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Poetry.

GOD'S BLESSING ON THEM!

BY CHARLES WILTON.

God's blessing on them!—those old saints
Who battled hard and long;
Who cleft in twain a stubborn chain;
And conquered might and wrong!
O, Time! revere their sanctity,
Nor let their glory cease;
For by a mortal victory,
They sealed immortal peace.

God's blessing on them!—those stout hearts,
In these advancing days,
Who seek to guide the progress stride
From error's countless ways!
O, be their track a track of light,
The onward march of man:
The wise to shape our steps aright—
The good to lead the van!

God's blessing on them!—one and all,
Of every rank and clime,
Who strive to aid the stern crusade
Against the growth of crime!
O be their names a rallying cry
For ages yet to come:
A word whose echo shall not die
Till Nature's self be dumb!

THE OPEN SECRET.

BY FRANK E. MILLSON.

The all-teaching Spirit
For ever is near;
He speaks, could we hear him,
In voice strong and clear.
But not to the worldling
His secret is known;
The open soul only
Can call it his own.

At the altar of Beauty
The worshippers fall,
But the child playing round it
Sees more than them all:
For pure beauty, pure being,
Can never be theirs
Who want eyes for true seeing,
And hearts for true prayers.

Christian Miscellany.

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

The Bible-Fragment.

(Concluded.)

A class for catechetical instruction assembled every Sunday in Kilsallaghan, before Divine service commenced. It lasted generally from eleven to twelve o'clock. At this Mick Healy regularly attended, and took his seat in the midst of the class. Between him and the children, the contrast in years, in figure, in dress, and in manners, was of course strikingly marked; but, in simplicity and guilelessness, the difference, I may say, was none.

Imagine to yourselves, then, an athletic-looking peasant, in a large frieze coat, with head erect, sitting in the midst of a group of children, a thick, stout Bible open in his hands, while some twenty or thirty of the friends of the children, sitting or standing around, were listening, with open ears, and eyes, and mouths, to what was going on.

Questions and answers to the following effect might frequently be heard from Sabbath to Sabbath:—

"Well, Mick, why don't you now pray to the Virgin Mary?" "Because it is not in the Book, your Reverence." "To whom only should you pray, Mick?" "To God only, your Reverence." "Why don't you now confess your sins to Peter and Paul, Mick?" "Because it is not in the Book, your Reverence." "Mick, why don't you call the Virgin Mary 'Refuge of sinners,—your life, your hope, your advocate, and the gate of heaven,' as Romanists do?" "Because it is not in the Book, your Reverence." "Who is the Refuge of sinners,—your life, your hope, and your Advocate, Mick?" "The Lord Jesus, your Reverence." "How do you know, Mick?" "Because it is in

the Book, your Reverence." "Why, Mick don't you worship the host which the Priest holds in his hands?" "Because it is not in the Book, your Reverence." "Why are you not now satisfied with Latin prayers? why don't you keep the holy water in the house, the blessed clay, and the blessed candles, Mick?" "Because it is not in the Book, your Reverence." "Why don't you believe in purgatory, Mick?" "Because it is not in the Book, your Reverence."—"Why don't you believe that the Bishop of Rome is the head of the Church, and the Vicar of Jesus Christ, Mick?" "Because it is not in the Book, your Reverence."—"Why don't you believe that fasting, and penance, and giving alms, can make satisfaction for your sins, Mick?" "Because it is not in the Book, your Reverence." "Mick, why don't you believe that the Virgin Mary has power in heaven, and that we ought to seek her intercession?" "Because it is not in the Book, your Reverence." "Mick, why don't you believe that the Church of Rome is the mother and mistress of all Churches; and that, if we don't belong to her, we can't be saved?" "Because it is not in the Book, your Reverence." "How do you find out which Church teaches the truth, Mick?" "By the Book, your Reverence." "How do you know that the Church of Rome leads people astray, Mick?" "By the Book, your Reverence."

All this time he held the Bible open in his hands, from time to time casting intelligent and respectful glances at its pages.—Mick knew well what Romish error was, and on Scripture ground refused it; but he knew well also what Christian truth was, and on Scripture ground embraced it. Questions and answers, also, such as these, might be heard:—

"Well, Mick, why do you, who have no learning, read the Bible?" "Because the Book tells me to do so, your Reverence."—"But may you not take a wrong meaning out of it?" "I may, your Reverence; but, by the blessing of God, I hope I will take a right meaning out of it."—"But can you understand it all, Mick?" "No; but, with the Lord's help, I can understand enough, your Reverence." "Mick, why don't you take the Church for your guide, instead of the Bible?" "Because it might lead me astray, your Reverence." "How do you know that the Bible won't lead you astray, Mick?"—"Because it is the word of God, your Reverence." "What are the Priests most afraid of, Mick?" "The Book, your Reverence." "Why so, Mick?" "Because it is against them, your Reverence." "Why do you, who are a wicked and unworthy sinner, come to Jesus Christ for salvation, without asking the Virgin Mary or the saints to intercede for you, Mick?" "Because I am told in the Book to do it, your Reverence." "Why do you believe that there is bread and wine in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, Mick?" "Because the Book says so, your Reverence." "Why do you believe, Mick, that God's anger is turned away from you, and that you are in His favour, if you have faith in Jesus Christ, without any merits or sufferings of your own?" "Because the Book tells me so, your Reverence." "Mick, why do you believe that every man who trusts in the Lord is blessed?" "Because it is in the Book, your Reverence."—"Why do you believe the Bible to be sufficient to make you wise unto salvation, without tradition; that the blood of Jesus Christ is sufficient to cleanse you, without penance and purgatory; that Jesus Christ is both able and willing to save you, without saints and angels?" "O! sure it is all in the Book, your Reverence." "Why do you believe that any poor sinner, at any time, may come to Jesus, and get pardon for all his sins, and peace with God, without help from saints or angels, or aid or leave from the Church?" "O! your Reverence, because it is all down in the Book." "Must everything in religion be proved by the Bible, Mick?" "Yes, your Reverence; whatever is not so is only moonshine."

As his mind became more enlightened, and his heart more warmed by the love of Christ, he gained more influence over his wife, Biddy, and his son, Micky. His example, and reasoning had some effect on them. This was a fresh provocation in the country, and was quickly resented. It soon reached the Priest's ears that the poison of heresy was spreading. He resolved to take decisive measures, and administer at once the sharpest antidote. He came to Mick's house; and alighting off his horse, entered with a whip in his hand. Biddy, one of the culprits, was sitting in the corner, and Mick, happily, was at home. The Priest, in a rough, imperious voice, looking at Biddy, and taking no notice of Mick, said, "I hear that the devil is in this house." "Please your Reverence," said Mick, "the devil, I hope is not in this house; but the Lord, I trust, is here." The Priest, as if scorning to take any notice of Mick's observation, raising his voice, and frowning darkly, said to Biddy, "The devil must be in the house; for did you not go to church?" "She did, your Reverence; and, with the blessing of God, she will go again," said Mick. "I have nothing to say to you," said the Priest. "But I have something to say to you, please your Reverence," said Mick. "You are not a Catholic," said the Priest. "I beg your Reverence's pardon, I am a Catholic," said Mick. "How so?" said the Priest: did you not turn Protestant?" "I did, your Reverence. I was a Roman Catholic before, but I am a Protestant Catholic now." "You are entirely in the dark," said the Priest.—"I was in the dark before, please your Reverence," said Mick; "but, blessed be God, I am in the light now." "O," said the Priest, in a torrent of impassioned speech, scarcely giving himself time to breathe, "you are not in the true Church—you are a heretic; you can't be saved; you must come back; you must do penance, and get absolution in the true Church, or you will be damned." When he had done, Mick, suspecting this wild storm of empty words, without any kind of proof, was intended to frighten his poor weak and timid wife, very coolly said, "Please your Reverence, as you are a man of learning, will you show me all that you say in the Book?" "What book?" said the Priest, thinking perhaps that he had made some impression on Mick. "O, the Book," said Mick: "I will bring it out to you." He went to the big trunk and brought his octavo Bible, and, opening it, offered it to the Priest, saying, "Will your Reverence show me what you say in this, and I will believe it?"

When the Priest looked at it, and saw what it was, he said, "I will have nothing to say to your heretical book. Hear the Church," said he, "and I am its Minister." "O, your Reverence," said Mick, "I will hear no Church which does not hear the Book; whoever speaks, if what is said be not in the Book, I will not mind it." Mick pressed the Book upon him; but it was a bow that the Priest could not shoot with, a sword that he could not handle without wounding himself. With a growl he ran away from the conflict, leaving Mick, erect and unscathed, in possession of the field; and he never came into contact with Mick again.

Mick called on Mr. Gregg one day, and put his hand into his bosom, and took out what appeared to be a book. It was the fragment of the Bible which God had so richly blessed to his soul. Gracefully presenting it to him, he said, with an air of deep solemnity, "I bring this to your Reverence, hoping you will take care of it. I was afraid that, when I was gone, it might receive some bad usage. I did not know where I could leave it, or to whom I could so well give it, as to you." Mr. Gregg, of course, willingly received it from him. It was in part black with smoke, as if it had been much used in the chimney-corner. It had a cover on one side; not the original one, but a piece of leather stitched on to protect it. After carefully preserving this fragment for thirteen or fourteen years, he

placed it, appropriately, in that storehouse of treasure, the depository of the Bible Society. There it now lies.

At length, in the commencement of 1835, Mick Healey's health began to fail, and completely broke down before the middle of it. He exhibited the same Christian spirit and maintained the same Christian consistency, to the very last.

At a visit which Mr. Gregg paid him, he found that his son, who, perhaps was urged to it by others, was trying to work upon his father, in the hour of his weakness, to bring him back to the Church of Rome. He asked the dying man, "Would he not like to have the Priest with him, and to have mass said for him, or to hear the Litany of the Blessed Virgin? and would he not wish to have a mass said when he was dead, to get his soul out of purgatory?"

The dying peasant, gathering up all his strength, said, in answer to his son, "Priest! Micky, trash; mass, trash; litany of the saints, trash; purgatory, trash; praying for the dead, trash; help of the Virgin, trash." Then he spoke of Christ and the Spirit.—He said, "Christ was all and everything the sinner could want." "I am," said he, "a sinner, a great sinner; and Christ is all and everything to me." "Roman Catholics will be trying," said he, "to get to heaven their way, but they won't be able: there will be a bush in the gap." This phrase is taken from the language of shepherds, alluding to the difficulty of sheep getting into a field, where the only entrance to it is stopped up by a thorny bush.

"Are you happy, father?" said his son, thinking, perhaps, according to the false teaching of the Church of Rome, that he could not be happy if he died a Protestant. "Micky, jewel," said the father, "no King ever went to his throne so happy as I now am, going to my Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ."

The night before his death, his wife, who continued in darkness, urged much that he would allow her to send for the Priest, stating that he should have the rights of the Church before he died; to which he answered, "No, no! trash, trash! it is all trash!" The night being stormy, she said, "It was a dark, dreary night for a poor soul to leave this world, and appear before God!" He raised himself in the bed, and said, "It is dark and dreary to you; but it is all light to me. It is dark to you, because you don't know the way; and, when you are going by your own way, you will find the gaps stopped."

A Word to Parents.

What the princess of Egypt said to the mother of the babe that wept in its ark of rushes on the reedy Nile, the voice of the Almighty addresses to every parent on whose bosom is laid a bud of immortality:—"Take this child and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages."

"Nurse it for me!" For the "King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God." Are you able? Will you engage to make it his loyal subject? Then labour night and day, at the dawn and in the dews of morning, with sleepless prayer and a patience next only to that of redeeming love.

"I will give thee thy wages." Do you accept the condition? Do you believe the promise? Years may pass and you see no recompense, reap no harvest but tears. Still go forth, weeping if you will, yet bearing precious seed, for unless the treasury of heaven be empty, or the truth of God can fail, your toil shall find payment.

But you must be faithful to the articles of agreement. "Nurse it for me"—not for the world. The world hath wages too. Yea, and she will doubtless, pay those who train up their child after her fashions, in the broad road where thousands go. She hath a variety of wages, suited to the degree of services that may have been rendered, apples of Sodom, wood, hay, stubble, the whirlwind, "the worm that never dies, and the fire that is never quenched."—*L. H. S. in the American Messenger.*

Family Circle.

Sir Richard Arkwright.

THERE lived, some hundred-and-twenty years ago, in the town of Preston, in Lancashire, a poor, hard-working couple, of the name of Arkwright, with a large family of just a dozen children, which was increased in the year 1732 by another son. To this son they gave the name of Richard, and little thought how far at last that name would spread, and with what gratitude it should be pronounced, for many ages, by thousands of our rising youth.

Born thus in poverty, our hero had but small advantages of early education. It is probable that he never went to school; and it is certain that his childhood passed amid privations, griefs, and toils, known only to the very poorest in our manufacturing towns. So soon as he was able, he was called upon to aid in the support of the entire household, and was sent to learn to be a barber. This acquired, he earned a bare subsistence by shaving the beards and clipping the wigs of the working people resorting to his shop, and pursued these labours till he reached his thirtieth year. He now gave up the shaving part of his profession, and betook himself to the purchase and sale of hair for wig making. In following out this calling he journeyed far and wide; and saw more of the world than he had ever thought of.

It so happened that in these journeys he became acquainted with a man called Kay, who, in conversation, gave him information about the modes then common for spinning cotton, and interested Arkwright so much in the matter, that his ingenuity was set to work to contrive a machine to do the matter better. Arkwright was naturally of an ingenious turn, and now his mind became absorbed with the interesting object Kay had presented to it. Plan after plan was laid; model after model was set up; and advances made towards the production of the far-famed spinning machine, by which he made his fortune, and has helped others to do the same since then. One great trial, however, pursued him all along, and often hindered his work. His wife had no sympathy for this new hobby of her husband's; looked at it all as just a waste of time, and often broke and destroyed his models as soon as his back was turned. Arkwright, however, was not the man to give up for such petty hindrances, and on he worked till his ingenuity produced, and he appeared at Preston to set up, in conjunction with his friend Kay, the model of a spinning-machine. At that time he was miserably poor, and fearing some violence from the Lancashire people, who were ignorantly opposed to machinery, they removed to Nottingham, where a stocking-weaver inspected the model, was convinced of its value, entered into partnership with Arkwright, and enabled him to take out a patent for the machine. Five years, however, had to elapse, and £12,000 to be expended, before it equalled the expectations of Arkwright and his friend. Great prejudice, much envy, and no little opposition, had to be overcome, in bringing out the invention. But Arkwright worked steadily, strongly persuaded that, if he could only outlive the ordeal all new things have to pass through, he would confer a large blessing on his country and mankind. He knew that all new systems had been thus met, and he patiently waited for the storm to blow away. At last the machine answered all he wished; but now others claimed the invention, and many sought to rob him of it. Law suits were the consequence, and though at last he triumphed, no little vexation was occasioned to him.

And now his diligence met its right reward. His invention became well known and largely used. The cotton manufacture increased beyond all expectation, and speedily became one of the staple articles of British commerce. Arkwright became the possessor of large mills, and worked them well. A few years passed over, and the poor Lancashire barber was turned into the wealthy manufacturer. A large fortune was soon amassed by him, and, in honour of his fine invention, he was dignified with knighthood. Nor was this all, Arkwright was a benevolent man, and he felt his re-

ward as much in the impetus given to national industry and commerce by his skill, as in his personal aggrandisement and honour. He lived long enough to see all this and died at a goodly age, leaving behind a noble pattern for young men to follow. Let them study it, and it will teach them—

1. That industry is the road to wealth;
 2. Perseverance against difficulty the certain path to triumph;
 3. And patient endurance of trial, with a worthy end in view, the sure road to honour.
- Sir Richard Arkwright proved all this. With one great end in view he worked, held on his course, and patiently endured. Go thou, and do the same; and, though knighthood and affluence may not be thy portion, assuredly thou shalt not lose thy right reward.

Groups for Study.

Are you a mother?—are you?—and is your first-born, bright-eyed boy resting on your lap, and smiling up in your face? How beautiful he looks—does he not? You never saw a baby half so fair and perfect, did you? You never saw so much intelligence beaming in a baby's face before, did you? Are you a pious, consistent, praying mother?—are you? Then you shall see more than all this, by-and-by, if you train him aright. Yes, you shall see him a youth of promise, a man of God, a companion of angels and archangels, up yonder in the world now hid from thy mortal vision; but be sure you begin your work EARLY, and begin with firmness, asking wisdom from Heaven's treasury. Take him now in your arms to your quiet chamber, and kneel down at a particular chair there, and pray for him—he will very soon understand your business there; and, very much earlier than you imagine, will he feel a holy solemnity overspread his little mind, as you approach that chair; and as soon as the little feet can run, he will lead the way, and take his place at that sacred spot; and in days to come, when he is far away from you—divided, perhaps, by the river of death—the recollection of that early holy shrine shall come to his heart, like a vision of brightness, to keep his lips from joining with the scoffer, and his feet from running into paths of vice. Are you a mother?—a praying mother! and has your son gone forth to battle with the world's strife? Is he well prepared to meet the enemy who will assail him on all sides, with colours as various as the hues of the rainbow? Have you stored his mind with truths divine, and taught him the value of prayer, and the power of the grace of the Spirit? Yet are you afraid of the errors which may beset his path, and the wolves in sheep's clothing always ready to destroy? Are you afraid he may be thrown among those who laugh at his mother's God, and his mother's religion, as a thing only suited to "weak women?" Are you afraid he may some day think and act as they do, and throwing off all restraint, rush into sinful pleasures, greedily forgetting that there is yet another world, and another life beyond the grave? Are you trembling, lest in this day of convenient profession he should hear another Gospel than that which he heard from the lips of your faithful pastor, when he took his seat by your side in the Sanctuary, a young and artless boy? Are you anxious about all this? Oh, then, keep fast hold of your son by prayer—bind him with strong bands of faith to the altar; let your Heavenly Father be constantly reminded of him by your daily and hoarse cries and supplications on his account. Make haste!—the spoilers are abroad. There are those about his path who may enchant him by sweet sounds of harmony; but, like the bird whirling round and round the head of the beautifully crested serpent, he will soon fall, if he listen long, into the fangs of destruction. Are you saying there is no danger—you have no fear? Well, come with us to yonder chamber—tread softly, it is a dark and dreary place—the gate of the grave opens into it, and the shadows of death are flying all around. A pale and dying man is grasping his life there, amidst the sighs and tears of a few sad and melancholy women—and among them stands his mother! and, ever and anon, she listens with breathless anxiety to hear the sound of her Redeemer's name,

but it comes not from the pallid lips! With solemn tread, a messenger brings a letter to the dying man: it comes from a gentle spirit, to whom he was made useful while he held the truth—or, at least, professed to do so—and this is a last anxious effort to remind him of the past and the future. A tremulous voice reads the letter to the dying man, while the tears chase down the cheeks of her who holds it. Does the sufferer feel the solemn truth she listens to? He smiles—but there is no love nor benevolence, nor hope nor happiness in that smile. Listen, he speaks—what does he say? "HERS IS THE ENTHUSIASM OF RELIGION—MINE IS THE PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION!!!" "What, my son?—speak again." There is no use listening any more, heart-stricken watchers!—he has spoken his last on that subject—and so he dies! Say, would you have your son, in the last dread day, stand by the philosophical man of error, on his mound of sand, or by the simple-hearted disciple of Jesus, on the Rock of Ages? Take heed how, and where, and what he hears; and keep him near your heart in prayer. But turn we now to another group. In a cottage on a mountain, there sits a widow with eight children—five of them under the age of fourteen. She called them regularly around her, and led them in family worship; and often, at the dead of night, her low voice was calling on her Heavenly Father to have mercy, and bless her fatherless children. Before the youngest had reached the age of twenty-one, all except one son had hope in Christ—that son, early in life, left the family to learn some business, but on becoming of age he found himself among the followers of the Lamb, listening to the Word of Life. His heart was touched—the sound of his mother's voice at midnight, when he slept in the chamber with her, came back with power—he, too, found peace in believing, and has long been a pillar in the church, and the superintendent of a Sabbath school. The mother still lives in peace and quiet, waiting till her change come, while her children are handing down her influence to the third generation. "Whatsoever ye ask in my name, I will do it. Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—Mother's Friend.

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan

With a sorrowful heart I read in *The Wesleyan* of the 26th ult., the notice of the death of Mr. John Burns. I had the happiness of being intimately acquainted with that dear brother from the days of our early boyhood. Though widely separated we had kept up a regular correspondence during the past year; and only a day or two before I read the sad record of his death, I had felt somewhat impatient at not hearing from him. Little did I then imagine that the once warm heart of my faithful friend was lying pulseless in the all-devouring grave. And, now, the many excellent qualities of mind and heart with which he was richly gifted come rushing on my memory, deepening my sense of the loss which his friends and his Church have sustained, by what we poor mortals are tempted to believe, his untimely death.

He had been in communion with the Methodist Church about six or seven years. During the three years previous to the commencement of his studies at Sackville, he had performed the duties of Class-Leader; and I was a witness to the indefatigable diligence and faithfulness with which he met his engagements; and I know that his labours in his important office were highly acceptable and beneficial. Nor was he less admirable as a Prayer Leader and Sabbath School Teacher—being ever at his post in the spirit of his duty.

Believing himself to be called of God to the Sacred office of the Christian Ministry, he was most anxious to obtain every divine and human qualification for the great work. For a year prior to his admission at Sackville, he had regularly officiated as a Local Preacher. What he might ultimately have become as a Preacher, had his life been spared, it is idle to conjecture; but if a heart full to overflowing with true affection, piety of a most decided and comprehensive nature, vigorous reasoning powers, sound judgment, lively imagination, one of the most retentive of memories, deep love of learning, and habits of regular and laborious application, are justly to be deemed gifts of high promise, then do I believe that John Burns would have become an eminent, nay, a distinguished man. He had very clear views of the doctrines of the Methodist Church, and cherished an enlightened regard for its discipline and government: and though of Methodist pa-

rentage, yet had he carefully examined the grounds of his religious faith, and the Methodist Church was peculiarly the Church of his own choice.

The afflicted parents and other relatives will easily recognize the hand that traces these remarks in memory of my much-loved and true-hearted friend now on high; and will permit me to remind them of the "eternal weight of glory" of which their lamented son and brother is the joyful possessor, and they will not sorrow without resignation and hope.

Co. Kings, May 3rd, 1851.

Correspondence.

JUDGE MARSHALL'S LETTERS.

All the pensions included in the several lists, which have as yet been mentioned, or referred to, were granted under former Governments; and through rather long periods of time; and therefore, the various strictures and remarks which have been made concerning them, cannot, and must not be considered, as conveying any reflection or imputation upon the high "Powers that be,"—the present Government of the Kingdom. Most of those exceptional pensions were granted in times when the Kingdom was less embarrassed than now, as to pecuniary concerns; and less oppressed by taxation; and, also, when the nobility and other aristocracy had more unrestricted power and rule; and when less watchfulness and scrutiny were exercised on behalf of the interests of the people, generally; and less intelligent and energetic opposition urged, with regard to all improper appropriation or employment of the national revenues. Such shameful and extravagant pensions, as many of those which have been stated, and commented on, no Minister of the Crown, at the present day, we may presume, would even venture to propose; nor, if proposed, is it probable that even a House of Commons, so very generally compliant to the Government for the time being, would venture to incur the popular censure and reproach, by allowing them. Probably, many of those pensions could not now be entirely withdrawn, without incurring a breach of national faith and honor; but, doubtless, some among them, might be so withdrawn; and others reduced to suitable or adequate amounts; without any such violation; or any real injustice or injury being done to the parties concerned. Hereditary pensions, to say the least, are, under all circumstances, extremely exceptional. The public service, or merit of one person, can never, merely, or of itself, form a sufficient or equitable ground, for bestowing a reward for such service upon others; though of the same family or kindred, with the original deserving grantee; more especially, where such others are not under any such circumstances of embarrassment or distress as to require it.

WAR EXPENDITURE.

After 35 years of peace, with the few and comparatively short interruptions, of not very expensive wars—for one of which, indeed, that atrocious one with China, the enemy was compelled, not only to bleed, and to suffer spoliation, but also to pay the expenses,—the sum of about 20 millions, or upwards are still, annually, expended on the means and instruments of bloodshed and havoc. It has been estimated, and sufficiently appears, that since the close of the war in 1815, not less than Five Hundred and Eighty Seven Millions of money, have been spent in keeping up our fighting establishments. The yearly pay of 150 Colonels, alone, amounts as is shown to £200,575:—29 of them being Colonels of Life and Horse and Foot Guards, and Dragoons, receiving annually, in pay and emoluments, sums of from £1,500 to £2,500 each; the latter sum, it is stated, and even more in some instances, being received by some of the Colonels of the Foot Guards.

WHAT THE IRON DUKE, (WELLINGTON) HAS COST THE KINGDOM

The items are given in the Book referred to, but it is not needful to insert them here. They appear to be quite correct, and are shown to amount, in all, to Two Millions Seven Hundred and Sixty two thousand, six hundred and thirty five pounds. It must be borne in mind, however, that although the Duke has received this enormous sum from the revenues of the Kingdom, it does not appear that any blame attaches to him, in the matter as there is reason to believe that all

the sums g held by him improper a his part.

SUMMARY PUBLIC O

From th liams, and in 1844, it. Generals, 2 Generals; and 31 other different gr wards of amongst th The followi statement, c sioners rec ly; taken f referred to

No. of Officers.	De
252	Chief
164	Jud
74	Dip
35	Nav
158	Milit
21	Ord
113	Cole
19	Onic
821	

But thi more than, paid in Sal lic purse. pensioners paid from really diffi their amou Excise, Cu a large num the East I paid in the the public, lic offices; others are it is not to officers and the people ling, annua The tota in 1845 the 81 offic them, above does not in in the law the Colonic missions, w number.

The Cha speech ref this letter, sion of Pa 1830, we which we l in 20 years lions to ou "did not th effort to re the whole v agant nat now been e that such a ly, its exis omious of when view intolerable slender pra such impoi relief and such an ad in a long s would be th it be invol powerful n subjects of bined with considerati otic in the constantly advert that VARIOUS SPECTI

It has speech of t on presenti year, that dom, amou other taxe lions. An previous p ly the prop other of th compared proportion dom, comp

the sums granted to him, and all the offices held by him, were bestowed, without any improper act, or even any solicitation on his part.

SUMMARY OF THE SALARIES &c. OF THE PUBLIC OFFICERS, WHO RECEIVE ABOVE £1000 EACH.

From the returns moved for by Mr. Williams, and printed by order of Parliament, in 1844, it appeared, that there were 56 Generals, 29 Major Generals; 79 Lieutenant Generals; 28 Admirals, of different grades, and 31 other Military and Naval officers, of different grades, receiving Salaries of upwards of £1000, per annum—dividing amongst them, a total of £397,297 Sterling. The following may be given, as a Summary statement, of the 841 Placemen and Pensioners receiving upwards of £1000 annually; taken from the Parliamentary return referred to above:—

No. of Officers.	Description.	Total Emoluments.
252	Civil Officers	£49,350
164	Judicial Officers	418,837
74	Diplomatic and Consular	178,540
35	Naval Officers	44,163
158	Military Officers	322,961
29	Ordnance Officers	30,170
118	Colonial Officers	201,340
19	Officers of House of Commons	21,437
841	Total	£1,688,371 per annum.

But this amount does not comprehend more than, probably, *one fifth* of the amount paid in Salaries and pensions, out of the public purse. There are all the officers and pensioners under £1000. These, are, also, paid from so many different funds, that it is really difficult to get at a correct estimate of their amount. Many are paid out of the Excise, Customs, and Post office revenues; a large number of heavy salaries are paid by the East India Company; a vast amount is paid in the same way out of fees, levied on the public, in the Courts of Justice; in public offices; and from the estates of bankrupts; others are paid out of the crown lands; and it is not too much to say, that the public officers and pensioners of the Country, cost the people not less than Ten Millions, sterling, annually.

The total number of government employes in 1848, was about 24,000; of which, the 841 officers referred to above, divide among them, above a million and a half, yearly. This does not include, either, the public officials in the law Courts, the Royal household; the Colonies; or under most of the Commissions, which would enormously swell the number.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his speech referred to, at the commencement of this letter, delivered during the present session of Parliament, expressly stated, "since 1830, we have borrowed 35 millions; of which we have paid off 8 millions; so that in 20 years of peace, we have added 27 millions to our debt," and, yet, he adds, that he "did not think it necessary to make a great effort to reduce this debt." On a view of the whole of the many enormous and extravagant national expenditures which have now been exhibited, it is not at all surprising that such an addition has ensued. But surely, its existence is most disheartening, and ominous of evil, with regard to the future, when viewed in connection with the present intolerable pressure of taxation, and the slender prospect of its abatement, in any such important degree as to afford public relief and satisfaction. Considering, that such an additional burthen has taken place, in a long season of comparative peace, what would be the state of the Kingdom, should it be involved in war, with any of the more powerful nations. With reference to these subjects of national debt, and taxation, combined with many other and far more exalted considerations, all the pious and truly patriotic in the Empire, should earnestly and constantly pray that gracious heaven may avert that calamity.

VARIOUS ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS RESPECTING TAXATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

It has been seen, already, from the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on presenting the Budget for the present year, that the land tax of the United Kingdom, amounts to only £1,183,000, while the other taxes amount to upwards of 50 Millions. And it has also been shown in a previous part of this letter, how very greatly the proportion of the land tax, in several other of the larger States of Europe, as compared with other taxes, exceeds the proportion of the land tax in the United Kingdom, compared in like manner.

The following are, in substance, the remarks made in the Book already referred to, on the inequality of taxation, as regards the rich and the poor, and they are but too true, and justly applicable.—"It would appear that the land tax in the Countries composing the United Kingdom, has not increased since the year 1688, though the other taxes have been increased nearly *twenty fold* during the same period. Yet the landlords have been constantly adding to their Estates. It is estimated and stated, that from the beginning of the reign of George III, to the year 1834, they had seized upon and enclosed, not less than 6,840,540 acres of Common land! They took care, however, that the land tax was not increased. But this is not all; The landlords not only left the land comparatively untaxed; but they *specialy* exempted the landed and agricultural classes from the taxes imposed on the rest of the community. No stamp duties are paid on insuring farm property of any kind. Agricultural stock, produce, and implements, are specialy exempted from the taxes imposed on all other kinds of property. There is but a mere vestige of an assessed tax, or excise tax, imposed on, or exacted from, land. The assessed taxes have been removed down, so as to exempt the farm horse, and the shepherd's dog. The landlord's established and authorized Entail, by which real Estate is preserved to a series of heirs, unattachable by the claims of Creditors. They have *specialy* exempted lands from the heavy probate, and legacy duty, imposed on all other kinds of property, decending by inheritance or will. By this means, they are exempted from the payment of taxes, which the rest of the community pay, to no less an amount than £2,585,000, annually. Say that a poor labouring man, by dint of hard industry, has saved two hundred pounds, which he leaves to his relatives, at his death; the amount is taxed at the rate of from *one to ten* per cent; according to the nearness of kin of the relations to whom he bequeaths it. But say, that a lord dies, and leaves an estate to his successor of £100,000 a year; not one penny is, in this case, paid in the shape of tax. The lord's cottar, who has saved £20, and leaves it to a friend, is charged £2 in tax; the lord himself, who has never saved, but only spent, leaves landed estates, though they should embrace an entire county, altogether untaxed.

Should any person object to the exposures which have here been made as to the pensions, and the other public expenses which have been stated, and enquire what useful purpose can it serve? It may, justifiably be answered, that it is quite as just and proper, to detect and expose public corruption, fraud, or misbehaviour, and to obtain restitution or recompense, if at all practicable, or at least to prevent their continuance, as it is to detect, arraign, and punish where similar offences are committed by private individuals. In the former case, such punishment and prevention can only be effected by the expression of indignant public opinion or by historical or other enduring memorials to the same effect. The chief and most beneficial purposes, however, to be answered by such exposures, are the warning and admonition they convey; and the restraint they impose, with regard to the measures of rulers and governments, and official characters, in general, both for the present and the future. It is now universally known, that in the present closely investigating, and comparatively literary age, an honest, independent, and watchful press, is the most powerful and effective instrumentality in restraining and preventing, as well as exposing public corruption, oppression, and fraud. Moreover, with reference to the particular exposures which have here been made, it was indispensably requisite to make them, in carrying out and fulfilling the design proposed and undertaken, of exhibiting all the principal causes, both earlier and later, which, in their continued operation, have brought upon the Kingdom its present oppressive weight of taxation.

The same work, from which so many statements and remarks have, in substance, been extracted and given, on this subject of taxes, contains several similar statements and strictures regarding clerical revenues drawn from the people, and the financial affairs, generally, of the Established Church; some of which will more appropriately than here, be given in a subsequent letter show-

ing the state of religion in the United Kingdom.

The *Third* cause to be noticed, as largely contributing to the heavy taxation, is the extensive *pauperism*. This subject has been very fully treated of, in a former letter; and, in the present one, it has already been shown, that the rates for the support of the paupers, throughout the Kingdom, amount to about 12 millions Sterling, annually. Each of these subjects, namely of *taxation* and *pauperism*, operates injuriously, both as cause and effect. The heavy taxation induces and increases pauperism, and this increase, still adds to the weight of taxation; and, thus, they are continually acting upon each other, so as to increase the national embarrassments and evils.

For the Wesleyan.

Charlottetown Circuit.

YOUTH'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

MR. EDITOR.—The annual meeting of the Youth's Missionary Society for this Circuit was held in our Town Chapel on the evening of Monday the 21st of April, and although the night was unfavorable the congregation exceeded the expectations of all concerned. After the usual preliminary services the Rev. Mr. POPE, as the junior minister, was called upon to occupy the chair, who after a brief remark or two requested Mr. Alex. DESBRISAY, as Secretary, to read the Report. This request secured the attention of the audience to a somewhat lengthy paper upon the subject of missions, it being known, that Mr. Desbrisay had been but lately appointed to the office of Secretary, and that the Report which he was about to read was his first production of that nature; but after the reading of the first few sentences, some of those present began to breathe freely again, and as he passed on to the end of the Report, all appeared to approve the appointment of our friend to this important position. For one I felt thankful, that so many of the children of our ministers not only connect themselves with the church of their fathers, but seek to be useful in their several spheres. In this instance the Chairman was the son of a preacher, the retiring Secretary, who, on removing from the Circuit, resigned his office, together with his successor could boast the same descent; while we were favoured on the platform with the presence of another of the same class, and I also saw one or two more in the congregation, who, we hope, will soon give themselves to God, and, like many others of our ministers' sons, become useful in their generation.

Resolutions were moved, seconded and supported by the following young gentlemen—Messrs. Isaac Smith, Bertram Moore, George Beer, J. R. Watt, W. Boyle, Richard Hudson, John Beer, John Lea, F. Moore, George Miner, W. Weeks, and Alex. McKinnon.

The speeches delivered by these twelve young men, some of whom but a few weeks ago, had no pleasure in the service of God, were so good, that I am told each one has since been pronounced by some of the hearers as the *best* speech that was delivered upon the occasion.

The Collection which was made in course of the evening was considerably more than twice the amount collected for the same object last year. Two sums have also been received from young men formerly connected with this branch of our Missionary Society—the one is residing in Boston, U. S., and the other in California—and making together the respectable sum of £3 5s. On the same occasion, it was my acceptable duty to present the sum of £2 to the Society, as a *Thank Offering* to God for the gracious revival with which He has lately favoured this Circuit; and also £3 from one who has lately been made a partaker of the grace of God.

It may be as well to state before I close this hasty letter, that our Sunday School is so increased that the three Class-rooms and part of the Chapel have to be occupied together with the school-room for the one purpose at the same hour—hence the inconvenience experienced has driven us to rather a novel expedient to obtain more accommodation for the Sabbath School and adult Bible Classes. We are now forming a large room in the roof of the Chapel: the carpenters are now at work at it, and we hope to occupy it in a week or two from this date. A second Sabbath School will be opened in another part of the Town, in the space of two or three months, which I hope will lead to the erection of a second Chapel in that locality in the course of a few years. RALPH BRECKEN Esquire, our Circuit Steward, has nobly given the ground for the purpose; the materials are upon the spot already: and when finished we shall attempt the erection of another building for the same object, in another direction. Each building exclusive of the ground, will cost from £175 to £200, and will be occupied during the week for evening preaching and prayer-meetings, in addition to the school or schools which will be held there on the sacred day.

* The great demand on our space at present prevents us from inserting the Resolutions themselves.

The friends at Union, Road have lately commenced a Chapel there as the School House is now too small to contain the people; and in several of the other places on this side of the River, Chapels are much wanted or larger ones are required to supersede the present limited accommodation. Yours affectionately,

F. SMALLWOOD.
Charlottetown, April 29th, 1851.

The Christian Church.

No. III.

THE DUTY OF ITS MEMBERS.

The word Church is a translation of the Greek word "Ekklesia," which literally signifies, "An assembly of the people met together according to law, to consult about the good of the commonwealth." Potter's Antiquities of Greece, Book i. chap. 17. But the word as used in the New Testament and in Christian Theology, signifies; "The congregation, or assembly of Christian believers called out of the world by the preaching of the Gospel;" or as the Apostle Paul explains it; "Them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints." 1 Cor. i. 2.

The Church thus defined consists of two classes of persons—ministers and members; both equally important; each class having duties to perform towards God and towards each other; which duties are designed to be reciprocally advantageous. Many persons will talk much about the duties of ministers, but seem almost to forget that the people have duties to perform as well as their ministers. The obligations are not all on one side. Having in our last considered the duties of "Christian Ministers," we shall now consider *The duties of the members of the Christian Church.*

1. They should receive their ministers with respect and christian affection. When the Redeemer commissioned his twelve Apostles,—he said, "And into whatsoever city or town ye enter, enquire who in it is worthy; and there abide, till ye go thence. And whosoever shall not receive you, nor hear your words, when you depart out of that house or city, shake off the dust of your feet. Verily I say unto you it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment than for that city." Matt. x. 11, 14, 15. The Apostle says, 1 Cor. iv. 1, "Let a man so account of us as the Ministers of Christ, and as stewards of the mysteries of God."

Some persons speak of, and treat Christian ministers as mere hirelings, who have to preach so many sermons, and perform certain other duties; for which they are to receive a definite reward. But surely an engagement like this, can never be based upon the New Testament or sanctioned by reference to Apostolic usage. "Thy true, the Scriptures represent Christian ministers not as *hirelings*, but as *labourers*;" and add, "The labourer is worthy of his reward." In the text above quoted the Apostle speaks of himself and his fellow-labourers as "*ministers of Christ*"—on which Mr. Wesley observes: "The original word properly signifies, such servants as laboured at the oar in rowing vessels, and accordingly intimates the pains which every faithful minister takes in his Lord's work." But while they are "*ministers*" or *labourers*, they are also "*Stewards of the mysteries of God*"; that is Preachers or expounders of God's word, and Pastors of the Christian Church; who are to "*feed the flock of God—taking the oversight thereof*." A mere hireling Preacher is a disgrace to Christianity.

It is then the bounden duty of the members of the Church to receive those whom they believe are called of God to preach the Gospel; with affection and kindness to be willing to receive spiritual instruction from them; not to hinder, but as far as in them lies, to help them in their work of saving souls from death; not to be perpetually finding fault, but bearing them to the "throne of grace" in faith and prayer; not indeed to suppress their own judgment, stifle their science, and blindly follow the *dictum* of any man; nevertheless they should treat with deference and respect, the opinion of those who are over them in the Lord, on all subjects purely spiritual. Our blessed Lord has said, "Verily, I say unto you, he that receiveth whomsoever I send receiveth me; and he that receiveth me receiveth him that sent me." John xiii. 20. And St. Paul says, Heb. xiii. 17,—"*Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves; for they watch for your souls, as they must give account, that they may do it with joy, and not with grief: for that is unprofitable for you.*" Again, 1 Thess. v. 12, 13—"*And we beseech you, brethren, to know them which labour among you, and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you: And to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake.*"

2. They should attend the worship of God, and preaching of his word, with due reverence and proper religious feeling.

"Take heed therefore how ye hear." Luke viii. 18.

1. This injunction implies that men should hear the Gospel, and therefore should go where it is preached.

Occasionally we meet with individuals who absent themselves from the House of God, and

if asked the reason, will say, "I can read my Bible at home": others will say, "Our Preacher is not a man of first rate talent; he cannot teach me anything; besides I am well acquainted with all the facts and doctrines of the Bible, I need not go therefore to be instructed on these subjects." To the above it may be replied:—"Persons who purposely absent themselves from the House of God seldom read their Bible much;" and much less do they read it in a spirit of proper devotion. If your minister is not a man of "first rate talent;" yet if God has called him into the ministry, (and that is taken into the account in these remarks) he certainly has talent, and at least in some points can instruct *even you* in the things of God. But if you really understood "all mysteries and all knowledge;" even this would be no reason why you should absent yourself from the House of the Lord, or neglect to join in the public worship of that Being who has created and who preserves you; and of that Saviour who has bought you with his blood. "To the Jews it was commanded; but unto the place which the Lord your God shall choose out of all your tribes to put his name there, *even* unto his habitation shall ye seek, and thither thou shalt come." Deut. xii. 5. In the New Testament, St. Paul cautions the Hebrews; that they "forsake not the assembling of themselves together." It is worthy of remark, that this injunction of the Apostle was to the very people who received the above command, to shew that Jehovah having commanded public worship under the law, designed that that command should be perpetual; and that under the law, men should attend public worship: that in the latter, as well as in former days, unto the house or "habitation" of the Lord they "should seek," and "thither" they should "come."

2. "Take heed therefore how ye hear," teaches that you hear in a proper devotional spirit, and therefore implies an *early attendance upon public worship*. Many persons make practice of coming to the House of God and are seldom seen in their seats until after the service has begun, and thus by the noise they make in getting to their seats, and the gaze they excite in the congregation,—are constant interrupters of public devotion. If asked the reason they will sometimes reply, "O I was there just after they began to sing." Some will say, as though it were right: "I arrived just after the first prayer;" while some go so far as to say: "All I care about is to get in time for sermon." Such persons should know, that the worship of God consists not principally in hearing a sermon; but chiefly in singing his praises, in reading his word and prayer. Those therefore who come late to the House of God, do not come so much to engage in direct acts of divine worship, as to listen to the expositions which fallible man may give of the infallible and divinely inspired word of truth. How inconsistent is such conduct on the part of professedly Christian people! A line of conduct followed by some, and not less reprehensible than the above, is practised in many country places; it is to meet in groups before the House of God on the Sabbath-day; and then converse about their farms, or their vessels; their business or the news of the week; and when the minister arrives (sometimes after) rush in and take their seats in a manner more like entering a theatre, than as shewing that deep solemnity and conscious unworthiness, which should ever characterize guilty fallen man, when he enters more immediately into the presence of his Maker, or dares to take the Sacred Name in his polluted lips.

In attending public worship every one should be present before the service begins; he should enter the sacred edifice in the spirit of devotion; arriving at his place he should fall down upon his knees; invoke the Divine blessing; and then in solemn meditation wait until the moment arrives, when, with the whole congregation, he is invited to engage in offering praise to the Lord God of Hosts. The Psalmist says,— "O come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before the Lord our Maker." Again, "Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him, and bless his name."

The Rev. Charles Buck in his "Theological Dictionary," Article—"Worship of God,"—says, "We cannot conclude this article without taking notice of the shameful and exceedingly improper practice of coming late to public worship. It evidently manifests a state of lukewarmness; it is a breach of order and decency; it is a disturbance to both ministers and people; it is slighting the ordinances which God has appointed for our good; and an affront to God himself! How such can be in a devotional frame themselves, when they so often spoil the devotions of others, I know not."

3. Not only should the congregation be in time but they should engage in public worship. Singing has always formed a part of Divine worship from the time that Moses and the children of Israel sung their anthem of praise on the other side of the Red Sea. See Exodus xv.

The Redeemer and his disciples sang an hymn, which consisted of six Psalms: from the one hundredth and thirteenth to the one hundredth and eighteenth Psalm, the evening before he was crucified; and St. Paul says, Eph. v. 19,— "Speaking to yourselves in Psalms and Hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in

your hearts to the Lord;" and in his epistle to the Colossians, iii, 16,— "Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in Psalms and Hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord." The phrase "speaking to yourselves," in the former passage, is by the Rev. J. Wesley, rendered "speaking to each other,"—which is the exact design of congregational singing where the people really "speak to each other" in words of comfort and exhortation.

Some people seem to think that they have nothing to do with singing in the House of God but to listen to it: and some choirs of singers have got the strange idea, that the singing is under their control; and it is their sole prerogative to sing: and sometimes will go so far, as purposely to pitch tunes which the congregation do not know, that their voices may be heard alone, and that the congregations may eulogize their musical talents. But the House of God should not thus be turned into a Concert Hall; for people do not come there merely to hear singing: they come there to worship God; and it is not only the privilege, but it is the duty of every one in the congregation to unite in singing the praises of God, or to "speak to each other," in "Psalms and Hymns and spiritual songs."

The venerable Dr. Adam Clarke in his note on Col. iii. 16,—says: "The singing which is here recommended, is widely different from what is commonly used in most Christian congregations; a congeries of unmeaning sounds, associated to bundles of nonsensical, and often ridiculous repetitions, which at once both deprave and disgrace the Church of Christ. *Melody*, which is allowed to be most proper for devotional music, is now sacrificed to an exuberant *harmon*y, which requires not only many different kinds of voices, but different musical instruments to support it; and by these preposterous means, the simplicity of christian worship is destroyed: and all edification prevented. And this kind of singing is amply proved to be very injurious to the personal piety of those employed in it: even of those who enter with considerable share of humility and christian meekness, how few continue to "Sing with grace in their hearts unto the Lord."

The views of Mr. Wesley on this subject are embodied in the following Minute of Conference for 1768. "Beware of formality in singing, or it will creep in unawares. Is it not creeping in already, by those complex tunes which it is scarcely possible to sing with devotion? The repeating the same words so often, (but especially while another is repeating different words, the horrid abuse which runs through the modern church music), as it shocks all common sense, so it necessarily brings in formality, and has no more of religion in it than a Lancashire hornpipe. Beside that, it is a flat contradiction to our Lord's command, "Use not vain repetitions."

In the Minutes of 1805, the question is asked—"Are any regulations necessary with regard to singing?"

Ans. 1. "Let no instruments of music be introduced into the singers' seats except a bass viol, should the principal singer require it."

2. "Let no books of hymns be henceforth used in our Chapels except the hymn-books printed for our Book-Room. Let no pieces as they are called, *Recitatives*, by single men, *Solos*, by single women, *Fuguing*, (or different words sung by different voices at the same time,) are introduced, be sung in our Chapels."

4. "Let the original, simple, grave, and devotional style be preserved, which instead of drawing attention to singing and singers, is so admirably calculated to draw off the attention from both, and raise the soul to God. Let no Preacher therefore, suffer his right to conduct every part of the Worship of Almighty God, be infringed on by singers or others, but let him sacredly preserve and calmly maintain his authority, as he who sacrifices this, sacrifices not only Methodism, but the spirit and design of Christianity."

4. "Take heed how ye hear," teaches that his word should be heard with a spirit of prayer. If people wish to profit by their attendance on the house of God, they should join heartily in its devotions. Some people complain the sermon they heard was "dry and uninteresting;" whereas they never asked God's blessing upon what they heard. If this were the case, no wonder the sermon was dry. Preachers can preach when the people pray: but it is hard work to preach to a prayerless and careless people. The Psalmist prayed—"Open thou mine eyes that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law."

But the Redeemer says, Mark iv, 24,— "Take heed what ye hear." This is a very important injunction, and shews that the members of the Church, and hearers of the Gospel should be orthodox, as well as its Preachers; and that they should not consent to hear any thing from the Pulpit as Gospel doctrine, but what is in accordance with the Scriptures, or as the Apostle says, Rom. xii. 6: "According to the proportion of faith." The word here translated "proportion," is "analogy," and "the analogy of faith," has been explained, as, that grand scheme of doctrine which is found in the Scriptures, and which is connected and consistent throughout; as the doctrines of Original Sin, Redemption, Justification by Faith, with present and everlasting salvation. It is very deeply to be regretted that with some persons almost all doctrines and all preaching are alike. They will now sit under

the most evangelical and heart searching sermon; then they will go elsewhere, and calmly sit to hear the insidious and soul-deceiving doctrines of Pelagianism, which teaches that man is not a sinner by nature, but only by practice; and that salvation is by works; or they will listen to the God-dishonouring blasphemies of Socinianism which denies the divinity of Christ; or the *semi-Infidels* dogmas of Universalism which denies future punishment: and all with perfect indifference; and if asked about the matter, they will reply,— "they could not find fault with what they heard;" "they believe the preacher is a good man; we must have charity;" or by some such unwarrantable reasons, they will seek to justify themselves in their breach of the command of Christ—"Take heed what ye hear." St. Paul wrote to the Ephesians, iv. 12: "That we henceforth be no more children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men, and cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive." Heb. xiii, 9.— "Be not carried about with divers strange doctrines. For it is a good thing that the heart be established with grace." St. John says, 1 Epistle iv, 1.— "Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they be of God: because many false prophets are gone out into the world." Again, 2 Epistle 10, 11.— "If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed: For he that biddeth him God speed is partaker of his evil deeds."

Besides public worship and attendance on the ministry of word it is the duty of the members of the Church.

1. To pray for their ministers and for the prosperity of the cause of religion: "Finally, brethren, pray for us, that the Word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified, even as it is with you: And that we may be delivered from unreasonable and wicked men: for all men have not faith." 2 Thess. iii. 1, 2.

2. To be exemplary in their deportment. Whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." Phil. iv. 8.

3. To adhere firmly to evangelical truth, and be constant in their religious fellowship. Of the primitive Church, it is said they continued steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, in breaking of bread, and in prayers."

4. To be united in heart and affection. It is related of ARISTOTLE, that being asked upon one occasion,— "What is a FRIEND?" replied, "ONE soul dwelling in two bodies." Of the first Christians it is said, "And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul." Acts iv. 32.

"With grace abundantly endued,
A pure believing multitude!
They all were of one heart and soul,
And only love inspired the whole."

Finally it is the duty of both ministers and people to resist temptation and be faithful unto the end. Christ addressed the suffering Church in Smyrna, with which the famous Polycarp was connected, in the following encouraging manner. "I know thy works, and tribulation and poverty, (but thou art rich) and I know the blasphemy of them which say they are Jews and are not, but are the synagogue of Satan. Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer: behold the devil shall cast some of you into prison, that ye may be tried: and ye shall have tribulation ten days: be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." Rev. ii. 9, 10.

PHILOLOGOS.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, May 17, 1851.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION, now being held in London, is calculated to lead to some very important results, affecting the temporal interests of England and other countries. Not only will it pleasingly bring together, in a comparatively small compass, specimens of the natural productions of almost all the nations of the world and the artistic skill of their respective inhabitants, and thereby give a mighty and onward impulse to individual and national genius in the cultivation of the practical arts and sciences; but it will also induce an immediate and proximate association of men with one another, who may be considered as representatives of the numerous nations into which the vast family of mankind is divided, and, by this means, accelerate the period when the principles of *universal peace and brotherhood* shall not only be theoretically recognized, but shall have practical manifestation, and exercise benign influence on the future destinies of our entire race. We can but truly rejoice at the delightful fact, that England, world-famed for prowess and victories on the battle-field, has been the first to set to the world an example so full of

peace and concord, so expressive of earnest desire to cultivate universal friendship. This example will be followed by other nations, and while we would not say that future wars are impossible, we may say, that they are less likely to occur. After the Great Exhibition has closed, and the multitudes have quietly dispersed, its influence for good will long continue; the event will remain among the cherished recollections of the past, and, we trust, will prove a guarantee for the world's peace for the future. In this point of view, we regard this social and amicable gathering as vastly important, as destined to exert a friendly influence on the interests of humanity throughout all coming time. Whilst it may have been prompted and promoted by the free volitions and un-coerced actions of human agents, we may consistently believe, that an over-ruling Providence has fostered it with an especial reference to the accomplishment of its own ulterior designs.

This opinion loses none of its force from the consideration, that suitable means have been used, to provide the *strangers* with opportunities of becoming acquainted with the principles and teachings of evangelical truth. Inside the Crystal Palace, the Word of God in about One hundred and fifty dialects will necessarily draw attention and excite no common interest; outside, the Churches of sound Protestantism will doubtless attract the wandering feet of many, who, in their own Countries, had been accustomed only to a religion of error and superstition in some one or another of its varied and pernicious forms.— We may hope that God will over-rule the vast assemblage of human beings in London during the Exhibition, and subsequently, to the promotion of the best interests of their souls. Prejudice against the Truth may receive such a shock from its contact with pure Christianity, as will sooner or later lead to its entire destruction. The seed of the Kingdom may fall into the ground of many hearts, who will transport if to distant localities, where, under the fostering grace of God, it may germinate, ripen, and bring forth fruit to the divine glory. God, only wise, has at his disposal thousands of resources to accomplish his purposes of grace towards men; and we may cherish the hope that spiritual good, as well as temporal, both as it regards individuals and nations, will result from the Great Exhibition of 1851.

CHARLOTTETOWN CIRCUIT.

An interesting communication from the pen of the Rev. F. SMALLWOOD appears on our third page. The intelligence from the Charlottetown Circuit for some time past has been of the most pleasing and encouraging character. Not less so is the present information respecting the operations of the "Youth's Missionary Society."— Delightful is it to witness the young devoting time, talents, and pecuniary means, for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom on earth; especially when their efforts and sacrifices are prompted by christian principle and love to perishing souls. We, ourselves, are more than gratified by the references made to the piety and zeal manifested by the children of Wesleyan Ministers. This is a delightful consideration in itself, and must afford to their honoured parents, and to all those who love the cause of God as embodied in Methodism, more real pleasure, than if the names of the youth in question were inscribed high on the pinnacle of worldly fame, or their path in life were illumined with the unclouded sun-shine of earthly prosperity. We hope the true *succession* of piety will ever be found, through the grace of God, in all Wesleyan families, not as an accompaniment of natural descent, but as a divine gift, bestowed in answer to the prayer of faith, and as a blessing on sanctified and approved effort. From our heart we add the expression of an earnest desire, that the children of others may share a similar possession.

SACKVILLE N. B. CIRCUIT.

The Rev. A. DESBRISAY, under date of May 4th, writes:—"God is greatly blessing us here as a Church—blessed be His name. His word is dropping as the rain, and his speech is distilling as the dew." Brother HENNIGAR commenced a Protracted Meeting on Good Friday, and yet it is continued. The congregations have been very large, evincing deep solemnity and concern for salvation. Many have been forward for prayers, and to-day Brother H. informed us that from fifty to sixty had obtained a sense of pardon.— Many families are visited from on high, especially the junior branches; among these are our dear

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children, also brother Hennigar's. Much prayer is offered to God for a continuance of His mercy, and for the extension of this glorious work. Brother CHESLEY has rendered valuable service on this occasion—the rest of the work has been done among ourselves."

We sincerely rejoice at this intelligence, encouraging as it must be to the faithful labourers in the Lord's Vineyard, and cheering to all the lovers of Zion. The year now closing has been truly fruitful in revivals of true religion, which fact we gratefully acknowledge to the glory of the God of all grace. May the ecclesiastical year approaching be as the past, and much more abundant in the salvation of precious souls!

Aylesford Circuit.

Brother SHEPHERD writes:—"We have had some extra religious meetings at Aylesford East and West Chapels, and one happy result among others is an improved state of religious feeling. We hear good news through *The Wesleyan*—the work of the Lord prospering in many places—and we are led to hope and pray that a heavenly and refreshing shower of grace may descend on this part of the moral field. *The Wesleyan* is doing good service here, and I expect some addition to our number of subscribers."

The Treasurers of *The Wesleyan Supernumeraries' and Ministers' Widows' Fund* gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

Horton & Cornwallis Circuit,	£1 0 0
Halifax County Circuit,	1 0 0
Wallace Circuit,	1 2 6

Several articles have been necessarily crowded out, among which is a Notice respecting the contemplated *New Wesleyan Church*.

A Union Prayer Meeting in connection with, and in behalf of, the *Micmac Mission*, will be held on Friday the 23d instant at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Baptist Chapel, Granville Street.

NEW-BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.—The Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers of the N. B. District will be held on Thursday the 29th inst., in the C. of St. John.

Editors, authors, and artists need more sleep than those of most other professions.

To discover how many idle men there are in a place, all that's necessary is to set two dogs a fighting.

Wisdom and virtue are the greatest beauty; but it is an advantage to a diamond to be well set.

There are three companions with whom a man should be on good terms—his wife, his stomach, and his conscience.

To Adam, Paradise was home; to the good among his descendants, home is Paradise.

A promise and its performance, should, like the scales of a true balance, always present a mutual adjustment.

He who is not elated when he is praised, or dejected when treated with disrespect, is a wise man.

Every man ought to aim at eminence, not by pulling others down, but by raising himself.

Though a good life may not silence calumny, it will disarm it.

Bad books are the public fountains of vice.

Forsake not God until you can find a better master.

Fidelity and truth are the foundation of all justice.

A pedlar overtook another of his class on the road, and thus accosted him:—"Halloa, friend! what do you carry?" "Rum and whiskey," was the prompt reply. "Good!" said the other, "you may go a-head; I carry grave-stones."

Why is a drunkard hesitating to sign the pledge like a sceptical Hindoo? Because he is in doubt whether to give up the worship of the *Jug-or-not*.

"How is it that the trees can put on a new dress without opening their trunk?" "It is because they *leave out* their summer clothing."

An American preacher, descending upon the impossibility of the drunkard retracing his steps after he had gone a certain length, made use of the following simile:—"My brethren, it is a very easy task to row a boat over the falls of Niagara; but it is an all-sufficient job to row it back again."

Diffusion of Knowledge.

A Newcastle paper, some time ago, inserted the following interesting fact, illustrative of the rapid spread of intellectual culture among a large and deserving class of the population:—"A bookseller in the market recently had upon his stall ten copies of Emerson's work on 'Fluxions,' all of which he sold at seven shillings and sixpence a copy to pitmen. He said they were by far his best customers, and that a standard mathematical work never lay long on his stall. On a subsequent day, at the same stall, there were three men: one bought a work on algebra, another requested a Greek delectus, the third was perusing a Spanish

grammar. These three were all hewers of coal. Subsequently another northern paper gave the following anecdote:—"Some years since, a gentleman, on his passage from Newcastle to Shields in a steam-boat, went into the engine-room, and found one of the books mentioned, namely, 'Emerson's Fluxions,' lying on the table, rather black and smutty, evidently much read. He asked the young engineer, who read the book? He answered that he did when he had time. Rather surprised at the fact, and pre-supposing that he was a young man of superior talent, he questioned him upon the subject, stating that himself had studied these matters at the University; had passed, he believed, a fair examination, and obtained a creditable degree. With this prelude they entered freely into conversation; and from that time the stranger used all his influence to bring the studious engineer into notice. The engineer is now a distinguished mathematician, and the author of many of the very works alluded to. He had, a short time previous to this interview, 'risen from a bank-trapper to a breaksman' in a Newcastle coal-pit, as stated in evidence before the Lords' Committee last session; and is now—Professor Hann, of King's College."

Improvement in Chronometers.

Among the various difficulties which have stood in the way of chronometrical improvement, perhaps no defect has occupied so much time as the imperfect compensation for change of temperature, which has claimed the attention of some of the first mathematicians of the day, as well as those practically engaged in chronometer-making. The defect we allude to is this,—that if chronometers are adjusted for extremes of heat and cold, they will gain in the intermediate temperatures. This is caused by the balance-spring losing elasticity by an increase of temperature at an accumulating rate over the effect produced by the ordinary compensation.

Mr. Loseby has introduced mercury to overcome this defect, which, by its fluidity, admits of being adjusted, so that its effect may vary exactly in the same proportion as the change of temperature alters the elasticity of the spring; or, in other words, which makes the law of the successive alterations of the momentum of inertia adapt itself to the law of alteration of the elasticity of the spring, whatever that law may be. Since the invention was submitted to the Government in 1843, it has undergone several trials, by order of the Board of Admiralty, with a view to test its principle. The chief points which required to be proved were, first, whether the principle admitted of being adjusted to the irregular loss of elasticity in the spring; and, secondly, if the effect produced by the mercury would be sufficient. The fluidity of the agent used at once answered the first point; and it was therefore to the second that the trials have been chiefly directed. The result shows that not only can the ordinary defect be obviated, but in most of the trials it has even been reversed, so that all doubt has been removed on the remaining point.

The Railways of the World.

According to a work recently published in London, there were in operation at the commencement of 1849, in different parts of the globe, a total length of 18,656 miles of railway, on which a capital of £368,567,000 had been actually expended. Besides this, it is estimated that there were at the same epoch, in progress of construction, a further extent of 7,829 miles, the cost of which, when completed, would be £146,750,000. Thus, when these latter lines shall have been brought into operation, the population of Europe and the United States (for it is there only that railways have made any progress) will have completed, within the period of less than a quarter of a century, 26,485 miles of railway; that is to say, a greater length than would completely surround the globe, at a cost of above £500,000,000 sterling. To accomplish this stupendous work, human industry must have appropriated, out of its annual savings, £20,000,000 for twenty-four successive years!

Novel Application of Galvanic Action.

In the *Madras Spectator*, of September 18th, it is stated that a person in that town has discovered a substance which he calls *fibre* (what it is remains a secret), which, under galvanic action, contracts suddenly to one-fourth of its length, "its power being equal to 100lb. on every square inch of its sectional surface." The inventor has constructed a model engine to show the application of the new motive power. A reciprocating beam attached to an ordinary crank, with fly-wheel of about four feet in diameter, is fitted at each end with a cylindrical piece of the fibre, insulated by a plate of glass. Near the frame is a small galvanic battery. Operations are begun by giving a shock from this battery to one of the pieces of fibre, which immediately and violently contracts, drawing the beam down on that side, and of course communicating motion to the crank and fly-wheel. So soon as the centre has been turned, another shock given to the opposite piece of fibre continues the motion; and the shocks being alternately repeated, the fly-wheel soon gains an enormous speed.—*Architect*.

Sculpture in Coal.

West Wemyss has been long famed as the principal coal-field of the coast of Fife. The Parrot coal of this district can be converted into articles of household furniture, such as looking-glass-frames, writing-desks, chairs, and tables.—Mr. Thomas Williamson is at present making a sofa, wholly composed of coal. It is nine feet long, with three compartments or divisions, and is sufficient to contain seven people sitting on it. The front standards are beautifully carved, displaying three mongrel animals, which forcibly remind the spectators of those richly carved figures that appear so frequently in Dr. Layard's "Remains of Ancient Babylon." This rare geological curiosity was ordered by General Wemyss and it is highly probable that it will appear at the Great Exhibition, as it is ordered to be finished previous to that time; and, as the general holds an appointment in the queen's household, it may yet be transferred from the crystal palace to the palace of her Majesty.

Statistics of the Jews.

An official publication informs us, that there are hardly more than from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 Jews in the whole world; whereas Buddhism numbers 400,000,000 adepts; Brahminism, 200,000,000; Christianity, 230,000,000 to 250,000,000; Mahometanism, from 130,000,000 to 150,000,000; and Fetichism (or pure idolatry,) from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000. The 5,000,000 Jews are thus distributed:—There are some 500,000 in Syria and Asiatic Turkey; 250,000 in European Turkey; 600,000 in Morocco and North Africa; 50,000 to 80,000 in Eastern Asia; 100,000 in America; about 200,000 in Europe, viz: 13,000 in England; 1,594 in Belgium; 850 in Sweden and Norway; 6,000 in Denmark; 70,000 in France; 52,000 in the Low Countries; 1,120,000 in Russia, (more than the one-fifth of the entire race); 631,000 in Austria and its dependencies; 214,431 in Prussia; 175,000 in the German States; and 4,000 in Italy.—*Critic*.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. steamer *Cambria* arrived at this port on Tuesday evening last about half-past 6 o'clock. We give the following items of news:—

Great Britain and Ireland.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Functually at twelve o'clock the Queen arrived, her *entree* being marked by long and animated cheering. She seated herself on a chair raised on a platform, surrounded by a spacious elegant blue canopy adorned with feathers, with Prince Albert on her left. They were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. The court circle was now completely formed, making a *tableau* never to be forgotten. The Queen looked remarkably well. She wore the order of the garter, a pink brocade dress, shot with gold, and the Prince looked calmly and proudly happy. The Duke of Wellington, who this day completed his eighty-second year, had been there nearly two hours before, and the commissioners and all the officials and ladies of the household surrounded the throne presented a scene of extraordinary splendour. The National Anthem was performed. The Archbishop of Canterbury then delivered the prayer of inauguration, which was followed by the Hallelujah Chorus of Handel, under the direction of Sir Henry R. Bishop. A procession was then formed of a most interesting character. Then came the officials engaged in constructing the building; afterwards the foreign acting Commissioners, among whom I noticed Mr. Cobden, dressed in a plain black coat. Then followed the venerable Duke of Wellington, walking side by side with the Marquis of Anglesea; both were loudly cheered. The foreign ambassadors, among whom Mr. Lawrance appeared to considerable advantage from his age and commanding appearance, followed, and her Majesty's Minister, headed by Lord John Russell. These were loudly applauded; and last the Queen and Prince Albert, the one leading the Prince of Wales, and the other the Princess Royal, closing the procession, with the Royal Prussian *courtes* at the palace, and the ladies of the household. The procession first marched along the British or western nave, and then, recrossing the transept, passed on to the eastern extremity, the United States' end. At every step new acclamations arose; the music from the various organs saluted the procession as it passed.

The Queen then declared "the Exhibition opened;" and the trumpets and artillery announced the fact to the countless multitudes outside. It is said that not less than 30,000 people were gathered to witness the great event—but not an approximation to riot or disorder occurred to mar the general rejoicing.

The products of the North American, West Indian and Australian Colonies are thus handsomely noticed by the special reporter for *Wilmer* and Smith:

"We now come to the colonial department, comprising the industrial products of our Australian possessions, of the Canadas, and Nova Scotia, New Zealand, several of the West India Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, Western Africa, Malta and the Channel Islands. The contributions from this vast extent of territory are chiefly confined to the south side of the nave. They

yield in interest and variety to no other department of the Exhibition, but they are chiefly raw produce."

The Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick William and suite, arrived in London from Ostend.

The Russell Ministry has been again defeated on an amendment moved by Mr. Hume, limiting the donation of the property tax in its present state to one year. For the amendment—244: against it—230.

Lord John Russell intimated that it was not the intention of Government to adopt the amendment of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill of which notice had been given by Mr. Walpole.

Mr. Childer called the attention of the House to a letter published a few days ago by the Bishop of Exeter, announcing his intention to hold a Diocesan Synod in June next.

Lord J. Russell said he had taken the opinion of the law officers of the crown with regard to the holding of diocesan synods, but he did not think the assembly proposed to be called by the bishop had the character or was called in manner of a provincial synod.

Neither the Attorney General nor the Solicitor General were of opinion that the proposed meeting would be unlawful.

He considered the bishop's object was to impugn the judgment of the Privy Council in the Gorham case, and it remained to be seen what course the bishop took in relation to that decision before any steps could be decided on as to the proposed assembly. After a short discussion the subject dropped.

IRELAND.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—There is not yet the slightest indication of a decline in the emigration which has been in progress upon so formidable a scale since the opening of the spring. The farms vacated by those who go away are, in general, at once taken by other tenants, and in many cases a consolidation of small holdings occurs. For this reason, notwithstanding the immense extent of the emigration, there are now much fewer complaints about tracts of land out of cultivation than were made a year or two ago.

The Limerick Chronicle says "There is more ground sowed with potatoes, in the south and west of Ireland, than has been known since the incurable failure of 1846. Should the present crop attain healthy growth, there will be an awful loss to foreign breadstuff importers."

Foreign.

FRANCE. PARIS.—Socialist proclamations still excite much attention. There seems no probability of any disturbances on the 4th of May, and the population was never in appearance more tranquil or more regardless of political questions, but general uneasiness prevails respecting political affairs. The chiefs of the majority begin to be really alarmed at the confident tone of the Ultra-Republicans and Socialists.

PORTUGAL.—The news from Portugal is important. Accounts had been received via Spain, stating that the garrison of Oporto rose on the 24th ult. in consequence of the arrest of a number of officers and soldiers, and declared for Marshal Saldanha—after a combat of two hours. The general who, after having remained incognito in the city, had taken the route to Vigo, to embark in an English ship, was recalled by the insurgents. The inhabitants of Oporto have declared for the insurrection.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Government will not interfere in Portugal, unless the safety of the throne be menaced.

IMPENDING DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.—THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Constantinople on the 8th of April, says,—"I know that in spite of the efforts of absolutist powers, the intense interest the English people took in the fate of Kossuth has not yet subsided. I, therefore, endeavoured, immediately after my arrival at Constantinople, to ascertain if there is any probability as to the liberation of the illustrious patriot. I was informed by the best sources that the Porte had solemnly declared to the Austrian Government that the Sultan has fulfilled the pledge given in the autograph letter of September, 1849, and as peace had not been disturbed in the states of the Austrian empire, she cannot detain any longer the Hungarian refugees, and is willing to restore them to full freedom, which is their natural right, in the hope that the justice of the cause, the power of the Porte, and the good-will of England and France, will protect her against every aggression of Russia and Austria which might ensue from the liberation of Kossuth."

PRUSSIA.—A party of the Berlin police is preparing to attend the Exhibition in London.

The lithographed *Correspondence* has received information of a terrible and wide-spread conspiracy, whose purposes are, of course, revolutionary. The head-quarters of this body are said to be London, the chief seat of their operations the south of France, with active committees and sub-committees in Germany, Italy and Spain; the conspirators are said to be provided with pecuniary resources, and to have established a perfect system of military organization, the ultimate aim of which is the proclamation of a European social republic.

Information of the conspiracy has been received by the Governments of Vienna and St. Petersburg, and appears to be credited there. It has made a profound impression here, and may perhaps be made the handle to some new measures of oppression.

AUSTRIA, VIENNA, 27TH ULTO.—The King of Greece was expected at Vienna.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

The election of Mayor by the Common Council at St. John, N. B., took place on Tuesday, when Alderman Harding was unanimously chosen. This gentleman has been a member of the Board for a period of over forty years, and his elevation to the Mayoralty is considered by the public as an act of justice for his long servitude.—New Brunswick.

REVOLT AND DESERTION OF SOLDIERS.—Early on Thursday morning, the Corporal's guard, consisting of nine men, stationed at the Ordnance Stores, Lower Cove, deserted in a body, carrying off their arms with them. The affair must have been previously arranged, as at a given signal, they seized the Corporal and bound his arms and legs, and gagged him by thrusting a piece of broom-stick in his mouth, and tying it around his head, to prevent him from making the least noise. They then started, taking their muskets with them, but the course they took has not yet been ascertained. It is most probable they went by water, in an open boat, and ere this have no doubt reached the United States, but if pursued and discovered they can be taken under the Ashburton treaty. It is seldom that we have to record so cool and daring a revolt among the Military stationed in these Colonies.—B. 10th.

We learn from the Miramichi Gleaner that the navigation of that river is open, and that several vessels have arrived, and a number were reported below fast in the ice. A very large quantity of ice is reported along the north shore, driven there from the St. Lawrence and Labrador, by the long continuation of easterly winds.

ST. ANDREW'S AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway Company was held on the 6th inst. A statement of the proceeding, from which we learn that the grading of ten miles of the line has nearly been completed. This includes a substantial pile bridge over an arm of the sea contiguous to St. Andrew's, called Kary's Cove, which spans 550 feet, and is ready for the rails. The actual expenditure of the Board up to this period, is £33,000. This embraces a large amount for surveying and engineering expended on the route through to Woodstock previous to the letting of any portion of the line. The Directors have estimated the engineering expenses apart from the general outlay, and feel confident that, exclusive of these expenses, the amount already laid out on the part of the Company has not exceeded £3,000 per mile. This sum will be understood to cover the cost of locomotive, tender, rail, bridges, &c. and in fact the whole outlay of the road for the ten miles under contract. From the report of Mr. Light, the engineer of the Company, and other engineers preceding that gentleman, as to the local character of the line between St. Andrew's and Woodstock, and its adaptation to railways, the Directors feel confident that the remainder of the road will not exceed \$10,000 per mile.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE ST. JOHN.—In the House of Assembly, on the 29th ult., the following resolution was passed on motion of Mr. Par-telow:—

Whereas the construction of a bridge over the River St. John, at or near the Grand Falls, would be of great public utility and advantage, and indeed it has become a measure of absolute necessity since the establishment of the boundary line between the State of Maine and this Province under the Treaty of Washington; Therefore Resolved, that a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to bring the subject under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, and beg the sanction of Her Majesty for the appropriation of such part of the surplus Civil List Fund towards the erection of such bridge as will effect the accomplishment of so desirable an object.—Courier, 10th.

BUCOVINE.—The Provincial Government have opened Bucovine as a free port for foreign trade, and Mr. Peter McPhelin, sen., has been appointed Deputy Treasurer and Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws there. The opening of these small ports on various parts of the coast of the Province is a great accommodation to the trade at the Out-Bays, and a decided improvement on the old system of having so few free ports.—B.

By the last Mail from England a copy of a new work by Professor Johnston was received—"Notes on North America, Agricultural, Social and Economical." From a hasty glance over the contents of this work, we are inclined to think that it will prove of more service in giving New Brunswick a high place as a field for farming emigrants from Great Britain than anything that has hitherto been done. New Brunswick, its resources, its people, their manners and habits, occupy more than half the work, and as the notice taken of us is highly favourable, it must produce a good result.—B.

Canada.

RAILWAY MEETING AT QUEBEC.—A public meeting was held at Quebec on the 29th ult., in favour of the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway. There were about 300 persons present, for the most part of the highest respectability, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The Morning Chronicle says:—The news was the great theme on which the speakers all loved to dwell. Gratitude to England was on every

tongue, the praises of Mr. Howe on every lip. Even Mr. Young came in for a meed of praise and the important services of Lord Durham were not forgotten; indeed they were made honourable mention of by one fully competent to do it, the Hon. Mr. Black.

Among the Resolutions, we give the following as the most important:—

Resolved,—That the citizens of Quebec acknowledge with gratitude the liberal offer of the Imperial Government contained in the despatch of the Right Hon. the Secretary for the Colonies of the 14th March last, in regard to the contemplated Railroad from Halifax to Quebec, as affording most satisfactory evidence that the Mother Country, while not unmindful of its own political and commercial welfare, is at the same time most anxious to promote the prosperity of its North American Colonies, by assisting in the development of their vast internal resources.

Resolved,—That in as much as a Railroad between Halifax, Quebec and Montreal, would open a direct communication from Canada to the Ocean during all seasons of the year extending the means of transport now afforded by our canals in the summer and entirely superseding them in the winter, such an undertaking, being eminently one of a national character, ought, like our great canals, to be accomplished at the expense of the public treasuries of the Provinces.

Resolved,—That this meeting expressed the hope that the other Provinces who are equally interested with Canada in the realization of this great enterprise will not render it impossible by refusing their concurrence, or by imposing conditions which cannot be accepted.

Resolved,—That a committee draft a Petition founded upon the said Resolutions, to be presented to the three Branches of the Legislature praying them to adopt without delay such measures as they may deem calculated to meet the views of the Imperial Government and to place the Provincial Government in a condition to enter with all possible diligence upon this great undertaking, and that His Worship the Mayor be respectfully requested to sign and transmit the same to His Excellency the Governor-General and the two Houses of Parliament.

FATAL FIRE AT CLARENCEVILLE.—On Sunday, the 20th ult., a most melancholy and fatal accident occurred at Clarenceville, Caldwell's Manor. It appears that during the time of religious worship, the house of Mr. Harrington was discovered to be on fire. The alarm soon spread, and the people in the Churches and elsewhere were soon on the spot. Every effort was made to save the moveable property; to save the building was impossible. A young man of the name of Hunter, son of Mr. Hunter, who resides on Missisquoi Bay, west shore, when attempting to reach some article of property the door of the room closed, at the same instant the roof of the building fell in, and enveloped him in flames from which there was no escape. He was burned to death. It would be in vain to attempt any description of the emotions of the bystanders. They could render no assistance, and a fine young man, probably about 21 years of age, was burnt to death before their eyes. He was so completely destroyed by fire that only a few charred bones and the inwards could be recovered for his sorrowing and bereaved parents to consign to the grave.—Montreal Gazette.

A great fire in Galt has destroyed from \$30,000 to \$40,000 worth of property.

The Agency of the Gore Bank, at St. Thomas, has been robbed of £1,000 in bills and £50 in gold.

The late Secretary of General Kossuth is delivering lectures on Chemistry in Toronto.

Prince Edward Island.

APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been made:—

Hon. Joseph Pope, to be Treasurer, in the room of the Hon. Charles Hensley, resigned.

Hon. Stephen Rice, to be a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Island.

And to nominate James C. Pope, Esq. to be Controller of Navigation Laws, in the room of the Hon. Joseph Pope appointed to the Treasury.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Tuesday last the 6th inst., Mr. Arthur Agassiz, Elliot River, went down a Well on his premises, by means of a rope, and a stick tied in the centre, for the purpose of getting up a bucket, and while there, was suddenly seized with a fit—of which he was subject—and fell into the water, then seven and a half feet deep, and before his servants, who were at the mouth of the well, could obtain assistance, he perished. Mr. Agassiz was a native of Exeter, England, and, with his mother, came to this Island in the Spring of 1850, and purchased a beautiful property of Mr. Simpson, Elliot River, where he was residing at the time of the melancholy accident.—Islander 9th.

ARTICLES DUTY FREE.—From His Excellency's Proclamation:—Whereas it has been officially made known to me that the articles hereinafter enumerated, the growth or production of this Island, are admitted free of duty, into the Province of Nova Scotia, videlicet:—Grain and Bread-stuffs of all kinds and description, Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Hay and Straw, Animals, Salted and Fresh Meats, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Wool, undressed Skins and Furs of all kinds, Ores of all kinds, Iron in Pigs and Blooms, Copper, Lead in Pigs, Grindstones and Stones of all kinds, Earth, Coal, Lime, Ochres, Gypsum (ground and unground), Rock Salt, Wood, Timber and Lumber of all kinds, Firewood, Ashes, Fish, Fish Oil, videlicet:—Train Oil, Spermacei Oil, Head Matter and Blubber, Fins and Skins, the Produce of Fish or creatures

living in the Sea: I do therefore hereby proclaim and declare, that the like Articles, the growth or production of the Province of Nova Scotia, when imported direct from the said Province, shall until the first day of May 1852, be admitted free of Duty into this Island.

West Indies.

HAYTI.—The schr. C. H. Hale, at N. York, from St. Domingo, reports that quite a commotion has been occasioned at Cape Haytien, and in consequence of the desertion of Prince Bobo, who had gone into the interior to raise forces for the purpose of supplanting the Black Emperor, Faustin the First. In about six days Bobo returned with 20 men. With these he approached the gates of the city of Cape Haytien, where he gained an accession of 40 others.

This force being too small to warrant success in case of attack, he then withdrew and led off into the mountains. All this was done without molestation, the people of that place having no authority from Port au Prince to act in opposition to him.

At about the time of sailing, Capt. Colkey was informed by the American Consul, Mr. Wilson, that an army had then been ten days on a march towards Cape Haytien, probably to settle the disturbance. He also stated his intention of sailing with his family in about a week or ten days for Philadelphia. So great was the panic caused by these movements, that the Custom House had been closed, and business was in some measure, suspended.

From Jamaica we have accounts to the 23d. The Cholera has again broken out in the parish of Hanover and also made its appearance in Westmoreland.

TRINIDAD.—Three smart shocks of Earthquake were felt on the morning of the 8th. The census of the whole Island was just completed, showing the population to be 36,379.

TTINIDAD.—The Legislative Council had the important subject of Education under deliberation it having been brought before the Council by a message from the Governor. The manufacture of Sugar was progressing rapidly. The Cocoa Crop had closed, with a falling off in quantity as compared with last year's return.

St. VINCENT.—Trade was very languid, and, altho' ground provisions were scarce, no advance in the price of breadstuffs had taken place. The weather was very favourable for sugar making.

GRENADA.—The sugar crop was expected to yield this year 2000 hogsheads more than it did in the last year.

TURKS ISLAND.—The session of the Legislature was opened on the 9th by Pres. Forth who congratulated the Council on the satisfactory state of the Revenue, there being a surplus of upwards of £1200. The salt crop of 1850 was 238,320 bushels less than that of 1849.

UNITED STATES.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER!—A despatch from Vicksburgh, dated the 3d inst., says that the steamboat Webster took fire the day previous, 100 miles above that place, and was burned to the water's edge. The number of passengers and hands on board was about one hundred, of whom only about sixty could be found; the rest are supposed to have perished with the boat. It was with difficulty that any of the females could be saved, many of them being separated from their husbands and friends. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the scene was terrible in the extreme.

A CHURCH BURNED.—A despatch from Pittsburg, dated the 6th, says, that St. Paul's Cathedral, which is the largest church edifice in that city, was then in flames, and it was feared would be totally destroyed.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—Seventeen Ocean steamers are announced to sail from the ports of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, during the month of May. Of these eight are for Liverpool, three for Chagres, one for Southampton and Bremen, one for Southampton and Havre, one for Bermuda and St. Thomas, and one for New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston.

A destructive fire broke out in Cincinnati on the 3d inst, which destroyed about 20 buildings, causing a very heavy loss. The city is dreadfully infested with thieves, and it is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The largest individual tax paid in New York is by William B. Astor. Last year he paid into the City Treasury the sum of twenty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars, for taxes. The assessed value of his property in the city is \$2,060,300.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The New Orleans mail of 2d ult., has arrived. Gov. Quitman, Generals O'Harra, Lopez and Gonzales are announced in Savannah papers as leaders of the Cuba expedition, and they were mustering forces in that State.

SLEIGHING IN MAY.—A despatch from Hazleton, Pennsylvania, dated the 6th instant, says, that snow fell there the day previous to the depth of 18 inches, and that it was then fine sleighing.

The steamship Georgia, via Havana, arrived at New York, on 6th inst., from Chagres, with the California mails. She had \$1,500,000 in gold and 500 passengers. The Georgia left Havana on the 1st instant.

There was great excitement in Havana in relation to the expected invasion, and every approaching steamer and vessel were looked upon with suspicion. Many persons have been arrest-

ed on suspicion of being concerned in the anticipated invasion and attempt to overturn the government; and these persons have been thrust into prison—among them are three priests. One man has been executed after having been subject to severe tortures for the purpose of getting from him a confession.

A row occurred between some American seamen and the inhabitants of Havana, when the seamen were arrested and their heads put into the stocks, where they were so ill treated that two of them subsequently died.

The fourth of the Chagres murderers has been arrested at Porto Cabello and brought to Panama, where he was confined in prison. The Georgia reports that they were all to be shot in a few days.

The railroad will, it is said, be finished to Gorgona by the last of July if the weather continued good.

Chagres was healthy. The inhabitants have established a regular police, and life and property are much more safe than they have been heretofore.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31st, 1851.—Lumber continues inactive and the additions to the stock on hand fully equals the sales. There is little probability of any advance for some months. A heavy business for the latter part of next month is confidently anticipated.

Financial affairs of the city are in a most favourable condition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VISIT TO A MEXICAN CATHEDRAL.—A correspondent of the Washington Union, writing from the city of Mexico, says:

"One day last week I spent a whole morning (six hours) in examining the Cathedral, and its treasures. By special favour, they showed us everything, among others the custodian, in which the consecrated host is exposed on certain occasions. It cost \$200,000, but is worth \$500,000; and you will not wonder at this when I inform you that it is full four feet high, made of solid gold, and studded with precious stones. The pedestal is a foot and a half square, inlaid with diamonds and rubies. At each corner is the golden figure of an angel, exquisitely carved. Around his waist and neck are strings of the finest pearls. His wings are inlaid or covered with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. In his right hand he holds sheaves of wheat, made of yellow topaz; in his left bunches of grapes made of amethysts. The shaft is also studded with diamonds and rubies. The upper part, containing the host, is made to represent the sun, and is a foot and a half in circumference; the rays that emanate on one side are made entirely of diamonds of the first water, beginning with some of large size, and gradually tapering off. The cross that surrounds the top is also, on this side, made of diamonds, and is superb. On the other side, both the cross and the rays are of the most beautiful emeralds—perhaps larger than the diamonds."

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.—Professor Mapes, editor of the Working Farmer, has raised 1,500 bushels of parsnips per acre, 900 bushels of carrots per acre, and 800 bushels of turnips per acre, by proper preparation of the soil. He also instances a farmer in Freehold, N. J., who raised last season about 5,000 cabbages on half an acre, the sales of which were at the rate of \$500 per acre.

COST OF COMMERCE.—Muscovado sugar in Cuba and pork in Illinois are usually about the same price. Yet in Illinois it usually takes about four pounds of pork to buy one of sugar, while in Cuba one pound of pork is worth about four pounds of sugar. The carriers and custom house officers get about three fourths of the produce each way for effecting the exchange. It would be worth while for the consumer to inquire how much of this cost is produced by the unnecessary expense of government.

SOMNAMBULISM IN CHURCH.—During the services in the Tabernacle Church on Sunday evening last a boy about twelve years of age, who was in the sleeping state, arose from his seat in the congregation, and steadily walked up the main aisle to the platform surrounding the pulpit, where he stumbled and fell. He readily regained his perpendicular, and stepped up into the pulpit, and grasped the officiating minister by the hand. Some gentlemen near him soon saw that he was in the somnambule state, and quietly conducted him back to the seat from whence he came.—St. Louis Times.

REFINED TASTE.—A wealthy Creole lady, of Royal-st., who keeps her carriage, and perhaps livery servants, but notwithstanding these external, must not be overburdened with brains, nor very discriminate, despatched her servant with a note to Jenny Lind, a few days since, requesting Jenny Lind to call and see her; that she desired to look on her; to examine the lady, we presume, as she would an animal she contemplated purchasing. Miss Lind, without appearing to feel annoyed, by the unceremonious request, placed a very diminutive lap-dog on a large salver and told the servant she might take it to her, mistress, as it was handsomer than she (Jenny) was, and better worth looking at. The above we have from a reliable source.—Orleanian.

Capt. Wilkes, of the United States Exploring Expedition to the Antarctic Seas, has just received an elegant gold medal from the British Government, as an acknowledgment that he was the true discoverer of a disputed continent.

OLD DR. The Sub for the sale vices, and I are afflicted saparilla above, bet the agents c from time t To be had ertail, at m June 18, 1

TO INTE TIA. I who may e erno Section to settle th the United healthily oil be obtained Cases la Co Settlers in prosperous Country, i Brunswick Townships several the the Compa ed by way down. The being done i The Rent the Interes Land. Up as repaired, c sality, One, wance, but the calls, i Turn of L The S-stll his Lease h of further e poring the The Less of his Impr he wish to call for the Settler A Disco elopated p ired year Lessee has Savig's E The dire dn and his the St. La valuable h Printed: may be pr of whose p for inquiri in Wester respecting nally. Comiss Toronto

FIFTY F FREN F Food.—U' indigestion miscer, at have been bica Food thony, Ti debility, v necessary. tually rea food in a inquiries. Norfolk." pains in r rendered i ed by Dr Archibac able agon constipati and vomit food. Ms Copies of 1,000 stus Ures, Sher fall instre 12h., 27s 41s. 3d. i affectual ions of t ellence & Co., 12 Du Barry

April 21

NOVA. A vice benefit of debted to the west Se made the shoe an promi order the excess of have to w is expect if not gre Two per as a 5-m on by an will do u uncertain All nec furnished samer.

Haltax

We THE ST. attending for the St May. A for enroll Classes be forme of brace that a co worked e may bece April 2

MULLIN B porta TURED their usu at extren May 10

Advertisements.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA
The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent for the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and invites those dealing in the article, and all who are afflicted with the various diseases, for which the Sarsaparilla is known to be beneficial, to call and try the above, before putting any confidence in the slanders that the agents of its rival in the United States are publishing from time to time.

To be had by wholesale in cases of 12 dozen each, or by retail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse, June 18, 1850. DANIEL STARR.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.
THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers 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, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and the Canada Company.

The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are about the same, 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.

REVALENTA ARABICA.
FIFTY THOUSAND CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE HAVE BEEN EFFECTED BY DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.
Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Reveleuta Arabica Food in a very short time.

JOHN NAYLOR, General Agent for Nova Scotia.
April 26.

Star Life Insurance Company.
NOVA SCOTIANS and other RESIDENTS of this Province, who contemplate insuring their Lives for the benefit of those depending on them, or Lives of others indebted to them, are REQUESTED to TAKE NOTICE, that the next division of profits in the above Institution will be made at their Office 41, Moore Street, London, at the close of the year 1851.

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs respectfully to intimate to the Public generally, and to the PARENTS of the children attending the Institution, that he has engaged an USHER for the School, who will enter on his duties by the first of May.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
LONDON HOUSE.
DILLING ROSS & CO. have now completed their importations of BRITISH and FOREIGN MANUFACTURED GOODS for the present Season, which consists of their usual EXTENSIVE VARIETY, and will be offered at extreme low prices.

YOU MAY BE CURED YET! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848.
To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your ointment, I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried every medicine of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily grew worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the Ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go any where without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business more than seven months, without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint.

THOMAS BRUNTON
Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eight years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsular War, and was the Butcher of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1833. The Commanding Officer at that time, was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honourable Henry Baring.

ANDREW BRACK.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith, Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848.
To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for 21 years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I was bled at different times, every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure.

OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 13th, 1848.
To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our Railway Bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad, that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent Surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment and Pills, which I did, and was by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toes are perfectly cured.

JOHN NAYLOR, General Agent for Nova Scotia.
December 24.

THE PILLS should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—
Bad Legs, Scalds,
Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples,
Burns, Stiff Joints,
Bunions, Elephantiasis,
Bite of Mosquitoes, Gout, Skin Diseases,
Sandflies, Fistula, Scurvy,
Coco-bay, Glandular swell, Sore Heads,
Chilblain-foot, Ings, Ulcers,
Chilblains, Lumbago, Wounds,
Chapped-hands, Piles, Yaws,
Corns (Soft), Rheumatism.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the "TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF TRENTON," United States, and having previously to taking the Agency, received satisfactory proof of the good standing and respectability of the Institution, he begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to issue Policies for eligible fire risks at moderate rates of premium, and to receive proposals for Life Policies, which will be forwarded to the Directors, and if accepted, Policies will be immediately returned. The Capital Stock of the Trenton Mutual is now \$200,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgage on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks—and is doing a very large and as yet from its commencement in 1847, a very successful business.

DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner.
R. S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company.
Halifax, 15th June.

TO THE PUBLIC. An Effectual and Never-failing Cure for Erysipelas.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for some time prepared a medicine for the cure of ERYSIPELAS, and ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, which has not only immediately relieved all who have used it, but effectually cured them. She is desirous that those who are afflicted with what, in many cases of that disease, is considered incurable, and that all who are suffering from its attack, may have the benefit of the WONDERFUL POWER OF HERALDO'S OINTMENT, and removing all diseases of ERYSIPELAS or SALT RHEUM.
MRS. C. BERTHAUX, Nietaux.
It may be procured from any of the following AGENTS:
John Naylor, Esq., Halifax.
Andrew Henderson, Esq., Annapolis.
Daniel More, Esq., Kentville.
William H. Troop, Esq., Wolfville.
Elder Samuel McKeown, Barrington.
T. R. Patillo, Esq., Liverpool.

ELIAS GRIMES, Wilmot.
This is to certify that I have been afflicted with the Erysipelas, or the Salt Rheum, as the Doctors call it, for ten years. My hands were frequently so diseased, that I could make no use of them. I employed several physicians, but to no purpose as my suffering only increased. I applied Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE for a short time and was soon cured of every vestige of the disease. The thankfulness which I felt, on the long and painful disease being removed, was much more than tongue can express. After three years from the time when I used the Medicine, I was threatened with a relapse or return of the disease. I applied the Medicine and the disease disappeared. From that time to the present, I am perfectly free from all symptoms of Erysipelas or Salt Rheum. I therefore heartily recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, as a speedy and effectual remedy.

WILLIAM GORDON.
This is to certify that my son was severely afflicted with the Erysipelas in his leg last summer, so badly that he scarcely slept for five successive nights. I then procured some of Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE, and applied it, and in the course of one week, the boy was well; and I verily believe if I had not used the above Medicine, that he would have lost his life.

WILLIAM McEWAN.
This is to certify that my daughter about a year ago had a very severe attack of Erysipelas in her head and face, so much so that there was left no hope of life. Medical aid was called, but the word was, that all was over as the dreadful disease had overpowered the brain, and she was raving distracted. In this extremity I had accidentally heard of Mrs. BERTHAUX'S MEDICINE. I went and got a small phial, and proceeded to apply it as directed; and almost instantaneously the disease was arrested from further progress, and in a few days, the swelling was gone, and her natural colour returned, and she is now alive and well.

THE UNRIVALLED SUMMER MEDICINE IS WELL KNOWN TO BE DR. S. TOWNSEND'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
WHICH ASSURANCE is endorsed by the following Testimonial from Rev. James Beattie, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, 18th July, 1850.

JOSEPH WALTERS.
ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS.
FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints, Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Constipation, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety.)

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS, APERIENT PILLS.
FOR Dyspepsia—all Stomach and Liver Complaints, Headache, Vertigo or Giddiness, Nausea, habitual Constipation, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE (which may be taken at all times, by both sexes, with perfect safety.)

HEALTH, ECONOMY & CONVENIENCE. BAKING POWDER.
THIS POWDER answers also for Tea Cakes, Biscuits, Cakes, Plum and other Puddings, Pastry, &c. &c. Sold in packets—4s. each—at LANGLEY'S Drug Store, Hollis Street, where also may be obtained British Drugs and Medicines, Leeches, Perfumery, Seeds, &c. &c. of the first quality.

PRIME CIGARS.
DIRECT from Havana—22,000 first quality CIGARS of choice brands, now for sale by W. M. HARRINGTON with some very fine Regatta, five years old, M-nus, Amers. Also—A further supply of Lump Tobacco, Twin Brothers. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, Bedford Row.

FANCY SOAPS & PERFUMERY.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers his present extensive stock of FANCY SOAP & PERFUMERY, at very reduced prices. ROBT. G. FRASER.

CHEBUCTO HOUSE. NEW & CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

NO. 48, UPPER WATER STREET, Opposite Messrs. Creighton & Grassie's Wharf.
G. HALLS respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, in Town and Country, that he has opened the above Establishment, on his own account, where he will constantly have on hand articles of superior quality, connected with the GENERAL GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS, which will be supplied at the lowest remunerative profit.

JOHN HAYS, MELODIAN MANUFACTURER, Has removed to 125, Barrington Street, a few doors South of St. Paul's Church, HALIFAX, N. S.
A VARIETY of Music Books, Music Paper, and Musical Instruments, kept constantly on hand. All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired at the shortest notice.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL.
RESOLVED, That Public Notice be given that the Hay Scales erected by Mr. Jos. Fairbanks, at the head of Fairbanks' Wharf, are acknowledged as Public Scales for the weighing of Hay, and all other articles, and that Mr. William Doyle be sworn weigher for said scales. (A true copy.) JAMES S. CLARKE, City Clerk.

THE TRENTON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$185,000 Safely Invested.
INSURES on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, &c., at the lowest rates of premium compatible with safety, and on all insurable lives at rates of premium far below that of any English or Scotch Company, and all Policy holders participate in the profits of the Company, which have hitherto amounted to 45 to 50 per cent. on the amount paid in, and divided annually.

FISHING TACKLE. To be had at the Subscriber's No. 6, Granville Street.
AN extensive assortment of superior quality Salmon and Trout FLIES, adapted for the season, RODS of every description, in great variety, Superior Gut, in hanks; Casting Lines, Reels; Fly Books, An assortment of Salmon and Trout Limerick HOOKS, Basket and Landing Nets, Gutted Hooks, &c. &c. &c. PETER NORDBECK, 1m.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CLEVERDON & CO.
OFFER for sale at lowest market prices, received by recent arrivals—a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, WARE and EARTHENWARE, consisting of Crochet Black & Rockingham Teapots, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Jugs, Basins, Milk PANS, Butter Crocks, Dinner Teas, and Breakfast Sets, Dessert Sets, richly gilt, Flower Vases, Toffee Bottles, Tumblers, Wine, Decanters, Salts, Hall Lamps, Lamp Shades, Electro Plated Cast Stand, Figures, &c. All suitable for Town and Country.

FRESH SEEDS!!
GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, in great variety, imported from the same eminent house in London, the SEEDS from which have given so much satisfaction in former years, are now for sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, a few doors South of the Province Building, Hollis Street April 5, 1851.

For Pleasure and Comfort in Shaving, Use RING'S VERBENA CREAM.
A SUPPLY of which much admired Compound has been received at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street Feb. 22.

POTATOE SEED.
JUST received at No. 22, Hollis St., 120 doors from the new Bank, a few of entirely new invention of STOVES, intended for persons—they are very handsome and said to be the most economical Stoves in use. Also—a few Cheque Stoves of first rate kind and quality, to which many terms in the city can testify. J. & E. LONGARD, Jan. 11.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.
A FEW bags and boxes (25 lb. each) fresh ground, for sale by W. M. HARRINGTON, March 29.

MEDICINES, SPICES, SEEDS, &C.

A FRESH supply of the above, which comprises all the various descriptions usually required by the public has been received per the recent arrivals from Great Britain and elsewhere, and will be disposed of on the usual favourable terms at the Medical Warehouse, Granville St., corner of George St. MORTON & CO. May 17.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. No. 2, Ordnance Row.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours extended to him while in the late firm of W. J. COLEMAN & CO., begs leave to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he is now opening—per Mic Mac, More Castle, Prince Arthur, and Goojerat—a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

Consisting of— Broad Cloths, Casimeres, Doekings, Medium, Satoris and Venetian Summer CLOTHS, Cashmeres, Gambroons, Moleskins, Tweeds, Russel and Albert CORDS, Alpaca, Coatings, Vestings, and Tailors' TRIMMINGS: Grey, White, Striped, and Printed COTTONS: Cotton Warp, Gingham, Cotton Hdk, Osnaburgh, Drills, Linens, Tickings, Towellings, Flannels, Serges, Printed Oil Cloths, etc.; Dress Materials of every description; Harness Bor'd Muslin, Leno's, Danish and Watered MOREENS, Black Gros de Naples and Dussac Embroid and Danish SATINS, Sateen, cold Clace SILKS, Fancy Braids and Fringes, BONNETS, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Lace & Edging, Muslins, Dress Caps, Muslin and Lace SLEEVES Collare and Habit Shirts; SHAWLS in great variety; black and old silk and satin MANTLES, newest style—very cheap; childrens Straw and Tuscan HATS: fine, super-fine, and 3 ply Scotch Carpeting, Stair and Dutch do, Cotton and Wollen Druggets. Door Mats and Hearth Rugs.

Also— A large Stock of Gen's Silk HATS: Gen's Brazilian and Felt do; Gen's Alpaca do; Gen's Cloth, Glaced and Fancy CAPS; case- Boots and Shoes; which will be sold at a small advance for cash. SAMUEL STRONG. May 10.

SPECTACLES.

Spectacles display ev'n the distant star To those who, unassisted, cannot see afar; Those who see not when to an object close, Obtain good sight from 'Spectacles on nose.' You that have feeble eyes, through age or care, Need Spectacles to make your optics clear.

JUST RECEIVED, a splendid assortment of SPECTACLES—Concave and Convex, blue, green, and white lens, mounted in gold, silver, steel, and tortoise shell frames. From such an extensive variety of superior dioptric instruments, completely adapted to every peculiarity of imperfect vision, ladies and gentlemen, young and aged, scholars, artists, and all others may provide themselves with glasses that will relieve their affliction, at a cost corresponding with their circumstances, from pounds down to pence. Also, EYEGLASSES, double and single, which can be recommended in the same terms as above. For Sale by PETER NORDBECK. April 15.

NEW GOODS.

CITY HAT STORE & LIVERPOOL HOUSE. No. 12, GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Stock of this Establishment having during the past Season, been greatly reduced to make room for extensive importations, will now present the advantages of an almost entirely

NEW ASSORTMENT.

carefully selected on the best terms, in the principal markets of Great Britain, now opening—received per Micmac, Goojerat, and More Castle—Long and square SHAWLS, in newest styles; Dress Goods, in all the leading materials in the Dominion and Printed Muslins, which will be found worthy of special attention, comprising an extensive variety of new and beautiful patterns. Plain and Fancy Gingham, Furnitures and Fancy Regatta; Linens, Lawns, Holland, Osnaburghs, Canvas, Ducks.

Grey and White COTTONS, Cotton Warp. Black and coloured Orleans, Coburgs, Crapes and Parasols, Doekings, Drills, Flannels; Sonnets, Childrens' Straw Hats; Moreens, Carpetings. A general assortment of Hosiery, Trimmings, and small Wares. Gentlemen's London and Paris Hats, Childrens' Fancy Hats and Caps. Which are offered wholesale and retail, on favourable terms. P. S.—The remainder of stock per Prince Arthur, Standard, and Sceptre. W. J. COLEMAN & CO. May 3. Wes. & Ath. 3 ins.

DAVID STARR & SONS, 49, Upper Water Street.

Have received of America, More Castle, Micmac, Goojerat, and Standard, part of their Spring Importations.

Consisting of— LONDON WHITE LEAD and coloured PAINTS, Oil, Ochres; Chrome Yellow, Celestial Blue, Rose Pink, Patent DRYERS; Glue, Putty, Black Lead, Lampblack, Vitrol, Coppers, Whittings, Window Glass, IRON and STEEL, of various kinds, Anvils, Vices, Bellovers, Wrought Nails and Spikes, Cut Nails, Griffin's Prime and Double Refined SCYTHES, Sickles, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Seale and Sash Weights, Axle Pipes, SHOE THREADS, Curled Hair, and Hair Basting, BEARDSHAWS' Celebrated MILL and CIRCULAR SAWS, Hemming's FISH HOOKS, Bar Tin, Tin Plates, Sheet Lead, Sheet Brass, Lead Pipe, Shot, Gunpowder, Guns, Muskets, Pistols, Black Bushes, Tins and Enamelled Hollow Ware; PLANES and Joiners' Tools, at very low prices, Anchors, Chain Cables, and small Chains. With a carefully and well selected assortment of SHELF GOODS, comprising— Table and Spring Cutlery, Mappin's and Elliott's celebrated Razors, Scissors, B M and Albata Plate Spoons, Tea and Coffee Pots; Castors and Brass Cabinet Ware, Locks, Latches, Hinges; Brass Water Cocks, Brushes of different kinds, and a variety of other articles. All which have been purchased on the best terms, they offer for sale at very low rates. Further supplies of Iron, Hardware, Lines, Twines, &c. daily expected per Charlotte, Sceptre, and Lady Lilford. May 10. Wes. & Ath. 4 ins. pd.

JOSEPH BELL & CO.

Have received by late arrivals from Great Britain: Printed Muslins, M de Laines, and Printed Orleans CLOTHS Filled Paisley, Barage long and other Shawls, Ribbons, Parasols, Hair Nets, Wove and Coutille STAYS, Wove Thread, Edgings and Laces, White and Brown KNITTING COTTON, Tamboured Muslin Window Curtains, Scotch Tweeds, Cashmere and Wove Quilting VESTINGS, Toilet Cloth, Union Damask, Table Oil Cloth, Grass Cloth, Rustic Hats, Felt DRESSES, Silicates, Casbans, and Tailors' Trimmings of all kinds, First quality white, blue and Red Cotton Warp, Cotton TWINE for Nets. West of England Black Cloths, Casimeres and Doekings, Gen's Paris HATS of superior quality.

Also— American Striped and Grey Shirtings, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blue Drills and Bed Ticks, With a great variety of other Goods. Further supplies expected per Standard and Fourteen. May 10. Wes & Ath. 4 weeks.

SPRING—1851.

Prince Arthur, Micmac, More Castle, and Goojerat from Great Britain.

BLACK & BROTHERS,

HAVE received by the above ships an EXTENSIVE assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Indigo, Cordage, Canvas, Anchors, Chains,

BOLTING GAUSE for Grist Mills, CODLINES, Fish Hooks, Oakum, Curled Hair, Seythes, Sickles, Salmon, Mackerel and Herring TWINES, SOAP, STARCH, and a variety of other Goods, too numerous to mention, which are offered for sale on liberal terms.

—ALSO—ON CONSIGNMENT—

293 Chests CONGO TEA, 1 Hoghead Cotton Herring NETS, 21-2, 2 1/2, 2 3/4 And a lot of Blue Cotton Mackerel LINES. May 17. Market Square.

NEW GOODS.

PETER NORDBECK

HAS received per More Castle, from London, and Prince Arthur, from Liverpool, a LARGE and well assorted Stock of

FANCY GOODS,

Among which are—Fine and Common CUTLERY, Paper Mache Desks, Work Tables, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies and Gentlemen's Rosewood Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, fancy Note Paper and Envelopes, CHINA ORNAMENTS, Flutinas & Accordians, with a variety of other Musical Instruments, with Instructions for the same; Silver plated Bread Baskets and Waiters, A'bits and German Silver Plate; Carpet Bags and Portmanteaus, Bird Cages, &c. &c.

Also—An assortment of well seasoned FLOOR OIL CLOTH. May 17.

THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

W. & C. MURDOCH

HAVE received and are now opening a full assortment of plain and Fancy

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS

of every description, Ribbons, Silk Dresses, &c. Also on hand—Gongou Tea, Indigo, Soap and Starch. NEW BUILDINGS, Corner of Duke and Granville Streets. May 17.

CIENFUEGOS SUGAR.

THE Cargo of the brig "Sebin,"— Just landed: 157 hhds. Cienfuegos Sugar. 12 tierces. For sale by GEO. H. STARR. May 17. Wes. (97), Ath. (92).

Wesleyan Day School, Halifax.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs respectfully to draw PUBLIC ATTENTION to the following management of his SCHOOL, with the proposed branches of study;—intimating also that any further information required will be cheerfully given on application.

INITIATORY AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS.

English Reading, meaning, examination and Spelling, Lessons on Objects and Natural History, &c., History of England, Geography, Solutions of Geographical Problems on the Maps and by the Globe, Grammar and Composition, Writing and Arithmetic.

NOTE.—Pupils are advanced to higher classes, as soon as they are qualified to enter them.

SENIOR AND MATHEMATICAL DIVISIONS.

Universal History, Ancient and Modern Geography, Use of the Globes, and Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Grammar and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra, Geometry and Practical Mathematics.

LATIN AND GREEK.

McClintock & Crook's Series of Lessons, Anthon's Caesar, Greek Reader; and the Higher Classics. Hours of Attendance.—From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.

A FRENCH Class will be formed, at a private hour in the afternoon. Pinney's Practical French Grammar. As new Classes are to be formed in the different departments, a favourable opportunity presents itself for any who may wish to attend the Institution, and avail themselves of the advantages of the system of instruction pursued, which is one calculated to encourage the personal efforts of the Students. It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the Term. Halifax, May 17, 1851. ALEXR. SIMPSON REID.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE,

Hollis Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from England his usual Spring Importation of Genuine Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c, which he offers for sale at moderate prices. May 17. WM. LANGLEY.

GOUROCK CANVAS, CORDAGE & TWINE.

New landing at "Standard" from Liverpool, G. B. TEN Bales Gourock Bleached Sail CANVAS assorted Nos 1 to 10. 79 packages Gourock Cordage, assorted 12 thread to 24 inch, 4 packages Ambriline and spun yarn, 2 & 3 yars. Also— 8 bales "Prince Arthur" from Liverpool, G. B. 8 bales Red Stripe Canvas, Nos 1 to 6, Arbnoath's manufacture. 2 bales fine fax Sewing Twine, ditto. For Sale upon reasonable terms. GEO. H. STARR. May 10. Wes. & Ath. 3 ins.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. C. W. RATHBUN begs leave to inform her Friends and the Public that she intends opening a SCHOOL on MONDAY the 12th inst., at No. 136, Gottingen Street. Mrs. R. proposes to give instruction in the following Branches, viz., Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Plain and Ornamental Needlework. Music and Drawing, if required. EP A few young Ladies can be accommodated as Boarding-Scholars on reasonable terms. Reference to the Hon. H. Bell, Halifax; Rev. John Marshall, Windsor, and Winthrop Sargent, Esq., Barrington. May 10. 4ins.

The Railroad Convention.

The Government of Canada has arranged with the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for a Convention to be held forthwith at Montreal. This looks like business, and may, we

think, be taken as an earnest of the views of the Canada Cabinet. The Provincial Secretary will, we understand, leave for Canada almost immediately. It is said that the subject of a uniform currency is to be brought under the consideration of the Convention. We faintly hope so, and that British sterling may speedily supplant the present absurd and anomalous system which characterizes the monetary institutions of the Provinces.—Recorder

Shubenacadie Canal.

The adjourned meeting of persons favourable to the construction of the above work was held pursuant to notice yesterday, at the Exchange Reading Room. Dr. Avery was called to the chair. The meeting, although not very numerously attended, was composed of intelligent and influential persons. An interesting report from the Committee was read, and a report of Mr. Fairbanks of the cost of constructing a canal, and the probable receipts, &c. The meeting was addressed by the Provincial Secretary, the Speaker, William Lawson, H. Hyde, and other gentlemen, and all present seemed fully impressed with the immense advantage and profit that would be derived from completing the work in question.—After which it was resolved that the reports be received and adopted. Secondly that the Committee be a Committee to negotiate with the local Government for the purchase by them of the equity of the mortgage of redemption shortly to be sold under a decree of the Court of Chancery, and in the event of the Government declining to become purchasers, to take such other steps as may be necessary for forming a company to purchase the property. Dr. Avery, Wm. Lawson, Henry Pryor, C. W. Fairbanks, H. Hyde, and Andrew Mackinlay, form the Committee. The meeting then adjourned.—Colonist.

Potato Rot Prevented.

A certain remedy is stated to have been discovered which will effectually prevent the rot not only in potatoes, but all other vegetables, while it increases the crop. Mr. G. Praut, of White Plains, New York, states that where he used Kentish's Prepared Guano his potatoes were all good and sound, although in other parts of his grounds, where it was not used, they were rotten and good for nothing.—Ib.

Important to Farmers.

We have been informed by some of the merchants of Pictou, that the article of butter, which forms a large export from this place to St. John, Newfoundland, has for some time past been very much depreciated, from being too much salted.—Whether it is a mistake in judgment on the part of the manufacturers or a desire to sell salt which they buy for 2s. 6d. per bushel, at 7d. per lb. along with the butter, we cannot tell; but it is now an undoubted fact, that the Pictou butter from this cause is almost worthless in that market. Advice has been received, stating that if an improvement is not instantly made, the Canadian butter will drive ours out of the market. We give this hint for the benefit of our friends in the country, and hope they will take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.—Eastern Chronicle.

Important Notice.

It will be absolutely necessary that all monies due our Office for subscriptions and otherwise, be paid at the approaching DISTRICT MEETINGS to enable us to meet our pecuniary liabilities.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED.

Rev. W. C. Beals (77s. 6d.), Rev. C. Lockhart (120s.) to be appropriated as directed.) Mr. G. Henderson (20s.) Rev. J. Marshall (40s.)

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties. Indeed, this fact was known to the aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has ever been regarded by their physicians as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. This fact, several years since, attracted the attention of Dr. Wistar, a highly respectable practitioner of Virginia. He investigated with care the healing properties of the wild cherry—tested its effects when administered alone, and when in combination with other remedial agents. He found that its natural virtues might be greatly improved, and by combining it with ingredients, whose properties were well proved and generally recognized, a medicine was produced which constitutes a remedy of great value in pulmonary affections and diseases of the chest and throat—diseases which are proverbially prevalent in our cities and large towns, and of ten prove fatal, swelling the bills of mortality to a much greater extent than is the case with most others, we had almost said all other classes of diseases.

EXAMINE CLOSE BEFORE PURCHASING,

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," Phla." blown up in the glass—each bottle bearing a label on the front with the signature of

H. WISTAR, M. D.

This will be enveloped hereafter with a wrapper copyright secured 1844, on which will always appear the written signature of "IBUTTS." Any one counterfeiting the label or wrapper, or forging the signature of the General Agent, will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

For Sale wholesale and retail, at the Drug Stores of MORTON & CO. and JOHN NAYLOR.

Marriages.

At Newport, on the 1st inst, by the Rev Henry Pope, Mr COTTNAM BLACKBURN, to Miss SARAH McCANN, both of Newport.

At Trinity Church, New York, on the 8th December, 1849, by the Rev M P Parks, Mr PETER STEVENS HAMILTON, to Miss ANNIE BROWN, both of Truro, N.S.

At St John, N.B, on the 8th ult, by the Rev Richard Knight, Mr JAMES GREEK, to SARAH ELIZA, second daughter of Mr Charles Calkin, all of that City.

At Christ Church, Fredericton, N.B, on Tuesday the 6th inst, by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Doctor ROBERT GORDON, M. P. P. for the County of Gloucester, to BERECCA CAROLINE, third and only surviving daughter of Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable George Minchin, of Fredericton.

Deaths.

On Monday, 12th inst, JOHN ALLISON RATHBUN, Merchant of this city, in the 34th year of his age.

At the residence of Hon C B Chandler, in Dorchester, NB, on the 5th inst, ELLEN, fourth daughter of Joshua Chandler, Esq, Sheriff of Cumberland, NS, aged 20 years.

At Amherst on the 8th inst, CHARLES E CHANDLER, Esq, Barrister, eldest son of Joshua Chandler, Esq, Sheriff, aged 28 years.

At Peterboro, Canada West, on the 29th April, SAMUEL WILLIAM ALBRO, eldest son of the late Samuel Albro, Esq, of Dartmouth, aged 49 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, May 10.—brig Jenny Lind, Hall, Cadiz, 38 days, to J Esson & Co; brig Eliza, Kenny, Cienfuegos, 31 days, to J Strachan; schr Conservative, Myers, Wallace, N S, to Oxley & Co and W L Evans; schr Joseph, Nickerson, P E Island; Propeller Opway, Hunter, Bermuda, 4 days.

SUNDAY, May 11.—schr Nautilus, Vincent, Burin, 6 days—brought up the crew of schr Blotter; Mary, Boud, Burin; Pacificque, from Quebec.

MONDAY, May 12.—Brig Hope, Fotherick, Cadiz, 34 days, to Cochran & Co; schr California, Griffin, Ragged Islands; Elizabeth, Joyce, Arichat, 2 days; Gazelle, Frost, Yarmouth; Dove, Pearson; Happy Return, Kennedy; Combine, Reid; Joseph, Nicholson; Success, Deagle; and Francis, Lavoe, all from P E Island; Mary Ann, Dove, T G T, Mary Jane, and Eliza, all from Sydney.

TUESDAY, May 13.—R M steamer Cambria, Leitch, Liverpool, G B, 10 days—30 passengers, 15 for Halifax; briggs Fanny, Bernier, Quebec, 17 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; Fanny, Banks, Matanzas, 15 days, to J Whitman.

THURSDAY, May 15.—H M steamship Birkenhead, Com. Salmond, Quebec, 4 days; barques Troubadour, Izet, Clyde, 44 days, to Oxley & Co; brig Boston, Laybold, Boston, 6 days, to B Wier & Co; Atkinson, Jackson, Liverpool, 32 days, to Oxley & Co; Emma Adeline, Cronan, St John, N B, 5 days, to D Cronan; St Croix, Bernier, Quebec, to S A White & Co; schr Primrose, Joncas, Quebec, to J J Wygatt; Thistle, Panchard, Quebec, to Cochran & Co; Revenue schr Daring, Darby, Canso; barque George Guilford, Robinson, Cadiz, 37 days, to Cochran & Co.

CLEARED.

May 8.—Brigt Halifax, Meagher, Boston—B Wier & Co; schr Charles, Whipple, Saint John, N B—J McDougall & Co; Conservative, Myers, Labrador—D Cronan.

May 9.—Brigts Arbutus, Doane, Jamaica—Fairbanks & Allison; Anslade, Irwin, St Andrews—Barrs & Harris; schr Veloce, Chouard, Quebec—T C Kinnear & Co and Satter & Twining; Reindeer, Cosgrove, Burin—A & J McNab; Mary Ann, Glawson, Miramichi—Fairbanks & Allison; Jane Spott, Lawlor, St John, N B—T Adams and J Whitman.

May 10.—Brig Belle, Laybold, Boston—Benj. Wier & Co; schr Hector, Stirling, B W Indies—N L & J T West; St Patrick, Myers, Labrador—Master; Ulai, Griffin, Burin, N F—J & M Tobin; Stranger, O'Bryan, Labrador—B Wier & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Brigt Fanny from Matanzas, left brigts Lord Lovat, Lawson, to sail in 2 days, and Eagle, Hilliers, to sail in 5 days; also—brigts Contest, Griffin; Star, Meagher; and Petrel, had arrived on the 26th.

St John, P.E., April 15th.—arr'd schr Valonia, Newall, from Halifax, and sailed for Guyana.

Trinidad, April 5th.—arr'd schr Triumphant, Crowell, Halifax; 6th—brigt Muta, Cleverly, do. Prices cod \$34 a \$3, retail.

St Thomas, April 16th.—arr'd brig Lily, Owen, from St Kitts, to sail 22nd for Porto Rico and Europe.

Barbadoes, April 12th.—arr'd Comwall, from Newfoundland.

The brig Jacques Cartier, Lacombe, from Halifax for Montreal, ran ashore on Janorine Island, near Arichat, 3rd inst—was discharging and expected to be got off.—The J. C proceeded on her voyage on the 7th inst.

The schr Amber, Roballe, from P E Island for Halifax, with a cargo produce, struck a rock in Canso 5th inst and became a total wreck—crew saved.

QUEBEC, 8th.—Arr'd Maria Julia, Halifax, 23 days; cl'd schr Caledonia, Neil, for Halifax.

MONTREAL, 5th.—cl'd Aurora, Bonell, Halifax; Stephen Binney, Dugall, do. 6th—Mary Louise, do; St. Andre, do; Amore, do; Maria Reine, do; Maria Parant, do.

CIENFUEGOS, April 27th.—brigt Mary, Banks, to sail for Halifax, 29th.

LIVERPOOL, G. B., April 29th.—sld Emily, for Halifax. May 1st—Lady Lilford, do; Idg Icarus, for do; Christiana, for Sydney, C. B.

HOLYHEAD, April 25th.—Victoria, Walsh, from Liverpool for Bourgeois River, C. B., put in here last night very leaky, having struck on Blackwater Bank, the 22d April, during thick weather.

Br brig Margaret, from St John, N B, for Barbadoes, put into Providence 18th leaky, and three feet of water in her hold. One man died with lock-jaw on the 18th.

THE WESLEYAN is published for the Proprietors at the WESLEYAN OFFICE, Marchington's Lane.

Vol. 11.— Ten Shillings Half Year

LYMAN

D. C. G. B. I. A. S. T.

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