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Poetry.

For the Wesleyan.

ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

The flowers of earth are budding brightly forth
To fill with fragrance the soft balmy air;
The tiny petals filled with morning dew
So frailly delicate, so purely fair—
But thou, loved one! hast left the clay-cold sod.
To bloom with beauty in the Garden of our God.

The birds of Spring are carolling their lays,
Rejoicing that the winter's frost is past;
Their clear sweet music gushing gladly forth—
Now Spring's soft breezes have returned at last:
Thy winter past—thy spirit now above
Sings the glad song of a Redeemer's love.

We see the signs of gladness all around;
We hear the sounds of laughter and of mirth—
We meet the joyous glance of happy ones,
Whose hearts are fettered not with cares of earth:
And yet our hearts are desolately lone,
Knowing, loved one! thou art forever gone.

Gone!—from the love so tender, fond and true;
Gone, from the smiles that watched thy coming here,
Gone, from the cheer that beams now dark and lone,
Gone, from the joys home, left sad and drear,
Gone, from the griefs and trials of this earth,
Where joys celestial have in Heaven their birth.

We weep in sadness for our bitter loss;
We mourn the setting of thy life's bright sun;
We grieve for hopes once bright and gaily fair,
So swiftly vanished and so softly flown;
Yet for ourselves, and not for thee, we weep,
For thou art now, where all the weary sleep.

A bird, let loose from out its prison home,
A flower, transplanted to a milder clime;
A soul, untroubled by the toll of earth
At peace beyond the bounds of space and time.
Such art thou now, with all the sanctified,
A happy spirit, freed and glorified.

Brunswick, N.S. ANSINA.

Christian Miscellany.

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

The Influence of Older Christians.

The apostle takes it for granted that a Christian's attainments and usefulness should be in proportion to the date of his profession: "When for the time ye ought to be teachers," was his language to the believing Hebrews. What, then, ought to be the extent of your knowledge, the maturity of your graces, the depth of your experience, the perfection of your example, the power of your influence, and the measure of your usefulness, who have been planted so many years in the courts of the Lord! What a beautiful record is it in sacred history of ANITA and PRISCILLA, that this holy pair employed their riper knowledge and their richer grace in instructing the young and eloquent APOLLOS in the way of the Lord more perfectly! I am not a channel to avow my obligations to a poor and godly couple, long since gone to their rest, who, by their simple piety, consistent conduct, friendly disposition, and mature experience, nurtured the germ of religion in my heart, and helped to train me when young a disciple for usefulness in the church of God. They watched me with the solicitude of a father and mother in Israel, instructed me in their lowly cot in the principles of the gospel, relieved my perplexities, gathered out the stones from my path, and aided to establish me in the paths of righteousness and peace. How few of the older disciples of the Lord are thus disposed to open their doors to the young inquirers after truth and salvation, and to act the part of nursing fathers and nursing mothers to the new-born babes in Christ! How useful might be THE OLDER FEMALE MEMBERS of the churches, in employing those seasons of intercourse which are continually occurring with their younger friends, to cherish in their minds the spirit of faith, prayer, and holiness! Instead of this, is not too much of the time spent in useless gossip, frivolous chit-chat, and vain discourse on fashion, dress and news? O, ye matronly professors, consider how important is the right formation of the female character! Recollect that those young women who frequent your

house, listen to your conversation, and are looking up to you as examples, will, perhaps, be one day placed at the heads of families like you, and will exert some influence upon the world, through their husbands and their children; and recollect also, that they will be likely to take the tone of their religion, the standard of their womanly piety, from you. Endeavour, then, to breathe into their souls the spirit of ardent and consistent religion, repress the disposition to vanity, mould them to sobriety of judgment, and train them as you have opportunity to elevated sentiments of usefulness. Blessed is that woman—she is indeed a mother in Israel—who, by her amiable, cheerful disposition, united with good sense, and engaging manners, attracts the younger females to her society, and who, when they are gathered around her, exerts her influence to render them blessings both to the church and to the world. It is an ill-sign for a middle-aged female professor of religion, when the more frivolous of the young are fond of her society, and the more spiritual retire from it. Perhaps some will reply, "We ought to exhibit religion to young people with a cheerful aspect."—Certainly you ought; I wish you to appear ever happy in their presence, the very type of peace; carrying, in the sunshine of your countenance, the index of a mind at rest, and a proof that you are the children of light, walking in light; but this is different from froth, and merriment, and levity. The cheerfulness of a Christian, should be joy and peace in believing; rejoicing in the Lord, a serious joy, a joyful seriousness. "Speak that the words which become sound doctrine: that the aged women be in behaviour as becometh holiness, teachers of good things; that they may teach the young women to be sober, to love their husbands, to love their children, to be discreet, chaste, keepers at home, that the Word of God be not blasphemed."—(Titus ii. 1-5.)

Let all, then, whether male or female, solemnly inquire, whether they have ever yet sufficiently estimated the importance of the subject of this address. Let them recollect what their own ideas and expectations were of older Christians, when they entered the church, and what surprise and disappointment they experienced. Let them consider in what light it may be supposed they now appear to those younger believers who have lately become acquainted with them, and ask themselves if no surprise has been felt at seeing them no more distinguished for spiritual attainments. Let them look round and see if some are not violating consistency, and pleading their example. Let them especially remember, how responsible is their situation, and how fearful a thing it is to be the means of lowering, in young believers, their ideas of the solemnity and spirituality of the Christian profession, and of spreading lukewarmness through the Christian church.—*J. A. James.*

For the Wesleyan.

Sayings of Sir Thomas Moore.

One of them was, "Souls in a separate state would think as meanly of the bags of gold hoarded in their life time, as a man advanced in years would think of a bag of cherry stones, which he had hoarded when a child."

When he saw any of the young men of his household dressing themselves fine, in some uneasy fashion, or stroking up their hair, to make themselves high foreheads, he would coolly tell them that if God gave them not hell, he would do them great injustice, for they were taking far more pains to win it and to please the Devil, than many even virtuous men did to win heaven and please God.

Another was, that God could not punish man worse than if he should suffer everything to happen that every man wished for. "Not only," said he, "doth pleasure withdraw wicked men from prayer, but affliction doth the same sometimes. Yet there is this

difference, that affliction doth sometimes wrest a short prayer from the wickedest man alive; but pleasure withdraweth even one that is indifferent good from all prayer."

The Preaching of the Grave.

Our earth in full of silent preachers. The brook, with its ever-moving waters, speaks of change, of the lights and shadows of individual existence. The river tells the same great lesson as applied to states and nations. The ocean, now sleeping in its waveless repose, now rolling madly beneath the winds of heaven, typifies, in its peacefulness, in its anger, our ever-changing world.

Thus, the falling leaf speaks silently, but impressively, of death; the flowers around us open their fair petals with mute teachings of our heavenly Father's goodness; the lofty mountains breathe forth sublime lessons of his power; and not a drop of water sparkles in the bucket, but it silently proclaims his wisdom. Thus with everything—surely not less with the grave! The grave! What preacher more solemn in its teachings? What instructor more truthful in its lessons? It needs no outward tinsel-dry to enforce its preaching; the humble resting-place of the poor speaks as solemnly and impressively as the costly mausoleum of the honoured or the rich. It ever appears before us in its own simple solemnity—the powerful preacher of death and eternity.

Yet its teachings are not always the same, in the graves of the past, the present, and the future, we hear far different voices, each speaking forth its separate lesson.

The graves of the past! Who can number them? They dot every valley, and lie scattered on every hill-side—they speak forth in every clime, in all tongues, to all nations, the self-same words, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

Yet, mingled with this one grand thought, they individually preach to us other and not less important sermons.

Let us hearken to the past's great grave, its universal sepulchre, as it preaches to us in the awfully sublime picture of a deluged world. Gaze in imagination upon that scene! Look calmly upon the wide-rolling, all-embracing waters! Hear their solemn tones! Look beneath their dark waves! Listen to the winds, as, sweeping over the wide expanse, they sigh over a buried world! Behold this monument of man's depravity and God's judgment, and tell me if there is no preaching here?

Are they frightful, terrible words which fell forth from this vast grave? Behold that ark of Gopher-wood, freighted with all of earth's living wealth! Watch it ride safely over the troubled waters! See it float peacefully through every danger—the storm harms it not; the winds molest it not; the grave below is no grave for this; for God's mercy is there.

Hearst thou now sweeter words? These are the two voices from the past's great grave! The past's grave of the world! But the past has another tomb, whose preaching shall be heard through all time—the lingering sounds of whose words shall reach even into eternity. Beneath the sky of Judea lies this sepulchre. Cities are buried there. How impressively do those sluggish waters preach to us! What solemn lessons do they silently tell, as they roll their bitter waves over the buried monuments of man's wickedness and folly! What an everlasting memorial of the depravity of the human heart!

But the past has other graves—great graves! where scores of hearts are sleeping, the victims of ambition—of despotism—of war; and they preach to us! From their cold darkness many a sermon comes of the ills which sin has brought upon our race. They tell us of the misery which tyrants cause. Sad evidences are they of the power of the monster War!

And yet there are other graves, individual graves, which perhaps speak to us no less solemnly than those we have mentioned. There are humble graves, whose preaching,

soft and low, comes to but a few listening ears; there are heroes' graves, which send forth their teachings to all of earth's struggling millions; there are Christians' graves, where the good love to linger, and hearken to the angel whisperings which speak sweetly there.

Thus the graves of the past preach to us. From each vast sepulchre—from each proud mausoleum—from each undecorated burial-place, each humble narrow house—swell forth the teachings which, if practically heeded, would fill our hearts with wisdom, and gild our days with happiness.

But the present has its graves, new-made graves, where the tears of the afflicted still moisten the sod, and the sighs of bereaved ones are ascending to God.

To-day's sun will set on thousands of these new-made graves. What preaching is here! Yet how little do we heed the grave's silent words! Do you ever visit the grave-yard, reader?

The graves of the present preach, perhaps, more impressively than the graves of the past; but how solemn should be the warning when the graves of the future appear before us! There, reader, is your grave! Do not turn from it, do not neglect it, there it lies—your own grave! It preaches to you. Heed its words, and when you come to it, you will find it a pleasant, welcome grave, where you may peacefully lie down and slumber, secure from the weariness of earth; then, after the world's last grave of fire, you shall rise sanctified, glorified, to sleep in the grave no longer, to fear death no more, to live in heaven with God and his angels and saints for ever.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

The Improvident Traveller.

A certain traveller who had a distance to go, one part of his road leading through green fields, and the other through a tangled road of brambles and thorns, made great preparation for the first part of his journey.

He dressed himself in light and gay clothes, and put a cake in his pocket, and nimbly proceeded on his way, along the beaten path across the green meadows.

After a while the road became rugged, and by the time night drew on, the traveller was in a pitiable plight. His provisions were exhausted; his clothes wet through, and partly torn from his back by the briars; his flowers were faded, and weary as he was, the slender cane which he carried would not bear his weight; a stream of water was before him and darkness around him.

"Alas!" said he, smiting his breast, "I am hungry, and have no food; wet to the skin, and have no dry clothes; weary, and no staff to rest on; I have a stream to cross, and here is no boat; I am bewildered and have no guide; it is dark, and I have no lantern. Fool that I am! why did I not provide for the end of my journey as well as for the beginning?"

My friends, time is hastening away, you are travellers! Life is the beginning, death the end of your journey. If you have made preparations for both, happy are you; but if otherwise, you resemble the foolish traveller.—*Humphrey.*

Faith Develops True Greatness.

Faith—that is to say in all possible spheres the vision of the invisible, and the absent brought nigh—is the energy of the soul and the energy of life. We do not go too far in saying that it is the point of departure for all action; since to act is to quit the firm position of the present and stretch the hand into the future. But this at least is certain, that faith is the source of everything in the eyes of man which bears a character of dignity and force. Vulgar souls wish to feel, to see, to touch, to grasp; others have the eye of faith, and they are great. It is always by having faith in others, in themselves, in duty, in Divinity, that men have done great things. Faith has been, in all times; the strength of the feeble; and the salvation of the miserable.—*Vinet.*

Family Circle.

Management of Boys.

Mr. Goodman, whose tool-house was described some time since, has been out with Nathan's father to see about a division fence, which they, in a neighbourly manner, every spring, "trim up" together.

After they had got well to work, one on one side of the wall, and the other on the other, Nathan's father, whose name is John, began to talk about the boys.

As most people manage all their possessions with equal discretion, and we have seen the harumscaram manner in which Nathan's father took care of his tools, it will surprise nobody that Nathan was reported in a state of mutiny, and cherishing the desire to run away. "What was he to do with him," he asked of his neighbour, as he laid a heavy stone into the gap in the wall.

Now Goodman was a disciplinarian. He was the greatest hand for a kicking cow, a fractious pair of steers, a green Irishman, a discontented boy, or even a crying baby.

His method embraced all the pretended virtues of the patent medicines, and was good for all the ills to which flesh is heir.

He conquered them all with his spirit of kindness. This was never assumed, but it welled up from his great and good heart, like clear bubbles at the cool fountain. Goodman could maintain a triumph. He knew how to hold his ground by the encouragement which he offered to all to do right.

But now for Nathan's case. Nathan was not a bad boy in the main. Perhaps he was like the lost "shovel," damaged by exposure and neglect. When his mind was young and tender, his father had never thought how easily his fretful words would rust and corrode the affections of his child. Nathan had done many "a good deed in a naughty world." Nothing said. But let the bars be once forgotten, the cows get a taste of the corn, let the cart hub but crack off a post now and then, when going through a narrow bar post, and Nathan was condemned so low that he never was able to get quite back again to his former standing. All blame, no praise. Nathan was discouraged. Nathan had rashly thought of taking an extra shirt and his leave of home!

Now, farmer Goodman never did a job by the halves. To tell the truth, he was glad to have his advice solicited. He felt that he might do something for Nathan yet. But first he must tell his father plainly where he was wrong in the management of his boy. He did so. John heard every word. He believed he had not acted wisely, nor as a parent should. Goodman's frank advice he considered gospel.

"Now look at my George," said Mr. Goodman. "Do you think he is a discontented boy?"

"George is a wonder," said Nathan's father. "He is so ambitious, and smart about his work. I wish Nathan was as good a boy."

"But I never scold George," said Mr. Goodman.

"He don't need it."

"Does Nathan always, when you rebuke him so sharply?"

John Wheeler stopped to think. Had he done so before giving his cutting reprimands to Nathan, the words would never have passed his lips.

The wall was now "put to rights" down to a lot of about a quarter of an acre, a part of which had been cultivated the previous year, and was set out with a few rows of apple trees, that had most excellent care. As Mr. Wheeler got over the division fence and glanced around the snug enclosure, he asked Mr. Goodman what he had divided off this lot for.

"This is my son George's farm, neighbour Wheeler. He has owned it for a year."

"But you don't mean to say that you have given your boy this patch for his own?"

"To be sure I do; why not? I told him years ago I wanted him to be a good boy, and if he would try to be obedient and industrious, I would encourage him. I have reasons to believe that George has made exertions to please his parents. I have only

kept my word with him when I walled in this quarter of an acre, and told him it was his own. George sold eggs enough from his twelve hens last spring, to buy those trees, which I think grow very well."

Goodman got over the wall to help his neighbour roll up a heavy stone. He had already rolled a heavy weight from his heart. Light was breaking in. George was a better boy than was Nathan, because George had had a better father. Hardly convinced that Goodman's course would answer for him, he asked—

"Would you recommend me to give Nathan a part of my farm?"

"To be sure. How much the poorer could it make you? and how rich he would begin to feel! He would take a new interest in his duties. He would see that his father was anxious to encourage him, and as you have tried fault-finding for some time with miserable success, it may be that a little encouragement would make Nathan an altered boy."

"Well, Goodman, I don't know but you are right. It is true I have taken no special pains to encourage him, as you say—that is a great word with you—and I believe I shall think of your advice."

By this time the wall was "looked over," and the neighbours went home.

About sunrise, some weeks after, Nathan was returning from driving out the cows, whistling as usual—he had taken to whistling with a kind of desperation—when he met his neighbour George.

"Well, well, Nathan, you are upbetimes, it seems."

"Oh, not very early for this busy time o' year. But, George, can you come over and give me a lift at setting out my trees this afternoon?"

"I will, gladly, Nathan, if father's willing, and I guess he will let me. So you bought your trees, eh?"

"Yes; I sold the gun for six dollars, and bought twenty-four neat Baldwins, I tell you. Upon the whole, I'm rather glad to get the gun off my hands, for the folks never liked to have me carry it."

Nathan, it need hardly be said, had abandoned the idea of "running away." Nathan's father mends wall annually with his neighbour Goodman. He makes, also, some slight repairs in his defective mode of managing his farm and his children at the same time.

Value of the Sabbath to Young Men.

1stly. They are greatly indebted to it for their intelligence. Its ministrations powerfully promote all the interests of education, and encourage the diffusion of knowledge. What would have been the intellectual condition of the young men of this land, had they been brought up in a land where the Sabbath had never been known?

2dly. For their morality and virtue are young men greatly indebted to the Sabbath. It frowns on every form of vice, and smiles on every form of excellence of character. How rapidly Sabbath-breaking young men sink into every species of immorality. Sabbath-keeping young men are noted for possessing all the moral virtues.

3dly. No institution operates with such power, to secure for them the emotions and rewards of piety, as the Christian Sabbath. For it comes by the authority, and breathing the benevolence of God. All its influences are suited to establish religious principles in the soul. A proper regard for the Sabbath brings young men within the reach of those agencies by which the soul is shown its guilt and danger, and led to the Saviour. How few young men are converted who disregard the Sabbath!

4thly. Due regard for the Sabbath brings young men into that kind of society which is favourable to their best good. The lovers of the holy Sabbath, are lovers of everything else that honours God and blesses man. They are the excellent of the earth. And their influence over those who come into their society and fellowship, is happy, in reference to both time and eternity.

5thly. There cannot, therefore, be a greater instance of most unworthy ingratitude to a benefactor, or ill-treatment of a most kind and powerful friend, than where young men lightly esteem the blessed Sab-

bath. It promotes their intelligence, morality, and piety, surrounding them with all those influences which operate for their highest and best well-being. They would deeply resent the imputation of the heart, to abuse a father's kindness or a mother's love. But no friend more valuable have they than that one that pays them its weekly visit of kindness, and seeks to throw over their whole life and eternity the beauty and blessings of holiness. Counting the Sabbath a delight, they shall "ride upon the high places of the earth, and be fed with the heritage of Jacob."—*Puritan Recorder*.

The Husband's Return.

Much has been said respecting the wife's welcome, and much of the happiness of the domestic circles unquestionably depends upon the manner in which the husband is welcomed to his own house, when he returns wearied with his duties abroad. But the continuance of that happiness also depends upon how the efforts made to please are appreciated. For so constituted is the human mind, that unless sustained by high Christian principles, it will soon weary in its endeavour, unless, by the recipient, there be some expression of gratification either in word or manner.

There are some who, during the hours of courtship, never approach their lady-love but with a smile, and who will anticipate and gratify her wishes before expressed, but as soon as the ceremony is passed, which entitles them to the name of husband and companion, will assume a sternness which hitherto had seemed foreign to their nature, requiring an unconditional surrender of their wife's wishes to theirs, thus crushing and blotting out the finer feelings of the heart, which, if they had only been kindly fostered, would have proved a treasure in their homes of incalculable value.

Fear may exact obedience, but it seems not the kind and sympathizing attention of affection. Home, too, is the place for the husband, as well as the wife, to bear meekly the petty ills of life. He cannot always expect to find his home a retreat of perfect security from noise and interruption in his own thoughts; even these must be sometimes disturbed; certainly, if there be a family of romping, frolicsome children.—He must have a smile for this, and a word for that, and listen with interest to their noisy prattle, when he comes in—remembering that the mother may not be freed from it an hour during the day.

Some men think at their own homes they are not required to speak only in monosyllables; they are obliged to talk so much while abroad, and are obliged to be so very agreeable, that they cannot possibly converse with their wives: they must rest when at home; besides, what interest can the wife have in the busy world, from which she is so much secluded? She certainly does not need any relaxation from her cares, by descending from her elevated position to converse upon events which transpired during the day. I would have the newspaper taken, and read, and well read, in every family; and well paid for; but I would not have the husband so absorbed by its contents, as not to be able to answer a reasonable question, when asked by his wife or children.

But I will not enumerate any more. Let the little attentions still be continued which were given when wooing and being won; let harsh words as seldom be heard as then; let each one strive to make home happy; and there will be more earthly Edens to be found in family circles than at present.

The Indwelling Word.

Many blessed consequences flow from having the words of Scripture in the memory. We cannot always have our Bibles in our hands; especially if our calling leads us to manual labour.

When you retire to rest, or lie awake during the night watches, or sit beside the sick or dying, you may taste the sweetness of many a gracious promise, and may say, "In the multitude of my thoughts within me, thy comforts delight my soul." When you are at work, you may derive unspeakable comfort from ruminating on some savory promise.

General Miscellany.

Ascent of Mount Hecla.

This account is extracted from "A Journey to Iceland, and Travels in Sweden and Norway, by Ida Pfeiffer. Translated from the German by Charlotte Fennimore Cooper."

Hecla itself is enclosed in a circle of lava hills, and towers high above them all. It is surrounded by several glaciers, whose dazzling snow-fields extend to a great distance, and have never been trodden by a human foot.

It was a beautiful warm morning, and we galloped gaily over the meadows and the adjacent sand-plains. This fine weather was considered a very favourable omen by my guide, who told me that M. Geimard, the French naturalist already mentioned, had been delayed three days by a storm before he could ascend the mountain; this was nine years ago, and no one had made the attempt since that time. A Danish prince who travelled through Iceland a few years since, had been here indeed, but for some unexplained reason he had left the place without undertaking to visit Hecla. The road led at first, as I have already said, through rich fields, and then across the patches of black sand which are surrounded on all sides by streams, hills, and hillocks of lava, whose fearful masses gradually approach each other, and frequently afford no other passage than a narrow defile, where we scrambled over the blocks and piles with scarcely a spot to rest our feet. The lava rolled around and behind us, and it was necessary to be constantly on the watch to prevent ourselves from stumbling, or to avoid coming in contact with the rolling rocks. But the danger was even greater in the gorges filled with snow already softened by the heat of the season; where we frequently broke through, or, what was worse, slid backwards at every step almost as far as we had advanced. I do not believe there is another mountain in the world whose ascent offers so many difficulties as this one.

After a toilsome struggle of three hours and a half we reached the place where it became necessary to leave the horses behind; which I should have done long before, as I felt compassion for the poor animals, if my Hecla guide would have allowed it; but he maintained that there were still spots where we might need them, and advised me, moreover, to ride as long as possible, in order to reserve my strength for what was still before me. And he was right; I hardly think I could have completed the whole distance on foot, for when I thought I had attained the last peak, I still found streams and hillocks between me and my goal, which seemed constantly more remote than ever. My guide assured me that he had never led any one so far on horseback, and I really believe it. The walking was already horrible—but to ride was fearful! From every height new scenes of the most melancholy desolation appeared in sight; the whole prospect was rigid and inanimate, and burnt, black lava was spread around us wherever we looked. It was not without a painful sensation that I gazed about me, and saw nothing but the immeasurable chaos of this stony desert. We had still three heights to climb; they were the last, but also the most perilous. The road led abruptly over the rocks by which the whole summit of the mountain was covered; I had more falls than I could count, and frequently tore my hands on the sharp points of lava. It was, to be sure, a terrible expedition. The dazzling whiteness of the snow was almost blinding, contrasted with the shining black lava alongside of it. When I had to cross a field of snow I did not venture to look at the lava, for I had tried it once and could hardly see in consequence. I was snow blind.

At last the summit was attained, after two more hours of laborious climbing, and I stood upon the highest peak of Hecla; but I looked in vain for a crater—there was no trace of any to be found; at which I was all the more astonished, as I had read minute accounts of it in several books of travels.

I walked around the whole summit of the mountain, and clambered to the jökul which lies next to it, but still I saw no opening or crevice, no sunken wall, or any sign whatever, in fact, of a crater. Much lower down on the sides of the mountain I found some wide rents and chinks, from whence the streams of lava must have flowed. The height of this mountain is said to be 4,300 feet. . . . I was surrounded by the most dreadful ravines, caves, streams, hills, and valleys; I could hardly understand how I had reached this point, and was seized with a feeling of horror at the thought which forced itself upon me, that perhaps I might never be able to find my way out of this terrible labyrinth of ruin. Here, on the highest peak of Hecla, I could look down far and wide upon the uninhabited land, the image of a torpid nature, passionless, inanimate—and yet sublime! an image which once seen can never be forgotten, and the remembrance of which will prove an ample compensation for all the toils and difficulties I had endured. A whole world of glaciers, mountains of lava, fields of snow and ice, rivers and miniature lakes were included in that magnificent prospect; and the foot of man had never yet ventured within those regions of gloom and solitude.

Kasper Hauser.

We copied last week, says the *Baltimore Patriot*, an article from a London paper, in which an attempt is made to connect the right of succession to the late Grand Duke of Baden, with the suspicions which arose from the mysterious appearance of Kasper Hauser in 1828. The article we copied was inaccurate in several particulars, and especially in naming Leipzig as the place of his first appearance, instead of Nuremberg, and Nuremberg as the place where he was murdered, instead of Anspach, where he had been placed by his benefactor, Lord Stanhope. We publish the subjoined account, which the *Boston Advertiser* says is made on authority on which they suppose to be as reliable as any thing which has been published in relation to him, as it is a curious historical event, now brought to mind:—

Kasper Hauser, the Nuremberg foundling, was discovered on the afternoon of the 28th of May, 1828, between four and five o'clock, in the tallow market, by one of the inhabitants of that part of the city. He was dressed as a peasant boy, and had in his possession a letter addressed to the Captain of the fourth squadron of the sixth regiment of cavalry at Nuremberg. On being carried to that person and questioned, it appeared soon, that he was almost entirely ignorant of language and manners, and quite uneducated. To all questions he made answer, "From Regensburg," (the German name of the city of Ratisbon, fifty miles distant) or "I don't know," yet he wrote his name, *Kasper Hauser*, in strong legible letters, on a sheet of paper, though he was unable to add to it the place he came from, or anything else. He was then apparently from 16 to 17 years of age. His figure was thick set and broad shouldered, but well proportioned. His skin was very white and delicate, his limbs delicately formed, his hands small and well proportioned, as were his feet, which exhibited no marks of having been confined in shoes up to this time. He showed great repugnance to every kind of food, except dry bread and water. His conversation was restricted to a few words or sayings in the Bavarian dialect. He appeared to be altogether unacquainted with all the common circumstances and the every day appearances of nature, and exhibited great indifference to the necessities and conveniences of life.

Among his articles of clothing was found a handkerchief with K. H. marked upon it. He had besides with him a Catholic prayer book. In the letter which he brought with him, and which was dated "Bavaria Border, the place unknown, 1828," the writer stated that he was a poor day labourer and the father of ten children, and said that the boy was left at his door on the 7th of October, 1812, by his unknown mother, and he had brought him up secretly, never allowed him to go out of the house, but had him taught reading, writing and Chris-

tianity, that he wanted to become a soldier in the cavalry. Within the letter was one from the mother, written in Latin, letters which stated that she was a poor girl, that she had given birth to the boy, on the 30th of April, 1812, that his name was Kasper, and that his father, formerly a horseman in the 6th regiment, was dead.

Hauser was taken care of by the magistrates of Nuremberg, as a deserted young man from foreign countries, and he excited universal interest, especially in the Burgomaster Binder, who took a great deal of trouble to throw light on the darkness which surrounded the origin and the relations of the young man. He discovered from various conversations with Kasper, that he from his youth up had worn only shirt and trousers, that he had been brought up in a dark subterranean place, where he could not lie stretched out, was fed with bread and water by a man who never showed himself, but while he was asleep, either natural sleep or one produced by drugs, provided his food and washed and dressed him. Playing with two wooden horses was his only employment. For some time before he was brought to Nuremberg, the man had been often to his prison and had taught him how to write and how to walk by raising his feet.

This narrative was the source of much speculation and many reports, according to some of which Kasper was the fruit of an illicit connection, and the natural son of a priest and of an unmarried mother of noble birth, sometimes the child of a prince or the sacrifice of some dishonest legacy hunting. There were also persons who suspected that in the whole affair there was nothing but a cheat to be discovered.

July 18, 1828, he was given up to Professor Daumer at Nuremberg, to be educated in his house. The story of his bringing up is curious in an educational point of view, inasmuch as his original desire for knowledge, his perseverance, remarkable memory and the quickness of his intellect seemed to diminish in proportion as the circle of his acquirements increased.—His progress on the whole was small. On the 17th of October, 1829, he was found bleeding in the forehead from a dangerous cut, which according to his account, was given him by a man with a very black head, whom he met in his walk. All search for the person who committed the assault proved fruitless.

The circumstance produced great excitement, and Hauser was now brought to the house of the magistrate Biberbach and carefully watched by two soldiers. Among many strangers who came to see him, was Lord Stanhope, who became much attached to him, adopted him as a son and sent him to Anspach for his farther education. Here he was employed in a Court of Appeals but did not distinguish himself in any way by his industry, and was almost forgotten when his death again awakened public attention. A stranger came to see him on the 14th of December, 1833, under the pretence of bringing him news from Lord Stanhope, and giving him information respecting his birth. The interview took place at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Castle Garden, when the stranger gave him clandestinely a stab in the side. Kasper retained sufficient strength to return home and relate the circumstances of his murder, but he died on the 17th December, 1833. Several histories of his life and death have been written, but, as yet, the murderer has never been discovered, nor the mystery of his birth explained.

Obituary Notices.

For the Wesleyan.

Mrs. Margaret Stockton, of Smith's Creek.

The subject of this brief notice was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Coates, who emigrated from the Old Country to Cumberland, N. S., when they were quite young. The mother was an established Methodist, the fruit, under God, of Father Black's labours,—and endeavoured, to the extent of her ability, to bring up her children in the ways of the Lord. No doubt Margaret was more or less influenced by these pious endeavours; but we have no particular account of her state and course of

religious procedure, until a considerably advanced period of life.

After her marriage and all her numerous family were born, a series of very trying dispensations commenced, which however painful in themselves, were undoubtedly sanctified by the Great Disposer of events to that satisfactory consummation, which it is our pleasure to record, in the happiness of her exist.

The first of these circumstances was the premature death of a little girl, some six years old, by the rolling down of a pile of rails. The next was the death of a little boy, about a year or two after, by a disease resembling the Cholera. In about ten years more, two sons were cut down at the ages of twenty-nine and twenty-one years, within a few months of each other. Again, in August last, Robert, who was looked upon as the main-stay of the family, was suddenly cut down and snatched away,—though not without the consolation of a prospect that parted friends would meet again, where parting is no more.

A little before this last bereavement she was visited by something like the palsy,—repeated attacks of which, on Sunday the 16th of the present month, resulted in her removal from this vale of tears; we doubt not to join the Society of the Blessed.

Our sister's first close connection with Methodism, was about the commencement of the Sussex Vale Circuit, under the labour of our indefatigable brother M. Pickles. A Society was first formed here about twenty-four years ago.—Margaret became a member—and though often impressed with a greater or less degree of her own unworthiness, so much as in some instances to hesitate to accept the Quarterly Tickets; yet she has lived and died a member of that body.

We were wont to regard our sister and her general state of experience as enjoying a measure of peace;—but when her sickness commenced she did not enjoy a clear evidence of her acceptance. She seemed as one who refused to be comforted until the Lord Jesus should more fully manifest himself to her. It was not, however, until the last night of her life that she became fully freed from doubts and fears, and was enabled to express her unshaken confidence in Christ, as her Redeemer. Thus, on Sabbath, about eleven o'clock, and after having distinctly expressed a conviction that her end was come, she finished her earthly course.

On the Tuesday following, attended by her sorrowing relatives and a large number of friends, her mortal remains were committed to the silent grave, after the improvement of the occasion by the Circuit Preacher, from Lamentations of Jeremiah, Chapter iii, Verse 32.

In her removal, the Preachers and the cause of Methodism, as well as her own family and connections, and the community at large, have lost a friend whose place will not easily be supplied. J. F. B.

Sussex Vale Circuit, N. B., May 25th, 1852.

For the Wesleyan.

Mrs. Olivia Randall, of Waterville.

Died at Waterville, West Cornwallis, on the 19th March, Mrs. Olivia Randall, late wife of Mr. Ananah-Randall, in 65th year of her age.

Mrs. Randall was brought to God when young; but being previously, and at the time of her conversion, surrounded by persons of the Baptist denomination; and having imbibed their notions of baptism by immersion, she for some time hesitated what Church to join. The doctrines of restricted atonement, the limitation of God's grace to those supposed to be included in the covenant of redemption only, the impossibility of falling from grace, and opposition to free communion of christians around the table of their common Saviour, however, effectually prevented her from uniting with that people. It is true she had received good under their ministry, especially under that of those eminent servants of God, the Rev. Messrs. Harding and Manning; but here was an insuperable barrier in the way of her uniting with them. How could she sit all her life under, and profit by, a Calvinistic minister? We doubt not but other sincere christians, who have conscientiously embraced these views might do so; but let none blame Mrs.

Randall if she conscientiously could not. She thought and felt differently.

About this time, or shortly after, the Rev. John Snowball was sent as a Wesleyan Missionary to Horton and Cornwallis. Mrs. Randall cordially embraced the Gospel as preached by him. General redemption, the freeness as well as the sovereignty of divine grace—and therefore the possibility of all men being saved, the necessity of persevering in righteousness and holy living till death, and the liberality of sentiment entertained by Wesleyans, as to the communion of saints of whatever name, as exhibited by that man of God—these all accorded with her own views and feelings. She hesitated no longer but immediately became a member of the Wesleyan Church.

Almost from the time of Mrs. Randall's conversion till her death, she was literally schooled in affliction. For more than twenty years did the fell destroyer consumption, prey upon her system, attended with a painful cough. But the great Master was with her in the fire watching the process and imparting the lesson. Whom Christ teaches they are wise indeed—and happy. It was so with our departed sister. She could glory in tribulations. "My sufferings, said she, are very great. Mine has been a life of suffering; but I know that all things work together for good to them that love God. He will bring me through all. In a little while—after a few more struggles—I shall be at rest."

The night previous to her death she had been no worse than usual. About 1 o'clock her husband was up and adjusted her pillows, after which she fell on sleep. He woke in the morning—bent over her placid form, and lo! "She was not, for God had taken her!" "The weary wheels of life stood still" while she was sleeping. Perhaps

"She sank in blissful dreams away,
And visions of eternal day."

GEORGE W. TUTTLE.

Cornwallis, May 26th, 1852.

For the Wesleyan.

Capt. Benjamin Perry, Senr., of N. E. Harbour.

Died at N. E. Harbour, on the 19th of April last, after a very tedious and painful illness, sustained by him with great patience and resignation, Capt. Benjamin Perry, Senr., in the 72nd year of his age. Mr. Perry was born at Huntington, in the late Province, now State of New York, and when very young came to this Province in 1783. Though too young at the period of the American Revolution to know anything of the exciting events of that painful period, he inherited from his parents and family all that staunch and unflinching attachment, for which they have been so significantly noted.

His own loyalty and attachment grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength; and to the last days of his active life there was no abatement of his ardent and warm affection for the land of his forefathers—old England. He was very generally known, and as generally respected for the uprightness and integrity of his conduct. He was eminently a man of peace and a counsellor of peace.

He was hospitable, kind and generous, and especially so in the latter, as far as his means extended, towards everything calculated for the good of man. His house, for forty years, was the home of the ministers of the Wesleyan Church, and to none others who came within his knowledge, was he by any means slow in offering all the tokens of christian courtesy and kindness. Though always a lover of good and of good men, for some years past he turned his attention more devotedly and seriously to the subject of religion. During his painful and protracted illness, he found a consolation which such a course can afford; and it is confidently stated by those who were near him in times of affliction, that he was enabled rejoicingly to apply to his own soul those consolations promised to the faithful when walking through the dark valley and the shadow of death.—He had been a most affectionate son—a kind and tender husband—a most indulgent and anxious parent—and as life was fast ebbing away,—a day or two before the closing scene,—he called his large family of children around him, and in the most faithful and affectionate manner gave them that counsel and encouragement they might need through-

out their earthly pilgrimage. His end was peace. He was buried on the 21st of April, and on the following Sunday his death was improved from Job, xxx, 23, to a large and affected congregation, a great proportion of which were his own connections.

Mrs. Joseph Gosbee.

Mrs. Joseph Gosbee, the subject of this brief sketch, was born of respectable parentage at Guysborough, N. S., on the 1st day of May, 1824. She was the fifth daughter of the late Mr. John McKeough, and enjoyed the early advantage of the advice and prayers of a pious mother who departed this life about eight months previous to her daughter, in the full assurance of a Glorious Resurrection to Eternal Life through her Redeemer. Mrs. Gosbee was awakened to a sense of her danger as a lost sinner under the ministry of the Rev. A. W. McLeod, who was then stationed on the Guysborough Circuit, shortly after she attached herself to the Wesleyan Church, of which she was a constant member up to the time of her death. She did not however profess to enjoy the power of vital religion until about five years ago, at which time the Rev. J. V. Jost, was on this Circuit, under whose ministry she received much spiritual benefit. On the tenth day of July, 1851, she was united in marriage to Mr. Joseph Gosbee, a member of the same Church, (By the Rev. W. McCarty) and on the first day of August, they removed from Guysborough to the United States, Essex, Mass.; where on the 20th day of April last, in the twenty-eighth year of her age, after fifteen days of severe suffering which she bore with patience and resignation to the Divine Will, she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus Christ, her Gracious Redeemer. Christ was precious to her on her dying bed. Her end was peace. The mortal remains of the deceased were deposited in the same grave with her twin babes, to rest in peace until the morning of the general resurrection. She has left an affectionate and disconsolate husband, and a large circle of friends and relatives to lament the premature death of one they held so dear.

WILLIAM MOIR,
Guysborough, May 17th, 1852.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, June 12, 1852.

NOTICE.

The fourth Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy, Mount Allison, New Brunswick, is to be held in the Receiving Room of the Institution on Saturday the 19th instant. The attendance of all the members of the Corporation is requested.

R. KNIGHT,
President of the Board.
St. John, N. B., June 4, 1852.

New Brunswick District.

At the New Brunswick District Meeting it was unanimously resolved that the following minute respecting the Academy at Mount Allison should be forwarded to the "Wesleyan" for publication:

"What is the state of our Academy at Mount Allison?"

The Minutes of the Board Meetings which have been held during our Ecclesiastical year,—the Treasurer's last annual financial statement; an abstract of the School and Class records for the current Academical year—and the Chaplain's Report of the religious state of the Students having been read, and various additional statements having been made verbally by those members of the District Board who are also members of the Board of Trustees; thereupon unanimously resolved—

1. That the Meeting gratefully recognizes in the success which has so signally crowned the efforts to establish, and maintain an Institution designed, from its very foundation, to advance the interests of religion, as well as those of science, evidence of the continued supervision of the God of Providence.

2. That the thanks of this Meeting are due

and are hereby tendered to the Brethren who have acted on behalf of this District as Trustees during the past year for the faithful manner in which they have discharged the duties of their office.

3. That this Meeting fully concurring in the opinion expressed by the Trustees in the Minutes of the Board-Meeting held January 9, 1852—"That the Institution is mainly indebted under the Divine blessing to the talents and indefatigable exertions of the esteemed Principal for the high position which it has acquired among the educational establishments of the age"; and "entertaining undiminished confidence in his ability, integrity and zeal," unites in the request of the Board to him to continue to occupy, at least another year, the laborious, and responsible station which he has held so creditably to himself, so advantageously to the Institution, and so satisfactory to his brethren in this District.

4. That the Report of our beloved brother the Chaplain respecting the religious condition of the Institution, conveying as it does pleasing information of the prevalence during the year of a spirit of earnest attention on the part of so many of the Students to the sound religious instruction which we are well assured, is by him most faithfully given, is peculiarly gratifying to us all, and that this Meeting take this method of assuring him of their continued confidence, as well as of their sympathy in the important work in which he is usefully employed.

5. That the members of this District Committee rejoice to learn that a plan has been devised for procuring funds for the establishment of a Branch Institution for the education of the daughters of our people and friends which seems so worthy the approval of all who favour such an undertaking, and they therefore pledge themselves to do all they can to further any prudent measures which may be determined on by the Board of Trustees at the approaching meeting, to secure so desirable an end.

6. That in the opinion of all the members of this meeting the Academy is in all respects entitled to the confidence of our friends, throughout the Provinces; and we do thereupon determine to exert ourselves upon our respective Circuits to secure for it continued and increased patronage and support.

7. That Charles F. Allison, and Gilbert F. Ray, Esquires be requested to act as Trustees in conjunction with the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting for the ensuing year.

W. T. CARDY,
Journal Sec'y.

St. John, N. B., June 4, 1852.

The following is a list of the Stations of the Wesleyan Ministers of the New Brunswick District for the present year:

- St. John South, — Rev. Richard Knight,
- Rev. J. Allison,
- North, — Rev. William Smith,
- West, — Rev. Wm. T. Cardy,
- Rev. Wm. Tweedy,
- Fredericton, — Rev. Charles Churchill,
- Sheffield, — Rev. William Smithson,
- Milltown, — Rev. Robert Cooney, M. A.
- St. Stephen, — Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe,
- St. Andrews, — Rev. William Temple,
- Sackville, — Rev. James G. Hennigar,
- Point de Bute, — Rev. George Johnson,
- Petitcodiac, — Rev. William Allen,
- Hopewell, — Rev. Robert A. Chesley,
- Sussex Vale, — Rev. Joseph F. Bent,
- Woodstock and Andover, — Rev. Arth. McNutt,
- Mr. Phinney,
- Annapolis, — Rev. George M. Barratt,
- Digby and Sissiboo, — Rev. James Taylor,
- Bridgetown, — Rev. Michael Pickles,
- Aylesford, — Rev. Christopher Lockhart,
- Miramichi, — Rev. John Snowball,
- Richibucto, — Rev. Robert A. Temple,
- Bathurst, &c. — Rev. John Prince,
- Wesleyan Academy, — Rev. Humph. Pickard,
- Mount Allison, — A. M., Principal.
- Westmoreland, — Rev. Albert Desbrisay,
- Sup'y., Chaplain.

The next District Meeting will be held in the City of Fredericton, commencing at 10 A. M., on the first Thursday in June, 1853.

THE NOVA SCOTIA WESTERN DISTRICT.

The following are the Stations of Ministers the present year:—

- Halifax, — Mathew Richey, D. D., John McMurray; Wm. Bennett, William Crosscombe, Supernumeraries.
- St. Margaret's Bay, &c. — Fred. W. Moore.
- Dartmouth and Musquodoboit, — A. W. McLeod, D.D.; one to be sent.

- Lunenburg, — Rich. Weddall, James Armstrong; (Bro. Armstrong to reside at Petite Riviere.)
- Liverpool and Mills Village, — Roland Morton; John L. Sponagle.
- Shelburne, — One wanted.
- Barrington, — Jeremiah V. Jost.
- Yarmouth, — William Wilson
- Horton and Cornwallis, — Fred Smallwood, Geo. W. Tuttle.
- Windsor, — Henry Pope, 1st; John Marshall, Supernumerary.
- Newport, — Thos. H. Davies; one to be sent.
- Mailand, — Henry Pope, 2nd.
- NOVA SCOTIA EAST, AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, DISTRICT.
- Charlottetown, — Ephm. Evans, D. D., J. R. Narraway; J. B. Strong, Sup'y.
- Poernal, — A. B. Black.
- Bedeque, — G. O. Heustis.
- Truro and River John, — James Buckley.
- Anheist and Maccan, — W. C. Beals.
- Parboro, — Thos. Gaetz.
- Waldace, — Rich. Smith.
- River Phillip, — Joseph H. Starr.
- Guysborough and Canso, — Wm. McCarty, A. McL. Desbrisay.
- Sydney, C. B., — R. E. Crane.

Dedication of the New Church, South End.

We congratulate our Wesleyan friends on the auspicious opening and solemn dedication of the beautiful Church, South End. The Rev. M. RICHEY, D.D., conducted the dedicatory services on Sabbath morning last, at 11 o'clock, and preached an admirable and appropriate Sermon from Eph. iv, 11, 12, 13.

The Rev. H. Pope, Senr., officiated at 3 P. M., and preached an excellent sermon from Isaiah xxviii. 16.

At 7 P. M., the Rev. F. Smallwood, delivered an eloquent and soul-stirring discourse from Acts v. 3, 4.

The congregations on the above occasions were large and attentive, and manifested a commendable degree of liberality in the amount of the collections taken up to assist the Trust-fund. A hallowed influence pervaded the vast assemblies whilst engaging in the devotional exercises and listening to the Word of Life.

The service of the morning was rendered peculiarly interesting by the affecting administration of the Sacrament of Christian baptism to an adult by the application of water to the subject by the mode of pouring,—and that in the evening, by the solemn administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the members of the Church. Appropriate Anthems were sung by the Choir.

Many prayers were offered up for the especial blessing of God to rest on the present and future services of this Sanctuary, and to render this House of the Lord the spiritual birth-place of thousands of souls of this and of succeeding generations.

Election of Officers in the M. E. Church.

At the recent General Conference in Boston, the following elections were made:—

Rev. Dr. Levi Scott, Rev. Dr. Matthew Simpson, Rev. Osman C. Baker, and Rev. Edward R. Ames, Bishops, who have been since ordained for the Episcopal office.

Dr. Thomas E. Bond, Editor of the Christian Advocate & Journal.

Dr. J. P. Durbin, Missionary Secretary.

Dr. J. McClintock, Editor of the Quarterly Review.

Rev. William Homer, Editor of the Northern Christian Advocate.

Dr. Kidder, Editor of Sunday School Publications.

Dr. William Nast, Editor of the Christian Apologist and German books.

Dr. Charles Elliott, Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.

Rev. Wm. Swormstedt, principal Book Agent at Cincinnati.

Rev. Adam Poe, Assistant Book Agent.

Rev. Thomas Cariton, principal Book Agent at New York.

Rev. Zebulon Phillips, Assistant Book Agent.

Rev. Abel Stevens, A. M., Editor of the New Monthly Magazine and Tracts.

Rev. S. D. Simons, Editor of the California Advocate.

Rev. Wm. C. Larreebe, Editor of the Ladies' Repository.

Rev. J. V. Watson, Editor of the North Western Christian Advocate.

The District Committees.

The annual meetings of the District Committees have now, for the most part, concluded their proceedings; and as far as we can judge from the information communicated to us, they have been more satisfactory and encouraging than could have been hoped in the general circumstances of the Connexion. We have not yet received statistical returns from all the Districts, so as to be able to lay before our readers the total increase or decrease, in the number of members, as taken up to the end of the March quarter; but we already have sufficient data to enable us to state that, while the decrease on the year is not likely to prove so great as had been apprehended, yet a decrease, and that of many thousands, will have to be reported at the next Conference. We have no disposition to trifle with this fact. We would not, in setting it forth, either conceal or weaken it, in the least; but would give it fairly and fully, so that the truth may be plain to reflecting minds—that such violent and unprincipled assaults as have recently been made upon Wesleyan Methodism, cannot, in any religious community, be sustained without very serious detriment and loss to the Church of Christ. It should, however, be remembered, in the calculations that are made of decreased numbers in the Wesleyan Body, that the decrease of any given year, though consisting of several thousands, may not to any great extent, or even at all, be attributable to the number of persons who, through disaffection, have separated themselves from us. The average annual loss, by deaths, emigrations, removals, and back-slidings, throughout so great a Connexion, is ordinarily very great; so that in any year, several thousands have to be added as converts from the world, to fill up the vacancies that have been made, before any increase whatever can be reckoned. And when evil and disturbing influences are brought into a large religious community, like our own, so as to chill religious feeling, arrest the work of conversion, and to prevent the usual increment derived from without, the number of its members must of necessity be reduced.

This, undoubtedly, was, to a great extent, the case in the loss of members last year: as may be seen in the scanty number of adherents to the cause of the expelled ministers and their associates, and in the circumstances in which they are now found. Fifty thousand members would, in the ordinary working of Methodism, have supported more than one hundred of its ministers, and at the same time contributed their proportionate amount to its several institutions. But can the associated agitators of the Connexion support anything like that number? At the beginning of the year, the Treasurer of their fund warned the "Delegates" who met in Newcastle, against adding to their expenses by the employment of an increased amount of itinerant agency, and plainly showed them that their income would not bear it. And now that they have made some few additions to the three ministers originally under their direction, they find the fund so inadequate, that, according to current report, they have recently taken occasion to censure these three earliest Ministers for their injurious extravagance in language and conduct, and to forward to them notices that their services are not likely to be required after the close of the present year. The 56,000 members, incorrectly stated to have been separated from Methodism during the last year, are evidently not with the disaffected; and, undoubtedly, the loss is to be, in a large part, accounted for, through the vacancies, occasioned by the ordinary "wear and tear" of the system, not being filled up in a period of unexampled disturbance.

In examining the returns of the several Districts, however, as far as we have the means, we find in them good reasons for hope concerning the future. The numbers have already, in most parts of the Connexion, begun to rise. The decrease seems generally to have taken place before Christmas; and since then it has greatly diminished, and in many Circuits there has been

a reaction and an increase. In the London District, for instance, the Hinde-street Circuit had returned to the Conference 800 members more than were found in it at the ensuing September Quarterly Visitation of the Classes—the decrease having occurred between March and September, 1851. So it has been with other disturbed Circuits. The number on trial for membership is also encouraging. The greatest harmony seems to have prevailed in the District Committees. The lay members and the Ministers were found earnestly co-operating in the promotion of the word of God; and it is gratifying to find that the case we recorded last week, of a surplus amount of Yearly Collection in the London District, is not the only one, or the largest contribution voluntarily made in the Districts for the support of dependant Circuits. Several other Districts have reported very favorable in this respect, in the Manchester District there is a surplus, above the apportioned amount, exceeding £170.

From the accounts given of the improved spiritual state of the Societies, and from the more than ordinary number of conversions which have recently taken place, both in town and in the country, the expectation is now general that "the time to favour Zion, yea, the best time has come."—*London Watchman.*

Religious Anniversaries in France.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Watchman*, under date of May 14th, says:—

These interesting meetings have been marked this year by the manifestation, on more than one occasion, in the meetings themselves, of a spirit of prompt and ready sacrifice, to which we have not been accustomed hitherto, and they are encouraging, if they are viewed, as I think they ought to be, as evidences that our education in evangelical voluntarism is advancing.

For example, at the anniversary of the society which directs and supports the agricultural colony of Sainte Foy, it was stated that several parents of vicious children, who have never been brought before any of the tribunals of the country, had applied for their reception into the colony, in the hope of their moral improvement, and "that not one of them had been received," the funds of the society not permitting it! One of the speakers recommended the case of these juvenile culprits to the charity of any persons who could give or raise a sum yearly of 200 francs, (£12), for which sum they might be received into the colony, without encroaching on the funds of the society, which have been collected and given for another object. On this a young man, a Wesleyan, offered to be one of ten to raise the sum necessary for the board of one such youth, and to find the other subscribers, recommending the young ladies to do as much for one of their sex. This was done, and before the end of the meeting, six such bursaries were subscribed, and means provided, which may probably result in the salvation of half a dozen youths of either sex from practices which, if left unchecked, would probably bring them to a shameful end and an early grave!

In a way very similar, 3,000 francs (£120 sterling) were subscribed at the meeting of the Central Evangelical Society for a church at Etissac, a village near Troyes, in which there has been a remarkable anti-Papist movement; and 2,500 francs (£100 sterling) in the meeting of the Society for Promoting Primary Instruction among the Protestants of France, towards the purchase of a house for the excellent director of their Normal school. May these and similar fruits of righteousness abound more and more among us for the glory of God and the salvation of souls!

For some years past, we have profited by the gatherings at Paris of pious Ministers and private Christians, for the Annual Meetings, to exchange thoughts with them on different subjects connected with the deepening or extension of the work of God. The mornings, before twelve, have been consecrated to what we call pastoral meetings, though not confined strictly to pastors. They are of two sorts: one general, for all denominations of Christians who choose to attend; the other confined to the Ministers and members of the two national churches (those whose pastors receive a salary from the State.) Lutheran and Calvinist. The former three days of the meetings were given to the general pastoral meetings, the latter to the State Churches; both were held in a very convenient room at the Church of the Oratoire (Reformed).

This year, as you will readily suppose, these conferences turned on the present position of Protestantism in France. In the two kinds of pastoral meetings, from sixty to seventy Ministers of the gospel were present. In the first or mixed meetings, there were more than fifty. The question examined, as finally agreed on, was this—The present position of Protestantism in France, in face of the Church of Rome; the

* Sainte Foy is the name of the town near which the colony is located.

dangers which threaten it, and the means of action and defence, as respects the press, schools, and religious liberty."

There was a perfect liberty of discussion, not the least constraint observable; several cases of oppression and injustice were described, which displayed the unconquerable malignity of Rome, and her skill in appropriating circumstances of every kind to the accomplishment of her designs. But no apprehension was felt that she would be ultimately successful, nor the least disposition manifested to yield any ground to her. The impression made, as far as I could judge of it, was this, that, politically, the Romish Church is the strongest power in the world, but weak as water before God and his truth, and that in that truth we might confidently effect the victory. The pious members of the meeting showed that their reliance was on "the power of godliness," and in view of that power everything like discouragement seemed removed from every mind.

From a consideration of the facts of oppression which were brought forward, it appeared that they were the acts of inferior municipal authorities, or of ignorant soldiers "dressed in a little brief authority," under the rule of martial law; and the general impression was made, that the present government is not, and will not, be hostile to religious liberty, as such.

The meetings of the clergy of the two national churches were very stormy. They were occupied during five days with the decrees of the 26th of March last, by which the Reformed Churches of France are put, so to speak, in the hands of a Central Council, which itself will, of course, be in the hands of government. Several of the members of the Central Council were present, (especially its president, Admiral Baudin,) and might learn what is the state of public opinion with respect to those decrees. The vote by which these deliberations terminated, and which was taken unanimously, is as follows:—

"The Conference, while it acknowledges the benevolent intentions of the government in the decree of the 26th of March, is of opinion, that the Reformed Church,—regretting what is hasty and irregular in that decree,—should make every reserve in future relating to her religious independence, and demand that in future, none of her interests may be regulated without her concurrence."

Lay Delegation.

Mr. Raymond, from the committee on Lay Delegation, submitted the following report to the Conference on the M. E. Church:

The Committee to whom were referred the petitions and memorials on the subject of lay delegation, respectfully beg leave to report:

That they have examined the memorial and address presented by the Delegates from the Convention in favour of lay delegation, held in Philadelphia in March last, and also the address presented by the delegates from the Conference of laymen, held in Philadelphia during the present month, in opposition to that movement, and also the petitions and memorials presented to the Conference from various parts of the church chiefly against any alteration of the present economy of the Church.

They have also heard with pleasure the statements made before the committee by the delegates from the Convention and from the Conference, and they desire to bear testimony to the testimony to the Christian spirit and the devotion to the interests of the church, especially as to its itinerancy and Episcopacy, manifested by the various speakers who represented both these bodies.

After having fully considered the petitions and arguments presented, and having examined the probable effect of the introduction of lay delegates into the General and Annual Conferences, they have upon the interests of the church, your committee are unanimously of opinion that such a change is inexpedient. As this subject has been on various occasions in the history of our church fully discussed, your committee deem it unnecessary to enter at present into any argument in support of their views. While they highly appreciate the spirit which characterizes the movement of those brethren who advocate a change, and while they most ardently desire the full and cordial co-operation of the laity and ministry in all our enterprises, still they are fully convinced that the proposed change would not be advantageous to the church.

Your committee must also add that they doubt whether any other system has ever secured the co-operation of the laity with the ministry more efficiently than has the Methodist economy. Our fathers were men pre-eminently distinguished for their "works of faith and labours of love," and the same spirit is still manifested in their sons in the Gospel. There is a wide field for activity presented in the various offices and agencies employed in the church; this sphere is constantly widening, and a large discretion is already accorded to the various Annual Conferences in reference to financial arrangements.

Your committee have also ascertained, both from the petitions presented and from the facts within their own personal knowledge, emanating as they do from all sections of the work, that there is a strong opposition in the great mass of

of membership to the proposed change. They therefore present the following resolution.

Resolved,—That it is inexpedient so to alter the economy of the church as to introduce lay delegation into the General and Annual Conferences.

The Report was adopted.

Conversions to Protestantism in Germany.

As a counterpoise to the reports of the numerous conversions from the Protestant Church to Romanism, the following statistics will not be uninteresting:—According to official reports, 648 persons renounced Catholicism and embraced Protestantism, in Silesia, last year. Of these 648 persons, 269 were adults, and the remainder had already been confirmed. Independently of these, 466 Roman Catholic parents had their children baptised in the Protestant Church in the year 1851. These figures are higher in comparison than in the previous year 1850, for in the official list for that year only 508 converts were entered, of whom 159 were adults. In that year also 187 children of Roman Catholic parents were baptised in the Protestant Church in Silesia. It appears that many persons who had joined the so-called German Catholic Churches, are now going over to the Protestant Churches, on account of the great obstacles which have been put in the way of the German Catholics.

In the East Indian Mission thirty-five ministers are engaged in connection with the Baptist Missionary Society, having under their care churches numbering upwards of 2,000 members, of whom about 1,700 are converts from heathenism or Mahomedanism. The balance due by this Society last year to the treasurer was £5,715 11s. 4d.; the total receipts for the present year were £19,146 11s. 9d.; the total expenditure, £18,988 6s. 11d., leaving a balance on the year's account in favour of the Society of £1,068 5s. 8d., by which amount the debt was reduced.

Turkish Burial Grounds.

During my ramblings about Constantinople and the suburbs, my attention has been frequently attracted by the strange and delapidated appearance of the Mohammedan burial-grounds. Much of the beautiful effect of the view from the Bosphorus arises from the groves of tall green cypress that mingle their foliage with the mosques and minarets, and stand out in bold relief on every hill-side. Wherever they cover any considerable extent of ground, it is to afford shade and protection to a public cemetery. The largest, perhaps, of all the Mohammedan burial-grounds is that near Scutari, on the Asiatic side, which extends over a distance of three miles along the road. It is beautifully shaded by a thick forest of cypress, and forms, in the summer time, a favourite retreat for the idle and gossiping, who go over in great numbers from the city every afternoon. Here may be seen, in fine weather, groups of women of various castes, sitting on the graves, smoking their chibouks and sipping their coffee; others, half-naked, chattering and lively, endeavouring to kill time; all unattended, except by female servants, for it is beneath the dignity of the male population ever to associate in public with women. It is a curious picture of gay fluttering life, mingled with the mouldering tombs of the silent and ghastly dead. Often when disposed to indulge in reflection, I come over here to read the history of Time's doings, past, present, and to come: Time, who has brought low alike the great and the little, the grand Pasha and the meanest slave; who makes republics beneath the ground that factions cannot destroy; Time, who opens the mysteries of the future, and "feeds oblivion with decay of things."

The Mohammedan tombstones are distinguished, for the most part, by a head or representation of the turban carved in stone. Many of these have been broken off or greatly defaced during the wars which have raged from time to time between the tribes of the East. The inscriptions are in the Arabic or Turkish characters, and in the more modern tombs are often covered with gilding. Of course I could read none of these histories of human virtues and human sorrows, but it is not likely that I lost a great deal of reliable information. The whole aspect of these cemeteries is desolate and ruinous in the extreme. There is no order or arrangement, except in the direction of the heads, which are all turned towards Mecca; the headstones seem to be scattered over the ground at random, pointed up in all directions, or lying prostrate in confusion. The earth is perfectly barren, and abounds in all sorts of abominations, too disgusting even for the gangs of voracious dogs that prowl among the abodes of the dead. It is a strange place, in every respect, to choose as a fashionable resort for pleasure and gossip; but, as the Turks say, in the name of the Prophet may they enjoy themselves *Corr. Nat. Intelligencer.*

Wonderful Discovery.

The Fairmont (Va.) True Virginian says:—We are informed by Col. Haymond and others, that a portion of a regularly McAdamized road has been discovered on the opposite side of the river from this place. We have not seen it ourselves, but learn that it extends pretty much along the bank of the river.—Its width is about 16 feet, and the track well graded. The bed of stone seems to be about two inches thick, and made precisely after the plan of our McAdamized roads, the stone being broken to about the same size as that used for our roads. The discovery was made by the washing away of a hill side which partially covered the road. When, and by what race of people this road was made, is unknown at the present day, but it gives evidence of the existence of a population here at some former age of the world, as far advanced in civilization, or at least in the art of road making, as ourselves. There was found in the bed of the road the stump of a chestnut tree, which was ascertained to be 150 years old at the least, and how much older, our informant could not tell, as the stump was hollow. Here is food for thought. Who were the people that made this road—when did they make it—and what has become of them?

A Good Rule.

Dr. McClintock has on the cover of the *Quarterly Review* a standing notice to correspondents, to the effect, that he wishes nobody to send him an article, unless with the perfect understanding, that he shall amend or abridge as his judgment dictates. The rule has good sense in it, for if an editor has no discretion in regard to correcting and abridging articles, he might as well give his office up and go home, and let the foreman of the printing-office do the editing. Writers for newspapers, however, frequently become very much excited if their communications cannot be set, letter for letter, and line for line, just as they are written.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *America* arrived at this port on Tuesday last. The news is not important:—

ENGLAND.—Trade had been remarkably steady during the week previous to the steamer's leaving. Business was active in the manufacturing districts; general employment prevails, and in several occupations there is a scarcity of hands. Extension orders from the United States have been filled up at Birmingham and Nottingham; producing at the former firmness in iron, and at the latter elasticity in hosiery. The temporary rise in wool has not been sustained. The weather has been most favourable to the growing crops.

A serious accident occurred at the Colliery, Carmarthen. The men mined too near the canal, which suddenly burst in upon them in an overwhelming flood and 26 were drowned.

The news from India by the Overland Mail, is at once gratifying and important. A blow has been struck which will speedily bring the Burmese war to an end. Rangoon and Matarban have been taken.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* announces that persons will be no longer allowed to approach the President when he goes out to deliver petitions.

On Monday the President spoke with warmth to a deputation of merchants in favour of the maintenance of peace, and declared that no consideration short of a deep sense of duty to his country should induce him to do, or act, or speak a word of a nature to throw doubts on his pacific intentions.

SWITZERLAND.—The greatest excitement prevails in Fribourg. It is true that M. Charles has been arrested. He has been removed to Fribourg for greater security. Several more arrests have been made, both in Fribourg and the neighbourhood.

The *Gazette du Tessin* announces that the reply of the Federal Council to the advances of France, in favour of a literary treaty, is, that the council has not thought it right to make any engagement without the concurrence of the other cantons.

Egypt.—A letter from Alexandria in the *Paris Public*, dated May 7, says,—"The Pacha has paid the Sultan £275,000 sterling in consideration of the right of life and death being left to him. He has further engaged to pay immediately half a million on account of the million claimed from him by the family of Mehemet Ali. People ask how he will manage to procure the £800,000 sterling which he requires for the construction of the railway."

TURKEY.—The *Courier de Marseille* publishes a letter from Bagdad of the 9th ult., which states that an insurrection had broken out in that province. The communications were intercepted, and the mails could not be forwarded but with an escort of 100 or 200 horsemen. The Arabs are masters of the country from Mosul to the Persian Gulf.

DOMESTIC.

The Railway.

Among the passengers by the Steamer American were the Hon. Delegates from Canada and New Brunswick, Messrs. Hincks and Chandler, who we are happy to learn are in excellent spirits with regard to the prospects of a great line of Railway, although they have been disappointed in obtaining that Imperial assistance which it was the immediate object of their mission to seek. After giving to the subject very grave consideration, the Earl of Derby's Government has come to the conclusion that it would not be justified in granting Imperial aid to a line of Railway, the route of which is so near the frontier of the United States, as that agreed to by the Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, last winter, and which is generally known as the Valley of the St. John line.

It would appear, that with the present Imperial Government, military considerations outweigh all others, and this being the case, the Delegates from Canada and New Brunswick had to consider what was best to be done in the emergency. They have taken the responsibility of entering into negotiations for the construction of the Great Trunk Line in Canada between Montreal and Hamilton—the completion of the line between Montreal and Quebec being also secured—and also of the line in New Brunswick between the frontier of Nova Scotia and Maine, through the city of St. John, forming a section of the line known as the European and North American line.

We have had an opportunity of learning the precise nature of these arrangements, which although varying in detail, are substantially the same for both Provinces, and as great public interest is felt on the subject, we lose no time in placing them before our readers. The Delegates have succeeded in obtaining offers from eminent British Contractors of a different character from any hitherto made, and which are not open to the grave objections entertained to former propositions. It has not been deemed expedient by the Delegates to connect the construction of the Railroad with any extensive scheme of placing large tracts of the public domain at the disposal of the contractors. The road is to be built and fully equipped by the Contractors at a certain price, to be stated after proper surveys have been made.

The Contractors, who are parties of the highest respectability, including in their number Mr. Peto, M.P., Mr. Brassey, Mr. Betts, and Mr. Jackson, M.P., pledge themselves to construct the work on the same terms as they have recently done similar works on the continent of Europe, where they have been exposed to active competition. They will of course be guided as to the description of work by the wishes of the parties employing them. The works in Canada are to be constructed on account of companies which have been already incorporated, and are entitled to the benefit of the Railway Guarantee Act, that is, to bonds of the companies guaranteed by the government for one half the cost, and which bonds form a first charge on the revenue of the road. These bonds the contractors are to receive in payment for one half the cost of construction. They are to receive the bonds of the company for three-tenths the amount, which will form the second charge on the revenue of the road. They are likewise to take one-tenth in the stock of companies. This leaves only one-tenth to be provided by subscriptions for stock, and, in the event of any portion of this one-tenth being subscribed for by Municipal Corporations or by the Governments are to be taken for the same at par.

Such, briefly, are the terms offered to Canada. The tenders of the contractors are to be submitted to two disinterested Engineers, one appointed by the government, the other by the contractors, who are to endeavor to reconcile any difference and reduce any overcharge, and in case any insurmountable difficulty should arise, then the Contractors are to be paid what is deemed reasonable by such Engineers for those plans and estimates, which are to become the property of the companies.

With regard to New Brunswick the road is to be constructed by the Company already incorporated, and owing to the forethought of the Government of that Province, the facility Bills were passed last session, and will be immediately assented to, so that nothing need prevent the company from commencing operations immediately. The offer to New Brunswick is substantially as follows:—Assuming the cost of the road at a million sterling, the Contractors will take £100,000 in stock, which in addition to that subscribed by the Province (£250,000) and whatever has been or may be obtained from the public in New

Brunswick, will constitute the total stock of the Company. A loan of £250,000 on the same terms as the Canada loan, which will be a first charge on the revenue of the road, is to be given by the Province, and the remainder of the million is to be provided by bonds of the Company, all of which securities are to be taken at par and are to bear 6 per cent interest, and to be payable twenty years after date.

After the main road through New Brunswick has been completed, the Contractors have agreed to construct a branch to Miramichi on precisely the same terms of payment in proportion to cost.

We understand that the delegates have also obtained an offer from the same parties for the construction of the Nova Scotia section of the line, and that owing to their doubts as to the wishes of the government of Nova Scotia, they deemed it expedient to give them the option in case they thought proper to co-operate with the Sister Provinces of having the road constructed either on Provincial account, or by means of a Company. In the former case the bonds of the Province will be taken for the whole amount at par. In the latter, payment will be arranged precisely in the same way as for Canada.

Charles D. Archibald, Esquire, who has always manifested a very lively interest in the Railway, also arrived by the Steamer; and we understand proceeds immediately to the Acadia Iron Mines, in company with some gentleman who came out with him, to examine these mines and some quarries in New Brunswick.—Condensed from B. N. American.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

The Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas for the City and County of St. John, were opened in this City yesterday before W. O. Smith, Esq., Mayor, and the Hon. R. L. Hazen, Recorder. The Grand Jury elected Thomas Parks as their Foreman, when the Recorder charged them in the usual manner as to their duties. There were no criminal cases on the Calendar, and only two civil causes entered for trial.—Ch. Witness.

We learn from good authority that the Executive Government of this Province have determined to double the mileage on lumber berths; i. e. the upset price in future will be one pound each square mile, instead of ten shillings as formerly. This is as it should be, since lumber bears a good price, and there is a general disposition to rush to the woods, to the almost total neglect of agriculture.—Loyalist.

REED'S POINT LANDINGS.—At a meeting of the Common Council, the plan submitted by Mr. Thomas Coram, of Carleton, for the erection of the wharves at Reed's Point, was approved of by the Board. The adoption of this plan, it is expected, will cause a considerable saving of expense.—Nbrk, 3rd.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—Since the arrival at St. Andrews of Mr. Brookfield, the agent of the contractors for the remaining portion of the line to Woodstock, there is every appearance of the work being finished without loss of time. By our latest advices from there we learn that operations were to be commenced yesterday, and that the Lady of His Honour the Administrator of the Government was expected to turn the first sod under the new contract.—Conr., 5th.

FREE PORT.—The Port of Harvey, in the County of Albert, has been opened by the Provincial Government as a Free Port for Foreign Trade, and Mr. James Brewster has been appointed Deputy Treasurer and Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws there.—Ib.

LAUNCHED, on Thursday last, from the Shipyard at Long Wharf, Portland, a handsome modelled round-stemmed ship of 1270 tons register, named the Imperial. She is constructed of hackmatack, oak and pitch pine, is copper fastened, thoroughly iron-kneed, and built in conformity with Lloyd's regulations for a seven years' classification. The Imperial is altogether one of the best specimens of our naval architecture, and reflects great credit on her master builder, Mr. Francis Smith, Sen., for the superior mechanical skill displayed in her construction. She is owned by Messrs. J. & R. Reed, of this city, and commanded by Capt. D. Bannerman.—Ib.

The Drought still continues, and it is now beyond doubt that the Hay crop, especially on uplands, will be a short one. There is yet time to supply the deficiency by sowing a greater breadth of Carrots and Turnips, which form an excellent substitute. Unless we have heavy rains very

soon there will probably be a short supply of Saw Logs, the price of which has already advanced considerably.—Ib.

We learn that Mr. Nyles, another of the men scalded on board the Steamer Anna Augusta, died last night; and that a man named Murray, a butcher, who was likewise injured, is not expected to recover.—Ib.

FREDERICTON.—George N. Segee, Esq. has been appointed City Clerk by the Council, in the place of J. Henry Phair, Esq., resigned. The selection could not be better.

The City Council have refused License to the Butchers of this City to sell meat out of the respective Markets.—Reporter.

West Indies.

The steamer Merlin, Capt. Cope, arrived at New York from St. Thomas on Saturday last. She left the former port on the 20th ult., and the latter on the 25th ult. The crop of sugar at Barbadoes is likely to be the largest ever made in that Island. The difference between the government and the house of assembly of Dominicans resulted in a dissolution of the house. The drought continues very severe at St. Lucia. The Panama, the new steamer of the S. R. N. W. I. packet Co., had arrived at St. Thomas from England in a very quick passage, and had left again on her return.—Messrs. Cook & Co., merchants of Ponce and Guyana, P. R., had failed. Markets at Demerara were very flat.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Thos Francis Meagher, the escaped Irish patriot, arrived here on Wednesday in brig Acorn, from Pernambuco. He made his escape from Van Dieman's Land about the first of December, and proceeding indirectly to the coast of South America, arrived at Pernambuco in April. Mrs. Meagher was unable to accompany him in his flight. He says that when he escaped, his fellow prisoners, O'Brien and Mitchell, were in good health. He declines making public the means by which he escaped, because he is unwilling to compromise others.

GOLD DOLLARS.—The Philadelphia Ledger says—"Split gold dollar pieces are rapidly multiplying, and the caution cannot be too often repeated to be on the look-out for them. The piece, by some fine and ingenious machinery, is split in two, about one half of the coin abstracted, and the plundered sides stuck together again, the face of the piece not the least scathed or injured. A little care will readily detect the fraud. The milling around the edge will be found broken, and very generally a pewter coloured cement may be observed protruding from it. The coin, too, is thin in the middle."

Interesting Items.

An interesting discovery has recently been made in the neighbourhood of Civita Vecchia, where a mosaic pavement has been brought to light representing Orpions surrounded by lions, tigers, and hippopotamuses. From the style and colour of the work, the subject being developed merely in black and white, it is evidently of great antiquity.

The London Times says a conference was held at the foreign office on the 25th, to regulate the succession to the Danish throne, when the young duke Glouceburg was formally recognized as the presumptive heir to the crown of Denmark.

The Emperor of Russia, by a recent ukase, enacts that Jews who may undertake to colonise the Steppes, shall each receive 150 silver roubles, a certain quantity of land, and the permission to employ Christian labourers; also, that they and their labourers shall be exempt for twenty years from military service.

A return to parliament was printed, showing that last year there were employed in the trade of the United Kingdom 22,902 British ships of 4,928,376 tonnage, entered inwards; and 17,707 foreign ships, of 3,225,614 tonnage, cleared outwards.

The powder mill and magazine of Laffins & Smith at Saugerties, containing several thousand kegs of powder, were lately blown up. There was not a house left in the neighbourhood with a whole window or uninjured wall.

We are informed that the Admirals of Sweden wear spurs. Perhaps this fact has suggested the idea of employing horse marines for the protection of the fisheries.

The application of Steam to vessels engaged in the deep sea fishery, is contemplated by parties in Edinburgh. The scheme appears feasible and with every prospect of being remunerative.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland declines to recommend a petition for the pardon of Smith O'Bryan and his compatriots.

Advertisements.

AUSTRALIA And the Gold Diggings. THE Liverpool "LIVEN LINE" 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, " Bellcairn, 1,350 " " W. Thomas, " Sea, 1,300 " " J. Mackay, " Reliance, 1,300 " " H. B. Fell, " Thames, 1,300 " " R. Renley, " Flora, 1,250 " " W. Hasler, " Argyle, 1,000 " " James Irvine, " Waterlily, 1,000 " " R. Tullock, " Fanny, 1,400 " " Geo. Forrest, " James T'Foord, 1,200 " " 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 Agents. RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS: First Cabin, £15 0 0 Third Cabin, £10 0 0 Second " 25 0 0 Steerage, 13 0 0 For further particulars, apply in Liverpool, G. R. to JOHN S. DEWOLF & CO., 1, Tower Chambers, or, in Halifax, (if by letter, postage paid) to THOMAS A. S. DEWOLF, May 15. Wes. 149. Ath. 77.

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, Tuscany and Fancy Corduroy do. Children's Jenny Lind and Princess Alice Hats, Boys' Trowsers and Dunsable Hairs, Ribbons, Parasols and Neck Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Stays, A variety of French and English FLOWERS, Barges, Cashmere, and Filled Paisley Shawls, Printed Cashmere, Muslins, and Balzamines, Ladies' Working Colours, Habit-Shirts, Black Lace Veils, Hosiery, Bordered Curtains, Muslins, new patterns, Low priced Drapery and Carpets, Ladies' Cashmere, Albert Coat, and Lasting Boots, Ladies' and Children's Patent Leather Shoes, A lot of very cheap Beltones. Together with a varied assortment of Cotton Fabrics in Grey and White shirtings, 8-4 & 10-4 Sheerings, Ticks, Mole-kens, Drills, best quality Wap, Prints, Calicoes, Furniture Prints, Striped Shirtings, Fust Dresses, &c. &c. Which are all offered at the Lowest Cash Prices. 46 Harrington Street. May 21. Wes. & Ath. 2m.

DAVID STARR & SONS, NO. 49, UPPER WATER STREET. HAVE received per recent arrivals from Great Britain and the United States, their SPRING SUPPLIES, Comprising: Pruntham's White Lead and Coloured Paints, Oil, SHEET ZINC, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Tin Plates, Bar Tin, Sheet Brass, Shot, Gunpowder, MACKEREL and HERRING NETS, Salmon, Mullet, Herring and Mackerel LAINES, do. Poor's GOOD LAINES, FISH HOOKS, Black Washings, Patent and Common Iron and Copper Cut Cloth Rings, Stairs, Posts, and Pocket Compasses, Carded Hair, Hair Cloth, London Gilt, Paste Blacking in boxes, Smoothed, German and Crown Window Glass; a good assortment of Hair and MORTISE LOCKS, with Brass, Moulded, Argillio, Ebony and Porcelain KNOBS, Plain and Ornate Moulds and Mounting, Anchor Palms, with a general assortment of Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, Brushes, &c. &c. A few kegs ZINC PATENT, which produces no smell, and is highly recommended for Vessels' Cabins, not being injured by steam or fire. Cut Nails, cheap and first heads, Halifax make. Best GLENFIELD PATENT SAFES, direct from the maker. May 12. Wes. 149-150. Ath. 72-73w.

BELL & BLACK, HAVING received by the Mue, from Castle, and other sources from Britain, their usual supply of SPRING GOODS, hereby offers—Berge and Cashmere SHAWLS, long and square. A great variety of plain and FANCY FASHIONABLE BONNETS, Light Shirts, White and Stated Muslins, Worked Madras Colours and Sleeves, Veils, Parasols, Hosiery, Ribbons, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Printed Cambrics, Gent's White Shirts and Collars (home made), Checked Linen for Boys wear, Silk Hosiery, Stocks, Napoleon Neckties, Towels, Towellings, Carpet Bags, &c. &c. ALSO, constantly on hand, A large and general assortment of staple British and American GOODS, suited to the town and country trade, such as— White, striped, and Grey Shirting Cottons of the best marks. Doeskins, Broad Cloths, Satinets, White and Coloured Flannels, and every description of Woollen Manufacture. White and Blue Cotton Warp; India Rubber Coats and Leggings, &c. &c. &c. All of which will be sold as low as they can possibly be afforded. May 8. Wes. 6w.—148. Chris. Mes.

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 Bulkington & Bowman, No. 4, King-Street, where they intend carrying on the APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST BUSINESS, and solicit a share of public patronage. By recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, New York and Boston, we have received a large and well selected Stock of DRUGS, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, Brushes, Spices, Dye Stuffs, &c. Ships' Medicine Chests fitted up at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Orders from the Country punctually attended to. St. John, N. B. 1m. May 29.

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

AMERICAN Temperance Life Insurance Company, Capital \$100,000. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. MUTUAL COMPANY.

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.

Table with columns: For Life, Ann. Prem., With Profits, Age, Amt. It lists rates for various ages and amounts, showing a significant reduction in rates for those who are teetotal.

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 temperance or direct influence of alcohol... The design of our Company to insure none but temperance men, and to give them the full benefits of their temperance principles...

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.



FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarsness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT NEGLECT IT. CONSUMPTION Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF CHERRY AND LUNGWORT.

The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the system generally prostrated, to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends, to be past all possibility of recovery, have been cured by this wonderful remedy...

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 GRAY HAIR to a dark brown, and by repeating a second night, to a bright jet black.

DEAFNESS.

Use Dr. LARZETTE'S ACUSTIC 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...

CARLETON Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.

The changes of weather and season, with the change in use and food, have a very great effect on the food and situation of the horse. It is at these times they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been induced...

FOR MALE AND FEMALE.

DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORNIAL, or Procreative Elixir, presented as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, or Barrenness, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that is produced by the Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring.

Caution to be carefully read and remembered.

A counterfeit of this celebrated Juno Cornial 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.

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 a baffle remedy unless where its effects are witnessed.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—DIVISION OF PROFITS.

In order to give effect to the provisions of the Charter of the Colonial Life Assurance Company, it is necessary that all profits should be made before the 25th of May next.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company. CAPITAL, £500,000. GOVERNOR, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada. HEAD OFFICE, 22 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

AGENTS IN NOVA SCOTIA. Amherst—Robt. Dickey, Lunenburg—G. T. Solomon, Antigonish—C. F. Barrington, Pictou—James Crichton, Bridgewater—Thos. South, Shelburne—Con. White, Charlottetown—E. L. Fildes, Sydney—R. C. E. Leonard, Jr., Digby—J. A. Dennison, Truro—A. G. Archibald, Kentville—John H. B. H., Yarmouth—P. M. Cunningham, Liverpool—J. N. Marshall, Yarmouth—H. D. Grantham, Halifax—MATTHEW H. RICHIEY, General Agent for Nova Scotia, 41 Hollis Street.

Halifax Clothing Store.

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

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

SEAFORTHSHIRE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the recent arrivals from England, his SPRING SUPPLY, among which are: 200 dozen Milk Pans, assorted sizes; 500 Cream Crocks; 250 Covered Butter Crocks; 250 Milk Pans; 250 Handled Bottles; 1000 Bread Pans; 1000 Flower Pots and Stands; 40 Grass Cutter Beer Bottles; 250 Bases Tobacco Pipes; 250 Cigars and Hobs; Earthenware.

CREIGHTON, WISSWELL & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the late arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

Halifax Card Factory. THE SUBSCRIBER has fitted up a WOOL CARD FACTORY, on the premises of Mr. David Rugg, North of the Dockyard Gate, where he intends making up for sale, every description of CARDS—WOOL CARDS, MACHINE CARDS, for Carding Mills, &c., as low as if of good quality as can be imported from the United States.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 45 YEARS' SUFFERING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70 Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851. To Professor HOLLOWAY. Sir,—At the age of 15 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed.

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

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

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penhurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Farlor, an Agricultural Resident at Newborough, near Haxham, dated May 15th, 1850.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breckness Lathin Road, Edinburgh, dated April 25th, 1851.

THE PILE SHOULD BE USED CONJOINTLY WITH THE OINTMENT.

In most of the following cases: Bad Legs, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throats, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Icers, Wounds, Yaws, Rheumatism.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

Halifax Card Factory. THE SUBSCRIBER has fitted up a WOOL CARD FACTORY, on the premises of Mr. David Rugg, North of the Dockyard Gate, where he intends making up for sale, every description of CARDS—WOOL CARDS, MACHINE CARDS, for Carding Mills, &c., as low as if of good quality as can be imported from the United States.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

THE STEAMER Niagara—the Subscriber has received his Spring Supply of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds. No. 279 GRANVILLE STREET. ROBT. G. FRAZER.

E 12, 1852. Australia, 5th and 6th, 1852. 0 0, 0 0, R. to CO., WOLF, r arrival, m of DS, Lace, Ties, Hats, IS, VLS, Lace Veils, ITTERS, g Boats, on Fabrics, Sheetings, Lowest Street, NS, eat Britain, need Paints, Blue EREL and Mucklers, OKS, Block Copper Cut Composites, Blacking, in Glass, a CRK, with M KNORS, Palms, with ery, es no smell, us, not being, she. Boxes in the maker, 1-3w., s, Worked by Hosiers, sticles, Gents' icked Linen on Neckties, ce. British and Irish trade, of the best and Colored manufactory, er Conns and a possibly be. 00, IGISTS, nds and the Building No. 4, Kin THECARY are of public, New York well selected at Medicines, e Staffs, &c. tice, and on ended to May 29.

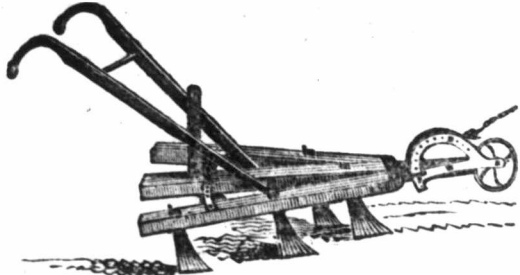


Agricultural and Garden Implements.

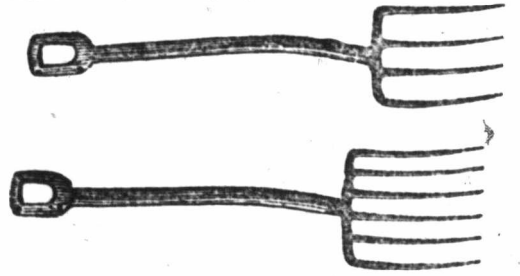
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C. &C.

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.



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 Prize 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, Manure, 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, Brush &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 west, and well adapted for the trade of this Province. RAZOR ROW, Halifax, April 24. Wes. 142.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

LONDON HOUSE May 15, 1852.

BILLING & SON have imported the present season a very extensive and varied stock of

British and Foreign Manufactured Goods, carefully selected from the first markets, and will be offered at extreme low prices.

In addition to our usual variety of Woollen, Silk, Linen and Cotton Fabrics, we have imported a large quantity of **READY MADE CLOTHING**, of good material and workmanship, which we can offer at extremely low prices. Wes. 143-3v. May 15.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA The Subscriber informs the Public, that he is Agent or the sale of the above excellent Compound, in this Province, and invites those suffering in the standard of the agents of its rival in the United States are publishing from him to time. To be had by wholesale in cases of 2 dozen each, or by retail, at moderate prices, at the Dispensary, 14, Water Street, June 18, 1850. DANIEL STARR.

PIRENOLOGY MADE EASY.

JUST PUBLISHED, the Poetical Works of John Salter, Esq. 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 23. 9v.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the Subscriber has completed his full 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. Nov. 22. 121 152 Granville Street

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 15 Wes. 47. 2mos. WM. LANGLEY.

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.

FRESH FRUIT!—Turkey pulled Figs. Sultana Raisins, French Plums, Dates, Muscatel Raisins, in half boxes; Lexia Raisins, for puddings; Zante Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Jordan Almonds, &c.—For sale at 34 Hollis Street, by W. M. HARRINGTON.

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS & OTHERS.

ROBERT WOODILL, SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER, Corner of Buckingham and Barrington Streets—would respectfully inform his City and Country Friends and Customers, that he has lately received from Gt. Britain a very general assortment of Saddle 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 Batts, Esq. ALSO—A good stable and Coach House, with a Groom in attendance, for the accommodation of Travellers. J. 12. 153. 3mos. BRADFORD HARLOW. Liverpool, 14th April, 1852.

LOWER HORTON SEMINARY.

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

TERMS.

Board, &c., and Tuition. £6 10 0 to £7 15 0 per Quarter, according to the studies pursued. £1 0 0 Excess, on the Oldendorf method. Mr. Hey will correspond monthly with the friends of each pupil, respecting his deportment and progress.—There will be no corporal punishment. Lower Horton, 30th June, 1852. 153 J. 12.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Per Moro Castle, Migame, 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 styles, Mantles in Silk and Satin, very cheap, Bonnets in French Silk and Satin, Tuscan, Rice Straw, and Drapery, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, Harness Machine, and Swiss Curious, Carpets, Druggists, Leather Bags and Door Mats, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Fancies Dressings, Tweeds, Gambroons, Canebrakes, and Summer Cloths, all colours, &c., &c., &c. ALSO A large Stock of Gents Paris Silk Hats, Felt, Cashmere and Alpaca Tweeds and Cloth Caps. N. B.—A few lots of printed Cashmeres at 50¢ per yard. No. 15. Wes. 140-2 mos. SAMUEL STRONG.

BELL, ANDERSON & CO.,

HAVE received per recent arrivals from Great Britain—a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy GOODS,

suited for the Spring and Summer Seasons; among which are Cambrics, Muslins, Madras de Laines and other dress materials. For sale, Gloves of all descriptions, worked Muslins, GUILLETT'S, and other Sports, Shot and Game Silks, Broad and Cap RIBBONS, Veils, Hair Nets, Shawl Pins, Cashmere, printed Cashmere and Barge shawls and Scarves, in great variety; spotted Net and Muslin; Ladies' and Gents' Neck Ties; Vestings, Dressings, Cashes, Cambrics, Neckerchiefs, Handkerchiefs; VESTS and COATS of all descriptions, &c. ALSO Superior INDIGO, Lescher's Glazed and No. 1. STARCH. No. 1. Wes. 48-178.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

Halifax Card Factory.

THE SUBSCRIBER has fitted up a WOOL CARD FACTORY, on the premises of Mr. David Rugg, North of the Dockyard Gate, where he is now making up the fabric, every description of CARDS.

WOOL CARDS, MACHINE CARDS, No. 1 and No. 2, as low and of as good quality as can be imported from the United States. Persons from the Country are respectfully invited to give him a call. He trusts by prompt attention to the smallest Orders, to merit a share of public patronage. CHARLES J. THILMAN. May 1. Wes. 61-117.

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. We solicit the brethren to ascertain before the approaching Districts, the number of present subscribers who intend to continue such, and the number of those who will enter their names as new subscribers, for the next Volume, and to forward to us the lists with as little delay as possible, so that we may be advised of intended discontinuances, if any, and of the additions of names, in order that we may make our arrangements accordingly.

In ordering papers for new subscribers, please state the time from which they are to be sent. We can supply back numbers.

The Arctic Ships.

Mr. Grinnell's ship *Advance* has left the sectional dock in New York to-day, where she had been put in the most perfect trim and is now fully ready for sea. Mr. Grinnell is ready at once to fit out another expedition in search for Sir John Franklin, provided the Government will give him officers and men, and of these there are hundreds ready to volunteer, if they can get leave of absence. Mr. Geo. Peabody, of London, the well known American banker, has authorized Mr. Grinnell to draw upon him for \$10,000, if necessary, to start such an expedition.

Sabbath Services.

The Rev. Mr. SNOWBALL, from Newfoundland, will preach, (D. V.) in *Brunswick Street Church*, to-morrow at 11 A. M.

The opening services of the *Grafton Street Church* will be continued to-morrow, and Collections in aid of the Trust-fund will be taken up.

The Rev. Dr. ROBERTS, of Baltimore, having arrived in the City, will preach in *Grafton Street Church* to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. CHURCHILL will officiate at 11 A. M., and the Rev. W. WILSON at 3 P. M.

Sabbath Schools.

The Rev. Dr. ROBERTS will address the Sabbath School children of both Schools, and any other who may attend, in *Brunswick-street Church* to-morrow at 2 P. M. Children of other schools in the City are cordially invited to attend.

Teachers and Children will be expected to occupy the pews in the body of the Church, and the parents and visitors those in the gallery.

Sackville Academy.

We have great pleasure in stating that the Rev. Dr. RICHES has chosen for the subject of his forthcoming ADDRESS at the examination of *Sackville Academy*,—"THE UTILITY OF PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS."

Letters and Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.) Rev. T. Gaetz, (vol. 3, 174, 194), Rev. J. Armstrong (vol. 3, 185, 414), Rev. F. W. Moore (75), Rev. R. Smith (200), Rev. R. Morton (new sub.), Rev. G. W. Tuttle (five new sub. for vol. 4), Mr. G. W. Hamilton, Bay Verte, (three new sub. for vol. 4—with thanks), Rev. J. Brewster, N. F., 10s. vol. 3), A. Fisher, Esq., Antigonish (2s.), Jno. Doull, Truro Road, (new sub.)

Marriages.

On the 3rd inst, at the house of the bride's father, in Clements, by the Rev. W. M. Giffey, Mr. George WHITMAN, of the family of Whitman & Shaw, Clements-port, to Miss MARY ARABELLA, only daughter of Capt. P. Boice. On Thursday, the 3rd instant, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, Mr. Henry ADAMS, of this city, to Melinda CRUSH, of Lunenburg.—*Chron.* On Sunday, June 6th, by the Rev. F. Tomkins, Mr. James ADAMS, of this city, to Miss Janet E. Mcintosh, of Liverpool, N. S.

Deaths.

On Saturday morning last EMMA, youngest child of Capt. NEIL and Catherine HALL, aged four months. At Mount Denison, Hants, John JOHNSTON, aged 21, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. At Sorryfield, on the 5th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth SUTHERLAND, relict of the late Mr. Wm. Sutherland, in the 66th year of her age. At Sydney, C. B., on Friday morning last, suddenly, CHRISTIANA, the beloved consort of Edward Sutherland, Esq., Fort Adjutant, aged 52 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, June 5.—Brig Victoria, Burnett, New York, 8 days, to W Pryor & Sons; brig Acetic, Deane, New York, 9 days, to W B Hamilton & Co; Tiberius, Moore, Quebec, 11 days, to Fairbanks & Allison; barge James Coleman, Neeman, Hamilton, U. C., 20 days, Quebec, 10 days, to Salter & Twining; schr Pearl, Fraser, Richmond, 15 days, to R McLearn; Harmony, Cunningham, Fortune Bay, N. F., 8 days, to do; Marie, Beunier, Quebec and Gaspé, to B Wier & Co; Catherine Jane, Callaghan, Magdalen Islands, 11 days, to do; Orisco, Mason, Port au Basque, to do; Velocity, Shelton, St Mary's Bay, 6 days, to Oxley & Co; Sally, Siteman, Bathurst, to John McDougall & Co; Margaret, Brough, Magdalen Islands, 6 days, to do; sloop Ino, Wagner, St Domingo, 26 days, to Geo H Starr. SUNDAY, June 6.—pkt brig Boston, Laybold, Boston, 3 days, to B Wier & Co; brig Nova Scotia, Hawkins, Matanzas, 18 days, to Salter and Twining; schr Stewart Campbell, O'Bryan, Philadelphia, 7 days, to J and M Tobin; Only Son, Chambers, 6 days, from Burgess, N. F., to Geo H Starr; Fanny, Vabert, 7 days, from Gaspé, to Creighton & Grassie, Brothers, Le Brun, 10 days, from Quebec, to R McLearn; pkt schr Ariel, Pierce, Shelburne. MONDAY, June 7.—brig Lively Lass, Kennedy, 4 days, from P. E. I. bound to Boston, US; brig Belle, (new), Wyman, from La Havre, (to be employed in the revenue service); Marie, (new), Michan, 9 days, from Carleton, to J Cochran; schr Intrepid, McDonald, Boston, 4 days, to Salter & Twining; pkt schr Liverpool, McLearn, Liverpool; reports arr'd. Verard, St Vincent; Telegraph, Demerara; Isabella, Muzzich, Sydney, C. B.; Mary and Charles, Leroy, do, do; Catherine, do, do; Mayflower, do, do; Britannia, Magdalen, do, do; Fortune, do, do; Economy, McDonald, P. E. I.; Francis, Le Ves, do, do; America, do. TUESDAY, June 8.—R M steamships Active, Shannon, Liverpool, 10 days, to S Connor & Co; 80 passengers, 27 for Halifax; Levantine, Hunter, Bermuda, 43 days, to do; Ospray, Cobbin, St John, N. F., 5 days, to do; brig Marine, Bouché, New York, 5 days, to J Hunter & Co, and others; schr Emily, Crowell, Boston, 5 days, to T C Kinnear & Co; Montserrat, Lunenburg, 9 days, to Creighton & Grassie; Elizabeth, Jarvis, O'Leary, 7 days, to Fairbanks & Allison. WEDNESDAY, June 9.—Daniel Webster (am), Magdalen Islands, 6 days, bound to Lunenburg. THURSDAY, June 10.—Brig Express, Frith, Boston, 21 days, to W Pryor & Sons.

CLEARED.

June 1.—Brig L'Esperance, Tyrell, St. Jago, de Cabo, W. I. Whippers; brig Vivid, F W Indies, Fairbanks & Allison; brig Morrison, F W Indies, G & A Mitchell; schr Alpha, Bann, New Brunswick, A & J McNab. June 2.—Kilose, Sydney, by W Pryor & Sons; Phoenix, St John, N. F., by Barrs and Harris; brig Maple, Kingston, Jamaica, by T C Kinnear & Co; Mary, Bathurst, by J & M Tobin; New Messenger, Magdalen Islands, by Barrs & Harris, and Duffus, Tupper & Co; Temperance, Quebec, by the Master. June 3.—brigs Emma, Crowell, B W Indies, by Salter & Twining; Amiel Nelson, Alley, Bay Chaleur, by Creighton & Grassie; Martha Sophia, Bordenette, Quebec, by J J Wyatt, and others; schr Hope, Crockett, B W I. by J. B. P. and others; schr Providence, Bonin, St John's N. F., by the Master; Day, Boston, by J & M Tobin; Harriet, Grandmother, St John, N. F., by W Pryor & Sons; Mary Ann, Grandmother, by James Cochran; Superior, Amherst, by Salter & Twining; and others; Zephania, Bathurst, N. F., by J & M Tobin. June 4.—brigs Star, Moore, from Jamaica; schr J Whitman; schr Melrose, Colburn, Baltimore—J & M Tobin; Patriot, Jersey, Southey, do—J A Meren; John Eason, Cherry, Virginia; R McLearn; Union, Lunenburg; Charlotte, Fern, P. E. I.—John McDougall & Co, and others; Magdalen, Lunenburg; P. E. I.—Black & Brothers and others; Oriental, Lunenburg—W Stairs & Sons and others. June 5.—Nautilus, Bay Chaleur, by J Cochran; brig Boston, Bathurst, by B Wier & Co, and others; Michael, B W Indies, by Fairbanks & Allison; Highlander, Montreal, by Macdonald; R M Ospray, Sampson, Demerara, by S Graham & Co, and others; Bluenose, Newfoundland, by R McLearn. June 10.—brigs Snipe, Harris, Newfoundland, by Creighton & Grassie; schrs Bluenose, Murphy, Newfoundland, by R McLearn; Catherine, Jane, Carrigan, Magdalen Islands, by B Wier & Co; Spec, Melasac, P. E. I.—E Albro & Co, and others.

MEMORANDA.

St John, N. F., 25th ult.—arr'd, brig's Balmoral, Mc Leod, Halifax; Commodore, Hall, do; Favourite, Walsh, do, 4 days; schrs Caroline, Lenox, New York via Halifax; Providence, Lullave. Boston, 3rd inst.—arr'd, schr Shannon, Pietou. Montreal, 8th inst.—sailed, brig Eagle, Hillers, Hall fax.—(Per Telegraph.) Quebec, 29th ult.—cleared, schr Jean Ann, Memier, Halifax. Antigua, 5th ult.—arr'd, Emerald, Knowles, Halifax—sailed 8th for St Thomas with part of inward cargo. St Thomas, about 12th—sailed, Emerald, Mayaguez. 19th—in port, brig Cygné, Swin, from Porto Rico, with damage—will likely be condemned. 30th—brigs Voyager, Wood, sail for Guyana and New York. Ponce, 9th ult.—brigs Harriet Ann, Strum, to sail 20th for Philadelphia. Liverpool, G B, 10th ult.—sailed, brig Fourteen, Wilson, Halifax? Glasgow, 21st ult.—The *Sesosis*, from Liverpool for Halifax, put into Greenock vessel, leaky. Cadix, 13th ult.—sailed, Nautilus, Halifax. Lisbon, 14th ult.—sailed, Jesamine, Halifax. Shields, 25th ult.—sailed, Seppora, Nova Scotia. Pietou, 31st ult.—arr'd, brig Erie, Douglas, Halifax. Brig Express, reports—was off the harbour on Wednesday at noon.