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Poetry.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Cheer thee! faint and weary one,
Wearied with the sowing,
On the rugged paths of life,
Tears from eyes o'erflowing
Deem not one is shed in vain,
Doth not Heaven's gentle rain,
Set earth's blossoms blowing?

Sow in Faith, or tears, or seed,
O'er thy pathway flinging;
Then await the rich reward
From these germs upspringing.
Over each God's angel bends,
To the earth-born flowers he tends,
Dew and sunshine bringing.

Sow in Hope—no dark despair
Mingled with thy weeping;
Sad may be the seed-time here,
Joy awaits the reaping.
He who wept for human woe
Deems thy tear-drops as they flow
Worthy of His keeping.

But o'er all things, sow in Love,
Hand and heart o'erflowing;
Soon, oh, faint and weary one!
Thou shalt cease from sowing,
And, behold, each seed-time tear,
"First the blade and then the ear,"
In God's harvest growing!

Christian Miscellany.

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

A Sabbath-keeper in the Mediterranean.

The Rev. John H. Hill, missionary at Athens, Greece, gives an interesting narrative of God's merciful regard to one of his servants in the island of Crete, who in the midst of abounding irreligion, "kept the Sabbath from polluting it," obeying the command, "In sowing time and in harvest thou shalt rest." The sheaves of a bountiful harvest had been gathered, as of old at "the threshing-floor of Ornan the Jebusite," in a smooth area under the open sky, where sharp instruments were drawn over them, cutting the straw and separating the wheat; but a dead calm long prevailed, and there was no wind to winnow even enough for the families of the threshers.

On a Saturday evening the good man went out to them, bade them to "rest on the Sabbath according to the commandment," and distributed flour enough among them for their present wants. The next day he was in the house of God meditating on his precepts, and near the close of the day went on an errand of benevolence, when he ascended a hill which overlooked the threshing floor, and saw that, as a wind had sprung up, the workmen had been winnowing the grain. He repaired to the spot, expressed to them his grief, and firmly and earnestly rebuked them for violating his own directions and the command of God.

The good man died, leaving a widow and an orphan son and daughter, the latter born after her father's decease. The desolating Turkish war came upon them, and the mother and orphans fled to Greece, where they met supplies of food from America, and more than this met American missionaries, to whom the daughter attached herself, imbibing their instructions, learning the way of life, and with whom she remained. Her mother and brother returned to the island of Crete, where, however, they were able to recover very little of the good husband and father's estate.

Nearly thirty years had elapsed, when the orphan daughter went to Crete to visit her mother and brother. While there, her greatest pleasure was to gather the simple peasants in groups around her, tell them the story of redeeming love, and hold up before them their duties to God and to one another.

On one occasion while she was speaking, an old woman, who had been attentively listening, cried out, "Well, you are indeed your father's child!" "Do you remember your father?" asked the orphan daughter.

"Certainly; I remember him well. I came to this village a young and foolish bride; and young and foolish enough I was. The old people would often caution me, 'Take care how you behave; our master is very severe against folly.' As for me, I could not understand how our master could be severe, for he always appeared to be so kind and gentle. One day, however, I was made to understand what my old friends meant by their caution." She then related the whole story of the winnowing on the Sabbath against his directions, and his grief and severe rebuke for their sin, in breaking the fourth commandment as above related.

The widow, who had not been an inattentive listener, when the old woman had ended, said to her, "But you are speaking of that part of the island as if it belonged to my husband." "Certainly," replied the old woman; "it is well known that all that part of the island belonged to our master, your husband." "I always knew it belonged to us," said the widow, "but I never could establish my claim. Would you be willing to be a witness for us?" "That I will; and I know others still alive who will testify in your behalf." The matter was investigated, the claim clearly proved, and the widow and two orphan children entered on the inheritance of the property of their husband and father, whose "faithfulness concerning the law of his God" in due time verily had its reward.

The Woodbine and the Thorn.

"Just look at that beautiful flower!" said one of our party, pointing to a luxuriant woodbine that bloomed in a hedge hard by. After some trouble we succeeded in gathering it, and found that it had entwined itself around a thorn. While disentangling the woodbine from its unsightly companion, I remembered an elegant and truthful allegory of an ancient, that though pleasure and pain are contrary in nature, and look different ways, Jupiter had so tied them together, that he who takes the one must have the other. True it is that we all endeavour to separate them. Many at this moment are trying to untwist the woodbine from the thorn; to get happiness apart from sorrow. This is natural. All prefer the flower to the prickly, health to affliction, prosperity to adversity, friends to enemies. It is only the believer in the Lord Jesus who knows how to accept them together. Still, it must be conceded that human life is a mixture of the pleasant and the painful. It is a garden with a sepulchre therein. Illustrations of this truth everywhere abound. When people relate their experience, we hear that each heart has had its *ora* bitterness. Families, too, bring their evidence. Of the first family there was a murdered son. Job tells us how the wind blew down the house upon his children; and all perished. The sweet singer of Israel lays aside his harp because his son Absalom is slain. In this family there is a poor idiot child, in that a cripple. Here are babes without a father, and there without a mother. Here life's cup is embittered with grief like that of the importunate widow, and the oppressed one has no rest night nor day; there poverty lowers like a dark thunder-cloud over the once-cheerful circle. In this household hearts are bleeding from bereavement; and where are those locks whitened by the winds of time? You hear the sound of those well-known words "My child! my child!" Where is that happy little face you once looked on with such tender love? Why are those toys put aside? Has the hand of death plucked that opening bud? What means the question, "When will mother come again?" "Why does father stay so long away?" "Where is our little sister?" Indeed, the woodbine and the thorn are twisted. Life has comforts; but it has sorrows too. No situation is exempt. The mysterious combination of contraries is universal.

Is there not a cause? Let the infidel ascribe all to "chance;" but those who believe in the Bible must acknowledge a design in the mingling of sorrow with our joys. The Christian is satisfied that the God of Love would never have allowed grief to enter our world unless man had sinned. Melodious as the responsive note of the well-tuned harp were the songs which rose from the lips of man in Eden when primeval glory rested on him: a stream of sacred peace watered the happy garden. There was no broken link in the golden chain whereby kindred hearts were united. There was no clouds between that holy man and the Son of Righteousness. But sin entered our world. Now, how changed the scene! The harmony is disturbed. Sighs mingle with our songs. We gather the woodbine, and in it find the thorn. Who, then, can love sin when such mournful consequences followed from its introduction? But may not even the sorrows of life be turned to good account? Do they not call into exercise many Christian graces? St. Paul so teaches, "We glory," says he, "in tribulation also; knowing that tribulation worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope." Affliction has been familiarly called God's school, where some of the most eminent saints have had the best part of their education. Abundant are the blessed fruits of sanctified affliction. And no doubt one reason why no one has perfect happiness in this world is, that men may have their affections withdrawn from earth and fixed upon those things which are above. The woodbine, even when twisted around the thorn, is eagerly gathered; and this present life, with all its sorrows, is too much loved: then how would it be if there were no thorns, no trials? When all is calm and sunshine, we are apt to say, "It is good for us to be here;" but when the sky is overcast, we cry, "Let us go hence." In times of joy we are for building "tabernacles;" but in hours of distress one moans, "I would not live always." We do not say that these outgoing of the heart are inexcusable. O no! Hope of heaven is not planted in the believer's heart to deceive him. Only let us be satisfied that our hope springs from present faith in the death of Christ, and that it glows in a regenerated heart, and is such as "maketh not ashamed." Joyously we may sing, "There is a land of pure delight." There everything is perfect. All is cloudless glory and unmixed delight. Rachel no longer refuses to be comforted. The immortal Psalmist utters no lament.—Peter's heart no longer bleeds with penitential grief. The tears of Magdalene are all wiped away. In heaven the days of mourning will be ended.

No more fatigue, no more distress,
Nor on our bed shall each the place;
No sighs shall mingle with the songs,
Which warble from immortal tongues.

No more alarms of raging foes;
No cries to break the long repose;
No midnight shade, no clouded sun,
But sacred, high, eternal noon.

—YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR.

Love of the Truth.

It is John Newton who somewhere says, that he never knew any person who appeared to be actuated by a sincere love of the truth, who did not come right after a while, however far off he might have been when he began to feel this motive operating. The case of the Rev. Thomas Scott is a remarkable illustration of this remark. When he commenced his correspondence with Mr. Newton, he was a Socinian, and was solicitous to engage his correspondent in a controversy on the points of difference. Mr. Newton, however, while he avoided controversy, still entertained and expressed the hope that Mr. Scott would come to a right belief, because he thought he perceived in him a sincere desire to know the truth.

This is one of the first lessons which they learn, who are taught of God. The Holy Spirit, when he would lead any one to the saving knowledge of the truth, produces in him a spirit of humble docility. The soul, led by the Spirit, thirsts for a humble knowledge of the truth. This is a very different thing

from ardent attachment to particular opinions, which have been imbibed from education, or from connexion with a particular sect. Such attachment cleaves to error as tenaciously as to truth. A man may be willing to lay down his life in defence of his opinions, and yet may be destitute of the love of truth. The genuine love of truth makes its possessor willing to relinquish his most cherished opinions as soon as it shall be satisfactorily demonstrated that they are not true. The love of truth renders a man not only earnest in the pursuit of the beloved object, but impartial in his judgment of evidence. He fears deception, and admits new opinions only after the evidence has been thoroughly sifted and weighed.

Who is Most Useful?

He that retains, by the exercise of lively faith in the atonement, the largest measure of the Spirit in the church below. Many pious persons have been depressed by the notion that, because they are laid aside from public view, and are now living in obscurity, they must needs be useless, even a burden to others. This is unbelief. It is a dishonour to the God of life. Not a few have been tempted to question the wisdom of Divine Providence, because some visible useful agent has been removed by death, and another spared, whose life appears of little or no value to the world. In our present position, and with our present light, it is not easy to answer, on this point, all the unbelieving queries of the faithless. But admitting, as we may, that where there is most of the Holy Ghost in the living temple, there is the most useful person among men, we open to all parties the door of the highest degree of usefulness. Listening to the Divine injunction, "Be ye filled with the Spirit," we may start, even on a sick bed, for a philanthropic prize that the highest angel might covet. If man is the greatest "blessing" on earth, at that moment of his existence in which he has most of the Divine nature, we may live and die in faith, in a degree that some victims of discouragement have not thought it their christian privilege to aspire after. They have been oppressed with the fear that they should live to be useless. In one sense this godly jealousy is right; for the "salt may lose its savour," and then a man is useless; yea, worse than useless, he is a curse. But a Christian is not useless because not in office; or because "sick of the palsy," and laid on the bed. The most useful part of a minister's or a philanthropist's life may be the period of confinement to his chamber; because that part is the holiest. "Supplication for all saints," "prayer for all men," when we "pray in the Holy Ghost," is, perhaps, the greatest benefit that mortals can render to the world. This, surely, is best done when we are nearest the throne of heaven; when our union with God is more perfect. This kind of usefulness requires "mighty faith," and the spirit of quenchless, burning charity Divine. Charity, kindling every moment by the descent of celestial fire: faith, sustained by the heart's constant grasping of the "precious promises." What section of the church, what grade of Ministers, what class of persons in civil society, is most useful in promoting human happiness? We may safely answer, "Those who live and walk most in the Spirit;" those who have the greatest "power with God" in saying, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." It is the piety of a nation that preserves and "exalts" it. That piety is personal,—the indwelling of the Spirit in individual believers. Consistent faith in Christ according to its various measures, is the multiform channel for the "rivers of livings, waters" to flow in from heaven, and fertilize the world. "In doing good," then let no man's heart be discouraged, for want of learning or money, office or health; for there is reason to believe that he is the most useful man to the world, who has the most of God in him. "BE YE HOLY, FOR I AM HOLY."—*Christian Miscellany.*

The Sabbath School.

The Dying Soldier.

It was during a short voyage that I became acquainted with Joseph Hughes, a Sergeant in the 93rd regiment of Highlanders.

My attention was first arrested by his sickly aspect. He appeared to be about twenty-six years of age, and, when in health, must have had a manly bearing; but his figure was now yielding, and his countenance pale and worn. There was, nevertheless, something in his eye, to which his insidious disease gave more than natural brightness,—an expression of intelligent resignation. There was no impatience in his demeanour, yet no insensibility. There was calmness, but no hardihood. It struck me that he was not only resigned, but had good reasons for resignation.

This I ventured to hope, but at the same time could not repress the question, "What if he is unprepared to meet his God? He is evidently on the borders of another world. In a few days, perhaps, his state for eternity will be unalterable. Still to-day it may be altered. The case is pressing, how shall I act?" While I thus pondered, perhaps in guilty hesitation, Providence removed every obstacle for the accomplishment of my half-formed purpose; for, in passing through the cabin, towards the deck, I saw the sergeant employed in reading a Testament. My heart bounded, and I gave joyful thanks to God. I soon joined the object of my anxiety, and the speedy union of our feelings shewed that we loved the same Saviour.

He informed me that in early life, although not blessed with religious parents, he had possessed the privilege of receiving the instructions of a faithful Sabbath-school Teacher.

I inquired if these were the means of leading him to the Saviour?

"Yes," he answered, "they were the first means that were used, and I think they were the most effectual."

"Was your heart impressed while at school?" I inquired.

"O, not in the least," he answered, "or, perhaps, I should have considered longer before I exposed myself to a soldier's life. I was a Sabbath-school scholar at the time I enlisted."

"Strange," I observed, "that while wandering so far from home, and while mixing so young with all the irreligion of your comrades, with no friend to counsel or guard you, strange it was that these truths were not driven from your mind!"

"Ah! but," said he, his whole countenance glowing with emotion, "My Sabbath school Teacher never forgot me! Many a time when in foreign lands, his earnest desires reached me; often he added short sentences to my father's letters, the whole of which, indeed, he often wrote, crying to me, to mind my soul. Often, often, these cries were repeated; and, like one drop after another upon the hard stone, they left marks behind them."

"And you were softened at last?"

"Ay, Sir, at last: I had a kind Teacher, and a still kinder Saviour. For the Saviour saw that I could easily stand out against Him, while I remained in the thoughtless company of my comrades. So he took me aside; he left me alone. There happened to be a small station in one of the West India islands, which required only a few soldiers, and I was appointed to it. It was a dreary place. It was a wilderness.—But it blossomed like the rose before I left it. I began, almost as soon as I came, to reflect very much; and as I reflected, I began to get uneasy. I thought much of the shortness of life, and the coming of a day of judgment; and these thoughts, along with the dulness of the station, made it more agreeable than otherwise to read my Bible. I always thought that the Bible was dull, and I guessed that it would just suit me. So it did; but in a very different way from what I expected. Every verse I read brought some recollections of the Sabbath-school; and the more my mind was filled with such thoughts, the more miserable I became. The truth is, my case could not bear examination. God and I were opposed

to each other: how could I be otherwise than wretched?"

"Did you ever venture," I inquired, "to express your feelings to any one?"

"No; I may say, I was quite alone.—There was, indeed, a Chaplain who came occasionally to the station, and my anxious eyes often followed him to watch an opportunity of speaking. But, ah! I fear his case was worse than mine. What would I have given had he been 'sent of God!'"

"But at this time, I remembered that there was a small company of pious soldiers who met together for religious conversation, and kept some religious books for lending to their fellow soldiers. They were stationed in another island; and to them I wrote, begging the loan of a book; this they joyfully complied with; and more than this, for they sent me a little encouragement. O, precious words! They were like cold water to a thirsty soul! It was strange that before this time, although I had often heard of Jesus Christ, I never saw what use He was of. Every prayer I offered ended 'for Jesus's sake;' and the truth never struck me after all."

"Now I began to see that unless Jesus had died, all hope for mercy was not only vain, but the very hope that a holy and just God would ever bless a sinner, had something blasphemous in it. It was just hoping that God would lie, and disgrace His whole character; for He is 'of purer eyes than to behold iniquity;' (Hab. i. 13.); and 'the soul that sinneth, it shall die.' (Ezek. xviii. 4.) But when I saw that the Saviour died, then came the beauty of the words, 'I am the Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, forgiving iniquity, transgression, and sin.' O, the lovely plan! God is honoured, and the sinner saved, by the same Redeemer. For Christ hath 'magnified the law,' and he who 'believeth on Him shall not be ashamed.'"

After hearing this pleasing account, I became desirous to know how far the reason which soldiers often give for not bearing the Christian profession was a just one. I therefore asked whether he found it difficult to make known his Christian character, after being removed to a more populous station.

He openly said that, at first, he had great difficulty; "For," observed he, "I was proud, and could not bear to be looked down upon, and considered weak. But go forward I could not help doing; and soon the jokes grew old, and the jeers less frequent, and I was at last allowed to take my own way."

"You do not think, then," I added, "that there are serious obstacles to a Christian profession in the ranks?"

"O, no! no! True, if a man be insincere, if he appear religious just to please his superior officer or so, (our Colonel was a truly pious man,) he is sure to be made wretched; * * * for the soldiers are always on the watch. But let a man bear as much love to Christ as shall rule his whole conduct; let him be honourable, and regular, and obliging, and he is sure to be respected. He may sometimes be falsely accused, and dealt unfairly with, but his patience will outlive that; and the more opposition he outlives, not only the more strength does he get to his soul, but the more respect he gets from ungodly companions. O, that every soldier were but a Christian!"

Thus our short, but interesting conversation closed.—It was Saturday night on which it was held. On the next day the weather was uncommonly fine, and our vessel reposed quietly on the water, which was nearly calm. In these favourable circumstances we assembled on deck to worship God. A Bible was placed upon the companion, which had been covered with a large flag, and a considerable number of soldiers, and sailors, and others gathered reverently around it. We offered fervent prayer that this peaceful Sabbath might prove a true spiritual rest to our souls; and when we lifted up our voices, one might have supposed that the smooth waters rejoiced to be the bearers of our praise to their great Creator, for the sound vanished from our lips, and quickly swept along the surface. When the Scripture was read, solemnity was added to the calm; for thought-

fulness well became us all when we heard it said of the Divine Saviour of guilty men, men, "He is despised and rejected of men: He was despised, and we esteemed Him not" (Isai liii. 3.)

Immediately at the close of the service the sails of our vessel urged by gentle breathings of wind, began to strike the masts. Soon the breeze filled them. It came from a favourable direction, and gave gratification to all. The coincidence between the conclusion of our engagement, and the commencement of the favourable breeze, seemed, I thought, to dispose several who were not previously so inclined, to read some tracts with which they were supplied; so that, during the remainder of the day, the deck was whitened with opened tracts, and enlivened by animated countenances.

The Sergeant was not upon deck. The air was too strong for his weakened lungs. I therefore hastened to his cabin, to give him information of our engagements, as I thought he would be pleased to know that others had enjoyed a privilege, although it was denied to him. But I was mistaken in this latter particular; for, as I turned to descend, there sat the Sergeant upon the cabin stairs; and there he had been during all the service. The exertion, however, of sitting, and the slight excitement which his feelings had experienced, made him exceedingly weak; and he retired to rest.

On my return shortly afterwards, he said, "I have an uncommon thirst to-day."—Misunderstanding him, I said I would procure some water; when he answered, "It is not that water, it is heavenly water that I need. I long to be filled with the riches of Jesus Christ. Without him I have no happiness; and without all I can obtain of Him I cannot feel satisfied."

I inquired if he had much enjoyment of the presence of his saviour.

"Yes," he answered; "when this weary body does not weaken my mind; but much is the pain I suffer because of the hours of day when my thoughts lag far behind. This is my greatest affliction, my greatest sin. It distresses me much."

I observed, that perhaps it should not be called a sin, because God had weakened his body; and if we loved him with all our strength, even when small, it was all that He required. As I had not done so before, I ventured to ask whether he thought that he would soon see Jesus "as He is" in a higher world.

"O yes," he replied: "I am nearly gone to Him."

"The prospect," I remarked, "must be pleasing; for then we shall 'love Him as we ought.'"

"Ah, yes!" he said; "but how feeble is my faith!"

"Then," truly," I observed, "we may draw happiness from the thought, that both what we suffer, and the length of time that we do suffer, depend on the perfect will of God."

"O man!" (a common expression with the Scottish people, when the magnitude of the feeling exceeds every smaller distinction.) O man!" with great energy he exclaimed, "that is it: that is just my resting-place. I am here because my heavenly Father wishes me to be here; I suffer because He wishes it; and I shall die whenever He gives the word. Sweet repose I have on that truth."

The ingenuousness and humility displayed by this trembling, but true believer, were very pleasing. He had no brilliant expectations, no rapturous feelings; but he had the "Spirit of adoption," whereby he could call the great Sovereign of all his Father; and upon His mere will he was contented to repose. Truly, if a soldier implicitly submits to the mere will of his commander, well may a Christian submit to his God.—He is possessed not only of unquestionable authority, but of perfect love. "O, what a blessed thing it is to lose one's will, said another Christian. "Since I have lost my will, I have found happiness. There can be no such thing as disappointment to me; for I have no desires but that God's will may be accomplished."

The breeze which we received at noon increased to a gale as the night approach-

ed. It drove us rapidly before it, until, early on the second day, having completely spent itself, we were left becalmed and motionless, within sight of our haven. The morning was extremely beautiful, and peace and gratitude were shed over our spirits.

Having now resumed his usual military habit, the Sergeant came and reclined his feeble frame upon a seat on the deck, expressing uncommon gratitude for his present peaceful circumstances. While viewing with most lively interest the different objects around him, and while his attention was directed to two lofty peaks, which indicated the place of his nativity, a gentleman on board, whom I knew to be unacquainted with the Christian's experience, being attracted by his sickly and intelligent appearance, kindly said to him, "You must be happy indeed to see your native hills again, my friend."

Slowly turning his pale countenance, he said, calmly, and pleasantly, "No, Sir: I shall be done with them all soon."

Strange was the look of mingled surprise and suspicion which the gentleman sent towards me, while he seemed to say, "Can this be true?"

Yes, it was true! With perfect collectiveness could he contemplate death. Sound reason had he to expect a peace more calm, more grateful to the wearied spirit, than any that the earth affords. His conversation was in heaven; and this incident proved that he had so mingled his feelings, with those of the purified and the perfect, that he had already ranked the scenes of this world among the 'former things' which had "passed away." (Rev. xxi. 4.)

Reader! You cannot but wish that "your latter end may be like his." O, then, commence as he did, by carrying your sins to the Saviour.

In a short time we crossed the bay in which our vessel was anchored, and landed within a few miles of the Sergeant's house. I was unsuccessful in procuring a seat in the stage suited to his tremulous frame, and he therefore was seated on the top. As, with some effort, I stretched my hand upwards to bid him a last farewell, the thought was natural, "My friend shall soon, soon be exalted far above all the attentions of any friend on earth." Ah! how speedily was this accomplished! Fourteen short days afterwards he left the world.

After having seen his parents, who were anxiously waiting his arrival, his solicitudes speedily turned towards his former Sabbath school teacher. He was the only Christian friend he had in his native land. He was the one on earth whom he especially longed to see; for, kind as were his parents, they could not, alas! at that time, participate in his Christian feelings. His Teacher still lived, and he still loved his now Christian pupil; but he lived at a distance, and it happened that at this time he was confined by sickness; so that the last and fondest wish of the dying soldier, for some kind reason which is now explained above, was not acceded to. "Nevertheless," says the kind Teacher, "I did not forget him; but wrote to him, and encouraged him to 'hold fast the beginning of his confidence firm unto the end;' and his last message to me was, 'All my hopes rest upon Jesus, who died for my guilty soul.'—*The Church in the Army.* Edited by the Rev. Dr. Inan.

"Only Me."

A mother had two children, both girls. The younger was a fair child; but the elder was very beautiful and the mother's pet.—Her whole love centered in this child, and she gave her the pet name of "Sweet," and lavished on her all the kindness that ardent affection could bestow, while the less beautiful child was neglected.

One day, after a severe illness, the mother was sitting in the parlour, when she heard a childish step upon the stairs, and her thoughts were instantly with the favourite. "Is that you, Sweet?" she inquired. "No, mamma," was the sad, touching reply, "it is not Sweet,—IT IS ONLY ME!" The mother's heart smote her, and from that time, "Only me" was restored to a place in her affections.

Have you an "Only me" in your family, mother? Oh, then, quickly resolve she shall be "SWEET!"

Family Circle.

One Little Early Lesson!

A youth, who was the son of highly respectable parents, was imprisoned for six months for robbery. Having been carefully educated, he was asked who had induced him to the first wrong step. He replied,—"My mother! When very young, she would give me my medicine as sweetmeats, which in time I began to suspect, but my inquiry was put off by equivocation or denial. When old enough to take medicine like a man, I was told of the deception of earlier days. Having my mother's example in remembrance, I did not hesitate to deceive, when I deemed it necessary to accomplish my wishes—equivocation and lying are the necessary accompaniments of deceit—my conscience became seared; the downward path was easy; and to my own mother's false love I owe my present degraded position!" What fearful consequences, from lack of proper early training!

While on the subject of taking medicine, we would offer a few remarks. Though it is imperative on the parents to see that a medical man's orders are attended to, and all necessary medicine taken at the proper time, it is important to make little home-doses as agreeable as possible for dear little children; at the same time telling them it is medicine, that it is intended to do them good, and the means God has sent to heal the little body.

We knew one little girl who was in the habit of taking her dose of rhubarb and magnesia without "making a face." One day, when little Prissy was ill, her papa mentioned this circumstance to her aunt, who was on a visit. "I should like to see her take it," said the aunt, "for I have a sad fuss at home over medicine." The father was mixing the dose, and together they went to Prissy's crib with it. The little child jumped up as usual to take it; but, alas! no sooner was it in her mouth than it was out again over papa and aunt! "Well, I declare," said Mrs. S., "my children do as well as that!" "How can it be?" said the father in astonishment; "we will go and ask mamma." The problem was soon solved. Papa had mixed the dose instead of mamma, and he had forgotten to put in a bit of sugar! The poor child always had some in it before.

Many children will take this dose if made a little sweet, who would cry over it without—only a very little sugar will do, not enough to do harm. One more instance. A little girl who was ill refused to take her medicine. She was told by both parents that it was of great moment, and *must* be taken, adding, "It must be put down your throat with a spoon, if you do not take it willingly." She still refused, and the father held her while the mother poured it gently down as she was reclining; but from that time she has never refused her medicine, and when a little brother was old enough to understand, she was heard to say, as the dose was presented, "Come, brother, better take it now, like a good boy, than have it put down by ma!"

We have sometimes trembled to behold a dear little child dangerously ill, refusing anything and everything presented to do it good, from having been unaccustomed to obey in this point from infancy; and often we have heard medical men blamed for lack of skill, when the parents were the guilty party, for not attending to his orders—and, in more than one instance, death has been the consequence!—*Mother's Friend*.

Dr. Chalmers's Letter to Anne.

DR. CHALMERS was, as you doubtless know, one of the greatest and best men of the age. Though he was greatly honoured, yet he was a very humble man; for he was a true follower of Christ. He loved to do good to all men. He was a great friend to the poor. He was a great friend to children.

When he was away from home, he used to write to his children in a most interesting and instructive style. Here is an extract from a letter which he wrote to his little Anne. You may read it as though it

were addressed to you. The advice it contains is as important to you as it was to Anne.

"I am your earthly father; God is your heavenly Father, and He is always thinking of you, and loves you, and wants you to be fit for seeing Him in that happy and glorious place where Christ sitteth at His right hand. Papa has written you this letter, to let you know how much he wishes you to be good and obedient to your parents, and sorry for your faults, and desirous of becoming better, being kind and respectful to all who are older than yourself. And so likewise has your heavenly Father written you a letter, a very large letter, that has been printed and made into a book, the name of which you very well know. And what I want you to do with that book is to read it, and do what it bids you, and to mind what it tells you, and to pray that God will enable you more and more to understand and love it; for be assured, my dear Anne, that it is only by taking our lesson from God, and doing the will of God, that we can either please Him in time, or be happy with Him in eternity."

Now let me ask the young reader how he has treated his heavenly Father's letter. If your earthly father were away from home, and were to write you a letter expressing his affection for you, and directing you to do certain things, you would think it a great insult to your father to suffer it to lie unopened. Have you not suffered your heavenly Father's letter to lie unopened? Have you not neglected the Bible? Have you not omitted to do many things which it forbids? Have you not treated your heavenly Father very unkindly, very disrespectfully? Will you continue to do so?

General Miscellany.

The Elements.

The ancient idea of the elements was, that there were but four,—fire, air, earth, and water. But in truth none of these are elements: three are compounds,—that is, each consists of two or more substances; and the fourth (fire) is only a condition of substances undergoing rapid chemical union.

What, then, is an element? It may be described as a simple substance, which cannot be analysed, or, in common language, sub-divided into two or more different substances. As an example, we may select the element gold. All experiments upon this substance lead to the conclusion that it cannot be sub-divided into anything else than the simple element—gold. Let water be experimented upon, and very different is the result,—the fluid disappears, and two gases arise; thus informing us of the fact that water is a compound, while gold is a simple substance. Such, then, is the difference between an element and a compound. To use precise terms, we should say, that an element is a substance, separate and distinct from all other substances, and incapable of being resolved into any other constituents. Yet this to be remembered that an element is proved to be so only negatively; that is to say, that as yet it has not been discovered to be anything else. It may, or may not, remain for future chemists, by an improved apparatus and means of analysis, to make a reduction in the number of the substances now deemed elements.

In the labours which modern chemists have prosecuted to separate all substances within their reach to these ultimate constituents, until it was impossible to separate them any farther, it has been discovered that a number of bodies—once deemed elementary have no real claim to that distinction. Such bodies have been found in fact to be composed of two or more elements. The number of chemical elements at present recognised as such by Dr. Fownes, is sixty-two. But several of these are doubtful; and as science proceeds, it will probably remove many from the list.

It has been common to arrange the true elements under the heads of gases, fluids, and solids; or they may be described as metallic, non-metallic, and gaseous. But while these distinctions are made, it is to be remembered that the same body under

some circumstances may be solid, and under others fluid. Water, or mercury, for instance, when frozen is solid, and at the common temperature is fluid. Forty-seven bodies are well-marked metallic substances, about which little doubt now remains. There are but four gases: these are oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and chlorine. The remaining eleven are the non-metallic elements, or elements of an intermediate character.

These elements are very unequally distributed in nature. With all the variety which obtains among the material substances and organizations which God has placed around us, all are reducible to a comparatively small number of elements, or, in other words, ultimate constituents. So far as the crust of the globe is accessible to experiment and analysis, chemistry makes out that the earth *en masse* is composed but of seven elements. These are silicon, calcium, aluminum, magnesium, potassium, and sodium, united with oxygen. If we turn to the animal and vegetable kingdoms, these are, after all, chiefly composed of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, and oxygen. Or if we take the ocean, constituting, as it does, three-fourths of the area of our planet, we find that its principal components may be expressed in two words,—oxygen and hydrogen.

Such are the few materials out of which the Creator has formed not only the gorgeous globe on which we dwell, but also all that is material of ourselves, and the inhabitants of the sea and the air. So marked, indeed, is the feature adverted to in the economy of the creation, that some of the profoundest philosophers have thought that ultimately it may be found that there is but one element, of which all the others are modified forms.

The element almost universally diffused is oxygen. It is the largest constituent, by weight, of the ocean, forming eight-ninths of pure water. It forms a fifth part, by bulk, of the atmosphere, and it enters into a large number of combinations with solid bodies. It is capable of entering into chemical union with by far the greatest number of the other simple substances; or, to speak more scientifically, it is possessed of the most extensive range of chemical affinities. When it combines with another body, the chemical name of that process of union is "oxidation;" and, when it is completed, the resulting substance is an "oxide."

Hydrogen is also an important element. It forms about one-ninth of the weight of water, which is, in fact, an oxide of hydrogen; it also enters largely into the composition of animal and vegetable structures. Nitrogen forms one of the chief constituents of the atmosphere. It is remarkable for not readily uniting with the majority of the other elements. But when, under proper management, it is made to combine with oxygen, the resulting substances are possessed of the most intense energies. United with hydrogen, it forms the important substance, ammonia, upon which the life of vegetation, and indirectly of man himself, and of the lower animals, appears to be dependent.

The only other element now to be particularly mentioned as important is carbon. It exists in minute proportions in union with oxygen in the atmosphere, as a gas; and in the solid form it composes, together with the elements of water and nitrogen, the chief part of the woods and vegetable clothing of the present, and of the coal-formations belonging to a former period of the earth's history.

In the mineral world, there are a greater number of elementary substances to be found. The most important of these are silicon, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, aluminum, iron, phosphorus, and sulphur.

The results of the remarkable simplicity which obtains in all the arrangements of nature are very striking. How surprising to find that a gas, (carbonic-acid,) diffused in fractional quantities even in the purest air, in one of its principal constituents, (carbon,) is one and the same with the solid material of the forest-tree! How wonderful to learn that the millions of tons of wood that have grown upon the earth were actually in a great measure derived from this

gas dissolved in water, carried up by the roots, and metamorphosed in the leaves!

The variety of result may be illustrated in another manner. The acrid, dangerous, and highly corrosive liquid, known as aquafortis, or impure nitric acid,—in its pure condition one of the most powerful re-agents of the laboratory,—is composed of nitrogen and oxygen. These are also the constituents of the blindest summer's breeze! Whence, then, this change? The answer is, the relative proportions or quantities of the two elements are not the same; and in the case of nitric acid the elements are in chemical union, while in the air they are only in a state of mixture. Another alteration, again, in our atmosphere, would produce laughing-gas. Here, then, are three products of the most entirely opposite and unlike characters, namely, nitric acid, atmospheric air, and laughing-gas, composed of precisely the same elements. Why, then, do they differ so strikingly from one another? Because air is only a mixture of the two elements, while laughing-gas and nitric acid are both true chemical compounds of the same, and the latter has five times the quantity of oxygen possessed by the laughing-gas. But these are familiar examples. A more surprising vein of thought is opened up, when it is stated, that chemistry makes us acquainted with substances which are absolutely identical in the number and relative proportions of the elements of which they are formed, and yet are as totally unlike one another in properties, such as colour, odour, and taste, as though they had been composed of other and different substances.—*Youth's Instructor*.

The Last of the Jacobites.

Janet Munro, or M'Kenzie, departed this life at Alness, in Ross-shire, on the 18th of April. Janet, at the period of her decease, was the oldest woman in Scotland, if not in Great Britain, for she was at least 110 years of age, and there is reason to believe that she was even more. She had a child's recollection of the great national event of the battle of Culloden, and from many of her nearest relations, the Munros and M'Kenzies, having been "out" in that romantic and daring enterprise, she could detail a whole catalogue of curious incidents connected with these eventful times, which, from her retired mode of life and comparatively remote residence, never found their way into print. In Janet Munro there has passed away the last inhabitant of Scotland who was alive when Charles Edward held state in Holyrood, or skulked as a hunted deer amongst the Western Isles. She was a staunch Jacobite till her dying day, and was, we have no doubt, the last individual in the British dominion who conscientiously believed that her Majesty held the crown by an unlawful tenure. It is strange to think of what has passed during the five score years and ten which have elapsed since this venerable chrone was christened. She was in the prime of life when the United States of America were English colonies; she was become elderly before Napoleon gained his first battle, and she had lapsed into old age before steamers or locomotives on railways were heard of. Janet belonged to the respectable class of small farmers; she was a woman of unblemished character, and was a widow for the period of 43 years. She retained till her last moments the exercise of her mental faculties, and previous to her last illness could read the smallest print with the unaided eye.—*Glasgow Herald*.

Anecdote of a Game Cock.

On the memorable 21st of June, (Lord Howe's victory) Capt. Berkeley, the uncle of the present Hon. Grantley Berkeley, commanded the Marlborough, and broke through the French line, between L'Impetuous and Le Mucius, each of superior force, and engaged them both. On going into action, the Captain ordered all the live stock to be thrown overboard; but, at the humble request of his crew, permitted them to retain an old game cock, which they (the crew) had fought several times, and always with success. Though the coop was thrown into the sea, the cock was allowed to range the deck at liberty. In the action, the Marlborough was so severely handled by her

tremendous opponents, that half her crew were disabled, her Captain carried wounded below, her mainmast shot away, and the remainder of the men driven from their quarters. At this very juncture, when the Marlborough was on the point of striking, there chanced one of those awful lulls in the roar of the thundering cannon, often experienced in general action; in that momentary silence, when the falling of a rope might be heard, the old game cock, who had escaped the human carnage, hopped up upon the shattered stump of the mainmast, and with a loud and triumphant flapping of his wings, sent forth such a long and lusty challenge as to be heard in every part of the disabled ship. No individual spoke in reply to the homely but touching alarm; one universal and gallant cheer from the broken crew arose—they remembered the indomitable courage of the bird that sat undismayed above the bleeding horrors of the deck, and every soul on board who could drag their limbs to quarters, remanued the guns, resumed the action, and forced each of their opponents to surrender. A silver medal was struck by order of Admiral Berkeley; it was hung upon the neck of the old game cock, who, in the parks and around the princely halls of Goodwood, passed the remainder of his downy days in honoured safety.—*British Naval History.*

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, June 26, 1852.

DAILY OFFERING TO THE MISSIONARY FUNDS.

A writer in the *Watchman* thus speaks of the beneficial results which would accrue to the cause of Christ, from a daily offering, be it a penny or less, be it a pound or even more, to the Mission-funds:—

"If each individual, according as God prospers him, were to lay aside for the cause of Missions, a certain amount per day, as a thank-offering; if all were to do this, who hear the name of Christ, what a mighty change would be accomplished in the aspect of the Christian Church, what stupendous triumphs might she not achieve! Instead of having to mourn over the inadequacy of means, and the seeming impossibility of extended conquest, soon would the knowledge of Christ cover the earth as the waters the face of the deep. Nay, if every Christian was a man of fervent prayer, how long would Zion languish?"

Wesleyan Mission to China.

The necessity of providing for the spiritual and christian instruction of China, has long engaged the attention of the Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, but want of means alone has prevented the Society from establishing a Mission there. Lately, God has providentially opened the way for their entrance into that densely populated pagan country. We published a short time ago an account of the zealous and self-denying enterprise of a Mr. Piercy, a Local Preacher of our Connexion, who, unaided, commenced a mission among the Chinese, thus preparing the way for the employment of a more extensive agency. Special subscriptions are now being solicited for the sustentation of Wesleyan Missionaries in this inviting field of christian labour. At a recent Missionary Meeting in Jersey, it was stated, that THOMAS FARMER, Esq., whose beneficence is known in all the Churches, had promised towards this special object, £1,000, of which £700 had already been paid by instalments of £100 each, and had pledged himself to pay up the remaining instalments at once when the Missionaries were ready to embark, and further, to contribute £100 annually towards their support. At the same Meeting, Mr. ELIAS NEEL, volunteered £50; Mr. NEWSTEAD pledged himself for £20; Rev. J. ETCHELLS for £5, and for the further subscription of £1 annually, while many other individuals came to the resolution of adopting the plan of a daily offering, according to their means. Refreshing, indeed, are such practical instances of interest in the extension of the kingdom of Christ in Pagan lands. The benevolent donors cannot fail of receiving the approval of Him, who has said, that he who giveth a cup of water in his name shall not lose his reward.

A True Bill.

The *Wiltshire County Mirror* thus speaks of the troublers of our Zion in the Mother Country:—
"We have had peculiar opportunities of watching the progress of disaffection in the country generally, and we have no hesitation in asserting that the language employed in our hearing, when attending professionally at various meetings, in the North, the South, and West of England, has partaken so thoroughly of personal invective, ungentlemanly abuse, and unmitigated slander, that we cannot for the life of us understand on what principle they appeal to the sympathy of the 'Christian public.' Repeatedly, in the absence of Drs. Bunting and Newton, we have heard calumnies upon their ministerial and private character applauded to the very echo by men who affected to commence their proceedings in 'the spirit of prayer and love.' Originating in the first instance in the petty jealousy of a member of the Conference, which induced him to assail his brethren in the ministry, the movement has now acquired the character of a perpetuated slander. The question is simply one, on the one hand, between such members of the Body as remain loyal to the principles involved in the legal constitution of Methodism, and on the other, such disaffected and degenerate members of the Connexion as desire to carry out their Chartism into the class-room or the quarterly-meeting. Let not our readers fall into the trap of giving 'practical expression to their sympathy,' without first ascertaining the real merits of the question, and without also asking themselves, 'How should we view the attempt of a troublesome minority in our own Church to excite the popular voice against the clergy and the consistent laity?'"

Notes on India beyond the Ganges.

Bangkok, the principal city of Siam, about twenty-five miles up the River Meinam, contains a population of upwards of 500,000.
Maulmein, in the British Territory eastward of Rangoon, has a population of about 40,000.
Rangoon, 670 miles south-east of Calcutta, has about 40,000 inhabitants.
Tavoy, in British Burmah, south-west of Maulmein, and open to the sea, has about 9,000 inhabitants, 1,000 pagodas, and 200 monasteries for Buddhist Priests.
Ramree, in Arracan, contains upwards of 300,000 inhabitants.
Foo Chow, the capital of the Foo Kien Province, contains about 600,000 inhabitants, and is thirty miles from the mouth of the river Min.
Canton has upwards of 700,000 inhabitants.
Amoy has 200,000 inhabitants.
Chittaking, 343 miles east of Serampore, and eight miles from the sea, has about 12,000 inhabitants; adjacent are many populous villages.

THE ESCURIAL is the palace of the kings of Spain, one of the largest and most magnificent in the world. It was commenced by Philip II. in the year 1562; and the first expenditure of its erection was 6,000,000 of ducats. It forms a vast square of polished stone, paved with marble. It may give some notion of the surprising grandeur of the palace to observe, that, according to the computation of Francisco de los Santos, it would take up more than four days to go through all its rooms and apartments, the length of the way being reckoned thirty-three Spanish leagues, which is above 120 English miles. Alvarez de Colmenar also asserts, that there are 14,900 doors, and 11,000 windows belonging to this edifice.

A SPIRIT OF INDUSTRY, when once it has been excited in the common forms of education, may be transferred to objects of more exalted dignity, and more extensive utility. It qualifies men for the highest and for the lowest employments. It gives perseverance to the workman, and firmness to the statesman. It opens a broader field for the display of every talent, and inspires us with new vigour for the performance of every social and religious duty.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE consists of about 38,000 words. This includes, not only radical words, but all derivatives, except the preterites and participles of verbs; to which must be added some few terms, which, though not set down in

the dictionaries, are either obsolete, or have never ceased to be considered foreign. Of these, about 23,000, or nearly five-eighths, are of Anglo-Saxon origin. The majority of the rest are Latin and Greek; Latin, however, having the largest share.

WEALTH IS THE *summum bonum* OF THE CHINESE. Their common salutation on New Year's Day is, "May you become rich this year!" Their most solemn worship, that of ancestors, seems to be engaged in from an expectation that their imagined dutiful conduct may be rewarded by the acquisition of wealth.

THE MINDS OF THE CHINESE are not pre-occupied by any system of false religion; there is great readiness and clearness, it is said, in their apprehension of the doctrines and precepts of Christianity; the practical issue between the love of the world and the Gospel of Christ seems to come at once.

THE GREEKS in Smyrna follow the customs of the Turks in many things, and, especially, the female sex is kept in the same slavish submission as the females among the Turks; at least, there is very little difference. The husband hardly sees the female members of his family, and never goes out with them, or appears with them in any society whatever.

English Churches in Italy.

A correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of English churches and services in the cities of Italy:—"The building at Rome is situated a few doors without the Porta del Popolo on the road to Florence, in immediate and convenient vicinity to the Strangers' Quarter. There is no external indication whatever of a place of worship. The apartment used as a church occupies the top of a large house, literally in the roof, the beams of which appear in several places. There is a small enclosure for the altar, and the pulpit and reading desk are placed besides it. The congregation is generally large, often exceeding seven hundred persons and there are great complaints of want of ventilation, and of excessive heat from the roof. In consequence of the dispute between the Bishop of Gibraltar and the committee, his lordship during his last visit did not enter 'the room known as the English chapel,' but had divine worship performed in a house in the Corso occupied by another clergyman. It seems a principle throughout Italy that there shall be no external indications of an ecclesiastical character in connection with Protestant churches. The condition is insisted upon at Nice, Genoa, Pisa, Naples, and Florence. At Nice the building was expressly erected for the purpose, on condition that it should not look like a church. The pulpit is over the communion table, and is entered by a door from a staircase in the vestry. The congregation is large in the winter season. At Genoa the arrangements are of the humblest kind. The church is a room on the one pair floor of a house in a by-street. The congregation is small. At Naples the church is a very large and handsome room in the Consul's house, conveniently arranged and pewed. The chaplain, who is appointed by the embassy, is at variance with the committee, and the school in it is entirely without his control. The congregation is large and respectable. The services are never attended by the Ambassador, though the foreign office claims the patronage. At Florence the church is large and elegant. The altar is placed in a circular recess, with the pulpit and reading desk on either side. The roof is arched, and there is a very handsome organ loft. In all cases it appears the rule that whatever is raised by subscription or donation of the visitors and residents for the support of worship according to the Church of England, is doubled by the foreign office."

Attempted Conversion of Ronge.

The following article, says the *Daily Zion's Herald*, has been forwarded to us in a communication from L. Jacoby, the Methodist Missionary in Bremen. We give it as a curious piece of intelligence:—

The archbishop Wiseman has made an attempt to convert Johannes Ronge. The wife of Ronge was dangerously ill. Report had named Ronge as being the sufferer. The following letter con-

tains the particulars: To Mr. Johannes Ronge. London, Nov. 13. Reverend Sir:—As your servant will have told you, that I called on you last evening, but may have forgotten my name, I feel it my duty to inform you for what purpose I would have paid you a visit, if I had found you so sick as I had been told you were. I am the pastor of the Roman Catholic Germans here in London, and know well all what you have taught and done since you parted from the only true church of Jesus Christ. When I heard that you were lying on your death-bed, I thought it my duty to offer to you at the verge of the grave my clerical assistance, in order that you might perceive the truth of the words of the Bible: *nolo mortem peccatoris, sed ut convertatur et vivat.* You know that the good shepherd went after the lost sheep in the desert, and thus yesterday the cardinal archbishop of Westminster, in whose parish you are now living, would have gone after you, if he understood the German language as well as I, who have been born at Prague; he, therefore, commissioned me to do, what otherwise he would have done himself. I then went about to find out your address. I called all pious souls whom I know to pray for your conversion. I myself prayed on the whole way from the Bank to Hamstead for this same thing, and then rung the bell of your garden with great confidence in the mercy of God and the intermeditation of the Virgin. Your maid-servant then came, and I heard then that not you, but, as she answered to my inquiry, your lady had fallen sick. She then proposed to bring me to the house where she said you have been last evening at six o'clock, which I, however, declined, ordering her to present the compliments of Dr. Hacklick to you. Not a hair, says the holy Saviour, falls from your head without the knowledge of your Father; therefore, what I have done yesterday by order of the chief minister, has been a disposition of Providence (done by dispense) (Fuyung). It is, perhaps, the last warning, the last call of him, who wishes not the death of the sinner; and the purpose of this letter is obtained, if you turn from the way which you have obstinately gone for so many years already. *Finis venit, finis venit*, is loudly proclaimed to you by Keskickel.

In Christ yours,

DR. MANZEL HACKLICK.

ARE THE CHURCHES "DYING OUT?"—In the six years ending January 1, 1852, there have been 42 churches of all denominations, including six Roman Catholic, organized in the city of New York. During the same time eight were disbanded, leaving a balance in favour of Protestantism of 25 churches. And yet the Freeman's Journal affects to think that the Protestant churches in that city are fast "dying out." The aggregate number of churches in the city is 255, of which 23 are Roman Catholics.

THE PATAGONIAN MISSION.—Among the Parliamentary papers issued on the 28th May, was one respecting the late starvation of the party sent out by the Patagonian Society. It is suggested in the event of another mission, that their supplies should be intrusted to practical men acquainted with commercial affairs.

MR. H. E. MANNING.—A letter appears in the *Times*, from Mr., late Archdeacon, Manning, entirely contradicting the report which was propagated of his dissatisfaction with the Church of Rome. He says:—"I found in the Catholic Church all that I sought, and more than while without its pale I had ever been able to conceive."

BISHOPRIC OF BORNEO.—It is stated that the Rev. F. T. M. Dougal, who will be the first Bishop of Borneo, and will be consecrated so soon as the arrangements for the formation of the Bishopric are completed, was formerly a medical gentleman attached to King's College Hospital. Mr. M. Dougal entered into holy orders a few years since, and proceeded as Missionary to Sarawak.

A. J. Finch of New Britain, Conn., has taken measures to secure a patent for an improvement to prevent accidents arising from the breaking of axles of railroad car wheels. The improvement consists in enclosing the axles in tubes, so that when an axle breaks, it will be prevented from dropping down and working loose.

The list of Stations for the *Nova Scotia Eastern District*, published in the first edition of our number of the 12th inst., was not completed when we went to press: the full Stations were given in the second edition of that date. We now supply the deficiency which appeared in the first edition, for the information of those who have not seen the other:

Truro and River John.—James Beckley. *Bedeque*.—George O. Huestis.

We have understood that the following appointment is correct for the *New Brunswick District*, which was also omitted in the list from which we copied:—

Digby.—George Miller, Supernumerary.

Report on Temperance.

Adopted by the General Conference, M. E. Church, and ordered to be Published.

The committee to whom was committed so much of the Episcopal address as relates to the subject of temperance, beg leave to present the following report:—

The position of the Methodist Episcopal Church in relation to the cause of temperance, is well understood, and needs not now to be particularly defined. By the restoration of Mr. Wesley's rule, the power of Church discipline has, to its fullest allowable extent, been brought to the aid of this cause, thus placing it, so far as our Church is concerned, upon a high and impregnable basis. In the opinion of your committee, the Church needs no additional rules upon the subject. But a faithful supervision of the interests of her membership does not discharge her whole duty. We cannot be indifferent to the struggle that is going on around us. The cause has reached a deeply interesting stage of progress. For some time it had been stationary, it not retrogressive. There was a comparative relaxation of effort among its decided friends. They stood still as if awaiting the advent of some new principle, the introduction of some new temperance dispensation. A brighter day has dawned. The dispirited hosts of temperance have rallied for a decisive conflict. The persuasive influences of the pulpit and the press, and the more strenuous influences of Church discipline, have been recently re-enforced by several prohibitory laws passed by the legislatures of States. Other legislatures will, we doubt not, sooner or later, follow their example. We do not suppose that the most effectual prohibitory measure will put a full end to intemperance. Men will do wrong in despite of law. Sin is the transgression of the law. But these measures will divest the evil of legal protection, and remove temptation from thousands, and promote, upon a large scale, the temporal prosperity, the domestic comfort, and above all, the spiritual salvation of our fellow-citizens. Deeming a lengthened and elaborate report unnecessary, your committee submit the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the use of intoxicating liquors, to any extent, as a beverage, is deeply to be deplored and deprecated, as tending to the forming and maturing of pernicious habits, and leading, by natural consequence, to diversified crime, wide-spread misery, and the final ruin of vast multitudes for whom Christ has died.
 2. Resolved, That we greatly rejoice in the recent manifestations of public sentiment upon this subject, and especially, that God is putting it into the hearts of civil rulers to interpose the authority of the State for the protection of society against what we hold to be an enormous social wrong—the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks.
 3. Resolved, That the encouraging aspects of this great cause present no just occasion for relaxation of effort on the part of its friends, but on the contrary, call upon us to renew our diligence, in the use of all proper means to spread and consummate those plans so obviously traceable to a propitious Providence, and so richly fraught with the blessings of peace and good will to men.
 4. Resolved, That we recommend the calm, judicious, but firm and impartial enforcement of our excellent disciplinary rules upon the subject.
- Chris. Advocate & Journal.*

Curiosities.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.—A letter to the Hon. Truman Smith from the Lake Superior mines, says:—"We have put in the box a piece of wood, or of a skid that was twenty feet long when found, lying twenty feet under the surface of the earth, and a mass of copper lying thereon, mined out of the vein, weighing five tons and one thousand five hundred and forty-two pounds. Every particle of the rock was hammered off from it, and immediately about the mass were found two copper tools that showed copper to have been welded and hardened. A large number of hammers, made from stone, were lying around it, and also some coal and ashes, to all appearance as fresh as though they had been made last year. Vegetable soil to the depth of

four and six feet overlaid the whole, on which, and immediately over this mass of copper, was standing a tree, which proved, on being cut down, to be over five hundred years old."

After years of mathematical labour, and mechanical results, Prof. Willis, of Rochester has completed and has now in constant operation, a self-winding clock, which determines the seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years of time with unfailling accuracy, continuing in constant motion, by itself, never requiring to be wound up, never running down, but moving perpetually so long as its components exist.—*Rochester Democrat.*

WRITING MACHINE.—The Aberdeen Herald states that a Dr. Dewar, of that city, has invented a machine, at one end of which reporters' short hand notes are placed, and at the other end of which, a few yards off, they are produced at the ordinary rate of speaking, in clear, bold, long hand, ready to be put into the hands of the printer.

A new light was introduced to the public at Washington, sometime since, by E. W. Hall, the patentee, supplanting, and cheaper than, gas by one half. It was exhibited in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen who were unanimous in their expressions of its superior merits.

Despatch Relative to the Fisheries.

No. 13. Downing Street, 27th May, 1852.

Sir— Among the many pressing subjects which have engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers since their assumption of office, few have been more important in their estimation than the questions relating to the protection solicited for the Fisheries on the coasts of British North America.

Her Majesty's Government have taken into their serious consideration the representations upon this subject contained in your Despatches, noted in the margin, and have not failed to observe, that, whilst active measures have been taken by certain Colonies for the purpose of encouraging the Fisheries, and of repelling the intrusion of Foreign vessels, it has been a subject of complaint in New Brunswick, that impediments should have been offered by the policy of the Imperial Government, to the enactment of Bounties, considered by the Local Legislature essential for the protection of its trade. Her Majesty's Ministers are desirous to remove all ground of complaint on the part of the Colonies, in consequence of the encroachment of the fishing vessels of the United States upon those waters, from which they are excluded by the terms of the Conventions of 1818, and they therefore intend to despatch, as soon as possible, a small naval force of Steamers, or other small vessels, to enforce the observance of that Convention.

These vessels will, of course, be confined to the performance of the duties with which they are specially charged, and the Commanders will be enjoined to exercise a careful discretion in the very delicate office of interfering with vessels belonging to foreign and friendly Powers.

With regard to the question of promoting the Fisheries of the British Colonies by the means of Bounties, Her Majesty's Government, although desirous not to sanction any unnecessary deviation from that policy which regulates the Commerce of this country, are still disinclined to prevent those Colonies, by the interposition of Imperial authority, and especially pending the negotiations with the United States of America for the settlement of the principles on which the Commerce with the British North American Colonies is hereafter to be carried on, from adopting the policy which they may deem most conducive to their own welfare and prosperity.

Entertaining these views, it is the intention Her Majesty's Government, to advise the Queen to give her assent to an Act passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island in the Session of 1851, for the promotion of its deep sea Fisheries, and they will be prepared to give favourable consideration to any Acts for a similar purpose which may be passed by the Legislatures of the other North American Provinces.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servt.
JOHN S. PAKINGTON.
The Officer administering the Government of Nova-Scotia.
—*Royal Gazette.*

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
HALIFAX, 23rd June, 1852.

His Honor the Administrator of the Government, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be Officers specially commissioned for the protection of the Fisheries of the Province, and the prevention of Illicit Trade:

- Paul Crowell, Esq., Commanding the Provincial Brigantine "Belle."
- Philip Dodd, Esq., Commanding the Provincial Schooner "Responsible."
- James Laybald, Esq., Commanding the Provincial Brigantine "Halifax."

William Corbett, Esquire, to be one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Cape Breton.

Cornelius Riley and George Wincey, Esqrs., to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Richmond.

The Rev. Richard Weddall to be one of the Commissioners of Schools for the County of Lunenburg.

The Rev. Mr. Morton to be one of the Commissioners of Schools for Queen's County, in the place of the Rev. Richard Weddall, removed.

H. M. Moyle, Esquire, to be Collector of Colonial Duties at Lunenburg.—*Royal Gazette.*

Monday next, the 28th inst, being the anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation, the Public Offices and Warehouses will be closed as usual.—*Id.*

European Intelligence.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *Nuyaga* arrived at this port on Wednesday last. Dates are to the 12th inst. The following are the principal items of News:—

GREAT BRITAIN.—Trade was in a satisfactory condition; money being procurable at 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. has placed the holders of Foreign and Colonial produce in an independent position. Sugar has been in extensive demand. Coffee in good demand. Teas were brisk—with an upward tendency. Colonial vessels in demand, to meet the increasing Eastern trade. The manufacturing districts are busy. Silk is upward. Rice in good demand. Dyewoods slow. Tallow firm. Metals receding. Corn rather lower, in consequence of the splendid weather for growing crops. Provisions steady. Butter higher. Cotton advanced 1/4 of a penny. Freights have not varied; steerage passengers not abundant. The bank of England now contains £21,000,000 stg. in its coffers.

Feargus O'Conner had returned to England, and again made his appearance in the House of Commons, where his conduct afforded such evidences of his insanity that he had been placed in the hands of the Sergeant-at-arms, and it was supposed, would be sent to a lunatic asylum. Two physicians had certified to his unsound state of mind.

ARRIVAL OF JENNY LIND.—M. Otto Goldschmidt and Madame Goldschmidt, *nee* Jenny Lind, returned to Europe by the Atlantic, Captain West, which arrived in the Mersey on Wednesday. On landing she was enthusiastically cheered. M. and Madame Goldschmidt drove to the house of John Bald, Esq., the Swedish consul, whose guest she is to be for a few days. She is in excellent health and spirits.—The crew of the Atlantic fired a salute on Jenny's leaving the vessel. We understand that it is not her intention to give any performance during her stay here.

The submarine telegraph connecting England and Ireland has been completed. It is extended from Holyhead to Howth: the cable weighs 110 tons, is 70 miles long, and was submerged in 18 hours, being the greatest exploit yet in connection with submarine dynamics.

An arrival has taken place at Liverpool of a consignment of charcoal iron from Nova Scotia, the produce of the Acadia Iron-works in that colony, being the first importation thence, except a small sample a year ago, which commanded a medal at the Great Exhibition. This iron has been proved to be well adapted for steel of the highest quality, and it may, perhaps, ultimately compete with the supply from Sweden and Russia.—*London Mining Journal.*

From a return to the House of Commons just issued, it is shown that last year 103 British ships entered inwards, and 67 cleared outwards, trading between the United Kingdom and China.

AUSTRALIA.—Australian papers a fortnight later in date have been received via Valparaiso. Accounts from Sydney are to the 22nd February, and they describe a steady yield of gold, although, owing to the Turon and Ophir deposits being still flooded, it failed to show the increase that might have been anticipated. The amount brought by the escort and mail was 10,999 ounces for the week ending 14th February, and 5,385 ounces for that ending 21st February, the total value being about £50,000. The largest sums obtained at present were from Braidwood, and an instance is mentioned of a single individual getting 130 ounces in one day. Sofala and Mectro were the next places in point of importance, while from the Turon and Ophir districts the contributions were altogether insignificant. The subsidence of the waters at these localities was expected soon to take place, and the belief was

that large results would then be reported. The price of gold had recovered, and had touched 67s. 2d. per ounce, but there was subsequently a re-action to 66s. 6d., the banks having ceased to make advances. Among the recent departures of shipping had been the Regina, with 10,226 ounces of gold, and the Wandsworth, with 20,308 ounces, the total value being about £100,000.

Up to the latest date the aggregate shipped from Sydney amounted to £819,953. The aggregate amount from Port Philip is not stated. There appears to have been nothing new in the general course of trade. The latest dates received from London were to the 17th November, by the Bride, which arrived at Port Philip, (Victoria) in 75 days. From the latter colony the statements are rather unsatisfactory. The almost total want of water rendered it scarcely possible to work with any advantage at the Mount Alexander mines, and, in the absence of general success, the most serious outrages were becoming frequent.

The demand for protection on the part of the well disposed seems to have been urgent, but the Government, instead of meeting it by a small but well organised band of constables, at any cost, are described as having irritated the people by doing nothing except suffering an impression to get abroad that they were disposed to rely upon an expected arrival of soldiers. The receipts by the last escort from Mount Alexander had been 10,000 ounces. Advices from Auckland state that the discovery of gold in New Zealand had been contradicted. The report had arisen only from undue importance having been attached to some vague statements of the natives.

It is reported that four young men from the neighborhood of Cheltenham, who emigrated to Australia some four years ago, invested all their joint funds in the purchase of a large tract of land or sheep walk. This land is now found to extend completely across the chain of gold fields, and a company have just offered the fortunate proprietors a million of money for the property, besides a handsome royalty on all the produce of the "diggings."

Late advices from Bombay, by telegraph from Marseilles, were to the 12th May. The enemy had made an effort to retake Martaban, by surprise, but were driven back with immense loss.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have later news from the Cape of Good Hope this week up to May 2, and it is of a peculiar character. Although hostilities are raging as fiercely as ever, it is evident that a new and more vigorous policy has been commenced by General Cathcart. In the first place, the Kaffirs under Macomo have gone back to the Waterkloof; so that Sir Harry Smith's last efforts are nullified, and the hopes he expressed of an immediate termination of the war are disappointed. The Kaffirs are fighting with as much energy as ever. The worst report is, that large bodies of Hottentots and Kaffirs have entered the colony by the Tuurburg Hills, which, if true, throws us back to the position we were in a year ago. General Cathcart has issued orders to destroy all the cattle captured from the enemy, which cannot fail to have a serious, and, we hope, salutary effect. One of the councillors of the relief Stock has been detected in the act of tampering with our old ally Pato, and inciting him to war. With a view to save his own life, this Amapakato has offered to betray Seyolo, one of the hostile chiefs; but this is probably a mere Kaffir ruse; General Cathcart evidently thinks so too, as he has ordered a high gallows to be erected at King William's Town, whereon he threatens to hang his prisoner. Sandilli and all the rebel Gaika chiefs and people have been warned to leave the country, and go across the Kei as none of them will be suffered to return, and live at peace in the country they occupied before the war. Everything tends to make us believe that the Orange River sovereignty will be abandoned, but that the present extreme boundary of British Kaffraria as far as the Kei will be maintained. Party feeling still runs high at the Cape. Mr Montague, the Colonial Secretary, has come home in the packet.

Items.

Gas is being made from wood at Basle, and is about to be introduced at Zurich, Stockholm, and Drontheim. The process is far less expensive than the manufacture from coal, and furnishes a gas free from sulphurated hydrogen, besides several useful by-products, such as charcoal, wood tar, and vinegar.

In Germany the antagonism of parties respecting the Zollverein has reached a serious height. Some concessions, or an open rupture, must speedily take place.

Nothing further has transpired in Murray's case. The British Government has sent orders to Mr. Moore, our Consul, at Ancona, which have been sent on by telegraph to the Vice-Consul, at Trieste. An energetic action on the part of the British authorities is anticipated.

The Grand Council of the canton of Ticino in Switzerland, has passed a law by a vote of 53 to 51, suppressing the Roman Catholic religious corporations existing in the canton, and confiscating their property. The Grand Council consists of 114 members.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

RAILWAYS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The members of the Executive Council meet at Fredericton to-morrow, to receive the report of the Hon. Mr. Chandler, and to take such action upon the proposal for the construction of Railways in this Province, by English contractors, as may seem advisable under all the circumstances.

If we are correctly informed, the nature of the proposals are very nearly as follows. The cost of a main line of railway across this Province, from the American frontier, at or near Calais, to this city, and thence to Shediac and the Nova Scotia boundary, it is supposed will amount to One Million of Pounds Sterling. Of this amount, it is proposed that the Province shall take £250,000 Stg. in Stock, as now provided by law, and become a proprietor in the Railway Company to that extent. It is not rendered imperative (as in the Canadian arrangements), that private shareholders in this Province shall subscribe and pay up at least one-tenth of the whole stock of the Company; but it is a condition that if the amount of shares taken up in New Brunswick shall not be sufficient to pay the assessed compensation for lands required by the Company, either for the railway or for stations, that then the deficit shall be made up by the Province. The contractors offer to take stock in the Company to the extent of £100,000 Stg., and to receive shares to that amount as a money payment. The Province is asked to loan to the Contractors, Provincial bonds to the extent of £250,000 Sterling, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest at six per cent., payable in London. These bonds the Contractors agree to receive at par; and the Province is to be secured for the ultimate reimbursement of this loan, by a first mortgage upon the road and its equipments, and a lien upon its earnings and profits. For the residue of the contract-price of the railway, the Contractors offer to receive the bonds of the Company itself, at par, redeemable in twenty years, with interest at six per cent., also payable in London. Should the whole cost of the proposed road exceed the estimated sum of One Million of Pounds Sterling, the surplus is to be made up by additional subscriptions of Stock, and issues of bonds, in the same proportions as the Million itself is made up.

If, after the completion of the main line, it should be deemed desirable to build a branch Railway from Shediac to Miramichi, the contractors will bind themselves to construct that Railway also, on precisely the same terms and conditions as the main line.

If the Railway Company is managed by a Board of seven Directors, the Province is to nominate three members of such Board; if it consists of nine Directors, then the Province will nominate four members. If the Board shall consist of thirteen Directors, then the Province will name six of its members. The Provincial Executive will appoint a Superintending Engineer, whose duty it shall be to see that all work is performed according to contract; and on the certificate of this Engineer, the Provincial Government will, from time to time, issue the requisite amount of bonds, as the work progresses, and not sooner—so that there will always be security for the bonds advanced in the work completed, and no very heavy liability incurred by the Province until portions of the Railway are finished and brought into actual use, so as to earn money.

The several gentlemen in England, who propose to become contractors on the foregoing terms, are represented by Wm. Jackson, Esq., M. P. Without binding the Province to accept those terms, the Hon. Mr. Chandler has agreed to bring them before the Executive Council of the Colony, without delay, and to recommend them to favourable consideration. If the Executive Council notifies its approbation of the proposal, the Contractors will immediately send out from England a sufficient number of competent engineers, to make the necessary surveys, during the present season, if possible; after which, working plans and estimates of the cost of the line are to be prepared. These estimates are to be submitted to two Engineers, one to be named by the Government, and one by the Contractors, and to be accompanied by a formal tender from the Contractors, for the performance of the work at stated prices; such prices not to give a larger profit to the Contractors than ten per cent on the actual cost of the work. If the estimates should be adjudged too high, the Province will not be bound to accept them—in such case, the cost of the survey is to be paid by the Company and the working plans are to belong to them.

The Contractors have requested that an answer may be given to them not later than the

first of August next, in order that if their proposals are accepted, the surveys may go on the present season, and other arrangements made commensurate with the magnitude and importance of the undertaking, so as to secure the completion of the main line, at the earliest possible period.

The assent of the Company organized here, to these arrangements is necessary; and we believe ourselves justified in saying there will be no difficulty in that quarter.

We think it scarcely necessary to add, that the Executive Council will, in all probability, accept the above proposal; and we may safely express our opinion, that the terms are such as will be generally acceptable to the people of New Brunswick, and be concurred in by the Legislature. We have not time to-day for comments upon the present plan for building the main line of railway across this Province, with a branch to Miramichi; but we would call public attention to the extreme care which appears to have been taken to guard the public interest, and protect the Province against any extravagant liability or outlay, and almost against the chance of loss. The people of New Brunswick will know at the proper season, to whom they are indebted for these prudent and sagacious arrangements, and then will the time to "give honour to whom honour is due."—Meantime, we wish the work an actual commencement, and a hearty "GOD SPEED!"—*New Brunswicker*, 17th.

[The above terms have been accepted by the Government of New Brunswick.]

DESTRUCTION BY LIGHTNING.—The house of Mr. Smith, (supposed Albert J. Smith, Esq.) at Dorchester, was struck by lightning last night, (16th) and entirely consumed, together with the barn, kitchen and outhouses. The kitchen furniture only was saved. No mention is made of any persons being hurt.

Some six or seven of the Telegraph posts, six miles beyond the Bend, were split and destroyed, and the instruments in the office at the Bend partially injured. They are now again in working order.—*Telegraph to St. John's News Room*, 17th.

Bermuda.

A smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at the Summer Islands, about 2 A. M., on the morning of the 4th inst.—James Tucker, Esq., has been appointed Deputy Colonial Secretary, and entered upon the duties of his office 1st inst.—The barque Cremona from Jamaica to London has been cast away on the reefs, north side of the Bermudas; her hull, &c., has been purchased by a company of enterprising young men.

West Indies.

BARBADOES.—The crop of this year promises to be the largest ever shipped from the Island. Already some 25,000 hogsheads have been put on board, and from 15 to 20,000 more may reasonably be expected, a lucky thing for our planters, considering the low price which sugar is now sold for in the British Markets. It is the prodigious return of the land, owing to the favourable season we have been blessed with, and in part too, to the superior skill shown in the cultivation, which enables the planter to stand against the great depreciation of price.—A figure-head has been picked up on the windward part of the island of Barbadoes, which is supposed to have belonged to the ill-fated steamer President.

JAMAICA.—Small-pox and measles, at last dates, were prevailing in various parts of Jamaica.—Commercially, the country is in a low state.

St. Domingo.—An arrival at New York from Port au Platt, brings accounts that the island of St. Domingo was in a very unsettled condition. The commissioners appointed by the Dominicans to effect an exchange of prisoners, had returned from Port au Prince without succeeding in their object, the Emperor Solouque refusing to acknowledge the independence of the Dominican Republic, and threatening, unless the Haytian flag was hoisted at Port au Platt, he would march against it in October next.—Arrangements are being made by the Dominicans to meet the emergency by placing a force of 6,000 men under the command of General Santa Anna on the frontiers. The Dominicans were busily engaged in repairing the fortifications on the frontiers, and preparing otherwise to give the Emperor a warm reception, should he put his threat into execution.

—The Dominican government are encouraging settlers by granting fifty acres of land to each emigrant intending to settle in the country. Five hundred German settlers were daily expected to arrive at Cape Isabella.—The cultivation of tobacco was encouraged by the Government, and the crop was coming in rapidly.

Porto Rico advices from Mayaguez to May 27, have been received at this port. Molasses was very high, and there was little to be had at any price, and none to be shipped on deck at any rate of freight. Sugar comes in slowly, partly owing to rain, it having rained every afternoon for twenty days previously. Fruits of all kinds were scarce and high.

UNITED STATES.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The American papers are principally filled with political matters. The papers are all teeming with Presidential effusions. Fifteen candidates are in the field, the most prominent of whom are Scott, Cass, Webster, Douglas, Buchanan and Fillmore. The democratic convention is now in session, and will throw all democrats overboard but one; and the whigs will meet at the same place on the 10th, and select one from among their candidates. The compromise men, the United Americans and the Abolitionists have also to meet and select each a candidate. The election will take place in October.

CHEAP RAILWAY FARES.—Within a short time, in the State of New York passenger fare has been reduced one third, and there has been a very large increase in the amount of travel, which is now said to exceed annually four times in number the white population. The *Montreal Herald*, states that first class tickets can be procured at the office of the Champlain and St. Lawrence railroad, from Montreal to New York, for \$5, and that in a few days passengers will be sent through in twenty-four hours. The distance is about 500 miles. One cent per mile. This is cheap travelling—cheap enough.—*American Railway Times*.

ANOTHER INVASION OF MEXICO.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* writes:—

From various sources we learn that an expedition is in preparation in the South West part of the United States to invade the Northern Provinces of Mexico, and wrest them from the dominion of the central power of Mexico, and establish their independence. What this Government can do to prevent it, more than it has done, does not appear.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The National Division of the Sons of Temperance held its annual session in Richmond, (Va.) last week, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—M. W. Patriarch Judge John B. O'Neill, of Charleston; M. W. Associate, Neal Dow, of Maine; M. W. Scribe, Frederic A. Fickard, of Pennsylvania; M. W. Treasurer, Robert M. Foust, of Pennsylvania; M. W. Chaplain, Leroy M. Lee, of Virginia; M. W. Conductor, Wm. Richardson, of New York; M. W. Sentinel, J. M. Grosh, of Illinois. The next annual session will be held in Chicago, Illinois. The reports of the officers represent the order in a prosperous condition.—There are 5,800 subordinate divisions under the jurisdiction of the national body, with a membership of 230,000.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.—On Thursday last a most destructive storm passed over Montgomery County, (Pa.) Four men were struck by lightning who took refuge under a tree, one of whom was killed, a second injured, and the other two remained senseless for a long time. The hail destroyed a large portion of the growing crops, stripped the trees of their fruit and foliage, demolishing all the window glass of northern exposure while the fury of the wind entirely destroyed some buildings, unroofed and otherwise injured a large number of others, leveled fences, uprooted trees, &c. Hailstones fell nearly as large as hen eggs.—*Baltimore Patriot*, 12th.

A GOOD MARRIAGE FEE.—A young Boston printer having accumulated in California a pile big enough for two, recently returned home for a helpmate. Having found one to his mind, he called on the Rev. Mr. Bourne, the other day, to make him and his elect lady one, which being done to the satisfaction of the parties, the grateful gold digger dropped in to the astonished clergyman's hand, a good sized lump of the pure ore, which was found to weigh some two ounces.—*Boston Traveller*.

The New Jersey Fredonian says there are now living in the counties of Somerset, Middlesex, and Monmouth, three brothers and one sister, by the name of Herbert, whose united ages amount to three hundred and twenty-four years, averaging eighty-one years each—their ages being 87, 81, 79 and 77—the youngest of whom is Gen. Herbert, of Fredonia. The brothers are men of active business habits, and never indulge to excess in the use of intoxicating drinks, tobacco, or any other narcotic.

Advertisements.

SPRING—1852.

Halifax Clothing Store,
No. 4, Ordnance Row.

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

Seasonable Goods,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
A Good Assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING suitable for the present season, which together with a large assortment manufactured at his own establishments forms as good a variety as will be found in the city.
ALSO—Broad Cloths, CASHMERE, Doeskin, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Cashmerettes, Summer and Venetian CLOTHS, Russels Cord, Princetta Cassinetto, Drills, Black and Fancy SATIN VESTINGS.

OUTFITS—White, Regatta, Striped Cotton and Blue Serge Shirts; Lamb's Wool, Merino, Brown Cotton and Flannel VESTS and DRAWERS; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Hosiery, Cloth Caps, India Rubber, Web and Cotton Braces; in fact everything necessary for Men's wear.

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

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

CHARLES B. NAYLOR,
Tailor & Clothier.

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 £400 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, an unintentional error will not vitiate a Policy.
- 6th. No entrance money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the Stamp.
- 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 last increasing.

Pamphlets and all Blanks supplied, and every information given on application to the Agent or Med. Examiner.

R. S. BLACK, M. D. DANIEL STARR, Agent.

Jan'y. 17th, 1851.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

145, Granville Street.

Per Moro Castle, Micmac, Bloomer, and Steamer Niagara

THE Subscriber having completed his Spring Importations by the above vessels, now offers to the Public a large and well selected Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which will be found, on inspection, to comprise one of the cheapest ever imported in this market, and will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Dress Materials in every variety, Shawls square and long, newest style, Mantles in Silk and Satin, very cheap, Bonnets in Drawn Silk and Satin, Tuscan, Rice Straw, and Fancy Nett, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, Harness Muffin, and Swiss Curtains, Carpets, Druggets, Hearth Rugs and Door Mats, Broad Cloths, Cashmeres and Fancy Doeskins, Tweeds, Gunbroses, Cassinets, and Summer Cloths, all colours, &c., &c., &c.

A large Stock of Gents Paris Silk Hats, Felt, Cashmere and Alpaca

Tweed and Cloth Caps.

N. B.—A few lots of printed Cashmeres at 5/3d per yard.

May 15. Wes. 139-2 ins. SAMUEL STRONG.

J. B. FLOWERS,

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

Staple and Fancy GOODS.

—COMPRISING—

- DUNSTABLE Rice, and Willow BONNETS, Lace, Tuscan, and Fancy Corduroy do.
Children's Jenny Lind and Princess Alice Hats,
Boys Tuscan and Dunstable Hats,
Ribbons, Parasols and Neck Ties,
Gloves, Hosiery, Stays,
A variety of French and English FLOWERS,
Bargue, Cashmere, and Filled Paisley SHAWLS,
Printed Cashmere, Muslins, and Batizines,
Ladies' Worked Collars, Black Shirts, Black Lace Veils
Harness Bordered Curstain Muslins, new patterns,
Low priced Druggets and Carpets,
Ladies' Cashmere, Albert Cord, and Lasting Boots,
Ladies' and Children's Patent Leather Shoes,
A lot of very cheap DeLanes,
Together with a varied assortment of Cotton Fabric
in Grey and White Shirtings, 8 1/4 & 10-4 Sheetings,
Ticks, Mole-kims, Drills, best quality Warp,
Prints, Cambrics, Furniture Prints,
Striped Shirtings, Felt Dresses, &c., &c.

Which are all offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.

46 Barrington Street.

May 21. Wes. & Ath. 2m.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the subscriber has completed his importations of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SPICES, DYE-STUFFS, GLASSWARE, and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices.

JOHN NAYLOR,
152 Granville Street

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.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,
FOR THE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT, and no remedy has ever before been discovered that will certainly CURE CONSUMPTION.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends, to be past all possibility of recovery, have been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as ever. It is a compound of medicaments which are peculiarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.

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

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be infallible cures, but which have only proved palliatives, and this medicine is not only a palliative but a cure for ulcerated lungs. It contains no delectious drugs, and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as Spitting of blood, coughs, pain in the side, night sweats, &c. &c.

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

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.
Colours the Hair, and not the Skin. This dye may be applied to the hair over night, turning the lightest RED or GREY HAIR to a dark brown, and by repeating a second night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, without the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black; with a positive assurance that the dye, if applied to the skin, will not colour it. By an occasional application, a person coming grey will never be known to have a grey hair. Directions complete with the article. There is no colouring in this statement, as one can easily test.

These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated Chemist, Dr. COMSTOCK, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and other works, and School Books, well known and widely celebrated by the public.

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

CARLETON Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.
The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and humors of horses. It is at these times they require an assistance to cure or throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been rubbed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Bots, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will cure when disease appears, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretory glands, and therefore has the same effect upon the Horse, Ox, and all and all Herbivorous animals—all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by them.

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

FOR MALE AND FEMALE.
DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL, or Procreative Elixir, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, or Barrenness, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without off-pring. It is a certain cure for Seminal emissions, General Debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, Leucorrhoea or Whites. As an invigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also, a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints, and is of priceless value to those without offspring.

Caution to be carefully read and remembered.
A counterfeit of this celebrated Juno Cordial has lately been issued, having the name of LEVI JUDSON on the wrapper. Remember that the counterfeit has the name of Levi Judson on the wrapper, and the genuine has NOT his name on the wrapper.

JUDSON & CO., No. 9, John St., N. York. Agents in America. Established in 1844.

CARLTON'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES, &c.
It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country by an immense number of individuals and families, first and most certainly for the cure of the PILES, and also extensively and effectually as to build up the following complaints:
For Dropsy—Treating extraordinary absorption at once.
Smellings—Reducing them in a few hours.
Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving immediate ease.
Sore Throat—By Cancer, Ulcers, or Colds.
Group and Whooping Cough—Externally and over the chest.
All Bruises, Sprains and Burns, Curing in a few hours.
Sore and Ulcers—Whether fresh or of long standing, and lever sores.
Its operation upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "It acts like a charm." It is warranted to please any person that will try it.
Caution—Never buy it unless you find the fac simile signature of Comstock & Brother, proprietors, on the wrapper of the genuine article.
CAUTION—All of the above named articles are sold only in New York, by Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John St.
Sold wholesale for the Proprietor in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax; in Windsor by Mrs. Wiley; in Dartmouth by D. Farrell, and by one agent in every town in N. S. and N. B.
Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852 which is given to all gratis. 185 July 12.

AMERICAN Temperance Life Insurance Company, Capital \$100,000.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
MUTUAL COMPANY.
Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and officially approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

J. Burton, Agent for Nova Scotia.
THE friends of Temperance in the above State have recently procured a Charter for a Life Insurance Company, with a view to insure the lives of Temperance men, by themselves, that they may secure the advantages of their temperance principles without being subject to pay losses incurred by intemperance.

It is a well settled fact in the history of Life Insurance Companies that full twenty-five per cent. of their losses are traceable to the remote or direct influence of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system. Total abstinence, if insured in common with men who habitually use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, of course compelled to share in paying losses incurred by this practice. They do not incur them upon an equality with other men.

It is the design of our Company to insure none but temperance men, and to give them the full benefits of their temperance principles, both in the reduced rates of insurance and the full earnings of the Company, after deducting expenses. We have heretofore appended our table of rates. It will be seen that they are twenty-five per cent. lower than the rates of most mutual Companies. Our premiums are to be paid in cash, but if upon our present rates, it shall be found that we are unable to meet our obligations, we will pay the balance of the sum insured in cash.

In this Company those who are insured for life, and thus propose to share the profits of the business, not only have the same security furnished by the best conducted Mutual Companies, but they have the entire earnings of the Company on the low rates, after deducting expenses; and in addition to this, every dollar of the capital (\$100,000) is liable for the payment of losses. This we believe affords advantages to the public, and presents decided advantages over any other Company in the country, for there is no one of our knowledge organized upon this plan.

Rates of Assurance for each £100 on a Single Life.

Age	Am't.
14	1 3 5
15	1 4 0
16	1 4 7
17	1 5 2
18	1 5 10
19	1 6 7
20	1 7 2
21	1 8 0
22	1 8 10
23	1 9 7
24	1 10 7
25	1 11 7
26	1 12 7
27	1 13 7
28	1 14 10
29	1 15 10
30	1 16 10
31	1 17 10
32	1 18 10
33	2 0 0
34	2 1 0
35	2 2 3
36	2 4 7
37	2 5 0
38	2 7 5
39	2 9 0
40	2 10 7
41	2 12 2
42	2 13 0
43	2 15 7
44	2 17 2
45	2 19 0
46	3 1 0
47	3 3 0
48	3 6 5
49	3 9 0
50	3 12 0
51	3 15 0
52	3 19 0
53	4 3 0
54	4 8 0
55	4 13 5
56	4 18 2
57	5 4 2
58	5 10 0
59	5 15 0
60	6 1 0
61	6 7 5

OFFICERS.
BARZILLAI HUDSON, President.
TERRELL WADSWORTH, Vice President.
B. E. HALE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
Barzillai Hudson, Tertius Wadsworth,
Francis Parsons, Wm. W. Hoppin,
Albert Day, James B. Hooper,
Edson Fawcett,
John H. Goodwin,
Noah Whiston.
A. W. Barrows, M. D., Examining Physician.
Arch. Welch, M. D., Consulting Physician.

BOARD OF CONTROLLERS.—Hon. Thos. S. Williams, Hartford; Hon. Andrew I. Judson, Judge of the U. S. Dist. Court of Conn.; Hon. Thomas Clark, Treasurer of Connecticut; Hon. R. H. Walcott, Mayor of Portland, Me.; Hon. Moses Grant, Boston, Mass.; John A. Fiske, Albany, N. Y.; Hon. Ohio, Edward C. Delevan, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Hon. Calma, Hale, Keene, N. H.

MEDICAL REFERENCE FOR HALIFAX, N. S.
ALEX. F. SAWERS, M. D.
The Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above valuable and popular Institution, for Nova Scotia, is now prepared to receive proposals for Insurance from any part of the Province, at his Office, No. 40 Bedford Row, Halifax, where Prospects or Blank, and any further information can be obtained. J. BURTON, Agent.
N. B.—All applications by Post must be prepaid.
Halifax, N. S., January 1, 1852.

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 Ballantyne & Bowdoin, 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 Stuff, &c. Ships' Medicine Chests fitted up at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Orders from the Country punctually attended to. T. J. John, N. B. Jun. May 29.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescott Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.
To Professor HOLLOWAY.
Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills.
(Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.
Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Waick.
Margaret McConnigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.
From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.
—August 2nd, 1851.
To Professor HOLLOWAY.
Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.
(Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.
Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.
Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he continued to take them, until all their ailments were cured, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required.
(Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.
Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this dreadful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.
These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:
Ague, Female Irregularities, Sore throats, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, Stone and Gravel, Blisters on the skin, Piles, Secondary Symp., Bowel complaint, Headaches, The Dropsical, Colic, Indigestion, Tumours, Constipation of the bowels, Inflammation, Ulcers, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Venereal A. T. c., Debility, Lumbago, Worms, all kinds, Dropsy, Weakness of the Digestive, Rheumatism, what ever, Erysipelas, Retention of Urine, &c. &c.

Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each box or box.
Sub Agents in Nova Scotia:—Dr. Harding, Windsor Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg. T. R. Phillips, Liverpool. N. Tappin, Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. & J. Jost, Gas Station. B. Cochran & Co., Newmarket. G. N. Fuller, Horton. B. Legge, Mahone Bay. S. Fulton & Co., Weymouth. J. F. More, Carleton Place. T. & J. Jones, Sydney J. Wadsworth, Bras d'Or. P. Smith, Port Hood, Mrs. Johnson, Pictou. L. Stearns, Yarmouth.
Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Agents in Nova Scotia are 1-3d, 4s, 6s, 3d, 10s, 2d, 3d, 4d, and 5d, each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.
JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

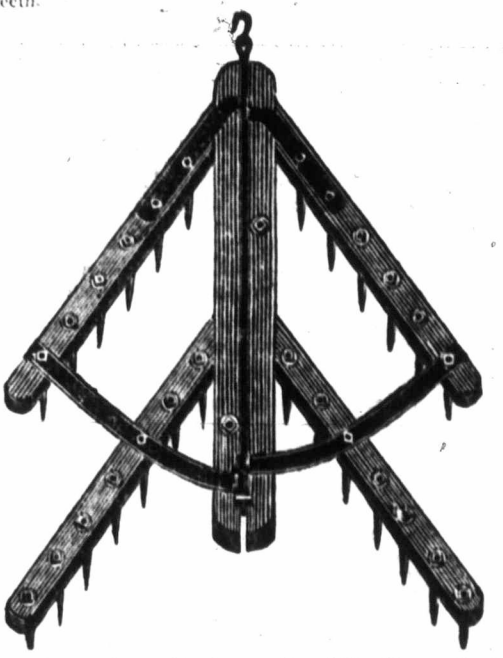
CREIGHTON, WISSWELL & Co.,
HAVE received by the late arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States,
A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS.
Suited for Town and Country Trade; & decidedly the best in value ever offered to the Public. Buyers from the interior are requested to look through this Stock before completing their Spring purchases.
No. 3, ORDNANCE SQUARE.
May 8. Wes. 2m—14s.

MEDICINES, &c., &c.
LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS ST.
THE Subscriber has received from England his usual supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Toilet and other requisites, &c., &c., all of the best quality, and moderate in price.
M. L. Wes. 47. 2mcs. W. LANGLEY.

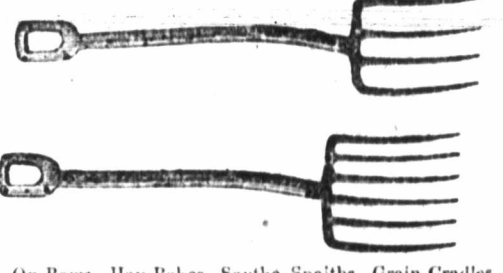
FRESH FRUIT!—Turkey pulled Figs,
Sultana Raisins, French Plums, Dates, Muscatel Raisins, in half boxes; Lexia Raisins, for puddings; Zante Currants, Lemons, Nuts, Jordan Almonds, &c.—For sale at 44 Hollis Street, by June 5. W. M. HERRINGTON.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.
BESSONETT & BROWN

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



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



Ox Bows, Hay Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grain Cradles Griffin's Prime and double refined Scythes, American Cast Steel Scythes, Horse Hay Rakes, Harrows, Hand Grain Mills; and also a variety of neat and useful Garden Tools. A small supply of interesting works on Agriculture and Gardening, and Treatises on the Horse, Cow, Hog, Manures; Elements of Agriculture; Fowl Breeder; The New England Farmer, &c. which are mostly low priced, and will be found valuable aids to those who embrace the opportunity now afforded of obtaining them.
They have also their usual well assorted and very extensive supply of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY; Window Glass, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Brushes, &c., Roofing Cloth, Yankee Axes, Bait Mills, Fish Forks, Codlines, Twines, &c., &c., the whole forming a stock evidently superior to what is usually found in one establishment, and well adapted for the trade of this Province.
Razor Row, Halifax, April 24. Wes. 142.

AUSTRALIA And the Gold Diggings.
THE Liverpool "LIVER LARK" of Packets to Australia will be despatched as under, sailing about the 5th and 20th of every month.
Lady Head, 1,350 tons burthen, J. Jones, Commander
Emigrant, 1,100 " " W. Kemp, " "
Belleville, 1,350 " " W. Thomas, " "
Sea, 1,500 " " J. Mackay, " "
Reliance, 1,300 " " H. H. Bell, " "
Thames, 1,350 " " R. Rennie, " "
Fiona, 1,450 " " W. Hayles, " "
Argyle, 1,600 " " James Irvine, " "
Waterbury, 1,600 " " R. Tallock, " "
Fanny, 1,400 " " Geo. Forrest, " "
James T. Flood, 1,500 " " F. Barclay, " "
Ann Thompson, 800 " " James Davy, " "
These ships are all first class, and sail remarkably fast. They have handsome poop cabins, with spacious and lofty accommodations; the between decks are fitted up in a very superior style, for the comfort and convenience of passengers, each compartment being separated by substantial bulk heads, well lighted and ventilated. All the rooms are enclosed, and each family can have a separate one, if required.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship, and they will be despatched under the inspection of Her Majesty's Emigration Agent.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS:
First Cabin, £45 0 0 Third Cabin, £16 0 0
Second " 25 0 0 Steerage, 13 0 0
Children under 14 years, half price.
For further particulars, apply in Liverpool, G. B., to JOHN S. DEWOLF & CO., 1, Tower Chambers, or, in Halifax, (if by letter, postage paid) to THOMAS A. S. DEWOLF.
May 15. Wes. 142. Ath. 72.

WANTED,
By a Person of unexceptionable character and good abilities, a situation as BOOK-KEEPER. Satisfactory references can be given. Apply at the Wesleyan Office (144) April 16.

New Advertisements.

LOWER HORTON SEMINARY.

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

TERMS. Board, &c., and Tuition, per Quarter, £8 10 to £7 15 0, according to the studies pursued. Pensions, on the Ollendorff method, £1 0 0. Mr. Hax will correspond monthly with the friends of each pupil, respecting his department and progress. There will be no corporal punishment. Lower Horton, 9th June, 1852. 2m.—153. J. 12.

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 5th 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.

DR.-WING.

Fencil or Crayon. Five Lessons per Week, £1 0 0 per Quarter or Half Term. Mono-Chromatic, plain or blended. Three Lessons per Week, £1 0 0 per quarter or Half Term.

FRENCH.—Five Lessons per Week, £1 10 0 per Qtr. or Half Term. ITALIAN.—Three Lessons per Week, £1 10 0 per Qtr. or Half Term.

BILLS payable quarterly in advance.

There are two Terms per year, of five months each.—The Quarters 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, from one of the principal Female Seminaries of the United States, who teach on the Ollendorff 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 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.—155. J. 26.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS & OTHERS.

ROBERT WOODILL,

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER.

Corner of Buckingham and Barrington Streets—would respectfully inform his City and Country Friends and Customers, that he has lately received from G. B. 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, which, 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. 2m. pd. June 5.

LIVERPOOL HOTEL!

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

BOARDERS.

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

ALSO—A good stable and Coach House, with a Groom in attendance, for the accommodation of Travellers. J. 12. 153. 3ms. BRADFORD HARLOW, Liverpool, 14th April, 1853.

FRESH SEEDS. 1852.

RECEIVED ex Steamship Canada from Liverpool, and Boston from Boston—an assortment of Garden, Field, and Flower SEEDS, which are offered for sale at moderate prices, by the Subscriber, at his Drug Store, 152 Granville-St. JOHN NAYLOR, April 17. Wes.

PHRENOLOGY MADE EASY.

JUST PUBLISHED, the Poetical Works of John Salter, comprising Metrical Sketches on the functions of the Brain, and other Pieces. For Sale by the Author, at Newport, and at the Stores of Messrs. A. & H. Creighton, Halifax; Terence Cochran, Newport; and Dr. Harding, Windsor. May 29. 2m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

We have in contemplation, if practicable, to make such alterations in The Wesleyan at the commencement of the fourth Volume, which will be in July next, as will enable us to give considerably more reading matter in our columns,—which, if carried out, will involve us in additional expense. We propose not to increase the subscription price per annum; but, in order to meet the increased expenditure, and to warrant the alteration, we shall require, at least, in addition to the number now on our lists, three hundred and fifty new subscribers, which will be a little more than an average of eight for each of the Circuits in the Districts of Nova Scotia and New

Brunswick. We are anxious to make The Wesleyan all that its warmest friends may wish, but we have long felt straitened for want of space, &c. IN THIS MATTER, WE CAN DO NOTHING, WITHOUT THE HEARTY AND ENERGETIC CO-OPERATION OF OUR BRETHREN AND OTHER FRIENDS. The Wesleyan, as it is, we have reason to believe, has been exercising a beneficial influence on our cause throughout our Districts, and we laudably desire to render it a still more potent instrument for good. We appeal, then, earnestly, to our Ministers, and to all others who desire the prosperity of our beloved Methodism, to assist us with their influence and valuable and highly effective agency, in meeting the emergency of the times, and placing their periodical on such a footing, as will both free us from pecuniary anxiety, and add augmented influence to the paper.

We anticipate a prompt and hearty response, and earnestly solicit the brethren to aid us in procuring new subscribers, and to send on the names with as little delay as possible. We are anxious that those who intend to subscribe should commence with the first number of the Volume. Effort now will be of material service to our office.

News by the Latest Mails.

New Brunswick.—The Miramichi Gleaner of the 21st inst., states that on the night of Tuesday last, (15th,) we were visited by one of the most terrific storms of thunder, lightning, and rain, we ever witnessed in the country. The electric fluid struck a barn of Mr. George Parker's, in Chatham, in the rear of his dwelling house, and speedily communicated to a large store adjacent, occupied by Mr. Muirhead, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that a very small part of the property it contained, was saved. It then communicated to Mr. Parker's dwelling, who lost a considerable part of his furniture.—The same paper states that the election of a member to take place to represent that County, vacant by the death of the Hon. Alex. Rankin, to close finally on the 9th prox. Two candidates are in the field—George Kerr, Esq., and Peter Mitchell, Esq., both of the legal profession.—Also, that as the bark Lord Byron entered the Restigouche Bay, a man fell from the topsail yard into the sea; the boat was lowered with four men to try and save him, but the tacking got foul, the boat was capsized, and two of the men, together with the former one were drowned, although every exertion was made to save them.

Speaking of late improvements, the Woodstock Sentinel, 19th inst., says, upon the whole, our town presents a stirring, thriving appearance, and it business is not overdone will continue to thrive.—The body of a young man, named Tapley, who was drowned on May 6, by the accidental upsetting of a canoe, was found, on the 14th inst., floating in the river near the foot of Bull's Island, and was decently buried in the Methodist burial ground in Woodstock.—The Sentinel says—that Mr. Allan B. Campbell, of Brighton, was killed a few miles below Fredericton on Friday last, almost instantly. He was endeavouring to bring to a raft, when the warp tripped and threw him with such violence against a stick of timber as to cause his death.—The St. Andrew's Standard gives a flattering account of the business appearance of the town since the commencement of the Railway by the present Contractors. Mechanics and Labourers are employed, improvements of various descriptions are being undertaken, old houses repaired and painted, and new buildings in course of erection, while the value of town lots has risen considerably. Everything about St. Andrews indicates life and activity.—G. M. ROBERTSON, Esq., formerly of St. John, N. B., from which he has been absent ten years, has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, Honolulu, (Sandwich Islands) Mr. Robertson is only 30 years of age.—Lost overboard from the scho. Maria, on her passage from Honolulu to Lahaina, on the night of the 10th April, Colin J. Allen, Esq., of Lahaina, Attorney at Law, aged 30 years, formerly of Fredericton, New Brunswick. The deceased we are informed was a son of Dr. Allen of Fredericton.—The St. John Telegraph says,—A woman residing in Queen Street, was one morning last week found dead in her bed, a rum bottle being found near her. She was known in the neighbourhood to have been much addicted to drunkenness, and to have been drinking the evening before her death.

UNITED STATES.—A fire occurred at Wetumpka, Alabama, on Saturday last, which destroyed the business part of the place. The loss is estimated at between \$300,000 and \$400,000, with but \$90,000 insurance.—The building known as Washington's Head Quarters, situated on Pearl and Broad Street, New York, occupied as an extensive boarding and lodging house, was consumed by fire about two o'clock this morning, 15th. It is feared several lives were lost. One woman jumped from the fourth story window into the arms of a bystander, and escaped unhurt. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.—A child four years old, daughter of Jeremiah Myers at South Boston, died in consequence of swallowing the stone of a prune, more than a month before. It lodged near the left lung, which was found mortified.

LIBERTY.—Letters received at New York, per brig Lowder from Liberia, report that a coolness

had arisen between the authorities and the local representatives of Great Britain, relative to the Grand difficulty. The latter, it is said, was again making extensive preparations to attack the settlements in Tradetown country.—The British commander was in the court investigating the cause of the late troubles, and it was thought by the Liberians that he was disposed to favor Grand and Boyer in their attacks upon the Colony.

NOTICE!

A debt of long standing against the Trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel at Amherst, is pressing heavily upon them.

The Trustees have engaged to reduce the debt of £345 0 0 to £120 provided this amount can be raised. The friends of Wesleyan Methodism are respectfully requested to assist in raising the amount. As a commencement a Tea Meeting will be held at the Wesleyan Chapel, Amherst, on Thursday the 15th day of July next, at 5 o'clock in the evening. Tickets of admittance may be obtained at the Store of Mr. Wm. A. McDonald, or at the Wesleyan Mission House, Amherst, at 2s. 6d.—Children half-price.

We hope all persons who feel any interest in the matter will give their personal attendance. A number of Ministers will be present, who will deliver addresses, &c., and we hope to have a pleasant time.

Amherst, June 25th, 1852.

Sabbath Appointments.

BRUNSWICK STREET CHURCH.

Morning, at 11.—Rev. H. Pickard, A. M. Evening, at 7.—Rev. R. Knight, Chairman of New Brunswick District.

GRAFTON STREET CHURCH.

Morning, at 11.—Rev. R. Knight. Evening, at 7.—Rev. Dr. Evans.

The body of the Rev. Mr. Very has been found and interred at Horton.

Special Notice.

Some of our brethren have promised the average number of additional subscribers, but have not as yet sent in the names. We request their special attention to this notice, and hope to receive their orders without delay, as the next number terminates this Volume, and as it is necessary for us to arrange our lists in the best manner, to prevent mistakes and disappointments. Let us hear, if possible, by the return mails.

Letters and Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. R. Smith, (200s.), Rev. F. W. Moore, (on Vol. II.—, on Vol. III.—total, 75s.), Rev. J. Armstrong, (185s. 4d.), Rev. T. Gaetz, (174s. 10d.), Rev. H. Pope, Sem., (25s.), Rev. A. B. Black, (160s. 1d.), Rev. G. M. Barrett, (Vol. III.—20s.). Rev. J. Prince, (110s.), Rev. A. McNutt, (202s.), Rev. J. G. Hennigar, (195s. 4d.), Rev. W. Temple, (10s. also for Mr. Conroy, Vol. II., 10s.), Rev. W. McCarty, (101s. 4d.), Rev. J. Buckley, (12s. 11d.), Rev. F. Smallwood, (187s. 8d.), Rev. J. V. Jost, (58s. 14), Rev. H. Pope, Junr., per Chairman, (170s. 3d.)

Further acknowledgements will be made in our next number.

Monies received for Vol. IV. will be acknowledged in the first number of that Vol.

Marriages.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. R. F. Unacke, Rector of St. George's, Mr. John WILLIAM MARVIN, to Miss ELIZA EMMA, youngest daughter of F. W. Clarke, Esq.—On the 20th inst., by the Rev. H. Bullock, Mr. HUNTS BIRKE, to Miss ALICE FERGUSON, both of this city.—On Thursday 21st inst., by the Rev. J. McMurray, Mr. CHARLES DAVISON of this city, to Miss MARTHA E. GIBBER of Providence, Rhode Island.—At St. John, N. B., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. GEORGE SWEET, to Miss JANE SMITH, both of Portland, N. B.—At the Wesleyan Chapel, Germain-street, on the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. MICHAEL HENNINGER, Junr., to Miss SARAH A. TURNER, both of the City of St. John.

Deaths.

At the Poor's Asylum, 15th inst., MARY GILMORE, [coloured] aged 35 years, a native of the United States.—Also, on the 16th, JAMES MALCOMB, aged 66 years, a native of Scotland.—On April 15th, COLIN IRVINE ALLAN, aged 31 years, resident at Lahaina, Sandwich Islands, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and a Barrister of the New Brunswick and Hawaiian Bars, eldest son of the late Colin Allan, M.D., Fredericton.—On Sunday June 6th, at Portuguese Cove, James, youngest son of MICHAEL FITZGERALD, aged 25 years.—On Tuesday morning, JOHN ALEXANDER, infant son of Jacob and Charlotte MYERS, aged 1 year and 2 months.—At Parrsboro', May 8th, JAMES STRACHAN FULLERTON, Esq., in the 95th year of his age. The deceased was a native of North Britain, and during a residence of more than seventy years in this Province, maintained the respect of all his acquaintances. His end was peace.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, 10th—brig Elizabeth, Scott, Cadiz, 40 days, to Cochran & Co; brig Amelia, Michon, Montreal, 12 days, to Fairbanks & Allison's; Providence, Fournier, Richibucto, 14 days, to do; Margaret, Odell, Burin, 6 days, to George H Starr; Janthe, Kirby, do, do, to A & J McNab; Milo, Gorman, do, do, to do; Zephyr, Sinnott, Placentia, 15 days, to J & M Tobin; Trusty, Fraser, P. E. Island.

SUNDAY, 20th—R M steamer Ospray, Hunter, Bermuda, 4 days, to S Cunard & Co; George Henry, Gammell, P. E. Island.

MONDAY, 21st—brig Fanny, Tobin, New York, 8 days, to Dickson, Forman & Co; brig Foun, Hartley, St John, N. F., 16 days, to J & T Williamson & Co; schrs Siren, Boncher, New York, 10 days, to J McDonald; John Wallace, Jewers, Miramichi, 10 days, to W L Murison; Elizabeth, Roberts, Bathurst, 10 days, to Fairbanks & Allison's.

TUESDAY, 22nd—schrs Maria, Buffet, Port aux Basques, 6 days, to B Wier & Co; George Henry, Bragg, do, to do; Duroe, P. E. Island.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd—R M Steamship Niagara, Stone, Liverpool, G. B., 41 days, brig Boston, Laybold, Boston, 3 days, to B Wier & Co and others; brig Oscar, Conrad, Cienfuegos, 17 days, to Fairbanks & Allison's; schrs Mary, Townsend, Fortune Bay, 7 days, to J & M Tobin; Freedom, Evans, Cape Ray, N. F., 8 days, to master; Amegnet, McRae, St John, N. B., 6 days; Enterprise, Thorburn, New York, 6 days; Elizabeth, Kennedy, Bathurst, 9 days, to John McShougall & Co; Newfld Packet, Farrell, New York, 7 days, to Bauld & Gibson & others; Eliza Gillis, P. E. Island.

THURSDAY, 24th—brig Fourteen, Wilson, Liverpool, G. B., 49 days, to Oxley & Co and others—12 passengers; schrs Jean Ann, Mercier, Quebec, 23 days, to Fairbanks & Allison's; John G. Archibald, Martell, N York, 7 days, to E Jones; Pheasant, Cameron, St John, N. B., 7 days, to Cochran & Co; Citara, Bullong, St George's Bay, N. F., 9 days, to R McLean and others; Mary L'E. Depeant, Gaspe, 9 days, to Creighton & Grassie; De-fiance, Curry, Restigouche, to J & M Tobin; Lucy Alice, McPhee, Boston, 3 days; Marie Priscilla, Richibucto; Ariel, (pkt) Pierce, Shelburne, 1 day; Mary & Charles Lorroway, Sydney; Lily, Greenwood, Barrington; Durham, Dooliver, Port Medway; California, Griffin, Ragged Isles; Falcon, Boutin, Pictou—30 and to Boston; John Hastings, Bonfroit, New York, 6 days, to J Hunter and Co; Liverpool, (pkt) McClear, Liverpool, N. S., 8 hours; Olive, Keany, Barrington; Marie Dolphine, Jones, Dalhousie; Flora Ann, Margaree; brig Dasher, Grant, St John, P. E., 14 days, to J Strachan; brig Nautilus, Handhaugh, Cadiz, 41 days, to Cochran & Co.

CLEARED.

June 19—brig Tweed, Schlint, St Peters, by Dickson, Forman & Co; schrs Forrest, Perry, Philadelphia, by R McLean; Emerald, Knowles, New York, by J Hunter & Co and Cochran & Co; Only Son, Chambers, Newfld, by George H Starr; Union, Jones, Magdalen Isles, by Creighton & Grassie; Temperance, McDonald, Bay Chaleur, by James Cochran.

June 22—Steamer Ospray, Hunter, Bermuda—S Cunard & Co; schrs Stewart Campbell, O'Bryan, United States—J & M Tobin; Ruby, Murray, Magdalen Isles—Fairbanks and Allison's and others.

June 24—steamer Cherokee, Gaskin, St John, N. F.—S Cunard & Co and others; schrs Elizabeth, Jarvis, Oberlin, N. F.—Fairbanks & Allison's; Adelaide, LeBas, St John, N. F.—E. Jones and others.

MEMORANDA.

Montreal, 9th inst.—cleared brig Virginia, Bouchier, Halifax.

Quebec, 7th inst.—old barque Countess of Durlam, Halifax.

Richmond, 19th inst.—old schr Agnes Rose, Donec, Halifax.

Salem, 19th inst.—arrd schr John Bull, Annapolis, sceptre, Yarmouth.

Gloucester, 7th inst.—arr schr Union, Digby—cleared Lucy, Westmouth, Mary Eliza, L'Isle.

Philadelphia, 16th inst.—old brig Harriet Ann, Strum, Halifax.

St John, P. E., 27th ult.—arr brig Dasher, Grant, 12 hix, 20 hix, and 1 old cargo—col 82; scate 82.

Brig Eudora, Matthews, from Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia, with plaster, foundered off Quaco, Bay of Fundy, in a gale, on the night of the 9th inst. Crew and a lady passenger saved, but with only the clothes they had on. They arrived at St John, N. B., 11th inst.

Bermuda, 2nd inst.—old brig Griffin, Webb, Cuba; 7th—arr brig Sea, Godfrey, Baltimore, 15th—old brig Sea, Trimmingham, Trinidad.

Scotch barque Cremona, from Jamaica for London struck on the Bermudas, 4th inst—ship bilged.

At Cienfuegos, 20th ult.—brig Oscar, Conrad, from Port Maria, loading for Halifax.

Schr Siren, Boncher, from New York, put the crew of schr Creole, of Ragged Isles, previously reported sunk on board Ragged Isles fishing schooners.

St John, N. B., 16th inst.—old schrs Phœnix, Cameron, Halifax; Amegnet, McRae, do.

Quebec, 12th inst.—arrd, barque Mary, Roberts, Halifax. 29th—brig Dandy Jim, Vigneau, do.

Boston, 10th inst.—arrd, schrs Vihager, Liverpool, N. S.; brig William Walter, Clare; schrs Cora Lynn, Sydney; Orbit, Argyle. 12th—arrd, Hope, P. E. I; Myrtle, Weymouth. 13th—three masted schr Sea Queen Havana.

New York, 11th inst.—arrd, schr Ila, New Carlisle, old brig Fero, Richibucto.

The brig Good Intent, Capt Grant, from New Bedford 9th inst, for Pictou, when off Red Head, Gut of Canso on Wednesday last, was struck by a squall, which hoove her on her beam ends. She righted again, but before she could get steering way on she drifted on at Cat Island, where she remained at last anchored. It was expected that by discharging ballast she would be got off with the first high tide.

New York, 11th—arr'd brig Richmond, Carl. Port Cabello, 14 days; brig Ila, Stearns, New Carlisle; old brig Lucretia, McKay, Norfolk; 12th—arr brig George Leblanc, PEI; 14th—old schr John C. Archibald, Martell, Halifax; Thetis, Ross, Canso; arr'd barque Elizabeth Handcock, Cork; 16th—old brig Fulton, McColl, Canso; schr Margaret, Griffith, Charlottetown; 17th—arr schr John Clements, Martin, Antigua; 18th—old brig Elenora, Nickerson, Halifax.

Boston, 17th—arr schr Victory, Thompson, PEI; old schr Indus, Day, Halifax; 18th—arr'd brig Walton, Davidson, Cardiff via Halifax; schrs Sea Star, Crispo, PEI; Albion, Gerion, do; old schr Hope, Westaway, do.

Buconche, 8th inst.—old brig Irene, Joffe, Nfld. Quebec, 7th—Arrived schr Marie Adèle, Bernier, Halifax.