

Wesleyan Day School.

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Primary Department. Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography.

Higher Department. Latin and Modern History, Ancient & Modern Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Composition.

Scientific and Classical Department. Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Latin, French, Logic, and Rhetoric.

French Language would be opened for the tuition of young ladies.

Classical and Modern Languages would be opened for the tuition of young gentlemen.

Hardware.

SPRING, 1849.

SUBSCRIBERS have received their Spring Catalogues, per A. S. W. & Sons.

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Life Assurance Company.

OF LONDON.

THE AGENCY of this Company has been established in this Province about three years.

without a claim being made upon it.

The Agents have recently instructed the Agent to persons insuring for the whole term of Life.

one half the premium for the first five years, and give a note bearing interest, for the remaining half, upon the same condition as the London Loan Fund Association.

As the proportion of profits divided among the Policy holders, participations is greater in this than any other insurance.

being 90 per cent.—it therefore recommends itself to the favourable consideration of all persons intending to insure.

If persons would give any other Company, the rates being as low as those of the Life Assurance Company, their serious consideration, they would be convinced that it is the best investment to be found for a moderate sum of money, for the benefit of their families, after they are taken from them.

JOHN WOODILL, Victualler.

RESPECTFULLY to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former stand, (opposite Day's Country Market) to the old stand, No. 52, UPPER WATER STREET.

DAVID STARR & SONS.

(No. 49, UPPER WATER STREET.)

HAVE on hand a good assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Iron of all kinds, Paints, Glass, Nails and Spikes, Sheet Lead, Lead, Bolt Copper, Composition Spikes, Chains, and small Chains, with various other articles for sale on usual terms.

Wesleyan is published for the Proprietor, BY WM. CUNNABELL.

AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 3, CONNORS' WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.

THE WESLEYAN.

NEW SERIES.] A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, &c., &c. [Vol. 1, No. 1]

Ten Shillings per annum, Half Yearly in Advance.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1849.

Single Copies Three Pence.

SELECTED POETRY.

The Magnetic Telegraph.

BY REV. J. J. LYONS.

Along the smooth and slender wires The sleepless heralds run, Fast as the clear and living rays Go streaming from the sun. No peals or flashes heard or seen Their wondrous flight betray, And yet their words are quickly felt, In circles far away.

Not summer's heat, nor winter's hail, Can check their rapid course, They meet unmoved the fierce wind's rage— The rough wave's sweeping force: In the long night of rage and writh, As in the blaze of day, They rush with news of woe and joy, To thousands far away. But faster still than tidings borne On that electric cord, Rise the pure thoughts of him who loves The Christian's life and Lord— Of him who, taught in smiles and tears, With fervent lips to pray, Maintains high converse here on earth, With bright worlds far away. Ay! though no outward wish is breathed, Nor outward answer given, The sighing of that human heart Is known and felt in heaven: These long frail wires may bend and break, These viewless heralds stray, But faith's least word shall reach the throne Of God, though far away.

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

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

Death-Zeal.

There lived a young lady in the place where the providence of God called me to labour a short time since, who after resisting the calls of mercy for several years, at length embraced that kind of infidelity called Universalism. So great was the warmth of her first love, that she declared that she was anxious to die. But a few weeks had passed ere she was seized with sickness, which terminated fatally in a few days. But there was no joy in that dying bed. Her refuge of lies afforded no support in that hour of fiery trial. Agony, that could not find utterance even in the shrieks and screams which she almost continually uttered, sat on every feature of her distorted countenance.

But a few miles from the place above referred to there lived a man whose soul was Mammon. He had leaped up a large amount of property, but had no inheritance, support or to avail the means of grace. Like Dives he was enlarging his barn, having no concern lest the storm should come and sweep his hoards from its sandy foundation, and leave him without a shelter in the day of wrath, when rocks and mountains shall fly away. Though in the enjoyment of perfect health when he went forth to his business, in a few hours he was brought back to his house a lifeless corpse. His entire day he had devoted to Mammon even till his sun went down. Not a word did he utter of heaven—of hope—of prayer. He had no friends intended to seek pardon for a life of sin upon a dying bed, his death allowed him no bed in death, his the earth, and completed his work with so much expedition that none could gather around him while consciousness remained—most impressively teaching us the folly of those who

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Since there is joy in heaven over every sinner that repenteth, I fancy there fell on this dying man "such tears as angels shed," that so long a life of great industry and golden opportunities should be spent in chasing the dim phantoms of earth, and treasuring up wrath. Mercy's angel gave him a pressing invitation to the gospel feast; but he said, "I have bought a piece of ground: I pray thee have me excused." He was admonished to provide oil in his vessel, and be also ready; but when the cry was made, at midnight, "Behold the Bridegroom cometh!" his lamp was all unfurnished. More than one talent was bestowed on him, but he hid them in the earth saying, "God is an hard master," till, suddenly, he was called to his account. And thousands—some of whom will read this—are treading in his steps. Oh! my reader, why will you die?

What think you of the sensations of this dying man; if for a moment he was conscious while being thus roughly handled? Well may we exclaim:

"How dreadful must thy summons be, O Death! To him that is in ease in his possessions, Who counting on long years of pleasure here, Is quite unfurnished for the world to come."

But how does the Christian die? A few weeks since, I was called to attend the funeral of a woman. For many years she had lived by faith in the Son of God. Her purpose was to be always ready to depart. One morning she said to her friends, as she had often before, "If God should call me to-day, I am ready." On that day she was thrown from a carriage, and expired with this expression on her lips, "The Lord is good!"

Death had no terror for her—it was only the taking down of the clay tabernacle, that she might remove to her "house above, not made with mortal hands." Her dying bed was a heap of stones by the way-side, but the everlasting arms were underneath, and made it "soft as downy pillows are."

Christian reader, are you now in a state of mind like hers? Is it a state of mind suitable to die in? A man who constantly expects company, dresses accordingly. Are you dressed for death? O keep the best robe on continually! Do not get so absorbed in the world as to forget that heavenly visitants are expected. "Let me die the death of the righteous," for "happy are those that die in the Lord."

"Oh! never let me dare to live Such as I dare not die." —Zion's Herald.

The Missionary's Father.

At the recent meeting of the American Board, we noticed an old man, of mild and pleasing aspect, as if one who had suffered and profited much by affliction, and whose appearance indicated a poverty like that of the old disciples. He was absent from no meeting, and manifested all the interest of a joint proprietor in the concern. While contributions of fifties and of hundreds, and of thousands, were pouring into the treasury to relieve it from its debt, this good old man leaned towards us, as we were seated at the reporter's desk, and requested us to take a small piece of paper, and to write on it for him these few words: "From a Missionary's Father." He took the paper thus inscribed, and rolling in it a single dollar note, then from a slender stock of money, passed it up to the table of the treasurer, whose anxious visage was beginning to soften down into something like cheerfulness.

We were struck with this as one of the lesser and unchronicled instances which contribute to swell the tide of holy emotion at such a consecrated hour. We thought of him of whom it is said, "She hath done what she could"—and of another of whom it is said, "She hath done more than they all." Here was one who had invested in the missionary enterprise, perhaps his dea-

est treasure, the child of his affection and old age, the pride and solace of his heart. He had parted with the very staff and stay of his declining years to help on the good work; and now, by this one more offering from his scanty funds, was showing himself satisfied with his great investment, contented with its present and prospective dividends, and anxious to take all the additional stock he could procure.

We thought that such a meeting as that must be intensely affecting to a "missionary's father."

We thought it a question painfully doubtful, whether our own present degree of faith and zeal were sufficient to enable us to part with an endeared and precious child, all fitted and polished to the work, to go forth into that great work, to labour for Christ at a returnless distance from our side.

And we thought, too, that when the people of God shall love the Lord and his kingdom enough to give up their best trained, and most creditable, and most reliable children, to the missionary work, there will then be no lack of money, and no deficiency of prayers such as should annihilate "that miserable monster of a sixty thousand," and cause his frightening visage to be forgotten.

Christian friend, you call yourself the friend of missions—will you give up your son to this work, and feel it an honour and joy to have him accepted and worn out in it? And if not, how much will you gladly give to be excused from becoming a "missionary's father," and to buy off your idolized darling from his share in the toil, the suffering, the triumph and the glory?—Boston Recorder.

Men of Hot Hearts.

(FOR MINISTERS AND STUDENTS.)

"We want men of hot hearts to tell of the love of Christ," said a converted Chinese. It is as true in Britain as in China, that such men are needed. But is there not a fearful deficiency among us of such hearts? Are there not cold hearts in great numbers of the pulpits every Sabbath? Of many preachers, it may be affirmed they are cold, very cold. A mere round of services in the sanctuary does not meet the wants of the hearers. They need to be aroused, and must be, by the preacher, or they will sleep. He that enters the pulpit at this day depending on his audience for inspiration, will be a dull preacher. Christ's ambassadors should present themselves before the people prepared to create an interest. The sanctuary ought to be known as the place where men are made to feel. Give us light—give us also heat. Enough, and more than enough have we had of that preaching which is as cold as moonbeams.

To secure the hot hearts needed, it is in vain to visit Germany or any other foreign places. These hearts cannot be obtained by speculations on a "new theocracy." Nor will the arts of logic and rhetoric produce them; God alone can give them, and ministers must seek to him for them. Sitting around the earth, exploring foreign lands, gaining acquaintance with the wisdom of other climes and ages, seeking the highest accomplishments afforded by science and literature, are all well in their place; but preachers of the gospel should know that the duty assigned to them by the King of Zion, is to unfold the gospel that multitudes shall be saved. For this end they must have hot hearts.

Happiness of the Self-Denying.

Religion self-denial is no such hard and painful duty, as it is generally thought to be. The testimony of the Bible and the experience of Christians concur in relating the story. Both these authorities declare that the happiest men in the world are the self-denying and that they are happy in proportion to their self-denial, and because of it.

Look at facts: Moses was a happier man than Pharaoh. Does any one doubt this? Daniel was happier than the Chaldean king. Paul was happier than the emperor Nero. Howard was happier than Buonaparte. And the paradox to the selfish mind is, that these men found their happiness in self-denial. Of Moses it is said that he chose to suffer afflictions with the people of God, esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt. Paul's experience corresponded with his. He says, "I take pleasure in infirmities, in persecutions, in necessities, in distresses, in sorrows, in stripes, in bonds, in dangers, in death, for Christ's sake." And in another place, he mentions a long catalogue of his sufferings, he says, "As sorrowful, yet always rejoicing, as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, yet possessing all things." Such are all Christian experiences. The purest, most unmingled happiness tasted on earth, is by the men who most nearly approach the pattern of Him, who, though he was rich, yet came poor, that we through his poverty might become rich.

There never was a more optical error, a more fatal mistake than to attempt to find happiness in avoiding and going round the path of self-denial. They are at the poles of truth, who suppose happiness depends upon shunning the world. It is not upon taking it up and leaving it, that blessedness is to be found, but in avoiding it. He who shuns the world, cuts off his own happiness for Christ's sake; while the opportunity of testing the most excellent way is committed to man this side of heaven. Oh! the infinite number of turn-outs and by-paths from the path of self-denial, heaped to in the belief that they are the true paths; when in truth they only lead to the crooked and the highway of joys unpeopled and full of glory.

The sailor on the ocean's vast expanse would behold the star that glimmers in the sky across the trackless deep, and not look at the dark troubled waves, but at the clear blue heavens. If the sky is overcast, and the star is veiled by clouds, he must turn to his compass, and its needle, ever true to the pole, will point to the star, though it be hidden from his vision. So we, tossed on many a billow, if we would see heaven's guiding light, must look not on the waves of temptation, that dash and break around, but above to God. Should darkness and clouds gather in the sky, let us turn to the Bible, and it will point to Him who shines beyond the clouds in unchanging glory.

Reproof to the Swearers.

It is related of the venerable Dr. Matthews, late President of Manchester College, that on one occasion, as he was walking near the college with his slow and unsteady step, a youth who had not observed his approach, while engaged in cutting wood, began to swear vainly in his vexation. The Doctor stepped up and said, "Give me the axe," and then quietly chopped the stick of wood up himself. Returning the axe to the young man, he said in his peculiar manner, "You see now the wood may be cut without swearing." The reproof was effectual, and led to an entire abandonment of the impious habit.

Selfman Inquiries.

In what state did my soul come into the world? What condition is my soul in now? What would become of me if I should lose my soul? What would be my doom if God should this night require my soul? Ought not the salvation of my soul to be my chief business and concern? Should I not seek that salvation now?

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Proceedings of the Missionary Conference, July 2.)

W. O. Holden, Secretary of the Conference.

Report of a Letter from the Rev. W. O. Holden.

At the meeting of the Conference...

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I visited the country...

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whilst before my eyes were spread a dark cloud of

human flesh, every part of which was instinct

with life, and told me in impressive language that

deathless souls were there. I preached unto them

Jesus and the resurrection; may He who is the

resurrection and the life breathe upon these slain!

At the close of the service I met the class, and was

glad to find that since my last visit four Kafir

youths had found peace with God through our

Lord Jesus Christ. A man and his wife were al-

so present, in whose case before I had taken deep

interest: God had called him, and he wished to

obey; but he had long been engaged to take a

Kafir girl for a second wife, the friends of the

parties wished him now to take her, and he had

not courage to refuse; the wife had also desired

him to take the second, as this would make

the household larger; he took her, and gave the mar-

riage cattle. But God did not allow him to rest:

so to-day he wished to join the class, but I would

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the girl, who was now absent with her friends,

and whom he would immediately return. His

first wife was also present, and desired to become

a member, being willing for the house or family

to be so large as God chose to make it. These differ-

ent services, with the directions, &c., which I had

to give, occupied about four hours, when I and

the Native Teacher who was with me started on

our way home; a heavy thunder-storm soon over-

took us: the thunder and lightning were terrific,

and the rain was very heavy; but God preserved

us: after three hours' hard riding, we reached

home in safety; but, weary as I was, I was obliged

to preach to the coloured people in the evening.

Thus, in three days I have preached six times; met

two large classes, spent many hours in imparting

useful instruction on various subjects, and ridden

fifty miles.

On the 24th of September I also baptized five

young men connected with the town society: these

had been meeting in class about twelve months,

and were selected from amongst about forty, who

were on trial; they have for some time professed

to be saved characters, and have given satisfactory

proof of their conversion. As they are servants

in the town, we have had abundant opportunities

of ascertaining their manner of life; and although

they are surrounded with daily temptations, yet

they have brought forth the fruits of good living,

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tion was large and the people attentive, whilst I

at length explained the nature of this subject, and

the new relation in which the persons to be bap-

tized would be placed: this was the more needful

as this was the first public administration of the

ordinance in this place. I had for some time ex-

plained privately to the persons to be admitted all

that it was needful for them to know on the sub-

ject. Deep seriousness pervaded all minds; and

never was English congregation more devout than

this company of reclaimed Heathens: nearly one

hundred of those present were either seekers of

salvation, or already saved.

"What hath God wrought!" Eighteen months

ago they were wild, dark, depraved, naked crea-

tures; now they were clothed, clean, and devout

worshippers of the God of heaven. I felt that what

God was doing was worth living to accomplish as

an instrument. I felt humbled and thankful whilst

I consecrated these our first-fruits in this town to

God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy

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Amongst the coloured people speaking the Dutch

language (Hottentots and late slaves) God has also

been displaying His power and grace. When I

came to this place these people were in the lowest

state of moral degradation: they were semi-civil-

ized by having been long mixed with Europeans;

but they had grasped the white man's vices on the

black man's stock, and were become twofold more

the children of the devil than before. At first,

when I began to speak to them in the streets, they

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service, which number has now increased to about

forty: twenty meet in class, and a few profess

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short time ago one of these, a very old man, died.

He had been seeking the peace of God about two

months before; but in his last illness, which was

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whilst before my

through a century of eventful religion and which are powerful in proportion; not by indulging in uncertain speculations which distract, rather than aid; not by forsaking, from views of a position in relation to other countries, long experience has shown is the right out the design of our originality by yourselves rising on the wings of affections into closer communion with the dignity of a chosen general priesthood, in holy nation, a people; and then, by expanding breadth, love to man, and in all labors give form to, and embody, that love, such spiritual land yet to be possessed, individual experience. There is much a earth now covered with darkness, remains to be won to Christ. Here, and sphere of progress.

the agitations of the year, and while disaffected men have been endeavoring the humbler classes of our fellowmen to take part in their schemes, ought to excite them against their rugged as unspicable pleasure to be spirit and conduct so entirely on the ground and attachment to the throne and a. You have responded to the prayers sessions which have been offered in ship for the welfare and peace of our sovereign, the Queen, for the preservation of the divine blessing upon us of our Government, and its dearest friends and violence. You have nular intercessions in your own social worship; and while you have thus in the country and devout of other in approaching the throne of grace, g open the sorrows and interests of try there, prayer has been heard; extended this land for His name's sake, us from anarchy and social tumult; you, beloved brethren, to continue course. In doing so, you obey the receipts of Scripture, and follow the example of our Founder. In the troubles and which were consequent upon the first revolution, and coeval with the wars of the, our societies and their Ministers then small services to the cause of loyalty, us, and religion, in "walking by the." To this, at the present period, we at by divine Providence we are specially. We are bound to the British many ties of strong attachment. We as a wonder of wisdom, and raised up a amount of liberty to the individual, rity to life and property, and the un- good government of the whole. Still, brethren, commend your country to the direction of the King of kings. In our preservation and defence. Cease God our national transgressions; let us of your country as your own; de- served wrath; and appeal to the great or for a continuance of that favour been, alas! so justly forfeited. At the e, in your loyalty to the Sovereign of the empire, remember you are bound in devotion to the Lord Jesus Christ, His son, and spiritual kingdom. In all the of the times, abide in His supreme dial away, knowing that all things are to Him, and that "He must reign till put all enemies under His feet;" that "upon the flood, yea, the Lord sitteth ever;" and that it is characteristic of ministrations, "with righteousness" to the poor, and "reprove with equity eek of the earth." If you are in trouble, you are cast, not only upon our es, who are "bound with you," but up- mpression of our exalted and sympath- ous, who, in the ways of his in- ercise, will either work out your ten- iverance, or make affliction itself sub- your sanctification and salvation.

raising your functions as Christian citi- is, in maintaining what you believe to and seeking to alter or amend what ve to be wrong, in the administration and national affairs, we exhort you to urveselves rather to the spirit of prayer, e deference to the teaching of holy e, than to the bias and theory of any Do not needlessly run into the arena of controversy. Long experience has bat in such a sphere few can preserve rity and peace uninjured. When a fit presents itself, honestly, peaceably, and ct your part; and then leave the issue wise Disposer of all things, and go back own tranquil course of religious duty, doing and getting good.

ism and infidelity are gathering dark- our borders; and we have a right to allotted vantage-ground, and would use ploring all parties to exercise forbear- self-restraint in everything but preach- ing Christ, and exhibiting the pow- dness. With this supreme object in minds, suffer us farther to exhort you practical courses as may now be more stated.

Sacredly observe the Lord's day. "To write to you the same things" to us indeed is "not grievous," but, because of the mournful necessity which exists for so doing, "for you it is safe." The spirit of modern legislation has hitherto been adverse to any civil enactment for suppressing the violation of the Sabbath, notwithstanding the intimate connexion of this institution with public order and morals, and though Sabbath trading and labour are generally proved to be unremunerative and fraught with loss. Yet we rejoice in the fact, that a Bill for disallowing the sale of liquors on the forenoon of the Lord's day, has recently passed both Houses of Parliament; thus giving evidence, that the attention of the Legislature is now partially directed to the subject. The people of God are especially called to exhibit a strong and practical testimony to the truth on this very point, in order to maintain a powerful moral influence, and thus supply, as far as possible, the lack of Christian law. Avoid all household labours, the opening of commercial letters, the taking of needless journeys, travelling on railways, and the use of public and private carriages, as far as it can be done, on this sacred day; and, in reference to all doubtful and disputed points of practice, fully imbibe the spirit of the Sabbath,—be, with St. John, "in the Spirit as to the Lord's day,"—and this will set you right as to the letter. Whatever distracts your mind and lessens your delight in God, to you is sin. The Sunday Newspaper and Public Garden or Promenade, among you should not be so much as named. Let the Sabbath be "a delight, and honourable;" let your estimate of it be very influential and striking. With your families, "worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness," in the morning as well as in the evening service; and you will not only realize a blessedness which infidelity and carnal delight can never yield, but hold up a solemn admonition and lesson to that infidelity and carnality itself.

We desire to encourage you in a zealous and affectionate care of our Sunday Schools; as well from a conviction of their vast importance, as from believing that your own Christian character may be greatly improved by exertion in this department of duty. We regard these schools as being, in the present state of society, nurseries for the church, and effective in proportion as intelligence and piety are brought to bear upon their management, and as they are made to harmonize in their operation with public worship, and all other paramount and divinely-instituted ordinances. We enjoy upon our younger brethren in the ministry especially, to aid you, as far as their time will allow, with their influence; both by personal visits to, or public addresses in, the schools; and by friendly counsel, or communication of evangelical knowledge, to the Teachers, when they require it. We earnestly exhort those of you who have been favoured with a good education, whether male or female, to join in this great and good work. Your position in society will give you influence; and your circumstances may enable you to give effect to those benevolent and hallowed promptings of the heart towards the children of the poor, which are sure to be awakened in such an association. You will endure toil and practise self-denial, it is true; but who can be a Christian without the experience of both? But those you will have the rich reward of the affections of those young persons whom you are the means of comforting, saving, and assisting; you will strengthen the tie between the middle and lower classes of our Christian people,—a tie which wretched men are, alas! too often attempting to sever; you will be benefactors to your country, most efficient auxiliaries to your Pastors, and preparing yourselves for the occupation, in after life, of the honourable position of fathers and mothers in Israel. In the Church of Rome it has been no unimportant circumstance for persons of title and exalted rank to devote themselves to the work of teaching their tenants to the ignorant among the poor; and shall we allow ourselves to be excused in zeal and love for those whom we deem to be in fearful and dangerous error? To you, chiefly, likewise, we are compelled to look for co-operation in instituting and maintaining these Classes, for the special religious awakening of young persons, which are called Catechumen Classes; the orderly and regular institution of which was sanctioned at our last Conference. Already they are in partial operation; and yield, when they are well-established, very hopeful and pleasing results; and it is desirable to augment those results, that they should be conducted by persons who have ardent love for the souls of youth, a delight in the study of Scripture, and a facility of communicating what they know and feel as to its facts and doctrines. These qualities may generally all be acquired if we begin in time, and in dependence upon God; and to their acquisition we would urge and encourage you, both for your own and for Christ's sake. Thousands of grateful hearts wait to respond to your efforts. Our Missionaries hasten to make known Christ to the Heathen; while a wide field of hallowed, though subordinate, toil is spread before you in your own land, where you may reap rich fruit, and lay it up unto eternal life. At the same time, this must never supersede the zealous and prayerful efforts of Christian Parents to train their own children, even to the period of advanced youth

in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. The influence of Mothers, especially, in the formation of the characters of young persons, is an agency of paramount importance, which Scripture does not fail to recognise, and involves a duty and responsibility which cannot be delegated to others without incurring guilt.

Considering, likewise, the past pledges which we have given on the subject, as well as remembering the intrinsic claims of the case, we trust that the work of general Education, on our own principles, will not be allowed to slumber amongst you. The Day-Schools that have been established are, with few exceptions, working well; and everywhere, of course, working best where the greatest aptness and efficiency are found in the Teachers. Our Committee of Education are now taking steps, in the exercise of the powers committed to them, towards the establishment, in the metropolis, of a Normal Seminary for the training of Teachers,—an arduous, but necessary, design; and they trust that in this and all other connected attempts to promote, in our own way, the great cause of scriptural education in the towns and villages of the land, they shall be seconded by your sympathy and co-operation.

Bear with us, beloved friends, if we say that one important means of usefulness has not been sufficiently cared for amongst us,—the extension of the Gospel by means of the press. We are favoured in being permitted to send out a large amount of light and truth into the heathen world, from the printing establishments on our foreign stations; by publications in various native languages; and our cheaper periodicals at home have acquired a circulation which excites our gratitude and hope; but still a great machinery for doing good remains comparatively unemployed. Let our people, according to their means, possess themselves of some of the best writings of our own and other Ministers; let them read, lend, and recommend our standard works; and, while the periodical literature of the land is so largely devoted to the cause of infidelity, ungodliness, and civil disorder, let them extend still more the diffusion of those Magazines which are adapted to the industrious classes, promote the institution of Local Loan Tract Societies, and thus cast salt into the bitter waters that swell around us, and endeavour to heal them.—Let persons of taste and judgment amongst us study this subject; and if they possess wealth or competence, let them not neglect the expenditure of a suitable portion of their money in this department; or, if they are gifted with literary ability, then consider how it may best be employed at a time when Satan is making his grandest assault upon the cause and religion of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Finally, and above all, dear Brethren, live a holy life, and prepare to die a safe and happy death. What is our Connection, and what any well-working religious mechanism, and what the most spiritual ordinances, unless we are saved from sin, and have the world beneath our feet? If we have indeed "received the Holy Ghost," then let us "walk in the Spirit," "live in the Spirit," and bring forth "the fruit of the Spirit." If at any time He be grieved, and partially withdraw Himself, let us, both in private and in public, join in the solemn Litany of the universal Church, to plead for His more efficient visitations, convinced that without Him we are "wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked." Innumerable objects of interest invite our attention; the stir and distress of nations, the whirlwind eddies of speculative opinion, the mysterious march of divine Providence, the struggles of the Roman power, the passages of unfulfilled prophecy—these for a season may occupy our contemplation; but, after all, we have higher work. We have to seek and find mercy, to live under its power, and breathe its reflex influence. "Be still, and know that I am God!" "Go thou thy way until the end be?" "Follow thou me?" "Every one of us must give an account of himself to God!"—these are words that recall us from the stupor of amazement, and the apparent chaos of distraction, to our right posture at the Master's feet, and to the conviction that repentance, Faith, and Holiness, comprehend the highest and ought to be the most absorbing concern of high and low, rich and poor, Ministers and people. We conclude, by commending you and ourselves to the care of the great Chief Shepherd, praying that when He shall appear, you may "receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away."

Death of a Missionary and Wife

We regret to announce, the death of the Rev. Francis Whitehead, Wesleyan Missionary at Tobago, and of Mrs. Whitehead. The following extract from the "Tobago Chronicle and Royal Gazette" of May 24, is the only account of this melancholy event which has yet reached us. The respect felt towards the deceased is indicated by the paper being issued in mourning.

"We sincerely regret that it becomes our melancholy duty to record the death of the Rev. Francis Whitehead, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions in this island, (Tobago) and that of his beloved wife, within the short space of three days. Mr. Whitehead had been suffer-

ing from general debility for some months past. Believing that a change of air might prove beneficial, he left Scarborough, on the morning of the 9th ult.; for the Mission Station at Elsinore. The change was not, however, attended with the anticipated result. On the morning of the 30th, unfavourable symptoms were perceived; and, although no serious apprehension was entertained at the time, he expired that afternoon. His remains were brought into town early the following morning, and conveyed to the Mission House, where they remained until five p.m. They were then removed to the chapel, where the service was performed by the Rev. J. Elliott, and from thence to the burial-ground of the Scotch kirk.

"Mrs. Whitehead was removed to town the following afternoon, and remained at the house of Mrs. Bevell, a Leader of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, where every kindness and attention was paid to her; but we regret exceedingly to say, that she spent a night of painful anxiety and heartfit sorrow. In the morning she became delirious; and, although medical aid was immediately procured, she expired between 10 and 11 o'clock, a.m. Her mortal remains were interred beside those of her husband in the evening. They have left a girl about three years old, too young to feel the irreparable loss she has sustained.—Requiescant in pace.—West. N. New-paper.

SKETCH.

For the Wesleyan.

LEAFLETS.

No. 5.

Objects of Life.

The beams of a summer sun, fall goldenly, on the rich verdure of a summer landscape. What dazzling glories above,—what deep refreshing tints below. A labyrinth of beauty, is canopied by a sublime expanse. Trees, and fields, and flowers, and blue waters, and white cottages, form the earthly "traces of Eden," which men yet inherit,—and we sometimes feel that the original declaration, it is good, still applies, in a modified sense.

A group of children, enjoying a holiday occasion, ramble by shading hedges, and long sweet field-paths. They loiter, yet chatter busily, as they go;—now peering hither and thither, as indications of nests are observed in the older trees;—now stopping to admire a bunch of flowers, brighter than usual,—and now to watch the water fall, in a way-side pond: They have reached the heath, where no hedges limit the path,—where no fields, on either side, warn against trespass,—but where the feet are free as the breeze, to wander at the will of the moment.

As they arrive at the region of greater freedom, a brighter light marks each blue eye—a louder and more joyous tone, each voice;—and the step, more elastic, presses on the heather and wild flowers,—in many a devious course. What object have the youngsters in their ramble?—Object!—a day's freedom,—a ramble,—the walk or the amusement which the moment may suggest.—Here a butterfly leads them many a circuitous run, in vain efforts to capture the gay wanderer.—There the busy bee, humming, loudly, amid the bloom, attracts watchful eyes to his active movements, and dreamy thoughts, to his snug rich home, where the honey is deposited for the winter store. In many places, fragrant wild flowers receive eager attention, and the sweets are hastily gathered, in laps or baskets, with many an exultant exclamation.

Thus passes the day.—And now, the flowers are withered;—the butterfly is gone, in a merry maze, lone know where;—the bee has retired to his cell,—and the long shadows, and silence, coming over the landscape, remind the wanderers of the hamlet and the village, where they will be soon expected to join the family circle.

Somewhat alarmed at the distance they have wandered, and at the doubtfulness of the nearest way, they return, more silently and seriously than they set out,—rather weary with the summer day's play,—regretting the departure of the holiday,—and feeling, somewhat vaguely, that nothing remained, except the healthful glow of the exercise, whereby the evening or the morning might be enriched. Objectless, except for play and wandering, did they set out;—profitless, as regards reckonable result, did they return.

A student enjoyed the holiday also,—and his path lay along the breezy heath, where

the children wandered. Besides the healthful exercise, he sought some converse with nature, and nature's Author. He rested on a fragrant knoll, and there examined some rare wild flowers, which he had selected to increase his scanty stock of botany, while he inhaled the pure air. On another and higher, tree-shaded knoll, he paused to view the surrounding scene,—to see the fleecy clouds descending to the horizon,—the undulations of the heath,—the groves, which specked the wild expanse, and the cottage groups which marked the boundary. Recollections of the poets, in harmony with the scene, came to his mind,—and his own vivid impressions were noted in a pocket-book, for future reference. He found day upon day, his wisdom speech, respecting the Great and the Great Being, who rolled the globe, as he pleased, along its mighty axis, and who, for a while, among the stars, had seen a stream murmured through the heavens, his pencil sketched the light with a pen, whose wheel threw silver rays over the lilies and rocks that grew along tints to the water. The sketch formed a leaf for his portfolio, where he laid up pictured thoughts; by which means, when might be renewed with world's progress, that of the remembered land, and the narrative scene. He also watched the peculiarities of birds and insects, attended nest or young, or sported in the warm air, or fitted over the shaded path. He talked also with the shepherd, who tended a flock on the more grassy part of the heath,—with the old miller, who engaged who employed an afternoon hour to embellish a little garden in the edge of the wild,—and with a traveller who came between town and town, and endeavored to impart to the more bookish students. Thus was the mind expanded, the heart taught, the heart softened, and, by an easy process, carried into scenes of wealth were collected and laid by, to have more than a little advantage as a future day. He also, amused, with the softest voices, called, pleased, improved, having grown intellectually, a day, within the day, and having gathered somewhat for the day's income. The day was enjoyed, and not long, and the evening had a glow of hope, and in consequence. He had an object, and succeeded in his intention.

During longer day sessions, he might have many of the same objects, as, like the playing children, various objects, objectless, with every passing hour, and gathering no substantial wealth of wisdom or knowledge;—no treasure, as the philosopher said, "which would outlast them, from shipwreck, if they were made goods and chattels were snatched. Weariness, distaste, regret, might such evenings,—happy, if even they were, the moral rank they might have gained, if they feel safety, at least, achieved, and give up hopes of the higher honors and rewards for which they did not struggle.

Who are they, like the wind, who do not have praiseworthy objects, making every day?—who keep, with divine exhortation, gathering and disposing as they go, and anticipate the gracious "Well done," when the sands of life's evening shall run down, and the glass be broken, and a day without evening or night be commenced.

Religious Items.

Noble Conduct of a Missionary.—A missionary of the American Board at Bombay, having acquired a thorough knowledge of the Marathi, the English East India Company offered him a salary of \$15,000, if he would relinquish his calling and aid them in writing and making contracts with the natives. On his pecuniary refusal, they offered him \$50 per week if he would afford them occasional assistance, two hours in a day. This offer he also rejected, saying no money could tempt him to relinquish the work he was sent to perform.

Clerical Gymnastics.—The New York *Evening Post* of last week, speaks thus of the performance of one of the Presbytery: "A stranger, who officiated in Grace church yesterday morning, when reciting the creed, turned towards the altar and bowed very reverently. There was nothing that could be seen, except a wooden box, covered with velvet."

Death of Rev. W. R. Tappan.—The late Rev. Mr. Tappan was an earnest, warm-hearted, practical Christian, and had been engaged in the service of the American Sunday School Union nearly 20 years.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

WRITTEN BY MRS. J. A. BROWN, A SERMON PREACHED BY REV. DR. HENRY, OF BOSTON, ON SEPTEMBER 21-2, 1849.

Written by Mrs. J. A. Brown, a sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Henry, of Boston, on September 21-2, 1849. The text discusses the state of the soul and the need for divine grace.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

Family Circle: A collection of poems and reflections on family life, including 'Hints for Boys' and 'How to Spoil a Child'.

There is a Society in Paris, each member of which adopts some young criminal from the House of Correction, leads him back to virtue, and becomes his guardian angel for life. Let us go and do likewise. Let us make some erring child the inheritor of all we have of goodness. We shall then not die at our deaths, but live in another generation.

The Wives.

It is astonishing to see how well a man may live on a small income, who has a handy and industrious wife. Some men who live and make a far better appearance on six or eight dollars a week than others do on fifteen or eighteen dollars.

Hints for Boys.

- Seven classes of company to be avoided: 1. Those who ridicule their parents, or disobey their commands. 2. Those who scoff at religion. 3. Those who use profane or filthy language. 4. Those who are unfaithful, play truant, and waste their time in idleness. 5. Those who are of a quarrelsome temper, and apt to get into difficulty with others. 6. Those who are addicted to lying and stealing. 7. Those who are of a quarrelsome disposition, who take pleasure in torturing and maiming animals and insects, robbing birds of their young, etc.

How to Spoil a Child.

Above all mistakes, is that of supposing that the better nature of the child is to be drawn out and raised into strength, which we should desire to see in the man, by making him to pass through a cold and cheerless youth. A system of petty restraints, of privations, of severe looks and incessant chiding, only result in depraving the feelings and perverting the reason of a young person.

Nursery Aphorisms.

- 1. Ventilation on the approved principles, is perhaps, the most essential requisite in the apartment devoted to children.

- 2. In this climate flannel should invariably be worn next to the skin; and in England, where consumption finds so many victims, low-bodied frocks should be scrupulously avoided, and the feet require to be well protected. Thin shoes, and shoes which are too tight, often give rise to headaches, and other maladies. 3. Infants should never be tightly bound in flannel; and stays should be prohibited until adult age. 4. Short frocks, and bare knees, though adding a pleasing variety to our street costume, are decidedly prejudicial to health. 5. The food for infants is, unquestionably, that which nature has provided—the mother's milk; and, as a rule, nothing else is required for the first few months. When, however, the infant requires to be fed, let the diet be assimilated to this as much as possible. When bottle and teat are used, never use earthenware, always glass. 6. The practice of overfeeding, and the habit of gummy are, in five cases out of six, caused by the food being made too sweet. This holds out a premium for greediness. 7. Animal food is never to be given during the first year of childhood. 8. During the process of teething, never allow the chest to remain wet with saliva. Do not give the child a ring of bone or ivory; a crust of bread, a piece of liquorice-root, or a ring of Indian-rubber or gutta percha, is far preferable. 9. Let all preparations of opium be banished from the nursery medicine chest. They should only be found on the shelves of the medical practitioner. 10. Those who have the charge of children will always be benefitted by the knowledge of the diseases to which children are subject, and should seek an acquaintance with them; but it is never safe to usurp the character and functions of the medical man by prescribing drugs for infantile diseases. 11. Always remember that enlightened medical men can frequently do more by advice, with regard to diet and regimen, than by direct prescriptions. Do not therefore tease them into a show of "doing something," it is cruelty to your child. Let a value be set upon the advice—not upon the physic. 12. If a child be seriously ill whilst you are suckling, let not a false sense of duty constrain you to lose too much rest or to neglect the care of your own health. A child's welfare is often dependent upon the welfare of the mother's health.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

The Magic of a Sunday School.

- 1. What a good thing is a Sunday School in a bad neighbourhood? It is like a gas light in some dangerous corner: it makes darkness visible. It is a "Washing and Ironing Society." It makes the people clean and tidy. It is a "Mechanics' Institute." It draws out the mind of the people. It is a society for "the reformation of manners," producing a more thorough change than could be effected by a thousand laws. It is a society for "keeping holy the sabbath day"—which, by a certain indefinable charm, draws men from the abodes of sin to the house of the Lord. It is a society for "securing the salvation of souls," the great usefulness of which will never be known until the final reckoning day.—Think of this, dear reader, and try to place a good Sunday School in every bad neighbourhood. 2. The worse any place is, the more it needs our help, and the greater should be our promptitude to benefit it. Think of your blessed Lord. He came to seek, in order to save: it was because our case was too bad for any creature to help us, that he came himself. Had he waited until sinners had sent for him, he would never have come; so it is with multitudes of persons in our large towns. Their case is desperate; and if some mighty effort is not made for them they will be lost. Try to enlist every godly person in your congregation to help you. All cannot be teachers, though many could teach who have not tried—yet all can help. The children are in a deep dungeon; do you go down and fetch them up, and ask the aged saint to hold the ropes; do you go down and bring them up, and present them alive—and ask the ladies to give them clothes. You will not work in vain. 3. The most unlikely places, if properly worked, will yield a rich reward. I saw some of these ragged boys with Testaments under their arms, and they went into the narrow street, as collectors of the Bible Society. Some of the children obtained copies of the hymns which we sung, and they carried them to the narrow street as distributors for the Sunday School and Tract Society. Some of them went home with a part of the sermon in their heads about the love of Christ, and they became "home-missionaries." There are golden materials in the most unlikely places; and Sunday School teachers are the chief operatives to work up these materials into gems, to be placed in the Mediator's crown! O why should not every large congregation have several Sunday Schools? 4. All tax payers should be particularly ur-

ged to help in this laudable work, as a matter of economy. It will raise the neighbourhood from its degradation, and lead to habits of industry and sobriety, and prudence and saving. They will gradually feel that a good character is of great worth; and to seek it, and maintain it, is one great object of life. Let this object be gained, and how many taxes will be saved! 5. All police officers should be called upon to help. If the wickedness of the wicked one come to an end, they may sleep quietly in their beds at night, and have very little unpleasant service to perform in the day. In fact, the more we study human nature, and think of the advantages of early training, the more we should urge, by every possible means, the establishment of Sunday Schools in the most squalid and neglected neighbourhoods. Let every teacher say, Amen.—Sunday School Journal.

Fruit from the Infant Class.

Little Tommy Collier was in the Infant-class of the Sunday-school connected with the Rev. Dr. Buxler's chapel, Hackney. He had been there two years. He was a good-tempered child, naturally lively and high-spirited, but generally attentive and affectionate. He was quite well on Sunday, the 3rd of January, the first Sunday in the new year; was taken ill of the following Tuesday, and died on Wednesday, the 13th, having been ill just one week and one day. He was just seven years old: he was very fond of his school, and always anxious to be there. The Sunday before he died, he inquired what day it was, and, on being told, said, "Oh! my teacher; my kind teacher, I can't go and see my teacher." At another time he began talking about "the great day." His mother asked, "What great day do you mean?" He said, "That great day when God shall judge the righteous and the wicked." One evening, as his mother was going into his room very quietly, she heard him saying, "Jesus, tender Shepherd, hear me," &c. Then he stopped, and exclaimed, "Sister says it is not a prayer, but a hymn! but I know it is a prayer, and Jesus will hear me, and he does hear me: the disciples would not let the little ones come to Jesus, but he said, 'Bring them to me.' Another time he said, 'I don't want to live here, I want to die and go to Jesus, and the happy angels in heaven! I often think of that.' He tried at times to sing his little hymns, and once, when very weak, was heard singing, "There is a happy land, far, far away."

TEMPERANCE.

The Youth in Prison.

In the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania there was a young man whose parents sustained an excellent character and drank no liquor. This young man was their only child. He grew up under correct moral influence, free from vice. He was entrusted with a drove of cattle and sold them to great advantage, in Philadelphia. This young, unsuspecting, inexperienced youth, put up to a hotel, licensed according to law of God. There he found several genteelly dressed men, sharpers, but affable and polite. These gamblers marked this young man and determined to destroy him. They treated him with pointed, with flattering attentions. They took him to the theatre, museum, the water-works, the gardens. Went with him to hunt, introduced him into company; suffered him to be at no expense. Pleasures before unknown were prepared for him. One night at a splendid party, ladies being present, he was invited to drink a little wine. He knew not that gamblers spiced and drugged their wines. After a little while he was invited to join in a game of cards. He declined on the plea that he never played and knew nothing about the game. They undertook to instruct him. He soon was the winner of a considerable sum. They upbraided him with deception. He declared that he had never played before. They proposed themselves satisfied, yet declaring him to be the most astonishing learner they had ever seen. They set with their flattery he played on and before morning was stripped of every cent he owned in the world. He was

kept securely by his seducer until the next night without become sober enough to recall that night they enticed him in act where he was detected and tentary. I must be permitted it not for the liquor traffic a mung would answer our criminal On one occasion I preached ary from the Prodigal Son. I cited the cells; when I came t he was weeping bitterly. I t up; that if he repented God v and that his worthy parents w again into their confidence an In a voice that sounded moe ance of despair than any tone he said: "They cannot! I tialler heard of my crime he d been an idiot ever since. Bot ed by me. I can never forgiv Poor fellow! I have often v prayed for him. It was a moe of liquor injuring those who n

Speeches of Hottentots at Meeting.

A Temperance Meeting was held in the East River settlement a hundred people attended: a six hours, during which time t need, twenty-three native spe audience. We select the folk Hans Jan rose and said, " by brandy? I have got this (spot on his head). Every pe his faults, and I tell you I hav head through the brandy; I horse, drunk, and I fell on got up, I saw a great deal of h my head upon the stone. W why, it makes you think of eve it makes you wish for things long to you; and after you h you thirsty again. But this r is sweet, and you may drink t Marthinus Uppels spoke as " Before I belonged to th went to Beaufort to buy ne spend commonly a dollar or t after my return, I was always send for more to make me we came home I used to quarrel the victuals were not well ee into a great passion; and w bread, I would say how is th bread? though I know there house. I used to call out to the meat, when, instead of K been to the Canteen. But si I drank nothing but water; au both cheerful and healthy. r Beaufort, I come back with n Canada Temperance Adve

STANDING REGU.

Correspondents must send their c in a legible hand, and free of p in confidence, with their propo The Editor holds not a meeti resp of correspondent—claims the p rejecting articles offered for p ings his right to return three ut Communications on Business, a publication, when contained in if practicable, be written on di so that they may be separated. Communications and Exchanges sh Editor, Halifax, N. S. Issued weekly, on Saturday Mor large per annum, exclusive of t advance—Single Copies three ut The Wesleyan Ministers of our Agt orders and make remittance.

THE WESI

Halifax, Saturday Mornin

SUPREMACY OF DI

The law of God must subject requires, whilst it attention and practical requirements, whether mad city, or in the exercise o gubernative authority. modify, or otherwise in

in this laudable work, as a matter

raise the neighbourhood from its degraded lead to habits of industry and sobriety and saving. They will gra-

Let this object be gained, and how will be saved! Police officers should be called upon

Fruit from the Infant Class.

Fanny Collier was in the Infant-class under-school connected with the Rev. Mr. Collier's chapel, Hackney. He had been

stopped, and exclaimed, "Sister says it is a sin to drink, but I know it is a sin to be drunk."

What should this tea be? Speech of an Indian Chief of the Rocky Mountains to a white man who wished to introduce strong drinks

What should this tea be? Speech of an Indian Chief of the Rocky Mountains to a white man who wished to introduce strong drinks

TEMPERANCE.

The Youth in Prison.

Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania is a young man whose parents sustained a correct moral influence, free from vice

night at a splendid party, ladies being invited to drink a little wine. He was not that gamblers spiced and drugged

kept securely by his seducers and destroyers until the next night without being allowed to become sober enough to realize his condition.

On one occasion I preached in the penitentiary from the Prodigal Son. After sermon I visited the cells; when I came to this young man

In a voice that sounded more like the utterance of despair than any tone that I ever heard, he said: "They cannot! they cannot! When father heard of my crime he died and mother has been an idiot ever since. Both, both were ruined by me. I can never forgive myself."

Poor fellow! I have often wept for him and prayed for him. It was a most striking instance of liquor injuring those who never drank.

Speeches of Hottentots at a Temperance Meeting.

A Temperance Meeting was held some time ago in the East River settlement, at which about a hundred people attended; and in the course of six hours, during which time the meeting continued, twenty-three native speakers addressed the audience.

Hans Jan rose and said, "What have I got by brandy? I have got this (pointing to a bald spot on his head). Every person should confess his faults, and I tell you I have lost part of my head through the brandy; I was riding on a horse, drunk, and I fell on a stone. When I got up, I saw a great deal of hair, and a piece of my head upon the stone. When you drink brandy, it makes you think of everything that is bad; it makes you wish for things which do not belong to you; and after you have drunk it makes you thirsty again. But this river, (temperance) is sweet, and you may drink the water in peace."

Before I belonged to this society, when I went to Beauport to buy necessities, I used to spend commonly a dollar or two in brandy; and after my return, I was always sick, and used to go for more to make me well again. When I came home I used to quarrel with my wife; if the victuals were not well cooked, I would fly into a great passion; and when there was no bread, I would say how is this? why is there no bread? though I knew there was no flour in the house. I used to call out to my wife to bring out the meat, when, instead of killing a sheep, I had been to the Canten. But since I signed, I have drunk nothing but water; and, thank God, I am both cheerful and healthy; and when I go to Beauport, I come back with money in my kit."

What should this tea be? Speech of an Indian Chief of the Rocky Mountains to a white man who wished to introduce strong drinks into their country. "Of what good is the fire water? It burns the throat and the stomach. It makes a man like a bear; as soon as he has tasted it, he bites, he growls, he howls, and ends by falling down like a corpse. Your fire-water does nothing but evil; carry it to our enemies, and they will kill each other, and their wives and children will be pined. As for us, we do not wish for it; we are foolish enough without it."

enactments of the Divine Being, are from that circumstance, were no other existent, necessarily blameworthy; and the observance of them, however plausible may be the attempt made by interested parties to justify it at the present, will assuredly in the end be visited with merited condemnation and punishment.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and free of postage; and entreat us to be concise, with their proper names and address. The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents—claims the privilege of modifying or rejecting articles offered for publication—and cannot pledge himself to return those not inserted.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, July 28, 1849.

SUPREMACY OF DIVINE LAW.

The law of God must be supreme. This subject requires, whilst it demands, careful attention and practical recognition. All requirements, whether made in a private capacity, or in the exercise of parental or any gubernative authority, which contravene, modify, or otherwise interfere with, the

enactments of the Divine Being, are from that circumstance, were no other existent, necessarily blameworthy; and the observance of them, however plausible may be the attempt made by interested parties to justify it at the present, will assuredly in the end be visited with merited condemnation and punishment.

In the nature of the case, one only Supreme Lawgiver can consistently be admitted, and, by necessary consequence, one only supreme standard of judgment. The moment two supreme rules of action are pleaded for, an advocacy is attempted of something which can by no possibility exist; authorities are admitted, which, in case they could and did exist, might be found adverse the one to the other; and both, according to the supposition, being supreme, the one could challenge no superiority over its opposite; and in those instances in which they should collide, the persons called upon to act must be discharged from all obligations to obey either, as two supreme antagonistic laws must be mutually neutralizing; or if obedience should be rendered to either of them, the parties could not possibly avoid giving offence, nor escape the connected penalty.

These considerations are sufficient to show the monstrous absurdity involved in the supposition of two or more supreme standards of authority to which unqualified submission is imperatively demanded. The question then to be decided is simply this—Which has the sovereign right of obedience,—God or Man? Already has this question received a definite answer, if we feel inclined to yield our judgments to Apostolic example. Placed in circumstances in which the commands of God and those of men were opposed, and they were called upon to act, the Apostles of our Lord did not hesitate a moment in coming to a decision; a decision so really and so openly just, as to lead them boldly to confront those who essayed to invade the prerogative of heaven, and to leave it to their own consciences to approve the determination—"Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye."

"The Lord is our Judge, the Lord is our Lawgiver"—He is "judge of all the earth." This official relationship to every man, and to all men, he has ever sustained, and still sustains, and, to its constant and abiding recognition he has never remitted one iota of claim. He has issued his Sovereign mandates—enjoined obedience—attached to one and to all, an inalienable responsibility to himself, and at the end of the world will summon all the generations of mankind before him in his judicial character, and subject every thought, word and action, to an impartial scrutiny, and determine the eternal destiny of each individual according to his moral character.

This one momentous truth should serve to disabuse the minds of those who may have adopted and acted upon the fallacy, that men in a collective capacity may with impunity pursue courses of action, which would be confessedly culpable in the individual, contravening as they do some of the plainest principles of the Divine Legislation; and

should lead all persons to examine well into the principles by which they are influenced as well as the acts they perform, not only in their private, but in their corporate character, or in the exercise of any public right or privilege. It should be distinctly borne in mind, that no confederation, however extensive, or formed for the accomplishment of any object, whatever may be its desirableness or its ostensible utility, can free any individual of that alliance, from the obligations imposed by the enactments of the Supreme Lawgiver; and if the objects proposed cannot be secured without an infringement, in any or the least degree, of those divine statutes, then those objects should be either abandoned entirely, or their attainment sought in the use of other, legitimate, and justifiable means.

The spirit of the divine law should pervade our minds, influence our every action, control and direct all our measures. The dictates of conscience should be held sacred. Never should we allow ourselves to be led to the performance of any act which could be construed into a disregard of God's authority, or render us liable to the charge of paying a greater deference to human opinions than to divine law. Integrity and honesty of principle should be ever cherished, and, at all hazards, maintained. It is better, for us, by manfully, and, if necessary, even sternly refusing to commit wrong at the dictation of others, to suffer the loss of the favourable opinion of some, which we would otherwise highly value, than by yielding to it, to subject ourselves to the displeasure of Him "whose favour is life," and whose malediction is more to be dreaded than death.

It is perhaps too much to expect worldly-minded men, who are in the habit of regarding, not what is really moral or religious obligation, but rather what is expedient, and will serve their purpose for the present, practically to admit the supremacy of the law of God, though their refusal thus to act, affords them no just grounds of exemption from its universal claims; but that Christian, God-fearing men, should not only acknowledge that supremacy, but in all their decisions, and in every act, private or public, be governed by it, there can be but one opinion. They are bound to obey God rather than man, and no consideration should induce them to violate so plain and undeniable an obligation. By this unqualified surrender of themselves to the demands of the divine law, they can alone expect the enjoyment of the approval of their Judge, and of their own consciences,—a blessing beyond all price,—and be prepared to receive the plaudit of "well done good and faithful servants" in the day of final audit.

Baptismal Regeneration.

The new Archbishop of York has just been delivering his primary charge, in which he distinctly pronounces that baptismal regeneration is not the doctrine of the Church of England. This opinion is looked upon now with far more than ordinary interest, for the following reason. Just where the Atlantic washes the Land's End lies the parish of St. Just, inhabited by a race of miners, who nearly all worship God in Methodist chapels. Though the parish is large and populous, the rector, Rev. Mr. Gorham, seldom has more than 35 persons to preach to in church, while some half dozen Methodist chapels are full. This Mr. Gorham happened, erewhile, to publish something, in which he used the expression "the national establishment;" and he happened also to advertise for a curate, specifying that he should not be a Tractarian. Now it happened that Mr. Gorham's Diocesan, the Right Reverend and Right Restless Henry of Exeter, did opine that a clerk who said "National Establishment," instead of "the

Church," and who eschewed Tractarianism, whom the Right Reverend Henry fondled, was not worthy of a cure in the favoured diocese of the west. But seeing that he was benefited, his removal on even these serious grounds was not to be achieved, and therefore the punishment of his offences, by necessity, tarried.—Some one, however, presented this rector to another, and richer living. Before inducting him here the conscientious Bishop must test his theology. He comes out of a long examination proved guilty of heterodoxy, not holding that every child baptized is, by baptism, made a new creature. No such heretic can Henry induct; to no such rigour will Mr. Gorham submit, and therefore the rector and the Bishop appear before the ecclesiastical tribunals to procure a legal decision of the case. No Bishop can be forced to induct men who hold doctrines ruled to be false by the Church, and no Bishop has a right to punish a man for doctrines ruled by the Church to be true. Therefore, Mr. Gorham's doctrine be that of the Church, the Bishop ought to induct; but if the Bishop's doctrine be that of the Church, the rector would be wrong. The matter therefore for the judge to ascertain was, who held the doctrine of the Church.—The Bishop, who affirms baptismal regeneration, of the rector, who denies it? This grave question the judge has referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury. His decision, however, is looked for. Should he affirm the doctrine of the Bishop, the Puritan party will become the Church of England, and the Evangelicals must either recede or submit to hidden doctrines. If he affirm the doctrine of Mr. Gorham, the Puritan will be rebuked, the Evangelicals encouraged, and the religious strength of the Church much confirmed. Dr. John Bird Sumner, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, is an amiable, and excellent man. His private life is without a stain, his public life without a blunder. But he has never been known to lack energy; and the only point on which his theology has ever been suspected is this very point of baptismal regeneration, on which he has more than once expressed himself not satisfactorily. His doctrine, therefore, is matter of doubt. Is that of his brother Archbishop intended to indicate what his will be? Time will tell.—Correspondent of the Ch. Ad. and Jour.

Christian Tradesman.

We perceive that a respectable tradesman at Market Rasen, (England) a Wesleyan, being anxious to promote the temporal and spiritual interests of the young men employed in his establishment; and also wishful to call forth the exercise and development of the mental powers, proposed for their contemplation the following subject, and offered various prizes for essays on it—viz., "What qualifications are necessary for the success of a Christian tradesman,—the reasons why such are indispensable,—and how such will operate for his welfare?" The prizes were awarded to three young men. We regard this act of interest on the part of the employer with great satisfaction; and should be glad to witness similar acts in favour of the young men of our own Province.

Acadia College.

The Anniversary of this College recently held at Horton, was such as to afford great pleasure to its friends and supporters.

A crowded audience of most respectable people, male and female, from all parts of the Province, filling the great Hall to overflowing long before the exercises commenced, testified the increasing interest the public is taking in Acadia College. We had noticed a rapid improvement in this respect from year to year, but never have yet seen so very crowded an attendance at the College Anniversary as occurred this year. It is a truly cheering indication of public sentiment.

After the College exercises the degree of A. B. was conferred by Dr. Pryor, the President of Acadia College on Mr. E. B. Demille, of St. John, N. B., and Messrs. H. Crawley, and A. Crawley, of Sydney, C. B.

These exercises were followed by a valuable address on the importance of high mental culture, from the Hon. J. W. Johnston, one of the Governors of the College.—Communicated to the Christian Messenger.

Ladies Bible Association.

It will be gratifying to the friends of the Bible cause in this Province, to learn, that a very promising Ladies Bible Association was formed for this City, at a meeting held in the School-house; formerly known as the Dutch Church, in Brunswick Street, on Monday evening last. Appropriate Rules were adopted, and a Treasurer, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, and a Committee of fifteen Ladies, were unanimously chosen to conduct the business of the Association—and from the manner in which it was formed, and the spirit manifested by all present, there is every reason to hope that, with the blessing of the High God, it will be carried into successful and successful operation.—Comm.

Address from the Conference of 1848.

Through the Address itself was read in our Society meetings during the past year, we have deemed it desirable for our readers to have a permanent form, those parts of it more particularly adapted to us in this Country. The counsels, contained in the address, we have given, are scriptural, weighty, and worthy of frequent perusal and prayerful consideration. The observance of them, with the blessing of God, cannot but be attended with extensive and lasting good.—That such may be the happy result is our most earnest prayer.

The decision of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the baptismal regeneration question, referred to on the preceding page, it is said, will not be delivered until November next.

The British Wesleyan Conference commenced on Wednesday last in Manchester, and is now in Session. About six hundred Ministers were expected to be present. Let us bespeak for our Fathers and Brethren now assembled, the earnest and fervent prayers of the Members of our Church on this side of the Atlantic.

An interesting Sabbath School Anniversary Meeting took place on Thursday evening last in the Brunswick Street Chapel. Particulars in our next.

We have sent a copy of the numbers of our New Series to some of our Ministers, &c. in Newfoundland with the hope they may obtain subscribers. Let us hear soon. We think a paper like the Wesleyan will be useful in that District.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last, letters have been received from Rev. John Prince (with remittance), Rev. R. Weddall and Rev. R. Morton (with corrected lists), Rev. W. Smith, and Rev. W. G. Beale; with subscribers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Biography" from Horton, W. C. B. Acc. in our next. The numbers for Wallace are correct. We send one extra without charge to our Agent. If unwilling to receive it, he may return it, addressed to us: R. M. Lunenburg, is evidently labouring under a mistake. Thirty is nearer the mark. We have no power to interfere with the D. arrangement.

Correspondence from Sackville, N. B. is in type, but has been unavoidably crowded out.

Two book parcels have been shipped on board the Velocity, to the care of the Rev. K. Botherell, Charlottetown, P. E. I. for the Rev. J. B. Strong.

Not having received the expected lists of subscribers to the New Series, from all the Circuits in both Districts, we have deemed it best, to prevent disappointment and mistakes, to send the papers of this issue, in some instances, in parcels to the Ministers, who will please to see to their correct distribution. We shall have to pursue this course until the lists are received.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

TWO LATE RIOTS.—The investigation into the circumstances connected with the riot of the 12th instant, has been pursued. During the past week, under the direction of Wm. Bayard, Esq. Coroner, and of D. Anley, B. L. Peters, W. H. Needham, George A. Lockhart, and Robert Payne, Esquires, examining Justices, assisted by Mr. Wheeler, Clerk of the Peace. We understand that the information which the investigation has already elicited, tends to implicate a large number of persons, identified as being directly engaged in the outrages. John Haggerty and David Haggerty, charged as rioters, have been bound in recognizances to appear for trial; Chas. Heagan and Owen Sullivan, as rioters, and for assaulting the Mayor, (the latter with a knife) have been committed for trial; Archibald Brown stands committed for trial for feloniously shooting with intent to kill; Charles Sweeney for striking the Mayor with a brick; Patrick Corney, Daniel Driscoll, Jeremiah McCarthy and James Donovan, for shooting into the crowd and throwing bombs, when several persons were killed, and committing other acts of violence, have been partially examined and remanded; Joseph Corkery, charged as an active ringleader, is in custody, and will be examined to-day. The Coroner's inquest upon the bodies of Delay and Allan, who were shot, have resulted, after a laborious and patient enquiry extending over eight days, in verdicts of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown; and in the case of Richard Foster, who died of his wounds on Thursday, an inquest is now being held, and enquiries still in progress. Warrants have been issued and the police are in search of a number who were conspicuous in the bloody scenes, and we trust that no effort will be spared by the authorities to bring to justice all who can be shown to have participated in these brutal and murderous transactions.—The number of killed, positively ascertained by name, is three: Delay, Allan and Foster; and of the wounded, six.—St. John Courier of the 21st.

The Steamer Fairy Queen, which left last evening for Portland, took away upwards of one hundred girls who were engaged here by Mr. Clary to work in a factory near Portland. The sight created considerable stir on the wharf.—New Brunswick.

We learn from the Fredericton Reporter that a site has been selected on the opposite side of the road from the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville for a Female Institution, to be under the Superintendance of the same denomination. It is added that the founder of the Academy (Charles F. Allison, Esq.) has promised a donation to the new project, not much inferior to that which aided the present institution into existence.—St. John Observer.

THE SEASON.—Thursday and Friday were excessive hot days, particularly the latter; the thermometer in the sun at noon, stood at 120, in the shade at 98. There was scarcely a breath of air stirring; and what added to the closeness of the atmosphere, was the smoky, with which we were completely enveloped. Since then there has been a remarkable change. Yesterday and last night considerable rain fell, which will be a great service to the crops, which were suffering from the long drought.—Miramichi Gleason of 27th.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.—There was launched from the building yard of John Jardine, Esq. on the 27th inst., a fine bark called the Carthage, burthen 412 tons, and 425 new measurement.

WOODSTOCK IRON MINES.—Mr Stevens, the Company's agent, has gone to England to superintend the sale of the iron which was manufactured previous to the occurrence of the accident which stopped the operations of the Company for so long a time.—Carleton Sentinel.

Until within the last few days, the Salmon has not been so plenty as in some former seasons; they are however becoming more numerous, and we saw one last week which weighed nineteen pounds and a half.—Id.

CANADA.

THE CHOLERA.—Montreal, July 12.—The thermometer here and at Quebec, for three days, has ranged at 89 to 99 in the shade. To-day it is cooler, with strong breezes. Several cases of

cholera have occurred, of which has died, A. Cuvillier, formerly Speaker of the Assembly. A letter from Quebec, states 16 deaths there in all. The meeting of the League was largely attended last night. It meets again to-night for choice of nine delegates.

In consequence of the appearance of something like cholera among the troops, it was the intention of the military authorities to encamp the 71st on St. Helen's Island, and the 10th on the new Parade Ground in the Victoria Road.—Montreal paper.

The Quebec Chronicle of Monday, alluding to a thunder storm which passed over the city on Friday night, producing torrents of rain, says:—The cholera has hardly been affected favorably by the change of weather. There are some, who having neglected the warning of slight diarrhoea, have been carried off. On the whole, the health of the Upper Town and Suburbs is good. Only four burials took place in the burial ground, St. John-street, yesterday. We regret to find that Mrs. Dr. Sewel has fallen a victim to the prevailing sickness.—

The Thermometer has risen higher in Quebec this summer by two degrees than at any time during the last twenty five years.

We are informed that the Quarter Sessions cannot be held, it being impossible to obtain a petit jury; the jurors are mostly from the country, and being panic stricken, absent themselves.—Chron.

The Montreal Pilot states that the cholera cases in that city mostly yield to skilful treatment. Four cases of cholera have occurred in Toronto, of these there was one death; the others progressing favourably.

THE CANNERS.—We are glad to learn that in Upper Canada there never was a finer prospect of an abundant harvest. Hay is being generally cut, and the produce is very large. The winter wheat looks strong and big-headed. The spring crops are most promising. On the whole, the yield this year is expected to be uncommonly large. In the neighbourhood of Kingston complaints are made of the red weevil. In the state of Ohio great destruction has been done to the wheat crop by this insect, and the Montreal papers speak of its ravages in that district. Near Quebec, the growing crops are suffering much from the drought, and it is apprehended the hay crop of this season will fall short.—Quebec Gazette.

THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The fare on teams has been reduced, and several hundred head of cattle within the last few days, have availed themselves of the bridge as a crossing place.

There cannot be a doubt of this soon becoming the principal point of intercommunication between the two countries. It is also the great attraction of the neighbourhood, and since the strengthening has been completed, a drive over into Canada is quite the thing.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—We regret to learn from some letters which appeared in the Herald of yesterday, from Mr. McPherson, dated from Fort Simpson, 4th Oct., 1848, that the examination of the shores of the Arctic, from the mouth of the Mackenzie to the Coppermine River, had brought to light no traces or marks of ships, or wrecks, or any of Sir John Franklin, or any of his crew, neither had he been seen by any of the numerous bands of Esquimaux whom they met on their voyage. We fear that the gallant mariner has perished with his crew among the icebergs of the frozen ocean, and that all traces of the vessels or their crews are forever lost, until the sea shall give up her dead.—Transcript.

It was reported, the Pilot says, that there were serious disturbances at Hamilton and Saint George's demonstrations, and that many persons were arming themselves. At St. Catharines, it is said, one train was killed and several wounded. A despatch was sent to Niagara for troops. Such are the rumours of the day; how far they may be regarded as correct we do not know.

MYSTERIOUS REMOVAL.—The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto Patriot says:—A single number has just reached me, which, although in every body's mouth, no one seems to believe that Sir J. G. C. was poisoned. It is confidently asserted that difficulties in this respect have been taken and tried, and that his body is to be examined for the purpose of a cautious analysis of the stomach.

The Toronto Board of Trade has passed Resolutions, calling upon the Federal Government of Canada to provide for an issue of copper coin, to supply the deficiency now generally felt in that branch of the circulating medium.

A By-law has been passed by the City Council of Hamilton, C. W., prohibiting the exhibition of circus, under a heavy penalty.

Flour was selling at latest dates, in Montreal, at 21s 9d.

The revenue at the Port of Toronto for the quarter ending July 5, was £15,070; and for the corresponding quarter last year £5,214; showing an increase during the present season of 290 per cent. over the corresponding period last year.

WEST INDIES.

Accounts from Jamaica are to the 23d June. A

severe drought prevailed on the Island, no rains had fallen in May, as had been usual in preceding May; and planters were generally alarmed for their crops. Commercial distress still very generally prevailed.—The people of the Island were earnest in remonstrating with Great Britain as to the necessity of being more vigilant in the suppression of the slave trade; and they state that if the treaties with Brazil and Spain be maintained inviolate, Jamaica is prepared to compete in the markets of the world with sugar grown sugar. The Jamaica Legislature was to meet on the 27th inst.

BARBADOS is also suffering from drought. Dates from thence to the 25th June, state that the cattle were rapidly dying for the want of water, and that the most gloomy prospects awaited the planter respecting his next crops.

BARBADOS has shipped this year, 28,000 hogsheads Sugar, and 5000 more were ready for shipment at the last dates, June 25. There is nothing of further interest from this Island.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Dates from St. Domingo to the 20th, state that Santa Anna was in full possession of the city.

Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 2d inst., have been received. The Assembly met on the 25th. The Journal says the session will soon end, as the majority of the members had determined to transact no business.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LOT FORTY-EIGHT TEA PARTY.—The Sunday school Tea, of which notice was given in the Gazette of the 3rd instant, took place, according to appointment, on Wednesday last, at Mr. John Stewart's, Montrose's, Lot 48. The day was clear and pleasant, the fine view of the Harbour, and of the rural scenery around the spot on which the tables were spread, added much to the pleasure and enjoyment of the Sunday scholars. After Tea—which was served up in a style, creditable to the taste of the conductors—the concluding services were begun by a song of praise to the Lamb of God, through whose mighty intercessions we receive all our earthly and heavenly gifts, after the Rev. John Knox gave a pointed address on the value of religious instruction, at the present crisis. Mr. A. Macneil then addressed the assembly on the benefits of Sunday-school, and the encouragement and reward of Teachers. After a vote of thanks to the speakers and the contributors, a hymn of praise was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the company dispersed at an early hour, highly delighted with all the proceedings of the day. R. STEWART, Secretary.

GARRISON.—The Detachment of the 67th Regiment, stationed in Charlottetown, celebrated on Friday, the 6th instant, the return from Head Quarters of their gallant Commanding Officer, CAPTAIN PATRICKSON, (late of the 10th Lancers.) At an early hour the news of the gallant Captain's arrival was greeted with hearty cheers. The Barrack square, on the active exertions of the men, was converted into a merry green wood, intermingled with numerous substantial devices, and the British Flag waving aloft.—Id.

Green peas were sold for the first time this season, in market, on the 14th inst.—Id.

DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Hon. William McLean, of Mabou, in the County of Inverness, a Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.

Mr. David McCulloch has been appointed Chief Clerk to the Financial Secretary, the Hon. H. Huntington.

The Recorder says—it is reported that the Chief Justice Halliburton intends to retire from public life shortly, on a pension.

Major Hammett Norton, of Boston, has been appointed United States Consul at Pictou.

The Water Company will continue to supply the poor with water, between the hours of Six and Seven in the morning and Six and Seven in the evening.—Chronicle.

PICOU.—We still continue to hear the most disastrous accounts of the losses occasioned by fire along the coast between this place and River John. Mr. Donald McAuley, we are informed lost 19 sheep, and Mr. Alexander Faulkner 13. The Presbyterian Church, partly finished, and a school house near it have also been burnt.

On Saturday afternoon, Sunday night and Monday last, the country was favoured with a succession of copious and refreshing showers. In the hay crop, which will be very inferior, it must have a very beneficial effect upon the grain and potato crop. It is to be hoped also that it will extinguish the fires which have been raging so furiously all over the country and destroying such a vast amount of property.—Eastern Chronicle.

The proceeds of the Bazaar amounted to about £234. The net proceeds may be stated at £200. This is a handsome sum to begin with, in founding the Library and Athenaeum for the "Sons." We understand, donations in books and money to the value of some £30 or 40 made by friends in England are forthcoming through Mr. E. Tupper, one of the most zealous and enthusiastic young men of the Order. It is to be hoped, that those of our wealthy citizens, who regard the welfare of our young men with favour, will deal liberally with these institutions.—Sun

Edward McMahon, an old res was found drowned in Duke's Sunday morning week. The worst for a barricading the road in the M.H.

UNITED STATES.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—A scientific report on the breadstuffs of the States, by Professor Lewis C. Bees College, says that the wheat and agricultural products of the United States are breadstuffs or its substitute average of three or four years, is about 4 bushels. The whole amount of wheat product required for home consumption probably exceed 300,000,000. immense surplus is subject to export.

CROPS IN OHIO.—The State Journal states that the harvest has already commenced in the lower portion of the State. V. being going on briskly for several days; wheat is, in general, ready for the sickle, and will be gathered without accident. Fears are expressed that the suffer from rust, as signs of the disease their appearance. The corn crop is late, and not very promising, and appearance of disease. In the late Cleveland Herald, the winter wheat is usually promising—wheat seldom a not be ready for the sickle, under a Corn is late, but fair in prospect. Or ready for the scythe.

THE WHEAT CROP IN VIRGINIA is pretty well through in all Virginia mountains, and from the crop was and suffered somewhat from rust, from the April frost, it will exceed. The season has been dry, and favouring the crop.—Richmond Whig.

EXPORT OF INDIAN CORN.—It strikes many with surprise that the dian corn shipped to Europe from States during the past month of June of the same month in 1847, the fact official statement of the export of it appeared in the New York Shipping quantity of corn exported is at bushels, being greater by 350,456 than shipped in the same month in 184 we believe, than was shipped in month. Yet great as this amount title of a quantity of grain imported Great Britain, to which country all of our exports of breadstuffs tend.

PRODUCE OF CALIFORNIA amount received in the United States gold dust, through all sources from ment of the discovery, is estimated at \$2,907,494, making an aggregate of lions from the diggings.

LEAD MINES.—A Boston now working the Lead Mines at near Eastport, (Commence last week already taken out a large quantity of yields, after being dressed, from 60 of pure lead, and is said to be quite They promise to be a profitable affair. These were discovered about eight but were never before worked.

THE CHOLERA.

The reports of the prevalence of various parts of the country, posit articles of daily intelligence, full a character as to cast a general prospects of the country. With however, of the prevalence of this has made serious ravages only in a few localities, we are inclined to believe country in general is quite as healthy. The panic occasioned by it has no variable effect in producing more habits of living, by which not on other diseases are prevented.—Boston

There have been eighty deaths a fatal since the 4th inst. The average per hour. The resident physician is ed, and is not expected to survive.

At Philadelphia, on the 16th, 5 deaths for the preceding twenty-four reported; and 31 cases and 10 deaths 17th day. At Albany the same day forty-eight hours gave 45 cases and Brooklyn, 45 cases and 15 deaths.

It is stated in Baltimore papers containing that there were no cases of cholera to that time, but in the Baltimore on Friday and Saturday, there were deaths from cholera, and on Sunday new cases and 2 deaths.

MELANCHOLY.—The St. Louis speaking of the mortality among that place, says:—"We have been respectable physicians of this city, 11 four hundred and fifty foreign, 11 exceeding 100 are now living, except who immediately proceeded up the diseases which they carried into quite equalled the mortality among

ught prevailed on the Island, no rain in May, as had been usual in preceding years, and the drought was so general that the planters were greatly alarmed for their commercial distress still very generally. The people of the Island were eating, and starting with Great Britain as to the planting more vigilant in the suppression of the trade, and they state that if the trees of Brazil and Spain be maintained inviolate, prepared to compete in the markets of the world with slave grown sugar. The Jamaica Convention was to meet on the 27th ult. It is also suffering from drought. Dates to the 23rd June, state that the cattle are dying for the want of water, and that dairy prospects awaited the planter result next crops.

It has shipped this year, 26,000 boxes of sugar, and 5000 more were ready for shipment last date, June 25. There is nothing interesting from this fine Island.

St. Domingo.—Dates from St. Domingo, state that Santa Anna was in full possession of Kingston, Jamaica, to the 2d inst. received. The Assembly met on the 2d inst. The Assembly will soon end, and the members had determined, to go to business.

RINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

TEA PARTY.—The Sunday tea party, of which notice was given in the 23d inst., took place, according to report, on Wednesday last, at Mr. John Montrose's, Lot 48. The day was clear and the fine view of the Harbour, and of scenery around the spot on which the tea spread, added much to the pleasure of the Sunday scholars. After tea was served up in a style, creditable to the conductors—the concluding services in by a song of praise to the Lamb of God, whose mighty intercessions we receive all day and heavenly gifts, after the Rev. John A. pointed address on the value of religion, at the present crisis. Mr. A. then addressed the assembly on the benediction school, and the encouragement and teachers. After a vote of thanks to the and the contributors, a hymn of praise to the benediction pronounced, and the dispersed at an early hour, highly delighted all the proceedings of the day.

R. STEWART, Secretary.

The detachment of the 57th Regiment in Gibraltar, celebrated on the 6th inst., the return from Head of their gallant Commanding Officer, PATRICKSON, (late of the 10th Lancers) who the news of the gallant Captain's death greeted with hearty cheers. The Harp, by the active exertions of the men, was cried out in a merry green wood, interesting numerous substantial devices, and a flag waving aloft.—J.

was sold for the first time this century, on the 14th inst.—J.

DOMESTIC.

has been pleased to appoint the Hon. J. M. G. of Mabou, in the County of Prince George, to the Legislative Council.

Mr. M. C. Colburn has been appointed Chief Financial Secretary, the Hon. H. Hunt.

order says—it is reported that the Chief Financial Secretary, the Hon. H. Hunt, intends to retire from public life on a pension.

Samuel Norton, of Boston, has been appointed States Consul at Pictou.

Company will continue to supply water, between the hours of Six and seven in the morning and Six and Seven in the evening.

We still continue to hear the most accounts of the losses occasioned by fire, and between this place and River John. Mr. Alexander Faulkner 13. The fire in the Church, partly finished, and a school it has been burnt.

Monday afternoon, Sunday night and Monday morning, the country was favoured with a success, showers and refreshing showers. Though reflecting any improvement in the hay will be very inferior, it must have a sal effect upon the grain and potato crops to be sown, and that it will extinguish which have been sown so furiously all country and destroying such a vast amount.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

of the Bazaar amounted to about net proceeds may be stated at £200 in some sum to begin with, in founding and Athenium for the "Sons." We donations in books and money to the sum £30 or 40 made by friends in English coming through Mr. E. Tupper, one zealous and enthusiastic young men. It is to be hoped, that those of our friends, who regard the welfare of our with favour, will deal liberally with

Edward McMahon, an old resident of Pictou, was found drowned in Dickson's Mill Pond, on Sunday morning week. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury causes the Corporation of Roads to not barricading the road in the vicinity of the Mill.

UNITED STATES.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—A scientific report on the breadstuffs of the United States, by Professor Lewis C. Beck, of Rutgers College, says that the aggregate amount of the agricultural products of the United States, convertible into breadstuffs or its substitutes, upon an average of three or four years, is about 600,000,000 bushels. The whole amount of this vast aggregate product required for home consumption does not probably exceed 300,000,000. Of course the immense surplus is subject to exportation.

CROPS IN OHIO.—The State Journal of June 29 states that the harvest has already commenced in the lower portion of the Scioto Valley, and has been going on briskly for several days. The crop of wheat is, in general, ready for the sickle, and if it will be gathered without accident, will be very abundant. Feas is expressed that the crop will suffer from rust, as signs of the disease have made their appearance. The corn crop in the valley is late, and not very promising, and exhibits some appearance of disease. In the lake region, says the Cleveland Herald, the winter wheat looks unusually promising—wheat sown as well; it will not be ready for the sickle, under some days yet. Corn is late, but fair in prospect. Grass is good, and ready for the scythe.

THE WHEAT CROP IN VIRGINIA.—The harvest is pretty well through in all Virginia, east of the mountains, and though the crop was unusually late and suffered somewhat from rust, and very much from the April frost, it will exceed an average one. The season has been dry, and favourable for securing the crop.—*Richmond Waig.*

EXPORT OF INDIAN CORN.—It will probably strike many with surprise that the amount of Indian corn shipped to Europe from the United States during the past month of June, exceeds that of the same month in 1847, the former year. The official statement of the export of the month here appeared in the New York Shipping List, and the quantity of corn exported is stated at 1,287,370 bushels, being greater by 550,450 bushels than was shipped in the same month in 1847, and greater, we believe, than was shipped in any previous month. Yet great as this amount is, it is but a tithe of a quantity of grain imported monthly into Great Britain, to which country almost the entire of our exports of breadstuffs tend.—*Boston Journal.*

PRODUCE OF CALIFORNIA.—The estimated amount received in the United States in California gold dust, through all sources from the commencement of the discovery, is nineteen hundred thousand dollars.—The estimated receipts in Europe, \$2,907,494, making an aggregate of about four millions from the "digging."

LEAD MINES.—A Boston Company are now working the Lead Mines at Lubec, Maine, near Eastport, (commenced last winter,) and have already taken out a large quantity of ore. The ore yields, after being dressed, from 60 to 75 per cent. of pure lead, and is said to be quite rich in silver. They promise to be a profitable speculation. These mines were discovered about eighteen years ago, but were never before worked.

THE CHOLERA.

The reports of the prevalence of this disease in various parts of the country constitute the prominent articles of daily intelligence, and of so painful a character as to cast a general gloom over the prospects of the country. With the exception however, of the prevalence of this disease, which has made serious ravages only in a comparatively few localities, we are inclined to believe that the country in general is quite as healthy as usual. The panic occasioned by it has probably had a favorable effect in producing more caution in the habits of living, by which not only cholera, but other diseases are prevented.—*Boston Daily Atlas.*

There have been eighty deaths at the Ohio Hospital since the 4th inst. The average is one death per hour. The resident physician has been attacked, and is not expected to survive.

At Philadelphia, on the 16th, 59 cases and 23 deaths for the preceding twenty-four hours were reported; and 34 cases and 16 deaths the preceding day. At Albany the same day, the report for forty-eight hours gave 40 cases and 16 deaths. At Brooklyn, 45 cases and 15 deaths in two days.

It is stated in Baltimore papers of Monday morning that there were no cases of cholera in the city up to that time, but in the Baltimore Almshouse, on Friday and Saturday, there were 23 cases and 8 deaths from cholera, and on Sunday there were 7 new cases and 2 deaths.

MELANCHOLY.—The St. Louis Republican, speaking of the mortality among the immigrants at that place, says:—"We have been assured by respectable physicians of this city, that out of about four hundred and fifty foreign immigrants landed at the wharf a few days ago, from the Sultana, not exceeding 100 are now living, excepting a portion who immediately proceeded up the river; and the diseases which they carried into families here, quite equalled the mortality among themselves."

Similar melancholy accounts of the fatality of this ill disease in various parts of the Union are furnished in late papers. Seventeen physicians had died in St. Louis since the 1st of May.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—Loss of a California vessel.—Dates from Rio Janeiro to the 20th have been received. The American steamer Santa Cruz which left Rio Janeiro on the 21st, foundered on the 22d, nine leagues from Mirambia. All hands were saved.

The steamer Tevint left Chicago on the 28th ult. for England with \$77,500 worth of gold on board.

The Baltimore Patriot learns from a gentleman who has recently returned from a visit to the Eastern shore of Maryland, that both sides of Chesapeake are lined with dead fish, from the smallest to the largest size. The same phenomenon was observed during the existence of the cholera in 1832, and the cause which then existed has no doubt produced a like effect now.

BY R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer Europa arrived at this port on Tuesday evening last, making her passage in about ten days from Liverpool. The following is a summary of the most important items of News.

COMMERCIAL.

A fair business is going forward in all departments of trade and commerce. The Produce markets are fairly supplied. A reduction in the value of Sugar and Coffee is apparent. There are large deliveries for home trade purposes, and export clearances are also greater than they were for some time past. Cotton continues to meet a good demand both from the home trade and speculators. Prices are again higher. In Breadstuffs there is much firmness, and holders look for higher prices. Flour sells to a moderate extent at 25s. per barrel. The reports received from the manufacturing districts are still encouraging. Much activity prevails, and the operatives in both woollen and manufactured goods are fully employed. Money is still in abundance, and offered at a low rate of interest. The market for English Securities has been active, and the prices have an advancing tendency.

PARLIAMENTARY.

On the 4th inst. Mr. S. Wortley's Marriage Bill to legalize the union of a man with the sister or niece of his deceased wife, went through committee, in the Commons. An amendment, exempting Scotland and Ireland from the operation of the Bill was negatived.

On the 5th, Mr. Gladstone, with the concurrence of the Hudson's Bay Company and of the government, moved an address to Her Majesty to ascertain the *legality* of the powers exercised by the Company in respect to the territory, trade, taxation, and government of the vast region now under their authority.

On the 6th, Mr. Hume referred to a report that a recent agreement had been entered into between Russia and Austria, by which "a certain part of Europe" is to be yielded to Russia. As this would seriously infringe upon the arrangements of the Treaty of Vienna, he asked whether that treaty was to be set aside by the present interference in Hungary, and how this country would be affected by that circumstance? Lord John Russell stated his entire disbelief that any territorial acquisitions by Russia were that price agreed upon for her aid granted to Austria. A motion for duty on Corn was lost by a majority of 140. Sir Robert Peel's speech was the speech on the occasion.

On the 8th, the Scottish marriage bill was so nearly defeated, that Lord John Russell consented to take into his consideration whether he should urge it further.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained authority for an advance of half a million, for constructing the line of railway between Athlone and Galway.

The Irish Poor Relief Bill was also passed. Mr. Osborne's motion for a Committee to consider the present state of the temporalities of the Church of Ireland was negatived by a majority of 67.

The Cholera is extending its ravages in England. In London, deaths from Cholera during the last week were 152.

The weather is spoken of as having been very favourable for the hay harvest, and for the maturity of the crops generally.

The Irish State prisoners, Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, and O'Donoghue, were embarked on Monday 2th inst., on board

H. M. war schooner Swift, for Australia. The parting scene between Mr. O'Brien and his family is described as one deeply affecting.

A Mr. Denis Egan of Ballydonal, Monaghan county, Tipperary, was lately shot, by an assassin while going to Chapel.

There are 800 prisoners in the County gaol of Tipperary.

King's County (Ireland) is said to be in a very disorganized state.

FOREIGN.

The Minister of War communicated to the Assembly on Monday a despatch from Rome of the 5th, announcing that the French troops had entered Rome. General Hostolen had been appointed Governor of the City, and General Serran Military Commandant of the garrison. The Castle of St. Angelo was given up to the French troops at seven o'clock on the morning of the 5th. The disappearance of Garibaldi with his column of 5,000 or 6,000 men is not considered very serious. He had gone in the direction of Terracina, where it is probable he would fall in with some detached corps of the Neapolitans and Spaniards, to whom he might give trouble, but beyond that it is not supposed he could do anything. His intention, it is thought, is to take refuge in the remote fastnesses of the Abruzzi, where he may hold out for a long time against the Neapolitans.

M. Ledru Rollin has at length escaped from France. He arrived at Brussels on Friday last, and on the following morning started for Cologne on his way to Switzerland. M. Ledru Rollin was accompanied by MM. Etienne Arago and Martin Bernard, who are also implicated in the affair of June; and by M. Bixio, who was Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin immediately after the Revolution of February, and who, for a short time after the election of the President of the Republic, had a seat in the Cabinet as Minister of Commerce.—*Globe.* It is said M. L. Rollin is in England.

Yesterday evening, it was stated in Paris, that the election returns were altogether favourable to the moderate candidates. An aide de-camp had arrived from Gen. Oudinot, with despatches, confirming the surrender of Rome without conditions.

Advices received late this morning from Hamburg, of the 8th inst., state that the Schleswig-Holstein troops have been routed and dispersed. The Danes had assembled in Frelsted, in considerable force, unobserved by the besiegers, and early on the morning of the 6th, they advanced from that fortress, in number about 15,000, attacked the Schleswig-Holsteiners, and totally defeated them. The number of killed was great. An official report of the Schleswigers admits, that the entrenchments were taken, the camp and but fired, part of the ammunition seized, and the besieging artillery lost,—but it had been previously spiked.

The latest news from Vienna is 16 July 5.—The Emperor returned to Scherbrunn on the morning of that day, at 2 a.m. The son of Prince Charles Lichtenstein had a narrow escape in the last battle at Acs. He was brought into Vienna on the afternoon of the 4th, literally covered with wounds. His left arm was shot off by a cannonball; his right hand had received a severe sabre-cut, and in different parts of his body he had five thrust-wounds. His father, with Dr. Wattman, was on the quay to receive him when the steamer came in.

General Thurn has sent to Vienna a report concerning the operations before Venice, from which it appears that the statement that the bombardment was suspended in consequence of renewed negotiations, is incorrect. Since the 25th, nine 24 pounders and six grenade cannons have been plied with uninterrupted activity against the Venetian battery on the railway bridge. The siege still continues.

The latest advices from Hungary were favourable to the Imperialists. It is said the Magyars have been driven across the Theiss, and that on all sides the Hungarians were in full retreat.—Several severe battles had been fought.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Montreal, July 18, P. M.—The report of interments is we are gratified to state, rather more favorable to-day, exhibiting but thirty six, of which number twenty one were victims of the cholera.

We regret to state that cholera continues on the increase in this city, Quebec and Toronto. The number of deaths in this city, on Monday last, was thirty one; and yesterday the number announced was sixty one.

In Toronto, for the week ending the 14th inst. the total number of cases was 10; deaths 10. Out of the whole number of cases, 11 were emigrants. New Orleans, July 12.—An arrival from Mexico at this port, brings intelligence that Perdes had declared in favour of Santa Anna, and that a revolution in favour of the independence of Sierra Madre was also expected.

The reported massacre, by Indians, of New York emigrants from Fort Smith, Arkansas, has been confirmed.

The Official notice of the confirmation of the appointments of James McNab, Esq., to be Receiver General, and Herbert Huntington, Esq., to be

Financial Secretary for the Province of Nova Scotia—have appeared in the London Gazette.—*CA Times.*

MARRIAGES.

At Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 18th inst., by the Rev. E. Botterell, Peter Vaniderstine, of Vernon River, to Eliza Davy, of Charlottetown. On Thursday evening, 19th inst. by the Rev. Archibald Willis, Mr. F. J. Rudolf, merchant, to Miss Sarah Burns, both of this city.

DEATHS.

At Montreal, on the 18th inst., the Rev. E. L. Lusher, Wesleyan Minister, aged 62 years. At Portland, Maine, on the 5th inst., Joseph T. Sherwood, Esq., H. M. Consul for Maine. On the 4th July, at Exeter, England, aged 24 years, Thomas, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Potter, late President of King's College, Windsor. At Richibucto, on Monday the 6th ult., Mr. William Graham, of Ontario, Co. Cumberland, England, aged 62 years, leaving a disconsolate wife and 8 children to lament their loss. Mr. Graham was hospitable and kind, and always maintained the character of an honest, upright man in the community. His end was peace.

At Richibucto in January last, Susan, youngest daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Fall, aged 11 years. At Presbiterian, on Saturday last, 21st instant, from a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, Ann Charlotte, the beloved child of Mr. Charles J. Cooke, aged 5 years.

Suddenly, of Apoplexy, on the 18th inst., Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas Dawson, Farmer, Charlottetown, P. E. I., aged 53 years. At Wallace, on the 12th Dec. of malignant fever, Mary Margaret, aged 14 years. On the 24th Jan., Esther Ann B., aged 19 years. On the 13th March, Wm. Belden, aged 22 years. At Malaga, on the 24th March, Catherine O'Brien, wife of James Purdy, Children of James Tuttle. At the last named place, on the 9th Jan., James A. Ward, aged 3 years. On the 19th February, Sarah Amelia, aged 1 year and 6 months, Children of James Purdy, and Grand Children of James Tuttle.

Suddenly, on the 7th inst., Mr. George Cooke, son of the late Mr. George Cooke, a native of the County Westmeath, Ireland, aged 46 years.—*New York Papers please copy.*

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

SATURDAY, 21st.—Schr. Darling, Darby, 6640 tons, no wreck, all well. Monday.—Bridg. Petrol, Arrertrap, 19 days from St. Kitts, to Cochran & Co. Tuesday.—Bridg. Elf, Lyall, Canton, 156 days; Griffin, Webb, Bermuda, 8 days; Dupuis, Ingham, Bermuda, 8 days; brig T. C. Sutton, Cadiz, 37 days; Atlanta, St. Louis; brig Wm. Purdy, Liverpool; G. B. brig Francis, Tipper, Boston; brig Kelsick, Wood, Liverpool; G. R. brig Victor, Nicholson, Cienfuegos, Emporium, Banks, Philadelphia, 13 days; steamer Europa, Lott, Liverpool; schr John Thomas, Philadelphia. Friday.—Bridg. Boston, Laybold, Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Ragged Isles, July 11.—Arr. Fanny, Locke, Philadelphia. Pictou, July 12.—Old bark Cornwallis, Newman, Fall River, N. S.; brig Bloomfield, Boston. Quebec, July 7.—Arr. schr. St. Anne, Halifax; Quebec Trader, Canoe. St. John's N. E. July 6.—Arr. Trio, Sidney, 7th. 11 M. Ship Trinculo, Capt. Warren, Halifax via Lamaline, N. E. 9th.—Nil, New York. Boston, July 14.—Arr. E. W. Greenwood, Westport—15th.—Reno, Bridgewater; Eunice, Windsor; Sarah Jane, Livingstone, Pictou; Anabella, do.; Happy Return, do.; Hope, do.; Mary Jane, do.; Eagle, Yarmouth; Henrietta, Digby; Osprey, do.; Volant, do.; Rose, Weymouth; Clyde, do.; Sarah Jane, Wilmot; Ellen Miles, New Edinburgh; Laura, do. 16th.—Boston, Halifax, to sail 20th, Alpha, Bridgewater; Meridian, do.; St. Croix, Halifax; Brilliant, and Albatross, Windsor; Wm. Boothby, Cornwallis; James Fraser, Digby; Providence, Weymouth; Robert Morgan, Louis Willard, Utica; Wilmot; Sceptre, Acadia; Albion, Suwanah; Annapolis; Robert Sale, Weymouth; Orion, Victoria, Argyll; Farewell, New Edinburgh; Ellen, Glace; Pivot, Westport; J. Brown, Kempt. Philadelphia, July 11.—Arr. Fairy, Eaton, Turks Island. 13th.—Nancy, Taylor, do. 8 days, (30 days absent from Halifax.) 16th.—Liberal, Mirmand, Kingston. Alexandria, July 12.—Arr. Conservative, Halifax. New Orleans, July 2.—Old Ranger, Halifax. Liverpool, G. B., July, 7th.—Arrived Schr. A. lert, Halifax; 10th Sailed Alscarty, for Halifax; 12th, Margay and Banner, to do. 14th, London, Corsair for Halifax. London, 13th.—Loading Pigeon, for Halifax. Portsmouth, 7th.—Arrd Henry Duncan, Gosport, Halifax.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of McPHAIL and METZLER, terminated on the 30th June, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make payment to John W. Metzler, who is duly authorized to receive the same. JAMES A. McPHAIL. JOHN W. METZLER.

Halifax, N. S., July 18th. The Business will be conducted by the Subscriber on his own account from the 30th June, July 21. W. G. JOHN W. METZLER

Poets and Christians.
Poets are such by birth, 'tis said;
Nor can by rules of art be made,
But not by birth do Christians shine,
They are new-made by grace divine.

Lines Painted on a Clock.
Here my master bids me stand,
And mark the time with constant hand,
What is his will is my delight,
To tell the hours by day, by night,
Myself be wise, and learn of me,
To serve thy God as I serve thee.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements inserted in the Wesleyan at the rate of 2s. 6d. per line for the first week, and 2s. for each subsequent week. For longer advertisements in print, the rates are as follows:—For the first week, 5s. per line; for the second week, 4s.; for the third week, 3s.; for the fourth week, 2s.; for the fifth week, 1s. 6d.; for the sixth week, 1s. 3d.; for the seventh week, 1s.; for the eighth week, 6d.; for the ninth week, 4d.; for the tenth week, 3d. For advertisements inserted in the Wesleyan at a moderate rate, the following are the rates:—For the first week, 1s. 6d.; for the second week, 1s. 3d.; for the third week, 1s.; for the fourth week, 6d.; for the fifth week, 4d.; for the sixth week, 3d.; for the seventh week, 2d.; for the eighth week, 1d.; for the ninth week, 1d.; for the tenth week, 1d.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.
MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE, N. B.
Committee of Management.—The Rev. Messrs. KNIGHT, EVANS, TEMPLE, McLADD and CHARLES F. ALLISON, Esquire.
Principal.—The Rev. ALBERT DEBARRY.
Treasurer.—CHRIS. F. ALLISON, Esq.

FACULTY.
The Rev. H. P. ... Principal, and Professor of English, Moral Sciences, &c., &c.
The Rev. ... Professor of French and French Tutor.
The Rev. ... Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History.
The Rev. ... Professor of Latin and Greek.
The Rev. ... Professor of Drawing and Painting.
The Rev. ... Professor of Music.



CONTRACT.

Mail Conveyance between Halifax and Annapolis.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Deputy Postmaster General, for conveying Her Majesty's Mails between HALIFAX and ANNAPOLIS, will be received at this Office until **AT TWENTY**, the 26th day of July next, at 12 o'clock (noon). The Tenders to state the sum per annum in Halifax Currency, for carrying a Semi-weekly Mail between Halifax and Annapolis—A Tri-weekly Mail between Halifax and Kentville—And a Daily Mail between Halifax and Windsor—(Sundays excepted.)

The Department reserve to itself the right of fixing the days and hours of departure from either end of the Line.

The Conditions of the Contract are, that the Coach or Waggon may be drawn by two or more horses, but the rate of speed must be seven miles an hour.

A notice of three months to be given on either side to determine the Contract, and ample security will be required for the due and faithful performance of the Service.

Parties Tending, to call at the General Post Office, at the above hour, (12 o'clock), or to send an authorized Agent with the names of their Securities—otherwise no notice will be taken of their Tenders.

The Service to commence on the 6th day of September next.

Any further information which may be required can be obtained on application to the Deputy Postmaster General.

A. WOODGATE, D.P.M.G.
Halifax, 10th July, 1849. till 28th.

Star Life Assurance Company.

OF LONDON.

THE AGENCY of this Company has been established in this Province about three years, and has made some progress, and up to the present time, without a claim being made upon it. The Directors have recently instructed the Agent to allow persons insuring for the whole term of Life, to pay one half the premium for the first five years, and give a note bearing interest, for the remaining half, upon the same condition as the National Loan Fund Association. As the proportion of profits divided among the Policy holders, with participations, is greater in this than any other Company—being 90 per cent.—it therefore recommends itself to the favourable consideration of all persons intending to insure, the rates being as low as in any other Company. If persons would give the subject of Life Assurance their serious consideration, they would be convinced that it is the very best investment to be found for a moderate annual sum of money, for the benefit of their families after they are taken from them. The attention of heads of families in this Province generally, and those of *Wesleyans* in particular, is earnestly invited to this subject, and while the blessing of health is enjoyed, to call upon the Agent of the "STAR" Association for admission into the Society: who will furnish all necessary blanks and give every information requisite at his office in Jerusalem Warehouse, Hollis Street.

DANIEL STARR.

To intending Emigrants FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia whether the Western Section of Canada (formerly the Province of Upper Canada,) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In *Upper Canada* they will find a most healthy climate, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the *Government and Canada Company*. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country, and is also shown by the success of many *Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia* who have settled in many Townships of the Country;—and the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company, corroborates the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada.

THE CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS
Are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale, Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Instalments, being done away with. The Rents, payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest, at Six per Cent, upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down, whilst upon the others, according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from further Calls, until the Second, Third, or Fourth Year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payment of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased value of the Land, he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold, the option being completely with the Settler.

A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent, will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the

SETTLER'S SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT

Printed Papers, containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from every Master in Nova Scotia, as likewise from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who, possessing Maps, will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office. Toronto C. W., April 1848.

Pure Cod Liver Oil,
FOR MEDICINAL USE,
Prepared and Sold by
ROBT. G. FRASER, Chemist.
139, Granville Street,
July 14

JAMES HARRIS
Commission Agent & Auctioneer:
Charlottetown, Prince E. Island.
Satisfactory References.
July 14. W.

BRITISH WOOLLEN HALL.

143 GRANVILLE STREET,

SPRING IMPORTATIONS FOR 1849.

By the arrivals from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, we have received a large and varied assortment of **DRY GOODS!** comprising,

BROAD CLOTHS in all colours; Plain and Striped CASSIMERES, and Fancy Dressings; Diagonal and Twist Tweeds; Buckskins, Cantonos, Russell Cord, Cassinet, Gambroons, and Cashmeres, with other light materials for Summer Coats and Pants. (See Ready made)

SUMMER CLOTHING,
Satin, Marseilles and Danish Satin Vestings; Gents' Stocks, Braces, Silk Handkerchiefs, Opera and Jockey Ties,
CARPETS & DRUGGETS, handsome and cheap; Moerens & Damasks, Furniture Chintz, Dainty Window Blind Muslin, grey, white, and printed Cottons; yard wide printed Cambrics.
We beg to direct attention to our new stock of HATS, which will be found the cheapest ever imported into this city, consisting of French satin and velvet caps in the most fashionable shapes. A great variety of Materials for GENTS' Dressing of the newest designs in Marbled and Chambray on Lustres and Gouges. Silk striped Brocades and Lama Plaids. Delaines and Organdies, Printed and White Muslins, and Windsor Gingham.

Fancy Silk and Satin PARASOLS; Figured Cotton ditto, at low prices.
Plain and Fancy BONNETS of the newest shapes, Children's Hats and Bonnets at very low prices.
Bonnet Ribbons in rich and elegant styles; Cap and Pinafore Embroidered, Printed, and Fancy Cashmere Shawls; Marbled ditto, quite a new style.
Fancy Plaid, &c., for Children's Dresses, Boys' Caps. Hosiery, Gloves, Lace, Edging, Trimming, and small Wares. Blue and White COTTON WARP, best quality, at low prices.
A fresh stock of excellent TEA.

This Establishment, during last winter, has been very much enlarged and improved, and is now furnished with an extensive stock of cheap Goods, personally purchased by one of the firm for Cash, in the best markets. The Proprietors are determined to give purchasers the benefit of the advantages they possess as large Importers, and strongly recommend strangers and wholesale buyers to call at their House before disposing of their money.

Halifax, 19th May, 1849. Jm. JORDAN & CULLODEN.

Wesleyan Day School.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have respectfully to intimate to *Wesleyan Parents* and to the public generally that the above School has been for some time in operation, and is still open for the reception of the youth of both sexes. The course of instruction embraces the following branches:

Primary Department.
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography.

Higher Department.
Ancient and Modern History, Ancient & Modern Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra.

Mathematical and Classical Department.
Euclid, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Latin, Greek, French, Logic, and Rhetoric.

School Room adjoining the Argyle St. Chapel. Hours of attendance from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A distinct Class for the tuition of young Ladies in the French Language would be opened should a sufficient number of Pupils offer.

Terms of the different Classes made known on application at the School Room, or at the Subscriber's residence, No. 30 Brunswick Street.
July 14th. W. ALEXANDER S. REID.

A CARD.

Archibald Merton
CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER.
BEGS LEAVE respectfully to notify his friends, and the public, that he continues to manufacture all articles in his line of business, at low rates, at his establishment, No. 23, JACOB'S ST., where he will be happy to wait on purchasers in the city or from the country.
He also offers his services as FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.
May 5.

Card.

THE Subscriber conceives it but due to his friends to thank them for past encouragement and presumes to solicit the continuance of their favours. He expects shortly to receive his usual stock of London Prints, which he wears Brandrams No. 1. Orders left at his shop No. 20, Jacob Street, or (for the convenience of residence in the north end of the city) at his dwelling, opposite the east front of the Round Church, Brunswick street, will receive his best attention.
A man and two boys waited.
April 20, 1849. JOHN P. SMYTH.

Hardware.

SPRING, 1849.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received their Spring Supplies, per Acadia, Perthshire, Adelaide, Corsair, and Ocean Queen, consisting of:

Best Proved Chain Cables and Small CHAINS, IRON of all kinds,
Best Copper and Composition Spikes,
Cast, Dbl. Shear, Blister, Spring, and Tilted Steel, Braquart's genuine White-Lead, Black, Yellow, Green & Red PAINTS, Oxbone, Linseed Oils, Sandpaper, window Glass,
Sheet Lead, Shot, Lead Pipe from 4 in. to 1 1/4 in. (the latter, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6570, 6580, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6620, 6630, 6640, 6650, 6660, 6670, 6680, 6690, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 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JOHN WOODILL,

Victualler.
BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former stand, (opposite Day's Country Market) to the old Woodill stand, No. 52, UPPER WATER STREET opposite Messrs. Saltus & Wainwright's Wharf—where he will be thankful for a continuation of his former patronage.
May 19.

DAVID STARR & SONS.

(No. 19, UPPER WATER STREET.)
HAVE on hand a good assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Iron of all kinds, Paints, Oils, Glass, Nails and Spikes, Sheet Lead, Lead-pipe, Bolt Copper, Composition Spikes, Chain Cables, and small Chains, with various other articles for sale on usual terms.
April 7.

The Wesleyan is published for the Proprietors
BY WM. CUNNABELL.
PRINTING OFFICE, NO. 3, CORNHORN WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

THE UNDESIGNED having been appointed the Agents of the above Company for the Province of Nova Scotia are prepared to grant policies of Insurance on all kinds of property against loss or damage by Fire.
June 6. HARE & McAULIFF.

ACADIA from London. ADLDAIDE & CORSAIR from Liverpool.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the above arrivals, his usual supply of Spring Goods, among which are, Gold Leaver WATCHES, Gilt, Silver and Steel Ornaments in great variety; China Vases, Fancy Stationery, Fishing Tackles, Ladies' superior Dressing Cases, Paper Marches and Rose Wood Ladies' Desks, and Work Boxes, Fancy Soap, Hair, Tooth and Nail BRUSHES, superior Table Cutlery, Pocket & Pen Knives, with a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention.

74 Pieces of Superior quality and newest pattern FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
Which will be sold at reduced prices from this date
Sheep Skin and Cocoa Fancy Grass Mats.
July 15. PETER NORDBECK.

TEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, Half Yearly in Advance.] A FAMILY

SELECTED POE

Working Man's Breathing
BY CHAS. BAYNE
Our Father—boundless is thy
To erring mortals shown,
The countless blessings we
Spring from thy love alone,
Thou rulest in the heavens ab
There's none like unto thee
Thou dwellest in a humble h
Yet fill'st immensity.

Our Father—"when the morn
For joy together sung,"
And golden harps to hymns o
By scrapp hands were stru
The earth obedient to thy w
From chaos stood redeemed
And ocean wave and forest v
In the bright sunlight glea

Our Father—when the morn
Bids gloomy darkness flee,
Ere we go forth unto our toil
We look for aid to thee.
And Father, when at eventid
Thy toiling children bend
To thee, the High and Holy
Be thou their guide and fr

CHRISTIAN MISC

The Ill-Dressed Di
The first time I saw him
before he became a disci
ple character. He had
the Christian dress upon hi
rags" of his squalid life we
him. But they dropped o
to tell how, so that the nex
I perceived there had be
change in his apparel. A
taken him into his family
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divers beautiful garments;
tation in the man that I
love he was the same I ha
rags.
Time ran on, when, afte
fell in again with the disci
thought of the change the
him, and, as I knew it to b
most in the King's family,
on improving in their app
ly expected to see this di
most beautifully dressed in
I knew he had had a fair
ed for every thing that wa
good report" in the mat
apparel.

CHRISTIAN MISC

"We need a better acquaintance w
resemblance of pure and lofty minds.