpool, N. S.
Brilliant, Lunenburg—bound Fishing.
Brig Seraph, Smart, Liverpool.

FRIDAY, June 16.

Government schrs Daring, Daly, Sable Island.
Schr Gold Finder, Lunenburgh.

SATURDAY, June 17.

Am brigt Panola, Wass, Philadelphia, 8 days.
Schrs Hampton, Am Edins, Fredericksburg.
Marie Reformiste, Lemoine, Quebec.
Morning Star, Hall, Bay St George.
Mary Jane, Gallant, Fortune Bay.
British Queen, Pye, Fortune Bay.
Charlotte, LeBlanc, New Carlisle.
Rapid, McFaudgn, P E Island.
Susan, Farrell, Sydney.
Mary Ann, Long, Pictou.
Mary & Charles, Lorroway, Sydney.
Emblem, Mackintosh, St Mary's.

SUNDAY, June 18.

Brigt Ariel, LeBlanc, Bay Chaleur.
Schr Pacifique, Landry, Montreal.

MONDAY, June 19.

R M Steamer Merlin, Corbin, St Johns, N F.
Brig Nancy, Grant, Mayaguez.
Brigts Plato, Boyle, Mayaguez.
Belle, Dickson, Wilmington, 18 days.
Augusta, Quebec, 12 days.
Schrs Lucy Ann, (Am) Mann, Cienfuegos.
Three Brothers, Montreal, 15 days.
Brien, Quebec; Vincent, do
Quebec Trader, LeBlanc, Bathurst.
Industry, Allard, Bay Chaleur.
Trial, Prospect.
Catherine, J. Scott, and Mary, Sydney.
Olive Branch, P E Island—bound to St John, N. B.

TUESDAY, June 20.

French man-of-war steamer L'Tonnere, Com. Audet, St Pierre, 22 days.
Schrs Adah, Rosecroft Remedois.
Magnet, Gaffin, Wilmington.
New Messenger, Siteman, Bathurst.
Success to the Fishermen, Falt, Bay St George.
Sovereign, Mallatall, P E Island.

CLEARED.

June 14—Brigt Conquest, Wood, B W Indies; schrs Mary E Smith, Boston; Ariel, Richardson, Labrador; Prudent, Bay Chaleur.

June 15—Schrs Martha Sophia, Newfld.; Queen of Isles, Frevor, P E Island.

June 16—Ship Devon, Taylor, Quebec; barque Sarah Botsford, McGregor, Quebec; brig St Agnes, Putnam, Pictou; schrs Vallonia, Swim, B W Indies; Lady Ann, Nickerson, St John, N B; Gadd, Bagg, Bay St George; Villager, Watt, Miramichi.

June 17—Brigs Billow, Rathbun, Richmond; Lucy Ann, Simpson, St John, N B; schrs J L A., Gilker, Canada; Mary, Grawson, Richmond; Belleisle, Cronan, Labrador, Compages, Kennedy, Newfoundland; Magdalen, Chessong, Souris.

June 19—Brigt Boston, Layhold, Boston; schrs Sarah, Roberts, Charlottetown; Oriental, Laves, Souris.

June 20—Barque Mora Castle, Mounce, Pugwash and London; Norwegian brig Emilia, Hansen, Shediac; schrs Garland, Nickerson, Porto Rico; Mountaineer, Morrisey, Newfoundland; Dixon, Paspebiac; Nimus, Labrador.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Union, Hale, of Weymouth, from Sydney for Boston, went on shore on the morning of the 10th inst in a thick fog, on the rocks off the Highlands of Scatterie. Vessel and cargo lost; crew saved.

Capt of schr Rapid reports—saw a ship or barque on shore at East Dover Head—bows out of water on the rocks, stern under—three masts gone close to the deck, —saw several men on the rocks, and several small vessels near the wreck; did not ascertain particulars.

Boston, June 9—arrd brigs Mary Ann, Sydney; Teazer, Londonderry; schrs Bloomer, Cornwallis; Helen, Digby.

Nuevayguez—arrd schrs Helen Maud, Halifax; Providence, do.

Ship David Cannon, of Liverpool, G B, Robertson, master, from New York for Quebec, went on shore at Big Dover Island, 8th inst. Vessel condemned.

SEEDS. 1854. SEEDS.

PER Steamer ASIA, a full supply of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, from the same establishment as those which for years past has given such universal satisfaction.

For freshness and purity these are not to be surpassed; and truth could not be we recommend them.

Mangle Wurtzel, Swedish Turnip, White Clover, and other AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, and all of the best quality, and at prices as low as GOOD SEEDS, can be afforded. For sale at

DEWOLFE'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
March 23. 25 Hollis Street.

Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Twelve acres of superior LAND situated at the Harbour of Pugwash, with a two Story Dwelling HOUSE and BARN. The Buildings are new, and the property from its situation offers many inducements as a place of residence.

The land will be sold in lots of 4 acres each to suit purchasers.

For terms apply to Cyrus Bent, Esq., Pugwash, or to the Subscriber. CHARLES BENT, M. D.

Truro, June 5, 1854. Rec. Wed. & Sun 6w. 256

SAMUEL STRONG,

Has Received

PER Ships Micmac, Moro Castle, Ann Thompson, Humber, Sydney and Prince Arthur, and is now opening and extensive Stock of

SPRING GOODS.

Halifax, May 25. 6w. 254.

MARLBORO HOTEL.

Boston, Mass.

JOHN A. PARKS, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE is pleasantly situated on Washington Street, and location very central, the proprietor has recently made some very great improvements, and is now the best temperance house in town. There is social worship morning and evening in the parlors, where all who choose may be present. It is a house where the traveller will finden pleasant home.

May 4, 1854. 4m. 251.

NEWCASTLE BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be held in Newcastle in the early part of the ensuing Summer.

The object is the liquidation of the Debt on Wesleyan Chapel in that place.

Contributions in futherance of this design are respectfully solicited, and the smallest will be most gratefully acknowledged by the following Ladies

Miss SARGENT,
Miss WETHERELL,
Miss FISH,
Mrs. VANSTONE, in Newcastle
And Mrs. SNOWBALL, in Chatham

Miramichi, March 23. 245.

BELL, ANDERSON & CO.

HAVING Removed to their new Granite Warehouse in Granville Street, are now ready to wait upon their customers. April 20.

New Advertisements.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

35 Boxes Reasons Long Tobacco.
25 do Reasons do do
24 do Reasons do do
1 case Twists

Just received per schr ANN from Philadelphia and for sale by

GEO. H. STARR

June 22 3w.

Choice Smoking Tobacco.

JUST Received ex Ferry from New York—Franklin—Bull of Paradise—4 Pieces 50 lb each, pound lumps. Double Mild Cut Mixture. 24 boxes 4 lb each pound lumps. For sale by

HALIFAX WAREHOUSE,
June 22 44 Hollis Street.

FLOUR!

LANDING ex Emerald and Boston Packet from New York—500 barrels Canada Superfine Flour

300 bbls Rye Flour.

For sale by

W. M. HARRINGTON

June 22

DRIED APPLES.

EX Emerald from New York—22 bbls Dried Apples

For Sale by

W. M. HARRINGTON

June 22

Notice to Mariners.

Office of Board of Works.

Halifax, May 7, 1854.

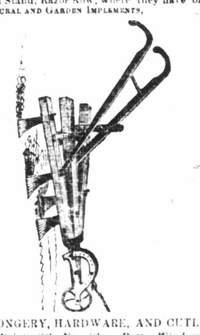
A LIGHT HOUSE has been erected on GULL ROCK, off the entrance of Ragged Island Harbour. The Building is square, painted White and exhibits a clear fixed Light at an elevation of fifty one feet above the sea level, and is situated in lat. 43.55 North, and fixed West, with the following bearings by compass:—

		miles
Cape Negro	S W by W ¾ W	11
S W Breaker or Western Bull	S W by W ½ W	2¼
Shelburne Light House	W	8¼
Western Head of Ragged Island Harbour	W ½ N	1¼
Cranberry Island or Harbour Head	N to E 1 4 E	2
Whale's Back Breaker	N E by E	0 3 8
Blow Breaker of Eastern Bull	E by N 1 4 N	1½
Southward of Thomas or Ragged Island	E by N	2½
Emulous Rocks off do	E 1 4 N	2½

May 25. All Halifax papers dis. 254.

BESSONETT & BROWN,

WOULD inform their numerous acquaintances in Town and Country, that they may be found at their Old Stand, Razor Row, where they have on hand AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS,



IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY.

ALSO—Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Window Glass, Glue, Gunpowder, Shot, Wool cards, Grindstones and fixtures, Pump fixtures and Chain, &c. &c., &c.

This Stock, for variety and suitableness to the wants of the country, is fully equal to any in the City, and a continuance of that support which has been so long enjoyed, is respectfully solicited.

P. S.—The NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a very interesting and useful Publication, may be had of B. & B. for one dollar a year (in advance) five for four dollars—mailed free.

May 13. W&A 152

NO ALCOHOL, NO MINERAL, NO POISON.

OR INJURIOUS SUBSTANCE

ENTERS INTO THE

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST

The Provincial Wesleyan.

The Polar Star.

Thou radiant star,
That lookest down with glance so calm and bright,
From the pure azure depths of Heaven afar,
Pouring thy gentle light.

Thou'rt like a king,
Sitting so high upon the vault of Heaven,
And looking kindly down on everything—
Thou and the glorious seven.

How bright art thou!
To the lone sailor in the raging storm,
When the fierce waves dash o'er his vessels's prow,
And bathe his shrinking form.

He lifts his eye
To thee, thou gentle, kind, and faithful guide,
And, coming from thy radiant throne on high,
Peace gilds the raging tide.

He blesses thee,
When guided by thy light he nears the shore,
And when with beating heart he hopes to see
His well-beloved once more.

In deserts wild,
How gladly turns the traveller to thee—
How often has the weary wanderer smiled
Thy friendly light to see.

Thou faithful guide!
Where is the man whom thou hast led astray,
Who in the desert or the foaming tide
Inquired of thee the way.

The evening star,
That like the queen sits throned in the West,
Shines with a light more fair and radiant far
On the blue heaven's breast.

But her soft light,
Shelters itself behind the Western hills;
Nor on the sable mantle of the night,
Her radiance she destils.

But thou, like one
Placed on the watch by him he must obey,
Dost never, till the appointed time is done,
Refuse to watch and stay.

Thou watchful star,
For ever gazing from thy station high,
While, mounted each upon his silver car,
The planets roam the sky;

Thy changeless light
Revives, directs and blesses every soul
That looks for guidance to thy radiance bright,
When night surrounds the pole.

Temperance.

Intemperance.

Of all the evils that infest our country, this, perhaps, is one among the most detestable, and one that has done more injury to mankind than any other evil that ever darkened the records of our country. The evil effects of it may be seen in all grades of society; it, without distinction, makes its way into the castle as well as the cottage; it makes its haunt among the rich as well as the poor; the high and the low, are alike brought under the finger of the insatiable tyrant, and ah! the horrible condition in which the man or woman is placed who suffer the desires to gratify their passions to overcome the propensities to live morally, to touch not the abominable beverage. Would men but consider the pernicious results of indulging in intoxicating liquors, they surely (with the reasoning powers usually given to man) would comply with the command of God in the holy scripture, and touch not, taste not, handle not, the unclean thing.

The writer of this article is one who has seen the evils resulting from intemperance. Yes, I have known mothers to be driven from under the shelter of their own roofs, and in the stillness of the midnight hour, be cast out, exposed to heat and cold, disease and death. I have known children to weep and lament over the course pursued by drunken parents, and almost curse the day in which they were born, on account of the evils which awaited them in life, because of the course pursued by their ancestors I have seen the hoary-headed old man drowning his intellect in intoxicating bowls and degrading himself below a level with the brutes. I have seen the young seeking relief from the cares of life by indulging in ardent spirits. O! that these evils could rise up like a fountain, all combined together, and let the Christian world see what evil intemperance is doing, that the Church might be aroused from its lethargy on this subject: and may God in his infinite mercy grant that she seize every weapon and use every means to extinguish this most detestable of enemies to the soul of men. Let the Church do everything in her power to arrest the progress of this prominent means of the devil to seduce the souls of men, and carry them down to perdition.

Surely if the people of the living God would open their eyes and see the evils of intemperance, they would unite together, and hand in hand determine to stop the sale and use of ardent spirits. Could they but see the flower of our land wending their way down to the shades of eternal death; could they but see the young men of our country who, instead of a blessing, are a curse to our land, on account of being subjects to King Alcohol; men, too, who in a future day might shine brightly as stars in our moral firmament; men who might by the thundering tones of their eloquence, entrance listening senators, and secure honour to themselves, their posterity and nation; men who might bear the glad tidings across old ocean's bright waves, be instrumental in converting the heathen and evangelizing the world—were it not for this evil, this destructive weapon used by the devil to obtain the souls of men who might otherwise have been saved upon the conditions of the gospel. Let the church arouse on this point, and begin to work mightily under tone King Alcohol, to destroy the monster throughout the world, and bring about the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ.—Awake! Arise! my brethren, and lend a helping hand.—*Corr. Richmond Christian Advocate.*

Miscellaneous.

The Cure of Idiocy.

One of the most remarkable discoveries of the present age relates to the education of children in whom, on account of their imperfect physical conformations the faculties of the mind are never unfolded nor become active, and who therefore remain in a state of idiocy. It was in Switzerland, where such examples are most frequent, that this discovery, equal in importance to any of the boasted triumphs of physical science, was made, and here, at Abendberg, near Interlachen, is an Institution, founded fourteen years ago by Dr. Guggenbuhl, the model of all similar institutions in other countries, in which his system of education has produced its most perfect and satisfactory results. In one-third of the number of cases, as he states in a letter to Lord Ashley, the pupil taken in childhood is rescued from idiocy and raised to the ordinary degree of human intelligence.

Every year numbers of Americans leave their country on a tour, which includes Switzerland, with its snowy mountain peaks, its glaciers, its glorious lakes and beautiful valleys. But Switzerland has a spectacle to show them of a moral interest commensurate with natural sublimity, in the School of Dr. Guggenbuhl, one of the most modest and devoted of philanthropists. All who go to Switzerland to see the Mer de Glace, or climb the Righi, should take shame to themselves if they do not visit the institution of Abendberg, and see for themselves by what a beautiful system the helpless minds of the children of this class are relieved of the obstacles to the voluntary activity, and gradually taught to command and employ their faculties.

More than twenty thousand persons in Switzerland are said to belong to this class of idiots, who are called cretins. If they are brought into proper care at an early period of life, the intelect escapes being stifled by the defective physical organization; if they are neglected, the idiocy becomes incurable. In many other countries, besides Switzerland, cretinism prevails: for example, in Lancastershire, Somersetshire, and other parts of England, and all along the course of the Danube; and even in the damp and unwholesome dwellings of certain quarters of Paris and Berlin, and, doubtless wherever examples of idiocy are numerous, a large proportion of them must depend on imperfect physicel organization, and are, therefore, to be cured by education.

How Prisoners of War are to be Treated.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 30th ult., shows how the Russians are "reckoning their chickens before they are hatched."

"I am now looking at a regulation, drawn up and relating to the treatment of prisoners of war. It will be puolished in a few days. It comprises 47 paragraphs, and concerns those who may be taken with arms in their hands on the field of battle or on board ship, and who may belong to this or that nation. Thus, the Hungarians, when made prisoners, are to be sent to Siberia, or else given up to Austria; the Turks will be treated as prisoners of war generally are; but strangers and Christians serving in the Turkish ranks, as also renegades, will be treated as common felons.

"Medical men are in the same category as the Turks—that is, simply prisoners of war, and so are all that are not virtually combatants. The Poles like the Hungarians, and all the prisoners, indeed, should they be refractory, are to be transported in chains. The Turkish officers, if Musselmen, are to be consigned to Tula, in the interior, the soldiers to Orol, the Christians to Karsk, the strangers (except the Poles and Hungarians) to Kaloga and Riazand. Russian Poles are to be confined in the dungeons of the fortress of Kiew and tried by courts-marshall."

Novel Newspaper Enterprise.

A novel kind of newspaper enterprise has been started in Paris. This is a daily telegraphic bulletin, for which persons subscribe as they do for newspapers. For twenty-francs a month the subscriber receives news of all the foreign arrivals at Liverpool and Southampton. For one hundred francs a month, he receives all the foreign and war news; and for two hundred and twenty-five francs, all the bourses, all the arrivals, all the foreign news, and all the prices current of breadstuffs, etc., and the rates of exchange. These dispatches are private, and are collected and forwarded by the correspondents of the company. As fast as they arrive at Paris, they are lithographed. A man can lithograph, in the hasty way it is done for this serv ce, nearly as fast as he can write; and thus one copy will yield enough for the whole subscription list. The paper, cut and prepared beforehand, already bears the Government stamp; and with such celerity is the whole operation effected that an edition of printed bulletins is in course of distribution about the city twelve minutes after the news they bear has slipped off the wires. The intelligence furnished for two hundred and twenty-five francs a month, would cost, if ordered and received by dispatch, eight hundred francs. —*West.Ch. Ad.*

Interesting Paragraphs.

Curious Discovery in Switzerland.—The Swiss journals give the following details relative to the discoveries recently made in consequence of the extraordinary fall in the water in the Lake of Zurich: About one hundred feet from the right bank of the lake, opposite the village of Meilen, there have been found several rows of piles, formed of trunks of trees. The piles are about a foot apart, with an interval of sixteen feet between the rows. These piles support enormous beams, which form a very large area. Between the piles there have been found the skeletons of animals which are no longer to be seen in Switzerland, but no trace of any domestic animals. On removing the mud there have been found an immense number of heads of arrows and spears, made of stone, carefully cut, and very pointed; poinards made of flint, with buck-horn handles; a battle-axe, in stone; clay vases, evidently formed by the hand, without the aid of any instrument, and afterward baked in an oven; and several other articles in stone and baked clay. A human skull has also been found. These remains, which are considered to have belonged to the ancient Celts, are now under examination by a commission of antiquarians.—*Ch. Adv & Journal.*

Some Reading.—The Paris Correspondent of the New York Daily Times, says:—A newspaper makes the calculation, that an individual desiring to read all that has been written during the last eighteen months upon the Eastern question, would have to begin at the age of six, and read without interruption for a period of 194 years. There are 2,300 daily newspapers, and these, at the rate of an hour apiece, would require, for eighteen months, 194 years; there are 1,200 weekly and monthly publications, which would demand 49 years; and lastly 230 books and pamphlets have been published on the subject, which might be devoured in one year—194 in all.

At the last sitting of the Societie d' Encouragemen pour l'Industrie Nationale, of Paris, a paper was read setting forth a plan for making paper from wood. The bark is first taken off the wood, and the wood cut in such a way as to be easily made into shavings; the shavings are then cut very thin; next they are placed in water for six or eight days, then dried, and afterwards they are reduced to the finest powder possible by means of a corn mill. This Powder is then mixed with the rags which serve to prepare the pulp of paper and the ordinary operation of paper making is proceeded to. All the white woods, such as the poplar, the lime and the willow, are suitable for the purpose, but the discoverer ascribes a good deal of his success to the quality of the water he employed, that of the little river, which runs near the Mulhouse. For the first experiment, he employed the wood of the trembling poplar, and he presented specimens of paper made from it.

Anecdote of Alfieri.—The poet Alfieri's hair was fated to bring into play one of his leading eccentricities; for being alone at the theatre at Turin, and hanging carelessly with his head backwards over the corner of his box, a lady in the next seat, on the other side of the partition, who had, on other occasion, made several attempts to attract attention, broke into violent and repeated encomiums on his auburn locks, which were flowing down close by her hand.

Alfieri spoke not a word, and continued in his position until he left the theatre. The lady the next morning, received a parcel, the contents of which she found to be the tresses she had so much admired, and which the count had cut off close to his head. There was no billet with the present, but words could not have more clearly expostulated. "If you like the hair, here it is, but leave me alone."

Something New.—The Paris Correspondent of the Atlas says the prospectus is out of a paper, to be called Necrologie Urbaine, which purports to give the biography of those who have died during the week. The relatives of the deceased will have the privilege of composing the article relating his or her merits and talents, the insertion of such article to be paid for according to its length. Success is reckoned upon, as the design will serve as the most powerful advertising medium ever yet invented. The virtues of the deceased, his inventions, what he sold, who continues his business, what doctor attended him, and the means employed for his recovery, will all be duly set forth, and no doubt is entertained of a complete *fureur* being the result in a place like this, where vanity in every shape seem to be the motive power of every man's actions throughout his whole life not even to be extinguished by death, as a walk through Montmartre or Pere la Chaise will amply testify.

Married.—On Thursday, April 23rd, by the Revd. Clay Roulder, Mr. Andrew Horn to Miss Julia Parker, President of the Young Ladies Temperance Society.

A southern paper says:—We have copied the above with extreme regret. We are very sorry that the charming bride has forgotton her obligation to the cause, and gone back to the world. However, we respect her for the good she did when "one of us," and cheerfully write her epitaph, now that she is no longer one of us.

Fair Julia lived a temperate maid,
Preached temp'rance ditties night and morn;
But still her wicked neighbours said
She broke her pledge and took A. Horn.

A Novel Remedy for Swearing.—The California Christian Advocate commenting upon the great temptations to the sin of profanity in that country says:—"An intelligent lady of our acquaintance, whose little boy was beginning this strange talk, anxious to express to her child her horror of profanity, hit upon the novel process of washing out his mouth with soapsuds whenever he swore. It was an effectual cure. The boy understood his mother's sense of the corruption of an oath, and the taste of suds, which together produced the desired result."

A Trying Scene.—The Andes steamer on her voyage to the East, with the 1st Royals, having on board about 1160 souls, took fire, which considering she carried 16 tons of gunpowder, created fearful consternation to those on board. By energetic efforts and calm intrepidity, however, the fire was subdued. The following is in the words of a passenger:—"I felt as I never felt before, and pray God never shall again; for it was not the mere fire and danger of being drowned that made the matter so terrible, but the fact that we had sixteen tons of gunpowder on board. And although an order was given to fling it overboard at once, and the order was promptly obeyed, the magazine being burst open, and the barrels and cases as fast as possible thrown out at the stern windows, it was found that the quantity was too large to get rid of in time; and if the fire had spread five minutes longer every soul on board must have been blown up. It was, indeed, a scene to try the stoutest heart. I never can forget that which I beheld when I first reached the deck. The fire about the engine-room—the smoke bursting through the vessel's sides the utter despair of all—and the captain's hopeless view of the case—all combined to add greater terror to the nerves of every one. Nearly 1100 souls on board, and no possibility of saving a life, was the horrible impression that every mind had to realise as fact. An officer was in the magazine flinging out the powder as fast as possible, and everything proceeded with the greatest regularity and calmness until about half-past two, when, thanks to God, the cheerful news was passed along that the fire was arrested, and that humanly speaking, we might consider ourselves out of danger."

The Last of Nelson's Crew.—A veteran sailor, named John Groombridge, above 100 years of age, and said to be the last survivor of Lord Nelson's crew at Copenhagen, made a call a few days ago upon some of his old Kentish friends. It appears that he was born at Yalding, was apprenticed at Chatham, to a Quaker named White, and was married at 20 years of age; but on the day of his wedding was seized by a press-gang and hurried of to Hull, whence he was sent to sea, and remained in the service through the long succeeding wars, commencing with that against the revolted American colonies, now the United States. Among the engagements in which he took part was one against Paul Jones. Subsequently he served under Nelson both at Copenhagen and Trafalgar, and has sailed with our present Baltic and Black Sea admirals Napier and Dundas, when the former was a boy-lieutenant. He is now an in-pensioner of Greenwich Hospital, the oldest on the college-books, and is, he says, the only survivor of the crew sailing in the Victory when Nelson met his death-wound. He retains a perfect command of all his faculties. He adds, that he never saw his wife after the day that he was torn from her, fresh from nuptial rites at church, by the ruthless press-gang; but she lived some fifty years afterwards; and that he learned the particulars of her death shortly after it happened some thirty years ago.—*Kentish Mercury.*

Singular Case of Knighthood.—Sir Samuel Bignold, who was knighted by her Majesty at the levee on Wednesday, met the corporation of Norwich (of which city he is Mayor) on Friday, and narrated the somewhat singular circumstance under which he obtained the honour of knighthood. It appears that he was commissioned by the corporation of which he is the head to convey to her Majesty an address on the subject of the Eastern war, breathing most loyal views, and expressing the fullest confidence in the course her Majesty has adopted. He was introduced by Mr. Peto, M. P., his card of presentation bearing the words, 'The Mayor of Norwich.' After receiving the address, her Majesty commanded him to kneel, and there and then he rose 'Sir Samuel Bignold'—thunderstruck, as he says, with the honour so unexpectedly conferred upon him. The citizens of Norwich are highly pleased with the circumstance, which they regard as a graceful compliment to their ancient city.

Cinnamon Garden in Ceylon.—Picture a wild plot of fine white sand, in which grow in irregular tufts bushes of a perennial green, but of a green of every shade, varying from the faintest yellow to the most sombre brown. Nothing can be more delicate in hue than the first tender leaves of the cinnamon-bush, as they shoot forth variously from the branches, half-opening, half curling up, as if afraid to trust themselves to the broad, garish light of day.—Their flavour, too, is a faint, pleasant, aromatic one, that tempts the early wanderer to pluck them occasionally as he brushes past; and whilst the dew is rising in vapor from the leaves, caught up by the morning sun, it carries with it a delightful perfume of the spicy shrub, which makes the air peculiarly pleasant.—*Forest Life in Ceylon.*

Petrified Plants.—At Dorchester, near the Milton Upper Mills, where the New York Central Railroad Company are now vigorously pushing forward the construction of their road, in cutting through a hill on the Gray farm, petrified plants, complete in stem and leaves of various sizes, have been discovered in the solid rock. Several beautiful specimens of sprigs have been taken away, which bear the resemblance of being painted, and are, we are told, susceptible of receiving a high polish. The subject will, without doubt, receive the attention of geologists.

The Eclipse Daguerreotyped.—Mr. Powers the Daguerrean artist, succeeded on Friday last in obtaining two admirable views of the sun whilst in eclipse. The first represents the commencement of the conjunction, and the second gives an excellent view of the sun at the period of greatest obscuration. These pictures may be seen at Mr. Powers' gallery, on Main street, over the store of Mr. Woodhouse, and are really objects of much interest.—*Enquirer.*

A Barbrous Item.—It is said that a gentleman residing in one of the large towns of England, whose face rather exceeded the ordinary dimensions, was waited on by a barber every day for twenty one year without coming to a settlement. The barber, thinking it "about time to settle," presented his bill, in which he charged a penny a day, amounting in all to £1 18s 9d. The gentleman supposing it to be too much refused to pay the amount, but agreed to a proposal of the barber to pay at the rate of $200 an acre. The premises were accordingly measured, and the result was that the shaving bill increased to £78 0s 8d.

What do you think of equality?" Said Mons, the Court D'Escayre de Lauture to an Arab chief one day: 'Do you believe that all men are equal?' 'Without doubt,' replied the inhabitant of the desert, 'all men are equal as the fingers of the hand.' Showing the Count his slim, nervous hand, he continued: behold said he, 'look at these fingers their origin is common, they cannot be parted without grave wounds; but one of them is long, the other shorter. If all were alike, I could neither touch, nor strike, nor grasp. Be sure, it is with men as with fingers of the hand.

Turkish Fleas.—A correspondent at the seat of war says:—My nights were passed in silent conflicts with the fleas, and a warfare more disheartening cannot be imagined. To humble a proud man's spirit, and convince him of the vanity of human power, I would recommend placing him in a nest of Turkish fleas. A more horrible creature surely does not exist than this flea, combining as it does, the ferocity of the Kurd and the agility of the Arab. Their activity is prodigious—in fact, the flea and the horse are the only rapid creatures in Turkey.

This is a pretty time o' night to come skulking home, you drunken brute. What you been, eh?' said Mrs. Potts, when she saw Mr. Potts practising at the cork-screw polka on the staircase,—'Been—hic—been? Why—hic—ye see, sal—hic—sally, I've been to the—hic—temperance mass—hic—meeting, and I've eat too-m-mutch lemonade.' "Eat what? Ye'es—hic—eat that two." At this juncture a heavy squelch announced the downfall of the head of the Potts' family.

The grand cause of failure in most undertakings is the want of unanimity. This however, we find is not wanting where actual danger, as well as possible advantage may accrue to the parties concerned. It is whimsical enough that thieves and other ruffians, while they bid open defiance to the laws both of God and man, pay implicit obedience to their own.

Common Sense is looked upon as a vulgar quality; but nevertheless it is the only talisman to conduct us properly through the world. The man of refined sense has been compared to one who carries about with him nothing but gold, when he may be every moment in want of smaller change.

Switch Him on.—A Rhode Island clergyman lately illustrated the necessity of corporeal punishment for the correction of juvenile depravity with the remark, "that the child when once started in a course of evil conduct, was like a locomotive on the wrong track—it takes the *switch* to get it off.

PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.

For Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Hair.

MUCH might be said in favor of this invaluable Compound, but it is deemed unnecessary, as the proprietor feels that One Trial will convince the most incredulous of its rare and manifold virtues. Therefore,

If you have lost your hair and wish to restore it,
If you are losing your hair and wish to preserve it,
If you are troubled with Dandruff, and wish to remove it
If you have any Humour of the Scalp, and wish to cure it
If you are troubled with Nervous Headache, and wish to cure it,
If you have Hair Eaters at the roots of the hair, and wish to destroy them,
If you have harsh, dry, and wiry hair, and wish it to become soft, pliable, and beautiful as silk, and if you wish to preserve rich, graceful and luxuriant tresses to the latest period of life,

USE PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.

Price 25 and 50 cents—in large bottles.

Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by BURR & PERRY, No 1 Cornhill, Boston.

D. Taylor, of Boston, General Agent for the British Provinces, to whom all orders must be directed.

For sale in Halifax by John Naylor, Morton & Co., Avery Brown & Co., R. G. Fraser, H. A. Taylor, and T. Durney and by dealers generally.
November 17

Robert G. Fraser,
DRUGGIST.

NO. 139 GRANVILLE STREET, has completed a well assorted Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Spices, and every article usually kept by Druggists at moderate prices.
Noyembr 24

MATCHES! MATCHES!!

WAX MATCHES, a very nice article, at 1s. 10½d. per Thousand. For Sale by
January 13 ROST. G. FRASER.

50,000 Cures without Medicine!

DU BARRY'S Delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archbishop Stuart of Ross, and other parties of indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distention, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, stone, diabetes, rheumatism, gout, dropsy, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, incipient consumption, cough, asthma, croup, hoarseness, and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, indifference for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, extinction, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch, tea, dinner, and restores the faculties of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

Barry, Du Barry & Co., 77 Regent-street, London.

A few out of 50,000 Testimonials of Cures are given below.

Analysis by the Celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S., &c., &c. London, Lexington-Square, June 5, 1849.—I hereby certify, that I have carefully examined Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica. I find it to be a pure vegetable farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation and their nervous consequences.
Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S. &c., Analytical Chemist.

Dr. Harvey presents his compliments to Messrs. Barry, Du Barry & Co., and has pleasure in recommending their Revalenta Arabica Food, which has been singularly useful in many obstinate cases of dyspepsia, on account of the opposite condition of the bowels and their nervous consequences.
London, Aug. 1st, 1849.

2, Sidney Terrace, Reading, Berks, Dec 3, 1847.
Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you, that the person for whom the former quantity was procured, has derived very great benefit from its use. Her distressing symptoms of dropsy of long standing, having been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers, &c. &c. I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,
James Shorland, late Surgeon 96th Regt.

Certificate from Dr. Gattiker.
Zurich, 3 Sept 1853.—I have tried Dulbarry's Revalenta Arabica for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other remedies—viz. Cancer of the Stomach; and I am happy to say, with the most successful result. This soothing remedy has the effect not only of arresting the vomiting, which is so painfully distressing in Cancer of the Stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of this excellent remedy I have found in all complaints of the digestive organs, it has also proved effectual in a most obstinate case of habitual flatulence and colic of many years standing. I look upon this delicious Food as the most excellent restorative gift of nature.
Dr. Gattiker.

Practical Experience of Dr Guess in Consumption.
Magdeburg, 16th Sept, 1853.—My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, became so seriously ill at the beginning of this year, that I looked daily for her dissolution. The remedies which hitherto had relieved her remained now without effect, and the ulcerations of the lungs and night sweats debilitated her fearfully. It was in this, evidently the last and hopeless stage of pulmonary consumption, when every medicine remained powerless to even affording temporary relief—that I was induced by a medical brother from Hanover, who makes pulmonary consumption his special study, and treats it with Dulbarry's Revalenta Arabica, to try this strengthening and restorative food, and I am happy to be able to express my astonishment at its effects. My poor wife is now in as perfect state of health as ever she was, attending to her household affairs and quite happy. It is with pleasure and the most sincere gratitude to God for the restoration of my wife, that I fulfil my duty of making the extraordinary efficacy of Dulbarry's Revalenta, in so fearful a complaint, known; and to recommend it to all other sufferers. Geuss, M. D.

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia from the Right Hon the Lord Stuart de Decies.—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to sufferers and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.—Stuart de Decies.

Cure, No. 49,932.—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food.—Maria Jolly, Worlham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.

Cure, No. 47,121.—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and hysterics."

Cure No. 1,314.—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman Gate-acre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability."

Plymouth, May 9th 1851.—"For the last ten years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness, and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am now enjoying better health than I have had for many years past. You are quite at liberty to make my testimonial public. J. S. Newton.

Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.
Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to physic or clysters, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

You are liberty to publish this letter if you think it will tend to the benefit of other sufferers. I remain, gentlemen, yours sincerely. Thomas Woodhouse.

Bonn, 19th July, 1853.—This light and pleasant Farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative remedies, and supersedes in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly useful in confined habit of body, as also in diabetes, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, cramp of the kidney and bladder stones, and hæmorrhoids. This really invaluable remedy is employed with the most satisfactory result, not only in bronchial and pulmonary and bronchial consumption in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that Dulbarry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption.
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PROCLAMATION.

TO THE

GOOD PEOPLE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

PROBABLY there is not a family in your Province but what some members of it are more or less afflicted by Humours or Chronic Affections. As a remedy for these various complaints, there are numerous preparations brought into the market, but all of them of little or no good. But there is a discovery which has recently been made in chemical analysis that is wonderful in its operation. It has been long enough tried and we have proof sufficient to satisfy—all from men holding the highest offices the people of the United States can give—that the medicine will do just what it is recommended. It is Dorton Hampton's Vegetable Tincture. The medicine is compounded from the Vegetable Kingdom and may be used by any person without injurious consequences. It is a wise choice and combination of some of the best of each class of co-operative, simple remedies, it fully reaches all the essential organs of the human system and there it has proved itself so effectually curative of the whole round of chronic affections.

Over two million bottles have been sold in the north and west during the last five years.

Three to five bottles is warranted to cure the worst case of *Rheumatism.*

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As a Family Medicine it has no superior.

We could give hundreds of cases where the cures were truly wonderful, but we request all to get a pamphlet and read the hundreds of certificates of its cures. *Price $1.00 per bottle.*

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February 23. 241—59 W. & A. 6m.

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Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c., &c.

The essential object of this treatise is to point out the fearful consequences resulting from certain habits, irregularities and excesses, which have produced more misery in Youth, degradation in Manhood, and premature decay at all stages of life, than, perhaps, any other class of disease known to modern pathologists. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled.

Caution.—In consequence of the extensive sale of this work, which has now attained its sixtieth edition, several spurious and imperfect copies are in circulation. The genuine edition can only be had from the Author or his advertised agents.

The work may be had in in St John, of H. Chubb & Co.; Halifax, Messrs. Morton & Co.; Quebec, at the *Gazette* Office; Montreal, Mr. Dawson, Bookseller.
March 23, 1854. W & A 3m. 245.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

Sir,—Your Pills have been the means, under providence, of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was undisturbed for nine of the active years of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months their effective, perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
Dated Jan 1st, 1853. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints I may mention the following case. A relation of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
November 23rd, 1852. (Signed) J. GAMIS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL, INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town, but received no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our county Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. It was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed I have felt no return of the complaint.
I am, Sir, your obliged Servant,
October 6th, 1852. (Signed) W. MOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist Goole, dated February 15th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicines. Caryss Jackson, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced taking your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.
I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King' evil,
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☞ N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are annexed to each Pot and Box.

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