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HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1852.

Poetry.

The following lines are kindly addressed to the much respected parents of a very fine young man, J. A. S., who died at Cuba, in August, 1851, aged 24 years.

Vain may the sable garb of woe essay, To tell the achings of the wounded Beart Or words themselves, with all their mightier power, Describe the pangs of grief's fell-barbed dart.

Day midst its busy scenes and hurrying calls, May lead a moment, sometimes, to forget; The lov'd one taken from th' encircling group And hush for the short hour, the sighs of deep regret

But evening comes, when round the friendly board. The lov'd and cherish'd ones assemble still : They turn from face to face with tearful eye, Enquiring who the vacant seat shall fill.

Who as the sacred page in turn is read, The well known voice no longer here is heard; Or whilst the "songs of Zion" charm the heart, The softened notes of him so much endeared. Far off in foreign soil—a stranger land

Lies the dear youth-the lov'd and prized of all; Of warm affection-of unchanging love And prompt to each and every filial call. The kind-the gentle-soft and soothing voice,

The kindly smile e'er beaming on that face; All-all bespoke the workings of a heart, At peace within-with all the world at peace

The virtues of the mind, tho' prized on earth, Are given to flourish in a purer soil; And in exalted being there to shine, Far from a land of pain and woe and toil.

Heav'n called for him, thus fitted for its rest, To join the kindred spirits in that band : Who bathe in joy ecstatic, that blest choir, Whose notes scraphic fill the happy land.

You know full well who dealt that painful blow. You know how wise, how righteous is His way; That naught that emanates from Him is wrong, Our duty only to adore His sway.

When the ag'd saint in sacred record's page, Lay stricken 'neath a Miction's painful rod; Dared not complain-or murmur at the blow Submissive whispering-that the hand was-God!

Receive this off ring of regard from one Who knew-who loved-who valued high the youth And who had marked with pleased eye his course In paths of honour and of manly truth November 30th, 1851.

Christian Miscellany.

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

The Intercession of Christ.

we cannot conceive of any so august and of truth and grace which we acknowledge impressive as the appearance of the Saviour as the economy of redemption, and this before the throne of God; the fact being gives His offering an infinite desert. But revealed that He, in His own true and pro- for this it would have been without value, per person, has entered into "heaven itself, and never could have brought salvation. now to appear in the presence of God for But the merit of His offering is infinite, foreshadowed, has become reality. The type as "the Son of God." This is the doctrine has disappeared, but the true High-Priest | which sacred writers are inspired to inculnow stands in the "holy place." His priestbood was to be "abiding;" therefore He advocate of anything like the modern Socimust go into the heavenly sanctuary, not nian heresy, especially maintained. By made with hands. Like the disciples of old, when the Saviour was parted from them, and taken out of sight, we gaze up into heaven, and, with Stephen, see "Jesus standing on the right hand of God."

There is another great fact which must ever be intimately associated with that of in heaven, and offers a stronghold for the the intercession of Christ,—the fact of His death. This, combined with His humiliation, with all that contributed to the completeness of the offering of Himself, became the ground of His exaltation. As the High-Priest, on the great day of atonement, laid aside the "golden garments" which he wore at other times, and which were "made us is "anointed with the oil of gladness for glory and beauty," so our Lord in His above His fellows." The unction resting humiliation appeared not in the "glory which He had with the Father before the world was," but in "fashion as a man," and "humbled Himself,"-how deep this the merit of His death are the perfections humiliation of the Lord of life and glory! of His person, which render effectual all his death was not common, but, by appointment of every promise. Thus we are ment and design, sacrificial, He being the "saved by His life," or His living interces- His disciples. "He lifted up His hands, Bridaine.

world's atonement; yet covered with the sion. But for His intercession we should fore God hath highly exalted Him, and given Him a name which is above every name."

cession. Sufficient as the ground of His exaltation, His death-offering is accepted as a "sweet-smelling savour before God," and by the consideration that this intercession becomes also the ground of His appeal at is carried on by the Lord Jesus in His once to the justice and to the mercy of God. human nature. Though he no longer appears After His resurrection, when His death had as a "servant," He has not put off the fully atoned for sin, and the claims of justice,. "Nkeness of man." The last time He was though weighty and vigorous as they are, were fully satisfied, He carried our eause and the angels testified, He "shall so come into the presence of God, and, in His own in like manner as ye have seen Him go into name, now pleads for us before the throne. Never was plea so perfect; never was argument so powerful; even the innocent jugglery of fixing there His real presence. could not have so strong a plea for justification as have the guilty, by the intervention restitution of all things." Having assumed of Christ's death. And what appeal to the our humanity, He has enthroned it with His Father's love could be more prevalent? And He is ever in the Father's presence "In the midst of the throne," says St. John, "stood a Lamb as it had been slain." How exact an emblem of Christ as He appears in heaven! To this "Lamb slain" is paid the homage of heaven's host; and the burden of the song which, rising consentaneously from the throng of angels and spirits, swells around the throne of God, is, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain." And we, too, can sing,

"Five bleeding wounds.He bears,
Received on Calvary;
They pour effectual prayers,
They strongly speak for me;
'Forgive him, O forgive,' they cry,
'Nor let that ransom'd sinner die!""

Though no voice were uttered, the presence of the "Lamb slain" would be understood by the hosts and by the King of heaven. And thus He owns His people, bears their cause in His own person before the throne and offers the "prayers of saints," as "much incense," upon the golden altar, making them "to ascend up before God." O, yes ! believer: your prayers are had in remembrance before God: they pass not away, but live through the ceaseless intercession of your Redeemer; who still prays, "Father, I will that they also, whom Thou hast given Me, be with Me where I am; that they may behold My glory, which Thou hast given Me : for Thou lovedst Me before the foun-

dation of the world." It is the Godhead of Him who suffered that gives efficacy to His atonement. This Amidst the realities of the heavenly world, is the everlasting foundation of that system That which had been so repeatedly inasmuch as it springs from His obedience cate, as the Apostle Paul, who was no this it is that His intercession is so immediately necessary to our salvation, and is of such dignity and prevalence. He intercedes not only as a Priest, or even as a High-Priest, but as partaking of a nature which gives Him an excelling claim to be heard faith and hope of the Christian, bidding him rest secure in the assurance of pardon and of grace. He must remember that it is. "Jesus, the Son of God, who is passed into the heavens." It is not Aaron who stands there, having no worthiness of his own; but He who appears in the presence of God for upon Him is excellent, "without measure. He has the "dew of His youth," the glory of His immaculate divinity. Equal with -" and became obedient unto death;" and the provisions of His death, and assure the

greatest infamy, "even the death of the be like men who seek a remedy without a eross,"—the malefactor's death. "Where- physician, abundant charity without an almoner, and gifts without any to distribute. But the exalted and interceding Saviour His death provides the plea of His inter- fulfils all the functions of His office, " saving to the uttermost.

And we feel all this brought nigh to us seen on earth He bore the human form, heaven." In vain do the Papists search for Him upon their altars, and attempt the The heavens have received Him till the divinity, and it is the God-Man who carries on this mediation. Maintaining this union with our nature, and this brotherhood with us, He assures us of His continued prosecution of our cause, and enables us to hope for the personal appearing of the Saviour on the throne. And though the deep mysteries of heaven are as yet unexplored by us, and we know not how its worship is conducted, nor how the Redeemer carries on His intercessions, the consideration that His machood still exists seems to remove the infinite distance between His Godhead and ourselves; and the Appeal of the Apostle to the Hebrews, while it carries the mind towards the highest point of the Saviour's dignity, reminds us that He retains those tender sympathies which He once displayed in deep commiseration with men in all their weaknesses, so that the manifestations of Deity and marchood combine to raise sur faith, and embolden us to approach to God: "Seeing then that we have a great High-Priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our profession. For we have not an High-Priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace to help in time of need." (Hebrews

iv. 14-16. Still you have a Saviour. Through His | which must finally be made. blood you have redemption: the person of the Saviour, therefore, is not to be disassociated from His death-offering, but you ac- for Chaist, and not for the world. Of paknowledge and accept in Him all that man rental vows solemnly made, and now forneeds in order to salvation. You adore him getten, as parents with their children meaas a real Person, a Divine Person; One who possesses the "fulness of the Godhead;" to whom appertains not only the merit, but also power,-" all power :" and as a living Person, therefore, life aids you. It is not a dead Christ, but a really living and enthroned Saviour to whom you are joined, by faith, in a real and perfect union, such as you could have with any person on earth. Remember, then, that your salvation does not consist in the relation of your intellect to truths, or of your belief to doctrines, but in your soul's relation to a Person, to a liv-

ing Person,-to the living Christ. He lives to pray for you. Then carry to Him your complaints. Express your desires, and utter your wishes before Him. Ask Him to be your Friend. Lay your prayers "upon the golden altar that is before the throne." Like "much incense" may they " ascend up before God," from the censer in His hand. His intercession is not exclusive, indeed, but it is special. Like the Hebrew High-Priest, He presents the Israel of God, those who are specially trusting in His sacrifice, before the throne; and the abiding efficacy of His sacrifice, on which, by faith you lay hold, sustains the prevalence of His intercession.

" Jesus, Thou canst not pray in vain."

and blessed them." Effectual as was His blessing even then, His ability to bless since His ascension has been far more abundantly manifested. Gifts He has more abundantly distributed, replenishing His church with heavenly communications, enlightening, renewing, and sanctifying the souls of men. " Full of grace," in the boundless energy of His might, He supplies the "need" of His people amidst all circumstances of life. He saves them "to the uttermost-that come unto God by Him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them,"--Ch. Mis.

The Infiders only Daughter.

The pastor, Mr. F---knew she was declining, and felt that he must call and speak with her as to her salvation, He found her supported by pillows, engaged in reading a worthless novel. He made known the object of his visit, and while conversing, her father entered. saying, "Begone, sir; I wish no priest to stand preaching over my daughter; I want her to die in peace." The pastor retired, and resorted to carnest prayer to God for her, sending her, through a friend, two or three tracts. On returning home one day, he found a messenger waiting, who said the infidel wished him to come immediately. The Spirit of God had entered before him. The daughter was enquiring for the way of life, and the father's heart melted. The cries of the family almost drowned the pastor's voice, as be lifted it up in prayer. Not many hours passed before she said she felt that her load of guilt was removed, and entreated her father and brothers to seek the same hope. She died rejoicing in Christ; and that father and his three sous were all brought into the church of Christ. I give the facts. Let the sceptic and others learn the lessons they teach.—Am. Messenger.

"We shall have a Reporter there."

Thus remarked a young friend thoughtlessly, as he was about to leave home to attend a social ball, given in a country village. My heart responded with deep and solemn interest to his assertion, as I thought of the immortal souls who would gather there, thus grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find to employ the fleeting moments in mercy allotted them to prepare for eternity. A Reporter was there. A report was written,

> A report of what? Of every thought, word, and deed. Of violated vows to live sure of time, precious time, to the "sound of the viol."

Where is the report written? On memory to be traced by conscience, as it shall wake from its slumbers, and recal wasted opportunities, abused mercies, slighted admonitions, loud warnings, when death is at the door.

Eternity.

bar of God.—1b.

Where will the report be read? At the

Whence, my brethren, do you derive your confidence that your dying day is so remote? From your youth? "Yes," you reply: "I am as yet only twenty, thirty, years old." Ah! you completely deceive yourselves. No; it is not that you have advanced twenty or thirty years, but that death has gained twenty or thirty years upon you. God has given you thirty years of grace, by suffering you to live : gou are His debtor for these years; and they have brought you so much the nearer to that term when death awaits you. Take heed, then: eternity already marks upon your brow the fatal instant in which it will begin for you. ETERNITY! ah! know you what: it is? It is a time-piece, whose pendulum speaks, and incessantly repeats two words He lives to bless. Benediction was the only, in the silence of the tomb,-Ever, last act of Christ, when upon earth, towards never - never, ever, - and for ever. -

Family Circle.

Returning Good for Evil.

Obadiah Lawson and Watt Dood were neighbours; that is, they lived within a half mile of each other, and no person lived between their respective farms, which would have joined, had not a little strip of prairie land extended itself sufficiently to keep them separated. Dood was the oldest settler, and from his youth up had entertained a singular hatred against Quakers; therefore, when he was informed that Lawson, a regular disciple of that class of people, had purchased the next farm to his, he declared he would make him glad to move away again. Accordingly a system of petty annoyances was commenced by him; and every time one of Lawson's hogs chanced to stray upon Dood's place, he was set upon by men and dogs, and most savagely abused. Things progressed thus for nearly a year, and the Quaker, a man of decidedly peace principles, appeared in no way to resent the injuries received at the hands of his spiteful neighbour. But matters were drawing to a crisis; for Dood, more enraged than ever at the quiet of Obadiah, made oath that he would do something before long to wake up the spunk of Lawson. Chance favoured his design. The Quaker had a high blooded filly, which he had been very careful in raising, and which was just four years old. Lawson took great pride in this animal, and had refused a large sum of money for her.

One evening, a little after sundown, as Watt Dood was passing around his corn field, he perceived the filly feeding in the little strip of prairie land that separated the two farms, and he conceived the hellish design of throwing off two or three rails of his fence, that the horse might get into his corn during the night. He did so, and the next morning, bright and early, he shouldered his rifle and left the house. Not long after his absence, a hired man, whom he had recently employed, heard the echo of his gun, and in a few minutes, Dood, considerably excited and out of breath, came hunrying to the house, where he stated that he had shot at and wounded a buck, that the deer attacked him, and he hardly escaped with his life.

This story was credited by all but the newly employed hand, who had taken a dislike to Watt, and, from his manner, suspected that something was wrong. He, therefore, slipped quietly away from the house, and going through the field in the direction of the shot, he suddenly came upon Lawson's filly, stretched upon the earth, with a bullet-hole through the head, from which the blood was still oozing.

The animal was warm, and could not have been killed an hour. He hastened back to the dwelling of Dood, who met him in the yard, and demanded, somewhat roughly, where he had been.

"I've been to see if your bullet made sure work of Mr. Lawson's filly," was the instant retort.

Watt paled for a moment, but collecting himself, he fiercely shouted,

"Do you dare say I killed her?"

"How do you know she is dead?" replied Dood bit his lip, hesitated a moment, and

then turning, walked into the house. A couple of days passed by, and the

morning of the third one had broken, as the hired man met friend Lawson, riding in search of his fally.

A few words of explanation ensued, when, with a heavy heart, the Quaker turned his horse, and rode home, where he informed the people of the fate of his filly. No threat of recrimination escaped him; he did not even go to law to recover damages; but To the eye they appear inviting and full of calmly awaited his plan and hour of revenge. It came at last.

Watt Dood had a Durham beifer, for which he paid a heavy price, and upon which he counted to make great gains.

One morning, just as Obadiah was sitting down to break fast, his eldest son came in with the information that neighbour Dood's heifer had broken down the fence, entered the yard, and, after eating most of the cabbages, had trampled the well-made beds, tened by a religious training, and restrained and the vegetables they contained, out of by a measure of the fear of God. But you by experience trained, to know that it is in windows during night hours, a free ven-

"And what did thee do with her, Jacob ?" nietly asked Obadiah.

" I put her in the farm yard." "Did thee beat her?"

"I never struck her a blow." "Right, Jacob, right; sit down to thy breakfast, and when done eating, I will

attend to the heifer." awson mounted a horse and rode over to Dood's, who was sitting under the porch in

front of his house, and who, as he beheld the Quaker dismount, supposed he was coming to demand pay for his filly, and secretly swore he would have to go to law for t if he did.

"Good morning, neighbour Dood; how is thy family?" exclaimed Obadiah, as he natural enough that the youthful mind, mounted the steps and seated himself in a

"I have a small affair to settle with you this morning, and I came rather early." "So I suppose," growled Watt.

"This meruing my son found thy Durham heifer in my garden, where she has destroyed a good deal." "And what did he do with her?" de-

manded Dood, his brow darkening. "What would thee have done with her,

had she been my heifer in thy garden?" asked Obadiah.

"I'd shot her !" retorted Watt, madly, as I suppose you have done; but we are only even now. Heifer for filly is only 'tit for tat.' "

"Neighbour Dood, thou knowest me not, if thou thinkest I would harm a hair of thy heifer's back. She is in my farmyard, and not even a blow has been struck her, where thee can get her any time. I know thee shot my filly; but the evil one prompted thee to do it, and I lay no evil in by millions. She leads many astray by my heart against my neighbours. I came means of the senses. The eye loves beauty, to tell thee where thy heifer is, and now and the ear harmony; and in both these I'll go home."

about to descend the steps, when he was stopped by Watt, who hastily asked,

What was your filly worth?" "A hundred dollars is what I asked for her," replied Obadiah.

"Wait a moment!" and Dood rushed into the house, from whence he soon returned, holding some gold in his hand. "Here's the price of your filly, and hereafter let there be a pleasantness between us."

"Willingly, heartily," answered Lawson, grasping the proffered hand; 'let there be peace between us."

Obadiah mounted his horse, and rode home with a lighter heart, and from that day to this Dood has been as good a neighbour as one could wish to have, being completely reformed by the RETURNING GOOD FOR EVIL. -Cincinnati Columbian.

Youth Cantioned against Worldly Pleasures.

I have to warn you against dangers of various kinds. This world is full of peril to the soul. Of all the paths of life there is but one you can tread with safety.

" A thousand ways in ruin end, One only leads to joys on high."

And O, how many miss that way to bliss! Some through ignorance; while others, though knowing it, refuse to walk therein. Hence, with truth, I may add,-

" What thousands never knew the road; What thousands hate it when 'tie known!"

Of this way our Lord declared few would find it. It is the lonely and unfrequented way of happiness. The world turns from it with disdain.

But it is otherwise with the thousand ways which end in ruin Many walk therein. promise. No danger being apprehended, the ignorant and unwary do not hesitate to tread them. Multitudes of the young dance along these sunny and flowery paths of pleasure and of passion, heedless of their termination. Inexperienced and unsuspecting, they are the early victims of those temptations, to which their warm affections, emotions, and hopes, render them susceptible. Your heart has happily been chasall shape - a mischief impossible to repair. will soon have to leave the comparative wrong to throw it uselessly away, and to tilation is obtained, and the air is somewhat

seclusion of the school, to enter upon the know the blessedness of giving for the good business of the world. This will necessarily actuated by evil principles and selfish motives. Temptations will surround you, motives. many of which will be entirely new. Sinful the impulse of their own will. Of course, pleasures will allure and evil company Shortly after he had finished his repast, entice. Against both these evils, in every stage of your life, I most earnestly warn you. I apprehend great danger to youth from what are termed the amusements and pleasures of the world. There are parents who grant, in reference to these things, many indulgences, from which they antici- It is not his hand, but his will, that is to be pate no moral injury, but from which I fear the most serious evils will result. It is stimulated by curiosity, and the exciting descriptions of others, would seek permis-"All well, I believe," was the crusty sion to attend upon them. "What harm can there be in visiting such a place, or in seeing such a sight?" is a question frequently proposed. The harm is often in attendant circumstances, the character of those who chiefly resort to places of amusement, and the effect of the whole upon the mind. Thousands of the children of religious parents have buried in these pursuits their best feelings and desires.

And pleasure, my dear boy, is sure to tempt you. Even now, she leads you to anticipate the day when, freed from parental restraint, you may have liberty to join her followers. Be on your guard against her subtle influences. She works upon the imagination, by presenting to it such a picture of delight and satisfaction, that de-

sire is excited to possess it. But you must know that all her representations are false, her promises deceitful, and her hopes delusive; yet by many she is believed, and hence she counts her followers respects she endeavours to meet the tastes Obadiah rose from his chair, and was of her admirers. She also maintains her authority by her influence over the passions. She inflames their ardour, renders them ungovernable, and then falsely promises satisfaction in their indulgence. No wonder that she draws the world after her, when she chains the imagination, senses, and passions of mankind to the wheels of her chariot.

It is one of the old artifices of pleasure to assume the name and garb of happiness; and under this disguise she has deceived thousands. But between her and happiness there is no real resemblance. They have not one attribute in common. Pleasure has never yet been able to make the most devoted of her followers happy: they may have sown in hope, but they have always reaped in disappointment and sorrow.

I trust that you will never be numbered among her victims. Pleasure has ruined the reputation, health, and peace of invriads. Multitudes of the young she daily seduces. And what shall preserve you from her gilded baits and destructive influences? What, but religion. Its light will enable you to see her in her own true character, and you will know that the only reward she can bestow is "vanity and vexation of spirit." In respect to the pleasures and amusements of the world, I present, for your imitation, the example of Moses. When the pleasures of a court and kingdom were open to him, "he chose rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." This decision was both wise and pious; and may your choice be like his.—A Father's Religious Counsels to his Son at School, by the Rev. David Hay.

Teach Children how to use Money.

Show the child early the use of money; its use in obtaining necessaries, and in promoting works of benevolence. Train the child in the right direction as to the estimate of money, as to its use, and as to the objects on which it should be expended. In afterlife he will have much to do with it : teach much practical importance that young chilhave, to keep, and to use money. They

of those that need. There is more power throw you more into society, and you will than most of us are yet aware of in the often come in contact with those who are practice of letting children have some pence of their own, to be laid out according to their own judgment, or given in charity on there will be a continuous effort to imbue the child's mind with correct ideas ; but there should not be direct interference with the freedom of his act. I would rather see an occasional mistake, which might !afterwards be turned to good account, than make him a mere agent in executing my order. exercised, and influenced, and trained. It is but a little act, the miniature, as it were, of a good deed; but it derives its importance from being the act of a little man, -one who will soon be acting a man's part on the wide arena of the world. The infant is the germ of the man. The infant's habits, and likings, and actings are the rivulet, already settling its direction, which will soon swell into the strong stream of life .- Rev. W.

General Miscellany.

Night Air.

It is a prevalent idea that night air is not so healthy as the atmosphere when under the influence of light. This opinion must have originated from some cause, or else it must be set down among old wives' tables. No one ever had an opinion that the composition of air was changed during the night hours, but certainly it is well known, that air and the atmosphere are two different things. The atmosphere may become perfectly corrupt, and in many places it becomes so, but air is a fixed composition, therefore, when it becomes mixed with a superabundance of carbonic acid, or any other gas, it is no longer air. The atmosphere-that air in which we continually bathe, and on which we continually feed, often becomes unfit for respiration by extraneous matter floating in it, under the different names of miasma, infection, &c. It has been said, "the belief of night air being injurious, is an error, which has hindered the introduction of ventilation more than all others." This we do not believe, for it is well known that the effluvia of marshes is the most dangerous during night hours, and those who are exposed to the night air in any country, except upon the ocean, never enjoy such good health as those who are protected from its influence. The domestic animals, such as cows and horses, which are housed every night in summer, do better," the farmers say, than those which are exposed to the free ventilation of chilling damps, and the extraneous gases which sluggishly float near the earth's surface at night, owing to the absence of the sun, which, during the day, carries them up like the dew, above the stratum in which we live and walk. No one ever supposed that the pure atmosphere had anything to do with causing the death of person exposed at night within the tropics; nor does it produce the cough of the consumptive and asthmetic, nor the langour and misery which the sick so frequently experience.

These and other sufferings experienced more particularly at night, are caused by carbonic acid, absence of sun-light, rapid reduction of temperature, the air being saturated with moisture, &c., and not by that air without which we cannot live three minute. It is absurd to suppose that fresh air supports our life and destroys our health at one and the same time. The same thing cannot possess the utterly incompatible character of good and evil, of supporting life and destroying it. It is all nonsense to talk about pure air being hurtful to life and health, at any season by night or day, but while carbonic acid, absence of sun-light. rapid reduction of temperature, the atmosphere saturated with moisture, &c., at night, him betimes to handle it aright. It is of are the causes of sickness and suffering, it is no error to suppose that the night atmosdren should be accustomed themselves to phere is oftentimes injurious to health. A belief in this need not prevent good ventilsshould not only by precept be taught, but tion, for if cotton cloth screens are placed

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Rev. W.

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meets all the necessary conditions of freedom from exposure, and a plentiful supply of as good air as can be obtained. Those who believe that constant exposure to night air is not injurious, have never had the good fortune of trusting to that notable appendage, placed so prominently on man's front for a detector, viz., a good old factory explorer .- Scientific American.

Sleep.

No person of active mind should try to prevent sleep, which, in such persons, only comes when rest is indispensable to the continuance of health. In fact, sleep once in twenty-four hours is as essential to the existence of mammalia as the momentary respiration of fresh air. The most unfavourable condition for sleep cannot prevent its approach. Coachmen slumber on their coaches, and couriers on their horses, whilst soldiers fall asleep on the field of battle. amidst all the noise of artillery and the tumult of war. During the retreat of Sir John Moore, several of the British soldiers were reported to have fallen as eep upon the march, and yet they continued walking onward. The most violent passions and excitement of mind cannot preserve even powerful minds from sleep; thus Alexander the Great slept on the field of Arbela, and Napoleon on that of Austerlitz. Even stripes and torture cannot keep off sleep, as criminals have been known to sleep on the rack. Noises which serve at first to drive away sleep, soon become indispensable to its existence; thus a stage coach stopping to change horses, wakes all the passengers. The proprietor of an iron forge, who slept close to the din of hammers, forges, and blast furnaces, would awake if there was any interruption to them during the night; and a sick miller, who had his mill stopped on that account, passed sleepless nights. until the mill resumed its usual noise .-Homer, in the Illiad, elegantly represents sleep as overcoming all men, and even the gods, excepting Jupiter alone.

The length of time passed in sleep is not the same for all men : it varies in different individuals and at different ages; but it cannot be determined from the time passed in sleep, relative to the strength or energy of the functions of the body or mind. From six to nine hours is the average proportion, yet the Roman Emperor, Caligua, slept on ly three hours. Frederick of Prussia and Dr. John Hunter, consumed only four or tive hours in repose, while the great Scipio slept during eight. A rich and lazy citixen will slumber from ten to twelve hours daily. It is during infancy that sleep is longest and most profound. Women also sleep longer than men, and younger men longer than old. Sleep is driven away during convalescence, after a long sickness, by along fasting and abuse of coffee. The sleepless nights of old age are almost proverbial. It would appear that carnivorous animals sleep in general longer than the herbivorous, as the superior activity of the muscles and senses of the former seem more especially to require repair .- Ib.

Wonderful Musical Precocity.

We have received, from a respectable citizen of Conneaut, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, an interesting account of the musical performances of an infant of that place, named Spencer L. Sage. This musical phenomenon is the son of Mr. Sage, a music teacher now living in Conneaut. The child is only three and a half years of age; and, if he lives, we may expect to see all the marvels of Mozart surpassed. Our informant says:

"Master Sage is about three and a half years old; but though so very young, he plays on the melodeon with astonishing skill. He will play two, three, and even four parts, singing at the same time, all in perfect harmony, and in good time. He now plays some fifteen or twenty tunes thus. He will play a tune on any key, or, rather, the note he happens to light upon, he takes for his key note, and plays his tune in its several parts. He will play a tune in several keys, as, for instance, one flat, two flats, and six sharps; all of which I, and scores of others, have heard him do. If he touches a wrong note, his little ear at once detects the error, dogs a fighting.

rarified, before it enters the apartment; this which he immediately corrects. He plays, apparently, without effort, looking around the room, joining in the laugh with the visitors, who become supremely amused with his performances, and occasionally he engages in conversation with his father. All this occurs without interrupting his performance. He has gone into the street, heard the school children sing some air, and, coming in, he has gone to the melodeon, and played the tune through without hesitation. putting a base to it that would do credit to a master in music, though he had never heard any part but the treble. People flock from all parts of the country to hear him, and all admit that he exceeds anything of the kind of which they have ever heard.

The Gibson Family recently gave a concert here, and, having read and heard of master Sage, they desired to see and hear him, and he was regarded by them as the most astonishing prodigy of which they had ever known; and they have voluntarily lent their names to us, so these singular, yet true

accounts, may be credited. All his knowledge of music is intuitive .-He has had no instruction in the science. Indeed, he is altogether too young to be benefitted by it. The first his parents knew that he possessed any ability in this respect, was about three months ago. One day, when the family were sitting in the front room, they heard some one playing Greenville, on a melodeon, that stood in another room.-Mrs. Sage, thinking it was some one of Mr. Sage's pupils, to whom he was giving instruction in music, stepped to the door to see who it was, when, to her astonishment, she discovered it was her own little son, with his head but a little more than level with the melodeon, threading his way through the tune, in two parts. From that time forward, he has been permitted to use the instrument as he pleases. He will listen to the playing of a tune two or three times by his father, and immediately stepping up to the instrument, will play it through, correctly, himself.-Musical World.

The Economy of Trees and Plants.

The economy of trees, plants, and vegetables, is a curious subject of inquiry, and in all of them we may trace the hand of a beneficent Creator. The same care which He has bestowed on His creatures is extended to plants. This is remarkably the case with respect to hollies: the edges of the leaves are provided with strong, sharp spines, as high up as they are within the reach of cattle; above that height the leaves are generally smooth, the protecting spines being no longer necessary. Mr. Southey has noticed this circumstance in the following pretty lines :-

" O reader! hast thou ever stood to see The holly tree?
The eye that contemplates it well perceives

As might confound an Atheist's sophistries. Below a circling fence, its leaves are seen Wrinkled and keen;
No grazing cattle through their prickly round

Can reach to wound; But, as they grow where nothing is to fear, Smooth and unarmed the pointless leaves appear.

I was lately shown a plant which puts out a pretty, modest flower, from the lower part of the stem. When its blossom is over, the stalk on which it grew turns down to the ground, the end penetrates the earth, and there throws out and ripens its seedpod; but for this propensity of the plant, seeds would probably be destroyed by birds and insects. Some plants flourish in one climate, and others in another, according to the several purposes for which they were designed by a good Providence. Some which are generally useful will bear almost any temperature. This is particularly the case with grass. Nettles, I believe, are never touched by cattle of any description, neither will they trample upon them. What a secure, retreat, therefore, do they offer for birds to build their nests amongst, and for hares to deposit their young amidst the shelter they afford! The same remark applies in a great degree to furze, thistles, and the common bramble .- Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History.

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

for farmers.

Management of Soil.

A soil would never get exhausted, if managed with skill, but would continue to improve in depth and fertility in proportion to the industry bestowed upon it. The food of plants, it is true, may be exhausted from the soil by a repetition of cropping with any one family of plants, if we neglect the application of such fertilizers as may have no part of the growing season is required for the soil to rest, or he fallow, if judiciouscrops, or by supplying to them such food as may be a compensation for what has been taken off by the previous crop. The first and profitable return of produce must be the rough drainage; the next object is, breakwithout first considering whether it is proper and profitable to shift or turn up the subsoil at once to the influence of the atmosphere, or whether it is best to break into it well first, by shifting the surface soil, and allowing the subsoil to remain and receive-first the beneficial influence, and then-a; the trenching, a portion of the subsoil may be stirred up and mixed with the surface soil; this practice continued for expectations, and some have abandoned every succeeding crop, will establish a healthy fertilizing surface soil to any desired and with a profit, as they consider.

If repeated stirrings of the surface are adopted according to the nature of the soil and weather, every growing crop will connue in healthy luxuriance, without suffering injury from too much moisture, drought, or frost. In addition, by constantly scarifying, hoeing and forking the surface soil, not only obnoxious insects and their larvæ are expelled, but weeds would never make their appearance, much less have a chance of committing their accustomed robbery of the soil and crops-no mean consideration, either when we observe the loss of time and produce occurring to such extent in some localities, by allowing weeds to rob and choke the growing crops, and to shed their seeds, productive of a progeny similarly injurious to the crops next in rotation.

The application of manure is most essential, and may be applied most beneficially when the soil is established in a healthy condition, and maintained thus by a constant attention to surface stirring. Yet the application of manure is a secondary consideration; for though it may be very liberal ly applied, and with considerable expense. without first insuring the healthiness of the soil, much property and labour will be sacrified .- Cottage Gardner.

Value of Clover.

I am not willing to take my leave of those kindred subjects, without paying a small tribute of respect to clover. As an imabove all the other grasses cultivated in the country. So many are the useful properties of clover, and so many and so important are the uses to which it can be applied, that, unquestionably, it ought to be considered as the most valuable of our grasses .-Even herds grass, or timothy, excellent as it is could be spared with less injury to the agriculture of the country than clover .-Admitting, what many suppose to be the fact, that clover, when used either as pasture or hay, is not so palatable to all sorts of stock as some other grasses-admitting, too, that the expense of cutting and curing it for hay is greater than that of other grasses, yet there exist many good and sufficient reasons to justify its general and extensive culture. The produce of clover is far greater than that of any other grass; and although it may not be the most palatable of all sorts of stock, yet is sufficiently so to answer all the purposes of pasture or hay. In the use of clover alone, I have scarcely had any experience; but a mixture of clover and herd grass has been found in my own husbandry to make excellent pastures, and first rate hay for stock of every description.

clover, nor to its palatable and nutritive steam boiler.

qualities, that we are to look for its principal excellence. As an improver of the soil it stands unrivalled Some of its peculiar excellences, by which it is distinguished from other grasses, is the following:-It receives plaster to far greater advantage than any other of the grasses; it meliorates and improves the soil in a very peculiar manner; it produces an excellent green crop to be turned under for the purposes of manuse ; - and it forms a peculiarly tender sward, which is of great use in agriculture. The sward of clover, or the clover lay, as it been taken from the soil by that family; but is frequently called, is in itself almost a preparation for any other crop. It needs only to be turned over to put the ground in first ly managed by a successive varying of the rate order for wheat, or anything else. I do not recollect if I saw any clover of the variety of which I speak on your farm, or on any of the farms in your vicinity, except in object to be attained for securing a certain one instance. In neglecting to cultivate this important plant, you keep yourselves behind the time, and behind your own ininto the sub-soil to the desired depth-not terests. Ladvise you to introduce clover into your farm with all practicable speed .--Genesee Farmer.

Root Crops.

Some years ago, a great deal was said in favour of raising roots for stock, and many farmers went into the business to a large extent. They did not all realize their ardent raising roots altogether. Others raise them,

There is no doubt but that the value of root crops has been over-estimated by some, while others consider them unprofitable without having made a fair experiment. Some farmers who are situated near a large market, prefer feeding their cows on Indian meal, shorts, and oil cake, to raising roots for them; and in such places it might be more profitable to raise vegetables for market than to raise roots for cows, while other good food for them may be conveniently obtained at a moderate price.

But in the interior, where meal, grain, oil cake, &c., are higher, we believe that many farmers will find it profitable to raise roots for stock. They are good for working cattle, growing cattle and milch cows; also for horses, sheep, and swine. With roots, young cattle may be fed on coarse fodder, and kept in a thriving condition in winter, and they will be less liable to disease than if fed on dry fodder. Working cattle will be more healthy if allowed a moderate portion of roots. Milch cows fed partially on roots will give more milk, and if the roots are of the right kind the milk will be rich, and they will be less liable to disease than when they are fed on other food. Horses are kept in better condition in winter, when fed partially on roots, instead of wholly on grain and meal, with the exception of hay. Sheep suffer much in winter from being kept so long from the ground, and neal and grain are not good substitutes for green food. Roots are better to keep them in good condition.

Animals are in the most thriving state when feeding on green herbage; and roots prover of the soil, clover stands pre-eminent afford them a succulent food in winter, resembling the green food of summer, or at least it is the best substitute for it.

A great objection to raising root crops is the expense in weeding, and this applies particularly to carrots, from the large number of plants that are necessary. But this objection may be obviated, in a great measure, by beginning in season, and preparing and manuring the ground late in the fall or early in spring, and stirring it occasionally in spring, as the weeds start up, until the time of sowing, and sosking the seeds and allowing them to remain in a moist state till almost ready to sprout, and then sow on a fine freshly stirred soil, and the plants will start before the weeds, and the weeding will cost but a trifle, compared with the old method. In this way a piece of carrots may be hoed with one-fourth the usual expense. -New England Farmer.

How to Cook a Potato.

Wash it well, but let there be no scraping. At the thickest end cut off a piece the size of a sixpence. This is the safety valve through which the steam escapes, and all rents in the skin are thereby prevented. But it is not to the abundant produce of just as the valve prevents a rupture in the

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, July 8, 1852.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES AT THE WESLEYA ACADEMY, MOUNT ALLISON.

The Anniversary Exercises of Sackville Aca demy were, as we learn from persons who were present, of an unusually interesting character Knowing our readers feel a lively interest in the prosperity of this excellent and popular Institution, we have at some pains collected the follow

ing information.

The Annual Meeting of the BOARD OF TRUS TEES was held, according to the requirement of the Act of Incorporation, on Saturday, the 19th of last month. At this meeting, in addition to the transaction of the usual routine business, such arrangements were made for filling up the Board of Teachers as will insure, we have reason to believe, continued and even increased efficiency and thoroughness in all departments of the extensive course of instruction pledged to be pursued, and which has given universal satisfaction. The plan for the establishment of a BRANCH Institution for Females, to which we have previously adverted, was carefully re-considered and, with a slight modification of that part which concerns the sale of Scholarships, confirmed, and a Resolution to carry it into immediate operation was unanimously adopted. To this important subject we shall, ere long, again refer.

On Monday, June 21, the ANNUAL EXAMI-NATION of the Students began at 9 o'clock, A.M. and was continued, with a short intermission at noon, until 5 o'clock, P. M. The Trustees, and several other friends of the Institution, were present throughout the day. In the English School Room, Classes were examined on Elementary Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, &c. in the Mathematical Room, in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, &c., Surveying and Navigation, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Physiology; and in the Classical Room, in French, Latin and Greek, and also in Mental Philosophy and Ethics. Upwards of thirty Classes were examined, which, with scarcely an exception, afforded satisfactory evidence that both Students and Teachers had been devoting themselves to their respective duties with zeal,

diligence, and success.

On Tuesday morning, the roads leading to Mount Allison presented an animated appearance. Carriages and pedestrians, in unusual numbers, seemed all to be converging to a common point-the front entrance to the Academy. Some time before the appointed hour, the spacious Lecture-Room of the Institution was well filled by those who had assembled to witness the closing Exercises, and afterwards, it became densely crowded; and many, who were unable to gain admission, remained in the Halls, and at the windows, attentively listening for two or three hours. The Exercises of the day commenced at 10 o'clock, and consisted of the rehearsal of appropriate selections for declamation by ten or twelve of the junior Students, followed by the delivery of Original Essays, &c., by five or six of the senior Students. These all evinced talent of a highly respectable character. The original pieces spoken by the young men were indicative of considerable power of thought, felicity of expression, and were richly imbued with the spirit of Christianity, and well delivered .-After these, came the Address of the Rev. Dr. RICHEY, which was indeed worthy of the man and the occasion. It was, as might be expected from his established reputation as a public speaker, eloquent, interesting, instructive. We, on behalf of the readers of our paper, unite in the request which was made to Dr. RICHEY by the Trustees to give the Address to the public through the instrumentality of the press. After Dr. Richey had finished his Address, and the Principal had given the Students a few parting words of advice, in the course of which he alluded in a most feeling manner to the calamitous event which had almost immediately succeeded the recent Anniversary Exercises at the Sister Institution, Acadia College, and which had clothed that Institution and so many families in the habiliments of mourning, the Chaplain gave out a suitable hymn, which having been sung, the Rev. Mr. Knight and the Rev. Dr. Evans engaged | Districts, cordially and unanimously resolve,

Apostolic Benediction.

At 2 clock the Trustees, and a large party of the parents of Students, and other friends of the Institution, dined with the Academic family in the Dining Hall, which, as well as the Lecture Room, had been most tastefully decorated by the young gentlemen with evergreens for the occasion. At the Table the ever-to-be-remembered FOUNDER of the Institution presided, and it was shewn that, in this by no means unimportant part of the Establishment, the excellent Steward and Stewardess, Mr. and Mrs. TRUEMAN, continued to be most successful in the discharge of the duties devolving upon them.

We are informed that the next Term wil begin on Thursday, the 5th of August.

We hope this will be noticed by our friends throughout the Provinces, and that there will be a very full attendance of Students during the Academical year which will then commence.

Female Academy.

On Monday evening last a Meeting was held in the basement-room of the Brunswick Street Church, in reference to the Female Branch of the Institution at Sackville. Dr. Richey delivered an eloquent address; and was followed by the Rev. H. Pickard, A. M., Principal of Sackville Academy, who made a clear and satisfactory statement of the plan for the erection of the proposed edifice, by the sale of Scholarships and the donations of friends. Rev. R. Knight, and the Rev. Dr. Evans also addressed the Meeting.

As we intend to refer to this important matter more at length in a future number, we shall content ourselves for the present with merely stating that the Rev. Principal, and others interested in the enterprise, are much encouraged by the cheering success, which has attended the appeal made to the Halifax Wesleyans in the sale of Scholarships. Should the favourable beginning made in this City be followed up in a similar spirit, by the friends in other parts of Nova Scotia, and the adjoining Provinces, the realization of the contemplated scheme will soon become matter of fact.

District Meetings.

The following RESOLUTIONS were unanimously passed at the late sittings of the District Meetings held in this city:-

REV. EPHRAIM EVANS, D.D.

The Brethren of the late Nova Scotia District cannot allow the present meeting of the combined Districts to terminate, without expressing their high respect, and deep christian veneration. for their late Chairman, the Rev. Ephraim Evans, D.D. His clear and lucid exposition of Gospel truth as a Theologian; the peculiar business tact that has constantly characterized him in the Chair, and by which he has to a great desed the finances of the District, t with his general kindness and urbanity of manners, have endeared him to the Brethren of the District: and this meeting desires the privilege of thus expressing its views to Doctor Evans, and of recording them in the Minutes, and that they also may be published in the Wesleyan, and also that a copy be sent to the Watchman news-

REV. MATTHEW RICHEY, D.D.

The Brethren of the Nova Scotia Western District most cordially welcome the return to this Province of our much esteemed and highly honoured Brother, the Rev. Dr. Richey, and they regard his appointment as Chairman and General Superintendent of Missions in this District, as one which, under God, will tend greatly to advance the interests of Religion generally, and especially to promote the extension of Methodism.

THE WESLEYAN.

The brethren of this United District, impressed with the increasing excellence and usefulness of the Wesleyan newspaper, tender to the editor, the Rev. Dr. McLeod, their thanks for the ability and devotedness evinced by him in its management during the past year.

SACKVILLE ACADEMY.

The Report of the Committee of Sackville Academy having been read, the Brethren of the Nova Scotia Western and Nova Scotia Eastern

were brought to a close by pronouncing the and encouraging, afferding pleasing proof of the continued popularity and usefulness of this valuable Institution in effecting the objects of its Founder. The Brethren also unanimously record the expression of their undiminished confidence in the Rev. Humphrey Pickard, A. M., Principal, to whose qualifications for his office the Institution has been mainly indebted for its usefulness and prosperity. They also earnestly recommend this Seminary as a seat of learning to the attention of the members of the Wesleyan community, and of the public generally, as in the highest degree worthy of their confidence. and as affording facilities for the secular and moral education of youth, equal to any other Educational Institution in the British North American Provinces.

Proposed Memoir of the late Rev. 8. Busby.

We direct attention to the following communi-

MY DEAR BROTHER, - I have lately been urgently requested to prepare for the "Wesleyan'. some account of the life and labours of the late and much respected Rev. S. Bushy. It will afford me great pleasure to do what is in my power towards accomplishing this desirable object, provided suitable and sufficient matter can be furnished. For a number of years back Mr. B has not made many entries in his journal. Any of his friends possessing letters of correspondence or original matter, bearing upon this subject, that will prove interesting to the numerous readers of your increasingly valuable periodical by forwarding them to the writer, at the Wesleyan Mission House, Bridgetown, will aid in this undertaking, and confer a favour upon

Yours, &c., MICHAEL PICKLES. Bridgetown, June 29, 1852.

Rev. R. Cooney, M. A.

The Rev. Robert Cooney, M. A., Wesleyan Methodist Minister, takes his departure this week for Milltown, where he is stationed for the ensuing year. The Rev. gentleman's ministrations in this District have proved very acceptable to the denomination of Christians to which he is attached, and the congregation of Milltown will no doubt be pleased to have a minister possessing so much talent and ability placed among them .-New-Brunswicker, June 15.

The District Returns.

[We see a paragraph going the rounds of the papers, stating, on the authority of a London paper, whose character for truthfulness is damaged beyond all recovery that the loss to the Weslevan Societies, in the mother country, caused by the reckless and unscrupulous agitators of our Church, will be this year 60,000. For a corrective to this false representation, we refer to the following article from the London Watchman. We wonder if those who first put the above misrepresentation into circulation, and those who have copied it, will have the statement of the Watchman !]

We have received, through our Correspondents, -to one of whom in particular we beg to present our acknowledgements for great and disinterested labour,-the returns of the number of members in the several Wesleyan Districts in Britain, (with the exception of the Second South Wales District,) and we find that the total net decrease on the year, from March 1851 to March 1852, is 20.616; but that there are 13,112 persons on trial for membership. The decrease on the year is sufficiently large to excite painful feelings, but when we remember the amount of evil influences which has been brought to bear upon our societies,--and that too in almost every conceiveable way, -as well as the systematic and vigorous efforts made to prolong an unrighteous agitation, we are in a measure surprised to find that the diminution is not larger.

From the gratifying intelligence which has reached us of late, from many parts of the Connexion, we were led to believe, that, if the number for each Quarter, since March'51, were obtained, it would be found that the agitation, by which our people have been disturbed, was exhausting itself, and that our societies were beginning to recover from its anholy and withering influence. And on a comparison of the Quarterly Returns we have not been disappointed in this respect; for we find that more than 18,000 of the total decrease belong to the three first Quarters.

If we take as an instance that District in which the numerical loss has been greatest—the London District,-we observe that the decrease on the respective quarters has continually diminished, and that on the last quarter it was only thirtyfour. In eighteen Circuits of this District there has been an increase on the Quarter, and if the in prayer, and the services in the Lecture-Room | that,—the said Report is exceedingly gratifying | Hinde-street Circuit were omitted from the ac-

count, as an exceptional case, there would appear an increase on the Quarter of 138 members for the London District. The Districts of Bedford, Norwich, Guerasey, Devonport, Bath, Maceles-field, Liverpool, Leeds, Whitby and Darlington, in England; and the Districts of North Wales, Edinburgh, the Isle of Man, and Shetland, all shew an increase upon the last Quarter.

To these facts must be added as a most cheer ing indication that there are 13,112 members now on trial. These are persons who have sought admission into our Societies between last December and March, and it is probable that already nearly all of them are fully accredited members. With such data before us, we think we may with humble confidence draw the conclusion, that not only has the downward tendency of our numerical returns been stayed, but also that the tide of spiritual prosperity is again beginning to flow.

In not less than thirteen Districts, an incre of numbers appears for the last quarter, whilst in some others, and they too among the more large and influential, the decrease is very trifling. And what is more encouraging still, the people, generally, are turning away their attention from those controversies,—which distract, but edify not, to the all-important question, that of personal godliness; and, feeling how much they have suffered from listening to "evil communications." they seem to be on the point of disregarding the subjects of dispute, and seeking in place of them a rich outpouring of the HOLY SPIRIT.

Another thing which has greatly cheered us in our recent correspondence has been, the information we have obtained concerning the spirit of union, harmony and godly feeling, which has rested on our Ministers and Stewards assembled in the District Committees. The external storm has evidently driven them closer together; and one great resolution has possessed nearly every breast-to live and die unitedly seeking the honour and glory of God in the salvation of men.

A gentleman near Louisville, Kentucky, has applied the telegraph to an entirely novel and unique case. He has nearly completed an invention for writing music as it is played from the piano forte, the notes upon the sheet being produced as fast, and to the exact time, as the keys are touched by the performer. He has been offered, it is said, \$10,000 for the patent right when the model is finished.

Professor Huss, the first physician in Sweden, says the Scientific American, has just published an important book on the deceases of the Swedish 5 people. He proves that the Swedes are rapidly deteriorating, physically, as to stature and strength. and morally as to intellect and virtue, a state of things which he attributes principally to the enormous use of brandy in that country.

Theodore Hook was walking in the days of Warren's blacking, where one of the emissaries of that shining character had written on a wall, "Try Warren's B.," but had been frightened from his propriety and fled. "The rest is lacking," said Hook, almost before he saw it.

The late Hon. George Howland of New Bedford, has bequeathed fifty thousand dollars to establish a Female Seminary, and has also left it discretionary with his executor to bestow fifty thousand dollars more upon, the institution, on the decease of his widow.

Washing the parts affected several times a day with Hufelane's formula, consisting of borax two parts, orange-flower and rosewater, of each fifteen parts, is said to be an excellent remedy for red spots so often seen on the faces of young persons, otherwise in good health.

The first Swedish railway is about to be commenced, running through Koping, Oreboro, and Hult, connecting the lakes Malaren and Wenern, and forming a part of a great trunk line between Stockholm and Guttenburg.

It is a fact worthy of being recorded, that, while so many perversions to Popery have taken place among the clergy of the Church of England, not one has occurred either among ministers of the Church of Scotland, or any of the dissenting

Bulls had arrived from Rome, appointing Dr. Cullen Archbishop of Dublin, and also Apostolic Administrator of Armagh till a successor is elect-

On Sunday, June 6, twenty persons renounced the errors of Popery in the Church of St. Paul's, Bermondsey, London.

Protestant Alliance.

its first Anniversary in London. Politicians of

all parties, it is said, and Protestants of all

denominatious, have joined in this great union,

ratified its objects and concurred in its action.

of the home objects of the Alliance. Its princi-

ple is, the withdrawal of all endowments of

Popery, both in Britain, and also, where the

country is not pledged by treaties, in the Colo-

mies. Another object is the subjection of con-

ventual establishments to legal restraint and re-

gular inspection, for the attainment of which the

services have been offered of Committees of La-

"The Protestant Alliance, during the single

year that it has been in existence, has found many

other subjects that deserved attention. It inter-

vened with effect for the liberation of Dr. Mar-

rlott; it has taken part with the Free Church of

Scotland in representing the case of the Missiona-

ries expelled from Hungary; it has respectfully

memorialized the King of Prussia on the perse-

cution of German Baptists in his States. When

a British Commissioner, after the fall of Rosas,

was to be sent to Byenes Ayres and Paraguay,

the Alliance presented to our government a me-

morial, praying that stipulations might be re-

quired for religious liberty in the vast previnces

of the Rio de Plata. The other day the Minis-

ter of the United States kindly received a com-

munication, desiring that the same objects might

be considered in any treaties that should be ef-

feeted by the expedition of the Republic to Japan."

The Alliance appears to be in a prosperous

state, and bids fair to exercise a beneficial influ-

ence on the Protestant interests of the empire

Discoveries in the Interior of Africa.

and the world.

dies both in London and Scotland.

" The disendowment of Maynooth is only one

The Watchman says:-

The Protestant Alliance, in England, has held

1892

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A correspondent of the Watchman, in a letter dated Cape Town, April 30th, 1852, says:—

"One of the most interesting events of the past month was the arrival, in Cape Town, of the celebrated South African travellers, Dr. Lavingston and Mr. Oswell, who have recently penetrated further into the interior, beyond the northeastern boundary of this colony, than any other

vingston and Mr. Oswell, who have recently penetrated further into the interior, beyond the northeastern boundary of this colony, than any other Europeans, and who have just returned from an interesting tour to the river Sesheke, 200 miles beyond the Lake Ngami, discovered by them in the course of a former journey. I have had the pleasure of being in the company of Dr. L. repeatedly, and of inspecting an elaborate map

executed by him of the newly-discovered regions. " The country, explored by the travellers, is described as remarkably fertile and generally covered with long crane grass. They seem to have no doubt that the river Sesheke, now discovered, is a continuation of the Zambesi, which empties itself into the Indian Ocean, above Dela-Goa Bay, and which was explored and described many years ago by Commodore Owen. This river is navigable to a considerable extent, when further progress is interrupted by a large cataract which has been compared to the Falls of Niagara. The slave-trade is still carried on in this river, and it is to be feared that the Portuguese will not willingly allow British Missionaries and merchants to enter the newly-discovered country by this high road, or it might probably be made available for the purposes of civilization and commerce.-It is to be hoped that the travellers will publish a volume containing a popular account of their discoveries, as they may bear upon the moral and religious interest of the natives of the country."

A writer in the Gardiner (Maine) Fountain says that the last resort adopted by the lovers of the "ardent" to smuggle in their favourite beverage, is an earthen vessel, which might readily be mistaken for a hymn book or pocket Bible, but which instead of the "bread of life" contains the "waters of death." Alas poor Maineiacs!

Several children who had locked themselves in to play in a room in the village of Renton, near Dumbarton, La., some time since, by some means set fire to the place, and being unable to escape, were burnt to death.

An unfortunate young man, residing in Andover, has been committed to the Hospital for the Insane at Worcester, a maniac from the influence of the spiritual rappings.

Touching Incident.

An aged mother—a woman of seventy years left her home in the Emerald Isle some ten weeks age to seek the abode of her children, who are now residents of Louisville. After a tedious passage, and the trouble incident to a long journey, she reached this city from New Orleans last Monday night, on board the Alex. Scott, and soon she was surrounded by her children. Her son was the first to see her, and he hastened to inform his sister of their mother's arrival. They met—the mother and the daughter—in one long embrace, which only ended as the infirm mother sank with excitement to the floor. She had swooned away in the rapturous enjoyment of beholding once more a daughter so long lost. She had pronounced a blessing upon her children and fainted away. Whenever restored to consciousness, the sight of her children and the pleasing recollection of their presence, would overcome her with emotions, and again and again she would faint in their arms. Physicians were called to aid, but could afford her no relief. For two days she continued in this condition, until worn out by fatigue and excitement, exhausted nature gave way, and the mother now " sleeps well" in the green earth of her new made home. How strange, how sorrowful and how touching are the incidents of life.—Louisville Democrat.

Treatment of Deafness.

One of the latest efforts to restore a deaf ear its original functions, consists in applying a cup that fits closely to the side of the head, round the outer ear, and exhausting it with an air pump. A common cupping apparatus answers every pur-pose, provided the glass will fit so well as to pre-vent the ingress of atmospheric air under the edge. In a variety of cases, the simple process of carrying on this exhaustion till a new sensation is felt, something like extreme tension in the lining membrane of the meatus externus, is represented to restore the organ to its normal state. Under such circumstances the theory of the remedy is, that deafness results from an impoverished flow of cerumin, in consequ ence of the inertia of the excretory ducts: and by taking off the atmospheric pressure, their proper fluid cozes out upon the tube and instantly medifies the condition of the mechanism, exterior to the drum, Having thus been roused from a state of torpor and suspended activity, they continue afterwards to act with energy. If they subsequently fall partially back to their abnormal condition, the pump must be re-applied, as occasion may sug gest. As there is no witchcraft about it, and al most every practitioner has a breast-pump or si milar contrivance, by which an experiment could be made, and there being no hazard attending it it may be worth a trial, and it is very possible that one out of a dozen cases might be essential y benefited by this simple operation.

Melancholy Accident.

On Monday last, as the Waggon of Mr. Lewis Piers, was returning home, in descending the hill by the Officer's Ball Court, the horse took fright opposite Inglis's Stables, and ran down into Brunswick Street, when, on turning the corner, the waggon upset, throwing out Mrs. Piers and daughter, and the hands or legs of the driver got so entangled with the reins that he was dragged from the Garrison field gate, along Brunswick Street, and up Brehm's Lane, when y a horse and truck the horse was stopped coming down.—Several persons were immediately on the spot, and they found the boy, who was immediately taken to the residence of Mr Ackhurst, and a Physician sent for immediately Dr. Parker attended forthwith; but we regret to say, that before he could arrive the life of the boy was extinct-from the bruises he had received by being dragged on the road. The ladies were also looked after, being taken to the residence of W. M. Harrington, Esq., and attended by the same medical gentleman.-Mrs. Piers was much bruised; but her daughter fortunately escaped with little injury. The boy was about 15 years of age—his name is Michael Condon, and was very much beloved by both his parents and employer. We sincerely sympathise with his afflicted relatives, who have thus lost a promising boy, in the flower of youthful hope, without a moment's warning.—B. N. American.

Brunswick District Meeting to decide on a location for a Camp Meeting, have determined on making preparation for such Meeting on the Hopweell Circuit, to be held if possible, the third week in July. Further information next week.

[The letter containing the above dated June 28th, did not reach us until yesterday evening, too late to be inserted entire.]—ED.

A new machine for splitting timber used for making matches, has been lately introduced in Augusta, Ga. It splits with ease, 20,000 a minute, or 1,000,000 an hour, and turns them out in blocks, ready to be dipped.

Duty on Foreign Tonnage.

The question as to whether an American ship is liable to the Previncial duty of 81 per cent., on being registered in a British port, has re-cently been tested at St. John, N. B., in the case of a small steamer (J. D. Pierce) brought from the States for the purpose of being employed on the river. The Province Treasurer considered her liable-her owners thought otherwise, and neither paid the duty or gave bonds for the amount. The case was subsequently laid before the Provincial Government, which decided, on the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown, that it would be repugnant to the spirit of the Imperial Act to levy duty on foreign vessels on their being registered in the Province .-Two years ago a merchant in St. Jehn wrote to the Board of Customs in London, relative to the same subject, to which they replied that a question of an analogous nature had arisen in Great Britain, and that Her Majesty's Government had decided that foreign built ships and steamers, duly registered as British ships, arriving in the ports of the United Kingdom for the purpose of conveying goods, in the ordinary course of trade, were not liable to the Import duties caused by the Imperial Act; but, in the event of such vessels being broken up, and the certificate of British Registry cancelled, the materials, upon being sold and brought into consumption, would be charged with the ad-valorem duty attaching to ships broken up. These decisions will place foreign built ships, on their purchase by British subjects in New Brunswick, on the same footing as if registered in the United Kingdom. The case in point is the first that has yet occurred since the repeal of the Navigation Laws, which took place January 1, 1850 .- Chronicle.

The Rev. Dr. Evans and family left this city by Hyde's Coach on Wednesday morning last, en route to Charlottetown, P. E. I. The Rev. Gentleman carries with him to his new sphere of ministerial labour the best wishes and sincere prayers of many, to whom he has endeared himself during his four years' residence in this City. We wish him much prosperity as the Chairman of the Nova Scotia Eastern and Prince Edward Island District.

The Rev. HENRY DANIEL and family have gone passengers in the Ship Constance, which recently sailed from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, England. Mr. Daniel was a popular and useful minister of our connexion, and had spent upwards of twenty years as a Wesleyan Missionary in the Province of New Brunswick. We pray that he and his family may have a safe and speedy passage across the Atlantic to their native country.

The Rev. Mr. CHURCHILL arrived here during the week, to take charge of the Wesleyan church of this City. His good name has long preceded him from Canada and Nova Scotia, in both of which he has most acceptably officiated for several years. We trust he will be as useful as we know he is welcome in Frederiction; and that when called upon in the routine of his duties to leave us, he may like his predecessor, the Rev. Mr. Daniel, now on his way to England, carry with him the best wishes of the whole community.—Fredericton Reporter, June 25th.

Domestie Intelligence.

The G. B. News says: —We are happy in being able to state that the Wire has at length been placed across the Strait of Canso, and that in a short time the community will be in Telegraphic communication with Halifax, St. John, N. B., &c. The success in the erection of the wire from the Mast on Cape Porcupine, which, is, including the mountain, 565 feet from the surface of the water, to the Tower on the Cape Breton side, whose altitude is 314 feet from the level of the sea, is alike creditable to the skill and perseverance of Mr. F. W. McKenzie, under whose sole direction and superintendence, this difficult undertaking was completed, on the 18th instant.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT BRIDGETOWN, June 24.

— While James S. Thorne, Esq., Lawyer, (son of the Member,) was engaged in a saw-mill to-day, about six miles from his residence, his left hand came in contact with the saw, and was cut entirely off!— Yarmouth Herald.

Messrs. Peters & Biaylock, of Quebec, have secured the contract for building the Barracks at Fort Needham—their tender having been accepted on Monday week.

Government, for the apprehension of the person or persons who recently set fire to a barn belonging to Joseph Wheelock, of Bridgetown.

THE SABBATH.—The Marshal of Indianapolis, Indiana, has given the barbers to understand that, hereafter, Sunday shaving will not be tolerated. Druggists are required to restrict their sales on the Sabbath to articles of necessity; and keepers of livery stables are enjoined not to hire horses or carriages for trips of noisy pleasure.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The grain crops are backward, and the harvest will most likely be a late one. In other respects appearances are promising; and the reports from the agricultural districts, in reference to the probable produce of food, are of a satisfactory character.

The betting-house abemination is rapidly on the increase in Glasgow, and several cases of embezzlement have been distinctly traced to the operation of this iniquitous and seductive system of gambling.

A shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt, some days since, in the town and neighbourhood of Swansea, South Wales.

The bronze statue, of colossal proportions, to be erected at Leeds, as a testimonial to the late Sir Robert Peel, has been cast at the Foundry of Mr. F. Robinson, of Plimlico, with perfect success. This, it is said, is the first attempt made in England to cast a large work in one entire piece.

A list has been printed in a Parliamentary paper, of the names and salaries of the governors of colonics. There are forty-eight names in the list. Among the highest salaries is one given to the Earl of Elgin, as Governor-General of Canada, who has £7,000, a year; the lowest is received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ulster, who has £400 a year. There are three governors at £7,000 a year, and several at £5,000 a year.

The programme of a new association of the Frenchmen exiled by Louis Bonaparte, to be called the Union Socialiste, has just been issued in London,—the objects of which are, to establish an independent French press, to facilitate the search for employment to proscripts, and form a rallying point for socialist democrats.

A notice has been issued by the Emigration Commissioners, stating, that in consequence of the preponderating number of male over female inhabitants of Australia, no more single men could be taken as emigrants unless they formed members of such families proceeding to Australia as came within the regulations of the emigration rules.

An intention has already been expressed of despatching eight yessels a month, from the various ports in the United Kingdom to Australia, for the ensuing six months. Applications continue to pour in numerously.

It appears from a return to Parliament that in 1841 the number of British vessels which had entered the port of London engaged in the foreign trade was 4,016 sailing, and 626 steamers, and in ten years—in 1851, the number was 5,190 sailing, and 1,403 steamers; while of foreign vessels there were in 1841, 1,927 sailing and 72 steamers, and last year the number had increased to 3,474 sailing and 274 steam vessels.

The total amount of property assessed under the several schedules in England, for 1851, was £230,416,293; in Scotland £26,980,267.

Nearly four million tons of coal entered the port of London, during 1851, for consumption.

The Whitehaven Herald gives the following information respecting the first discovery of gold in Australia:—" The first piece found was by a native. He was a bushman. The scale of intellect of the Australians is remarkable for its lowness. Seeing his master counting a lot of sovereigns, he said he had found a piece of 'yellow stuff,' far bigger than all those together, which he had hidden, and would bring it to his master, if he would give him a new suit of corduroy. The bargain was struck, after which he went and produced a lump of Golconda, weighing 106 lbs., and valued at £5,077 4s. 6d."

On Tuesday, June 1, Mrs. Marshall, wife of a broker at Woodford, Essex, accidentally punetured the thumb of headleft hand with the point of a pin, and shortly afterwards she washed an apron in some water in which she had put a quantity of bleaching powder. During the following night she felt great pain in her arm, and ultimately, in spite of the efforts of her medical attendants, mortification ensued, and she died on the 7th.

Commander F. E. Forbes died on the 25th of March, at sea, on board H. M. S. Tortoise, whilst on his passage to St. Helena, for the benefit of his health. He was only in his 34th year.

Gen. Changarnier has given an authoritative contradiction to the statement that he ever proposed an invasion of England to the French Government.

LAT ARINGIOS PAPERS

New Brunswick

COLONIAL RAILWAYS .- The Executive Coun eil met at Fredericton last Friday, and continued its sitting until Saturday evening. We believe ourselves fully justified in stating that the greatest unanimity prevailed in the Council. The proposals of the English Capitalists to Mr Chandler, to construct a main line of Railway through this Province, were accepted by the Council, and a notification to that effect went to England by the mail which left here this morning. If the gentlemen in England act in the same prompt manner as the Executive of this Colony have done, the Surveyers and Engineers will be at work early in August, marking out the actual course of the railway, and making the necessary measurements for preparing estimates.

We hear that there will not be a Special Session of the Legislature; the Council takes the responsibility of these preliminary measures, which will involve much less expense than an extra session would cost, besides the general derangement of business, by a meeting in the busiest portion of the year. In this, no doubt, they will be fully sustained by the voice of the country, which will also give them full credit for an anxious desire to advance the interests of the

Province in a matter of such great importance. The management by Mr. Chandler of the negotiation in London, and his whole conduct while there, is stated to have given very great satisfaction to the Council. In consequence, a special vote of thanks to Mr. Chandler for his able management of the important business entrusted to him, and for his judicious and satisfactory arrangements, was passed by the Council on Saturday, and presented in due form by the Administrator of the Government.

When the Legislature next meets, the estimates and tenders for the railway will very likely be ready for its consideration; and then some legislation will be necessary to carry out the terms of the agreement with the English contractors, which will in all likelihood involve a different mode of disposing of the vacant Crown Land near the line of the railway, from that heretofore proposed by the Facility Bills .- New Bkr, June 22.

STEAM IN THE GULF .- We learn from New York yesterday, that the steam ship Osprey, purchased by Major Norton for the route between Pictou and Quebec, was found on examination to need extensive repairs and alterations, which would occupy at least two months. Major Norton therefore entered into arrangements with Capt. Sleigh, of the British Army, who has lately purchased extensive estates in Prince Edward Island, and the beautiful steamer Albatross has been purchased at New York, and will leave that port to-morrew for Halifax.

It is intended by Capt. Sleigh to register the Albatross on her arrival at Charlotte Town, in his own name, as a British vessel, and to change her name. She will then be employed in running regularly during the season between Halifax and Quebec, touching at all the intermediate ports and places in the Gulf, for public accommodation.

As Capt. Sleigh is a gentleman of much energy of character, and great wealth, there is no doubt the new enterprise in which he is engaged | Pilot. will be carried out in an efficient manner,-At the same time, it must not be forgotten that Major Norton led the way, and effected all the preliminary arrangements for a successful prosecution of steam navigation in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. -N. Bkr., 22.

Canada.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE FROM HAMILTON TO QUEBEC .- The Kingston Daily Whig says that several gangs of hands are now at work on the new Telegraph Line from Hamilton to Quebec. The poles are being delivered on the route west of Kingston. The erection of over one hundred miles of poles will be completed next week, when the wiring will be commenced. An office is to be established in Kingston. The wire goes by the way of Prince Edward District, crossing the Bay, under water, at Lambton's landing. Business offices are to be opened at most of the villages on the route. The line is to connect at Hamilton, with a new line from Buffalo, and also with a new line from Detroit, by way of Port Sarnia and London. Three branch lines leading to it, from ports on the north side of Lake Erie. are nearly finished. The portion from Kingston to Quebec will be finished by the fall. The total number of miles of telegraph that will be erected in Canada this season, will be rising of one thousand.

WEATHER AND THE CROPS. The commence- a Pilot's branch. It is supposed that two Pilots frost at night. On Thursday last we had a heavy have all been lost .- New Brunswicker. thunder storm, the rain falling in torrents, which did a great deal of damage in many parts of the country, particularly in the low lands, where the grain and other crops were all covered with water .- On the high grounds, a great quantity of the soil has been washed away, and bridges, and fences have been carried off, by the rising of the smaller rivers .- Potato planting is now nearly completed. The hay and grain crops on the uplands have a fine appearance. It is feared that the orchaids have suffered by the late high winds .- Quebec Morning Chronicle, June 14.

THE LATE GALE .- The storm of Wednesday last has done a great deal of damage in many parts of the country, particularly along the high ridge of St. Foy and Carouge. A large barn on the farm of Sydney Bellingham, Esq., occupied by Mr. William Davidson, was levelled to the ground. A great quantity of fencing was blown down. The forests have suffered very much, acres upon acres have been laid prostrate. Such a high wind has not been known for many years.

The City Council, at a Special Meeting held on Tuesday evening last, wisely came to the determination of taking stock in the Richmond Railway to the extent of £50,000. This is one effect of Sir John Pakington's refusal of the guarantee, and not a bad one either .- 16., 17th.

The Hamilton Spectator, but without giving his authority, asserts that the Imperial Law Officers have given their opinion that the patents for the Rectories, issued by Lord Seaton, are illegal; if this be true, then is set at rest one of the long. vexed questions, that has created more bad feeling in Canada than probably any other that ever provoked party discussion. The rumour is, that, in consequence of this apinion, Mr. J. C. Morrison is to bring, in his own name, fifty-seven actions against the present incumbents; and as a measure was carried through the Provincial Parliament guaranteeing all expenses in litigating the question, there will be plenty of work for lawyers. We have always lots of law when the The sale of the other goods was to take place on public has to pay for it; and the settlement of the question, what with appeal after appeal in the Provincial Courts, and a probable final reference to the Privy Council, will be delayed for an almost interminable period .- Montreal Courier.

BRUCE MINE .- The schr. Wm. Gordon, Capt. Wiley, sailed from this mine on the '22nd inst., with a cargo of copper ore for Swansea. The ore from the mine is of the most valuable yellow sulphuret with a strong sprinkling of gray, and this cargo was fully equal to 20 per cent of copper, and worth at the least calculation £16 per ton .-The mine continues to look well, and the Company will undoubtedly ship several handsome cargoes this season .- Lake Superior Journal.

STORM ON THE UPPER LAKES. - A fierce squall swept over Lake Erie at about I o'clock-on the afternoon of the 9th inst. The schooner Marion, then at anchor below the mouth of the Buffalo Harbour, was driven on the rocks and broken to tion is on the eve of breaking out, headed by the pieces, four men, her crew, being drowned. It Governor; from Tamaulipas, which is menaced is also reported that a steamer, supposed to be by adventurers who have again united on the the Charter, is ashore at Long Point .- Montreal other side of the Rio Grande; from Yucatan,

WORKING OF THE CHEAP POSTAGE - We up. derstand that the trial which has been given during the last year to the three-penny postage rate has been eminently successful. The Post Office revenue of the year just passed, only falls short of that which preceded it, while the old rates were in operation, by one-third, and it may be taken as a matter of certainty, that next year the income of the department will exceed the expenditure. In a very short time we shall be asking a further reduction of the rate. - Globe.

THE WEATHER .- On Tuesday and Wednesday we had slight showers, but on Wednesday night and nearly all Thursday we had a pouring rain, which must have done a great deal of good to the crops which were previously suffering. Yesterday the sky was clear but the air somewhat chilly .- Montreal Gazette, 19th.

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD .- The Lake Superior Journal, of May 22nd, says :- We have it from good authority that an extensive coal bed has recently been discovered in the vicinity of L'Anse Bay. The greatest excitement prevails in that region on account of the valuable dis-

The Pilot schr. Sutherland, belonging to Quebec. was fallen in with on the 5th inst., off the Island of Anticosti. She was dismasted and bottom up. When turned over, a chest floated out of her hold, which contained a silver watch and the 3rd ult.

ment of the past week was cold and dry, with and three hands, who were on board at the time,

UNITED STATES.

TEXAS .- A letter from Brownsville, Texas, says the Mexican General Anales has gathered under his immediate command, within our view, 5,000 Mexican soldiers, well armed and equipped, with the following number of cannons, viz., one 16. pounder directed from Fort Paredes directly towards the town, one 50 do., do., two 24 do., do., two 12 do., do., 36 do., do.; and in and about Matamoras, opposite Fort Brown, two 48-pound ers, five 12 do , 3 howitzers, 2, 12 and 3, 4-pounders, with one 10 inch mortar, to which, in case of an invasion from this side, we could not oppose 200 fighting men, on account of our want of arms.

In the meantime our relations with the Mexicans are very precarious, more than thirty American citizens have already fallen victims to Mexican assassination, and a general panic is prevailing in this town, though under the protection of Fort Brown, with plenty of artillery, and about 100 soldiers, we do not consider ourselves

DIFFICULTIES AT SAN JOSE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND MEXICAN AUTHORITIES .- The Alta California, of the 18th, by an arrival at San Jose, that on the 5th of April, H. B. M. sloop-of-war Swift. Wm. Cornwallis, Aldham, Com., arrived at that port, having been despatched at the request of H. B. M. Consul, at Mazatlan, to investigate a seizure made by Senor Bassan, Captain of the port of San Jose, on the person and property of Mr. Ritchie, a British subject, and goods of an American citizen left in store with Mr. R. at Cape St. Lucas, Lower California, Mr. R., immediately after being arrested, wrote to the British and American Consuls at Mazatlan, for protection for himself and the property of the American; but up to the time of sailing, no measures had been taken to stop the sale further than the private exertions of Mr. R. Capt. A. entered a protest against the sale of Mr. R.'s property. the 22nd April, consisting of about 10,000 pounds of loaf sugar, wine, spirits, vinegar, chocolate, prints, calicoes, soap, tobacco, silk handkerchiefs, amounting o about from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

A communication has reached San Jose from St. Quentin, giving account of a disturbance between General Castro and his adherents and the government authorities at said place. There was a likelihood of troops being sent to the frontier from La Paz to San Jose.

THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.-The Mexican Minister of War in a Report recently made to Congress, describes the condition of the country as deplorable indeed. He says that the Government is menaced on every side-from Tehuantepec; from Lower California, which has been invaded by a party of adventurers; from Sonora. where an expedition is expected from adventurers id savages; from Chihuahua, where where it will be necessary to suspend the operations against the Indians, for want of funds; and in the interior, which is verging towards anarchy.

A letter from Washington of the 23rd, says : Negociations are pending between this Government and England, with regard to Central America, which promises to settle definitely the misunderstandings upon the subject.

The Senate to day rejected one of the Indian treaties, conveying land up to the 49th parallel, on the ground of its being somewhat premature to extinguish titles to lands so remote at present. The other Minnesota treaties were confirmed with amendments, the principal amendment being the striking out of the clause which reserved fifty miles on each side of the Minnesota river to the Indiana

A commercial treaty with southern Borneo, negotiated by Mr. Balestier, late Special Agent to the East Indies, was also confirmed.

Brazil.

A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, writing from Brazils, May 15, says the weather has become very pleasant, and the yellow fever, which committed great ravages among the crews of the shipping, had entirely disappeared.

A railroad into the interior was to be commenced in a few weeks: capital \$10,000,000, eight millions of which had been taken in England.

The Imperial Parliament opened its session on

Advertisements.

Amherst Female Seminary

PRINCIPALS, tortae at honizon

Mrs. C. E. RATCHFORD and Miss YATES. THE Winter Term of this Institution having just closed, the Seminary will re-open on the 15th July next, when a few more papils can be accommodated as Boarders.

TERMS.

BOARD AND WASHING, (white dresses excepted,) with Instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern Geography, Ancient and Mo-dern History, Grammar and Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, English Composition and Embre ery:—£30 per Academical year.

EXTRA CHARGES. MUSIC

Piano or Spanish Guitar. Three Lessons per week, £2 per Spanish Guitar. DRAWING.

Pencilor Crayon. Five Lessons per Week, £1 0 0 per

Quarter or Half Term.

Mono-Chromatic, plain or blended. Three Lessons per
Week, £1 10 0 per quarter or Half Term. FRENCH.-Five Lessons per Week, £1 10 0 per Qrr. or Half Term.

1TALIAN.—Three Lessons per Week, £1 10 0 per Qtr.
or Half Term.

BILLS payable quarterly in advance.

There are two Terms, per year, of five months each.— The Quarters of Half Terms, commencing 15th January, 1st April, 15th July, and 1st, October. Pupils will also be The French Department is under the care of Two Pro-

testant French Ladies, its m one of the principal Female. Seminaries of the United States, who teach on the Offendorff system, and also assist in the Music lessons. Daily conversation in French is insisted upon. Three or more ladies will be constantly employed to the

Eaglish Department, Drawing; Ac. No pains will be spared to preserve the health of the Boarders, by proper exercise; and those young ladies whose parens mey wish them to ride, will be allowed the use of a quiet saddle

orse. Papils remaining at the Seminary during the vacation til be charged Ten Shillings per week for Board and Washing.

The Seminary is situated within a few minutes walk of The Seminary is studied within a few minutes, walk of four different places of public worship, and near to the Telegraph Station and Post Office.

Any further isformation can be obtained on application, post paid, to

O. E. RATCHPORD,

AMPLEST, 16th June, 1852.

4 ins.—155. J.26.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE

SCCIETY. Founded 1843, Capital \$100,000 Stg.

Chief Cipice, 48 Moorgate Street, Bank, London, FUNE following Important Benefits are offered by

this Company -lst. A return will be made for the surrender of whole term Policies (after payment of three annual premiums) of the full Office value 2nd. A Person desirous of surrendering his Policy may

receive, instead of a payment in cash, a new Policy for an equivalent sum, not subject to further payment of premiums, or a sum on attaining any given age of an

3rd. Credit given for one half the premiums upon whole Life Policies for 2,400 and upwards for five years Interest psychole annually. 4th. Notices of assignment received and registered, and

acknowledged if required.

5th. No claim disputed except in case of palpable fraud, an unintentional error will not vitiate of the No catrance money, or fees of any k charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the Stamps. 7th. Advances are made on security of Policies of three years standing, to the full extent of their Office value at

the time of the application.

The Public is requested to the above The attention of the Public is requested to the above liberal terms of the "STAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSO CIATIO N," the business of which is fast increasing.

Pamphlets and all Blanks supplied, and every informs. tion given on application to the Agent of Med. Examin
R. S. BLACK, M.D..
DANIEL STARR CK, M.D., Medical Examiner. Jany. 17th, 1551.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS & OTHERS.

ROBERT WOODILL, SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER,

Corner of Buckingham and Barrington Streets-would respectfully inform his City and Country Friends and Customers, that he has lately received from Gt. Britain. Customers, that he has lately received from Gr. Disan-a very general assortment of Sadlery and Harness Mount-ing of the latest patterns. Also, Saddles of the best Eng-lish make, Saddle trees, Girth Web, Bridles, Stirraps, Bits, &c. Carriage Trimming of all Colors and Patterns, which, with a very general assortment of Saddlery and Harness Manufacturing made under his own inspection, he offers at very low lettes, and invites purchasers to call and examine his Stock.

N. B.—A good harness maker wanted at the above establishment.

GEORGE F. EVERETT & Co., APOTHECARIES & DRUGGISTS, No. 4, King-Street.

DESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have fitted up the Building ormerly occupied by Ballentine & Bowman, No. 4, King-Street, where they intend carrying on the APOTHECARY A DRUGGIST BUILDING OF STREET OF STREET, WAS A DRUGGIST BUILDING OF STREET, WAS A DRUGGIST BUILDING OF STREET OF STREET, WAS A DRUGGIST BUILDING OF STREET, WAS A STREET OF STREET OF STREET, WAS A STREET OF STREET, WAS A STREET OF STREET OF STREET, WAS A STREE 4 DRUGGIST BUSINESS, and solicit a share of publis

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recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, New York and Boston, we have received a large and well selected Stock of DRUGS, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, Brushes, Spices, Dye Stuffs, &c Ships' Medicine Chests fitted up at short notice, and o

Orders from the Country punctually attended to. St. John, N. B.

Figs, Raisins and Almords. 50 DRUMS Turkey pulled FIGS, 100 half drums Sultana Raisins without stones,

5 boxes Jordan Almonds, fresh lot — just received For Sale by W. M. HARRINGTON.

East India Preserved Ginger. 50 CROCKS containing 7 lbs. each, at 8s. 9d. per crock, if called for early. For Sale by June 19. W. M. HARRINGTON.

SEEDS! SEEDS!:

EX Steamer Niagara—the Subscriber has received also Spring Supply of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds. No. 239 Granville Street. May 8. ROBT. G. FRASES.

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CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarsness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and

CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION

Oem and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF

CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

and no remedy has ever before been discovered that wi

CURE CONSUMPTION.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pul-The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pul-monary Consumption, where the lungs have become dis-eased and alcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends, to be just all possibility of recovery, have been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as over. It is a compound of medications which are pecu-liarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by expectoration, producing a delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this, after the prescriptions of the very best medical men and the inventions of kind and sorrowing friends and Nurses, have initiate which considers with a multiple collection. ed to give the smallest relief to the Consumptive sufferer. THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE

persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infatlible cures, but which have only proved pallistives, but this medicine is not only a pallistive but a cure for ulcerated lungs. It contains no detections drugs, and one trial will prove its astonabing elicacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as spitting of blood, coughs, pain in the side, night sweats,

About 1000 certificates of almost miraculous cures, per-About 1000 certificates of almost miraculous cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen, and Merchants, have been sent us for this medicine, but the publication of them looks too much like Quackery. [will show them to any person, calling at our dilice.] This medicine will speak for liself and enough in its own favour wherever it is tried.

Caution—This medicine is put up in a large bottle, and the name of Judson & Co., Proprietors, New York on the splendid Wrapper around the Bottle. All orders must be addressed to Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John Street, New York.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colours the Hair, and not the Skin.

This due may be applied to the hair over night, turning the lightest RED or GREY HAIR to a dark brown, and by repeating a second night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, without the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black; with a positive assurance that the dye, if applied to the skin, will not colour it. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair. Directors complete with the article. There is no observed that the dye is the article.

Directions complete with the article. There is no ex-louring in this statement, as one can easily test.

These facts are warranted by the gentleman who man-strock, author of Constock's Chemist, Dr. COM-STOCK, author of Constock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and other works, and School Books, well known and widely celebrated by the public.

DEAFNESS.

Use Dr. LARZETE'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deniness. Also, all those disagreeable moises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam which are symptoms of spproaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and were subject to use ear trumpets, have after using ome or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, being, made periodly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.

CARLETON Condition Powders for

Horses and Cattle. Thorses and Cattle.

The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and shuons fluids of horses. It is at these times they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Bots, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will cure when disease appears, if used in time. They purify the blood, comove all infilmration and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water and invigorate they whole body, enabling them. comove all influmation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same teed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretive glands, and therefore has the same effect upon the House, Ox, and all mid all Herbiverous animals—all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by them.

Remember and ask for CARLETON'S CONDITION POWDERS, and take no others.

FOR MALE AND FEMALE.

DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL, or Procreative DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL, or Procreative Entry, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Deblity, Impotency, or Barrenness, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz.: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married slate without off-pring. It is a certain care for Seminal etaissions, General Deblity, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections. Lencorrheen or Whites. As organs, Nervous Affections, Leucorrheen or Whites As an invigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also, a certain remedy for Inciplent Consumption, Indigestion, loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the consumption of the above complaints, and is of priceless value to those

Caution to be carefully read and

remembered. A counterfeit of this celebrated Juno Cordial has lately been issued, having the name of LEVI JUDSON on the

Remember that the counterfeit has the name of Levi Judson on the wrapper, and the genuine has NOT his came on the wrapper.

JUDSON & CO., No. 9, John st., N. York,

Agents in America, Established in 1844.

CARLTON' SLINIMENT FOR THE PILES, &c. It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country by an immense number of individuals and families, first and most certainly for the cure of the PILES, and also extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity unless where its effects are witnessed, Externally in the following complaints: For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once. Smettings—Reducing them in a few hours. Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving immediate ense. Sore Turout—By Cancers, Ulcers, or Colds. Croup and Whooping Cough—Externally and over the chest.

hest.
All Bruises, Sprains and Burns, Curing in a few hours.
Sores and Ulcers—Whether Tresh or of long standing, and tever sores.

Its operation upon adults and children in reducing

wrapper of the genuine article.

CAUTION—All of the above named articles are sold only to New York, by Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John St. Sold wholesule for the Proprietor in Nova Scotia at Motton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax; in Windsor by Mrs. Witey; in Dartmouth by D. Farrell, and by one agent in every town in N. S. and N. B.

Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852 which is given to all gratis.



AUSTRALIA And the Gold Diggings.

THE Liverpool "Liven Line" of Packets to Austrafia

20th of every	month.				
Lady Head,	1,350	tons	burthen,	J. Jones, Comm	and
Emigrant,	1,100	4.4	44	W. Kemp,	- 64
Bellcanigg,	1.350	**	"	W. Thomas,	66
Sea,	1,300	+4	66	J. Muckay,	64
Rehance,	1.300	4.4	**	H. B. Fell,	44
Thames,	1,350	6.6	"	R. Rennie,	66
Flora,	1,250	.68	44	W. Hayles,	*
Argyle,	1,000	46	44	James Irvine,	66
Waterfily,	1,000	6.	44	R. Tullock,	64
Fanny,	1.460	44	44	Geo. Forrest,	**
James T Foord	. 1.300	44		F. Barchey,	44
Ann Thompson		"	**	James Davyes,	44
		first (class and	sail remarkably	· fu

These ships are all first class, and sail remarkably fast. They have handsome poop cabins, with spacious and lofty accommodations; the between decks are fitted up in a very superior style, for the comfort and convenience of passengers, each compartment being separated by substantial bulk-heads, well lighted and ventilated. All the rooms are enclosed, and each family can have a separate one, if

BATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS :

First Cabin, £45 9 0 Third Cabin, £18 0 0 Second 25 0 0 Steetage, 13 0 0 Children under 14 years, half price.

For further particulars, noply in Liverpool, G.B., to JOHN S. DEWOLF & CO.,

1, Tower Chambers, or, in Halifax, (if by letter, postage paid) to THOMAS A. S. DEWOLF, May 15. Wes. 149. Ath. 7?.

SPRING---1852.

Halifax Clothing Store,

No. 4, ORDNANCE Row.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the recent arrivals from England, his SPRING SUPPLY of

Seasonable Goods. -AMONG WHICH ARE-

A Good Assertment of READY MADE CLOTHING

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, well assorted, and a gree offered for sale at the lowest prices.

3.7 Clothing of every description, made to order, at the shortest notice, and in good style

CHARLES B. NAYLOR,

Tailor & Clothier.

The Pills should to most of the following mos

May 12.

BELL & BLACK,

HELL & BLACK,

HAVING received by Mic-Mac, Moro-Castle, and other vessels from Britain, their usual supply of "FRING GOODS, hereby offer—Berage and Cashinere SHAWLS, long and square. A great variety of plain and FANCY FASHIONABLE BONNETS.

Habit Shirts, White and Stotted Muslins, Worked Muslin Collars and Sleeves, Veils, Parasiols, Hodery, Ribbons, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Printed Cambrics, Gents' White shirts and Collars (nome made),—Checked Linen for Boys wear, Sitk Hdkfs, Stocks, Napoleon Neckties, Towellings, Carpet Bags, &c., &c., &c.

for Boys wear, Sifk Hidds, Stocks, Naporeon Recorder, Towels, Towellings, Carpet Bags, &c., &c., &c. ALSO, constantly on hand, A large and general assortment of staple British and American GOODS, suited to the town and country trade,

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 145, Granville Street.

Per Moro Castle, Micmac, Bloomer, and Steamer Niagara Per Moro Castle, Midmac, Diouviet his Spring Importa-THE Subscriber having completed his Spring Importa-tions by the above vessels, now offers to the Public a large and well selected Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which will be found, on inspection, to comprise one of the cheapest ever imported in this merket, and will be sold at sight prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction:

be sold at such prices as cannot and to grow Dress Materials in every variety, Shawis square and long, newest style, Mantles in Silk and Satin, very cheap, Bonnets in Drawn Silk and Satin, Tuscan, Rice Straw, and Fancy Nett, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery,

Parasols, Rubons, Gloves and Instery,
Harness Muslin, and Swiss Curtains,
Carpets, Druggets, Hearth Rugs and Door Matts,
Carpets, Druggets, Hearth Rugs and Door Matts,
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Fancy Doeskins,
Tweeds, Gambroons, Cassinett, and Summer Cloths, all
colours, &c., &c., &c. __AL80 __

A large Stock of Gents Paris Silk Hats,

Tweed and Cloth Caps.

N. B. --A few lots of printed Cashmerer at 51d per yard.

N. B. -- A few lots of printed Cashmerer at 51d per yard.

May 15. Wes. 149-5 ins. SAMUEL STRONG.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY !

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway

Sin,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her-legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but, without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she comsented to do so. She combranced six the operation upon a many feedings, and Joosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "It acts like a charm." It is warranted to please any person that will try it.

Caution—Never buy it unless you find the fac simile signature of Comstock & Brother, proprietors, on the signature of Comstock & Brother, proprietors, on the weanner of the genuine article. trast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the suffering of a fellow creature, (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Uns. Ovens, of Rusheliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir, -1 suffered for period of thirty years from a bad
leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas
Works; accompanied by scorbatic symptoms. I had rewill be despatched as under, sailing about the 5th and will be despatched as under, sailing about the 5th and the of every month.

dy Head, 1,350 tons burthen, J. Jones, Commander ligrant, 1,100 " W. Kemp, Hidanigg, 1,350. " W. Thomas, 1,300 " W. Thomas, 1,300

(Signed) WILLIAM
The truth of this statement can be verified by P. England Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfleid.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner ... of Penshurst. Kent, dated December 13th, 1880.

Penshurst. Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

DEAR SIR.—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awitil wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pilis tial bulk-heads, well lighted and ventilated. All the rooms are enclosed, and each family can have a separate one, if and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did no, for in less than a month a perfect cure was affected, and the benefit that various other brances of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELL ING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist re siding at Newborough, near Higham, dated May 15th, 1850.

May 15th, 1855.

Te Prefessor Holloway,
Sir,—I was sillicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for hearly, two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent/surgeons here, and was an immate of the Newcustle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Onitment I determined to try them, and in less than a month-I was completely cured. What is more remarkable 4 was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed)

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breakouse

A Good Assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING suitable for the present season, which together with a large assortment manufactured at his own establishment, forms as good a variety as will be found in the city.

ALSO—Broad Cloths, CASSIMERE*, Doeskius, Tweeds, Cashmereet, Cashmereetts, Summer and Venetium CLOTHS, Russels Cord, Princetta Cassinetts, Drills, Black and Fancy SATIN VESTINGS.

OUTFITS—White, Regatta, Striped Cotton and Blue Sorge Shirts; Lambs Wool, Merino, Brown Cotton and Flannei VESTS and DRAWENS; Silk and Cotton Hands Flannei VESTS and DRAWENS; Silk and Cotton Hands Erchiefs; Hosiery, Cloth Caps, India Ruther, Web and Cotton Braces; in fact everything necessary for Men's wear.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, well assorted, all of which are offered for sale at the lowest prices. FRANCIS ARNOT.

	additionance broaddings	
The Pills should	be used conjointly	with the Ointn
in most of the foll	lowing cases:-	
Bad Legs,	Cancers,	Scalds,
Bad Broasts.	Contracted and	Sore Nipples,
Burns,	Stiff-joints,	Sore throats,
Bunions	Elephantiasis,	Skin Diseases,
Bitcof Moschetoes	Fistulas,	Scurvy,
and Sandflies,	Gotit,	Sore Heads,
Coco-Bay,	Glandular swell	Tumours,
Chiego-toot,	ings,	Ulcers.
Chilblains,	Lumbago,	Wounds,
Chapped-hands,	Piles,	Yaws
Corus (Soft)	Rheumatism,	

Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot or box.
Sub Agents in Nova Scotis-Dr. Harding, Windso

ALSO, constantly on hand,
A large and general assortment of staple British and
A merican GOODS, suited to the town and country trade,
such as—
White, striped, and Grey Shirting Cottons of the best
marks.
Doeskins, Broad Cloths, Satinetts, White and Colored
Doeskins, Broad Cloths, Satinetts, White and Colored
Hannels, and every description of Woodlen Manufacture.
White and Blue Cotton Warp; India Rubber Ceats and
Legings, &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold as low as they can possibly be
afforded.
May 8.

Wes. 6w.—148. Chris. Mes.

CERRENACO ENGEDIANG.

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor
Mrs. Neil, Luneuburgh. T. R. Patillo, Liverpool. N'Tup
per, Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. & C. Jost
Guysborough. B. Cochran & Co., Newport. G. N. Ful
per, Horton.
B. Legge, Mahone Bay. S. Fulton & Co.,
Wallace. J. F. More, Gatedonia. T. & J. Jost, Sydney
J. Matheson. Bras d'Or. P. Smith, Port Hood, Mrs
Robson, Picton
E. Sterns, Yarmouth.
Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244
Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and
Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 8d., 4s., 6s. 8d., 10s. 8d., 33s. 4d,
and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving 1u taking the burger sizes.

king the larger sizes. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.

General Agent for Nova Scotia,

CREIGHTON, WISSWELL & Co., HAVE received by the late arrivals from England, Scot-land, and the United States, A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

DRY DOODS,

Suited for Town and Country Trade; decidedly the best in value ever offered to the Public. Buyers from the interior are requested to look through this Stock before completing their Spring purchases.

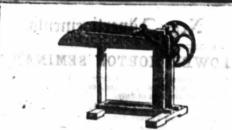
No. 2. ORDNANCE SQUARE.

May 8. Wes. 3m. -148.

MEDICINES, &c., &c. LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS ST.

THE Subscriber has received from England his usual supply of Dates and Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Toilet and other requisites, &c., &c., all of the best quality, and moderate in price.

M 1. Wes47. 2mos. WM. LANGLEY.

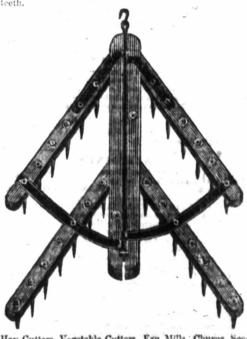


Agricultural and Garden Implements

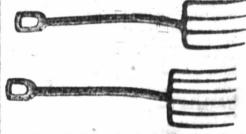
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C. &C.

RESSONETT & BROWN

HAVE received a supply of Agricultural and Garden Implements, more extensive and varied than they have usually kept, and respectfully invite those engaged in the cultivation of the soil to call and examine them. The PLOUGHS are of various sizes and patterns, and some of decidedly improved descriptions. They have also improved Expanding CULTIVATORS, with and without a wheel; Expanding HARROWS-Geddes's ditto. 26



Hay Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, Fan Mills, Churns, Seed Sowers, Hand Seed Sowers, Hand Cultivators, Potato Diggers, Hoes, in variety, Bush Hooks, Hedge Cutters, Shevels, Spades, Hay Forks, MANURE FORKS, long and hort handles, some very superior.



Ox Bows, Hay Rakes, Scythe Snaiths, Grain Cradle Griffin's Prime and double refined Scythes, American Cast Steel Scythes, Horse Hay Rakes, Harrows, Hand Grain Mills, and also a variety of neat and useful Garden Tools. A small supply of interesting works on Agriculture and Gardening, and Treatises on the Horse, Cow, Hog, Manures; Elements of Agriculture; Fowl Breeder; The New England Farmer, &c, which are mostly low priced, and will be found valuable aids to those who embrace the op-

will be found variable ands to those who embrace the op-portunity now afforded of obtaining them.

They have also their usual well assorted and very ex-tensive supply of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY: Window Glass, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Brush es, Roofing Cloth, Yankee Axes, Bait Mills, Fish Forks, Codlines, Twines, &c., &c., the whole forming a stock evi-dentic superior to what in smally found in one establish ently emperior to what is usually found in one establ ment, and well adapted for the trade of this Province.
RAZOR ROW, Halifax, April 24. Wes. 142.

J. B. FLOWERS,

Has received ex "BLOOMER" and other arrivals from Great Britain, a Choice Selection of

Staple and Fancy GOODS.

-COMPRISING DUNSTABLE Rice, and Willow BONNETS, Lace, Tue-can, and Fancy Cordour do. Children's Jenny Lind and Princess Alice; Hats, Boys Tuescan and Dunstable Hats, Ribbons Parssols and Neck Ties,

Ribbons Parssols and Neek Ties,
Gluves, Hoslery Stays,
A varietof Freugh and English FLOWERS,
A varietof Freugh and English FLOWERS,
Barage, Cashmere, and Filled Pateley Suawas,
Printed Cashmere, Muslins, and Baizarines,
Ludies' Worked Collars, Habit Shirts, Black Lace Vells
Harness Bordered Curtain Muslins, new patterns,
Low priced Druggets and Carpets,
Louige' Cashmere, Aftert Cord, and Lasting Boots,
Ladies' and Children's Patent Leather Shoes,
A lot of very cheap DeLance,
Together with a varied assortment of Cotton Pabries
in Grey and White Shirtings, 8 4 & 16-4 Sheetings.
Ticks, Moleshins, Drills, best quality Warp,

Ticks, Moleskins, Drills, best quality Warp, Prints, Cambrics, Furniture Prints, Striped Shitings, Fent Dresses, &c., &c. Which are all offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

46 Barrington Street. Wes. & Ath. 2m.

PHRENOLOGY MADE EASY. TUST PUBLISHED, the Poetical Works of John Salter, el comprising Metrical Statches on the functions of the Brain, and other Pieces. Brain, and other Pieces.

For Sale by the Author, at Newport, and at the Stores of Messrs. A. & H. Creighton, Hallas; Terence Coshran, Newport; and Dr. Harding, Windsor.

May 29.

BY a Person of unexceptionable character and good abilities, a situation as BOOK-KEEPER. Satisfactory references can be given. Apply at the Weslevan (144)April 10,

WANTED,

New Advertisements.

LOWER HORTON SEMINARY

THIS Institution, under charge of Mr. Joseff R. Hea. A. M., late of the Sackville Academy, will be opened. (D. V.,) on the 15th of July.

TERMS.

Board, &c., and Tuition, per Quarter, £6 10 to £7 15 6 according to the studies pursued.
Emissis, on the Ollendorff method, £1 0 0 Mr. HEA will correspond monthly with the friends of cach pupil, respecting his deportment and progress.—
There will be no corporal punishment.

Lower Horton, 9th June, 1862. 2m.—158. J. 12.

New and Splendid Calceolarias.

TO those who are admirers of this most exquisite class of I Plants are respectfully irvited to examine those now in bloom at the Richmond Narsery. They consist of the following nine superb sorts, which has been pronounced by all who have seen them to be of the most delighting colors and shape: Beauty of Tunbridge Well Buke of Wellington,

Acme of Perfection, Lord Fullerton,

HERBERT HARRIS, RICHMOND NUBSERY. NOTICE.

Jenny Lind, Andramens.

ALL persons having any legal domands anginst the est its of the late Samuel Cornwall, of Digby Neck, deceased—are requested to reader the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate

JANE CORNWALL, Admx. DANIEL CORNWALL, Admr.

SARDINES.

100 Tins, for sale low, by W. M. HARRINGTON.

July 3.

To INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCO-TIA. The Canada Company would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Governmen and Canada Company. The great success which has attended Settlens in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country, :—by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Townships;—and by the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Landsfrom the Company. The Canada Company's Lands are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale Cash down The plan of 1-5th Gash and Bulance in Instalments being done awa with.

The Rents, payable ist February each Year, are about the Interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to lo cality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from further Calls, until the Second, Third or Fourth year of hi Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to hims the right of converting

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

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

to call for the Kreehold; the option being completely with the Settler.

A Discount, of Two par Cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before estering the Penth Year. The Lease has also secured to him the benefit of the Settler's Saving's Bank Account.

The direct trade now opening up between Upper Canada and Halifax presents incilities for cheap passage be the St. Lawrence to the apper Lakes, in the vicinity of valuable-lands open for settlers.

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

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, C. W., April 5, 1851.

FRESH FRUIT!-Turkey pulled Figs. Sultana Raisins, French Plums, Dates, Muscatel ins, in half boxes; Lexia Baisins, for puddings; te Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Jordan Alsda, &c.—For sale at 44 Hollis Street, by ne 5.

W. M. HARRINGTON.

FRESH SEEDS. 1852. RECEIVED ex Steamship Cans a fram Liverpool and Boston from Boston—an a cortment of Gar and Boston from Boston—an a from Liverpool, den, Field, and Flower SEEDS, which are offered for sale at moderate prices, by the Subscriber, at his Drug Store, 152 Granville-St.

JOHN NAYLOR. April 17.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DY recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the Subscriber has completed his falimportations of DRUGS, MEDIGINES, PATENT MEDIGINES, SPICES, DYE-STUTTS, GLASSWARE, and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments, which he offers for sale at the lowest market price.

Nov. 22.

194 JOHN NAMLOR, 152 Granville Street 194

LIVERPOOL HOTEL!

THE Travelling Public are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now ready to accommodate permanent

BOARDERS. He will pay every attention to those that may favour him with their patronage. The House is pleasantly situated on the East side of the Market Street, formerly occupied by James Bares, Esq.

ALSO—A good Stable and Coach House, with a Groom in attendance, for the accommodation of Travellers.

J. 12 158. 3ms. BRADFORD HARLOW.

Liverpool, 14th April, 1858.

CREIGHTON, WISSWELL & Co.,

HAVE received by the late arrivals from England, Scot-A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

DRY DOODS, Suited for Town and Country Trade; decidedly the best in value ever offered to the Public. Hayers from the interior are requested to look through this Stock before completing their Spring purchases.

No. 3, ORDNANCE SQUARE.

May 8, Wes. 2m.—148.

Close of Volume Third.

This number closes Volume III. We return thanks to our agents, subscribers, and correspondents for the aid they have afforded during the past year. If, in every instance, we have not done what we would, we have done what we could, to meet the reasonable expectations of our

The next number will be the first of a New Volume. We have previously spoken of contemplated improvements; when we shall have got our new office into really good working order, we hope to be able to redeem fully the pledges we have given. Meanwhile we earnestly solicit our brethren to co-operate with us by using their influence to increase our circulation; our Correspondents, by keeping us well supplied with original communications; and our present subscribers, by continuing their connection with us, and recommending the paper as far as they conscientiously can to the favourable consideration of their acquaintances. From all, we bespeak a fair trial. We are strong in purpose, nor shall we fail in effort, to make the Wesleyan what principally it aspires to be-a good family paper.

We feel it due to ourselves to state explicitly, that the Wesleyan Office is not a private speculation, that, beyond his ordinary salary as a Wesleyan Minister, the Editor has no further claim for pecuniary compensation; that he occupies his present position solely by appointment of his brethren; and that, after paying current expenses, every farthing of profit will be strictly devoted to connexional objects. As yet, however, no profit has accrued. As we have previously stated, it has required the utmost economy, and hard working on the part of the Editor, to keep the establishment out of debt.

The improvements will entail considerable additional expense, to meet which we are dependent altogether on the good will and voluntary efforts of our brethren in the ministry, and of the Wesleyan community, and other friends, throughout the Provinces. We believe we shall be sustained in our endeavour to furnish a paper, such as our friends can welcome into their family eircles.

We had ordered type, &c., several weeks ago from Boston, expecting to have received it ere this. Alterations have been made, perhaps unexpectedly, in the running of packets. The material, to our great disappointment, has not yet arrived. We expect it hourly. If, however, our subscribers should not receive the next number at the usual time, they will know the reason, as we wish to put on our best face when we make our bow in the first number of Volume IV.

By Express via Windsor.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Atlantic arrived shortly after 2 o'clock, having made a most rapid passage. She brings four days later news.

Cotton market quiet and prices irregular. At Georgetown, P E I, 12th ult, by W Sanderson, Wheat continued in fair request at previous Esq. J P, Mr Donald Ferguson, Blacksmith to Miss prices. Good brands of flour were taken to a Jessie MgPhee, of Antigonish—16. fair extent at 20 and 21 shillings; inferior description entitely neglected, Indian Corn dull, and 6d. lower .- In Manchester a limited amount of business was doing at previous prices, Money plentiful. English funds steady.—A proclamation has been assued by the Queen prohibiting the public exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, elsewhere than in places of public rights of the Catholics, but other denominations must not be disturbed .- The sister of Feargus O'Conner has petitioned for his release from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and transfer to a lunatic asylum. Referred to a special committee.

Chevalier Hulsemann had arrived at Vienna. Changes are contemplated in the War De-partment of Spain. The Senate of Turin have adopted a commercial treaty with France.

At Paris a report was prevalent that all the amendments referred to the Council of State in the budget had been rejected.

Advices from Denmark report that Government had refused to acknowledge the heavy loans received and the debts contracted by the insurrectionary government of 1c48.

Our exchange list having greatly increased on our hands, we shall be under the necessity of

In all probability we shall have to discontinue some exchanges, out of no disrespect, however, to our worthy contemporaries, with the face of whose papers we have been so long familiar.

An error occurred last week in the advertisement of Amherst Female Academy. It will open on the 15th instead of the 5th of this month. See Advertisement.

New Paddle Wheels.

Dr. E. Fratt professes to have accomplished a desideratum in steam enginery—namely, paddle wheels that have no back water, the advantage of which is a great acquisition of propelling power. The contrivance is simple enough; the introduction of eccentric wheels in the paddle, connecting by reds placed horizontally in grooves at the arms, and a friction roller at each end. In making the revolutions the floats are in turn raised out of the water perpendicularly, under the shaft, and let down again when required for propulsion. In this way back water is done away with, and no difficulty can arise from the clogging of the wheels by the ice or drift wood .-A slight alteration in the form of the circles is all that is requisite to dip the floats in the water at any point that may be required, say an angle of

The Chebucto for Australia was towed down to Meagher's Beach on Thursday afternoon last by one of the Dartmouth Steamers. She takes out about seventy young men as pas sengers to the land of gold; nineteen of whom are from the Province of New Brunswick. We wish them a safe transit, success in their enterprize, and a happy return.

Two remarkably fine nylghaus, (male and female), three splendid African ostriches, a king vulture, and a curious cat, were lately landed in the London docks, and proceeded at once to the Surry Zoological Gardens.

We thank the Rev. H. Pope, Junr., for his very encouraging letter. We shall write him

The body of Professor Chipman has been

Letters and Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Mr. George Henderson, Digby, (50s.), Rev. H. Daniel, (115s), Rev. C. Lockhart, (19s. 9d.), Rev. F. Bent, (35s.), Rev. R. A. Temple, (30s.), Rev. Geo. Johnson, (72s. 6d.), Rev. J. Prince, (2s. 4d.), Rev. W. Tweedy, (40s.), Rev. J. Allison, (120s.), Rev. W. Smithson, (80s.), Rev. W. Allen, (27s. 6d.), Rev. W. Smith, (per Rev. R. Knight, 17s. 11d.,—on acct., 50s. 41d.,—total, 67s. 6d.) Rev. G. W. Tuttle, (202s. 9d.), Rev. W. M. Carty, (101s. 4d.)

Brethren owing balances will greatly oblige by forwarding them, as we have demands to meet which require immediate liquidation.

*** Monies received on Vol. IV. will be acknowledged in first number of that volume.

Marriages.

At Windsor, on Thursday, July 1, by the Rev Henry Pope, Mr Benjamin Curren, to Luscilla P, daughter of Mr George Smith, of the same place.

At St John, N B, on the 13th ult, by the Rev R Knight, Mr George Swert, to Miss Jane Smith, both of Portland, N B.

At Hansport, on the 20th May last, by the Rev T Harding, Capt Ronald McKinnon, of Sydney, to Miss

Mary Jane CHURCHILL, third daughter of Ezra Church-

At Milledgeville, Goorgia, United States, on the 9th ult, by the Rev M McAnley, William Gesner, Esq., son of Dr Gesner of this city, to Miss Anna T HERTY, eldest daughter of James Herty, Esq. of the former

On Saturday, the 19th ult, by the Rev A Romans. A. M., Mr George L CHEMAN, of Annapolis, to Miss Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr Thomas DAVIDSON, of Badford Basin-Ib.

On Saturday morning, by the Rev John Scores, Mr Thomas McKin, to Miss Eleanor Merchiell. — Ib. On the 17th ult, at Fraser's Grant, Antigonish, by the Right Rev Dr C F MACKINNON, Mr Angus MAG-

MILLY, to Miss Isubella Frasher, both of the Parish of St Andrews — Ib. At St John's Church, Chatham, on the 8th ult, by

At Digby, on the 24th June, by the Rev Jas Taylor, Mr James Wornstron, to Miss Layinia, daughter of

Mr William Dunn.

Also, by the same, Mr George Dunn, to Miss Martha
Jane, daughter of the late Mr John Brooks, all of Digby.

Deaths.

In April last, on his passage from Panama to San Francisco, Mr Thomas Pierson, for many years a resi-

dent of Truro, Colchester, Nova Scotia.

On the 10th ult, at Grande Riviere, County of Gaspe, Canada, the Rev Edward MARTINEAU, Roman Catholic Priest, aged 22 years. His death was occasioned by the injury he sustained two days previous, from a blow re-ceived from a falling plank which struck his head

At Windsor, on the 13th ult, aged 52 years, SARAH, wife of Mr William Davis, formerly of Sackville, Wind

On Wednesday evening last, of consumption, after a long and severe illness, Mrs Alexina Johnstone, third daughter of John McIntosh, aged 27 years.—Ib.

At Boston, May 8th, Mr Walter C MANNING, in the

39th year of his age, son of John Manning, Senr, Esq, of Falmouth, N S.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

FRIDAY, 25th-M M steamer Columbia, Com Short-FRIDAY, 25th—M. M. steamer Columbia, Com Short-land, Eastern Shore; E. M. steamship, America, Shan-non, Boston, 38 hours, to S. Canard & Co—84 passengers, 22 for Halifax; barque Joseph Howe, Lowns, New York, 6 days, to Fairbanks & Allisons; brigs Mancy, Taylor, New York, 70 hours, to John Esson & Co; Brooklyn, Mitchell, Matanzas, 18 days, to Creighton & Grassie; sehrs Marie Juliet, Massey, Pictou, 6 days— bound to Boston; Margaret, McKay, Annapolis; Wan-derer, P. E. Island.

Gerer, F. E. Island.

SATURDAY, 26th—brig Eleanora, Nickerson, New York, 7 days, to W. B. Hamilton & Co; schrs Agnes Ross, Doane, Richmond, Vir, 7 days from the Capes, to R. McLearn; Indus, Day, Boston, 6 days, to H. Y. Mott & Son and others; Mayflower, Rowe, Burin, N F, 6 days, to J & M Tobin.

SUNDAY, 27th—brigts Rady Ogle, Lauchner, Trinidad, to N L & J T West; Harriet Ann; Strum, Philadelphia, 7 days from the Capes; sehrs Good Intent, Dowsley, Ponce, 13 days, to Salter & Twining; Margaret Price, Signal Strum.

garet Price, Pictou.

MONDAY, 28th—H M steamer Columbia, Commander Shortland, from a Surveying cruise to the Westward; schr Brothers, Brundage, St John, N B, lime stone to the Master; schr Emily, O'Bryan, Placentia, N F, hgs to Salter & Twining; reports left John Thomas, Murphy, fn 3 days for Halifax; schrs Britannia, muggaht Sydney; Isabella, Muggah, Sydney; Ocean Queen, L'Ardoise; J L Wallace, L'Ardoise; Ostrich, L'Ardoise, TUESDAE, 29th—schr Marie Priscilla, Bernier, Bat-

TUESDAY, 20th—schr Marie Priscilla, Bernier, Bathurst, 17 days, to Fairbanks & Allisons; Mary Jane, Gallant, Portsmouth, U.S., 2 days; Unity, Henderson, Boston; Princess Alice, Lordois, C.B., WEDNESDAY, 30th—brig Kingston, Durkee, Cienfuegos, 19 days, to & A Mitchell; schrs Jupiter, Ozor, St George's Bay, 12 days, to J & M Tobin; Great Britain, Terrio, Richibacto, 13 days, to W J Williams; Relief, Crowell, Rayk Kisher, 2008.

Crowell, Bank Fishery.
THURSDAY, 1st—brig Squaw, Berry, Montreal, 22 days, to J & M Tobin and others; brigt Eagle, Hilliers, Montreal, 22 days, to N L & J T West and others; schs Clifford, O. Bryan, Dalhousie, to Fairbanks & Allisons; Curlew, Eisan, Bay Chaleur, to J & M Tobin: Muta, Canso, to Donohoe & Brothers; Abigail, Clark, Prospect; Valonia, Barrington.

CLEARED.

June 25th-steamship America, Shannon, Liverpool,

Jane 25th—steamship America, Shannon, Liverpool, GB—S Cunard & Co and others; brigt Margaret Mortimer, Anderson, Kingston, Jam—W Full and others.

June 29th—brig Boston, Laybold, Boston—B Wier & Co and others; brigts Tiberius, Moore, F W Indies—Salter & Twining; Rob Roy, Affleck, Porto Rico—G R Frith & Co; schrs British Queen, Pye, Richmond—R McLearn; Irene, Garrett, Miramichi—S Cunard & Co and others; Amegent, McRae, Charlottetown, PEI Janed —John Tobin and others; Argyle, Shelpart PE Jaland John Tobin and others; Argyle, Shelnut, P E Island.
Black & Brothers and others, Expert, Day, Newfid—
J & M Tobin; Zephyr, Sinnott, do—do; John Henry,
Bragg, do—B Wier & Co; Marie, Gillam, do, do.

June 29th—brig Victoria, Morgan, Richmond, Va.—W Pryor & Sons; brigt Violet, Crowell, Jamaica—Fair banks & Allisons; schrs Victoria, Doat, Trinidad—Thos Bolton; Siren, Purney, Trinidad—H Lyle; Triton, Willett, New York—J Hunter & Co; Brothers, Brundige, P E I—Black & Brothers and others; Providence, Fournier, Onchec, Master nier, Quebec-Master.

nier, Quebec—Master.

June 30th—brigs Eleanora, Nickerson, F W Indics—W B Hamilton & Co; Velocity, Burke, Kingston, Jam.—W Full; schrs Cinara, Newell, Ponce, P R—T C Kinnear & Co; Jenny Lind, Kippan, Newfld—John Tobin; Dart, Boudrige, do—do; Freedom, Evans, do—B Wier and Co; Sophronia, Campbell, P E 1—Fairbanks and Allisons and others; Jean Ann, Mercier, Quebec-

July 1st—ship Chebucto, Beech, Port Philip, Australia—Almon, Hare & McAuliff; brig Fanny, Phoran, Sydney, C B and St Pierre, Miquelon—Dickson, Forman & Co; schrs True Blue, Benoit, Boston—J & M Tobin; Milo, Gorman, Shediac—Master.

MEMORANDA.

Boston, 19th ult—arr brig Alexander, McCuire, Picton; schrs Unity, Henderson, P E Island, Union, Geo Town; cld brig John Duffus, McLean, Picton. 20th, arr schr William, Delory, P. E. Island; Effiza, Boudroit, do. 22nd, brigt Lively Lass, Konnedy, P. E. Island vic. Halifax. 23rd, advid schr Unity, Henderson, Halifax. to sail 24th.

New York, 16th ult-sailed brig Fulton, McColl, Cienfuegos. 18th. arr brig Rosanza, Sponagle, Cadiz, 40. days; brigt Mic-Mac, Hocker, Jeremie, 12 days; schr James McNab, Cunningham, Baracoa, 10 days. 22nd, barque Element, Kenny, Cicnfuegos; eld brigt George LeBlanc, St John, N B

Mobile, 12th ult-arr barque Perthebire, Creighton St Thomas. Cienfueges, 10th ult-brigt Acadian, Lockhart, load-

ing for Boston Ponce, 17th ult-schr Good Intent, Dowsley, ready for Halifax—sold cargo from Halifax, cod \$3 3-4; scale \$3; herrings \$4; mackarel \$6. Steamer America, reports—saw barque Stanley, from

Gadiz, going into Boston. Spoken, by brig Fourteen, on the 28th ult, lat 45 56 lon 25 12, brig Grand Turk, of Windsor, from Glasgow for Boston; on the 17th ult, Cape Race N E, 40 miles, brig England Queen.

Philadelphia, 20th ult—arr barque Sylph, Sponagle. Mayaguez, 12 days. Charleston, 19th alt—sailed, ship Mic-mac, Auid,

Boston, 22nd ult - The derelict schr reported off Gloucester harbour on Sunday morning last, in tow of two sehrs, reached the harbour same day, and proves to be the British schr Creole, from Philadelphia for Ragged Isles, abandoned after contact with packet ship Havre, off Nantucket Shoals. She is laden with 500 or 600 bbls flour and some corn.

Brig Columbine, at New York, reports-on the 3rd June, about 100 miles E of the Banks, saw the hull of a vessel about 80 tons, waterlogged—was laden with timber; appeared to belong to the provinces; had the British coat of arms, surmounted by two union-jacks on her stern.

Charlottetown, P E I, 19th ult-arr schr Ann, McCas kill, Halifax: 21st—Olive Branch, Bouchier, do. Quebec, 17th ult—arr schr Martha Sophia, Boudroit, Halifax.

Schr Good Intent, from Ponce, reports-brigt Brisk, Evans, sailed a day previous; Gayamela to load for

Brigt Lady Ogle, from Trinidad, reports—sehr John Gilpin, Collins, from Ragged Isles, arrived about 4th; inst and sold cargo.

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