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Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

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 aching of the wounded heart;
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 bespeak the workings of a heart,
At peace within—with all the world at peace.

The virtues of the mind, th' 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 seraphic 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 affliction's painful rod;
Dared not complain—or murmur at the blow,
Submissive whispering—that the hand was—God!

Receive this offering 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.—Dr. SHARPE."

The Intercession of Christ.

Amidst the realities of the heavenly world, we cannot conceive of any so august and impressive as the appearance of the Saviour before the throne of God; the fact being revealed that He, in His own true and proper person, has entered into "heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us." That which had been so repeatedly foreshadowed, has become reality. The type has disappeared, but the true High-Priest now stands in the "holy place." His priesthood was to be "abiding;" therefore He must go into the heavenly sanctuary, not 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 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 for glory and beauty," so our Lord in His 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 humiliation of the Lord of life and glory!—"and became obedient unto death;" and His death was not common, but, by appointment and design, *sacrificial*, He being the

world's atonement; yet covered with the greatest infamy, "even the death of the cross,"—the malefactor's death. "Wherefore God hath highly exalted Him, and given Him a name which is above every name."

His death provides the *plea of His intercession*. Sufficient as the ground of His exaltation, His death-offering is accepted as a "sweet-smelling savour before God," and becomes also the ground of His appeal at once to the justice and to the mercy of God. After His resurrection, when His death had fully atoned for sin, and the claims of justice, though weighty and vigorous as they are, were fully satisfied, He carried our cause into the presence of God, and, in His own name, now pleads for us before the throne. Never was plea so perfect; never was argument so powerful; even the innocent could not have so strong a plea for justification as have the guilty, by the intervention of Christ's death. And what appeal to the 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 ransomed 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 foundation of the world."

It is the Godhead of Him who suffered that gives efficacy to His atonement. This is the everlasting foundation of that system of truth and grace which we acknowledge as the economy of redemption, and this gives His offering an infinite desert. But for this it would have been without value, and never could have brought salvation. But the merit of His offering is infinite, inasmuch as it springs from His obedience as "the Son of God." This is the doctrine which sacred writers are inspired to inculcate, as the Apostle Paul, who was no advocate of anything like the modern Socinian heresy, especially maintained. By 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 excellent claim to be heard in heaven, and offers a stronghold for the 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 us is "anointed with the oil of gladness above His fellows." The unction resting upon Him is excellent, "without measure." He has the "dew of His youth," the glory of His immaculate divinity. Equal with the merit of His death are the perfections of His person, which render effectual all the provisions of His death, and assure the fulfilment of every promise. Thus we are "saved by His life," or His living interces-

sion. But for His intercession we should be like men who seek a remedy without a physician, abundant charity without an almoner, and gifts without any to distribute. But the exalted and interceding Saviour fulfils all the functions of His office, "saving to the uttermost."

And we feel all this brought nigh to us by the consideration that this intercession is carried on by the Lord Jesus in His human nature. Though he no longer appears as a "servant," He has not put off the "likeness of man." The last time He was seen on earth He bore the human form, and the angels testified, He "shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven." In vain do the Papists search for Him upon their altars, and attempt the juggery of fixing there His real presence. "The heavens have received Him till the restitution of all things." Having assumed our humanity, He has enthroned it with His 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 manhood 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 manhood combine to raise our 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, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need." (Hebrews iv. 14—16.)

Still you have a Saviour. Through His blood you have redemption: the person of the Saviour, therefore, is not to be dissociated from His death-offering, but you acknowledge and accept in Him all that man needs in order to salvation. You adore him as 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, He 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 living 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 censor 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."

He lives to bless. Benediction was the last act of Christ, when upon earth, towards His disciples. "He lifted up His hands,

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. Ma.*

The Infidel's 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 earnest 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 he 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 sons 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 to employ the fleeting moments in mercy allotted them to prepare for eternity. A Reporter was there. A report was written, which must finally be made.

A report of what? Of every thought, word, and deed. Of violated vows to live for Christ, and not for the world. Of parental vows solemnly made, and now forgotten, as parents with their children measure 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.

Where will the report be read? At the bar of God.—*lb.*

Eternity.

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: you 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 only, in the silence of the tomb,—Ever, never—never, ever,—and far ever.—*Bridaine.*

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.

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.

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.

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 eure 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 the man.

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 filly.

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 retribution escaped him; he did not even go to law to recover damages; but calmly awaited his plan and hour of revenge. It came at last.

Watt Dood had a Durham heifer, 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 breakfast, 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, and the vegetables they contained, out of all shape—a mischief impossible to repair.

"And what did thee do with her, Jacob?" quietly 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."

Shortly after he had finished his repast, Lawson 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 it if he did.

"Good morning, neighbour Dood; how is thy family?" exclaimed Obadiah, as he mounted the steps and seated himself in a chair.

"All well, I believe," was the crusty reply.

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

"So I suppose," growled Watt.

"This morning my son found thy Durham heifer in my garden, where she has destroyed a good deal."

"And what did he do with her?" demanded 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 farm-yard, and not even a blow has been struck her, where thee can get her any time.

"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.

"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 Cautions 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.

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. To the eye they appear inviting and full of promise.

Teach Children how to use Money. Show the child early the use of money; its use in obtaining necessities, 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 after-life he will have much to do with it: teach him betimes to handle it aright.

It is of much practical importance that young children should be accustomed themselves to have, to keep, and to use money.

secclusion of the school, to enter upon the business of the world. This will necessarily throw you more into society, and you will often come in contact with those who are actuated by evil principles and selfish motives.

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.

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.

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 by millions.

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.

I trust that you will never be numbered among her victims. Pleasure has ruined the reputation, health, and peace of myriads.

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In after-life he will have much to do with it: teach him betimes to handle it aright.

It is of much practical importance that young children should be accustomed themselves to have, to keep, and to use money.

They should not only by precept be taught, but by experience trained, to know that it is wrong to throw it uselessly away, and to

know the blessedness of giving for the good of those that need. There is more power than most of us are yet aware of in the practice of letting children have some pence of their own, to be laid out according to their own judgment, or given in charity on the impulse of their own will.

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' fables.

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, are the causes of sickness and suffering, it is no error to suppose that the night atmosphere is oftentimes injurious to health.

A belief in this need not prevent good ventilation, for if cotton cloth screens are placed in windows during night hours, a free ventilation is obtained, and the air is somewhat

rarified, before it enters the apartment; this 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 asleep 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 *Iliad*, 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, Caligula, slept only three hours. Frederick of Prussia and Dr. John Hunter, consumed only four or five hours in repose, while the great Scipio slept during eight. A rich and lazy citizen 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 a long 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,

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 bass 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
Its glossy leaves;
Order'd by an intelligence so wise
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 seed-pod; 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 dogs a fighting.

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 been taken from the soil by that family; but no part of the growing season is required for the soil to rest, or be fallow, if judiciously managed by a successive varying of the crops, or by supplying to them such food as may be a compensation for what has been taken off by the previous crop. The first object to be attained for securing a certain and profitable return of produce must be the rough drainage: the next object is, break into the sub-soil to the desired depth—not without 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—the trenching, a portion of the subsoil may be stirred up and mixed with the surface soil; this practice continued for every succeeding crop, will establish a healthy fertilizing surface soil to any desired depth.

If repeated stirrings of the surface are adopted according to the nature of the soil and weather, every growing crop will continue 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 larvae 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 liberally applied, and with considerable expense, without first insuring the healthiness of the soil, much property and labour will be sacrificed.—*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 improver of the soil, clover stands pre-eminent above 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.

But it is not to the abundant produce of clover, nor to its palatable and nutritive

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 manure;—and it forms a peculiarly tender sward, which is of great use in agriculture. The sward of clover, or the clover lay, as it 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 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 one instance. In neglecting to cultivate this important plant, you keep yourselves behind the time, and behind your own interests. I advise 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 expectations, and some have abandoned raising roots altogether. Others raise them, and with a profit, as they consider.

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 meal 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 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 soaking 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, just as the valve prevents a rupture in the steam boiler.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, July 3, 1852.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES AT THE WESLEYAN ACADEMY, MOUNT ALLISON.

The Anniversary Exercises of Sackville Academy 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 following information.

The Annual Meeting of the BOARD OF TRUSTEES 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 EXAMINATION 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 in prayer, and the services in the Lecture-Room

were brought to a close by pronouncing the Apostolic Benediction.

At 2 o'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 shown 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 will 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 Academic 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 degree raised the finances of the District, together 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* newspaper.

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 Districts, cordially and unanimously resolve, that,—the said Report is exceedingly gratifying

and encouraging, affording 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. S. Busby.

We direct attention to the following communication:—

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. BUSBY. 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-Brunswick*, 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 Wesleyan 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 christian honour and heathen honesty, to publish 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 conceivable 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 Connection, 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 unholty 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 thirty-four. In eighteen Circuits of this District there has been an increase on the Quarter, and if the 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, Guernsey, Devonport, Bath, Macclesfield, Liverpool, Leeds, Whitby and Darlington, in England; and the Districts of North Wales, Edinburgh, the Isle of Man, and Shetland, all show an increase upon the last Quarter.

To these facts must be added as a most cheering 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 increase 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 diseases of the Swedish 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 bodies.

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

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

Protestant Alliance.

The Protestant Alliance, in England, has held its first Anniversary in London. Politicians of all parties, it is said, and Protestants of all denominations, have joined in this great union, ratified its objects and concurred in its action. *The Watchman* says:—

"The disendowment of Maynooth is only one of the home objects of the Alliance. Its principle is, the withdrawal of all endowments of Popery, both in Britain, and also, where the country is not pledged by treaties, in the Colonies. Another object is the subjection of conventual establishments to legal restraint and regular inspection, for the attainment of which the services have been offered of Committees of Ladies both in London and Scotland.

"The Protestant Alliance, during the single year that it has been in existence, has found many other subjects that deserved attention. It intervened with effect for the liberation of Dr. Marrott; it has taken part with the Free Church of Scotland in representing the case of the Missionaries expelled from Hungary; it has respectfully memorialized the King of Prussia on the persecution of German Baptists in his States. When a British Commissioner, after the fall of Rosas, was to be sent to Buenos Ayres and Paraguay, the Alliance presented to our government a memorial, praying that stipulations might be required for religious liberty in the vast provinces of the Rio de Plata. The other day the Minister of the United States kindly received a communication, desiring that the same objects might be considered in any treaties that should be effected by the expedition of the Republic to Japan."

The Alliance appears to be in a prosperous state, and bids fair to exercise a beneficial influence on the Protestant interests of the empire and the world.

Discoveries in the Interior of Africa.

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. Livingston and Mr. Oswell, who have recently penetrated further into the interior, beyond the north-eastern 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 Delagoa 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 *Gardner* (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 Mainiacs!

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 ago 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. When 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 purpose, provided the glass will fit so well as to prevent 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 cerumen, in consequence of the inertia of the excretory ducts; and by taking off the atmospheric pressure, their proper fluid oozes out upon the tube and instantly modifies 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 suggest. As there is no witchcraft about it, and almost every practitioner has a breast-pump or similar 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 essentially 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 the horse was stopped by a horse and truck 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*.

The Committee appointed by the New Brunswick District Meeting to decide on a location for a Camp Meeting, have determined on making preparation for such Meeting on the Hopwell 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 Provincial duty of 8½ per cent., on being registered in a British port, has recently 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. John 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 Fredericton; 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*.

Domestic Intelligence.

The *C. 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, 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 15th 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.

A reward of Fifty pounds is offered by the 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 abomination 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 Pimlico, 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 colonies. 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 £3,000 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 vessels 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 628 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 Goldconda, weighing 106 lbs., and valued at £5,077 4s. 6d."

On Tuesday, June 1, Mrs. Marshall, wife of a broker at Woodford, Essex, accidentally punctured the thumb of her left 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.

COLONIAL

New Brunswick

Colonial Railways.—The Executive Council 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 Surveyors 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 Brk, 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 Fictou 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-morrow 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 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. Ekr., 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 commencement of the past week was cold and dry, with frost at night. On Thursday last we had a heavy 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 orchards 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.—*ib.*

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.—*ib.*, 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 opinion, 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 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 1 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 pieces, four men, her crew, being drowned. It is also reported that a steamer, supposed to be the *Charter*, is ashore at Long Point.—*Montreal Pilot*.

WORKING OF THE CHEAP POSTAGE.—We understand 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 discovery.

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

a Pilot's branch. It is supposed that two Pilots and three hands, who were on board at the time, have all been lost.—*New Brunswick*.

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 Matamoros, opposite Fort Brown, two 48-pounders, 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 safe.

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 sale of the other goods was to take place on 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 and savages; from Chihuahua, where a revolution is on the eve of breaking out, headed by the Governor; from Tamaulipas, which is menaced by adventurers who have again united on the other side of the Rio Grande; from Yucatan, 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:—Negotiations 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 Indians.

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

Brazil.

A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, writing from Brazil, 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 the 3rd ult.

Advertisements

Amherst Female Seminary!

PRINCIPALS: 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 pupils 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 Modern History, Grammar and Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, English Composition and Embroidery:—£30 per Academic year. EXTRA CHARGES. MUSIC. Piano or Spanish Guitar: } Three Lessons per week, £2 per Quarter or Half Term. Drawing. Pencil or Crayon: Five Lessons per Week, £1 0 0 per Quarter or Half Term. French. Five Lessons per Week, £1 10 0 per Quarter or Half Term. Italian.—Three Lessons per Week, £1 10 0 per Quarter or Half Term.

BILLS payable quarterly in advance. There are two Terms per year, of five months each.—The Quarters or Half Terms commencing 15th January, 1st April, 15th July, and 1st October. Pupils will also be received at intermediate periods, and charged pro rata. The French Department is under the care of Two Protestant French Ladies, one of the principal Female Seminaries of the United States, who teach on the Orffrey system, and also assist in the Music lessons. Daily conversation in French is insisted upon. Three or more ladies will be constantly employed in the English Department, Drawing, &c. No pains will be spared to preserve the health of the Boarders, by proper exercise; and those young ladies whose parents may wish them to ride, will be allowed the use of a quiet Saddle Horse. Pupils remaining at the Seminary during the vacation will be charged Ten Shillings per week for Board and Washing. The Seminary is situated within a few minutes walk of four different places of public worship, and near to the Telegraph Station and Post Office. Any further information can be obtained on application, post paid, to C. E. RATCHFORD, Amherst, 16th June, 1852. 4 Ins.—15s. J. 26.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Founded 1843, Capital £100,000 Stg. Chief Office, 48 Moorgate Street, Bank, London. THE following Important Benefits are offered by this Company:— 1st. 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 equivalent value. 3rd. Credit given for one half the premiums upon whole Life Policies for £300 and upwards for five years interest payable annually. 4th. Notices of assignment received and registered, and acknowledged if required. 5th. No claim disputed except in case of palpable fraud, or unintentional error which will vitiate a Policy. 6th. No entrance money, or fees of any kind, nor any 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 attention of the Public is requested to the above liberal terms of the STAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, the business of which is fast increasing. Pamphlets and all Blanks supplied, and every information given on application to the Agent of the Medical Examiners, R. S. BLACK, M.D., DANIEL STARR, Medical Examiner. Jan'y. 17th, 1851.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS & OTHERS.

ROBERT WOODILL, SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER. Corner of Buckingham and Barrington Streets—would respectfully inform his City and County Friends and Customers, that he has lately received from Gt. Britain, a very general assortment of Saddlery and Harness Mounting of the latest patterns. Also, Saddles of the best English make, Saddle trees, Girth Web, Bridles, Stirrups, Bits, &c. Carriage Trimming of all Colors and Patterns, with a very general assortment of Saddlery and Harness Manufacturing made under his own inspection, he offers at very low rates, and invites purchasers to call and examine his Stock. N.B.—A good harness maker wanted at the above establishment. 2nd. rd. June 5

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

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have fitted up the Building formerly occupied by Ballantine & Bowman, No. 4, King-Street, where they intend carrying on the APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST BUSINESS, and solicit a share of public patronage. By 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. Ship's Medicine Chests fitted up at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Orders from the Country punctually attended to. St. John, N. B. 1m. May 29.

FIGS, Raisins and Almonds. 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. June 19.

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

SEEDS! SEEDS! !

EX Steamer Niagara—the Subscriber has received his Spring Supply of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds. No. 239 Granville Street. ROBT. G. FRASEB. May 6.

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