

Marriages.

At 10 o'clock, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. P. McKee, officiating, in the presence of the bride's father, the Rev. J. M. ...

Deaths.

Horton, on Saturday the 4th inst., Perez Martin, Esq., in the 64th year of his age, much beloved by his family and the community in general.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. Ship, August 9th—Britt Empress, Crowell, Canada ...

THE WESLEYAN.

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, ETC. (Whole No. 69.)

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1850. Single Copies, Three Pence.

Poetry.

For the Wesleyan: On the death of Mr. W. H. C. of Halifax, N. S., who was unfortunately drowned whilst bathing in the Delaware, below Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 29th inst. in his 24th year.

Christian Miscellany.

To be Active to Faith. I looked to nature. It was a clear, cold, bright winter's day. The crisp, untrodden snow which covered the landscape, sparkled in the sunlight, as if with spangles of gems.

ing from the summit, when a storm arises, and the winds blow; and the snow filling the air, rapidly buries all traces of his path. He struggles on till his way is lost, and night sets in in its horrors, when bewildered, discouraged, exhausted, he sinks down to die.

make the heart his throne, fill the soul with his light, power, and life; and, in a word, "destroy the works of the devil." These are done in us; without which we cannot be saved into eternal life.

work." "The Course of Time" is thus literally the fruit of prayer: the inspiration that dictated it was impressed on bended knees; and those beautiful lines of his invocation are not a mere compliance with the fashion of poets, but the genuine "cardiphonia—the deep utterance of the heart."

Religious Intelligence.

(From the American & Foreign Christian Union.)

Good News from Lapland.

In preceding numbers of *The American and Foreign Christian Union* we have given notices of the history and present state of religion in Norway, Sweden and Finland. In the northern portions of these three countries the Laplanders live—both the stationary and nomadic tribes of them. Within a very short time a friend in St. Petersburg, Russia, has forwarded to us the following statement, which we are sure will be read with much interest. It is cheering to read of the glorious change which the Gospel, rendered effectual by the Holy Spirit, works in the hearts and lives of even the most degraded of the human race. May this blessed work go on till it has thoroughly pervaded every family of these poor people, the fading remains of an ancient Asiatic emigration, which has never become thoroughly Europeanized.

"At last good news about the spread of the Gospel has also been received from the remotest corner of Europe. Though the inhabitants of that country are generally not considered to be heathens, yet they are Christians only by name. Their wandering life, having no fixed abodes, makes it impossible to have a regular ministry amongst them; and though the Swedish government have established parishes and erected meeting houses in several districts where, at stated times, a minister from the nearest government preaches to them, baptizes their children, and administers the sacrament, yet the principal means of imparting instruction to them was kept up by sending catechists amongst them. However, extremely little could be done in this way, the people remained in gross ignorance and superstition, and through their excessive intemperance they are in a most deplorable and fast wasting away, since a Laplander is ready to part with every thing he owns merely to gratify his sensual appetite for brandy.

"Under these circumstances the attention of the Stockholm Missionary Society and the Swedish Temperance Society was drawn to this quarter. They sent Missionaries to reside amongst them, to teach them to read, and to spread tracts. After several years' fruitless labour the Lord has been pleased to crown this work with His blessing. Official accounts have been received that a general religious revival has taken place in the two parishes of Sukkasjiew and Enohtekia. The Lord appears to have chosen one of their own nation as the chief instrument for this blessed work. John Raatama had been placed by Laestadius as teacher of the school at Laimis, which, as an experiment, had been established at that village. J. R. had had his eyes opened by the divine light, and had become truly converted to the Lord Jesus. His endeavours were now not only directed to instruct the children at the school in the blessed truths of the Gospel, but he wished to turn also the grown up amongst his countrymen from darkness to light. His exhortations had such an effect, that not only a great change became visible amongst the children, but he prevailed on all the inhabitants of the village to renounce entirely the use of brandy; and they set to work in earnest, for they broke in pieces all brandy casks, and let the contents run to the ground; such a proceeding had the effect of an electrical spark upon the whole neighbourhood. From far and near the people came to see the foolish inhabitants of Laimis, who had emptied the noble brandy on the ground. They were resolved to remonstrate with the chief instigator, John R., and to teach him better manners. But J. R. was too well-grounded in his Bible to be taught and convinced by them. His eloquence was such that all who came went home with the conviction that it was high time for them to leave their sinful ways and to turn to the Lord. Pastor Laestadius says:—In a short time it came about that all the inhabitants in both parishes followed the example of Laimis, and that at present only the clerk and the tax-gatherer, with one or two incorrigible drunkards, remain defending brandy. Even Peter Raatama, the brother of John, who hitherto

was living like a beast never getting sober, is now converted, and the most zealous advocate of entire abstinence, so that he has become a terror to his former comrades and to all dealers in spirits, though he fights only with spiritual weapons. It would be highly desirable if this man could be sent through the length and breadth of the country, because incalculable benefit might arise from it. The great change that has happened in both parishes cannot fully be described. Crimes and vices have disappeared—the bitterest enmity amongst neighbours is appeased—stolen goods have been returned—pardon has been asked for former offences—the poor amongst them are supported by voluntary subscriptions—for the school at Laimis ninety-five dollars have been collected by these poor people; nay, even for the missionary cause a great zeal has been awakened, and they are not only desirous of hearing information from the heathen world, but they have commenced prayer-meetings for the Missionaries, and make collections for the Missionary Society. Two poor women each came lately with a cheese of the milk of a rein deer, all that they possessed, and wished them to be sold for the benefit of the Society.

"That this extraordinary revival is drawing the attention of the government to that part of the country appears from the following official report of M. Hackzele (a Justice of the Peace) to the Governor of the Province. He writes—a most remarkable religious spirit has been awakened throughout the population, and though the effects show rather too violent a zeal to convert everybody, and make apparent a kind of spiritual pride or high-mindedness, nevertheless, it cannot be denied that upon the whole, most excellent effects are becoming visible. Every crime has entirely disappeared. This people, that was before nearly constantly drunk, has become entirely sober. At the fairs held at Karesuando and Wittangi there was no brandy to be met with. Not one of those present was seen in the least touched with liquor. Whoever knows the irresistible appetite of a Laplander for brandy, the shouting and yelling, the fighting, quarrelling, and defrauding that is carried on on such occasions cannot but wonder at the amazing change, in seeing them now at their fair so quiet, so peaceable, so still, as if they were assembling before the place of worship. Is it likely that in all Sweden another parish may be found where all the inhabitants, as here with us, have abandoned brandy altogether? I very much doubt it. To the fair at Wittangi two shopkeepers and one bookbinder had come, but instead of brandy the former had flour, and sold, to their great satisfaction, for \$200; but the bookbinder sold religious books for \$500. If things go on in this way, lawyers and justices will have no more employment here. In former times there were annually about eighty-five cases for the decision of the courts. At the last court twenty-eight cases were reported, but eighteen had already been settled by compromise, and only ten, quite insignificant cases, (not criminal) came before the judges. Not one crime or trespass of the law has been committed in both parishes within the last year. The zeal of the people for keeping up the school at Laimis, when they heard that the sum assigned for that purpose was found insufficient, became apparent by their contributing not only money, but many silver ornaments, to an amount of two pounds in weight. There is every probability that this remarkable change is fast spreading to the neighbouring parishes."

(From Evangelical Christendom.) SWITZERLAND.

Meeting for Christian Union.

Our annual meeting on the mountain of La Tourne took place last Wednesday, the 10th.

About 700 persons were crowded into a large rude barn, the entrance of which was ornamented by an arch of verdure, surmounted by the appropriate passage, "This is the day which the Lord hath made." The accommodation consisted of planks resting upon stones, druidical in their simplicity if not in dimension; those who could not find room on the ground floor occupied a loft, part of the flooring of which had

been removed, so as to enable its tenants to bear without seeing the speakers, and to catch the melody of each hymn as it ascended heavenwards. The speakers belonged to the Free Church of Vaud, the Evangelical Church of Geneva, the National Church of Neuchatel, the Congregationalists from whom the invitation originated, and Westdevans. Monsieur Valston, a minister of the Free Church, acted as president, a "veteran warrior in the Christian field," who had recently been fined for the misdemeanor of preaching the Gospel in the Canton of Vaud, and has been summoned to appear in Court again this week, for a repetition of the offence.

The meeting was most deeply interested by the account of the conversion and last moments of a murderer, recently executed at Geneva. The wretched man's conduct during his trial had been outrageous in the extreme, breathing blasphemy, and menacing his judges. But his cell became for him, to use his own words, "a noble cell," where he found peace through a Saviour's blood. There was hardly a dry eye in the room, while an eye-witness detailed the particulars of his last conversations with Richard (the name of the criminal), and described the scene when the latter dictated a letter to be given to his infant child as soon as he should be able to understand it. Remarkable features of this case were—one, that Richard's mother was a pious woman, who had died many years ago, praying with her last breath for her only son, then but four years old; another, that the foreman of the jury who convicted him was one of those in whose prayers and sympathies the converted criminal found the greatest comfort, so much so that he begged this gentleman to accompany him to the scaffold and join him in mental prayer at the last moment.

Many prayers were offered up for children, for the aged, for the working classes, for an increasing spirit of love in the body of Christ, for the work of God in Switzerland and throughout the world. A spirit of happy seriousness—a sense of the presence of God, reigned throughout the meeting.—We felt that we were come together not for a temporary excitement, or a kind of religious recreation merely, but to gain something for eternity in our souls and in those of others.

R. W. MONSELL.

Neuchatel, July 15, 1850.

General Miscellany.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONDUCTIVE TO THE COMFORTS OF LIFE.—A vulgar spirit has often sneered at the solitary student poring over dead languages, experimenting upon herbs or earth, rambling over rocks, or, in the laboratory or workshop, pursuing some curious investigations of mechanism or chemical science. To such a spirit what an idle man was Galvani playing with a dead frog! What a great baby Franklin, with his kite, catching and bottling up the lightning! Watt, with his tea-kettle, watching the steam as it made the lid to rattle and poured forth from the spout! In the eyes of vulgar and mere money-getting men, how much better if these experimentalists had been usefully employed, Galvani with his patients, Franklin with his printing press, Watt in his workshop! But who can tell the practical results—results such as the money-maker loves—to which the discoveries of these men have led? To the successful experiments of Watt we must trace the origin of the steam-engine, that mighty slave of man, lending its Titanic power to manufactures and locomotion—power so tremendous that to it the work of a hundred horses is but play; so docile and easily guided that by it the most delicate operations of the spinning-wheel and the loom can be conducted under the superintendence of a child; so indomitable that it can plough the waves of the Atlantic in a wintry gale; so swift that on land distance is all but annihilated, and we perform with ease, in a few hours, journeys which our fathers would have required days, if not weeks to accomplish. Truly steam may be regarded as one of the chief agents of social progress and modern civilization. The purposes to which the electric fluid can be applied by means of the galvanic battery are still but partially known. To refer to but one, the most remarkable application of science in the present day, by which that fluid is made man's messenger—the electric telegraph, by which man's words can outstrip the winds, can speed with the rapidity of lightning, and can

cause the arrest of the criminal fleeing from the scene of his crime, thus subverting the ends of retributive justice, and showing how all things can be made to array themselves against the evildoer. A few years since geology was regarded but as the amusement of the curious, or as the tool of deistical apostates; now its applications to art are numerous and important. The engineer, the coal-viewer, and iron-master, are all under obligation to it, and without some practical knowledge of its laws will often fail. By it the localities for the sinking of Artesian wells—these supplying districts in which there are no surface springs, and bringing up from great depths of water, tepid, or almost boiling, by subterraneous heat—are indicated, and thus the dire-rod of the last century for the discovery of minerals is needed no more. Chemical discovery, in the hands of men like Liebig and Johnston, is applied to agriculture, reducing to certain fixed laws the rotation of crops, the species of manure, and the invigoration of exhausted soils; while, in the hands of others, chemistry is made to minister to medicine and surgical skill, and substitutes for which no use could be found by their discoverers are applied either for the management of pain, or the alleviation of disease, or the prolongation of life. The present age is so overtly utilitarian that a use is discovered or demanded for everything animate or inanimate, and we can almost fancy that above its portals are traced the words, so appalling to idlers—No admittance except on business here.

How to FIND TIME.—A professional gentleman, of rare attainments, and one who added to the laborious duties of his calling, a great variety of learning, much scientific research, and many elegant accomplishments, was asked by a young lady how he found time for all he did. He replied, "There is one rule which I have found of great use, and therefore recommend it to you; and that is, always do small things, such as writing a letter, copying out some short piece, making a sketch, reading a review, &c., in small portions of time, and to reserve a whole day of leisure for some long and important affair.—Never use up a rainy morning in doing a variety of little jobs, and think because you dispatch a great many, that you have well bestowed your time; leave small affairs for odd half hours, and your uninterrupted morning for something that cannot be done in half-hours. You have sometimes wondered at my having time to correspond with so many absent friends, but all my letters of friendship are written in odd minutes, while I am waiting for people who are not so punctual to their appointments as I am."—*Young People's Mirror.*

HEROIC PERSISTENCE.—An accident which happened to two hundred of my original drawings, says Audubon, nearly put a stop to my researches in ornithology. I shall relate it, merely to show how far enthusiasm—for by no other name can I call the persevering zeal with which I laboured—may enable the observer of nature to surmount the most disheartening obstacles. I left the village of Henderson, in Kentucky, situated on the banks of the Ohio, where I resided for several years, to proceed to Philadelphia on business. I looked to all my drawings before my departure, placed them carefully in a wooden box, and gave them in charge to a relative, with injunctions to see that no accident should happen to them. My absence was for several months; and when I returned, after having enjoyed the pleasures of home for a few days, I inquired after my box, and what I was pleased to call my treasure. The box was produced, and opened, but reader feel for me—a pair of Norway rats had taken possession of the whole, and had reared a young family among the gnawed bits of paper, which, but a month before, represented nearly a thousand inhabitants of the air! The burning heat which instantly rushed through my brain was too great to be endured, without affecting the whole of my nervous system. I slept not for several nights, and the days passed like days of oblivion—until the animal powers being recalled into action, through the strength of my constitution, I took up my gun, my note-book, and my pencil, and went forth to the wood as gaily as if nothing had happened. I felt pleased that I might now make better drawings than before. And ere a period not exceeding three years had elapsed, I had my port-folio filled again.

CHEMISTRY OF THE STARS.—This singular caption forms the subject of an article in the British Quarterly. The design of it is to show that the forms of life existing in the world are not repeated in the other planets and heavenly bodies. The article is destined to be read with unusual interest. The data from which its reasons, are the *rarity* in weight, superficial phe-

nomens, forms and color of the heavenly bodies, is shown to be impossible that a system of animal and vegetable life, resembling that of our globe, can exist on any of them. The dry rugged surface of the moon, volcanic, yet without atmosphere, the varying degrees of light, and the chemical power of meteorites or fire-stones, as far as their composition has been discovered by analysis, are among the data on which it is argued that the stars are not *terrestrial*, that they do not resemble earth in their composition, and, therefore, that life must be otherwise associated and formed on the surface of those orbs, if it exist there on ours. The chemistry of the stars, therefore, must differ from the chemistry of earth; the grandeur of the universe and grandeur of Omnipotence are not obscured, vastly illustrated by this general fact of diversity that is already seen to surpass previous thought and all possible conception. Yet there may be as wide a range of vital chemical diversity, and the reasons of an urged in behalf of the hypothesis that the are inhabited, are in no way invalidated by discovery that they are not—or that many of them are not—adapted to the sustentation of living beings as dwell on the surface of earth.

Obituary Notice.

For the Wesleyan

MR. EDITOR.—The Wesleyan Church Circuit has lately sustained a loss in the demise of one, who, had he spared, must soon have ranked among the brightest ornaments. The remains of a deceased brother were deposited in a grave, a week ago from yesterday, and funeral was attended by a large number of our church members. The mournful was improved last evening in the presence of a large and attentive congregation, at the close of the sermon, I read the following paper, which, if it accords with judgment, you can place it in your useful and increasingly interesting and, by so doing you will oblige our friends in this community.

Yours affectionately,

F. SMALLWOOD.

Charlotte Town, P. E. I., Aug. 12, 1850.

HENRY BRADY JOHNSON, whose death from among us we deeply deplore, was at Basingham, near Lincoln, England, the year 1825 his friends were in high respectable circumstances, and his father a properly authorized Surgeon, presided on an extensive scale the duties of his profession in that place and neighbourhood, till he retired from business about the beginning of the present year.

Henry had three brothers all younger than himself, and five sisters some of whom were his seniors. As his parents were members of the Wesleyan Church, and he had the office of Class Leader in the Louth, to which place they removed in 1829, they sought both by example and counsel to impress their son with the duty of religion in general, and especially its desirableness in him in particular he was very young. But no indication of inward operations of the Spirit were seen in his case, more than are generally found in the children of godly parents; he had attained his 14th year. At this time, in company with some other members of the family, he was visiting his household in the neighbourhood of his father's residence. Here, while the of the habitation was conducting his many domestic worship, Henry said had never seen before the depravity of heart, and the necessity of its being from us pollution by the blood of Christ. At this early age he sought the Lord, a fixity of purpose which was retained for his years; and on one occasion engaged in private prayer, he was so believe with his heart unto rest, and was immediately favoured the comforts of the Holy Ghost.

Soon after this he began to me, leaving home, he continued to show outward consistency the genuine change which had passed upon him. As he had been designed for the

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Soon after this he began to meet in his father's Class, and up to the time of his leaving home, he continued to show by an outward consistency the genuine character of the change which had passed upon him.

As he had been designed for the medical

Grammar school of the Town, and then in the year 1844 he left home for King's College, London, where he prosecuted his studies with honour to himself and with satisfaction to his Tutors and friends. While at the London University he competed for, and won, various honours which are annually sought by the more advanced of the medical students; and, as an evidence of his versatile mind, he also took a prize of books, to the amount of twenty guineas, which had been offered by the Donor of the Warneford Endowment for the best Essay on Christian Theology.

While in London he generally attended the Wesleyan Ministry, and soon felt himself moved by the Holy Ghost to call his fellow men to the ways of righteousness.—This yearning of soul for the salvation of others, he at length made known to judicious friends, who encouraged him to embark at once in the glorious enterprise.—His first attempt to preach Christ was approved of by those who heard him; and now a career of usefulness in the Church appeared to open to this ardent disciple of the Lord Jesus.

Having remained in London for three years, he removed to the University of Edinburgh to complete his studies and obtain his Degree of M. D. This course was chosen for him by his friends, but it is believed, that had he been left uncontrolled, he would at this stage have abandoned his medical studies for the purpose of preparing himself for the discharge of the duties of the Christian Ministry.

While in Scotland he frequently preached in the Metropolis of the Country, and not in places of Wesleyan Worship exclusively, but in those held by several of the other denominations of Christ's flock. His pulpit abilities were of such a respectable character, that he was frequently invited to visit some of the other Towns of the land, and so far as he could without infringing upon the time necessary to complete his Collegiate course, he was always ready to publish the Gospel of God.

As he was still living under the impression that it was his duty to devote himself to the Christian Ministry, he was proposed as a Candidate for the work in the Quarterly Meeting of the Circuit; but before the arrival of the District Meeting in the month of May of the same year, the Ulva of his throat became so diseased by a painful inflammatory action, that its removal was judged necessary to his restoration to former health and efficiency; but instead of the surgical operation conferring any lasting benefit upon him, it rendered it more difficult for him to address congregations of Christian Worshipers as he had previously done. And so painful and embarrassing were the circumstances in which he sometimes found himself when in the Pulpit, that he now seriously entertained the idea of turning his attention to the almost exclusive discharge of the duties of his profession. About this time he had been invited to preach in the Free Church in Edinburgh. The occasion was the Sabbath-day, and he was expected to occupy the pulpit both morning and evening; the duties of the earlier service had been discharged in a satisfactory manner, and he had gone through the preliminaries of the one in the evening—when having just announced his text, his voice suddenly failed, and he had to dismiss his hearers by pronouncing the Benediction, being unable to deliver the sermon which he had prepared for the occasion.

This and other circumstances of an equally painful nature led him to a determination of relinquishing all thoughts of the regular Ministry, though he still hoped to be able to preach occasionally in whatever locality Providence should in future cast his lot. Hence having remained in Edinburgh about a year, during which time he attained the object of his studies, he returned to Louth, and continued with us there for about two months.

Mr. Johnson, Senr. had now resolved to emigrate with his family, to the United States of America, and Henry, with one of his brothers, was sent out to New York, having been directed by his father to visit different parts of the Union to look out for the family an emigration. In a letter addressed to the Ministry at the M. P.

Church, New York, which the Rev. Alex. Strachan, then upon the Louth Circuit, gave the two young gentlemen upon their leaving home, it is said—"Mr. Henry Johnson has studied Medicine at the Universities of London and Edinburgh with a view to follow the profession of his father. He has long had an impression upon his mind that he is called of God to preach the Gospel. I believe he has considerable qualifications for the Ministerial office."

Having arrived in the United States, Mr. Johnson travelled for fifteen months, partly for the benefit of his health, and also to see the country, and make a suitable selection of lands for the expected family. Texas at length was fixed upon as the future home of the Johnsons; but the father, who is still in England, wrote his two sons about this time and directed them to proceed to this (P. E.) Island, as he had, from information received of its healthfulness and fertility, resolved to come out here in the fall of the present year.

Having travelled the United States, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, Mr. Henry Johnson returned to New York, and there took ship for this Island; but soon after the vessel had left port, they were assailed by a violent storm, the sea appeared to be whipped into fury by the winds of heaven, and after contending against the elements for several days, the ship was dashed upon a rock off Rhode Island. All the cargo was lost and the baggage of our lamented brother shared the same fate. The sailors and passengers now took to the boats and remained during a dark night upon the open sea, finding it impossible to land because of the breakers. They continued for ten hours in the most imminent danger, but were at length providentially delivered from the perils of the deep.

Having tried another ship, and again exchanging it at a mid-port for a third one, he arrived at Murray Harbour, on this Island, about the 12th of June last, and thence proceeded to Little York, where he joined two of his brothers, the one had preceded him from the U. S., and the other in the mean time had arrived from England.—Waiting for the arrival of his father and family, Mr. Johnson remained comparatively unemployed during his brief residence among us, but fully intended to commence the practice of his profession in this Town as soon as possible.

He had preached but once on this Island, and the friends at Little York were his privileged hearers. Our senior Local preacher bro. Beer was present on the occasion, and he describes the sermon which was delivered as one of uncommon merit. The text was I John iii. 1. This discourse he has left in manuscript, and several of the passages in it would bear comparison with many which have been published as specimens of Pulpit Eloquence. He had engaged to preach once a month in a distant and destitute part of the Circuit, in addition to the appointments which might fall to his lot as a Local preacher; and had consented to occupy this pulpit on the evening of Sunday the 21st of last month. But towards the end of the previous week, he was taken unwell with rheumatic pains in his limbs and neck. I saw him on the Friday evening at a friend's house in Little York, and thence we walked together to the Chapel in that settlement; and though then quite unable to get up, he was able to take his appointment in Town on the following Sabbath-day. He was in Charlotte Town on Sunday the 24th of July, but more depressed than formerly before, and on the Sunday morning he said the word, that his affliction would prevent him taking the Pulpit in the evening of the day. I saw him in the afternoon of the Sabbath, as he was lying in bed, when he expressed some disappointment in not being able to preach. "I," said he, "I could stand but upon one leg I should be in my power to fight in town." But he was so tender and tremulous in his joints, and having made some remarks to the effect, that it is impossible to be occupied to our congregation, I felt that as the word of the Lord is to be proclaimed in this town, would he had expressly prepared for this congregation. But for twelve days he lay in bed, and on the 12th of August he was taken to the grave, and was buried in the presence of his family and friends at the M. P.

several previous instances, his brothers hoped that he would recover as formerly, but the impression upon his own mind appeared to be that his affliction was unto death.

Having been but a few weeks in the Island he had not an account, we presume, of his unsettled position, joined the Church of his choice by meeting in class; and this circumstance, together with the absence of his Journal which was lost in the shipwreck, prevents us saying any thing in reference to the state of his mind while in the United States, or while upon this Island previous to his affliction. But one of our Local brethren called to see him a few days before his death, and happily found him able to converse, though but briefly, upon the all important subject of personal religion.—What he said was satisfactory to the mind of the visitor, and, in the prayer which followed the conversation, he heartily joined with his audible responses. A pious sister, also, who was by his bed-side, as the last enemy was approaching, asked him about the state of his mind in prospect of speedy dissolution; his answer was quick and to the point—"I am," said he, "going to Heaven, and I hope that you and your husband will come also—"the Angels," he cried, "are here,"—and then raising his voice to an unwonted pitch, he exclaimed several times in rapid succession, "Alleluia—Glory—Glory—Glory!" and then having exhorted those around him to live unto God, he became much exhausted in consequence of the effort. He now lay still for a time and then again was racked with strong pain. For a few minutes before his removal he tossed about in great bodily anguish, until the Lord, whom he had served with the vigour of his early manhood, responded to his imploring cries and took him to Himself.

He died at Little York, P. E. I., of rheumatic fever, on the 1st day of August, 1850, aged 25 years.

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Yarmouth Circuit.

MR. EDITOR.—I returned a few days since from Yarmouth, where I had been to give a portion of ministerial labour in consequence of the non-arrival of the Rev. R. Williams. On the Sabbath both our Chapels were well filled and our congregations profoundly attentive. On the week-days there was evidently enjoyed a reciprocity of pleasure and profit, during a number of pastoral visits, which I was enabled to make amongst the families of our friends in that interesting town. One prominent feeling is obvious in the minds of many of our people which cannot be too much admired, that is a desire to make the mission respectable, and to provide for the personal conduct of those ministers and their families who may hereafter be appointed to the Yarmouth station. Of the existence of this feeling the following satisfactory and pointed evidence has recently been given.

Since Brother Westfall left, and now while they are without a preacher, the stewards have required, papered, and painted the mission house. The ladies of "The Mission House Aid Society," who now number thirty members, meet once a fortnight every alternate week, and labour with great assiduity in order to procure a number of useful and ornamental articles, some of which are designed for the use of the mission family, and the greater part are intended to furnish a Bazaar to be held here on a convenient day, the proceeds to be appropriated to the purchase of furniture. In one of the last fortnight the friends have contributed the handsome sum of £25.00, which it is expected will be raised to £40.00, though the payment of the debt on the mission house. Of this sum one lady collected £10.00 weekly. I am not at liberty to give the names of the ladies, but will say, that it is a most laudable and praiseworthy exertion, not only in its public and commendable, but in its practical effect. I will close this communication by the relation of the following most interesting fact, which has just taken place in a large portion of this community. The sum of £25.00 has been placed in my hands to be paid by Mr. Orselm Wilson of B. I. a person much engaged in business, and one of our best men. On Friday last, about 10 o'clock, the money was paid into his hand by the agent of the bank, but when he had done so, he was seized with a violent attack of the disease, and he died in the evening, and the sum was paid to the bank by the agent of the bank, and the money was placed in my hands.

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grate, and in all its essential principles were also voted to Dr. HANNAH, the Secretary, and the Sub-Secretaries, and Official Writers, for their valuable services during which were duly acknowledged.

By Thomas Waugh, John F. Matthews, Appelbe, the representatives of the Conference, were introduced at the evening of Wednesday. Mr. Waugh presented the Annual Address on behalf of the Conference.

The presence of Dr. Egerton Ryerson, who was appointed the representative of the Conference, Dr. ALDER had been requested to act as Representative. Dr. Alder in the Address of the Canadian Conference, he observed, contained expressions of sympathy with the British Conference circumstances in which it was placed and dutiful Address to the Queen on behalf of another Prince was proposed, in the Conference expressed its hearty assent; by standing up. The Address was frequently read, adopted, and forwarded to George Grey for presentation.

Resolutions were made, when it would be a law to present Circuit Memorials; upon the law of 1835 relating thereto was read, that they were to be presented to the Conference on or before the 2nd day of the Conference referred to a Committee to be appointed to classify them, and report to the Conference.

Resolutions for consideration were found, in answer to the question—'Are you now to be admitted as Ministers in connexion with the Conference?'—that, on the returns from the several Districts, 6 in England, 6 in Ireland, and 14 on Foreign Stations, had honourably fulfilled their probation, besides 10 Administrators who gave promise of usefulness in parts of the foreign field.

Who are now to be received?—in answer, it was found, that 41 were daily accepted, from the districts and, several in the Irish work, and 11 on Foreign Stations.

Rev. R. Newstead placed in the hands of the Secretary, the draft of a Memorial to the Convention, in support of the measure recently proposed, by which the Post Office has been on the Sabbath Day. The Memorial, when read by the Secretary, was unanimously adopted, and it was also agreed, that, being signed by the President alone, on behalf of the Conference, each Minister, who proposed, should affix his name and residence. Answer to the question—'What Ministers were received since last Conference?'—it was reported that 23 had died in England; 6 in Ireland; 23 on the Foreign Stations; making 52 in all. Memorials of these were read, and were read with marked attention, and, in some cases, with deep emotion. The name of the late RICHARD REECE, so long a bright shining light in the Wesleyan Church, among the number of the dead; and on notice relating to him being read, several detailed various circumstances connected with his history, and ministerial career, which were of the more striking and which marked his character. The name of the late and highly esteemed brother, SAMUEL WOOD, of New Brunswick District, is found on the list of the departed.

The President's Address.
I sincerely thank you dear brethren, for the grace you have expressed in me, by placing this responsible situation. At the same time I allow me earnestly to solicit your support and performance of the arduous duties your presence has imposed upon me. In addition to ordinary Connexional business which has attracted the attention of the conference at its Meetings, questions arising out of the agitation of the past year may claim consideration on the present occasion. I shall not now undertake to describe the manner in which such questions were taken up, and disposed of; but I am glad that we come together with our minds made up as to the great principles which guide us in all our deliberations, and, certainly to all our conclusions. We are a body of Christian Ministers, and, as such, we sustain a name which was not devised by human authority but was conceived in the Divine mind, and which was established in the church by God Himself. Now, I conclude we are all agreed our deliberations must proceed upon the

principle that no office must be maintained in its integrity, and that we are bound by our allegiance to the Great Head of the Church, not to countenance, or even in the slightest degree to tolerate, any of the features by which the ministrations of a pastoral office has been distinguished by the Divine Author. But we are also a body of Wesleyan Ministers; and, in that capacity, we are the guardians of a system of evangelical doctrine and of a discipline, eminently providential in its origin,—that has been committed to us by our predecessors as a sacred trust, which we are solemnly pledged to maintain in all its integrity.

As individuals we are bound to this by our solemn oaths. When we were admitted into the Connexion, and formally set apart to the office and work of the ministry, we entered into the most explicit engagement, not only to abide by the doctrinal standards of the body, but also to observe and enforce that discipline which has been committed to us from our great Founder. In our collective character as a Conference, further obligations rest upon us to uphold and preserve the entire system of Methodism, in its great and vital principles—to make it a something essentially different from the Methodism which has been committed to us as a sacred deposit;—our answer is—We cannot betray our trust, we cannot violate our solemn oaths, and our examination of any proposals must proceed upon the fixed and settled principle, that any proposition for subverting that which we are under the weightiest obligations to preserve and defend, cannot for a moment be entertained. That duty must be performed, which, I am persuaded, we shall agree to adopt in practice as well as in theory.—We may not do evil that good may come, and we concede to clamour or impetuosity that which is contrary to our conscientious convictions. It is most desirable that peace should prevail in a Christian community; but true solid Christian peace can never be obtained by the sacrifice of Christian principle. Nothing could possibly be procured by such a sacrifice but a temporary and delusive calm; while, by our throwing down the barrier of Christian principle, we should render our inevitable system less capable of defence in the next agitation which would inevitably and speedily arise. Dear brethren, I confidently assume that we are agreed upon this point—that we shall stand and defend our principles as these must govern us in all our inquiries and deliberations, and with this firm possession, I contemplate the result with encouragement and hope. If we take our stand on Scriptural principles, God will stand by us. We are to remember, too, for our comfort that the cause which we are so solicitous to maintain is not our own; it is the cause of our Divine Master. However dear it may be to us, it is infinitely dearer to the heart of God, and He will defend it, and protect its interests against all opposition. He may allow the faith of his servants sometimes to be severely tested, but let them remain faithful to their trust, and He will not fail to appear in their behalf, and give them to rejoice in the triumph of His blessed cause, for which they gladly toil and suffer. We may derive additional consolation in our present circumstances from the consideration that nothing new or uncommon has happened to us. If, as a religious body, we had always enjoyed tranquillity, we might be under some apprehension respecting the result of the present disturbances. But this has not been the case. Methodism was cradled in storms; and, in successive periods of its history, the Connexion has experienced the effects of agitation. Nor is this a matter of surprise. A slumbering church may long remain in a state of quietude. Not so a living and energetic church, which is answering the great end of its institution. Methodism is a system of life and energy; and so long as it maintains its scriptural character, it must be expected that Satan will endeavour, at every opportunity favourable to his purpose, to arrest its onward course and aggressive movements, by sowing dissension among the Wesleyan Ministers and people,—thus calling off their attention from their one great work, to unprofitable and hurtful disputes. Hitherto, Methodism has always come triumphant out of every trial; and the troubles which it has undergone have been overruled for greater good and have also served to prepare it for more extensive usefulness. Already, we have the cheering indications that such will be the result of our present trial. The gracious revival of religion which has taken place in many parts of the Connexion during the past year; the zeal and liberality of a great number of our people, in support of Methodism as it is; the increased spirit of brotherly love and union which has obtained among us, as a body of Ministers; and the gracious indications which have been vouchsafed to us in the Committees which have been held preparatory to this Conference; serve to show that God is blessedly in our midst, and afford ground for hope that he is conducting us through our present difficulties to a yet higher position, in which Methodism may become a still greater blessing to the country and to the world at large. Taking a full view of our present circumstances, I feel fully persuaded that it is our privilege to thank God and take courage.

the 7th inst. Happily, the day proved unusually propitious. The Scholars and their Teachers were met by the Ministers in the Vestry of the Wesleyan Chapel at two o'clock. After a short address, and devotional exercises, a procession was formed, headed by the senior girls' class and their amiable Teacher, the rear being brought up by the Rev. Messrs. Botterell and Bretton. In this order the party proceeded to a field, the privilege of which was kindly granted for the occasion by Mr. John Dryer.

Of all the suitable places in the vicinity of St. John's, it is believed that one more eligible could not have been selected. It is sufficiently removed from the public road to be in effect in the country though it is less than a mile from town—and though by no means a mountain it is sufficiently elevated to afford a distinct view of the many surrounding objects which, altogether, constitute, probably, the richest scene in Newfoundland.

The members of the School were conducted to the centre of this magnificent and picturesque landscape where they found, not only the materials of a sumptuous Tea, gratuitously supplied by numerous friends, but also a number of swings of firm and ingenious structure, the sight of which gave unvoiced elasticity to the Boys, who bounded towards them, and joyously kept them in perpetual motion except during the Tea, until the sunset admonished the party that it was time to return. All present were then collected for a brief address and a short Hymn of Praise, after which they marched from the scene of the afternoon's amusement to the front of the Wesleyan Chapel, where they were dismissed about eight o'clock by the Rev. E. Botterell.

The gladness and gratitude of the Scholars were proclaimed by an involuntary cheer, and the whole having closed without accident, or delay, or disappointment, afforded great satisfaction and encouragement to the intelligent and benevolent managers.—*Courier, St. John's Newf.*

We learn from the Christian Citizen, that a young man, named Robert Turner, aged 21 years, died at the residence of Charles C. Earle, in Worcester, Mass., on Monday of last week. He had resided in that vicinity for about a year, and in the family where he died for about three months. Before his death he stated that he was from Nova Scotia, and his mother resided at Wilmet, Margarettville, Victoria Road, in that Province. He also stated that he had an uncle named John Rockwell, a shipwright at South Boston, an aunt at Ellsworth, Me. He was a steady, industrious young man, of good talents and character.—*Porter's Sentinel.*

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Foreign Summary.
THE PROCEEDINGS in the FRENCH National Assembly continue to furnish scenes which, however appropriate to republican institutions, and however well adapted to the vicinity of Paris and the temperance of our relative neighbours, seem strangely at variance with our ideas of the solemnity and decorum which should characterize the legislative council of a great people. The debate on M. LATHAIE's motion for the abolition of the tax on wines, &c., having terminated on Friday, and the division, open as usual, having actually commenced, loud cries for a secret division arose among the Legitimist members for the southern departments, who naturally feared the loss of their seats, should the votes against the motion which they intended to give become known to their constituents. M. DUPUY, the President, whose sympathies with the Legitimists are well known, forthwith proceeded to countermand his former order for an open division, and directed a secret one to be taken. M. LATHAIE at once rushed to the tribune, and in no very measured or complimentary terms denounced the cowardice of the members who called for a secret scrutiny, the subservience and partiality of the President who complied with the call and the gross illegality of the procedure after the open division had commenced to be taken. He was followed by others in a similar strain, and replied to by M. DUPUY, after which a scene of indescribable confusion ensued, in which the warmest epithets were freely exchanged, and the President himself was loudly accused of falsehood. The uproar and disorder were such as for some time to set at defiance all attempts to return to the tranquil and decorous transaction of business, but ultimately terminated in the rejection of the motion by 316 to 236.

The Electoral law, as brought down to this time, including even the amendments on appeal, exhibit a disposition of the law, some of which, it is said, is upwards of one half of the entire number on the 6th inst; and, as regards Paris, of nearly two-thirds. In one of the Parisian districts, distinguished for its Socialist tendencies, the qualified electors have dwindled from thousands down to hundreds. Before venturing on a general election, it is highly probable that the Government will introduce into the National Assembly a measure to regulate the mode of voting, as the Mayors of several of the *Arrondissements* have intimated to the authorities that the disfranchised electors have come to the determination of insisting on their right to vote. A movement of this kind, if simultaneous throughout France, could not possibly be resisted by any armed force at the disposal of the authorities; and would be productive of a revolution.—Bloodless, it is true, in the first instance, but not the less effectual. The idea of such a movement has been recommended to all the departments by the central convolve of the Socialist party in Paris.

The Minister of War, in proposing the army estimates for 1850, based them on an intended reduction of 70,000 men in the effective strength of the land forces. Subsequent considerations, however, partly connected with the unsettled aspect of affairs in northern Germany, have induced him to postpone for the present the execution of this project. He has accordingly found it necessary to demand an additional credit of twelve millions of francs for the maintenance of the men whom it had been intended to discharge, expressing, at the same time, his opinion that, towards the close of the present year, he will be able to fix the strength of the army at 388,000 infantry and 92,000 cavalry. An extraordinary credit has also been demanded for the establishment of the new camp at Versailles, the works of which are in a very forward state, and will be occupied by the troops in a few days. The camp will be composed of 12,000 men, and will be under the immediate command of General Changarnier.

From whatever cause, the DANISH forces do not appear to have very vigorously followed up their triumph at Helsing, but have satisfied themselves with pushing their reconnoissances up to the Elber. General Von Krogh admits that the army under his command has suffered severely, both in officers and men, from the obstinacy with which the contest was maintained by the troops of the *Altenburg*; but affirms it to be notwithstanding perfectly prepared for further operations as to its numbers, its materiel, and the spirit by which it is animated. Its comparative inactivity under these circumstances would seem to indicate the reality of a serious contest, which the Belgian journals through the *Altenburg* between the Coetus of Copenhagen and Berlin. The Prussian government, it is affirmed, desires the right of Denmark, to send her army across the Elber, in order to penetrate into Holstein and to follow up its previous successes by reducing that province to obedience. The attitude assumed by Prussia on the question is decidedly warlike; as she has even proceeded to the length of threatening to bring into action to enforce her prohibition, the troops which are assembled in the vicinity of the Theatre of war, and the headquarters of which are established at Hosenburg. General Willisen, meanwhile, puts on as bold a front as circumstances will permit, speaks slightly of the losses his army has sustained, and hopefully of its prospects of ultimate success and triumph, and appeals to the various States of the Germanic Confederation,—if, indeed, the Confederation may be said to have a real existence at all—to assist him in the struggle which he affirms his determination to maintain. Popular German feeling sympathizes with him, both by sending recruits to his ranks and furnishing pecuniary supplies to his military chest; but the raw and undisciplined levies thus acquired cannot be expected to furnish the Holsteiners any timely or effective assistance, and there is not the remotest probability that any of the States will commit itself by despatching its troops to unite with them in so idle and hopeless a contest. The main body of the Holstein forces was resting on Henselburg at the date of the last advices, and it was the intention of General Willisen to remain in occupation of that place, and obtain for some time from hostile operations for the purpose of completing the re-organization and equipment of his army, should his opponent not force him to a contrary course. skirmishes between the outposts of the respective armies are matters of daily occurrence, but the troops of the Duchy do not anticipate an immediate recurrence of serious operations.

The reception of Lord Howden, the British Minister at the Court of MADRID, where he has just arrived, has been such as to demonstrate a strong disposition on the part of the Spanish Government for the maintenance of cordial relations with Great Britain. The utmost attention has been paid him by the authorities all along his line of route through Spain; guards of honor have been offered him wherever he has stopped; and cavalry escorts have been in attendance during his entire journey. His Excellency has for the present taken up his residence in the house lately occupied by Sir Henry Bulwer; but it is stated that he means shortly to proceed to the hamlet of Chamartin, about a league distant from Madrid, there to occupy a house which once furnished accommodation for a brief space to the Emperor Napoleon.

Summary of News.
BY THE R. M. STEAMER.
The R. M. Steamer *Europa* arrived at this port on Monday night last from Liverpool, G. B. The news is not important. We give below our usual summary.

Great Britain.
We still continue to have a good business going forward in every department of trade. The value of all descriptions of imported produce is steady, and transactions to a fair extent have been effected. The prospect of an abundant harvest is good, and this, with our present cheapness of money, will no doubt exercise a favourable influence on our markets generally.

HOUSE OF LORDS, August 8.—Lord Stanley presented a petition from magistrates, freeholders, and others of the county of Westmorland, in Canada, referring to a project which was under consideration for extending a line of railway communication throughout the whole Province of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada to Quebec, pointing out the great advantage that would be derived both locally and socially from such a measure, and praying that it might meet the support of the Government. They proposed that Parliament should give a guarantee under which a sum might be raised equal to that which the colonists themselves were prepared to guarantee.

Sir Charles Napier has been defeated at the election of Lambeth by a majority of more than three to one. The House of Lords has accepted the amendments of the House of Commons relative to the Fish franchise. A £15 clause has been struck out and a 12 one substituted, with a self-acting remedy. By the Bill 170,000 voters will be added to the Irish constituencies.

It is rumored that Lord John Russell will propose a comprehensive scheme next Session for the improvement and extension of the public roads, when the value of all the roads in the country will be ascertained and assessed.

Sabbath School Festival.
The Annual Treat of the St. John's Wesleyan Sabbath School took place on Wednesday last

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Foreign Summary.
THE PROCEEDINGS in the FRENCH National Assembly continue to furnish scenes which, however appropriate to republican institutions, and however well adapted to the vicinity of Paris and the temperance of our relative neighbours, seem strangely at variance with our ideas of the solemnity and decorum which should characterize the legislative council of a great people. The debate on M. LATHAIE's motion for the abolition of the tax on wines, &c., having terminated on Friday, and the division, open as usual, having actually commenced, loud cries for a secret division arose among the Legitimist members for the southern departments, who naturally feared the loss of their seats, should the votes against the motion which they intended to give become known to their constituents. M. DUPUY, the President, whose sympathies with the Legitimists are well known, forthwith proceeded to countermand his former order for an open division, and directed a secret one to be taken. M. LATHAIE at once rushed to the tribune, and in no very measured or complimentary terms denounced the cowardice of the members who called for a secret scrutiny, the subservience and partiality of the President who complied with the call and the gross illegality of the procedure after the open division had commenced to be taken. He was followed by others in a similar strain, and replied to by M. DUPUY, after which a scene of indescribable confusion ensued, in which the warmest epithets were freely exchanged, and the President himself was loudly accused of falsehood. The uproar and disorder were such as for some time to set at defiance all attempts to return to the tranquil and decorous transaction of business, but ultimately terminated in the rejection of the motion by 316 to 236.

The Electoral law, as brought down to this time, including even the amendments on appeal, exhibit a disposition of the law, some of which, it is said, is upwards of one half of the entire number on the 6th inst; and, as regards Paris, of nearly two-thirds. In one of the Parisian districts, distinguished for its Socialist tendencies, the qualified electors have dwindled from thousands down to hundreds. Before venturing on a general election, it is highly probable that the Government will introduce into the National Assembly a measure to regulate the mode of voting, as the Mayors of several of the *Arrondissements* have intimated to the authorities that the disfranchised electors have come to the determination of insisting on their right to vote. A movement of this kind, if simultaneous throughout France, could not possibly be resisted by any armed force at the disposal of the authorities; and would be productive of a revolution.—Bloodless, it is true, in the first instance, but not the less effectual. The idea of such a movement has been recommended to all the departments by the central convolve of the Socialist party in Paris.

The Minister of War, in proposing the army estimates for 1850, based them on an intended reduction of 70,000 men in the effective strength of the land forces. Subsequent considerations, however, partly connected with the unsettled aspect of affairs in northern Germany, have induced him to postpone for the present the execution of this project. He has accordingly found it necessary to demand an additional credit of twelve millions of francs for the maintenance of the men whom it had been intended to discharge, expressing, at the same time, his opinion that, towards the close of the present year, he will be able to fix the strength of the army at 388,000 infantry and 92,000 cavalry. An extraordinary credit has also been demanded for the establishment of the new camp at Versailles, the works of which are in a very forward state, and will be occupied by the troops in a few days. The camp will be composed of 12,000 men, and will be under the immediate command of General Changarnier.

From whatever cause, the DANISH forces do not appear to have very vigorously followed up their triumph at Helsing, but have satisfied themselves with pushing their reconnoissances up to the Elber. General Von Krogh admits that the army under his command has suffered severely, both in officers and men, from the obstinacy with which the contest was maintained by the troops of the *Altenburg*; but affirms it to be notwithstanding perfectly prepared for further operations as to its numbers, its materiel, and the spirit by which it is animated. Its comparative inactivity under these circumstances would seem to indicate the reality of a serious contest, which the Belgian journals through the *Altenburg* between the Coetus of Copenhagen and Berlin. The Prussian government, it is affirmed, desires the right of Denmark, to send her army across the Elber, in order to penetrate into Holstein and to follow up its previous successes by reducing that province to obedience. The attitude assumed by Prussia on the question is decidedly warlike; as she has even proceeded to the length of threatening to bring into action to enforce her prohibition, the troops which are assembled in the vicinity of the Theatre of war, and the headquarters of which are established at Hosenburg. General Willisen, meanwhile, puts on as bold a front as circumstances will permit, speaks slightly of the losses his army has sustained, and hopefully of its prospects of ultimate success and triumph, and appeals to the various States of the Germanic Confederation,—if, indeed, the Confederation may be said to have a real existence at all—to assist him in the struggle which he affirms his determination to maintain. Popular German feeling sympathizes with him, both by sending recruits to his ranks and furnishing pecuniary supplies to his military chest; but the raw and undisciplined levies thus acquired cannot be expected to furnish the Holsteiners any timely or effective assistance, and there is not the remotest probability that any of the States will commit itself by despatching its troops to unite with them in so idle and hopeless a contest. The main body of the Holstein forces was resting on Henselburg at the date of the last advices, and it was the intention of General Willisen to remain in occupation of that place, and obtain for some time from hostile operations for the purpose of completing the re-organization and equipment of his army, should his opponent not force him to a contrary course. skirmishes between the outposts of the respective armies are matters of daily occurrence, but the troops of the Duchy do not anticipate an immediate recurrence of serious operations.

The reception of Lord Howden, the British Minister at the Court of MADRID, where he has just arrived, has been such as to demonstrate a strong disposition on the part of the Spanish Government for the maintenance of cordial relations with Great Britain. The utmost attention has been paid him by the authorities all along his line of route through Spain; guards of honor have been offered him wherever he has stopped; and cavalry escorts have been in attendance during his entire journey. His Excellency has for the present taken up his residence in the house lately occupied by Sir Henry Bulwer; but it is stated that he means shortly to proceed to the hamlet of Chamartin, about a league distant from Madrid, there to occupy a house which once furnished accommodation for a brief space to the Emperor Napoleon.

At a meeting of the committee of the Canadian Land and Railway Association, held at their office in London, on Monday last, Mr. Frederic Scoble in the chair. The Chairman stated that their engines had prepared an excellent report, on the best means of carrying out the objects of the association,—on the associative principle, which would be advantageous both to the capitalist and working classes. The secretary having read the report, it was unanimously approved of.

Lord Torrington has been recalled, and Sir Emerson Tennent is not to return to Ceylon. Prince Albert has been elected High Steward of Windsor in the place of the late Duke of Cambridge. Vice Admiral Sir Charles Makolm is about to succeed the Earl of Dundonald in the West India naval command. It is rumored that the Government has resolved on giving the military order of the Bath to distinguished military and naval surgeons.

It is rumored that the Duchess of Gloucester will be appointed ranger of Richmond Park, which was enjoyed by the late Duke of Cambridge. The American Minister and Mrs. Abbott Lawrence and Miss Lawrence are on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland at Ainswick Castle. It is said that the Great Britain steam ship has been purchased for £25,000 and that she is to run with passengers between Panama and San Francisco. A meeting has been held in Birmingham for the purpose of adopting measures for the erection of a national monument in Westminster Abbey, to the memory of the late Robert Stephenson, the celebrated engineer.

Lord Northland has been returned for Dangan, without opposition. A Trade paper states that the alarm felt during the past week respecting the potato blight has subsided, the disease not having committed the ravages reported. It is said that the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, son of the late Earl of Bessborough, will succeed Mr. Corry Connellan as private secretary to his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon. The Relief Association is not yet dead.—There was another meeting on Monday last, when the rent was announced at 23s 10s. 7d. Mr. Council stated that by that day week he expected the association would be free of debt.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

CIRCULAR.—TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—St. John, Aug 10, 1850.—Having been appointed at the Railway Convention held at Portland, Maine, on the 21st ult., and 1st and 2nd inst., to act on behalf of New Brunswick on the Executive Committee of the projected European and North American Railway, and concerning it to be of importance that immediate and united action be taken, we beg to suggest the following course of procedure:—

First.—That Public Meetings be held in every County, Town and Village in the Province, but more especially along the line of the contemplated Railway, at which Meetings the delegates to the Convention should attend, and give an account of the doings at the Convention.

Second.—That at such meetings, Committees of from five to fifteen should be chosen, of the most zealous, trustworthy and influential men in each district; the business of these Committees to be, generally, to further the interests of the Railway, to ascertain what amount of stock will be taken, and what grants of land will be made along the line.

Third.—It is requested that the Chairman of the several Committees, shall report their proceedings to, and open a correspondence with the members of the Executive Committee in this Province.

Fourth.—Upon such reports being made, subscription lists, and forms on bond for cession of lands, will be furnished, together with a full report of the proceedings of the Convention, and a Prospectus of the European and North American Railway, as soon as they can be prepared.

Believing that the time has arrived when it has become necessary that the people of this Province should resolve, at all risks, to become partners in that prosperity, and those advantages, which a prudent system of railway communication affords, and that with the use of proper exertion, and a general willingness to aid the enterprise, such assistance from Foreign capital may be relied on, as will insure the completion of the contemplated line at no distant day, the Committee would urge every man who feels an interest in the Province, to come forward and do his duty.

Statistics will soon be furnished which will, no doubt, satisfy the public, as they have satisfied the Convention, and the Subscribers, that this line can be made, will pay when made, and therefore must be made.

GEORGE BOTSFORD, Executive Committee for ROBERT JARDIN, New Brunswick.

The new Steamer "Anna Augusta" makes her first trial trip to-morrow, as she goes with a pleasure-party to Grand Lake. From the appearance of this vessel as well as her costly, may her splendid outfit, she may well be pronounced the finest boat ever launched upon our waters. We now speak of her general appearance, intending at a proper time to allude to her speed.—Fredericton Reporter, Aug 16.

Since our last we have received the unwelcome intelligence that the blight has appeared among the potatoes in several parts of the County. In Newburgh, one field has been entirely destroyed, and fears are entertained that as its progress since its commencement has been so rapid it will extend over the greater part of the County. We also learn that in several districts the weevil has made its appearance in the wheat.

On Saturday last we were presented with a fine mass of green Corn, grown on the farm of Mr. Elijah Watson, a few miles below the village; the ears were large and well filled. This grain we understand is at least three weeks earlier than usual.—Carlton Sentinel.

Canada.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Toronto, Aug. 10, 1850.—At noon the Governor-General arrived at the House of Assembly, and, having taken his seat on the Throne, the Usher of the Black Rod was sent to require the presence of the Assembly. There was a very large crowd of citizens, and long before 12 o'clock the Legislative Council Room was filled by the fair sex. His Excellency delivered the usual speech, from which we give the following extracts:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly. It will be my study to carry into effect, without unnecessary delay, the arrangements contemplated in the Imperial and Provincial Acts which have recently passed for transferring to the Colonial authorities the control and management of the Provincial Post Office.

I am of opinion, that an exchange of products may take place between the several British North American Provinces to a greater extent than has hitherto been the case, with much advantage to these Colonies; and I shall avail myself of the powers conferred on me by the Act which you have passed for the promotion of this important object.

I have had great satisfaction in transmitting to the Secretary of State, to be laid at the foot of the throne, the Addresses passed during the present Session by either House of the Provincial Parliament, expressive of devoted loyalty to Her Majesty and attachment to the institutions of the Province. These addresses represent, I am confident, the sentiments of the great body of the Canadian people as truly as those of Parliament. I congratulate you on the improvement which has taken place in the Revenue, and on the promise of an abundant harvest, which seems to be general throughout the Province.

Nature has bestowed on this Province singular facilities for transporting to distant Markets its own products and those of other countries, and their extension and development is an object of primary importance to its welfare. I had, therefore, much satisfaction in lately visiting in company with many members of both Houses of Parliament a great Public Work, which forms a link in the chain of water communication extending from the far west thro' Canada to the ocean. The gratification I derived from that visit, was enhanced by the opportunity which it afforded for an exhibition of courtesy by the citizens of a neighbouring and friendly nation.

I have also observed with satisfaction the impulse which recent Acts of the Legislature have given to Railway enterprise, and to the construction of plank and macadamized roads in various parts of the Province. The ardor of party spirit, which have exercised at various periods so painful an effect on the welfare of the Province, will it may be hoped be mitigated, and its progress, in all that constitutes substantial prosperity, with God's blessing, be ensured.

Private letters from England received in town state positively that Lord Elgin is to be recalled, and succeeded by Lord Harris, now Governor of Trinidad.

The Montreal Gazette says—a letter to a highly respectable House here, received yesterday from a well informed quarter in London, has the following postscript:— "We believe there is no doubt of Lord Harris having received the appointment of GOVERNOR GENERAL, vice Lord Elgin resigned."

The Courier says that Lord Elgin is promoted to the Governor Generalship of India.

Prince Edward Island.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKET.—A Correspondent of the Charlotte Town Royal Gazette says:—I wish to make known the quantity of Flour and Oatmeal exposed for sale in Charlotetown Market House in two days, which was as follows:— July 30.—Flour, 4110 lbs.; Oatmeal, 3416 lbs. " 31.— do., 7804 lbs. do., 1799 lbs.

Such great quantities of Flour and Oatmeal I never witnessed coming to Market in one Summer before. Loads of 800 to 1200 lbs. being very frequent; and, in one instance, a Farmer weighed in one day 3400 lbs. I think this, in a great measure, shows the fertility of our soil as well as the plentifulness of produce, and must be very pleasing to Agriculturists especially, when compared with the three or four last years, when the greatest part of Bread Stuffs offered for sale at this season of the year was Stated Flour and Corn Meal.

Market House, Aug 3, 1850. We are sorry to learn, that the Hon. Donald MacDonald, of Glenaladale, accidentally received some severe wounds from a gun fired at him on Thursday night last, at 9 o'clock. Since the fire on his premises, Mr. MacDonald has kept a night-watch, in consequence of persons seen lurking and heard whistling about his premises after night, and who, he suspected, had some evil design on his person or property.

On the evening afore stated, Mr. MacDonald placed his servants in different positions about the farm and two boys in the garden. He left the house unobserved, and on his return, one of the boys, mistaking him for an intruder, without halting, fired, and, unfortunately, struck his master; the gun was loaded with buck shot, some of which entered his head, arms, and legs. The Honorable gentleman has since been brought to town, and is in a fair way for recovery.—Royal Gazette 13th.

A very and accident occurred to Capt Stainbank, of London, on Wednesday evening the 7th instant, at Lot 49, on his return to Orwell, from Charlotetown, by the running away of his horse, and upsetting the gig in which he, in company with Mr. John Nelson, of China Point, were riding. Captain Stainbank was thrown out on his back, and the gig at the moment turning over, the rim of one of the wheels fell across his legs and broke them both. He was removed to Charlotetown on the following day.—Mr. Nelson escaped injury.—Islander.

West Indies.

BARBADOS.—The weather has been very unsettled for the last few days. Heavy rains have fallen almost continuously, and strong breezes have blown from the South or South West.

Tuesday night was heavy, the rain commencing to fall soon after 6 o'clock in the evening. Between three and four o'clock in the morning of Wednesday the brig Caterina, of and from St. John's, Newfoundland, with a cargo of fish, to George Winter, Esq. went on a reef on the East coast, near Concha's bay. The Captain and crew succeeded in reaching the shore, and the vessel became a wreck.

The schooner Peri and Spec, of Prince Edward's Island, dragged their anchors and got very near to the Pier.

On shore, the gale, as far as we have learned, has done no greater damage than turning up a few trees, stripping oysters, and removing a few shingles.—West Indian July 11.

The St. Lucia Palladium of the 19th July, mentions that on the night of the 10th "it blew almost a gale between the hours of 5 and 11, and it was with great difficulty that the small crafts lying near the shore were saved from being shat-tered against the wharfs in this harbour, where the sea, usually placid as a lake, had risen fearfully, and dashed its surf over the quays. The breeze was strong, too, on Wednesday night and yesterday. The brigantine Steadfast, owned by

the House of Cavan & Co., of Barbados, came in yesterday with the loss of fore-top mast, top gallant mast, main-top-mast, yards, and sails, carried away in a gale on this previous night.

A Government steamer had been despatched from Martinique in search of missing vessels.

St. Vincent.—The gale was not felt at this island. The Royal Gazette of that colony, of the 20th, says—"The Brig St. Vincent, Thomas Shephard, Master, from Liverpool, arrived at this port on Saturday last, 33 days out. Captain Shephard reports that on Wednesday, 10th inst., about 100 miles East of Barbados, he experienced, from 6 p. m., and throughout the night, continued gales veering from W. S. W. to S. alternately, with heavy rains and lightning; he was compelled to lay the ship to, under close reefed main-top-sail, during that night; and on Thursday, at 2 p. m., experienced a hurricane from the South. Captain Shephard describes the gale as being one of the severest he has encountered.

DISASTER AT SEA.—We are sorry to learn by the French steamer Voyageur, of the total loss of the Brig Somerset, which sailed from this port on the 31st May, for Barbados. It appears that she was wrecked on the 1st June, when about 150 miles to the northward of this coast, and that 3 lives fell a sacrifice to the waves, as well as the vessel. Happily, however, 16 persons succeeded in making their escape from the wreck by one of the boats, and were picked up by the Venetian Brigate Pazzetta, bound for this port. The Somerset, we understand, was insured. They were two days and nights at sea before they fell in with any assistance. The persons lost were 2 passengers and a cabin boy, who were down below at the time the vessel went over, and must have been drowned in the cabin.—Demerara Royal Gazette, June 22.

TRINIDAD.—Alien Ordinances.—The Port of Spain Gazette of the 16th ult., contains the following remarks on an ordinance about to be passed, entitled the "Alien Ordinance." The Alien Ordinance, as now before us, appears to us on a careful perusal, to be of an extremely mild and most objectionable character. It merely requires that all Aliens arriving here should be reported by the master of the vessel to the Harbour Master,—that they should exhibit their passports, if they have any; and that their "names, rank, occupation and description" shall be taken down in writing by the Harbour Master, as also the country they belong to, and the place from whence they came. The Ordinance further gives the Governor power to ship off the colony any alien arriving here since the 30th June last, whose presence may be considered by him inimical to the public peace. This is a power with which it is most necessary his Excellency should be armed, but it is quite certain it will only be wielded in a case of emergency, and that his Excellency will, on all occasions, be provided with ample reasons for satisfying the Secretary of State of the justice and necessity of so extreme a step.

MORE GOLD.—Speaking of California (says the Demerara Royal Gazette of July 18,) reminds us of gold. Gold mines have been discovered on our borders near the river Yurary in Venezuela. The Zoila came here a few days ago, bringing with it passengers one of the first merchants of Ciudad Bolivar, the capital of the Oronoque district of the Venezuelan state. This gentleman, who stopped here on his way to St. Thomas, brought with him some samples of the gold lately found among the washings of the river Yurary, and sent them to our office. The grains are about the size of a pea. The gold, there is every reason to suppose, is as good as the best in the world, and considerably superior to that of California. There is little doubt from the vicinity of the Yurary to our territory, that the veins of gold stretch to no little distance into this great portion of the American continent or where the British flag waves.

We were sorry to learn, that the drought at Xibara, in the island of Cuba, has been so great, that there will not be a hoghead of sugar made this season on several estates, and on many others, not more than a third of a crop. Business in a great measure is suspended, in consequence of the late invasion, and many have brought their affairs to a close, that they might be ready to take their departure in case there should be a repetition.—We also learn that none of the prisoners at Havana had been released, nor would they be, until the Captain General heard from his government.—Bahama Herald, July 12.

THE SWEET POTATOE.—Mr. Joseph Saunders, of Abaco, has brought to Nassau a specimen of sweet potatoe, from the slip of which, in general seasons, a crop may be produced in six weeks. This exceedingly useful vegetable has been recently introduced at Abaco from St. Kitts. Mr. Saunders describes the potatoe as very white and of good flavour. The sample we are informed has been transferred to the Garden of the Agricultural Society, in order that slips may be obtained for distribution.—Nassau Guardian July 17.

Newfoundland.

The barque "Bridgetown," of 700 tons burden, John Mills, Master, owned by Messrs J. & B. Cartoll of Cork, sailed from Liverpool for Quebec on the 14th July, with passengers, numbering in all, the crew included, about 350, and on the night of Sunday last, the 5th inst., between 8 and 10 o'clock, the vessel struck at Giant Cove, between Cape Ballard and Cape Race, in a thick fog, which had prevailed for some time previously. With great difficulty all succeeded in getting on shore, except three crew

men who were lost in the confusion. Captain Mills attributes the loss of the "Bridgetown," not only to the dense fog and the darkness of the night, but in a great measure to the weakness and uncertainty of the currents, together with the more than usual force and strength with which they set in towards Cape Race. Having proceeded to Ren-ews, arrangements were made with Mr. Goodridge, who brought the crew and passengers on shore. The vessel filled almost immediately, and sunk in about four hours after she struck, in five fathoms of water, which prevented the things of the passengers and the provisions of the vessel being saved. One of the passengers, an Episcopal clergyman, lost property to the amount of upwards of £1000. We regret to learn that the deprivations of the wreckers were almost unpreceded; they snatched the vessel off her side and boats, cut away all the rigging, and carried off every thing they could lay their hands upon.—Morning Post of Saturday last.

Her Majesty's brig-of-war Helens, while upon her late cruise to the Westward for the protection of the fisheries, captured four Newfoundland boats smuggling bait to the French at St. Peter's. Commander De-Covey condemned the boats; but, by order of the Governor and Council, they have since been restored to the owners, who have been thus considerably treated as this has been the first detection of the infringement of the law, which imposes an export duty on all descriptions of bait destined for the French fisheries; but we have heard it said in a quarter not likely to be mistaken, that this leniency will never again be observed towards persons guilty of the like offence against the law.—Courier.

Since our last brief notice of the state of the weather and the crops, we have been without any very considerable fall of rain. The dryness and the warmth of the season have so prematurely brought the grass crops to the best stage which they were likely to attain, that hay-making has become general, with a falling off, as it is believed, of fully one-third of the general average. Moderate importations from the United States or the neighbouring Provinces will therefore meet a ready market.—Ledger.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVAL OF SIR GEORGE SIMPSON AT LACHINE.—Sir George Simpson returned to Lachine on Saturday evening, after having made his usual tour through the Hudson's Bay Territory, upwards of five thousand miles having been performed by canoe.

We regret to learn that Sir G. George brings intelligence from the Arctic regions in reference to the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition.—Capt. Pallen, whose adventurous journey from the "Plover," while lying off point Barrow, in the McKenzie River, will be fresh in the recollection of our readers, passed the winter at Fort York Factory as route for England, this summer, but as he would at Great Slave Lake have met instructions for the further exploration agreed upon last winter between the Lords of the Admiralty and the joint command of that officer and Mr. Rae, of the company's service, he would no doubt have returned from that point to resume his interesting duty.

From the remote Colony on Red River we have satisfactory reports, the settlers having been blessed with abundant crops last season, with the prospect of another favorable harvest this year.

The priest who accompanied a body of between 30 and 40 Canadian retired servants from the H. B. Company's service from the Willamette (Oregon) to the mines had returned, but, melancholy to say, almost every member of the party left their bones at the diggings, where the prizes are now lamentably disproportioned to the blanks.—Montreal Herald, Aug. 6.

DISCOVERY OF SALT IN CALIFORNIA.—We have just been favored with the view of a specimen of crystallized salt, from a salt spring, about fifteen miles west of Sonora, and near the Tuolumne river. The salt spring is described to us as furnishing abundance of water which is extremely strong and pure.

CALIFORNIA COAL.—We have been handed a specimen of coal found at a point not very far from this city, where it is said to crop from the earth in very considerable quantities.

The health of our City and surrounding country continues good.

VOLENTINE AND DEATH.—The following singular statement, we copy from the Louisiana Journal of Thursday last. During the ravages of cholera in this country last season, we recollect seeing accounts of several similar deaths. "On Tuesday, the wife of a man named Jacques, in the lower part of this City, was attacked by cholera. Dr. Knight was called in, and, by his direction, Dr. Jacques went for medicine. On his return he inquired anxiously of the doctor how his wife was. He was informed that she was in a collapsed state, and could not possibly live. Therupon he calmly took out his watch, and handing it to his brother, said—"My wife is going to die, and I cannot live without her; I shall die too." He seemed in perfect health at the time, but all the symptoms of cholera made their appearance immediately, and he died in three hours.

ADMIRAL OWENS.—A pleasing circumstance occurred at the Railway depot, on a meeting in Portland. Gen. Dearborn, Master of Robt. R. Harris, on the course of his very slow and expeditious march, observed that twenty years ago he had board of a British man-of-war having been ill

On a Saturday evening, in the month of August, 1849, a young man, named John, was taken ill with the cholera, and died in a few hours. His father, a Captain in the British Army, was informed of his death, and immediately proceeded to the place where he lay. He found the body lying on the ground, and was greatly affected by the sight. He immediately ordered a coffin to be procured, and the body was interred in the family vault. The cause of the disease was ascertained to be cholera, and the young man was found to have been suffering from it for several days before he died. His father was very anxious to know the cause of the disease, and immediately consulted a physician. The physician informed him that the disease was cholera, and that it was caused by the young man's eating of bad food. His father was very much surprised to hear this, as he had been very careful to see that his son had only the best food. The physician also informed him that cholera was a very dangerous disease, and that it was often fatal. His father was very much relieved to hear this, as he had been very anxious to know the cause of the disease, and to see that his son was not suffering from it again. He immediately ordered a diet of the best food to be procured for his son, and his son recovered in a few days. His father was very much pleased to hear this, and immediately ordered a reward to be given to the physician who had cured his son. The physician was very much pleased to hear this, and immediately accepted the reward. His father was very much pleased to hear this, and immediately ordered a reward to be given to the physician who had cured his son. The physician was very much pleased to hear this, and immediately accepted the reward.

PAINTFUL EARTHQUAKE.—The Dutch Government has received intelligence from one of the Molucca Islands of a series of earthquakes having occurred during the month of July, and committed great ravages. They were followed by a violent epidemic, which carried off many of the natives and most of the Europeans. A young man, who had recently returned from Holland, as an emigrant, died of the disease, and was found lying on the ground, and his body was found to be covered with ulcers. The first official notice of the disease was given on the 1st of August, and the Dutch Government immediately ordered a quarantine to be established, and all ships arriving from the affected islands to be disinfected.

REMOVAL OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN FROM JAMAICA.—Mr. Smith O'Brien is to be removed from Jamaica to Port Arthur, where a more ample accommodation will be provided for him. It is understood that intercourse will be allowed with his family, and that he will be permitted to visit his friends in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur. Mr. O'Brien is a very interesting man, and his removal from Jamaica is a great loss to the country. He was very active in the cause of reform, and his removal is a great disappointment to his friends. It is hoped that he will find more ample accommodation at Port Arthur, and that he will be able to visit his family and friends more frequently.

THE POPE HAS SENT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, as a token of his gratitude for the aid rendered to the Holy See by the French Government, a cross of the order of St. Louis. The Pope has also ordered a universal jubilee to be celebrated on the 15th of August, in commemoration of the restoration of the Papacy to Rome. The Pope has also ordered a general pardon to be granted to all prisoners in the Papal States, and to all who have been convicted of crimes during the last year. The Pope has also ordered a general pardon to be granted to all prisoners in the Papal States, and to all who have been convicted of crimes during the last year.

Advertisements.

JOHN WOODHILL, Veterinary Surgeon, begs respectfully to inform his friends and customers that he has from his former stall, purchased DAVIS'S Compound for the cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all the affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, which will be found to be a most valuable and efficacious remedy. He has also from the same stall, purchased a quantity of the most pure and refined Opium, which he has for sale at a moderate price. He has also from the same stall, purchased a quantity of the most pure and refined Sassafras, which he has for sale at a moderate price. He has also from the same stall, purchased a quantity of the most pure and refined Camphire, which he has for sale at a moderate price. He has also from the same stall, purchased a quantity of the most pure and refined Cloves, which he has for sale at a moderate price. He has also from the same stall, purchased a quantity of the most pure and refined Nutmegs, which he has for sale at a moderate price. He has also from the same stall, purchased a quantity of the most pure and refined Mace, which he has for sale at a moderate price. He has also from the same stall, purchased a quantity of the most pure and refined Cardamom, which he has for sale at a moderate price. He has also from the same stall, purchased a quantity of the most pure and refined Pepper, which he has for sale at a moderate price. He has also from the same stall, purchased a quantity of the most pure and refined Cloves, which he has for sale at a moderate price. He has also from the same stall, purchased a quantity of the most pure and refined Nutmegs, which he has for sale at a moderate price. He has also from the same stall, purchased a quantity of the most pure and refined Mace, which he has for sale at a moderate price. He has also from the same stall, purchased a quantity of the most pure and refined Cardamom, which he has for sale at a moderate price. He has also from the same stall, purchased a quantity of the most pure and refined Pepper, which he has for sale at a moderate price.

