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**A Beautiful Incident.**

The following incident occurred a few weeks since in a village of one of the Southern counties of our state. It was a warm Sabbath afternoon, and the doors of the village church were thrown open to let in the balmy air from the fields without. The congregation had assembled, and while the minister was reading the first hymn a beautiful dove entered the door and came walking up the main aisle.

Such a visitor drew of course universal attention. But as the choir arose to sing, he seemed startled, and lifting himself on his wings, alighted on the stove-pipe above him, where he sat bending his glossy neck and turning his head so as to catch the harmony as it swelled through the temple of God. Whether it was the chorus of voices or the full-toned notes of the organ that captivated him, I cannot tell; but he sat the perfect picture of earnest attention till the music ceased.

Waiting a moment as if to hear the strain commence again, he started from his perch and sailed to the top of the organ, where he furlled his pinion and sat and looked down on the audience. The young clergyman arose to pray. He is distinguished for his earnestness and fervour of his invocation, and as he stood with his hands around the Bible which lay clasped before him, humbly beseeching the Father of all good to send his Holy Spirit down, that beautiful bird pitched from its resting place on the organ, and sailing down on level wing the whole length of the church, perched on the Bible directly between the hands of the clergyman.

It was merely a natural occurrence, but how beautiful the picture! There stood the messenger of God with face toward heaven pleading for heaven's blessings—the Bible before him, around which his hands were reverently clasped, while on it stood that beautiful and innocent dove.—The three, thus together, formed a group full of interest and symbolizing all that is dear to man. The Word of God was before the people with God's chosen emblem upon it, and God's herald clasping them both as he prayed.

What wonder is it if a superstitious feeling ran through the house as the people watched that dove—the emblem of innocence and purity and the divine Spirit itself—standing on the Bible and looking gently down on them. Beautiful, it centred for a time the affections of all on it; and he who could have injured it there, would have injured hundreds of hearts at the same time. The pressure of its tiny feet was no sacrilege there, for the expression of its soft eyes was innocence and love.

The clergyman feeling the presence of the bird, and fearing that it might distract the attention of his hearers, gently passed his hand over the Bible. The dove, unstartled, merely hopped over it on the cushion, where it sat till prayer was ended. It then rose and sailed away. In former times the dove would have been regarded as a spiritual visitant from the unseen world, sent on a special mission in answer to prayer, and awakened feelings of awe and reverence.

To us it was only a natural but unusual occurrence awakening simply the sentiment of beauty. It was a new and accidental figure introduced suddenly into a beautiful picture, giving greater harmony and perfection to what we deemed perfect before. There was no religion in it, but it was full of beauty.—*Cor. New-York Observer.*

**The Summer Prayer Meetings.**

This is more necessary, if possible, than any other prayer meeting. Christians are becoming more worldly-minded, and

the prayer meeting is one of the best means of protecting against it. This will serve to keep up the remembrance of those great truths concerning Christ and eternity, which are most useful to the Christian at the time when we are in the greatest danger of forgetting them.

Go, then, all you that would not have the world rise up between you and God, go regularly to the prayer meeting all summer. If, at any time, business presses hard to keep you from it, be the more earnest to go.—That is the very time when you most need it. Go then to meet your God there; and with his aid to overcome the world.

Are you of those who have been blessed with reviving grace during the last winter, and been strengthened in faith and love; go to the summer prayer meeting, that you may keep what you have gained of Christian strength, and reach the autumn, not weaker, but grown stronger for the work of the Lord. "To him that hath, shall be given."

Are you of those who have recently begun the Christian life, go to the summer prayer meeting, lest your hearts grow cold, and you walk in darkness and sadness long in consequence of your neglect; go, that you may by prayer and communion often enjoyed with Christian friends, keep alive your faith, and hope, and joy.

Yes, youthful Christian; as you would enjoy, habitually, the smiles of your Saviour and become a happy and useful Christian, go to the summer prayer meeting.

Go to the summer prayer meeting; and for the winter prayer meeting you need not fear.—*Puritan Recorder.*

**Contemporary Opinions.**

*From the Guardian of June 23.*

**Sabbath Observance in the Post Office.**

One of the most gratifying pieces of intelligence which has lately reached our shores, one of the most hopeful signs of the times, and of the healthy and sound state of public opinion and feeling, is the decision of the House of Commons on the question of Sabbath labour in the Post Office. Contrary, we believe, to public expectation, and in the face of strong and formidable opposition, Lord Ashley's motion for an address to the crown, to stop the delivery of letters, and the transmitting of mails, all over the United Kingdom, on the Lord's day, has been carried by a majority of twenty-five. This intelligence is so much the more gratifying when it is known that the long and anxiously desired change is likely to be carried into immediate execution. No new law, no further parliamentary proceeding is necessary, the evil complained of has never been properly legalized, but only permitted and tolerated like many other abominations in our own Christian land. An address to the Crown if it meets the approbation of the Sovereign thro' her ministers, puts an immediate termination to this daring and wanton encroachment on the sanctity of the Lord's day, as the executive government have the entire control of the whole affairs of the Post Office, and it for ever destroys the force of one of the most plausible arguments for railway travelling on the Sabbath. We are not at all sorry that the history of late events, the revolutionary frenzy all over the continent, and the fearful and heart-rending profanation of the Sabbath in France, not only among the Communists and Socialists, but the most respectable classes in society, the President and his ministers, the generals of the army, and the representatives of the people, men of rank and character, has opened the eyes of the members of the House of Commons in Britain, to the unsettled and dangerous state in which Society must be placed when we, like our enlightened and polished neighbours, shall have public balls, theatrical exhibitions, horse races, political meetings, (and why not also revolutionary clubs and anarchical assemblies?) on the Sabbath. The evil strikes deeper than most men are aware of. The wretched urchins who are playing ball on the streets and in the fields, around our large towns, engaged in carousing, cock-fighting, and other brutal amusements, would be public recruits at a tumultuous meeting, or an insurrection, trained and wilding agents in deeds of mischief and in the work of destruction. As friends of social order and domestic happiness, as well as advocates of scriptural morality and practiced piety, we cannot fail, then, to rejoice at such a righteous decision as this passed by one of the highest tribunals of the nation. This noble and enlightened decree of the British House of Commons has occasioned, as might have been expected, consternation and dismay in the enemies camp,

by no means the ablest and most respectable, has commenced upon a small scale and in a very contemptible form, a species of lectures on morality and Sabbath observance, and we suppose for lack of argument, they have begun like the Billingsgate fishmongers, calling names, imputing motives, and other miserable shifts. At this we are not at all surprised. It is an old trick, a cunning invention which may have a momentary effect among half-informed and superficial thinkers, and is exceedingly palatable to libertines and profligates. They must be very bad men, these hypocrites and Pharisees, because they will not allow us to do as we please, and obey or transgress the divine law as suits our inclination and convenience. What right have they to prevent men if so disposed, from working in the Post Office, or in any other public office or employment, on the Sabbath day? Now this is very dangerous ground to tread upon, since the same moral law which condemns theft and murder, condemns Sabbath profanation; if the former are crimes to be condemned and punished, so is the latter. This is with us a matter of principle and not of expediency; a question of right and wrong, and not of doubtful meaning and tendency. Calling names and using opprobrious epithets can have not the least weight or influence with us, when the duty is so obvious and the law of God so explicit and authoritative. Besides, calling names is not only a low artifice, it is rather a dangerous experiment, a game which both sides can play at. The Pharisees, we suppose, were a bad set of men, cunning deceivers, canting hypocrites, so say the libertines of the day. There can be no doubt of this for the Saviour, who knew their true character infinitely better than our modern smatterers in morals, who have the name of the Pharisee continually on their lips, has drawn their character in the darkest colours, and their conduct fully verified his statements. But were the Pharisees the only bad men, during our Saviour's ministry in the land of Judea; are hypocrites the only sinners in modern times? We should like to get an answer to these questions. Were there not Sadducees, infidels, and publicans and sinners, in the land of Judea, as well as Pharisees? and have we not profligates among ourselves in abundance, as well as hypocrites? Nay, are we not informed that in the last days, in modern times, in our own age and country, "there shall come perilous times, scoffers walking after their own lusts; for men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholly, without natural affection, truce breakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, high-minded, lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God." This is certainly a very black catalogue of offences. But we leave it with an impartial public to determine whether there are not in France at this moment, aye, and among ourselves, also, many such offenders. Are these persons innocent because they are not Pharisees? Is a thief an honest man because he is not a robber or murderer? Is there no distinction to be drawn in morals between truth and falsehood, and in theology between piety and hypocrisy? Is there no reality in religion? Is a man who loves his God, obeys His law, attends his ordinances, and remembers his Sabbath, only a cunning deceiver and dissembler, and the whole Christian world, since the birth of the Saviour, only a set of bigots and fanatics? We ask in sober earnestness the revilers in the British and Colonial press, if they would wish to see the same state of religion and morals in Great Britain and Nova Scotia, which is not merely tolerated, but openly encouraged and sanctioned in France. The career of vice, we all know is downward to the gulf of perdition. The progress of Sabbath profanation of late years in Great Britain, more especially since the opening of the railways has been most rapid and alarming. Thousands and tens of thousands of the middle, but more especially of the lower orders, are in a great measure beyond the hallowed influences of Sabbath ministrations, and the Lord's day in many places in the neighbourhood of great cities, has become instead of a day of rest and of devotion, a day of carnal festivity, and dissipation and prodigality. The representatives of the people cannot fail to see, and if they are good men to lament this, and bear their testimony against such a heaven-daring practice. As friends of their country and of their race, they are bound so to do; as lovers of religion and of their God, they cannot be silent. There can be no doubt that the advocates of the Christian Sabbath are among the greatest benefactors of mankind, the excellent and honourable of the earth, whose names will be had in lasting remembrance. There are few names in the British Parliament so truly distinguished and honourable, and renowned for moral worth as that of the enlightened, benevolent, and pious Lord Ashley. As the friend of the degraded miner, and the oppressed and overwrought cotton spinner, as the liberal patron of Sabbath Schools, Home Missions, and other benevolent undertakings, he has already gained for himself immortal honour. And to the other important benefits which he has already been instrumental in conferring on the humble classes,

in carrying the noble resolution for shutting all the Post Offices throughout the empire, and putting a stop to the running of all the mails on the Lord's day.

*(From Evangelical Christendom;)*  
**GRAND DUCHY OF POSEN.**  
**State and Progress of the Free Churches.**

In reply to your inquiries respecting the cause of the Free Churches, I have only good news to tell. The unbelieving element, which proved for a time so great a hindrance to the good cause among us, has been gradually expelled, and has united itself with the more congenial Friends of Light party; and the remaining members, who cling to the revelation of God in Christ Jesus, as the anchor of their hope, have been gathered into regular church connexion, and form a nucleus round which the like-minded continue to range themselves. The State, which at first eyed us with suspicion, now lays no sort of impediment in our way, and our Church Union (extending over Prussian Poland, West Prussia, and the Grand Duchy of Posen) now comprises thirty-five congregations, which have cast off the yoke of Rome, and ranged themselves under the banner of Jesus Christ, as the true Shepherd and Bishop of their souls. Within a very short period three new congregations have been formed, and we have been called to rejoice over the accession of two excellent men, formerly Roman Catholic priests, but who from conviction have come over to us. The one, whose name is Binder, was formerly professor in Kloster Munster (in Austria); the other, named Tetz, was a member of the Frauenburg chapter. Both are men of faith and zeal, and being heartily devoted to the cause of the Free Churches, cannot but prove a great acquisition. Professor Binder is about to commence a Christian Catholic Church magazine (to which Czerski and I have promised our assistance), and by which we hope to excite more attention to, and interest in, the proceedings of the Free Churches.

The Romish hierarchy is daily losing ground with the people, but especially with the more intelligent class, since the stigma has been generally fastened on them of having mainly instigated the insurrectionary movements of 1848, with all their accompanying horrors of robbery, murder, and arson. The patriot Poles (and their party is not so large as people fancy) alone pay court to the priests, with a view to securing their aid in any future political attempt; yet even they know the worthlessness of the tools they intend to use, and have been heard to say, "Poland once politically free, the next step must be to rid her of her ecclesiastical tyrants! In fact, priestcraft is at a great discount in this country, and the priests know it, so that to them might well be applied the saying of Cicero respecting the Roman augurs, "They cannot look one another in the face without laughing." Their own belief in sacerdotal power, and the influence of ceremonial observances, has vanished, as well as that of their flocks, and interest alone holds them within the Romish pale. I know the secret sentiments of many such; but although they sigh under the yoke of hierarchical bondage, they are either too timid to speak out, or too wedded to their fat benefices to sacrifice them for conscience' sake, and exchange ease, idleness, and luxury, for labour and privation. Yet the soil here must be owned favourable to reform, since, even in Posen, the seat of an archbishop, the Christian Catholic community has grown, during the few years of its existence, to the considerable number of 2900 souls! But numbers alone, truly, were but equivocal evidence of its Divine origin, could we not point to the life of faith and labour of love, in proof that He who hath worked the change is God, who also hath given them of His Spirit, and enabled them more and more gloriously to unfurl the all-conquering banner of the cross. This truth carries the more conviction when it is noted, that not many great or noble according to the flesh are to be found among us, but that our congregations may rather lay claim to the apostolic description, "Weak things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen to bring to nought things that are; that no flesh should glory in his presence." We, that no flesh should glory in his presence." We, my own outward position is none of the most brilliant; severe conflicts, labours, anxieties and fatigues are my daily appointed lot, and yet I am the happiest of men; for such pure and true heartfelt joy as my present vocation affords me, I never knew, nor even conceived of, while I was a Roman Catholic priest!

It is true that we Christian-catholic clergy might effect much greater things, were our means adequate to making frequent and extensive missionary tours. It is no rare thing for us to be requested, by individuals in distant towns or villages, to come and instruct them in the new way of wisdom they have heard of. But such individuals are seldom in such affluent circumstances as to be able to bear the expense of our journey to them; and yet, the other hand, would risk coming into the most painful difficulties should we venture on expending in travelling, what we receive from our people for usual support. The consequence is, that I

travelling, indeed, to make a short preaching tour a quarter; but were the interests of our measuring rule, once a month, at the least we should prescribe to ourselves the extent of our journey, would be greater. Happily, however, we know the generous Master demands according to what we have, and not according to what he would.

During Easter, Brother Czerski, in preaching tour through the province, and everywhere, with a joyful welcome. The age gone by when we were hailed with shouts of joy, and our sermons interrupted by threats of violence. Those things were the result of priestly malice, and a influence wanes, opposition to us ceases on this occasion, all, whether Poles or German, crowded to hear sermons, and when cur a worship was filled to overflowing, the side stood in the street around it, not with the intense cold with which we were greeted. Can there be a stronger proof of victory over the Romantics? Whilst (as was here the joyful intelligence reaches that the entire Roman Catholic congress in Lubic had, on Good Friday, a Home, and desired to join itself to our union? Truly it would be difficult to give a more appropriate celebration, Lord's resurrection festival, than this intellectual triumph! Neither could I have received more consoling compensation for my sorrow! I hope to be able to visit the next year, God granting health and strength.

**Biography.**

*For the Week*

**Memoir of Mrs. Elizabeth Salter, of Newport.**

Mrs. ELIZABETH SALTER, of Newport, maiden name was Smith, was a daughter of Smith of whom honourable mention is made in the memoir of Mrs. Hannah Allison, who was born in the *Wesleyan* of August 11. Her parents, with their family, came to when she was about three months old, and taking the word of God as their guide, devaloured to train up their children in the pure and admonition of the Lord, and means of preventing her from running in the way of those sins and follies, to which young persons are naturally inclined. For this she felt that she could not suffice.

At a very early age she became the gracious influence of the Holy Spirit about seven or eight years of age, she strained to learn before God on account of sinfulness. At this time she was not with a preached gospel or other means it might be truly said that the word was precious in those days; and not I favoured these good desires died away naturally of a light disposition, it still held her fast in his slavish chain about fourteen she thought that she was as she could be, desiring to be admitted into the fullness of the word of God, and being filled with the vanity of the world all this time the Holy Spirit still strove wooing and entreating her to turn to God and enjoy solid happiness. After this she took to reading the New Testament, thus complying with the command of the Lord, "search the Scriptures for it think ye have eternal life and they which testify of me." By this means she was more convinced that if she had no interest in the all-atoning blood of Christ must perish to all eternity; for about she was under powerful conviction, as it were, the crucified Saviour set before her, and was forced to exclaim, "what did my heart to grant?—he languished and died," but yet Martha-like she was ed with much serving, and still we give the Lord her heart, her convictions died away. It was then she says of trifling with conviction, for the said, "My spirit shall not always be in me," and she feared the Lord would strive with her. Being of a very lively disposition she had much to contend with, in infinite wisdom took another way to himself. He caused her old corn turn against her. Then she began to companions as well as to plead with change her heart. Before, she could the company of Christians, because once told her they were right a wrong; but now the scene was changed, and she was the only one she desired and though she could say,

"Alas! tell me, more of the word, for I have heard it so often, but I have not still she felt that she had an ill was unwilling to give up the word, she had a full desire to know the will of God, and she would not be contented with

the noble resolution for shutting all offices throughout the empire, and putting to the running of all the mails on the...

Evangelical Christendom; GRAND DUCHY OF POSEN; and Progress of the Free Churches.

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Yours, with Christian regard, Post, (Pastor.)

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For the Wesleyan

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At a very early age she became the subject of the gracious influence of the Holy Spirit. When about seven or eight years of age, she was constrained to mourn before God on account of her sinfulness. At this time she was not favoured with a preached gospel or other means of grace.

It is true that we Christian-catholic clergy ought effect much greater things, were our aims adequate to making frequent and extensive missionary tours. It is no rare thing for us to be requested, by individuals in distant towns...

"My son, give me thine heart." On Novr. 19th, 1789, the Lord laid his afflictive hand upon her by the removal of a brother out of time into eternity. This she felt to be a heavy stroke to her poor weak nature, but a means of weaning her affections from the earth and setting them on things that are above.

About this time the Lord sent one of his Ministers of the Gospel to this place to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation, and five of the family were enabled to rejoice in the glorious liberty of the children of God. Again the enemy came in with his suggestions, telling her it was yet too soon for her to become religious, and that if she did, she would lose all happiness...

Yours, with Christian regard, Post, (Pastor.)

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan

Halifax Wesleyan Sabbath School Society.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Halifax Wesleyan Sabbath School Society was held on the evening of the 30th May last, in the large hall of the Brunswick Street Chapel.

Abstract of the Report.

The Committee of the Wesleyan Sabbath School Society beg to lay before you a statement of their proceedings for the past year, and as the sphere of their operations has been confined entirely to the schools in connection with the two chapels in this place, their Report is not so copiously furnished with interesting statistics.

For the Wesleyan.

To the Newfoundland Readers of the Wesleyan.

No. 8.

DEAR FRIENDS:—I now proceed according to promise to give you a brief account of the Woolen and Carpet Mills which I visited at Lowell. There is but one establishment at Lowell appropriated to the manufacture of woollen cloth. The wool comes principally from the Western States. The quantity which is annually manufactured in this establishment equals the...

the means of grace established amongst us as often as it was in her power, and loved the cause of God, and according to her ability gave to the support of the Gospel. She was a plain, humble christian. The desire of her heart was that her children might be found walking in wisdom's ways, and enjoy that peace that passeth all understanding. This will be seen by the following extract from a copy of a letter to one of her children. She says, "but the best of all is God is with us. None but Christ to me be given, none but Christ in earth or heaven."

The Committee acting upon the suggestion contained in their report of last year, appointed collectors to canvass the several wards of the city for the purpose of obtaining the necessary funds for the purchase of a Library and reward books, but they regret that the sums obtained have fallen considerably short of their requirements.

The following is the return of the number of scholars, teachers &c. attached to the two schools at present under the charge of this Society:—

Table with 5 columns: Superintendants, Secretaries, Librarians, Teachers, Scholars. Rows for Argyle St. School and Brunswick St. School.

An adult Bible Class has been formed in connexion with the Brunswick Street School chiefly with a view of giving religious instruction to the seriously disposed of the older scholars, and preparing them for stations of usefulness in the church, but it is also open for the admission of such adult persons of the congregations as feel disposed to avail themselves of this means of instruction.

The Committee have been enabled to make a small addition to the Library of each of the Schools. They are persuaded that much good is the result of the periodical distribution of so large an amount of moral and religious reading among young persons, and through them, among some who might not otherwise have been brought within the influence of religious instruction.

RESOLUTIONS.

The first Resolution moved by T. A. S. Dewolf Esq., seconded by S. L. Shannon, Esq.

That the Report now read be adopted and circulated under the direction of the Committee and that this meeting offer its devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for his blessing so long vouchsafed to Sabbath School institutions.

The second Resolution moved by Rev. W. Bennett, seconded by Mr. Geo. S. Thompson, and supported by Mr. Isaac Smith.

That convinced of the importance of religious knowledge, as an element of holiness, usefulness, and happiness for this life, and as leading to salvation in the world to come, and as a witness of the efficiency of Sabbath School Institutions as a means of diffusing this knowledge, this meeting resolves upon renewed efforts to forward the praiseworthy objects of the Society.

Third Resolution moved by the Hon. Hugh Bull, seconded by Mr. A. S. Reid, and supported by Mr. S. F. Bars.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Officers and Teachers of the Sabbath Schools under their direction and to those friends who kindly devoted themselves to the promotion of its objects during the past year, and that the following gentlemen be office bearers for the year next ensuing.

J. H. Anderson, Esq., TREASURER. Mr. Geo. H. Stair, SECRETARY.

COMMITTEE. M. G. Black, S. L. Shannon, and E. Billing, Leves, and Messrs. J. J. Hill, J. W. Bell, S. F. Bars, J. S. Knowlan, Wm. Full, J. Metzler, Geo. Ritchie, and J. Hays.

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Waiting a moment as if to hear the strain commence again, he started from his perch and sailed to the top of the organ, where he furled his pinion and sat and looked down on the audience. The young clergyman arose to pray. He is distinguished for his earnestness and fervour of his invocation, and as he stood with his hands around the Bible which lay clasped before him, humbly beseeching the Father of all good to send his Holy Spirit down, that beautiful bird pitched from its resting place on the organ, and sailing down on level wing the whole length of the church, perched on the Bible directly between the hands of the clergyman.

It was merely a natural occurrence, but how beautiful the picture! There stood the messenger of God with face toward heaven pleading for heaven's blessings—the Bible before him, around which his hands were reverently clasped, while on it stood that beautiful and innocent dove.—The three, thus together, formed a group full of interest and symbolizing all that is dear to man. The Word of God was before the people with God's chosen emblem upon it, and God's herald clasping them both as he prayed.

What wonder is it if a superstitious feeling ran through the house as the people watched that dove—the emblem of innocence and purity and the divine Spirit itself—standing on the Bible and looking gently down on them. Beautiful, it centred for a time the affections of all on it; and he who could have injured it there, would have injured hundreds of hearts at the same time. The pressure of its tiny feet was no sacrilege there, for the expression of its soft eye was innocence and love.

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The Summer Prayer Meeting.

This is more necessary, if possible, than any other prayer meeting. Christians are more worldly-minded, and more negligent of their duties, and more careless of their souls, than at any other time of the year. It is, therefore, a season of special need for the presence of the Holy Spirit, and for the exercise of the graces of the Christian life.

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Go, then, all you that would not have the world rise up between you and God, go regularly to the prayer meeting all summer. If, at any time, business presses hard to keep you from it, be the more earnest to go.—That is the very time when you most need it. Go then to meet your God there; and with his aid to overcome the world.

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Go to the summer prayer meeting; and for the winter prayer meeting you need not fear.—*Puritan Recorder.*

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From the Guardian of June 23.

Sabbath Observance in the Post Office.

One of the most gratifying pieces of intelligence which has lately reached our shores, and of the most hopeful signs of the times, and of the healthy and sound state of public opinion and feeling, is the decision of the House of Commons on the question of Sabbath Labour in the Post Office. Contrary, we believe, to public expectation, and in the face of strong and formidable opposition, Lord Ashley's motion for an address to the crown, to stop the delivery of letters, and the transmitting of mails, all over the United Kingdom, on the Lord's day, has been carried by a majority of twenty-five. This intelligence is so much the more gratifying when it is known that the long and anxiously desired change is likely to be carried into immediate execution. No new law, no further parliamentary proceeding is necessary, the evil complained of has never been properly legalized, but only permitted and tolerated like many other abominations in our own Christian land. An address to the Crown if it meets the approbation of the Sovereign thro' her ministers, puts an immediate termination to this daring and wanton encroachment on the sanctity of the Lord's day, as the executive government have the entire control of the whole affairs of the Post Office, and it for ever destroys the force of one of the most plausible arguments for railway travelling on the Sabbath. We are not at all sorry that the history of late events, the revolutionary frenzy all over the continent, and the fearful and heart-rending profanation of the Sabbath in France, not only among the Communists and Socialists, but the most respectable classes in society, the President and his ministers, the generals of the army, and the representatives of the people, men of rank and character, has opened the eyes of the members of the House of Commons in Britain, to the unsettled and dangerous state in which Society must be placed when we, like our enlightened and polished neighbours, shall have public balls, theatrical exhibitions, horse races, political meetings, (and why not also revolutionary clubs and anarchical assemblies?) on the Sabbath. The evil strikes deeper than most men are aware of. The wretched urchins who are playing ball on the streets and in the fields, around our large towns, engaged in carousing, cock-fighting, and other brutal amusements, would be capital recruits at a tumultuous meeting, or an insurrection, trained and witting agents in deeds of mischief and in the work of destruction. As friends of social order and domestic happiness, as well as advocates of scriptural morality and practical piety, we cannot fail, then, to rejoice at such a righteous decision as this passed by one of the highest tribunals of the nation. This noble and enlightened decree of the British House of Commons has occasioned, as might have been expected, consternation and dismay in the enemies' camp.

by no means the ablest and most respectable, has commenced upon a small scale and in a very contemptible form, a species of lectures on morality and Sabbath observance, and we suppose for lack of argument, they have begun like the Billingsgate fishmongers, calling names, imputing motives, and other miserable shifts. At this we are not at all surprised. It is an old trick, a cunning invention which may have a momentary effect among half-informed and superficial thinkers, and is exceedingly palatable to libertines and profligates. They must be very bad men, these hypocrites and Pharisees, because they will not allow us to do as we please, and obey or transgress the divine law as suits our inclination and convenience. What right have they to prevent men if so disposed, from working in the Post Office, or in any other public office or employment, on the Sabbath day? Now this is very dangerous ground to tread upon, since the same moral law which condemns theft and murder, condemns Sabbath profanation; if the former are crimes to be condemned and punished, so is the latter. This is with us a question of right and wrong, and not of doubtful meaning and tendency. Calling names and using opprobrious epithets can have not the least weight or influence with us, when the duty is so obvious and the law of God so explicit and authoritative. Besides, calling names is not only a low artifice, it is rather a dangerous experiment, a game which both sides can play at. The Pharisees, we suppose, were a bad set of men, cunning deceivers, canting hypocrites, so say the libertines of the day. There can be no doubt of this for the Saviour, who knew their true character infinitely better than our modern smatterers in morals, who have the name of the Pharisee continually on their lips, has drawn their character in the darkest colours, and their conduct fully verified his statements. But were the Pharisees the only bad men, during our Saviour's ministry in the land of Judea; are hypocrites the only sinners in modern times? We should like to get an answer to these questions. Were there not Sadducees, infidels, and publicans and sinners, in the land of Judea, as well as Pharisees? and have we not profligates among ourselves in abundance, as well as hypocrites? Nay, are we not informed that in the last days, in modern times, in our own age and country, "there shall come perilous times, when men shall love their own lusts; for men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholly, without natural affection, true breakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, high-minded, lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God." This is certainly a very black catalogue of offences. But we leave it with an impartial public to determine whether there are not in France at this moment, aye, and among ourselves, also, many such offenders. Are these persons innocent because they are not Pharisees? Is a thief an honest man because he is not a robber or murderer? Is there no distinction to be drawn in morals between truth and falsehood, and in theology between piety and hypocrisy? Is there no reality in religion? Is a man who loves his God, obeys His law, attends his ordinances, and remembers his Sabbath, only a cunning deceiver and dissembler, and the whole Christian world, since the birth of the Saviour, only a set of bigots and fanatics? We ask in sober earnestness the revilers in the British and Colonial press, if they would wish to see the same state of religion and morals in Great Britain and Nova Scotia, which is not merely tolerated, but openly encouraged and sanctioned in France. The career of vice, we all know is downward to the gulf of perdition. The progress of Sabbath profanation of late years in Great Britain, more especially since the opening of the railways has been most rapid and alarming. Thousands and tens of thousands of the middle, and more especially of the lower orders, are in a great measure beyond the hallowed influences of Sabbath ministrations, and the Lord's day in many places in the neighbourhood of great cities, has become instead of a day of rest and of devotion, a day of carnal festivity, and dissipation and profligacy. The representatives of the people cannot fail to see, and if they are good men to lament this, and bear their testimony against such a heaven-daring practice. As friends of their country and of their race, they are bound so to do; as lovers of religion and of their God, they cannot be silent. There can be no doubt that the advocates of the Christian Sabbath are among the greatest benefactors of mankind, the excellent and honourable of the earth, whose names will be had in lasting remembrance. There are few names in the British Parliament so truly distinguished and honourable, and renowned for moral worth as that of the enlightened, benevolent, and pious Lord Ashley. As the friend of the degraded miner, and the oppressed and overwrought cotton spinner, as the liberal patron of Sabbath Schools, Home Missions, and other benevolent undertakings, he has already gained for himself immortal honour. And to the other important benefits which he has already been instrumental in conferring on the humble classes of our great and mighty British nation, he has

in carrying the noble resolution for shutting all the Post Offices throughout the empire, and putting a stop to the running of all the mails on the Lord's day.

(From Evangelical Christendom.)

GRAND DUCHY OF POSEN. State and Progress of the Free Churches.

In reply to your inquiries respecting the cause of the Free Churches, I have only good news to tell. The unbelieving element, which proved for a time so great a hindrance to the good cause among us, has been gradually expelled, and has united itself with the more congenial Friends of Light party; and the remaining members, who cling to the revelation of God in Christ Jesus, as the anchor of their hope, have been gathered into regular church connexion, and form a nucleus round which the like-minded continue to range themselves. The State, which at first eyed us with suspicion, now lays no sort of impediment in our way, and our Church Union (extending over Prussian Poland, West Prussia, and the Grand Duchy of Posen) now comprises thirty-five congregations, which have cast off the yoke of Rome, and ranged themselves under the banner of Jesus Christ, as the true Shepherd and Bishop of their souls. Within a very short period three new congregations have been formed, and we have been called to rejoice over the accession of two excellent men, formerly Roman Catholic priests, but who from conviction have come over to us. The one, whose name is Binder, was formerly professor in Kloster Munster (in Austria); the other, named Tietz, was a member of the Frauenburg chapter. Both are men of faith and zeal, and being heartily devoted to the cause of the Free Churches, cannot but prove a great acquisition. Professor Binder is about to commence a Christian Catholic Church magazine (to which Czerski and I have promised our assistance), and by which we hope to excite more attention to, and interest in, the proceedings of the Free Churches.

The Romish hierarchy is daily losing ground with the people, but especially with the more intelligent class, since the stigma has been generally fastened on them of having mainly instigated the insurrectionary movements of 1848, with all their accompanying horrors of robbery, murder, and arson. The patriot Poles, (and their party is not so large as people fancy) alone pay court to the priests, with a view to securing their aid in any future political attempt; yet even they know the worthlessness of the tools they intend to use, and have been heard to say, Poland once politically free, the next step must be to rid her of her ecclesiastical tyrants! In fact, priestcraft is at a great discount in this country, and the priests know it, so that to them might well be applied the saying of Cicero respecting the Roman augurs, "They cannot look one another in the face without laughing." Their own belief in sacerdotal power, and the influence of ceremonial observances, has vanished, as well as that of their flocks, and interest alone holds them within the Romish pale. I know the secret sentiments of many such; but although they sigh under the yoke of hierarchical bondage, they are either too timid to speak out, or too wedded to their fat benefices to sacrifice them for conscience' sake, and exchange ease, idleness, and luxury, for labour and privation. Yet the soil here must be owned favourable to reform, since, even in Posen, the seat of a archbishop, the Christian Catholic community has grown, during the few years of its existence, to the considerable number of 2000 souls! But numbers alone, truly, were but equivocal evidence of its Divine origin, could we not happily point to the life of faith and fervour in proof that He who hath worked the change is God, who also hath given them more gloriously, and enabled them more and more gloriously to unfurl the all-conquering banner of the cross. This truth carries the more conviction when it is noted, that not many great or noble according to the flesh are to be found among us, but that our congregations may rather lay claim to the apostolic description, "Weak things of this world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen to bring to nought things that are; that no flesh should glory in his presence." Verily, my own outward position is none of the most brilliant; severe conflicts, labours, anxieties and fatigues are my daily appointed lot, and yet I am the happiest of men; for such pure and true heartfelt joy as my present vocation affords me, I never knew, nor even conceived of, while I was a Roman Catholic priest!

It is true that we Christian-catholic clergy might effect much greater things, were our means adequate to making frequent and extensive missionary tours. It is no rare thing for us to be requested, by individuals in distant towns or villages, to come and instruct them in the new way of which they have heard. But such individuals are seldom in such affluent circumstances as to be able to bear the expenses of our journey to them; and yet, on the other hand, we all risk coming into the most painful difficulties, should we venture on expending in travelling, what we receive from our people for their usual support. The consequence is, generally speaking, that we are unable to do more than

indeed, to make a short preaching tour in a quarter; but were the interests upon our measuring rule, once a month be the extent of our journey's would be greater. Happily, however, we know gracious Master demands according to man's hath, and not according to what not.

During Easter, Brother Czerski preaching tour through the province, everywhere, with a joyful welcome. We are gone by when we were hailed with stones, and our sermons interrupted or threats of violence. Those things the result of priestly machination, and influence wanes, opposition to us ceases on this occasion, all, whether Poles or Catholics, were filled to overflowing, and stood in the street around it, notwithstanding the intense cold with which we were visited. Can there be a stronger proof of victory over the Romanists? Whiles here the joyful intelligence reached that the entire Roman Catholic congregation in Lelobie had, on Good Friday Home, and desired to join itself to us! Truly it would be difficult to give a more appropriate celebration of the Lord's resurrection, than this in furnished us! Neither could I have more consoling compensation for my sorrow! I hope to be able to visit the West, God granting health and strength.

Yours, with Christian Post

Biography.

For the W

Memoir of Mrs. Elizabeth Salter, of

Mrs. ELIZABETH SALTER, of New Maiden name was Smith, was a daughter of whom honourable mention the memoir of Mrs. Hannah Allison in the Wesleyan of August 1848. She was born in Yorkshire, March 1791, and her family came when she was about three months old to the West Indies, and taking the word of God as their guide, they were diligent in their duty to train up their children in the knowledge of the Lord, and means of preventing her from running after those sins and follies, to which she was naturally inclined. For this she felt that she could not suffice.

At a very early age she became the gracious influence of the Holy Spirit about seven or eight years of age, she strained to meet and adore God on a Sunday. At this time she was with a preached gospel or other means, it might be truly said that the word was precious in those days; and no favoured these good desires did anything naturally of a light disposition still held her fast in his slavish bondage about fourteen she thought that she as she could be, desiring to be a being filled with the vanity of the all this time the Holy Spirit still strove wooing and entreating her to turn to the Lord and enjoy solid happiness. After this she took to reading the Bible, thus complying with the counsel of the Saviour "search the Scriptures for ye think ye have eternal life and the which testify of me." By this means she was more convinced that if she had interest in the all-atonement blood must perish to all eternity; for she was under powerful conviction as it were, the crucified Saviour set and was forced to exclaim, "what my heart to gain?—he languished and died," but yet Martha-like she dwelt with much serving, and still gave the Lord her heart, her convictionally died away. It was then she began of trifling with conviction, for said, "My spirit shall not always man," and she feared the Lord was striving with her. Being of a very strong mind she had much to contend with in infinite wisdom took another way to himself. He caused her old to turn against her. Then she began companions as well as to plead with change her heart. Before, she of the company of Christians, because she told her they were right; wrong; but now the scene was changed, and she was the only people she desired and thought she could say,

"As I tell me of the state of the world, the time has come when I shall still stay here, but she had an eye to a full and complete recovery of her health."



different kinds, according to the degrees of fineness. The wool is then dyed, after which it passes through the "picker." From the picker it is taken successively to the carding, spinning, dressing, and weaving rooms. The cloth is then "burled," as it is called, by which is meant a careful removal of all imperfect threads, and the next processes are those of scouring and fulling. At this stage of the manufacture, the cloth is applied to the "gig" or napping machine, by which the nap is raised, after which it is shorn, passing through the shearing machine from ten to sixteen times. The fine gloss of the cloth is then put upon it by steam, and after another careful examination by the "liners," it is marked, pressed, measured, done up in papers, boxed, and sent to Boston. This Mill is built of brick and granite, it is seven stories high, one hundred and fifty-eight feet long, and forty-six feet wide. The quantity of broad-cloth and cassimeres annually made at this establishment, is about one hundred and fourteen thousand yards of the former, and six hundred and twenty thousand yards of the latter. Some of the yearly expenses attending this are as follows; logwood, six thousand dollars; indigo, twenty-two thousand dollars; glue, five thousand dollars; soap, eight thousand dollars; packing boxes, one thousand six hundred dollars; wrapping paper, one thousand dollars. Sales of cloth have amounted to eight hundred thousand dollars per year. The whole importation of cassimeres from England to the United States, in 1844, was seven thousand pieces, while at this Mill alone, in that year there was manufactured more than twenty thousand pieces. The Carpet Mill of the Lowell Manufacturing Company is the only one in the City. The wool that is here used is all imported from South America or the Mediterranean. The domestic wools are not coarse enough for this manufacture. At this Mill is worked up annually, two thousand bales, averaging one thousand pounds of unwashed wool to the bale. In the manufacture, the first process is the washing and "barring" of the wool. The barring is thoroughly and expeditiously done by a machine, which was invented by a Lowell mechanic, and which has been patented both in this country and in England. The wool is then taken to the combing machine, in order to separate the long fibres of the wool from the short. From the former the worsted yarn is made for the warp. The separation of the long fibres of the wool for manufacturing was first in Worstead, a market town in the County of Norfolk, England, and hence the name applied to yarn thus made. The short fibres of the wool, technically called the "Noils" are spun into filling, by the common carding and spinning process. No machine can more effectually and perfectly answer its end than this combing machine. Superintended by a female operative who is assisted by a boy and girl, it does the work of many men, and does it better than it could be done by hand. As soon as the yarn is cleaned and dyed it is ready for the power loom. No description of this remarkable machine can I give you, nor are its operations often understood by those who see them. Placed in a lofty room, built expressly for its use, and supplied with warp and filling yarn, it turns out twenty-five yards per day of ingrain carpeting, of any design and any colours which may be preferred. It requires the superintendence only of a young woman, who is notified by a bell, which the machine itself rings, of any imperfection of its work. Fifty of these looms are in constant operation in the only Mill in the world for power-loom carpet weaving. Carpets so woven are firmer, match better, and have a truer selvedge than those woven by hand. By the power loom, a young woman easily does the work, which, by the hand process, required the hard labour of three men. In this Mill there is made three hundred thousand yards of carpeting per year. There are also twenty-five hands employed making rugs, who average twenty-five per day. America is fast becoming a great manufacturing country, and bids fair to outstrip old England. So to give you at a glance a view of a Lowell factory, you must suppose yourself on the banks of the Merrimack river, along the side of which winds a beautiful canal, with elegant side walks shaded with trees, behind which stands a row of Mills, numbering, on different corporations, from two to five. A short distance from these, are long blocks of brick boarding houses containing a sufficient number of tenements to accommodate the operatives employed by the Corporation. Between the boarding houses and the Mills is a line of a one story brick building, containing the counting house, superintendent's room, clerk's and store rooms. The Mill yard is so surrounded by enclosures, that the only access is through the counting house, in full view of those whose business it is to see that no improper persons intrude themselves upon the premises. Thus the superintendent, from his room, has the whole of the Corporation under his eye. On the other side are the boarding-houses, all of which are under his care, and are rented only to known and approved tenants; on the other side are the Mills, in each room of which he has stationed some carefully selected overseer, who is held responsible for the work, good order, and proper management of his room. Within the yard, also, are repair shops, each department

of which, whether of iron, leather, or wood, has its head overseer. There is a superintendent of the yard, who with a number of men under his care, has charge of all the out-door work of the establishment. There is a head watchman, having oversight of the night watch, who are required to pass through every room in the Mills a prescribed number of times every night. This, then, is the little world over which the superintendent presides, and so ends my account of the Lowell factories.

P. TOCQUE.  
Lowell, Mass., U. S., May 22nd, 1850.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and, unless they contain the names of new subscribers, or remittances, free of postage; and entrust us in confidence, with their proper names and address. The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents—claims the privilege of modifying or rejecting articles offered for publication—and cannot pledge himself to return those not inserted. Communications on business, and those intended for publication, when contained in the same letter, should, if practicable, be written on different parts of the sheet, so that they may be separated when they reach us. Communications and Exchanges should be addressed to the Editor, Halifax, N. S. Issued weekly, on Saturday Morning—Terms Ten Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage—half yearly in advance—Single Copies three pence each. The Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Districts are our Agents; who will receive orders and make remittances.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, July 13, 1856.

CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

The Canadian Conference commenced its sittings at Brockville, C. W., on Wednesday the 5th June, and closed on Thursday evening, the 13th. We gather the following items from the Toronto Christian Guardian. About ninety Ministers were present. The Rev. M. RICHY D. D. President.—The Rev. A. HULBERT was elected Secretary—the Rev. Anson Green, Book-Steward—the Rev. G. R. SANDERSON, Editor of the Guardian. Among the visitors to the Conference were the venerable Dr. BANGS, who at the last General Conference of the M. E. Church, (U. S.) was appointed Representative to the Conference in Canada, and our old friend the Rev. C. CHURCHILL, of Quebec. Fifteen young men were received into full Connexion and ordained, and five candidates for the Ministry were received on trial. The Connexional funds were in a prosperous state. Under the efficient management of the Rev. E. WOOD, late Chairman of the New Brunswick District, and at present General Superintendent of the Missions in Western Canada, the Missionary department of the Church, has prospered abundantly. The increase of the funds on the different districts was found to be about Five hundred-and-fifty pounds more than the preceding year. The Missions were never more prosperous; and the support they receive from a liberal body of members and friends is yearly on the advance. After removals, withdrawals, expulsions, &c., had been deducted, a net increase of seven hundred and seventy-four members was reported. God is thus blessing our brethren in Canada and crowning their labours with success. The Rev. Dr. RYERSON was unanimously appointed Representative to the next English Conference. The Rev. Dr. RICHY, by re-appointment of the British Conference, continues President the present year, but much regret was felt at the prospect of not longer enjoying his services in that capacity, the state of his health rendering a year's cessation from anxiety and toil necessary. The Rev. J. RYERSON is appointed Co-Delegate. Rev. S. D. RICE is stationed at Kingston, and is Chairman of the Kingston District. The character of the entire Session is thus described in the Address to the British Conference:—

Our present Confidential Session has

been marked by a more than ordinary effusion of the Holy Spirit; so much so, that with scarcely an exception, our successive daily sittings have proved means of spiritual grace, as well as means of transacting ecclesiastical business. The Lord God is indeed among us; we are one in heart and in aim, one in faith, in prayer and in labour; and we verily believe the Lord and his Spirit will go forth with us, qualifying us for, and giving us great prosperity in, our work."

REV. DR. BANGS AT THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

As stated in a previous article, the Rev. Dr. BANGS appeared at the Canadian Conference as the Representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church, United States. The Guardian says,— "Dr. B. is a fine specimen of a good old Methodist Preacher. His appearance is prepossessing, and his address easy and gentlemanly. \* \* \* Dr. B. addressed the Conference in a very animated strain for some time." We subjoin an extract from his Address, containing interesting statistical information, and abounding in sound sense, wise, and pious counsels, which cannot fail to be useful to us, both Ministers and people, as a branch of the Wesleyan Church, in the lower Provinces.

"It is now about 111 years since this fruitful tree (Methodism) was planted in a prolific soil by the hand of the immortal Wesley. Being watered with the dews of heaven, and cultivated and pruned by himself, his coadjutors and his sons in the Gospel, it has not only taken deep root, but its branches have shot forth in every direction, so that they now extend to the four quarters of the globe, and not among the least flourishing is this in the two Canadas.

"You will excuse me, sir, if I advert to a few items in my personal history in relation to the commencement and progress of Methodism in this country. This was my spiritual birth-place. It was here that I commenced my ministry a little over forty-nine years since, under the fostering care of my venerable father in the Gospel, the Rev. Joseph Sawyer, who is now present with us, and who lives in a green old age to adorn that Gospel which he has preached for upwards of 53 years. I remember well the time and the circumstances under which I commenced my feeble labours, and the trials through which I passed in those days of my childhood, when the woodman's axe and the preacher's voice were heard almost simultaneously—when the hardy pioneer of Methodism followed the immigrant into his lonely retreat—carried proffer on his horse, tied him to a sapling in the night because there was neither a barn to shelter him nor a pasture to feed him—when we used to eat, preach, and sleep in the same room in the log hut of the settler—when at other times in the groves, in barns, or log school houses, we held our meetings and slept under the foliage of the trees when night overtook us in our travels through the wilderness.

"These things are mentioned not with a view to augment our sufferings, nor to enhance our virtues, for indeed they are nothing in comparison to what many others have endured and exhibited in the cause of Christ; but they are adverted to simply with a view to excite our gratitude to God for what he has wrought, by contrasting our present prosperous state and high advantages with our former feebleness and the difficulties with which we had to contend. And how great the contrast!

"At that time the Methodists did not amount to much over 200,000, all told, in Europe and America. Now they number, including those who have seceded from us, but still hold fast our cardinal doctrines, to nearly 2,000,000, besides the millions who have already gone to glory.

"At that time there were only about 1,200 found in Canada. Now there are about 25,000 belonging to your body, exclusive of those who have seceded from you. And all this has been accomplished in about 50 years. Have we not therefore abundant cause of gratitude to God for his abounding grace towards us as a people!

"When I commenced my ministry I was in my 23rd year. I have now just entered my 73rd year. It will therefore be 50 years next September since I entered the itinerancy under the Presiding-Eldership of the Rev. Joseph Jewell, and as a colleague with my esteemed father in the Gospel, Rev. Joseph Sawyer, on the Niagara Circuit; and in the month of December of the same year I was sent to

form a new Circuit on what was then called Long Point, including Burford, Oxford, and several other towns and settlements. Here God gave me the most tokens of his approbation by the conversion of a number of sinners as seals to my ministry.

"How has God enlarged our borders since that time? There were then only about 73,000 in the United States. Now, including the North and the South—and I am mortified to be compelled to make this distinction, as indicating two separate branches of the same Church—there are upwards of 1,000,000, and as I have before said, throughout the world there are nearly 2,000,000 including of course the 25,000, the pastors of whom I now have the pleasure of addressing.

"And what more shall I say? Will you allow me, sir, to add a few words of admonition and advice. If we would secure the continuance of God's blessing—the blessing which He bestowed upon our fathers in the Gospel—we must imitate their spirit and their practice. What was that spirit? They were deeply imbued with the Spirit of Christ. They commenced with the spirit of revival. Methodism was begotten, fostered, and grew up under the influence of the spirit of revival. If there would this would perpetuate its prosperity we must cultivate this same spirit of revival, aiming to promote it by every possible means, urging ourselves on, and pressing our people forward after entire sanctification of soul and body to God. This doctrine of entire sanctification was that which, above all others, distinguished Wesley among his contemporaries in the ministry, and has been the distinguishing characteristic of Methodism from his to our day. If we would therefore have the mantle of Wesley, of Asbury, and of the many other fathers in our Israel, who have been carried in chariots of fire to heaven, fall on us, we must make their motto ours, namely, HOLINESS TO THE LORD. To secure this we must imitate their practice—of self-denial—of persevering diligence—of entire consecration of soul and body to God—using all those appliances within our reach to diffuse purity of heart and holiness of life all around about us."

NEW BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.

(Circular.)

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,— Through the abundant mercy of God, we are assembled once more in our Annual District Meeting; and embrace the opportunity it affords us of communicating with you, on subjects, in which the interests of our beloved Zion are involved. The Ecclesiastical Year just now closed has been one of great peace and spiritual prosperity; and although one of our number has been removed by death, "Our loss is his infinite gain." Having ceased from his labours, and entered into his rest, he is now "with the Lord, which is far better."

It affords us the highest gratification to inform you that the Lord has revived his work on several Circuits; the word has had free course, and has been glorified of a truth. God has honoured the ministry of his servants in a most encouraging manner; and this is one of the reasons that induce us to address you on this occasion, and solicit your attention to the following subjects.

After much, and serious deliberation, we are of opinion that the introduction of our financial polity would contribute very much to the extension of our work, and the more efficient cultivation of the field which the Lord of the harvest has assigned to us. "We covet no man's silver, or gold;" we want not yours, but you. But we cannot refrain from saying, that a good deal of the monetary embarrassments, under which some of our Circuits labour, is to be attributed, to the very partial manner, in which class and ticket money is paid. We are glad to witness a growing improvement in this respect, and indulge a hope, that when we next have the pleasure to address you, a legitimate and material increase of our circuit receipts, will be a subject for our mutual congratulation.

We are persuaded, beloved brethren, that a due and proper regard to this department of our polity, will be attended with the most beneficial results. In the Cities and Towns, the payment of "Class and Ticket money" has been long established; in some of the principal country circuits this practice has been recently adopted, and with great effect; and if all the circuits enter heartily into this movement, it will become a general and popular usage throughout the whole District. These subjects will be brought before you by your respected ministers, and as soon as possible, after their return to their respective circuits.

We are, beloved brethren,  
Yours in the Gospel of Christ—  
For the District Meeting,  
ROBERT COCKETT

German Street, St. John, N. B.  
June 1, 1856

WESLEYAN MISSIONS IN BERMUDA.

The Thirtieth Anniversary of the Bermuda Auxiliary Wesleyan Missionary Society was held at St. George's on the 5th inst. by adjournment at Hamilton, on the 12th. The meetings were opened with the solemn exercises;—after which the German men who had kindly consented to conduct the business, were called to the Chair; Higgs Esq., presided at St. George's; A. T. Deane Esq., at Hamilton. The dresses delivered from the Chair at meeting, exhibited in a forcible manner high concern and value of the great missionary work.

The Rev. J. B. Brownell, Superintendent of the Missions in these Islands, read an abstract of the Local Report at each Meeting, and sundry Resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

On both occasions many interesting speeches were delivered in advocacy of the cause of Missions and urgent appeals for greater exertion to raise the necessary means to send out Ministers to remote parts of the world where ignorance, superstition, and cannibalism were daily rife.

We cannot omit to notice here that the Ministers and other Gentlemen who occupied the platform was that highly venerated Minister the Rev. J. HONNE, who recently returned to the scene of his labours after an absence of 18 years, profound respect which this Divine had from his connexion with the Wesleyan Church in these Islands, was abundantly testified by the whole Congregation who made his appearance to address the meeting—which he did in his usual happy manner. In the course of his remarks he alluded to a recent grant which the Colonial Legislature had made in aid of the support of the Wesleyan Ministers in these Islands.

Hearty expressing (in common with speakers) thanks for the liberality of the Legislature—he remarked that this should not have the effect of causing who had hitherto contributed to the cause to withhold assistance, because support was as much needed now as that the grant from the Colony would prevent a corresponding amount drawn from the Parent Society towards maintenance of the Ministers labouring and that every farthing that was raised by Contribution and Donations in these Islands was remitted to England solely for the purpose of aiding the funds set apart for tending the Gospel to the Heathen of the Globe. He also alluded in the most pleasing terms to that Christian unit ought to prevail among the Ministers of the one Saviour—whose all professed to follow. In other words he had witnessed and participated in such and Bermuda should not be behind that important respect.—Bermudian.

WESLEYAN INTELLIGENCE—NEWFOUNDED.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE OF A WESLEYAN CHURCH.

Yesterday, June 14th, according to previous announcement the foundation, corner stone of the edifice to be erected by the Wesleyans of Harbour Grace future place of Divine Worship. Anticipation had been indulged that Mr. WILLIAMS of St. John's would have undertaken this pleasing duty, but engagements prevented, and in consequence that part of the ceremonial was performed by the Rev. Mr. SHENSTONE, who closed the same in the usual form and closing the formula by adding the "Glory to God in the highest, and peace and good will towards men. God save the Queen."

After the reading of a copy of the documents, deposited at the four corners of which I furnish at foot Rev. Mr. NORRIS of Carbonear, W. E. SHENSTONE standing on the station Stone delivered an address, although brief, it is proper to observe comprehensive in its statements and cant in its allusions, and was also distinguished by true catholicity of sentiment.

The day was remarkably fine, and attendance at the ceremony was large.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS IN BERMUDA.

The Thirtieth Anniversary of the Bermuda Auxiliary Wesleyan Missionary Society, was held at St. George's on the 5th inst. and by adjournment at Hamilton, on the 13th. The meetings were opened with the usual solemn exercises:—after which the Gentlemen who had kindly consented to conduct the business, were called to the Chair; R.M. Higgs Esq., presided at St. George's and A.T. Deane Esq., at Hamilton. The addresses delivered from the Chair at each meeting, exhibited in a forcible manner the high concern and value of the great Missionary Work.

The Rev. J. B. Brownell, Superintendent of the Missions in these Islands, read a brief abstract of the Local Report at each Meeting; and sundry Resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

On both occasions many interesting speeches were delivered in advocacy of the cause of Missions and urgent appeals made for greater exertion to raise the necessary means to send out Ministers to those remote parts of the world where ignorance, superstition, and cannibalism were deplorably rife.

We cannot omit to notice here that among the Ministers and other Gentlemen who occupied the platform was that highly venerated Minister the Rev. J. HORNE, who had recently returned to the scene of his former labours after an absence of 18 years. The profound respect which this Divine had earned from his connexion with the Wesleyan Church in these Islands, was abundantly testified by the whole Congregation when he made his appearance to address the meeting—which he did in his usual happy style.—In the course of his remarks he alluded to the recent grant which the Colonial Legislature had made in aid of the support of the Wesleyan Ministers in these Islands. While heartily expressing (in common with other speakers) thanks for the liberality of the Legislature—he remarked that this grant should not have the effect of causing those who had hitherto contributed to the Mission cause to withhold assistance, because such support was as much needed now as ever; that the grant from the Colony would only prevent a corresponding amount being drawn from the Parent Society towards the maintenance of the Ministers labouring here; and that every farthing that was raised by Contribution and Donations in these Islands was remitted to England solely for the purpose of aiding the funds set apart for extending the Gospel to the Heathen parts of the Globe: He also alluded in the most pleasing terms to that Christian unity which ought to prevail among the Ministers of all Denominations in furtherance of the Gospel of the one Saviour—whose precepts all professed to follow. In other lands he had witnessed and participated in such unity, and Bermuda should not be behindhand in that important respect.—*Bermudian, June 13.*

WESLEYAN INTELLIGENCE—NEWFOUNDLAND.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE OF A NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH.

Yesterday, June 14th, according to previous announcement the foundation, or chief corner stone of the edifice to be erected for the Wesleyans of Harbour Grace as their future place of Divine Worship, was laid. Anticipation had been indulged that the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS of St. John's would have undertaken this pleasing duty, but pressing engagements prevented, and in consequence that part of the ceremonial was performed by the Rev. Mr. SHENSTONE, who discharged the same in the usual form and manner closing the formula by adding the words—“Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, peace and good will towards men.” “May God save the Queen.”

After the reading of a copy of the principal documents, deposited at the foundation (a transcript of which I furnish at foot) by the Rev. Mr. NORRIS of Carbonear, the Rev. W. E. SHENSTONE standing on the Foundation Stone delivered an address which although brief, it is proper to observe, was comprehensive in its statements and significant in its allusions, and was also throughout distinguished by true catholicity of sentiment.

The day was remarkably fine, and the attendance at the ceremony was large, com-

prising most of the elite of this community, which must have been exceedingly gratifying to the feelings of the Pastor and his more immediate flock. Let me remark, by the way, that judging from appearances no petty feelings of jealousy exist among the clergy of this town.

There was deposited with the document of which I send you a copy, a roll containing the names of the Wesleyan Missionaries labouring in this country with their respective stations, both which were hermetically sealed in a glass bottle, and beside the same in the box were placed a copy of the London Watchman, a copy of the Wesleyan Notices Newspaper, a copy of the Halifax N. S. Wesleyan; a plate of the “John Wesley,” Mission, a plate of the Wesleyan Chapel at Madras, in the East Indies, and also a copy of the last issue of the Harbour Grace Herald.

COPY OF THE ROLL.

“The Foundation Stone of this Building, named WESLEY CHURCH, to be used as a place of Public Worship in connexion with the British Wesleyan Methodist Conference, was laid on the 14th of June, Anno Domini, 1850, by the Rev. W. E. SHENSTONE, Superintendent of the Harbour Grace station. It being the thirteenth year of the reign of our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen VICTORIA, whom may GOD long preserve.—Sir JOHN GASPARD LEMARCHANT being Governor of Newfoundland. Trustees of the Church and Cemetery,—John Munn, and Richard Anderson, Esquires, Messrs, W. C. St. John, Henry Webber, Charles Parsons, Mark Parsons, and Captain Stevenson.—Messrs. Munn, Shenstone, St. John Stevenson, and Mark Parsons, Building Committee Mr. John Withycome, Contractor and Builder. GLORY BE TO GOD ALONE.”—*Correspondent of the Harbour Grace Herald.*

REV. MR. BOTTERELL—REV. MR. WILLIAMS.

In our last issue we omitted to make special announcement of the arrival on Monday last, by the steamer *Falcon*, of the Rev. Mr. BOTTERELL, who has come to assume the duties of Chairman and General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission of this country, in the room of the Rev. and venerable Mr. Williams, who, from his advancing years, and we regret to add, from the infirm state of health, is about to resign his charge into the custody of an active and vigorous successor.

Mr. WILLIAMS's amiable, liberal, and enlightened sentiments have endeared him to all who have had the happiness of his acquaintance, and when he shall have left this country he will be held in affectionate remembrance by numbers of each of the various religious professions of which this city is composed. We hope his health, which has been impaired here, may be restored to him in some more genial climate.—*St. John's Courier, June 22.*

REV. MR. FAULKNER.

The Rev. Mr. Faulkner, together with his family, leaves for England in a few days, taking with him the esteem and well-wishes of the numerous congregations to whom for a period of twenty years he has faithfully and most acceptably dispensed the word of life.—*Harbour Grace Herald, June 26.*

Sabbath Alliance.

A public Meeting, which we should have gladly announced in our last, had a notice of it been sent to our office, to promote the objects of the Sabbath Alliance Society was held on Monday evening last in the New Temperance Hall. We are happy to say that a large and respectable audience was in attendance. The Venerable Chief Justice presided on the occasion. Ministers of various evangelical denominations of the City, with influential lay-members, were present. Several Resolutions were moved, seconded, and passed, which we should have felt a pleasure to publish in this number had they been furnished us. The speeches were sound, practical, convincing, and calculated to arouse attention to the subject of Sabbath reform. The moral state of our City may be far from wanting unjustly to depreciate it—but there is room for improvement, and the use of all moral and religious instrumentalities is only a work of supererogation. The latter position will scarcely be advocated by any true moralist, religious, or philanthropist. The room for improvement indicates a call for improvement, and the principle admitted, justifies the praiseworthy efforts of the recently formed Association. We cordially bid the members of the Sabbath Alliance “God-speed” in their labour of Christian philanthropy, and sincerely hope that their efforts will gather around them the good wishes and hearty co-operation of the friends of the Sabbath of whatever creed.

Temperance Hall.

The services connected with the opening of the Room, in the New Temperance Hall, designed for the use of the Disciples of the Sons of Temperance, on the evening of the 4th inst., as reported in the Sun, were of an interesting character. The Hon. J. W. Johnston read an eloquent address, which was listened to with marked attention.

Also an interesting meeting of the Halifax Temperance Society took place at the N. T. Hall on Wednesday evening last. Rev. Messrs. Muir, Hensinger, and McGregor addressed the meeting.

On Wednesday news was received by telegraph, of the demise of GENERAL TAYLOR, President of the United States. He died at Washington on Tuesday evening last.

Yesterday was observed by our Church in this City as a day of fasting and prayer, in accordance with the Resolution passed at our late District Meeting. The services were of a useful character. We suppose the day was similarly observed throughout the bounds of the District.

We have just received intelligence that the Rev. BARN ROSS, formerly of this City, died last week at Hamilton, Canada West, of Erysipelas and Bilious Fever.

AN UNTIMELY DEATH.—It is with deep and unfeigned regret, that we announce in our obituary list the demise—after only three or four days illness—of Mr. Albert Chapin Starr, son of Daniel Starr, Esq., of this city. This lamented young gentleman had by his amiable disposition, modest deportment, and cultivated mind, endeared himself to an extensive circle of relatives and friends, who will long remember the many estimable qualities which adorned his early manhood.—*Chronicle.*

Things worth Knowing.

Post-offices were first established in Paris, 1462; in England, 1581.

Prusic acid is neutralized by alkalies and iron.

Oxygen gas is the great agent in respiration and combustion; nitrogen gas is incapable of maintaining combustion; the former forms about a fifth part, the latter about four-fifths, of the atmosphere.

The elasticity of the air is proportional to its density.

The force of the wind is as the square of its velocity.

An ordinary air-pump will rarify the air 125 times.

Every square inch of the human frame supports 15 lbs of air.

Platina may be drawn into wires 2000 parts of an inch thick.

Huygens first applied the pendulum to clocks in 1656.

One of the best substances for diluting ink is a strong decoction of Coffee; it also improves its colour and lustre.

An artificial preparation of ice may be made by equal mixtures of nitrate of ammonia, sub-carbonate of soda, and water.

Hops thrive best in a manure that is cool and moist.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamship *Hibernia*, arrived at this port early on Thursday morning last. The news is not important. We give a few items.

Great Britain.

Lord Brougham in the House of Lords has made a fruitless attempt to show that the closing of the Post-office on Sundays by an address to the Crown is illegal.

On Sabbath, June 23d, some twelve thousand government employes, throughout the United Kingdom enjoyed, for the first time, the privilege of abstaining on that holy day from secular labour, and devoting its sacred hours to purposes of peace and rest. At Liverpool, Bristol, and elsewhere, the postmen of the place repaired in a body to the church to return thanks to God for this relief.

General Jung Bahadour Koonwur Rana, on a special mission from the Sovereign of Nepal, was presented to the Queen by Sir John Holburne, after the Privy Council held on the 19th ult.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia arrived in London on the 22nd ult., for the purpose of visiting as usual the sponsors of the infant Prince Arthur who was baptized that evening at Buckingham Palace.

General Gortschakoff, the celebrated defender of Bonaire had arrived in England.

The dispute with the French Cabinet has been renewed, and there is a prospect of an immediate rupture of its diplomatic representative to London.

A deputation of nearly ninety members of the House of Commons have presented to Lady Palmerston a full-length portrait of Viscount Palmerston, with an address expressive of the high sense they entertain of his Lordship's public and private character.

The anniversary of Waterloo was grandly celebrated at Portsmouth. Lord Gough, a visitor in the town, was presented with an address by the Corporation; and new Colours were presented to the 25th Foot, by Lady Augusta Fitzclarence.

The Koh-i-noor diamond is now on its way to England, says the *Times* in her Majesty's ship the *Medea*, Captain Lockyer, under the special guardianship of Lieut. Col. Mackeson, the Governor-General's agent with the Commander-in-Chief during the late campaign, Lord Gough.

Her Majesty, on the evening of the 27th June, was struck with a small stick on the cheek and bonnet by a ruffian-gentleman, named Robert Pate, formerly a Lieutenant in the Tenth Hussars. No reason for the daring outrage was assigned. He was committed—“charged with assaulting her Majesty on leaving Cambridge House.” His *pate* was treated rather roughly by a by-stander who dealt him a severe blow.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—On Thursday night, 20th June, a very important meeting of members was held at the Council of State, which was prolonged until two o'clock the following morning. The question was, of course, the Dotation Bill. Messrs. Thiers, Berryer, Montalembert, and other influential members spoke, and all agreed that whatever grant be made should not be in the shape of a dotation, but of an extraordinary credit, subject to annual revision. As to the sum, they failed in coming to any conclusion on the point, some proposing one amount and some another, until the state of excitement and confusion rendered anything like a settlement of details impossible. There were sharp words between M. Delarochesjuelin and M. Rouquier, on the subject of legitimacy, which led to a quarrel, but it was happily settled.

At the commencement of business in the Legislative Assembly on Friday, M. Flaudin read the report of the committee on the bill for the augmentation of the allowances of the President of the Republic. The report, which is of great length, is drawn up with great ability, and in very moderate terms. It was listened to throughout with great attention, and with an absence of interruption which is very unusual in the French Assembly.

A number of June insurgents, who had been pardoned by the President, have been arrested at Belleville, upon the charge of conspiring against the government.

The Dotation Bill came under discussion, on Monday, in the French Assembly, when the Finance Minister stated that the Government, anxious to meet the views of the majority in a conciliatory spirit, would accept the amendment of M. Dampierre, viz.—“There is opened to the Minister of Finance on the budget of the year 1850, a credit of 2,100,000fr. for the extraordinary expenses of the Presidency during 1849 and 1850.” M. Durafle moved, as an amendment, that the sum proposed by M. Dampierre should be granted for 1850 only, and not for 1849 and 1850. General Changarnier warmly supported this amendment, which was carried by a majority of 46. The adoption of this amendment is still more favourable for government, and produced intense sensation.

The Paris journals of the 25th, dilate with much satisfaction on the termination of the difficulty that has been raised by the Dotation Bill. The *Debate* gives a detailed account of the seizure of the projectors of a secret Socialist Society. The *Moniteur* contains the official notification of the presentation of the Queen of England's letter to the President of the Republic, announcing the birth of a Prince.

PORTUGAL.—There are accounts from Lisbon of the 10th inst., brought by her Majesty's ship *Birkenhead*. The law of the press had been read a third time in the Chamber of Peers without much opposition; but it was expected to be of a most formidable kind when the second reading should come under debate. The national exchequer needed replenishing, and the ministers were busily occupied in devising the ways and means by which that object could be accomplished.

PRUSSIA.—The government continues to execute the severest measures against the press. A mass of newspapers have been ordered to be excluded from the benefits of the Post-office. They will cease to be forwarded by post from the 1st of July. Among these are the *Abendpost*, the *National*, and the *Urwahler*. The *Constitutional* is to be prosecuted for libelling the police. As well as these vigorous proceedings, the police are suppressing the mechanics' unions. It is stated that they are not yet satisfied of the non-existence of the vast political conspiracies which have troubled their digestion and nightly repose, since the attack on the King's life by the prisoner Seifolge.

The first stone of the monument to be erected, at Berlin, to the memory of those brave soldiers who lost their lives in the revolutionary conflicts of 1818 and 1819, was laid, on the 19th instant, by the Majesty, who was most enthusiastically cheered, it being the first time he had appeared in public since the attempt made upon his life. The ceremony was imposing, and crowds assembled to witness it.

TURKEY.—A letter of the 17th of June, from Semlin, states that an insurrection against the Turkish government has broken out in the three Bulgarian districts of Widdin, Gurgussora, and Belgradova, and that the small fort at the latter place had fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

credit on what was then called Long Burford, Oxford, and several other settlements. Here God gave me the opportunity of his approbation by the conversion of sinners as seals to my ministry.

God enlarged our borders since there were then only about 73,000 in the Now, including the North and the South, as indicating two separate branches of the Church—there are upwards of 100,000 as I have before said, throughout there are nearly 2,000,000 including of 1,000, the pastors of whom I now have of addressing.

at more shall I say? Will you allow me a few words of admonition and advice would secure the continuance of God's blessing which He bestowed upon the Gospel—what must imitate their practice. What was that spirit? Truly imbued with the Spirit of Christ, moved with the spirit of revival. Me-

begotten, fostered, and grew up under the spirit of revival. If there be to perpetuate its prosperity we must have same spirit of revival, aiming to pro-

perpetuate its prosperity, aiming to pro- vey possible means, urging ourselves sing our people forward after entire a of soul and body to God. This doc- trine sanctification was that which, above distinguished Wesley among his com- munity, and has been the distinguish- ing characteristic of Methodism from his to our would therefore have the mantles of Asbury, and of the many other fathers d, who have been carried in chariots aven, fall on us, we must make their namely, HOLINESS TO THE LORD. To we must imitate their practice—of self- persevering diligence—of entire con- soul and body to God—using all those within our reach to diffuse purity of olines of life all around about us.”

NEW BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.

(Circular.)

BELOVED BRETHREN.—

The abundant mercy of God, we are once more in our Annual District Meet- ings the opportunity it affords us of ting with you, on subjects, in which is of our beloved Zion are involved. The cal Year just now closed has been one ace and spiritual prosperity; and al- of our number has been removed by ur loss is his infinite gain.” Having n his labours, and entered into his rest, “with the Lord, which is far better.” us the highest gratification to inform e Lord has revived his work on several he word has had free course, and has fied of a truth. God has honoured the his servants in a most encouraging and this is one of the reasons that induce es you on this occasion, and solicit your n the following subjects.

uch, and serious deliberation, we are of at the introduction of our financial poli- contribute very much to the extension of and the more efficient cultivation of the h the Lord of the harvest has assigned We covet no man's silver, or gold;” we yours, but you. But we cannot refrain g, that a good deal of the monetary em- its, under which some of our Circuits to be attributed, to the very partial man- rich class and ticket money is paid. We o witness a growing improvement in this and indulge a hope, that when we next pleasure to address you, a legitimate and increase of our circuit receipts, will be a e our mutual congratulation.

persuaded, beloved brethren, that a due regard to this department of our polity, attended with the most beneficial results, ties and Towns, the payment of “Class vet money” has been long established; in the principal country circuits this practice recently adopted, and with great effect; l the circuits enter heartily into this it, it will become a general and popular oughout the whole District. These sub- le be brought before you by your respected s, and as soon as possible, after their their respective circuits.

are, beloved brethren, Yours in the Gospel of Christ—

For the District Meeting,

ROBERT COONEY

du Street, St. John, N. B.

June 1, 1850.



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

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

OS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c., which are for sale at moderate prices.

Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street, first Building, south of the Province Building.

Insurance Home Manufactures. RECEIVED from the Botanical Depot of Lawrence N. Young, of Liverpool, and for Sale

subscriber, the following articles of Medicines and Pain Alleviator

MP & PAIN ALLEVIATOR - an article of superior worth, being preferable to any of the Killers now in use for the cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough, Rheumatism, Spinal Complaints, Headache, &c., but is not recommended to cure every case. See directions.

ICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, so highly valued in old running Sores, Erysipelas, Salt Scalds, Burns, Sore Heads, Frost Burn, Scrofulous Humours, it removes pain in a minute, and commences and soon effects a cure.

CLERA or DYSENTERY STYRP, a new and specific medicine for the cure of Dysentery, never known to fail in effecting a cure.

ETABLE FEMALE PILLS, an excellent medicine for general debility and all complaints incident to Females - try them.

ETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, a new and specific medicine for Biliousness, never known to fail in effecting a cure.

ETABLE Compound, a medicine which no one should be without. It is a preventive to being exposed to wet or cold from receiving injury thereby. Also useful in cold hands, Heartburn, Jaundice, Gravel, and all other Chronic diseases.

ED BITTERS, for restoring the tone of the system, and creating an appetite. The above articles are purely Vegetable, and superior to any other medicine for the cure of the above ailments. Also useful in cold hands, Heartburn, Jaundice, Gravel, and all other Chronic diseases.

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DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

The WONDER and BLESSING of the AGE! The Most EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE in the WORLD

THIS EXTRACT is put up in Quart Bottles. It is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

We have manufactured 1,500,000 Bottles of this Sarsaparilla during the past year, and are now putting up 5,000 Bottles per Day; using more of the Sarsaparilla Root in one month than all the other manufacturers of Sarsaparilla in one year.

This Extract has cured all more of the following diseases than all the other advertised medicines together have done: -

Serofula, or King's Evil, Scrofulous Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Riles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and vigor.

THE NUMBER OF DISEASES mentioned above, as cured by this preparation of Sarsaparilla, MAY BE SEEN LARGE; but we are, nevertheless, PREPARED TO PROVE, BY AN EXTENSIVE ARRAY OF CERTIFICATES, that such is the FACT. A fraction of the evidence which we possess concerning each disease, would be received before any rational TRIUMPH, as complete demonstration. It must be remembered that all this frightful array of maladies, though appearing in an endless variety of forms, are yet similar in their origin and cause; for they all spring directly or indirectly from a corrupt fountain. If the blood were in a pure, healthy, and active state, it would drive all these complaints from the system, and chronic disease would be impossible.

FOR SALE BY SAMUEL STORY, 61, Hollis Street.

N. B. Druggists and others, supplied on the most liberal terms.

Hope for the Afflicted. Halifax, N. S. May 13.

MR. SAMUEL STORY, 61, Agent S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Sir, - Having been afflicted for the last twelve months, with an affection on the lungs, which prevented me attending to my work as well as I could wish, during which time I was under three Doctors' hands, and must say, I derived no benefit whatever, and began to despair of ever getting better. I was induced to try S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that you are agent for, by seeing it advertised, and after using 2 bottles, found immediate relief, and am now able to attend to my work as usual, I sincerely believe it has been the means of restoring me. I have also been afflicted with the Piles for the last seven years, and when I began using your valuable Sarsaparilla, to my astonishment, I was cured.

JOHN BRENNAN, Cooper. No. 51, Albemarle Street, Halifax, N. S.

Sworn to at Halifax, before me, this 13th day of May, 1850. A. KEITH, J. P.

And Yet Another. Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 4th, 1850.

MR. S. STORY, 61, Agent for S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Sir, - I am happy to forward you a statement voluntarily furnished and certified upon oath, of a cure recently effected at this place, by S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, which you are at liberty to make use of, for the great benefit of the Public.

M. W. SKINNER, Druggist. Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 27th, 1850.

This is to certify that my wife was for the space of twenty five years suffering under a complaint got through a severe cold, which brought on a general debility of the system, and from the use of one bottle of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla was entirely restored to good health, which was purchased from Mr. M. W. Skinner, General Agent at Charlottetown, for the above medicine.

FINLAY MCKINNON. Sworn to before me, George Dalrymple, J. P. June 9.

SEEDS! SEEDS! At Langley's Drug Store, first Brick Building south of Province Building, Hollis Street.

A GENERAL SUPPLY of Garden and Flower SEEDS which may be relied upon as being fresh and true to their kind, was received late last Fall from England and is now for Sale at the above Establishment. April 9.

Elastic Chest Expanding Braces.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

BEING acquainted with the construction of Elastic Chest Expanding BRACES, recommended as a principal means of the prevention and cure of Consumption, by Dr. Fitch of Philadelphia, a physician celebrated for his success in the cure of that disease, - and being urged by several of his friends whom he furnished with them, to make it known to the public, he therefore takes this opportunity of complying with their wishes.

These BRACES are recommended to all slightly made or narrow chested persons; also for Round Shoulders or Diseased Spine, as a means of expanding the Chest, so as to give full play to the Lungs, straightening and strengthening the Back, and giving suppleness and symmetry to the body.

They will be found beneficial to all ages, - but especially to youth. They may be worn without the least inconvenience, precluding the necessity of Stays - for which Ladies would find it greatly to their advantage, as regards health and beauty, to substitute them.

The Subscriber will furnish the Braces wholesale or retail, at prices as moderate as possible.

MICHAEL HERBERT, Halifax, Feb. 16. No. 6 Argyle Street.

N. B. - The above Braces are not only designed for those who may be suffering from disease, but for both Ladies and Gentlemen as a preventive, and in all cases where there is a delicacy of constitution, or predisposition to consumption. Indeed they are serviceable under all circumstances, and are strongly recommended to the Ladies as a substitute for stays.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

Capital Stock £100,000 Sterling. Chief Office, 44 Moorgate Street, TRUSTEES.

James Hunter, Esq., Compton Terrace, Islington. Fredk. Mildred, Esq., Banker, Nicholas Lane. Thomas Ganda, Esq., Liverpool.

Chairman of Directors, Charles Harwood, Esq., F. R. S. Recorder of Shrewsbury.

Dy. Chairman, John Josiah Buttress, Esq. Agent for Nova Scotia, DANIEL STARR.

Medical Examiner, R. S. Black, Esq., M. D.

THE Agency of the above Company has been in operation in this Province about 4 years, and has made considerable progress, without yet having a claim, the rates are generally lower than any other London or Scotch Company, and the proportion of profit divided among the assured greater by far than any other, - being 50 per cent, 10 per cent only to the Stockholders, rendering it at once both a Stock and mutual Society without any risk to the assured; their first Bonuses declared in May last were in some cases over three per cent amount on the amount of Policy. And on two Policies at this agency on which three annual premiums only had been paid, the Bonus added was over 65 per cent, on the amount paid in, the mortality among the lives assured by this Society were found to be 21 per cent, less than had been calculated for. The above are facts in favour of the "Star" which cannot be controverted, and should recommend it to the favourable consideration of all parties intending to insure. Policies effected on the participating principle allowed to come in on the payment of 3 annual premiums. Thirty days allowed for the renewal of Policies after becoming due, and Policies expired can be renewed within six months, if the parties health is not impaired and the payment of a small fine - a credit of one half the premium when amounting to a certain sum, may be obtained for the first five years. No extra charge made for crossing to and from England in Steamers or first class sailing vessels at any season by advising the Agent of the parties, intention. Policies are sent out by next steamer after arrival of Proposals. The attention of the Public of this Province generally and of Wesleyans in particular, is requested to the favourable terms and privileges offered by the "Star" as above enumerated. It is admitted by all that it is the duty of every person having others dependent on them to provide for them while they have it in their power so to do, and in no way can this be done so effectually or cheaply as by paying according to their means a sum annually on a Life Policy. It has often been proved even here to be of much benefit to widows and orphans, and so very uncertain as both life and health, of which we have recently had many sad proofs, that delay in these matters is exceedingly dangerous, the only time to apply is while in Health. Applicants will receive every information and attention to their requests by the Agent in Halifax, who furnishes all necessary Blanks, and Medical Examiner attends free of expense to the applicant. All communications by mail must be prepaid.

DANIEL STARR, AGENT. Jerusalem Warehouse. Jan 5, 1850.

PURE COD LIVER OIL For Medicinal Use. WILLIAM LANGLEY, Hollis Street.

No. 139 Granville Street.

Ex Steamers Niagara and Canada from Liverpool, Alic Mac from Glasgow, and Charlotte from London.

THE Subscriber has completed his Spring supply of genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BRUSHES, Ivory, and DRESSING COMBS, and every article usually kept in DRUG STORES, of the best quality and at low rates.

ALSO ON HAND 500 lbs Genuine Bermuda ARROWROOT, 200 doz do Eau de COLOGNE, 1 ton Paris WHITING.

June 1. im. ROBT. G. FRASER.

Star Life Assurance Company OF LONDON.

THE above COMPANY continues to take risks on all Assurable Lives at as low rates as any other Stock Company, and gives larger Bonuses - 50 per cent, of the profits being divided among the Policy holders. I leave will be given to the assured to proceed to CANADA on payment of an additional premium of 3 per cent.

Apply to DANIEL STARR, R. S. BLACK, M. D. Agent. Medical Examiner. 5 April 27th, 1850.

Life and Fire Insurance.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the

"Trenton Mutual Life and Fire 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 \$205,000, well secured in good productive Stocks, Mortgages on Real Estate, and Cash in Banks - and doing a very large and as yet from its commencement in 1847, a very successful business.

In the Life Department they issued the first year, ending 1st October, 1849, 957 Policies - a number which very few Companies of long standing ever reached in the same time. The benefit of the mutual system in Life Assurance is very apparent, and is most favourable to all Policy holders in this Society, inasmuch as they receive a portion of each year's profits yearly, being deducted from the Premiums then payable, which are lower than any of the English Companies and not subject to stamp duty - all the particulars of which are fully set forth in the Pamphlets which the Agent has for distribution, who furnishes all Blanks and every necessary information, together with the Medical Examiner's Certificate gratis. All persons intending to insure are invited to call on the Agent, who will give them every information.

RUFUS S. BLACK, Esq., M. D. is Medical Examiner for the Company. DANIEL STARR, Halifax, 15th June, 1850. ni Agent.

MOTT'S BROMA.

THE following observations having reference to the preparation of BROMA, appeared in a late number of the Boston Medical Journal: -

"A few years since a great manufacturer of Broma sought the opinions of many medical gentlemen of distinction, for the purpose of having an unobjectionable food for invalids, and was assured that he had fully succeeded. Hospitals, infirmaries, and households generally, should always be provided with it. When given, arrowroot, groats, barley, starch, rice, farina, and many other things ordinarily resorted to for patients are of no utility, the Broma is sometimes relished. It is believed that those who use it as a beverage will have manifest diastetic advantages over the consumers of tea and coffee. We see it stated that during the last summer those individuals who were continually using Chloretide or Broma neither had attacks of cholera or dysenteric affections, while others of the same families, taking their daily potations in tea, coffee, or simple cold water, were the sufferers, if any. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but it has recurred to mind the statement that the oil dealers in London have been free from cholera or the choleraic symptoms. And it has been further observed, that persons who were taking cod liver oil for chronic difficulties, during the prevalence of the late epidemic, were not affected by it. Vegetable oil in the first instance, and animal oil in the last, taken internally, would appear, by these statements, to have secured those who took them from the shifts of the pestilence. It is certainly a point well worth while to determine, whether the chocolate drinkers have been secure in other infected cases."

MOTT'S BROMA has now been before the public for a considerable period, and along with the commendations of the Medical Faculty of this and the neighbouring Provinces, it has received the approbation of all classes of consumers. It is held to be an article of standard reputation, and the demand for it is constantly increasing.

Wholesale for the Proprietor, at Halifax, at MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE, near the Province Building. Feb. 28.

You May be Cured Yet!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Contham, 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 medicine, I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedios 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.

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 eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsula War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1833. The Commanding Officer at the time, was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honourable Henry Baring. (Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON.

Cure of a Bad Leg of Twenty-one Years' Standing! Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brook, 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 consulted, 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. (Signed) ANDREW BROOK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Fairbairn, August 18th, 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 leg 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 the time my toes are perfectly cured. (Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

An Extraordinary Cure of a Desperate Skin Disease. On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Manchester" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper. "We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment set in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Coelie, called Elina, employed in our Establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Mercurial Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground; we tried "Holloway" upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was marvellous."

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases: -

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Heras, Blisters, Bites of Mosquitoes & Bees, Coco-Bay, Chicago-foot, Chilblains, Chapped-heads, Corns (Soft), Cancers, Contracted and Stiff-joints, Elephantiasis, Glandular swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throats, Skin diseases, Scruvy, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilized world in Pots and Boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 25s. each Box. There is a very considerable saving by taking the larger size.

Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot and Box.

Wholesale for the Proprietor, at Halifax, at MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE, near the Province Building. Feb. 28.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, DIST. DRUGGIST, &c. FROM LONDON, EFFECTFULLY announces that he has received from England his Spring Importation of Genuine OS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c., which are for sale at moderate prices. Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street, first Building, south of the Province Building. Insurance Home Manufactures. RECEIVED from the Botanical Depot of Lawrence N. Young, of Liverpool, and for Sale subscriber, the following articles of Medicines and Pain Alleviator MP & PAIN ALLEVIATOR - an article of superior worth, being preferable to any of the Killers now in use for the cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough, Rheumatism, Spinal Complaints, Headache, &c., but is not recommended to cure every case. See directions. ICAI PAIN EXTRACTOR, so highly valued in old running Sores, Erysipelas, Salt Scalds, Burns, Sore Heads, Frost Burn, Scrofulous Humours, it removes pain in a minute, and commences and soon effects a cure. CLERA or DYSENTERY STYRP, a new and specific medicine for the cure of Dysentery, never known to fail in effecting a cure. ETABLE FEMALE PILLS, an excellent medicine for general debility and all complaints incident to Females - try them. ETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, a new and specific medicine for Biliousness, never known to fail in effecting a cure. ETABLE Compound, a medicine which no one should be without. It is a preventive to being exposed to wet or cold from receiving injury thereby. Also useful in cold hands, Heartburn, Jaundice, Gravel, and all other Chronic diseases. ED BITTERS, for restoring the tone of the system, and creating an appetite. The above articles are purely Vegetable, and superior to any other medicine for the cure of the above ailments. Also useful in cold hands, Heartburn, Jaundice, Gravel, and all other Chronic diseases. ED BITTERS, for restoring the tone of the system, and creating an appetite. The above articles are purely Vegetable, and superior to any other medicine for the cure of the above ailments. Also useful in cold hands, Heartburn, Jaundice, Gravel, and all other Chronic diseases. LEUM JECORIS ASELLI. ARIFIED COD LIVER OIL! For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Rheumatism and catarrhus Vesicae. The most potent remedy of the age, is now used and commended by intelligent Physicians in Halifax wherever, by whose effects are declared to be astonishing. Subscribers have made arrangements for a supply of the Oil, which for sweetness, purity, and transparency cannot be surpassed. Pamphlets containing directions for use will be sent gratis, on application at the Medical House of MORTON & CO. Halifax, March 9, 1850. HE SUBSCRIBERS BEG to call the attention of Dealers (in Town and Country to their Large Stock of Glassware and Earthenware, WHICH FOR QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE SURPASSED! they have Now ON HAND: Rates Black TEAPOTS, 5s. doz. and upwards do. Rockingham Teapots, 1s. doz. " do. Cane and dip Bowls, 1s. " " 0 do. " " Jugs, 2s. " " 5 do. Edged Plates, 1s. " " 5 do. Blue do. 1s. 6d. " " 10 do. Pencil Tea Sets, 7s. 6d. " " 10 do. Mulberry do. 8s. 6d. " " 10 do. Brown Milk Pans 4s. " " 20 Barrels Tumblers, 2s. " " 5 Hhd. China Tea Sets, 10s. " " 20 Crates Cups & Saucers, 1s. 6d. " " 5 do. flowered Blue Tea Sets, 8s. 6d. " " All Goods packed to Order and IN THE VERY BEST MANNER. (By No charge for PACKING OR PACKAGE. EXPECTED DAILY BY FIRST SPRING SHIPS. 500 Packages Earthenware, the largest Assortment ever offered in this market. (April 6.) CLEVERDON & CO. Pure Cod Liver Oil, FOR MEDICAL USE, received a fresh Supply of the above, which is pure and fresh. ROBT. G. FRASER, Chemist 139, Granville Street.



IN QUART BOTTLES. For the Removal, and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood or Habit of the System, viz.

Serofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Biles, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life.

THIS MEDICINE has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half-carried, has been restored to health and vigour. The serofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretory organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. BEVAN, who had been afflicted several years with Serofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the throat and chest:—

Salisbury, Va. Dec. 13, 1845. Messrs. A. B. & D. Banta: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past bearing; my throat was completely closed, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your Obedt. Servant, LOUISA B. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:—

Woburn, Mass. March 20th, 1848. Messrs. Banta: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WRIGHT.

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 desiring 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 same, before putting any confidence in the statements that the agents of its rival in the United States are publishing from time to time. To be had by wholesale in Cases of 2 dozen each, or by retail, at moderate prices, at the Jerusalem Warehouse, June 15, 1850. DANIEL STARR.

JOHN WOODILL, Victualler. BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has removed from his former stand, (opposite Davy's Country Market) to the (old Woodill) stand, No. 52, UPPER WATER STREET, opposite Messrs. Saltus & Wainwright's Wharf, where he will be thankful for a continuation of his visits, formerly conferred on him. May 13.

Printing of every Description NEATLY EXECUTED By W. Cunnabell, No. 3, Connors' Wharf.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office at the Arcade, No. 16 Hollis Street, HALIFAX. 53

THOS. A. S. DEWOLF, Commission Merchant and General Agent, LEPPERT'S BUILDINGS, HEAD OF COMMERCIAL WHARF. HALIFAX, N. S. June 1, 1850. 3 mos.

REAL FARINA COLOGNE. 40 dozen Superior EAU DE COLOGNE, "Francis Marie Farina," in boxes of dozen each. For sale low by W. M. HARRINGTON. July 6.

CIGARS, Real HAVANAS. Just Received, a large stock of the above direct from Havana, choice brands and worthy the attention of consumers of the weed. Also—A lot CHEAP CIGARS, in boxes, 250 for 5s. For sale by W. M. HARRINGTON. Bedford Row. July 6.

DUTCH CHEESE. An excellent article, and for sale at the low price of 2s. 6d. to 3s. each, at the Italian Warehouse, by W. M. HARRINGTON. July 6.

Valuable PROPERTY For Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for SALE, the Dwelling HOUSE and Lands attached, wheron he now lives, one SAW MILL and 550 Acres TIMBER LAND. The Dwelling House is pleasantly situated; is finished throughout, and in a good state of repair, with a front-proof Collar, and a new falling Well of Water. Also a commodious STABLE. The Saw Mill is most conveniently situated, and is fitted out with a new set of running Gear, on an improved principle, at a cost of £125. The Timber Land is on the river, and fortunately escaped the free of last summer. GEO. M. MACK Mill Village, Feb. 23d, 1850. nl

NEW BRUNSWICK. One of our enterprising and industrious citizens is now employed, completing his third order of a hundred boxes of Soda Bicarbonate, for shipment to the city of Glasgow—the third, if not the second, commercial emporium in Great Britain.—St. John, N. B. Courier, 6th.

NEW BRUNSWICK MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company has now recovered from the heavy losses sustained in the great gale of Sept. 1846, and has declared a dividend of five per cent, or £1250. It has now been in operation thirteen years, and during that time has divided two hundred and ninety per cent.—lb.

The Jamaica Journal of the 8th ult. announces the death of William Gray, son of the Rev. J. W. D. Gray, D. D., Rector of St. John, N. B., aged 25 years.

Mr. Gray left this city last Autumn, with his lately-married bride. She, we regret to say, died in about six weeks after, and now we have the additional melancholy intelligence of the death of the husband. Surely "in the midst of life we are in death."—lb.

NEW VESSELS.—Amongst the new vessels at present in our harbour, we have to notice the barque "Nidas," a substantially built and fine looking vessel, measuring 741 tons. She was built at the Kennebeckasis by Mr. B. Appleby, who is also her owner.

A vessel which was launched from the Building yard of Wm. Olive, Esq. Carleton, on Saturday last, is particularly deserving of notice. She is called the "Hannah," of 490 tons, and is another of those superior vessels which have so greatly placed the builder at the head of his profession in British North America.—lb.

ELECTIONS.—Mr. Reed and Doctor Gordon have been returned for Gloucester—Messrs. Earle and Ferris for Queen's—(another report says that Mr. Gilbert is elected in place of Mr. Ferris)—Messrs. Robinson, Thomson, Porter and Fitzgerald for Carleton.

CANADA. TORONTO, June 29.—In the Legislative Assembly, this morning, the bill to increase the number of representatives to one hundred and fifty, was rejected. It required a two-third vote of the whole house—84 members—and received only 51 against 21.

The address to the Queen to have the clergy revenue placed at the disposal of the Canadian legislature, was concurred in, 46 to 28.

An address to the Queen expressing satisfaction with England, and a desire to continue its present relations was adopted, 49 to 11.

COLONIAL PRIZES.—Eight Prizes are offered for Essays on the following subject:—"Whether does a policy of centralising the manufacturing arts in Great-Britain, or one of diffusing them through the colonies, offer the greatest advantage to the people of the British Isles; and is such diffusion more likely to be attained by a system of Colonial protection or by one of free-trade?" The prizes are—£75, £50, £30, £20, £10, and three of £5 each. The Essays are to be delivered at the office of the "West of Scotland Reciprocity and Native Industry Association," on or before the first of January, 1851.—Albion Gazette.

RETIREMENT.—We learn from Toronto, that the Committee of the House of Assembly have adopted a resolution recommending that the salaries of the Chief Justice be £1,000; Justices £750; inferior Judges £500. No Solicitors General.

The Bark Sophia McKenzie, which arrived at Quebec on the 25th inst. from Cork, had several passengers who had been deprived of sight on the passage out, by a contagious ophthalmia.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—By private intelligence from the Island, we learn that the state of the crops in that quarter is very promising, although about three weeks behind their usual state of forwardness. The hay crop has every appearance of being heavy this year, which will partly make up for the deficiency of last year, the price of that necessary article having risen very high there this spring. A number of persons of means have recently visited that fertile Island, commonly called the granary of North America, with a view to purchasing land and farming.

The debt of the country is about £30,000, we learn, but owing to the differences between the Lieutenant-Governor and the House of Assembly, the representatives of the people have declined transacting any business with him, and consequently have not voted the usual supplies for the public service. The Revenue, amounting to about £25,000, will go towards paying off the debt.

The roads, however, stand very much in need of repair, and cannot be compared to the roads in this Province.—St. John N. B. Courier 6th.

DOMESTIC. ALTERATION IN SIGNALS.—The following order issued recently from the office of the Deputy Quarter Master General, Halifax, we copy for the information of our readers:—"Colonist." "An upper yard having been added to the Ship Staff, it will be used exclusively to designate Steam Vessels—thus. "One ball E. or W. indicates a Steam Vessel; "Two in that quarter. "Small ball out and large one in, a Branch Packet, or Merchant Vessel repeated. "Large ball out and small one in, a man-of-war Steamer, or Royal Mail Steamer repeated. "Numbers will be indicated as directed from the lower yard. "The use of the Cylinder is discontinued. The lower yard will continue as heretofore, but will be used only for Sailing Vessels. "When an English Packet arrives between evening and morning gun-fire, a red triangular flag will be kept flying at the mast head from 7 till 8 o'clock. "By Q. M. Genl's Office. } Halifax, 6th July, 1850." }

DESPATCH.—The following is a copy of a Despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey on the subject of the Railway from Halifax to Quebec. Downing Street, 19th June, 1850.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging your Despatch, No. 105, of the 11th ult., enclosing a Resolution of the Legislative Council, that an address be presented to yourself requesting you again to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the subject of the proposed Railway from Halifax to Quebec. Her Majesty's Government have not failed to give their best attention to a subject in which so deep an interest is taken by the inhabitants of Nova Scotia. But I am bound to state, that they are not prepared to submit to Parliament any measure for raising the funds necessary for its construction, considering the great amount and pressure of the exigencies which continue to weigh on the Imperial Treasury. I have, &c. &c., GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir John Harvey, &c. &c. &c.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Since our last letters have been received from a number of our Ministers with corrected lists of Subscribers—directions shall be attended to.

To AGENTS.—I enclose herewith the names of new Subscribers without delay. We are anticipating a large accession to our list.

To ADVERTISERS.—The Wesleyan, having a wide and general circulation, affords an excellent medium for advertisers to communicate with the Public. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Advertisements sent in before ten o'clock on Friday morning will appear in the whole edition for the week.

MARRIAGES. On the 29th June, at the Wesleyan Mission House, St. John North, by the Rev. William Smith, Cap. L. Finsie, of the ship Amides, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Robert Barry, Esq., of Liverpool, Nova Scotia.

On the 30th ult., at Dartmouth, by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. Fraser Allen, to Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, both of Dartmouth.

At the Salt Springs, County of Cumberland, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. W. Crocombe, Mr. William Boss, to Miss Mary Mills.

In Windsor, on the 4th June, by the Rev. Robert Willis, D. D., Emma Maria, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Halliburton, of Clifton House, to the Rev. John Bainbridge Smith, M. A., late of St. John's College, Cambridge; England, Vice President and Mathematical Professor in King's College, Windsor.

At Musquodoboik Harbour, on Monday 8th inst., by the Rev. Adam S. Muir, of Newfoundland, Mr. Lemuel Bayer, to Miss Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Peter Anderson, both of the above place.

At New York June 25th, Mr. James L. Wells, of Nova Scotia, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late A. Walker, Esq., formerly of Dublin.

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DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at St. John N. B., after a long illness, in the 10th year of his age, Albert Edward, youngest son of Mr. W. H. Bowyer—beloved by his parents.

At Cornwallis, on 5th ult., John Lyons, Esquire, one of H. M. Justices of the Peace, in the 65th year of his age—much and deservedly regretted.

On Monday morning last, Albert Chapin, eldest son of Daniel Starr, Esq., in the 21st year of his age—much and deservedly regretted.

Lost, from the barque Candace, on the 18th of April last, on the passage from Liverpool to this port, Geo. Richard Heales, in the 18th year of his age, third son of Mr. James Heales, of Portland, N. B.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED. Friday.—Packet brig Halifax, 54 days from Boston, to B. Wier & Co; brig Lady Young, Kennedys, 10 days from New York, to J. McInnis; brig Inquisitive, 20 days from Cincinnati, to G. H. Starr; 10 days since lost Capt. Smith from over the bows a brig Scotia, McColl, 17 days from Matanzas, to Cochran & Co; brig Kingston, Weman, Cincinnati, to H. Yonnan; brig T. F. Knox, Taylor, Fredericksburg, 15 days; brig Neater, Liverpool, 42 days; sch. Liverpool Packet, Mr. Lewis, Liverpool.

Saturday.—Barque Empress, London; brig Vizeo, Lancaster, Boston, 5 days; sch. Yarmouth Packet, Clements, Philadelphia, 3 days; R. M. Steamer, Osprey Sampson, Bermuda, 44 days; sch. Charles, Whipple, St. John, N. B.; R. M. Steamship Cambria, New York, 3 days.

Sunday.—Steamer Merlin, Corbin, Newell, 3 days; brig Lady Ogle, McDonald, Port Royal; brig Emily, West, Fortune, Island; brig Antonetta, Boston, 3 days, to T. Bolton.

Monday.—Brig Portland, St. John, N. B.; sch. Atlanta, Inagua, 15 days; sch. John Ross, Chisholm, Boston.

Tuesday.—Brig Mary, Mitchem, Cadiz, 20 days; sch. Halibwell, Watkins, Philadelphia, 9 days.

Wednesday.—Sch. Lady Campbell, Casco; Emerald, St. John, N. B.

Thursday.—R. M. Steamship Hibernia, Leing, Liverpool, 14 days, 60 passengers; brig D. B., Bondroit, New York, 8 days; brig Gaspe, Le Gros, Montreal, 17 days; sch. Actress, Sydney; brig St. Croix, Bennett, Sydney; sch. Mary Ann, Musgab, Sydney; sch. St. Croix, Quebec, 14 days.

CLEARED. July 10.—Eagle, Hilliers, Kingston, Jam.; steamer Osprey, Sampson, Bermuda; Halifax, Mesher, Boston; New Messenger, Simpson, Richibucto; Brandy, Chetwynd, New York; Union, Magdalen Islands; Charles, Whipple, St. John, N. B.

July 11.—Steamer Hibernia, Leing, Boston; brig Contest, Bettinson, B. W. Indies; Nithery, Boardall, Alexandria; Am. sch. Hollowell, Pictou; steamer Merlin, Corbin, St. John's, N. F.

MEMORANDA. Spoken by Splendid, Eldrige, from New York, arrived at St. John's, N. F.—Ruth Eliza, of and for Yarmouth, had been dismantled, 14th ult.—desired to be reported.

The Spanish brig Aurelia, from St. John's, P. R., for Halifax, with sugar and molasses to W. Prior & Sons, went ashore at Prospect, Saturday morning, during a dense fog, and became a total wreck—crew saved.

Steamer Hibernia reports—June 30, off Cork, passed steamer Margaret, from Halifax; July 8—July 27, 43, 44, 45, 50, spoke, H. M. Ship Resistance, for Halifax. At Portsmouth, June 24—Bombay, from Halifax. Liverpool, June 27—sailed William, Halifax, 29—loading, Annie, Carl Richard, and A. Von Lokozov, for Halifax. London, June 29—loading, Seafower, Halifax. Cadiz, June 16—sailed Melville, Halifax.

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

THE WESLEYAN. Vol. II.—No. 2.] A FAMILY. Ten Shillings per Annum. Half-Yearly in Advance.

Poetry.

LINES. On recovering from a severe illness.

From the couch of feverish pain raised to buoyant strength again From the quiet chamber, where Death seemed often hovering near, Come I, Earth, again to tread, The green hills, while overhead Laughs the sunny summer-sky, Waking thoughts of days gone by

Floating on the balmy air, See the truant, Health, appear Blooms once more the pallid cheek Langui accents livelier speak While the heart that long had lain Conacious of scarce aught but Thrilling with new life, doth In an atmosphere of love.

Friendship's words of welcome Friendship's sunny smiles I greet Fled is now the grief, which I Made the dwelling desolate; And the light of joy hath placed In each ear familiar face,— While the tones of gentle mirth Wake around the quiet hearth

Beauty beams around, above, Everywhere are sounds of love Surely great the gift of Life, With so many blessings rife, And my heart would gratefully For the mercies lavished now Yet, amid them all, I feel Thoughts of sadness o'er me

Nor, ere this, my wish could have Hoped to bathe in floods of life Long ere this my raptured ear Heavenly melodies green to tread In those pastures green to tread By the living waters led; Meet again the loved of years Banished parting words and t

Earth, is beautiful: I love O'er its verdant plains to rove: By its streams and rivers strow: 'Mid its forests' rich array; Love I, passing well, the gle Of the sunset's faintest beam Yet, o'er all, there hangs a veil For the brilliancy must fade

Dearer still affection's ties, Yet the ones we fondly prize May not with us ever stay, E'en the lovely pass away; Left alone, life's tide to stem Still the spirit clings to thee; And, when doubts and cares Goward heart doth sometime

Thus beneath the sunniest Longines often will arise, For the land of fadeless bliss Where repose the loved of Yet not thankless would I For this boon bestowed on Are these added years not Better to prepare for Heav

Active, then, my soul, arise Called life's combat to sue Active in each duty be— Thankful in prosperity; Nor, when adverse winds Let thy strength or courage 'Till, thy arduous labours Rest awaits thee ever mor

Christian Miss

We need a better acquaintance with reasonings of pure and lofty minds.

The Grand Theme of a Snee To know what themes e Poetry over the public