

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday evening by the Rev. John Scott, Capt. and Biddie, of St. John, N. B. to Jesus, eldest daughter of G. Biddie, of Arthur, Abbeville.

DEATHS.

Suddenly on Tuesday last, the 14th inst. D. A. C. general, W. C. Cumming, aged 31 years. On Wednesday morning, Margaret Whitman, youngest daughter of Mr. George Trider, aged 2 years and 1 month.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Saturday 11.—R. M. Steamer Cambria, from New York, 64 hours—114 passengers—4 for Halifax; brig, Litch, Meagher, Boston, 24 days—to B. Wier & Co. brig Charlotte, Thomas, London, 30 days—to J. & H. John; schr. Liverpool, McLear, Liverpool, 44 days; family, Fitz, Alexandria, 41 days—to S. A. Wier & Co. schr. Jagger, Banks, Barrington; brig, Swan, Schraeve, New York, 7 days; schr. Colburn, Liverpool, Boston, 3 days—to J. & M. Tobin; brig, Newfound, to schr. Victoria, Dent, Trinidad & Co., 23 days; to T. Bolton; brig Scotia, Pinsky, Havana, 13 days; to ditto; schr. Ariel Piers, Bermuda.

CLEARED.

May 10.—Mary, Wyman, B. W. I., G. H. Starr, Macmac, Auld, Charleston, S. C. W. Starr & Son, Prince of Wales, Egan, St. John, N. F. H. G. H. Mary Bond, Newfoundland, G. H. Starr & Son, Kestly, Barr, N. F. Master; Mary Ann, Long, Charlotte, P. E. Island, Black & Brothers; Maria, Stone, Liverpool, G. B. S. Conard & Co.; Maria, Smith, Jamaica, W. Full; Collingwood, Quilman, Magdalen Isles, H. Fay & Son.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Sophia, Capt. Bellard, reports, spoke large Eliza, of Yarmouth, N. S., in long 19, making a large quantity of water—42 days from Newport, G. B., bound to the United States, desired to be reported. The Ship Scaphium, from New York to New York, with passengers, was taken in a gale, and driven on the rocks, on the 22nd inst. by the brig Wood and others. It was after a heavy gale, and the ship had a great deal of damage. The sea running high, and did not board her at the time; the Captain ordered them to remain by him until daylight, but they were so far from him, that they were unable to do so, and as it was impossible to take the passengers on board, they were left on the ship. At 6 A. M. on the 25th, being more moderate, the ship was sent to the shore, and all the boats to the ship were sent, passengers in a distressed condition. Being 14 hours, passengers in a distressed condition, and the ship making water fast. From the Woodman's account, the crew of the Scaphium did not receive the assistance they ought in aiding the others to get to shore, provisions and water out of the ship, the crew of the Woodman alone, performing that service. Had not the latter took the precaution to sail with boards from the S. the passengers would have received the aid of the Woodman after they were rescued from their perilous situation. Night coming on, and the wind getting up, W. had to leave the wreck with the aid of an adequate supply of water, etc. The passengers were allowed to all on board, and the Woodman landed their unfortunate passengers, 117 in number, here 19th inst. Great praise is due to the master of the W. for his exertions in saving the passengers, and taking care of them while on board.

The Wesleyan is published for the Proprietor BY WM. CUNNABELL AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 3, CONNORS' WALK 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, MAY 25, 1850.

Single Copies, } Three Pence.

POETRY.

WRITTEN DURING AN AURORA BOREALIS.

BY THE REV. HENRY ALFORD.

Lo, where they play, the fiery squadrons bright, Along the razzanted azure of the night; Waving aloft their ensign, where the white Wheels to the spheroid music many a file Of heavenly soldiery—and pour'd on high Far o'er the orient and the southern sky, Fair stations of still fire their watches keep; O'er half the world entranced in slumber deep; Or issuing into brightness, dome and hall, And palace-front distinct with columns tall, In mystic maze of varied light are driven Along the pictured concave of the heaven: And ever and anon upon the north Vast o'er the flames are opening forth, And roses of intense and throbbing light Pour eddying brilliance o'er the arch of night!

So, in the primal infancy of man, Ere yet the desolating curse began, Hues of celestial sheen were wont to rise Far o'er the bloomy groves of Paradise; While the blest pair stood wondering to behold Shiftings of myriad flames from wings of gold, And in a deeper glory faint descried, Mid blazoury of banners floating wide, Some Seraph Hierarchy, on his airy way Companied earthward by that high array.

Unostentatious Christian.

The man, whose virtues are more felt than seen, Must drop indeed the hope of public praise; But, he may boast, what few that win it can, That, if his country stand not by his skill, At least his follies have not wrought her fall.

COWPER.

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

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

Evidence of the Divine Nature of Christianity, Derived from its Rise and Progress.

BY THE REV. R. COONEY.

"So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed."—Acts xiii. 49.

I shall now endeavour to show that the growth and progress of Christianity are evidences of its Divine nature, because its growth and progress obtained very rapidly, and under the most unfavourable circumstances.

IX. The rapidity which marked the progress of the gospel, immediately after its first publication, is at once a result and an evidence of its Divine origin. Christianity was first propagated by an obscure person, in an obscure station of life, in a country of comparatively little importance, but in which an established church had flourished for centuries. The founder of the Christian religion was put to death as a malefactor,—yea, scourged at a pillar; and then nailed to a cross, and crucified between two thieves. This was done in the most public manner, in the capital of the nation, and while the church was commemorating the most solemn of all her festivals: but notwithstanding all this, in less than two months after the ignominious death of Jesus Christ, his apostles suddenly presented themselves in Jerusalem; and there, in the very city where he had been so unjustly, and so barbarously executed, did they publicly preach his gospel. They proclaimed his resurrection. They declared him to be the Son of God, and in his name offered eternal life to all who would repent and believe in him.

X. Again. The administration of this system was committed to a company of poor fishermen, without learning, and totally destitute of all secular means to advance the undertaking in which they were engaged. They were, moreover, brought before the

ecclesiastical and civil tribunals of the country; they were threatened, scourged, imprisoned, and menaced with even heavier penalties: but this was invariably their plea and their defence, "We cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard." Acts iv. 20. And the only effect that magisterial rigour, and popular fury had upon them, was to inflame their zeal, and make them rejoice in being counted worthy to suffer these things for their honoured master's name, "And hence daily in the Temple, and in every house, they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ." Acts v. 42.—What were the consequences? Their doctrines spread throughout all Judea, and thence throughout all the neighbouring provinces. In an incredibly short space of time their religion entered into Greece, and thence passed into Italy and Spain. Christian churches were organized in the cities of Cæsarea, Rome, Athens, Corinth, Thessalonica, Philippi, Antioch, and Ephesus, and in various other places. Indeed, before the close of the third century, so rapid had been the progress of this Divine institution, that it had, even then, penetrated into every region of the known world, and far beyond the boundaries of the Roman empire.

XI. I need hardly say that the Apostles gave a full and particular account of their Divine Master. Wherever they went preaching the gospel of the kingdom, they enlarged upon the character and sufferings of Christ. How he was born in a manger, and bred up in poverty; how he was despised, persecuted, and denounced by his own countrymen; and how they delivered him up into the hands of the Romans, by whom he was hanged upon a tree. In addition to all this, the system of religion they endeavoured to propagate, declared an uncompromising war against sin of every kind, and of every form. It prohibited all sensual indulgences, and attacked the pleasures, passions, customs, and prejudices, of all ranks and conditions. Pride, anger, covetousness, avarice, &c., &c., were unsparingly condemned; and on the other hand, all that would embrace this new religion were required to exhibit in their lives and conversations, the constant practice of all the virtues that were directly opposed to the prevailing corruptions of the age. But notwithstanding the number and formidable nature of these obstacles, and the weakness and feebleness of those who had to contend against them, "Out of weakness they grew strong." They wearied not in fight, and totally discomfited the armies of the aliens. "So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed."

XII. The character and policy of the Jewish church were conspicuous among the unfavourable circumstances in which Christianity had to compete. The Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, and those of Kings and Chronicles, contain a glowing and graphic description of the Jewish ritual; and, could we, after having deeply studied these sacred canons, go and behold a well executed panorama of the rites and ceremonies they detail; could we behold such a scenic representation, we might then form some idea of the disadvantages under which Christianity laboured, when it first appeared in Judea. While gazing upon the picture I have imagined, visions of desolation and ruin would press before us. We would see the ancient people of Israel dispersed through all lands; their temple destroyed; their city in ruins; their name cast out as evil; and their glory turned into shame. But still, the pictorial view to which I have alluded, lays hold of the warmer qualities of the imagination, and now, while we look upon it; the imposing ceremonies; the costly sacrifices; the solemn ordinances; the joyful festivals; the superb altars, and the sacred utensils; the holy symbols, and the inaugurated priesthood,—all these seem to be revived in the exquisite proficiency of the artist; and this triumph of his skill produces the conviction that

Judaism must have presented a most formidable obstacle to Christianity. But this wondrous system originated in a Divine conception. The love of God suggested it, and his infinite wisdom devised it. It comprised, in itself, a gracious constitution, intended to accomplish the moral and spiritual recovery of mankind; and hence, its administration was committed to men whom God called to this important office, and whom he duly qualified for it. God, "who commanded the light to shine out of darkness," shined into their hearts, that they might reflect "the light of the knowledge of the glory of God, in the face of Jesus Christ." They succeeded, not by might, or by power, but by the Spirit of the Lord. They were "mighty through God, to the pulling down of strongholds." Citadel after citadel, fell before them. Province after province, was won, and annexed to the growing empire of "the Prince of Peace;" in those days did the God of Heaven set up a kingdom; power from on high accompanied the preaching of the word; Jewish prejudices, and Gentile antipathies were subdued by its energy. Hypocrisy, in its most specious forms; legdity, with all its pretensions; an ancient hierarchy, with its potent and mysterious prestige; philosophy, with all its influence; "science, falsely so called," with all its assumptions; and sorcery, and magic, with all their dark and diabolical mysteries; all these fell before the cross, and proclaimed the extent of its power, and the rapidity of its conquests.

XIII. Every one acquainted with ancient history, and that will reflect for a moment upon the state of imperial Rome, at the time the Apostles, will admit that the peculiar character and condition of Heathenism, seemed to present an invincible antagonism. The various forms and modes of idolatry that prevailed were suited to the genius and tastes of the people: architecture, sculpture, embroidery, sensuality, wealth; these employed all their resources to render the prevailing system of religion popular and attractive. In short, pagan idolatry, every where prevailed. Nor was it either a modern, or a vulgar institution. It had been established for centuries, and boasted of a very remote antiquity. It was the religion of kings, magistrates, statesmen, and philosophers. The priests were selected from the privileged classes, and the form of worship with all its accessories, was of the most voluptuous character. It was rooted and grounded in the prejudices and abominations of all ranks and conditions; and was an essential part of every constitution, and every form of government. Now think of the mighty revelation that Christianity has accomplished, and of the agents so employed, and of the means with which she furnished them. Let us ponder these circumstances in our hearts. Twelve men—poor men—go forth without scrip, and without purse, and they declare publicly, that this system of religion, so long established, and so dear to its adherents, is utterly false. They tell the people that their gods are no gods; that their priests are cheats and impostors; and that all their oracles, incantations, and every thing pertaining to their worship, is a cunning device, and a gross fraud; and they exhort them to turn from these lying vanities, and these dumb idols, and these senseless pageants, to "The Living God." What presumption! What arrogance! How vain their hopes; how futile their efforts; what visionaries these FISHERMEN must have been! But they triumphed; every thing gave way before them. "So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed!" The walls of Jericho fell down, not under a military assault, but at the sounding of rams' horns. The troops of Amalek were routed, not by an armed host, but by Deborah, a mother of Israel. The camp of Midian was surprised and taken, not by a multitude of fighting men, but by a little band of suters; and the altars, temples, thrones, and gods of Paganism were cast down, not by the Apostles,

or their successors, but by the divinity of their institution, the energy of the Spirit, and the arm of the Lord.

XIV. But a reference to the unfavourable and opposing circumstances, with which Christianity had to contend, requires us to notice the dreadful manner, in which it was persecuted by the Pagan Emperors.

The Acts of the Apostles, and several of the Epistles, contain repeated allusions to the relentless manner in which the Jews persecuted the disciples, and their immediate followers. These sacred writings repeatedly mention the reproaches and afflictions they had to endure; the mockings, and scourgings, and imprisonments they had to bear; and the fiery trials by which they were tried: but these were only the beginning of sorrows, the mere commencement of tribulation, the fore-runners of "the ten general persecutions," commenced during the reign of the infamous Nero, and carried on with very little abatement, or intermission, for nearly two hundred and fifty years. During all this time, the artifices of state policy, and all the rage, hatred, vengeance, and power of imperial Rome were employed against Christianity. But these appalling and devouring persecutions were continued to the end of the third century, and even into the fourth; and under the government of Dioclesian, they arrived to such a terrible height, that almost the whole of the then known world, was deluged with the blood of the martyrs. All this time, the spiritual edifice erected by the Son of God, was violently assailed by "the world, the flesh, and the devil," but it remained steadfast and immovable, because it was founded upon a rock. For more than three hundred years, the winds and the waves beat upon the little vessel of Genesareth, but still it pursued its way, for Jesus both steered and defended it. The woman had brought forth the man child, and "the Dragon persecuted her; but God stood up in her defence. She fled "into the wilderness, into her place;" and there she was nourished for a time, times, and half a time, from the face of the serpent." But her flight did not check the malice of her enemies. The serpent tried to pursue her; and he "cast out of his mouth water as a flood," that he might destroy her; but "the earth helped the woman." And now, mortified by disappointments, and exasperated by defeats, the arch-enemy of the gospel changed his tactics, and commenced a fresh warfare against her seed, against her principles, and against all that keep "the testimony of Jesus Christ." The battle waged long, and very fiercely. The church was often brought low, and often grievously wounded. The archers shot at her; the children of Edom oppressed her; the task masters of Egypt worried her; the proud Philistines, the threatening Gittites, the tall sons of Anah, and the mighty men of Babylon tried to destroy her. The devil summoned all his slaves and mercenaries to the conflict. Sodom and Gomorrah instantly sent forth their levies. Gath and Askelon promptly furnished their thousands; and her enemies compassed her about on every side. But God was in the midst of her. His presence was her defence; and his truth was her shield and buckler. He taught her to make war in righteousness, and strengthening her with his mighty power, he brought her off more than conqueror, and upheld her to this day. Yes, having proceeded from God, and been continually helped by him, Christianity continues to this day; and although it is still impeded, opposed, and persecuted, it is going on conquering and conquering; still wielding "the sword of the Spirit," and wearing "the armour of light;" still thinning the ranks of her adversaries, and increasing the number of her adherents; still urging on her rapid course, followed by her "blood besprinkled bands;" and still exhibiting, in the records of her long campaign, THE MOST CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCES OF HER DIVINITY.

SPRING GOODS.

Woods and Hope from Liverpool, MacMac from Glasgow, Moro Castle from London.

Black & Brothers

Have received by the above ships their usual supply of Goods in IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE

- CRIFFIN'S Prims and double refined SCYTHES. NAILS, wrought and cut, all sizes. Spikes, Best Nails, Screw Augers, IRON bar, bolt, sheet and hoop. Plough Mounting and Plough Plate. Shear and Jack Moulds, Axes, Cart and Waggon, STEEL, Cast, Blistered, Spring and Shear. SAWS, Mill, Cross-cut, Whip, Hand & Circular. Sheet Lead, Shot, Gunpowder. Bushes, Cart and Waggon, Traces, Pipes, Cart and Waggon; Tea Kettles, Smith's Bellows, Anvils and Vices. Tin Plates, Galn Tin, Iron Wire. Shovels, Spades, Block Bushes, common & patent. Brushes, various: Tobacco Pipes, Wood Cards, SICKLES, Waxe, Girth, and Boot, Collar Check, Black Lead, Pepper, Mustard, Whip Thongs, WHIPS, Cart and Gig TAR, Coal and Stockholm, Crucibles, PAINTS, best London White Lead, Red, Yellow, Black and Green. Linseed OIL, raw and boiled; Starch, Gize, Lamp Black, Indigo. PUTTY, Brunswick Black. RAIL CANVAS, LINES and TWINES, CORDAGE, Hemp, 6 thread to 7 inch. Spun yarn, Hawesline, Marline, Boltrope. CORDAGE, Manila, all sizes. With a large assortment of Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

ALSO

On hand from recent Importations.

ANCHORS, CHAIN CABLES, SOAP, Nets, Ochres, Shoe Threads, Muskets, Fuses, Oakum, Window Glass, &c. May 25. 4 w. MARKET SQUARE.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, &c. FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has received from England his Spring Importation of Genuine

DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c., which are offered for sale at moderate prices. Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street, first Brick Building, south of the Province Building. May 25.

BOARDING HOUSE.

JOHN BOYVER respectfully gives notice, that he can accommodate TRAVELLERS with PRIVATE

BOARD AND LODGING,

in that pleasantly situated and commodious building corner of Queen and Water Streets, and opposite the store of James Peake, Esq., the Custom House and Post Office. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, May 25. 4 ins. pd.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The new County and Parish Act, is considered by the New Brunswickers a great boon. The St. John Courier says, the originator of it, the Hon. Attorney General deserves the best acknowledgments of the inhabitants of the province. He has conferred upon them a most signal benefit, by laying the foundation, broad and deep, for an entirely new order of things, and for improved modes of conducting public business of every grade, from the simplest matter in Parish affairs, up to the highest order of legislative duties.

The anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists in the province, 18th May, 1783, was duly observed at St. John last Saturday, by the usual salutes during the day, and a display of fire works in the evening.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of St. John, was held yesterday week, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure reciprocal free trade with the United States. It appears that New Brunswick has been overlooked in the negotiations at Washington. The Chamber decided on petitioning the Lieut. Governor to Despatch without delay, one or more members of the Executive Government to Washington, for the purpose of representing to Sir H. Bulwer, the helplessness to which the Colony has been reduced by the Commercial policy of Great Britain, the discontent and dissatisfaction springing up in consequence—and the manifest injustice of excluding these Colonies from the contemplated arrangement—remonstrating in the strongest possible manner against any measure of this nature which would refer to Canada alone, and would not include New Brunswick.

The petition has been presented, but the official reply, from some irregularity in the Frederickton Mail had not been received. The Courier, however, has learned that it is not likely any member of the Government will be sent officially to Washington. It is supposed that the hon. Messrs. Chandler and Wilnot will both visit that city, and that although prohibited from interfering, in their official capacity, with pending arrangements, they will nevertheless take care of the interests of the province.

The New Brunswick Colonial Association have decided on sending an influential mercantile gentleman to Washington, to confer upon this all important topic. Another vessel has been fitted out at St. John for the gulph fishery.—The Water Company of St. John have called for the first instalment—14 days after the payment of which the Directors are to be elected.—Pursuant to an act of the Legislature, to meet the exigencies of the case, the Governor, by and with the advice of his council, has appointed Henry Chubb, Esq., Mayor of the city of St. John.

The Commissioner of Alien Passengers, at Boston, has furnished M. H. Perley, Esq., the Government Emigration Officer at St. John, with a copy of an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts (passed 30 March last.) which provides, that the master, owner, consignee, or agent of any vessel, that shall bring any alien passenger never before within that State, shall give bond with sufficient security, in the penalty of one thousand dollars for each alien passenger, under a condition that such passenger shall never become a public charge. The party liable to give such bond may pay two dollars for each alien passenger, instead of giving the bond, except in the case of paupers, lunatics, idiots, maimed, aged, infirm or destitute persons, for whom the bond must be given.

The Supreme Court of the United States having decided that the imposition of head-money, as a direct tax on emigrants, was unconstitutional, the Legislature of Massachusetts has adopted this mode of obtaining two dollars a-head for emigrants, in evasion of that decision.—Chronicle.

ACCIDENT.—A fine boy three years of age, and the son of Mr. William McGowan, was accidentally drowned on Saturday last, near his parents residence at Macos' Bay.—St. John Paper.

ARRIVALS.—Our river is at length free of ice, and the first arrivals from sea were on Thursday last, when two barks, a brig and a schooner came up.—Miramichi Gleaner, May, 13th.

The Carleton Sentinel says, that as Mr. Britt and his son, a lad of 14 years of age, were coming down the Tobique river, on a horse sled, on the morning of the 25th of April, the horse and sled suddenly broke through the ice. Mr. Britt succeeded in gaining a footing for himself, but his son and horse were drowned.

UNITED STATES.

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis, May 18.—Two fatal cases of cholera occurred today. The interments in 12 cemeteries for the week were 34, of which 27 were from cholera. There were 5 cemeteries that had not reported; but these will not greatly increase the aggregate result. The weather is quite unfavourable.

THE BRITISH SHIP BRANT.—More Mutiny.—This vessel, the crew of which it will be remembered were arrested some days back for mutiny, is still detained in the Patapsco, off Swan Point, being unable to procure a crew. On Tuesday a new crew, which was shipped a few days previous, refused to obey the orders of the captain, and almost the same difficulty has again occurred. Officer Myers and others proceeded down the river to where the Brant lay, for the purpose of arresting this second batch of mutineers, but when the officers reached the ship, the crew had put out in one of the boats and could not be found any where. The officers then returned to this city.—Baltimore Patriot.

INVASION OF CUBA.—The statement of the New York Sun, a few days since, relative to the sailing of an expedition, and which was at the time thought to be a hoax, turns out to be a stern reality. We observe that some of the papers at Washington have been noticing the affair. The New York Courier and Enquirer now states that two vessels sailed for New Orleans, fully loaded with passengers—ostensibly for California by way of Chagres, but really for Cuba; and within 10 days previous, not less than ten thousand men had left New Orleans for the same destination. Three large steam ships are said to be engaged in the expedition.

As soon as the Spanish Consul at New Orleans became aware of the movement, he offered \$6000 for the charter of a steamer to convey despatches to Cuba, but the owners refusing, he despatched them on the 10th inst, in a fast sailing schooner.

DOMESTIC.

SERIOUS FIRE.—On Thursday night week, about 10 o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by a lurid light, which broke out near the Eastern passage, in Dartmouth. After a while it was discovered that the Steam Mill and large store of Henry Y. Mott & Son, in Dartmouth, were on fire. The Mill and Store together with a large amount of stock and other property, were completely destroyed. We are glad to learn that there was a considerable amount insured on the buildings and stock, though we fear that notwithstanding the loss will be heavy. The fire is supposed to have originated from the roaster in the mill.—Colonist.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, May 15, 1850.—His Excellency, with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Council is pleased to declare Antigonish, in the county of Sydney, to be an additional Port of Entry and Clearance, for the admission of foreign or British Shipping and goods, by virtue of the Imperial Act 15 Vic., Cap. 30, entitled, An Act to amend the Laws in force for the encouragement of British shipping and Navigation, and to appoint to be Collector of all Duties at that Port, Allan McDonnell, Esq.—Col.

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

The Rev. Wesley C. Beale, to be one of the Commissioners of Schools for the County of Cumberland.

Joseph Snow, Esq., to be one of the Commissioners of Schools for the District of Barrington, in the County of Shelburne.

Robert Purvis and J. Munro, Esqrs., to be Commissioners of Schools for the District of Sterling, in the County of Colchester.

John Hill, Esq., to be Collector of Colonial Duties and light Money at the Port of Wallace.

Robert Robertson, Esq., to be Collector of Colonial Duties and light Money at Barrington, in place of John Crews, Esq.

John Tempest, Walter Robb, and Charles W. Fairbanks, Esqrs., to be Trustees of the Dartmouth Water Lots.—Id.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment by Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal and the Algarves, of Frederick Charman, Esq., as Her Consul in Nova Scotia, and to cause to be forwarded to him the usual Exequatur, bearing date at Saint James's Palace the 15th February last.—Id.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—We understand that Dr. Gesner intends to send a collection of the useful minerals of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, to the Royal Exhibition of the industry of all Nations. The collection has been commenced, and the long experience and practical knowledge of the Dr. will no doubt enable him to render it very perfect and valuable.—Id.

WELL MERITED EULOGY.—The Sun of Wednesday has a well written and well merited Obituary notice of the late David Shaw Clarke, Esq.—whose remains were interred at the Camp Hill Cemetery, on Monday last. Mr. Clarke had almost reached the threescore and ten years allotted to mortals. The deceased was an old public servant, eminently a good man—and, as such, enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.—Chronicle.

NEW VESSELS.—A new barque, the Atlanta, 387 tons, was launched at Beaver Harbour, near Yarmouth, during the last week. And we are glad to see by the Eastern Chronicle that Mr. Crutcher has launched another vessel at or near Pictou, the Atlas, of about 700 tons. She is said to be a superior vessel.—Id.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, May 22, 1850.—His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Edward Bishop to be Commissioner of Sewers for the Township of Horton.

David Faulkner and John Kennedy to be Commissioners of Streets for the Township of Dartmouth.—Id.

Royal Salutes were fired yesterday at 12 o'clock, and His Excellency the Lieut. Governor reviewed the Troops in Garrison on the Common, in celebration of Her Majesty's Birth Day.

Mr. Herbert has manufactured a lighter kind of expanding braces suitable for summer wear. Gentlemen would do well to give him a call.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last letters have been received from Rev. G. O. Huestis (remitt 20s.), Rev. J. Marshall, (remitt 40s.)

To Agents.

Our Agents will please collect amounts due from Subscribers, so as to be able to pay all balances at the approaching District Meetings.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday evening, 6th inst, by the Rev John Martin, Mr. Robert Bayliss, of this city, to Miss Charlotte Face, of Dartmouth.

On Thursday evening, by the Venerable Archbishop Wally, Mr. W. Finley, of this city, to Miss Adept McQuinn, of Scotland.

DEATHS.

On Saturday last in the 69th year of his age, David Shaw Clarke, Esq.

On Saturday last in the 73rd year of her age, Elizabeth wife of Mr. Dennis Frost, of this city.

Lavinia Edwards, a native of Shelburne, on the 18th May, in the 99th year of her age.

On Wednesday, 22 inst., in the 5th year of his age, James Robert Morrison, Son of the late Rev. James Morrison, of Bermuda, after a short illness.

At Lower Stewiacke, on Sunday the 19th May, that amiable and respectable inhabitant, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At Rawdon, on the 9th inst. Mr. Hugh Barnes, a native of North Britain, but a long and respectable resident in Nova Scotia, aged 78 years.

Last overboard, May 6, in a gale from West, from ship Juliet at Boston from London, Mr. George McCulloch, alias Benjamin Anthon, of Windsor, N. S., aged 23 years.

Suddenly, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, James Conell Tobin, a native of Coosra, Ireland, in the 53rd year of his age.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, May 17.—R. M. steamer Canada, Harrison, 46 hours from Boston, to St. Conard and Co., had 125 passengers—10 for Halifax.

Brig Velocity, Anderson, 14 days from Matamoras, sugar, etc.

Brig Mary, Jones, 22 days from Cienfuegos, sugar, etc.

Brig Darber, Grant, 17 days from Cienfuegos, sugar, etc.

Brig Elmora, Nickerson, 5 days from New York, general cargo.

Schr. Siren, Bouchier, 4 days from New York, general cargo.

Schr. Reward, from Goose Island with Brandy, Wine, &c., saved from the wreck of ship Northumberland from Holland bound to New York; left 4 days taking in cargoes; it is supposed the ship will be put off and after being repaired re-ship the cargo for New York.

Schr. Mary and Charles, Lowry, Sydney.

Schr. Flora Ann, Burke, P.E. Island.

Saturday, May 19.—Brig Ranger, Paynter, 30 days from Cienfuegos.

Brig Reindeer, Church, 6 days from New York.

Brig Albert, Fitzgerald, 6 days from Philadelphia.

Schr. Medora, Abbott, 10 days from Baltimore.

Schr. William Farrell, 8 days from N. York.

Sunday, May 19.—Transport ship Bombay Phoenix, 17 days from Barbadoes, with the 69th Regiment, 83 rank and file, under the command of Lt. Col. Shirley; has had fine weather throughout the passage—was becalmed three days; lost a man overboard from aloft on Saturday, ship going off the wind 5 knots; recovered the body in thirty minutes but the man was quite dead.

Brig Jane, McMonagle, 15 days from Cienfuegos.

Brig Eliza Helen, Clements, 12 days from New York.

Schr. Canara, Gardner, 3 days from Boston.

Schr. Oregon, (opt.) Churchill from Yarmouth.

Schr. Gabelle, Frost, from Yarmouth.

Monday, May 20.—R. M. Steamship Europa, Liverpool, 68 1/2 days—to St. Conard and Co.—23 passengers, 7 for Halifax; brig Coronello, Dolson, Liverpool, 6 1/2 days—to Oxley & Co.; brig Seaman, Baker, Cadiz, 10 days—to Creighton and Gracie; schr. Uta, John St. John, 22 days—to N. L. & J. T. West.

Tuesday.—Schr. Harriet, Kelly, Fortuna, Boston; J. Cochran; schr. Glory, Sable Island; schr. Elizabeth Isaac's Harbour, with a cargo from the Dutch ship away there; Portuguese brig Trial, Lisbon, 22 days—to master.

Wednesday, May 22.—very thick weather, nothing arrived from sea.

MEMORANDA.

Cowes, May 8.—The Earl of Durham of Dundee, Herbert, from London to this place, to take in troops for Halifax, grounded at Brook last night, but was holed about this morning's tide, and has arrived in the roads making no water.

Wreck.—The schr. Three Brothers, Oliver, master, from Arichat for Halifax, has been wrecked near Petepawick,—cargo beef, pork, &c., will be saved.

The Wesleyan is published for the Proprietors, BY WM. CUNNABELL, AT HIS OFFICE, NO. 3, CONNORS WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.

NEW SERIES.] A FAM

Ten Shillings per Annum } Half-Yearly in advance. } POETRY.

WAIT FOR THE M

(From an American

Wanderer! 'tis dark, and thy dw

The night-lamp shines dimly,

ere;

Thou art thinking thy portion

And thou wilt be glad when 't

Wanderer! look out! where the d

Hope in thy heart let its prom

And, tireless and unobtrusiv

ing?

Never a night-but its mornin

Wanderer! 'tis dark, and the t

Rearing of awe thee, and rati

Demons of terror their visals ar

Right on thy pathway, where

Wanderer! 'tis better to bow th

Harmlessly o'er thee the stor

Deep in the chasm 'twere death

But you is a valley both slop

Weeper! 'tis dark, for the ang

Hath spread o'er the landscap

wing;

No hue from the rainbow thy

No joy to thy bosom the sprin

Weeper! despair not, there is

Yes, even to the heart's sic

giveness.

A draught that shall comfort a

thee;

Dank deeply, drink of h

heaven.

O ye, who are suffering, and t

O ye, who in darkness are g

Who are weary of hoping and

Who are sure that the midd

day;

I charge ye take heed to this

Stand fast to your duty, y

right;

And, patient and truthful, th

ing,

Assured it will bring you b

ing.

CHRISTIAN MIS

We need a better acquaintance

remembrance of pure and lofty mi

How to deal with

It is related in the bio

mel Haynes, the colour

some of his students hav

for their religious activit

him with their complai

sympathy and protectio

Mr. Haynes observed, "s

tee." "Why then," s

not inform us?" "Be

was not worth commu

tell you plainly, once

friends, it is best to let

own mail, and bear his c

There is much wisdo

and it is capable of a var

What assaults are mad

points where he is susta

ness of right, in a vast r

lence is the most effect

formally refute slander,

the publication of it; th

the expense of carrying

convey to many the inf

would not otherwise ha

been subjected to im

And, as "a lie will tr

Georgia while truth is

there is little encourag

falsehood by an earne

yet, who are exceptio

a little faith and pati

quite as well as labour

butal integrity is the l

found breath be breath

it will soon regain its

Mr. Haynes once p

able at follows.—A