



Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary.

The Missionary week in the city of Halifax has passed; and it is our gratifying duty to record that every meeting held has been marked by the true spirit of Christian liberality.

The Meeting at Brunswick Street on Monday night sounded the note of advance, in a collection amounting to £22 10s., which exceeds the amount raised last year (£14 1s. 3d.) by considerably more than eight pounds.

The Meeting at Grafton street church on Thursday evening did themselves high honor by taking a huge step from £16 2s. 10d., the amount they contributed last year, to £41 2s. 3d., their offering in the present year.

The District Missionary meeting held in this circuit last May, yielded the sum of £12 6s. 6d., but adding together all the collections of last year we shall find the total to be £86 5s. 11d., while now we have realized £106 5s. 11d. We leave the pleasing task to produce its own impression commending it to the friends of the cause throughout the connexion as an example worthy of emulation, and trusting that from some quarters we shall hear even better things than these.

We resume our report of the meeting at Brunswick Street on Monday evening the 18th inst.

A very excellent report of the Society's doings in the past year was read by the Rev. J. B. BROWNELL, the adoption of which was moved by the Rev. P. G. MCGREGOR, of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

REV. P. G. MCGREGOR.—In rising to move the first resolution felt a little hesitation and diffidence, but he would assure them he felt no reluctance: it was pleasing for him to participate in the joyful celebration of the evening, and if this be a Missionary Meeting it should be a meeting of prayer and praise.

After a few other appropriate remarks the Reverend gentleman cordially seconded the resolution which was then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

The Rev. DAVID FREEMAN came forward to move the second resolution, which referred to the wretchedness of that portion of our race still lying in the darkness of heathenism, Mahometanism, and Romanism;—the good effects which have always followed the proclamation of the Gospel—and the extensive access to the benighted portions of our earth afforded in the present day; and pledged the Meeting to increased exertions.

Mr. Freeman commenced by expressing the pleasure which he felt in presenting to the invitation of the Committee to present on that occasion and move the resolution then before the meeting. He then proceeded to urge upon the meeting the duty of still continued and more strenuous labours in the cause of Missions.

It is exceedingly gratifying (said Mr. Freeman) to find the spirit of Missionary enterprise pervading your societies and animating the children of the Sabbath-schools. The fact which I find recorded in your report that your Sabbath-school children have during the past year collected more than twenty pounds is of a very pleasing character.

What good may not the pennies do! They earnestly advocated the necessity of contributing more liberally than ever to this great work. Such a course would secure not only undiminished success, but would begeth the hearts of our people to give all that we have for the Gospel we owe all we are and all we own.

He then proceeded to refer to the fact that the Rev. Mr. Moffat, successor to John Williams, who might justly be termed an apostle; and the tidings received of the progress of the work in the islands of the New Hebrides, where all the teachers had been slain by the inhabitants, cooked and eaten; notwithstanding this there were noble pioneers who had come forward to fill up the gap.

He spoke touchingly of the success of Mr. Goddard and the progress of his labours on the Island of Annetum and places adjacent. Wesleyan Missions are the glory of Wesleyans. They began them and have persevered and not fainted in the glorious work; and here they have discovered the great object for which the church was organized; in this respect she has been blessed. There is still much to be done in Western Africa; who can think of the wrongs of the poor African without feelings of deep mortification and grief.

Several incidents were here related of the great object which is carried on, when the speaker went to say—who has not read the travels of Saunders and the awful scenes to which he refers, where he speaks of the tree upon every branch of which are hung the limbs of some victim. But there is another tree, the tree of life, which is the tree of life for the heathen of the nations. He prayed that this place would take its stand and determine, as other places had done, that no more slaves shall be shipped from thence. He traced with much accuracy the progress and development of Wesleyan Missions—since 1790, the Missionary Society of London sent out Missionaries to the Friendly Islands; and as early as 1822 it was taken up by the Wesleyans.

In looking at the progress of the work here, he must say, that the Lord wrought! The Friendly Islands have no longer regarded as heathen, but are looked upon as Christian. The Feejee Islands have been evangelized people, yet the most cruel of a canoe launched, a victim is offered in sacrifice. If a chief erects a building, it is based upon a living foundation; and no persons are allowed to die of old age, for on arriving at a certain age they are buried over on the side of the Feejee Islands, it is Satan's Polynesian Sepulchral, and against these entrenched fortifications our Missionaries have been making advances.

One stood in the position to the others that the Malakoff did to the surrounding forts of Sebastopol. But too has been brought over on the side of the Feejee Islands, who have read most of the Feejee Islands, we will be cheering intelligence, and it will be every reason to give thanks to God. Have faith in God for your Success. It is not in money that your Success lies, but in humble earnest prayer and faith in the almighty power of your heavenly Father. Let the angel speed his way through the heavens, and the mover let him fold his wings until he declare that "the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord and His Christ." He would therefore move this resolution with great pleasure.

Meanwhile the simultaneous operations of the B. & F. Bible Society, that noble and munificent auxiliary and benefactor of the Protestant missions, had wonderfully facilitated the effective diffusion of the Gospel by the living ministry by its unprecedented issue of the Scriptures by millions, and in 150 languages or dialects. The hand of God was unobscured in this movement. It challenged the recognition of the benighted heathen.

Not was Divine Providence less conspicuous in the relations now sustained to Heathendom by Christian Nations. By conquest or treaty they

The Rev. T. H. DAVIES was called upon to second the resolution: he said—

We live in a very important era of the world's history; a few Christians have existed who were not diligent in their learning, and combated every form of error, and the learning and philosophy. Christianity is now the same that it ever was, and there exists the same necessity for its meliorating and modifying influence. It was a subject of devout gratitude as well as humble gratulation the revelation of the Gospel, and the blessing the labours of human instruments in spreading the glad tidings of salvation over a perishing world.

Mr. Davies expatiated at some length on the power of evangelical effort. It was, he said, inseparably bound up with the cause of God, and the result of our faithful prosecution of it we might hope for another miracle to be wrought when the angel of the Lord flying in the midst of Heaven shall have his wing touched by the finger of God, and an impulse given to his flight towards some distant portion of the yet benighted world.

(Mr. D.) had had much delight with the eloquent and truly evangelical remarks of the mover of the resolution: he was charmed by the intimate acquaintance he evinced with our own missions, and he felt more than ever knit together with him in the bonds of brotherhood.

You have raised (said Mr. Davies) in Halifax during the past year the respectable sum of £255. One thousand pounds would sound better; and it is a few leading men would resolve that that sum should be raised, it could be done.

A good deal had recently been said about difficulties between England and America, and we must not forget that we are part of England whose greatest glory it had been that she has done so much for missions; but happily in this grand work England and America were combined and he rejoiced to recognize the great blessings which had flowed to many lands from the efforts of the Missionary Societies in the United States.

He was glad to find that the Committee had enlisted the good offices of the ladies in collecting. This he thought was wise. Indeed in England, by a gentleman skilled in arithmetical computation, it had been ascertained that in the work of Missionary collections our lady was just as active as our gentleman, and he trusted therefore that the committee would keep the ladies at it and all ways at it.

After a few other appropriate remarks the Reverend gentleman cordially seconded the resolution which was then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

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had opened the way for the heralds of the Cross into Pagan lands in almost every part of the globe. Was not this a trumpet-tongued angel, long neglected?

God had put signal power upon us as a nation of men, and according to our efforts such as we have put forth, in connection with the glorious enterprise.

Our ecclesiastical relations in these Provinces to the Parent Body, it is true, has recently been changed; but that change leaves intact the connexion of our distinctively missionary operations with those of our Fathers and Brethren at Home. Their sphere of missionary exertion is ours. After their disposal will be placed as formerly the funds we raise for the object. And, when we allvert to the long series of years during which the Districts of Eastern Britain have been under the fostering care and liberal aid of the Parent Body, we must feel that the obligations of justice come with the impulse of gratitude to impel us to co-operate with them to the extent of our resources in the work of the world's evangelization.

The resolution having been put and unanimously adopted—the collection was then taken up.

Mr. GEORGE R. ANDERSON moved the third resolution.

That this meeting solemnly recognizing that principle of our holy religion that the success of all human endeavours in extending the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ in the world depends wholly on the blessedness, not considering particularly the great moral difficulties which opposed, in all Pagan countries, to the progress of truth; resolves to be more than ever abundant in supplication for the promised blessing of Heaven upon missionary enterprises, and upon their respective spheres of labour.

He said he had anticipated the pleasure of being a listener rather than a speaker at the "Missionary Anniversary" this year. He thought that while there were so many more mature age connected with our church, both officially and as members, whose ability is undoubtedly, the missionary platform should be almost exclusively occupied by such. But notwithstanding this opinion, he was fully convinced of the co-operating in and advocacy of the cause of missions should be esteemed by every true Christian as among the most exalted privileges of his profession. Christianity without the missionary spirit loses its benevolent aspect, and piety so selfish as to exclude from its enjoyment one of those for whom Christ shed his precious blood, is hypocritical indeed. It is an indispensable fact that where the principles of the Christian religion are most sacredly revered, there the missionary spirit is most conspicuously evinced, and it is with as high an estimate of his privilege as consciousness of his duty that its partaker hails every opportunity to enforce its claims.

But while Christians are ever ready to extend the borders of the Redeemer's kingdom by seeking to reclaim those around them from the dominion of error and vice, and while the prayer is frequently heard issuing from their lips that power and efficiency would be vouchsafed to all missionary enterprises, how unmeaning, how weak and ineffectual are the prayers may because void of a clear sense of their responsibility to God as co-workers in the evangelization of the world; and how meagre are the most liberal donations, compared with the ability and the magnitude of the work to be achieved.

Christians are too apt in contemplating the great aggregate of the Pagan world, to become discouraged, and losing sight of the fact that the number of millions which compose this aggregate are made up of solitary individuals, to become lukewarm as to their co-operation. They forget that each one of this benighted race is the habitation of an immortal spirit of inestimable value—a spirit as capable of the brightest enjoyment of the redeemed, as it is fitted for the endurance of the most poignant agonies of the damned—a soul as precious in the sight of God as any one of ours; in whose conversion angels are deeply interested; and around whom they are anxiously hovering that they may behold the just indication of repentance, and, waiting the glad tidings to the courts of heaven, may surely extend the glory of the blood-washed through the throne of God.

The Christian world must be more fully animated to its responsibility, if the myriad yet unsaved are to be brought to the knowledge of the truth. Missionary efforts, like every thing else appertaining to Christianity, must be progressive. Neither the labours, the prayers, the support, nor the same amount as afforded last year, will be sufficient for this year. The ground already occupied is too sparingly supplied with teachers, for from almost every quarter we hear the cry, "Come over and help us, and let our fields be constantly opening, inviting the labour of the servants of God.

But would it were that the lukewarm in the performance of her duty her enemies are actively engaged striving to counteract the good which she has already effected. The present is an age pregnant with a variety of the most attractive, convenient, and plausible heresies, which in any other period of the world's history is unparalleled. Doctrines as conspicuous for their adaptation to the fallen condition of mankind in affording almost unlimited scope for the gratification of the passions and wicked desires to which we are prone, as they are directly opposed to the clear and unvarying commands of the gospel; and notwithstanding they have gained adherents and have too frequently bred dissension and division in the ranks of orthodox churches, thereby retarding the work of the world's conversion.

But, of all the agencies at work antagonistic to missionary enterprise, the church of Rome stands out most prominently, a church which, though long in the field has neither lost her activity or her subtlety with her age. The face pale, and the heart chilled in contemplating the wrongs inflicted, the hearts torn, the blood shed, and the souls lost by her unrelenting hatred, she stamps indelibly upon the page of history as a monument to the immorality of a Pope Alexander the 6th and his times—

—the outrages and dark intrigues in the early days of the Reformation, we behold her cruel persecutions in the acts of a Mary of England, and a Catherine de Medicis of France—and in Spain and Italy we have imperishable examples of the disruptions, anarchy, degradation and crime which she has ever awarded as her legacy for blind submission to her tenets. And even to the present day what efforts is she putting forth to thwart and destroy the meliorating influence of the Gospel of our blessed Saviour. Though she is shaking in her throne by the proportion afforded by France and Austria, and finding her emissaries insulating every land—grasping every opportunity for power—influencing governments and even creeping into some of our Protestant churches, while she is proclaiming to her benighted heathen the unspeakable riches of Christ.

With such opposition is it surprising that the evangelization of the world is so far from accomplishment? The world is so far from being brought to a sense of their danger and peril, that it is not to be presumed that the principles of our holy religion are to be abandoned.

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These were the men who waged the rocky battlements of the Church while Laocœdæus was studying and praying at Dijon.—They attracted his deepest sympathies and he was obliged to join them in the contest; but his talents, as displayed in the literary and forensic debates of the college, led his associates to encourage him to what they deemed a higher ambition. "Go to Paris," said they; "take the highest place at the bar." He yielded to the temptation, as he was not yet of the age to be a lawyer, he went for a time. After a vacation spent among the grandeur of the Vatican, he returned to the great city, and entered the office of the President Kiambour. He was received as an advocate in 1822. His ambition and energy prompted him to accept the first cases that offered. He pleaded five or six times before the court of assize, and on one of these occasions, as he was not yet of the age to be a lawyer, he went for a time. 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Wesleyan Intelligence.

From the Wesleyan News, Jan 25th. India. One of the "signs of the times" is the...

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General Intelligence.

Domestic. A SWORD FOR GEN. WILLIAMS.—The House of Assembly of Nova Scotia did not...

Parliamentary Intelligence.

House of Assembly. MONDAY, FEB. 18. The Hon. the Solicitor General laid on the Table...

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Commercial.

Halifax Markets. Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, February 27th.

Deaths.

At St. Andrew's, on Saturday, 23rd inst., Mr. Susan BOURLAIN, widow of the late Joseph BOURLAIN...

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Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21. Schooner Telegraph, M. N. B., Boston...

Letters & Monies Received.

Rev. C. Church, (30s.). Rev. W. C. Deeds, (2 new subs.). Rev. E. A. Chodery, (5s.—your particular attention to the matter), Rev. J. B. Bent.

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Marriages.

On the 16th Feb., by Rev. Wm. Temple, Titus Wm. KERR, M. D., to Miss Elizabeth B. KERR, all of Sackville N. S.

Removal, Removal!

J. B. BENNETT & CO. HAVE removed their place of business for a few weeks, to the new premises...

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FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY in Windsor known as the Wesleyan Mission, containing the site of the present site, is for sale by public auction...

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOLAR RICHMOND, 28 TOWN ST., N. S., 4 years old, with all her accoutrements, &c., &c., as the owner leaves the country, is for sale...

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Poetry

Verses

Suggested by a Bird alighting on the deck of a Steamship when sailing the Mediterranean.

BY WILLIAM STEWART.

We bid thee welcome (twirling little thing,
Thou hailst the present with sincere delight.
Come, rest awhile thy weary fluttering wing,
Nor venture further on a seaward flight.

Nay, start not from our freely offered crumbs,
As if suspecting us of artful ruse,
Be guileless as a welcome guest becomes,
And we thy friendship shall not abuse.

We mean no harm, in action or in word,
Yet, of thy history we would something know,
Come, tell us now in candour thou dost
Whence thou hast come, and whither thou dost go.

Say, hast thou, like a trout, broke away
From home, and friends, and fond domestic ties?
Ah! silly culprit, thus the fool to play,
And hope for pleasure in thy enterprise.

Or, hast thou, quarrelling with thy gentle mate,
And left her, frowning thou shouldst elsewhere live?
Nay, be not rash, 'tis hurtful so to hate;
Resent not wrongs, forget them and forgive.

Mayhap thy petulance had grown so bold,
So hot thy temper, and thy speech so rude,
That thou, at length, hadst plainly to be told,
To leave thy country for thy country's good.

But thou art libelled by such naughty things,
Thou unattached eye bespeaks thee innocent;
'Tis likelier thou hast spread thy tiny wings,
On some kind deed or useful mission bent.

Purchase, this morning thy paternal care
Was roused by plaintive chirping of thy brood,
And thou hast ventured, with a pension rare,
Thus far o'er land and sea in search of food.

Or, hast thou missed some fledgling from the nest,
And sallied forth the fugitive to track?
Then, welcome generous bird, and speak thy quest,
Soon mayst thou guide the erring wanderer back.

Or, hast thou lost some solitary spout,
To seek a less precarious spot of life?
Still speed the fearless bird, and may thy lot
Wherever cast, be free from care and strife.

Say, dost thou bear the olive branch of love,
The pledge that war's engulfing surges cease?
Thrice welcome halcyon bird, as Noah's dove,
With joy we hail thee, harbinger of peace.

We might indulge sweet fancies such as these,
We wish thy pleasant visit long enough,
But now thy pinions open to the breeze
As if impatient to be soaring off.

Yet, stay, before we part another word,
'Tis fit we should repute thy confidence;
If thou art well good gentle bird, and true,
'Let well alone' and trust in Providence.

Abile to have with patriotic heart
To train thy young, or trill thy matin lay,
So shall thou act a wise and proper part,
And share their honours who best serve their day.

Agriculture

A Few Hints on Budding.

Budding, or inoculation, is one of the most general, and, in this country, by far the most important method of summer propagation. This operation consists in removing a bud from the variety to be propagated and inserting it on another which is called the stock. Its success depends upon the following conditions: In the first place, there must be a certain degree of affinity between the stock and the parent plant from which we propose to propagate. Thus, among fruit trees, the Apple, Crab, Pear, Quince, Myrtle, and Mountain Ash, all belong to the same natural family, and may be worked upon each other. The Plum, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach and Almond, form another natural division, and work upon each other. The Cherry must be worked upon one kind of Cherry, and Currants and Raspberries go together. In general practice the Apple is worked either upon Apple seedlings, which are called free stocks, or upon the Doucin or Paradise, which are called grafted stocks, and are used for the purpose of making small trees. The Pear is worked either upon Pear seedlings, which are called free stocks, or upon the Doucin or Paradise, which are called grafted stocks, and are used for the purpose of making small trees.

In the second place, the buds must be in a proper state. The shoot, or scion budded from, must be the present season's growth, and it should be mature—that is, it should have completed its growth, which is indicated by the formation of a bud on the point, called the terminal bud, and the buds inserted should be wood buds. On a shoot of this kind, there are a number of buds unsuitable for working; those at the base being but partially developed, are liable to become dormant, and those on the point, where the wood is partly formed, are liable to rot in the bud, or to drop off before the period of budding, so that the time at which any given tree or class of trees should be worked, depends upon the season, the soil, and other circumstances which control the ripening of wood. In our climate, plums usually complete their growth earlier than other fruit trees, and are, therefore, budded first; we usually have ripe buds by the middle of July. In some cases, when the stocks are likely to stop growing early, it becomes necessary to take the buds before the ripening of wood. In our climate, plums and cherries, which are the most delicate and lower parts are chosen. Cherries come next, and are generally worked about the first of August. The buds must be mature, or a failure will be certain.

In the third place, the stock must be in a healthy condition—that is, the bark must be free from any disease, and there must be a sufficient quantity of sap between the bark and wood to sustain the inserted bud and form a union with it. Pear, and cherry, which finish their growth early, must be worked early; while such as the Peach, Quince, wild or native Plum, added.

Mahaleb Cherry, &c., that grow late must be worked late. If these stocks that grow freely till late in the autumn be budded early, the buds will either be covered up, or, as it is technically called—"drowned," as it is technically called—by the rain, or they will be forced into a premature growth.

A very great degree of happiness, in either the stock or bud, make up, in part for the dryness of the other. Thus, if the stock is a wet one, we can work them successfully on stocks that are growing rapidly. This is a very fortunate circumstance, too. Young stocks with a smooth, clean bark, are more easily and successfully worked than old ones, and when it happens that the latter have to be used, it happens that they should be chosen to insert the bud on.

In localities where buds are liable to injury from freezing and thawing in the winter, the buds are safer on the north side of the stock, and when exposed to danger from frost, they should be inserted on the side which is the most sheltered.

Attention to this point may obviate the necessity of tying up, which in large practice, is an item of some moment.

In the fourth place, the manual operation must be performed with neatness and dispatch, and the work must be done in a cool, dry, and airy place.

If a bud be taken off an old stock, or a young stock, it should be kept in a cool, dry, and airy place, until it is ready to be inserted.

A rough-edged razor is no more certain to shake a painful shaft, than a rough-edged cutting instrument is to cut a bud.

A sharp, good knife, a steady hand, and considerable practice to cut off buds handsome, and well quick. As to taking off the particle of wood attached to the bud, it matters little, if the cut be good and not too deep.

In taking out the wood, great care is necessary to avoid taking the root of the bud, and to leave the wood as smooth as possible.

When, when the bud is in its place, it must be well tied up. Nice, smooth, soft strips of bark, like narrow ribbands, are the best and most convenient in common use.

Every part of the cut must be wrapped so firm as to exclude air completely; and this should be done as quickly as possible, and the air soon blackens the inner surface of the new parts that are placed in contact.

We have thus stated briefly, for the benefit of beginners, the chief points that require particular attention in budding, or inoculation. Amateurs who have little to do should attend to the morning and evening, or cloudy, cool days, to do their budding; but nurserymen must work in all weathers, and in all hours of the day; but their superior skill and quickness renders it less hazardous. When only a few stocks are to be worked, and the weather happens to be dry, a thorough watering or wetting of the surface, in making the bark fit freely.—The Horticulturalist.

From the New England Farmer.

Training Horses for the Saddle.

To sit on horseback, the rider should take a uniform position from the waist to the knee. The changes in position and bearing are obtained by the movement of the body above the waist, and of the legs above the knee.

Keeping your seat, depends upon keeping the centre of your weight in a line with the legs of your horse, as seen from front to rear, and, therefore, at the same angle with the ground, as his own weight, bears in all his movements.

When the horse, at speed, wheels, he inclines his body to the side he turns to, and the rider should incline his body in the same direction.

When the horse is at a standstill, the rider should sit upright, and his weight should be equally distributed on both sides of the seat.

When the horse is at a trot, the rider should sit on the seat, and his weight should be equally distributed on both sides of the seat.

When the horse is at a gallop, the rider should sit on the seat, and his weight should be equally distributed on both sides of the seat.

When the horse is at a canter, the rider should sit on the seat, and his weight should be equally distributed on both sides of the seat.

When the horse is at a lope, the rider should sit on the seat, and his weight should be equally distributed on both sides of the seat.

When the horse is at a rack, the rider should sit on the seat, and his weight should be equally distributed on both sides of the seat.

When the horse is at a jog, the rider should sit on the seat, and his weight should be equally distributed on both sides of the seat.

When the horse is at a walk, the rider should sit on the seat, and his weight should be equally distributed on both sides of the seat.

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When the horse is at a walk, the rider should sit on the seat, and his weight should be equally distributed on both sides of the seat.

to suit the direction you wish to point the carriage or the telescope, as though the rider's eye and the horse's legs were parts of the same body.

Miscellaneous

Literature and Longevity.

An opinion has been expressed, (says Mr. Sigourney, in her interesting volume, "Past Meridian") that literary labors, or habitual excursions into the regions of imagination, are adverse to the continuance of health, or even the integrity of intellect.

Premature death and mental declension are confined to no profession or condition of life. Too early, or undue, stress laid on the organs of the brain, is doubtless fraught with disastrous consequences.

It is indeed true, that Swift "expressed a driveller and a show,—but not until he had passed seven years beyond the span allotted to human life; and the amiable author of the "Task" closed his pilgrimage in a rayless cloud at sixty-six; and Walter Scott, at seventy, was still in the vigor of his intellect.

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seven. Mr. Hoffman and Miss Jane Porter reached seventy-four, in dignity and honor; Mrs. Chapman, seventy-five; Mrs. Pizzi, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, eighty-one; Miss Burney, eighty-eight; Mrs. Carter, eighty-nine; and the venerable Hannah More died only one year younger, having had indefatigable industry composed eleven books after she had numbered six score winters.

Miscellaneous

Literature and Longevity.

An opinion has been expressed, (says Mr. Sigourney, in her interesting volume, "Past Meridian") that literary labors, or habitual excursions into the regions of imagination, are adverse to the continuance of health, or even the integrity of intellect.

Premature death and mental declension are confined to no profession or condition of life. Too early, or undue, stress laid on the organs of the brain, is doubtless fraught with disastrous consequences.

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NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE WORLD.—At a time like the present, when the contest is becoming general, the following statement of the debts by the principal states in the world, corrected up to a late period is of some interest. It is contained in Ayre's edition of "Fenn on the English and Foreign Funds," very recently issued: Austria, amount of debt, £211,000,000; Baden, £7,000,000; Bavaria, £14,117,000; Belgium, £26,000,000; Bolivia, £251,000; Brazil, £12,392,000; Buenos Ayres, £2,500,000; Chili, £1,784,200; Columbia, £6,625,950; Cuba, £311,230; Denmark, £13,069,000; Ecuador, £3,517,000; England, £773,923,000; France, £233,000,000; Granda, (New) £7,500,000; Greece, £2,850,000; Guatemala, £294,500; Hamburg, £4,000,000; Hanover, £317,400; Holland, £10,245,000; India, (British), £48,000,000; Mexico, £10,000,000; Peru, £9,953,800; Portugal, £19,122,000; Prussia, £33,500,000; Roman States, £17,152,000; Russia, £20,000,000; Saxony, £23,000,000; Spain, £70,000,000; Sweden, £450,000; Switzerland, £160,000; Turkey, £5,000,000; United States of America, (Federal), £10,000,000; Venezuela, £2,789,000; Wurtemberg, £4,850,000. Total, £1,736,229,500.

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