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he Proprietore, ILL, LE' WHART,

THE WESLEYAN

A FAMILY PAPER-DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, INC.

[Vot. 1, No. 2

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AEW SERIES.]

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1849.

SHagle Copies

SELECTED POETRY.

The Reaper and the Plowers. BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

There is a reaper whose name is Death, And, with sickle keen. He reaps the bearded grain at a breath, And the flowers that grow between.

. Shall I have nought that is fair ?" saith he " Have naught but the bearded grain? Though the breath of these flowers is sweet to me I will give them all back again."

He gazed at the flowers with traffil eves; He kissed their drooping leaves; It was for the Lord of Paradise He bound them in his sheaves.

" My Lord hath need of these flow reis gay," The reaper said and smiled : - Dear tokens of the earth are they, Where he was once a child.

". They shall all bloom in the field of light, " Transmished by my care a train it And saints, upon their garments-white, These sacred blossoms wear."

And the mother gave, in tears and pain, The flowers she most did love; She knew she would find them all again. In the field of light above.

O. not in cruelty, not in wrath, The resper came that day, Twas an angel visited the green earth, And took the flowers away.

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

We need a better acquaintance with the thoughts an reasonings of pure and lofty minds."-Dr. Sharp;

The Self-Doomed ..

don clergianan observed, among his regular auditore, a young man whose appearance excited in him an unwonted interest .- He took pains to leafn the young stranger's history, and found that he was the son of pious parents, and had been taught to respect the ordinances of religion. A devout mother had added to her prayers for his salvation the frequent precept, "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not."

At length the young man was missed from his accustomed place in the sanctuary. The who, as far as I was concerned, might have watchful eye of the paster sought for him in been left to perish in their sins. This revain. He had met with a company of witty and engaging sceptics, who had persuaded delay, and very carnestly, yea, with tears, at the man who, by studying the work of rehim to abandon the house of God for the more "manly" entertainments of their infidel club-room, where the ribaldries of Paine attentive to this duty; which resolution, phet, it is no longer a question whether were rendered more palatable by the lively though at first formed in ignorant depenjest and the exhilirating glass. His conscience stung him, but their merry laugh soon proved an apt scholar in the ways of sin .- of turning the mind and heart of Scott to the for the haunts of revelry, and those chambers which lie close to the doors of hell. A short career of reckless dissipation did its work of ruin on his slight and delicate frame.

His former pastor, who had well-nigh forgotten him, was one day surprised by an invitation to visit the unhappy youth on a dying bed. He found him sinking rapidly. and sinking without hope. As the man of hid his face in the clothes, and refused to speak to him. Finding it impossible to draw fervent prayer and turned away. He reached the door. His hand was on the latch; when the young man suddenly rose in the bed, and beckoned him to return. He went his arms about him, and drawing his head sive accents-"I'M DAMNED!" and then his conversion.

sank back upon his pillow. The heartwrung pastor pleaded with him, but in vain. Having pronounced his own awful doom, his lips refused to speak again; and, before the clock struck the hour of midnight, his unhappy soul was in another world!

Young man! as you read the appelling narrative of that poor profligate's wretched dom, you may be reading your own! His history may be yours. If your teet have forsaken the house of God-if you have been seen in the seat of the scorner if you have returned home at the midnight hour from the card-table, or the drinking circleyou have good cause to tremble. Persist in your course of self-destruction, and you may meet that young man in the world of despair. Partners in misery, you may to all eternity carse yourselves as the authors of vour own ruin.

The Power of Example.

Thomas Scott, the commentator, entered the ministry in the Church of England as too many have done, without piety. He was even radically unsound in doctrine holding Unitarian sentiments. He was proud and self-sufficient, and held in sovereign cos tempt those who, on account of their zeel, were called, by way of reproach, Methodists. He declaimed against them from the pulpit, as persons full of bigotry, enthusiasm and spiritual pride; laid heavy things to their charge, and endeavoured to prove the doctrines he supposed them to hold-for he had not read their writings-to be dishosouring to God and destructive to morality.

Two of his parishioners, a man and his wife, became sick, and were at the point of death. Not being sent for, he paid no as "Whose out proud science never truth to stray, tention to them, till one exeming after the Far as training with, or mility woman had died, he heard that the Rep, and to be how numbers to be trained to be been to be been to be trained to be tr woman had died, he heard that the der mid to me house the state of the light had been and set only to him to rehad visited them several him a few doors
of dying persons, my general hearers, and
never going to visit them. Directly it on the knowledge of God in Christ Issue. never going to visit them.. Directly it oc-curred to me, that whatever contempt I might knowledge of the works of God, our own had be curred to me, that whatever contempt I might have for Mr. Newton's doctrines, I must acthe ministerial character than my own. He fest in the flesh could reveal. And he sure must have more zeal and love for souls than ly is a woful monument of the utter perver-I had, or he would not have walked so far sion of the haman mind who prefers the forto visit and supply my lack of care to those mer of these species of knowledge to the flection affected me so much, that without I be sought the Lord to forgive my past neglect; and I resolved thenceforth to be more dence on my own strength, I have, by divine grace, been enabled hitherto to keep." Un-His Sabbath instructions soon prepared him truth, and the result was his conversion .portant lessons :-

> 1. That the most effective appeal to the minds of unconverted men is the faithful discharge of Christian duties, especially to the afflicted. We preach most powerfully by example.

2. That Christians, when in the quiet discharge of their duties, know not how much God approached the bedside, the young man good they may be doing. Little did the pious Newton, when visiting the afficted fami- his instructions with the most reverential rely, imagine that, besides the good he was doa word from the wretched victim of remorse ing to them his example would become the who was just about entering eternity in such | means of converting a learned, but uncona state of sullen despair, the pastor offered a verted minister, who would not only preach the gospel faithfully, but would write a Commentary on the Scriptures!

3. Eminent piety and active zeal may enable us us to exert a powerful influence back and leaned his head over the bed to over persons of superior talents and receive the message. The young man threw learning. Scott was in these latter respects superior to Newton, and yet Newton not safe. Christian reader! is there not close to his own lips, whispered in convul- was the instrument used by God to effect some friend whom thou canst arouse, whose

The Greatest Brience.

There are men eager in the pursuit of knowledge, and who suffer nothing to escape their examination-from behemoth to the worm, from the cedar that is in Lebanon to the hyssop that groweth out of the wall from the combinations of the planets to the transformations of an insect-but from whose range of study the Maker of all things is most carefully excluded, and from whose Reart (lod is most resolutely shut out. Perhaps there exists not a more deplorable proof of the fatal nature of the fall of man, not can Satan point to any more signal proof of the power of his delusions, no m angels, in with a more others, esp lamentable and instruct begtacle thmr such a man—a man currence with all the acquisitions, and adorned with all the hos nours of science, and yet whose mind is to tally impervious to the simple reflection, that if those works which he delights to investigate be wonderful.

How passing wonder He who made thomas No position it appears to me, but well be more simple or less, fishle to distinct than this, that if the material system of the uni-nerse be given, and a knowledge of all its and imperiant to be known in all its parte must be that moral system, for the sake of which alone the insterial fallete was guard a system throughout which the "Sun o Righteouspess," as its espire, diffuses the light of beavenly wiedem, and the riches of heavenly joy! And with whateven pity or compassion the philosopher may feel aimself entitled to look down upon the untutored pensant;

unaided efforts are able to attain : a know- that in this knowledge his practice more consistent with ledge of God himself, none but God ment, in secret w nes that he enpobles him self by extending our knowledge of the things that God has made, while he perhaps sneers demption, is seeking to extend our knowledge of God himself. If Christ be our prothe information which he came to give be more important than any information which we could acquire without his advent. He drowned the troublesome remonstrance. He der God, this circum-tance was the means has given to us the revelation of God, and if we neglect it, or prefer any other knowledge to it, we do so at our peril. The Gos-From these facts we may learn several im- pel is not one of the things which, if it do us no good, will do us no harm. We must all account to Christ for the use which we have made of the knowledge given; and to each of us it will be the savour of life, or the sayour of death. It will mave us from our sins, or it will leave us without excuse. I therefore repeat, that if Christ be our prophet, we are bound by the most sacred ties, and under the most fearful sanctions, to attend to gard; for surely it will not be said that he can be safe who treats as a trifle that which God became incarnate to reveal .- Dods.

Soul Insurance.

Fellow-traveller to eternity-is thy son insured? In vain (if it were possible) would it be for thee to insure here thy life for a thousand years, if at the end thy soul were soul is not insured! If there be one, stay tians to gain all they can, and save all they

not till he has heard of Christ, who waits to receive him. Can you go by his or her side to the brink of this world, only to hear the cry for mercy, or to imheld one over whom you might have exerted a good influence plange into the deal abreads. Oh walt me desente

more de

In prayer, we may in the

Citristian contentment is ope tracting cares, to indvetous desired mental anxiety about earthly things. It is a quiet temper of mind, relying upon God's merciful providence and gracious promises, both of support and the things which are necessary for us. This reliance is grounded upon vertain principles of divine upon vertain principles of divise truths as, that we brought nothing into the world, neither can we carry anything out ;- that this life was given us to seek a better that these carthly necessaries are given us to proserve this life;—that all besides field and raiment are not necessary; that God careth for his people, knowing they have med of these things; that if we be godly, and first seck his kingdom, he hath bound himself to give us these things; for goddiness bath pro-mise of this life, and of that which is to come. Upon these and similar principles the heart quieteth itself in God, is content with little, attends to the great business of salvation, and for these earthly necessaries easteth all its care on God. The devont believer knows that he is but a pilgrim and stranger bere, seeking after a better country; and careth not much for earthly treasure, if he can only lay up treasure in heaven, and know for certain: that "godliness with contentment, is great gain."—Lasson.

note Employment of Wealth.

We ought not to forbid people to be diligent and frugal. We must exhert all Chi'r-

Charge to a Grand Jury.

BY MR. MONDELET, CHAIRMAN OF THE QUARTER SESSIONS, MONTREAL.

Let us, therefore, gentlemen, extend our views further, and calmly, but eagerly and zealously, cast a glance at the present state of society, and searching, as in duty bound, into the very recesses of crimes and disorders of all kinds with which the community is distracted, pause and consider whether you Gentlemen of the Grand Jury have it not in your power, to assist in subduing crime, repressing disorder, and restoring to a healthful tone the moral condition of your fellow-men of all descriptions, whom a plague, but a plague of the worst character, threatens to reduce to the lowest state of

It is but too true, that the chief cause of crime is intemperance. For years past, as already stated from this Bench on several occasions, crime has heen on the increase, and the most superficial observation suffices to convince any one, that intemrance has brought before this court seven-eighths of the unfortunate beings who are thus lost to seciety. Repeated appeals have been made to Grand press on this vital subject; they have been re-inded of the reform which is loudly called for. They have been undisquisedly made aware of the hightful consequences to society, springing from the innumerable places of resort, where every en-ticement is held out to persons so inclined, or who are led into such habits to include their propensities for the use of intoxicating liquors. Strong language has repeatedly been used to depict the worse than culpable conduct of such of the authorities who, instead of lending a firm arm in putting dewa intemperance, have been wanting in their duty in that respect, and after a true though disheartching picture of the present state of the community, a hold stand has been taken and the unequivocal pressing recommendation was held out this day twelve menths, that no license should be granted to tavern-Respers to sell spirituous liquors, such being the only mode to deal with the difficulty. A noble response from Grand Jurors has strengthened the hands of the Court, and made stronger the position of the friends of order and good government, and that also of the aportles and advocates of the cause of Temperance a move which for the last twelve years has been watched by all true friends of their countrymove which, at first, was cried down, ridiculed, and opposed-has now become such, that men who reflect can see where it must eventually lead us if persevered in. Yes, Gentlemen, the cause of Temerance, which of all causes is eminently a universal one, being that of humanity, of religion, and of good order, is destined to achieve a thorough reform in human affairs. In thetrespect, Courts of Crime mal and Civil Justice, Grand Jurors, and all and every member of the community, have a vital interest, and should sid in the progress, inasmuch as action being consequent on the diffusing of sound doctrines, crime must soon be on the decrease, insteed of being, as now, on the increase.

It is consoling to know, that the number of licensed taverns for selling spirituous liquors, has been curtailed, and that in some localities Temperance Hotels have been established, to the honor of their keepers as well as to the benefit of the people, "... Steamboats have been put on the same footing, and on board of them, travellers are no more to be scandalized at the sight of the bar-room, where scenes of dissipation daily occurred. A strict fatch has been kept on those dens of immorality and crime - the tap-rooms, and it is to be hoped that no pains will be spared to suppress them altegether, if possible.

But Gentlemen, such means, though powerful, insufficient; the evil should be extirpated; for if you leave the mots, you must expect sooner or later to see the tree spring up again; half measures in all dealings, are pregnant with permicious consequences, and in the removal of such a curse to society as Intemporance, it is evident that none but decisive blows are to be struck at the tree of evil. The time is come, Gentlemen, when Grand Jurors should raise their voices against Intemperance, as being the chief cause of crime, the greatest enemy to education, the progress whereof it impedes, and the cause of the enormous expense which it desure the Government into, for the purpose of presecuting and punishing crimes; in one word, fruitful source of almost all disorders which affect and afflict the community. For, Gentlemen, suppress intemperance, and you are sure to see the State prosperous, individuals wealthy, wise, and thriving, education supported, morality prevailing, hetter and more polite manners in all classes, incendiarism, suicides, and all sorts of accidents consequent on intemperance, either cease or become of rare occurrence; such powerful reasons have influence : let it be borne in mind, that were the enormous sums of money expended in procuring spiritious liquors, applied to education-were the immense quantity of grain annually converted into a poisonous liquor exported—the country would assume a position quite different from the present. Nay, where intersperance predisposes the system to the epidemic, or disease in general, it is worth our serious consideration at the eve of the return of the cholers we are threatened with, to see whether it would not be judicious for the community to devise such energetic means as would remove a nuisance which, of all others, will prove to be a deadly one if allowed to subsist; for it is a well-known fact, wherever that awful disease has appeared, the intemperate were the first and certain

Gentlemen, as long as there are Hotels and Taverns licensed to sell spirituous liquors, intemperance will prevail; as long as merchants and others are allowed to sell spirituous liquors, there will be Hctels, acre. The ploughing was performed in the usual and Taverns of that description. Hotels and Ta- manner, in the lands of twenty-five yards each. verns for the reception of travellers and others shere must be; but, as we have said on former oc-

be fed, people are to be te use of a deadly poison; it that such spirituous liqu respects to those who u measure which at first handed one, would soon by the community; and moral courage to pass

a law taking away from all authorities whatever, t he right of granting licenses not only to Holei-keef ers and Tavern keepers, but to all persons whatev er, would be hailed as benefactors to their count y, r.nd their names honourably recorded for ever. Such recommend atio no, Gentlemen, are not ill-

timed. It is the de sty of public men, and Judges in particular, on suc h ar , occasion as the present, ' to advert to the pre rale ace of crime in general, or to any particular class of crime, to the cause which may induce it, at id it is means which may be applied by way of pre ven' .ion.' - Journal' Amer. Temp.

What one Poor Manacan do.

A reclaimed, drunkard made the following statement 'a fe' y evenings ago. He had open ed a room for the advocacy of Teetotalism in a very leaw and degraded neighbourhood in the district of Holloway, near London. Many attended; of nout 300-lind signed the pledge, 40 of w'uom were reclaimed from habitual drunkenness. He had been the means also of putting into circul at the bout 4000 tracts. He had established a 'salari School into which about 250 children and salari admitted; a day school, the average atte fillance at which was 120, and an evening school for adults, in which were several persons now at le to read's chapter in the Testament. Further, I se had founded a Saving's Bank for the children' , half pence and farthings; £15 had been paid in, which instead of being wasted in sweetme: its and fruit, bought on the Sabbath, was experided last Christmas in shoes, frocks, jackets, and other useful articles. Nor was this alk many h ad been brought to hear the Gospel preached, and some of those who at first molested the preacher, were how the most ready to protect and to assist him. All this was done by one reclaimed man, a working gardener; in the course of Twelve

A Drenken " Beant."

A drunkard made his way into a menagerie some time since, and the keeper, fearful that he would get hurt, told him to leave the place. An Irishman who was looking on said to the keeper, "Why don't you let him alone? Sure this is the right place for him; don't you see he has been making a baste of himself."

Tectotal Postman.

Henry Hendll, the postman of the Hillington Have, and Bitwill District, has exercised his vocation during the last six years on tectotal principles. He walks on an average 30 miles a day, or 210 miles a week, or 10,920 miles a mar, or, for the whole period 65,520 miles, or a distance of nearly three times round the world. In addition to these Teats of walking he not unfrequently employs his spare time in gardening operations, acting as waiter at private dinner and other parties, and attending tectoral meetings.—National Temperance Chron.

AGRICULTURAL

Culture and Preservation of Potators.

In the January number of the " Agriculturist," of New York, a communication from the pen of Mr. John Wilkinson, of " The Mount Airy Agricultural Institute," on the above subject, has been read by us with much interest. The average yield throughout the field was 250 bushels per acre. The principles embodied in the practice of cultivating and preserving potatoes, at the above institution, are almost precisely such as have been frequently urged upon the consideration of the Canadian farmers by the editor of this paper. The mode of cultivation we can confidently recommend, having tested it repeatedly on a large-scale. A potato crop, managed in the manner described would cost but a trifle more than making a naked summer-fallow, and with very different results in the pocket. Spring wheat, barley, and flax, may be made to follow the potato crop with most perfect success in nine cases out of ten and with those crops, the land may be sown with clover with much advantage and profit.

The great point, after all, since the prevalence of the potato epidemic, is the saving of the crop after they are grown. Until more light be thrown upon this difficult subject, it would be unwise to cultivate the potato to any great extent. Without further comment, we give the following extract from the letter in question:

" About the first of May, I planted five acres in the following manner: the soil was a dry, micaceous, sandy loam, gradually rolling with a southern exposure; the seed used was both white and putple Mercers, principally large ones, cut into three pieces, and rolled in gypsum, and allowed to lie but a few hours after cutting. - The field was an old sward, chiefly of moss and garlies; the manure employed was entirely from the yards, made from the cow and horse stables and the styes, about twenty-five two-horse loads per acre, spread broadcast before the plough-the land having been heavily limed several years previous. The planting process commenced with the tillage, hy dropping the pieces of the tubers (prepared as above) about one foot apart in the bottom of every other furrow, which was five inches in depth and ten inches wide, strewing them with ashes and fine charcoal (from a locomotive, in which pine wood was consumed), about twenty bushels per

"Immediately after planting, the ground was thoroughly rolled. After it had lain a few days, it concess, it does not follow, that because they should received repeated harrowings, length-wise of the I tee.

mpted to indulge in the furrows, in the warm port of the day, which was being clear as day ight continued until the tops were three inches in heighe, ors are pernicious in all after which they remained without tillage until they se them, it follows that a were some eight inches high, when the cultivator might seem to be a high-be viewed in its true light was passed through, between the rows, and the weeds, it any, removed. They then received a light the legislature, having the top dressing of grosum, after which they remained untouched until fit to harvest, which was done as soon as the skins of the new tubers were firmly set, but before all the tops were entirely dead. began to dig about the first of September, before the autumnal rains commenced. They were placed in a cool, dark cellar, and spread on the ground floor about eighteen inohes thick, where they remained for two months, when they were assorted and placed in bins about four feet deep, there to re-They have so main until marketed in the spring. far kept perfectly, there being no visible traces of pisease in the entire crop."-Toronto Farmer and

ADVERTISEMENTS

preservementa, not inconsistent with the professed character of our Paper, inserted on the toflowing terms. A square or under, first insertion, 3a-9d; and each continuance is. Larger adverticements in proportion. Auction sales on the usual terms. early adverticements inserted on moderate terms—the priceods be fixed according to their size and frequency of changes.

a this paper will circulate extensively through all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in Princa Edward Island, it will form a desirable medium for advertising.

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TERMs -The Academical Year consists of two Terms: The first of twenty-four weeks from the first Thursday in January, -the Second of nineteer veeks from the first Thursday in August.

Expenses .- For Board , Washing, Fuel, Lights, kc., and Tuition in the Primary Department; for Firet Term (24 weeks), £14 0 0 Second 4 (19 44) 11 0 0

Or for the Academical year, N.B. C'y., Additional charges are made for instruction in the higher Departments, but the expenses for Board, &c., and Tuition will in no case exceed £30 per annum: Ten shillings per week is charged for those who remain during the vacations. At The amount of the ordinary expenses is required in advance—half at the beginning, and the remainder at the meddle of each Term

The Academical Building is delightfully situated, and is spacious, convenient, and comfortable, and well finished and furnished throughout.

The Institution is supplied with Maps, Globes, Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical Apparatus, and a well selected Library.

The strictest attention is paid to the morals and general habits of the Students; efforts are constantly made to aid each, not only to acquire knowledge, but also to form a high-toned, a religiously-principled moral character.

10- It is desirable that students should enter at the commencement of the Term; but they will be received at any time. The next Term will begin Thursday, August 2d. April 7th '49.

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave most respect-L fully to intimate to the Public, that he has opened a school, under the direction of the Committee of the Wesleyan Day School of this City, in the School Room adjoining the Argyle Street Chapel, where he will give instruction in the following branches:

Primary Department Reading, Spelling, Elements of Grammer, Geo-

grapy, Arithmetic, and writing. £0 15 0. Fee per quarter,

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Ancient and Modern History, Ancient & Modern Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra.

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reying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Latin GREEK, FRENCH, Logic, and Rhetoric. Fee per quarter, £1 5 0
ALEXANDER S. REID.

Norr.-Mr. Reid can be seen at the School Room from 10 to 3 o'clock, or at 123 Argyle St. and is permitted to refer to the Wesleyan Ministers of this City and the other Members of the Commit-April 7th '49

George H. Starr

OFFERS FOR SALE the following articles

J viz, 15 Hhds. } PORTO RICO SUGARI 135 Bbls \$ 133 Pluis. Porto Rico Molasses, " Early cron Matanzas ditto , D'T PAID.

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Caba direct 4 ins. April 7th '49.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to 1 the serious consideration of parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia whether the Western Section of Canada (formerly the Provinces: of Upper Canada.) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, the wil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company. The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada. is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country, and is also shown by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Aboa Scotia who have settled in many Townships of the Country; - and the individual progress made by several thousands. of people who have taken Lands from the Company, corroborates the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada.

THE CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS Are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for

Sale, Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Instalments, being done away with The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest, at Six-per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lote, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to locality. One, Two. or Ihree Fears' Rent must be paid in advance. but these payments wilk free the Bettler from further Cails, until the Second, Third, or Fourth Year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secure t to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payment of further Reits, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease.

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

A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the

Settler's Savings' Bank Account.

85- Printed Papers, containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from every Post Master in Nova Scotia, as likewise from the Rev. E. Evans, Halifax, of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who, possessing Mans, will afford in ormation respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, C. W., April 1545.

Notice to the Public.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's I Treasury having been pleased to issue a Warrant, dated 8th March, authorising a reduction in. the rate of Postage on letters transmitted direct by British Packet between the United Kingdom and any party of British North America, under which Warrant, on and after the 15th April next, Letters forwarded from the United Kingdom to Halifax and vice versa, will be chargeable with a uniform rate of 94d sterling or 11d. currency, when not exceeding not half an ounce, 1s. 7d. atg. or 1s. Ad currency above half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce, and so on according to the scale at present in operation.

On Letters andresed to Towns in the interior from the United Kingdom and vice versa, 2d, inter Colonial rate will be added, making 111d. sterling or is. id. currency on Letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 1s. 11d. sterling, or 2s. 2d. currency, when exceeding half an ounce and so on. The payment of this Postage will be optional

with the sender. General Post Office.

leneral Post Office.

Halifax, 24th March, 1848.

A. WOODGATE. April, 7.

Wanted.

A Small comfortable Dwelling House, in a cen-tral part of the city, for which a reasonable rent will be given. Apply at the Wesleyan office. No. 3 Connors' wharf. April 7.

The Wesleyan is published for the Proprietors,

BY WM. CUNNABELL, AT MM OFFICE, NO. 3, CONNORS' WMARF,

HALIPAX, N. S.

AEW SERIES.] Ten Shillings per a Half Yearly in Ad

SELECT

The Reaper BY HENRY There is a reaper w And, with sickle

He reaps the bearde

And the flowers t " Shall I have naug " Have naught b Though the breath c I will give them

He gazed at the flor He kissed their d It was for the Lord He bound them i " My Lord bath ne

- Dear tokens of th Where he was or · They shall all ble Transplanted by And saints, upon ti

The reaper said:

These sacred blo And the mother ga The flowers she She knew she wou In the field of lig

O. not in eruelty, The resper came 'Twas an angel vis And took the flo

CHRISTIA

We need to bester no

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watchful eye of vain. He had t and engaging so him to abandon more "manly" del club-room, v were rendered : jest and the exl ence stung him, drowned the tro proved an apt s His Sabbath in: for the haunts c bers which lie o short career of work of ruin or His former 1

> vitation to visit dying bed. H and sinking wi God approache hid his face in speak to him. a word from th who was just a a state of sulle fervent prayer ed the door. when the your bed, and becke back and lean receive the me his arms abou close to his ov sive accent

gotten him, wa

George H. Starr

FOR SALE the following articles

PORTO RICO SUGARI Porto Rico Molasses, Early crop Matanzas ditto , Prime Porto Rico Correr. Cienfuegos Muscovado MOLASSES. Baltimore S'pr. fine FLOUR, [d'y pd.

CODFISH. cont'g 255 Bolts Soho navy heavy Cana, asserted from No. 1, to 6; cont'g 209 Bundles SEWING TWINE;

e Regalia CIGARS, just received from ba direct

ITENDING EMIGRANTS DM NOVA SCOTIA. ANADA COMPANY would submit to

serious consideration of parties who may ate leaving Nova Scotia whether the Section of Canada (formerly the Province-Canada,) does not offer every inducement to settle there, rather than that they oceed to the United States. In Upper they will find a most healthy climate, the fertile, and abundance of excellent Land ined upon easy terms from the Govern-Canada Company. The great success as attended Settlers in Upper Canada. ntly evidenced by the prosperous condihe Farmers throughout the Country, and nown by the success of many Natives of answick and Abra Scotia who have many Townships of the Country ; - and idual progress made by several thousands who have taken Lands from the Com-

at in Upper Canada. E CANADA COMPANY'S LANDO

rroborates the success which has attended

red by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for sh down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and in Instalments, being done away with lents, payable 1st February each Year, are e Interest, at Six-per Cent., upon the Cash the Land. Upon most of the Lote, when no Money is required down; whilst others, according to locality. One, Two. e Fears' Rent must be paid in advance. se payments wilk free the Bettler from Cails, until the Second, Third, or Fourth

his Term of Lesse. Settler has secure to him the right of conhis Lease into a Freehold, and of course. g payment of further Reits, before the ion of the Term, upon paying the purchase specified in the Lease.

Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the ennefit of his Improvements and increased of the Land he occupies, should he wish hase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to the Freehold: the option being completely ie Settler.

iscount, after the rate of Two per Cent., e allowed for anticipated payment of the see Money for every unexpired year of Lease, entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has cured to him the benefit of the

Settler's Savings' Bank Account.

Printed Papers, containing full and detailed plars, may be procured gratis from every Post in Nova Scotia, as likewise from the Rev. ans, Halifax, of whose permission the Comas a gentieman long resident in Western a, and who, possessing Maps, will afford intion respecting the Company's Lands, and

unissioners of the Canada Company's Office, oronto, C. W., April 1848.

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AT MM OFFICE, NO. 3, CONNORS' WMARF,

HALIPAX, N. S.

THE WESLEYAN.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1849.

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, &c., &c. AEW SERIES.]

Ten Shillings per annum, Half Yearly in Advance.

SELECTED POETRY.

The Reaper and the Flowers.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. There is a reaper whose name is Death,

And, with sickfe keen, He reaps the bearded grain at a breath, And the flowers that grow between.

" Shall I have naught that is fair ?" snith he: " Have naught but the bearded grain? Though the breath of these flowers is sweet to me I will give them all back again "

He gazed at the flowers with tearful eves; He kissed their drooping leaves; It was for the Lord of Paradise He hound them in his sheaves.

" My Lord bath need of these flow'reis gay," The reaper said and smiled: " Dear tokens of the earth are they,

". They shall all bloom in the field of light, Transplanted by my care, # And saints, upon their garments white, These sacred blossoms wear."

Where he was once a child

And the mother gave, in tears and pain, The flowers she most did love: She knew she would find them all again. In the field of light above.

O. not in cruelty, not in wrath, The resper came that day, Twas an angel visited the green earth, And took the flowers away.

CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY.

The Self-Doomed ..

don clergyman observed, among his regular auditors, a young man whose appearance excited in him an unwonted interest. He took pains to learn the young stranger's history. and found that he was the son of pious parents, and had been taught to respect the ordinances of religion. A devout mother had added to her prayers for his salvation the frequent precept. " My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not."

At length the young man was missed from his accustomed place in the sanctuary. The who, as far as I was concerned, might have latter; and imagined that he encoules him watchful eye of the paster sought for him in been left to perish in their sins. This reself by extending our knowledge of the things vain. He had met with a company of witty flection affected me so much, that without that God has made, while he perhaps sneers and engaging sceptics, who had persuaded delay, and very earnestly, yea, with tears, at the man who, by studying the work of rehim to abandon the house of God for the more "manly" entertainments of their infi- lect; and I resolved thenceforth to be more lodge of God himself. If Christ be our predel club-room, where the ribaldries of Paine attentive to this duty; which resolution, phet, it is no longer a question whether were rendered more palatable by the lively iest and the exhilirating glass. His consciproved an apt scholar in the ways of sin .bers which lie close to the doors of hell. A portant lessons :short career of reckless dissipation did its work of ruin on his slight and delicate frame.

gotten him, was one day surprised by an in- afflicted. We preach most powerfully by vour of death. It will save us from our sins, vitation to visit the unhappy youth on a dying bed. He found him sinking rapidly, and sinking without hope. As the man of charge of their duties, know not how much ed the door. His hand was on the latch; Commentary on the Scriptures! when the young man suddenly rose in the bed, and beckoned him to return. He went enable us us to exert a powerful influence sive accentage I'M DAMNED!" and then his conversion.

sank back upon his pillow. The heartwrung pastor pleaded with him, but in vain. Having pronounced his own awful doom, his lips refused to speak again; and, before the clock struck the hour of midnight, his unhappy soul was in another world!

Young man! as you read the appalling narrative of that poor profligate's wretched doon, you may be reading your own! His history may be yours. If your feet have forsuken the house of God-if you have been seen in the seat of the scorner-if you have returned home at the midnight hour from the card-table, or the drinking circleyou have good cause to tremble. Persist in your course of self-destruction, and you may meet that young man in the world of despair. Partners in misery, you may to all eternity curse yourselves as the authors of VOOR OWN PHIN.

The Power of Example.

Thomas Scott, the commentator, entered the ministry in the Church of England, as too many have done, without piety. He was even radically upsound in doctrine holding Unitarian sentiments. He was proud and self-sufficient, and held in sovereign contempt those who, on account of their zeal, were called, by way of reproach, Methedists. He declaimed against them from the pulpit, as persons full of bigotry, enthusiasm. and spiritual pride; laid heavy things to their charge, and endeavoured to prove the doctrines he supposed them to hold-for he had not read their writing -- to be dishonouring to God and destructive to morality.

Two of his parishioners, a man and his pensant, wife, became sick, and were at the point of wife, became sick, and were at the point of "Whose soil groud science never toucht to stray death. Not being sent for, he paid no at "Whose soil groud science never toucht to stray the first the solar walk, or milky with the stray to them. The new evening strategy that the solar walk, or milky with the stray to the stray to the solar walk, or milky with the stray to the solar walk, or milky with the stray to the stray tention to them, till one evening after the Far as the solar walk, or milky woman had died, he heard that the Rey, and for shoun sunceries en John Newton, who resided not far from him, to his toils, and set enly to him to re had visited them several times the pronched me with being shamefully negligent, in sitting at home within a few doors of dying persons, my general hearers, and never going to visit them. Directly it octors that ever science owned, in the knowledge of God in Christ Jesus. curred to me, that whatever contempt I might knowledge of the works of God, our evin has been unaided efforts are able to attain: a knowledge in the transfer of God in the land of God bin and the la knowledge his practice more consistent with ledge of God himself, none but God munic in toure the ministerial character than my own. He fest in the flesh could reveal . And hostire. must have more zeal and love for souls than ly is a world monument of the utter purvey-I had, or he would not have walked so far sion of the human mind who prefers the forto visit and supply my lack of care to those mer of these species of knowledge to the ence stung him, but their merry laugh soon grace, been enabled hitherto to keep." Undrowned the troublesome remonstrance. He der God, this circumstance was the means of turning the mind and heart of Scott to the His Sabbath instructions soon prepared him truth, and the result was his conversion .for the haunts of revelry, and those cham- From these facts we may learn several im-

1. That the most effective appeal to the minds of unconverted men is the faithful dis-His former pastor, who had well-nighfor- charge of Christian duties, especially to the

God approached the bedside, the young man good they may be doing. Little did the pihid his face in the clothes, and refused to ous Newton, when visiting the afficted famispeak to him. Finding it impossible to draw ly, imagine that, besides the good he was doa word from the wretched victim of remorse ling to them his example would become the who was just about entering eternity in such means of converting a learned, but uncona state of sullen despair, the pastor offered a verted minister, who would not only preach fervent prayer and turned away. He reach- the gospel faithfully, but would write a

The Greatest Relence.

There are mon eager in the pursuit of knowledge, and who suffer nothing to escape their examination-from behemoth to the worm, from the cedar that is in Lebanon to the hyseop that groweth out of the wall from the combinations of the planets to the transformations of an insect-but from whose range of study the Maker of all things it most carefully excluded, and from whose fleast God in most resolutely that out. Perhaps there exists not a more deplorable prod of the fatal nature of the full of man, not can Satur point to any more signal proof of the power of his delusions, normal angels, in their visits to this earth, with a more lamentable and instruct such a man-a man emission with all the acquisitions, and adorned with all the honours of science, and yet whose mind is to-tally impervious to the simple reflection, that if those works which he delights to in-

How passing wonder He who made them such! No position, it appears to me, but well be more simple or less, liable to dispute than this, that if the material system of the unit verse be glerious, and a knowledge of all its departments important—much more gierious and important to bulknown in all its parts must be that moral system, for the aske of which alone the material fabric was reared -a system throughout which the "Sun of Righteousness," as its centre, diffuses the light of heavenly wiedom, and the riches of heavenly joy! And with whatever pity or compassion the philosopher may feel himself entitled to look down upon the untutored

vestigate be wonderful.

we could acquire without his advent. He has given to us the revelation of God, and if we neglect it, or prefer any other knowledge to it, we do so at our peril. The Gosnel is not one of the things which, if it do us no good, will do us no harm. We must all account to Christ for the use which we have made of the knowledge given; and to each of us it will be the savour of life, or the safore repeat, that if Christ be our prophet, we are bound by the most sacred ties, and under the most fearful sanctions, to attend to his instructions with the most reverential regard; for surely it will not be said that he can be safe who treats as a trifle that which God became incarnate to reveal .- Dods.

Soul Insurance..

l'ellow-traveller to eternity-is thy soul insured? In vain (if it were possible) would back and leaned his head over the bed to over persons of superior talents and it be for thee to insure here thy life for a receive the message. The young man threw learning. Scott was in these latter re- thousand years, if at the end thy soul were his arms about him, and drawing his head spects superior to Newton, and yet Newton not safe. Christian reader! is there not close to his own lips, whispered in convul- was the instrument used by God to effect some friend whom theu canst arouse, whose I soul is not insured! If there be one, stay tians to gain all they can, and save all they

not till he has heard of Christ, who waits to receive him. Can you go by his or her side to for mercy, or to behald one over m

muring against God, to distrusting tracting cares, to sovetous desires, to all mental anxiety about earthly things. It is a quiet temper of mind, relying upon God's merciful providence and gracious promises, both of support and the things which are necessary for us. This reliance is grounded upon certain principles of divise truth ;—ne, that we brought nothing into the world, nei-ther can we carry anything out;—that this life was given us to seek a better —that these carthly necessaries are gives us to preserve this life;—that all besides food and raiment are not necessary; that God eareth for his people, knowing they have meed of these things; that if we be godly, and first seek his kingdom, he had bound himself to give us these things; for godiness hath promise of this life, and of that which is to come. Upon these and shutter principles the heart quieteth itself in God, is conjent with little, attends to the great husiness of salvation, and for these earthly messenaries casteth all its care on God. The devont believer knows that he is but a pligrim and stranger-here, eaching after a better country; and careth not much for earthly treasure, if he can only by up treasure in heaven, and know for correct that "godliness with contentment, in great gain."-Lauson.

Bafe Employment of Wealth-

We ought not to forbid people to be diligent and frugal. We must exhert all Chi "- can, that is, in effect, to gross rich! What way then, I ask, see we take that our money may not sink us to the nethermost Hell?-There is one way, and there is no other undespheaven. If those who "gain all they and "save all they can," will likewise give all they can," then the more they gain, the more they will grow in grace, and the mote treasure they will lay up in heaven.-Vesley.

Prospecity of the Church.

the civil society, of probabile and importance, in civil society, of probabile Christians, is no proof that the Church is prospering. I repeat it, nothing all constitute real prosperity, except the desputing holiness of Church members. You may enless the The increasing wealth and importance, gills and themes of min ing-house in which your fathers worshipped God when "the priests could not stand to minister because of the cloud," erect in their lace Corinthian temples or Gothic churchyou may lipe your pews with damask, standing in them, join with skilled choristers to praise God with organs; and if there be no growth in faith, and hope, and are among you, what are all these things but like flowers strewed around a corpse?—

CORRESPONDENCE.

mitted Morter in parelectorty requested the this Paper; and a. Local latelligence—Ringraphics Norless of the introduction, rise, hild progress of Methodism in Cir-mitte, Revives, and featurable Couvers and Articles on albestion, jemperanes Moreture, science, the characters—interesting analysis—descriptions of fatural accounty—Papers on any permisent feature of Methods and description, as a general rule, cheed to short and pirty; as a judicious variety to each negative is the secret of news-

FOR THE WESLETAN.

Cumberland Auxiliary Bible Society.

At the Annual general meeting of the Ournheriand Auxiliary Bible Society, held in the Wesleyan Chapel at Amburst, on Wednesday, the had day of May, 1848, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Hev. Alexander Clarke, President, in the the Prayers by the President. The following Report was then read by the Prayers by the President.

mittee of the Cumberland Auxiliary The Society, beg leave to report as follows:

The last annual meeting a few there were in the hands of the Librarian 48 Bibles and 186 Testaments, with one Book of Psalms, and in ands of the Treasurer £20 2s. 3d. Since

that time one special meeting of the said Socieby was held in the Presbyterian Meeting House, on the 12th of December last, on the occasion of Mr. Isaac Smith's visit to this place-the accredited Agent of the Nova Scotia Bible Society & this Province. And here your C would remark, that the employment of Mr. Smith, as a local and itinerant Agent of the Nova Scotia Bible Society, reflects great credit upon that Society, and shows that they are sensibly alive, not only to the necessity of making adequate provisions for the spiritual destitution that prevails in a greater or less degree throughont this Province and its dependencies; but also to the necessity of a rigid and close enquiry into the peculiar position and wants of each locality, and so be the better able to accommodate their supply to the varied wants that present themacives :-

And further, that such an agency at such a time is calculated to do much good, in exciting to the most active operation in the noble work of disseminating the Holy Scriptures many who have to a great extent been idlers if the vineyard, of arousing to increased exertion those who have been too lukewarm in this good cause. and of encouraging the true friends to persevere waste places of Juliah, so that the solitary places to the prosecution of that noble work which it is shall be glad and the desert shall rejoice and in the prosecution of that noble work which it is man's highest honour to sustain and encourage. Were it not for the good effects produced by

Parent Society—£18 15s. 11d., N.B. Currency, equal to £19 N. S. Currency, expended in the purchase of Bibles and Testaments, as will ap when the operations of the Parent Society are in emotions in the minds of the and ence. pear by the annexed account. Thus there are in the hands of the Depositary, to be accounted for most extensive scale, when the wants of all are since last general meeting, 176 Testaments, 181 readily met, and the author of the Bible is giving Bibles, and one Book of Psalms. While on this most remarkable proofs of his power in favour of part of the report, your Committee would suggest, that there appears from the printed report of planting the standard of Truth and of Peace in the British and Foreign Bible Society, so far as almost every corner, of this habitable globe tion of densitions by this Branch to the Parent ercised in behalf of his own cause, may be traced Society, while there appears from the printed not only in the open field that is opening in reports of the New Brunswick Society, for 1847, a distinct Receipt of Ten Pounds for the generel purposes of the Society,-and that it may be doubtful whether the various sums granted by this Branch as free donations to the Parent Society have, in all cases, been applied as intendand office od but were not rather forwarded as part of the bearers; yes may bring architecture to general funds of the New Brunswick Bible So-your aid, and, pulling down the simple meetciety. While your Committee impute no blame by this suggestion they are anxious to avoid having their gifta misapplied.

By the report of the 43rd anniversary of the Parent Source, it appears that the entire receipts of the summented to £117,440, 9s. 3d., being an incompared to £127,440, 9s., being an incompared to £127,440, being an incompared to £127,440, b seing an inc.

Over those or previous years of £16,124 Ma. 2d., and nearly six thousand pounds more than in any previous year: that the receipts for Bibles and Testaments during the fast year amounted to £61,436 1s. 5d. being an increase over those of the preceding year £5,459 10s. 8d.; that the amount applicable to the general purposes of the Society was £56.004 7s. 10d., including £80,851 11s. 11d. free contributions from auxiliary Societies; that the sues have amounted to 1,419,233 copies, being 22.868 copies less than in the preceding year. but 497,228 copies more than in any previous rear; that the total issues of the Society were 19. 741,776 copies, the expenditure during the past year £128,525 5s. 8d., £26,749,7s. more than the previous year. The engagements exceed £48. 000. Of the many illustrious Speakers, whose speeches are recorded in that very lengthy and nost interesting report, it would not comporwith convenience to give examples of each ; but your Committee would claim your indulgence while they read from that of a late Colonia. Secretary, Lord Glenelg. . . . (Here the Secretary read lengthy extracts from the Parent Societ's report, and from the New Brunswick Bible Society's Report.)

To whatever part of these interesting report your Committee turn, they discover just game of rejoicing and congratulation, and increased reason for thankfulness, that the exertions of all, who have put their hand to this noble, cannot have been so remarkably effectual a divine much good, and so signally blessed as a divine much good, and so signally blessed as a divine much good, and so signally blessed as a divine much good, and so signally blessed as a divine much make the property of the raws means to leave morning are already tinging the

Your Committee have on former cecasions had reasons to advert to the signs of the times as full of interest to the discerning mind,-but at no previous period of our Society's existence, have the events of the times been so portentous ence, and employ even his enemies to do his pleaand fraught with such mighty consequences, as sure." the present. Whether we regard the actual de- Alexander B. Black, Esquire, moved, and States,-that oldest and apparently most firmly seated dynasty of continental Europe,-that overwhelming irresistible power which, not more than three centuries and a half ago, gave laws we regard the convulsions that have raised up evangelising the world." a tottering republic on the ruins of the French Monarchy,-the shattered and precarious situa- Mr. Atchison Moffat seconded, the following retion of most if not all the European Powers, and their actually waging war with each other,-or whether we regard the mighty events that are ranspiring in Continental India, or the more in- how highly should we estimate the honour of besignificant yet important events that have taken ing accounted worthy to assist in executing and place and are taking place on this side the At- carrying out the High Commission of the King ming bells, are in unison. lantic, all proclaim with mighty emphasis, that of Kings, and of being humble instruments in antichristian denomination,—call it by what his hands to do his will." name you may,-holds on by a frail tenure, and that the workmen spoken of in the prophecy of the Revorend Alexander Clarke seconded, the Zechariah, who are to fray the horns that scatter- following resolution, which also passed unanied Judah, Israel. and Jerusalem, will shortly accomplish their work, and build un again the blossom like the rose.

If ever there was a time, in the existence of this special meeting and its timely occurrence, this society more than another, that demanded meetings as they see fit, and report annually to sorre we recollections of the distant and the your Committee would have to lament the length the united exertions of all Christians, that time our Society one month at least before our anof time that has simpsed between the last and is the present. And surely when in years that the present general annual meeting. Owing to are gone by, and which have carried with them the necessary absence of our Reverend and into eternity many whose hands strove with us much respected President at the time for the in the same good work, as well as many more annual meeting for 1848, it was considered ad- who strove organs!, or, at least, were not with visible to postpone it to the spring of 1849. At the special meeting in December last already re- filment of the oft predicted time so vividly pour- to be appreciated. ferred to, it was publicly announced that this traved in Scripture, and when by the unwavergeneral arrual meeting would take place on ing steady eye of faith alone, it could be discoting first Wednesday in April, which however vered through the lengthened vista of future from the following combined reasons—the ab- years, and with little to encourage and cheer nce of our Venerable Treasurer and of the them forward but the certainty that, the work tion; and it was felt by all present that a great good time; -- with hew much more courage and to the cause of the Bible Society in this place. beings of a spiritual world.

Of the Funds in hand at last annual meeting determination may we now persevere, when the How very remarkably are his providences ex-Continental India for the reception of the message of Truth, but also in the tottering dynasties of Europe, whose power has been wielded for the promoting and strengthening that system of Antichristianism, which, by various figures throughout Scripture, is represented and known as the enemy of evangelical truth.

Your Committee have long felt the acknow edged necessity of having the co-operation of the Ladies more strongly brought to bear in favour of this good and great cause; and they would now recommend, that an attempt be made at this meeting to organize a Ladies' Association to the Cumberland Auxiliary Bible Society, upon such a plan as may be agreed upon; and that if this suggestion is approved of by the meeting, a resolution to that effect be introduced to carry it into immediate effect.

The Treasurer's account up to this day has been handed in, and by it there appears in his hands the sum of £23 8s. 6d., which includes the Bepositary for the sale of Bibles and Testa-

By the Depositary's account, there appears in his hands 62 Bibles, 115 Testaments and one Book of Psalms, which would appear to be a sufficiently extensive supply for all our wants

The said report was unanimously adopted on the motion of Mr. Wm. A. McDonald, seconded

Joshua Black, Vice President.
Robert McGowan Dickey, Esquire, M. P. P. moved, and Asher Black, Esqr., seconded, the following resolution, which was carried unanimously :-

"That at no time since the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society, have the friends of Gospel truth had more reason to rejoice than at this time. Prophecy is being fulfilled in a remarkable narmer, and means are

glory shall be ushered in "
The Reverend Alexander Clarke moved, and lution, which was also carried unanimously :-" That much encouragement is given to persevere in the path of duty and obedience, because passing events prove that the Severeign Disposer of events is not slack concerning promises, but will, under every circumstance, vindicate the cause of all that put their trust in him by an active faith and honourable obedi-

thronement of the Temporal Head of the Roman Mr. David D. Logan seconded, the following renich was also unahimously carried :--" That the increased and increasing interest of the eventful days in which we live, calls for enewed and increased exertions on our parts as and religion to the civilised world,-or whether fellow workers together in the holy work of

The Reverend Thomas H. Davies moved, and solution, which was passed unanimously :-" That if it be accounted an honour to hold

an Office of Trust under an Earthly Sovereign,

Benjamin Page, Esquire, M. D., moved, and

"That an Association to the Cumberland Auxiliary Bible Society be now formed, called the " Amherst Ladies' Bible Society," with Officers, rules and management, similar to our own, the members of which shall hold their nual meeting."

The audience collected on that occasion were very highly edified and delighted with the speeches delivered by the worthy President and the Revd. Mr. Davies on moving and seconding mind. How many may be, for a solitary

Robert McG. Dickey, Esquire. Alexander B. Black, Esquire, and Doctor Page, also made they appear.—What intellectual exhalations

To give even an outline of these species. and feceived since that time, ten pounds have been remitted as a free gift or denation to the place,—when the former unexampled supplies it would be unfer to the Speakers whose every

Mr. Cyrus Bent, the late Librarian, having removed from Amherst, Mr. William A. McD. nald was unanimously appointed Librarian in his place, and Mr. William M. Fullerton was also unanimously appointed Assistant Secretary

OFFICE BEARERS FOR THE PRESENT

The Revd. ALEKANDER CLARK.

Mr. JOSHUA BLACK, Vice President ROBERT McG. DICKEY, Esq., M. P. P. Treasure

Mr. Wm. A. McDonald. Librarian WILLIAM MOFFAT, Esq.,

Mr. Wm. M. FULLERTON. Assistant Secretary Amherst, May 1849,

LEAFLETS.

No. 4.

EVENING THOUGHTS.

The scene is of dull, town character, -vet it is not without some points of beauty and amount received by him from Mr. Cyrus Bent, of interest. Few, if any, scenes, but have some elements of eloquence; -- few minds. alas, are fit, in capability and tone, and all the requisite accompaniments-of expressing the suggested thoughts, -of giving the requisite voice to nature. A sentiment seems distinct, on cloud and field and flower,-a sen timent of praise, of pathos, of beauty .-- but the verbal embodiment is not present, and by Mr. John Black. The Reverend President the spirit of thought glides away, like the vacated the Chair, which was taken by Mr. dew from the grass, or like the unfixed sun image, from the silvered tablet.

The sun has set; the evening is still and calm,-and the houses, rising one above the other, with their dull-looking windows, and duller roofs, are the chief objects in the field of vision. But, in a spot of garden ground, behind a neighbouring cottage, a balsam tree -each branch aspiring vertically, and each tipped with an almost bursting bud-apfluence will not cease fill the days of Millennial pears, an emblem and an evidence of the returned spring.

> The tree has not a suitable back-ground. of verdure, or watery expanse, or brighter sky;—the different chades of greyish brown. only, from house side, and shed and fence, are around. But these branches and buds arise, solemnly motionless, in the still air .silent, yet living, as if they too had thought and aspiration, above the scenes of earth. Rooted there, the tree may not quit its place and live .- but it seems attracted by the sweeter air and stronger light, to upper, pu rer regions.

The space above, also, to which each budtipped spray points, is a serenely beautiful expanse: an amalgamation of azure and nearl, with some long fleecy clouds marking the concave ;-still. calm, profound,-type of eternity, as the spring buds are of time.

The silence is broken from the bells of a church not far distant. Fitting music for the scene and the hour. It seems to fill, without disturbing, the air; to contrast. rather than dissipate, the stillness. The motionless tree,-the serene sky,-the chi-

What strangely varied scenes do they recall. I recollect similar impressions, similar tones of mind, similar scenes, here and there, over earth's surface,-here and there, in the history of life. The company, the solitude,-the realities, the hopes, of the periods, rise, spectrally, for a moment, to the mind,-ar I the breast seems to throb again, with its former emotions. Scenes of hope dead, come, as I gaze on the sky, and on the balsam boughs, and listen to the tones of the evening bells.

Mind, mysteriously, sympathises with moment, thus musing at this peaceful hour. Could the varied emotions become visible or may now r.se, in the still atmosphere, only esident, and the almost impassable state of being God's, he would accomplish it in his own impulse had been given by the day's proceedings their great aggregate lost, except to the Several churches will soon

with praise and pra er and a winds will soon le within the important thoughts and feeling my will allow the passing care sorb or dissipate the seeds of 'low many will vield well gr seence to exhortation and a nany will go or from this time their days, that they may ap 10 wisdom?

WESLEYANA

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(From the Toronto Ch. G tildress of the Canadian to the En-

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of one heart and of one mind, and

great work committed to our trust

We rejoice that you have been times of refreshing in your societie tions, both at home and abroad; an ful to be able to state, that we have with similar visitations of Divine m in many parts of our work. The s times and the great depression which all our agricultural, manufacturin rial interests, have been unfavour res of our labours : yet have the with some success in every depa mas been a numerical prorease of a in our societies; t' ne has been an Contingent Fund collections, and tions for the support of our superat ers; there has also been an incre one and two hundred pounds in a the Missionary Society—the aggrethe last year being unwards of & ponding progress has been made ment of Sabbath Schools, and in t completion of a sarge number of c heve that in no former year have

et our work; not have we ever wit couraging tokens of the Divine ble The extent of the Missionary de work in Western Canada, in additi circuit work, may be conceived that there are 11 Incian Mission St by 1's Missionaries, aided by 12 ! containing 12 Day Sensois and 1 native Local Preachers, 1,091 Ch and 2,492 attendants upon public w Domestic Missions, or Missions ! and New Settlements, there are Missionaries, 67 Local Preachers, places, 5,049 Church Members, 56 S 1268 Scholars, 301 Teachers, at

aid People exerted themselves.

quanimity and success in these se

it is thus our care and endeavou . ! our power, to supply the new a ments with the ministrations of provide every newly-arrived em onsolations, to cause the accents ningle with the first echoes of the to assuage the sorrows and allevial of the new settler with sanctuary sympathies, to illumine the rayle the Indian with the Light of I re even an outline of these specific interesting to the general reader. but be unfer to the Speakers whose even nd sentiment was fraught with inforand calculated to excite pleasurable in the minds of the andience. vrus Bent, the late Librarian, having

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BEARERS FOR THE PRESENT

YEAR.

d. Alexander Clark. President.

JOSHUA BLACK, Vice President BERT McG. DICKEY, Esq., M. P. 1.

WM. A. McDonald. LLIAM MOFFAT, Esq.,

WM. M. FULLERTON.

Assistant Secretary rst, May 1849,

LEAFLETS.

No. 4.

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WESLEYANA.

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(From the Toronto Ch. Guardian.) tildress of the Canadian to the English Conference. COVEREND FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

We most gratefully acknowledge the receipt ... our address, the reading of which has produced cong impressions and lively emotions in our we are greatly encouraged by the delightcal and animating facts which you have stated. while we are deeply impressed with the ballowed so at ments and comprehensive views of the unity and polity of the Wesleyan. Church, as well as practical counsels and advices, conveyed in your

Be assured honoured Fathers and Brethren, that me respond with all our hearts to the views you have expressed on the unity of Wesleyan Methodista in Canada. Every year's experience deepens our convictions of the importance of that unity, and developes more fully the wisdom of the arrangement by which the operations of the English ata' Canadian Conferences have been consolidated ato one harmonious and powerful instrumentality sapread evangelical truth and holiness throughout full improving country. The spirit of that arrangement has become incorporated with the best thinkings and feelings and hopes of the entire tainistry and membership of our Church. Not a discordant note is heard throughout our societies; or does a spirit of uncharitableness or suspicion find a lodgement in any section of our ministry .vur ministers and people are indeed, and in teuth of one heart and of one mind, and intent upon the great work committed to our trust.

We rejoice that you have been favoured with times of refreshing in your societies and congregations, both at home and abroad; and we are thankful to be able to state, that we have been blessed with similar visitations of Divine mercy and power in many parts of our work. The agitations of the times and the great depression which has pervaded all our agricultural, manufacturing and commerrial interests, have been unfavourable to the sucess of our labours; yet have they been crowned with some success in every department. There was been a numerical prorease of several hundred in our societies; i' me has been an increase in our tions for the support of our superannuated Preachers; there has also been an increase of between one and two hundred pounds in our receipts for the Missionary Society—the aggregate receipts for the last year being upwards of 22 900. Corresponding progress has been made in the departcompletion of a sarge number of chapels. We beheve that in no former year have our Ministers aid People exerted themselves with so much quanimity and success in these several branches et our work; nor lave we ever witnessed more en-

couraging tokens of the Divine blessing. The extent of the Missionary department of our work in Western Canada, in addition to our usual native Local Preachers, 1.091 Church Memlers, and New Settlements, there are 37 Circuits, 49 Missionaries, 67 Local Preachers, 409 Preachingplaces, 5,048 Church Members, 56 Sabbath Schools, 2268 Scholars, 301 Teachers, and C1,509 Hear-

it is thus our care and endeavour, to the utmost tour power, to supply the new and feeble settle- fully baptized, the Indian with the Light of Life, and or the crucified

Several churches will soon become vocal around him the comforts and institutions of Chris- . In order to accomplish more fully the great obwith praise and pru er and appeal :- many thin civilization. This has stamped a characteris- jects of the Union and promote the interests of minds will soon be within the influence of the feature upon our great mission in this country. Methodism in this extensive country, we have apimportant thoughts and feelings. How ma- from the beginning; and, in the fulfilment of it, pointed our beloved and honoured brother the my will allow the passing cares of life to ab- our Ministers and Missionaries have endured un- Rev. John Ryerson as our Representative to you sorb or dissipate the seeds of improvement? numbered labours, privations, and suferings. Our Our esteemed brother having heretofore been de-How many will yield well grounded acqui- success has corresponded with the sacrifices made puted and most efficiently represented us to you in seence to exhortation and advice? How to secure it; and how much that success has been the same capacity, is already known to, and appromany will go or from this time, so numbering promoted by the present Union between the Eng- ciated by, you as well as ourselves; and to him we their days, that they may applytheir hearts lish and Canadian Conferences may be conceived refer you for information on all matters pertaining extent before the Union. In accordance with your all the British North American Provinces will be will be wanting on our part, throughout both our the Parent Body in England. Circuit and Missionary work, to raise as large

> cessary for its promotion, we are deeply indebted world. to the indefitigable and able labours of your honoured representatives-the Rev. Dr. Richev and the Rev. Enoch Wood. Mr. Wood's ministrations in the pulpit and appeals on the platform, his visitations of the widely-spread mission stations and care in the management of the Missionary Funds. his affectionate and spiritual intercourse with our elves and people, have afforded ample proof that we were not mistaken in requesting his continuance as Superintendent of Missions in Upper Canada. We gratefully acknowledge your kindness in complying with our request; and we are sure that his continued labours in this Province, which eminently advantageous to the interests of your

It is also with no ordinary feelings of pleasure dize. that we re er to the public and private intercourse, the ministrations and labours of our esteemed brother the Reverend Dr. Richey, who has performed the duties of Co-Delegate during the past year, and whom you have appointed President for the present year. Like your Superintendent of Missions Dr. Richey has been in labours more abundant: and never, we believe, did his labours exert a more commanding and salutary influence; and never have the varied interests of our beloved Church had a more vigilant and able. Overseer. Dr. Richey has been known as an eloquent Preacher and able exponuder of Wesleyan Theology and in his new position of Chief Bishop of our Church, he has exhibited talents equally exalted for counsel, admonition and government. The fervour and power of his ministrations, his discrimination decision impartiality and kindness in presiding over our deliberations, together with our tions for his present office; and we most earnestly and unanimously request his appointment as our President the second year. We are confident, Church in Canada.

We feel that a great and sacred trust has been committed to us in respect to Scriptural Truth itment of Sabbath Schools, and in the erection and self, as well as in ministering to the spiritual FAST DAY IN BROOKLYN.—We understand place in which he is employed. In the slightest. dism. In all such cases, we find the true remedy gations were large. in our decisive and practical testimony to the unwaveringly stand, their truth and importance, teurs of the American Tract Society. we are resolved uncompromisingly to maintain, and with their spirit we fervently desire to be more OREGON. - The communications from the Rev

by comparing the vast field of our Missionary 12-1 to the work in Upper Canada. We do indeed anbours at the present time with its former limited ticipate the day when the Wesleyan Churches in affectionate admonitions, we shall devote ourselves formed into one great communion—the Preachers with earnest diligence to the cultivation of the mutually itinerating from Province to Province as great Missionary field which your henevolent co- occasion may suggest-and the whole work consooperation enables us to occupy, while no exertions licated by one united machinery in connexion with

We solicit the continuance of your prayers, turds as possible to aid in its support and exten- counsels, and co-operation; and we devoully unite with you in imploring the abundant outpouring of In the maintenance and extension of our varied the Holy Spirit upon all the ministers and congrework, and in raising the pecuniary resources negations of our beloved Church throughout the

Signed by order, and on hehalf the Conference of the Westevan Methodis are in Canada, at Hamilton, this fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine. CONRAD VANDUBEN, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

CHRISTIANIZING THE JEWS .- The London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews reported a prosperous and useful condition of its affairs. Receipts £17,843. At this meeting the we cordially and enanimously request, will be Rev. Hugh Stewell remarked, that in Rome, so great was the desire to read the Scriptures, the own Missionary Funds and the work under his Jews were purchasing large numbers of Bibles and conveying them to Rome as articles of merchan-

> LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.-The London Missionary Society reported its receipts for the ast year at £64,508. The young duke of Argyle who has recently distinguished himself in acclesiastical polemics, presided at the innual meeting, and made an opening speech which is spoken of as "eloqueut, nowerful, and comprehensive." He is certainly a young man of high promise, though his tastes run in a very different (and batter) channel from three of some of his illustrious aucestors.

Anniversary of the London Missionary Society the Duke of Argyle, who presided on the occasion. mentioned the following interesting fact:-

"A young chief, who sat on the platform near His Grace, lately arrived in England from Raratonexperience of his labours during the year, have ga In viewing the curiosities of this great metrodeeply impressed us with his admirable qualifica-polis he was taken to the museum of the London Missionary Society. There, for the first time, he witnessed one of those images which his fathers wershipped! So completely had pagan worship that, in acceding to this request, you will consult been abolished; so literally had their idols been the best interests of the Wesleyan Methodist cast to the moles and to the bats, that the Rarratonga chief had not even seen one of them, before he arrived in the metropolis of Christendom."

wants of our scattered population and Indian that the day appointed by the Mayor of Brooklyn Tribes. A 'revived' and semi-papal 'external- for fasting, in view of the fatal epidemic, was obism' has also developed itself in this country in a served with appropriate solemnity. The " city of section of the Protestant Church, and, as usual churches" were a very quiet aspect. The stores days in some accessible rural districts, at a few with scepticism and formalism of every shade, were generally closed, and in the evening there breather a spirit of unmitigated hostility to Metho- was service in many of the churches. The congre- restore the healthy balance of the budily functions.

circuit work, may be conceived from the facts, 270at doctrines and principles which our revered. Young Ministers. Twenty-five young or of somewhat more aggravated character, a more that there are 11 Incian Mission Stations, supplied Founder was the benoured instrument in reviving, men, members of the Union Theological Seminary by 13 Missionaries, sided by 12 Interpreters, and and which have characterised us as a People of New York at it anniversary held recently, re. twice a year, may nuffice to adjust or restore the containing 12 Day Sensois and 12 Teachers, 30 | throughout the world - Justinication by faith along cented their certificates of similations to preach in the atonement of Christ, assurance by the in., the Gospel. One of the number is already on the and Regimen. and 2,492 attendants upon public worship. In the ward witness of the Holy Spirit of personal accordants upon public worship. In the Domestic Missions, or Missions to the Emigrants ceptance with God, entire sanctification by the Persia, and a number of others are expected soon Blood of his only begotten Son, and the spiritual to be employed in the West or in foreign lands. internal call to the work of the Christian Minis. A large number of the under graduates are expect try. On the platform of these great doctrines we edit spend the three months' vacation as colpor-

Mr. Roberts are down to the close of February. ments with the ministrations of religion, and to From past and present indications, we antice. They are all dated from Oregon City, and furnish provide every newly-arrived emigrant with its pate a year of revival and prosperity. We go pleasing information to the friends of that interestonsolations, to cause the accents of religion to forth in faith, and with the single purpose of laying ing field d missionary labour. Mr Roberts speaks ningle with the first echoes of the woodman's axe: saide all worldly cares and studies, all uncharita- of the large number of persons that have left Ore to assuage the sorrows and alleviate the privations bleness and suspicion, of honouring each other's gon for California, many of whom have left familof the new settler with sanctuary privileges and character, and of knowing nothing among our les behind who require the attention of the memsympathies, to illumine the rayless wigwam of congregations and people but Jesus Christ and him bers of the mission family. The members of the might render homes much computable to me Cristaiseion were enjoying pad he dt.

VARIETIES.

INTELLIGENCE IN A FIRM. - At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Philosophical Society, Doctre Warwick related an extraordinary instance of inelligence in a fish. When he resided at Durham, he seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, he was walking one evening in the park, and came to a pond where fish intended for the table were temporally kept. He took particular notice of a fine pike, of about six pounds weight, when it observed him, darted hastily away. In so doing it struck its head against a senterbook in a post (of which there were several in the pond, placed here to prevent peaching) and, as it afterwards appeared most horrible. It rushed to the bottom, and boring its head into the mud, whirled itself round with such velocity that it was almost lost to the sight for a short interval. If then plunged about the pond, and at length threw itself completely out of the water on the bank He went and examined t, and found that a very small portion of the brain was protruding from the fracture in the skull. He carefully replaced this, and with a small silver toothpick, raised the intended portion of the skull. The fish remained still for a short time and he then put it again into the pond. It appeared at first a good deal relieved; but in a few mis nutes it again plunged and darted about, until it threw itself out of the water a second time. A second time Dr. Warwick did what he could to telieve it, and again put it into the water. It continued for several times to throw itself out of the pend, and with the assistance of the keeper, the doctor at length made a kind of pillow for the field which was then left to its fuls. Unon making his appearance at the pond on the following morning. the pike came towards him to the edge of the wal ter, and actually laid its beed upon his feet. The doctor thought this most extraordinary; but he examined the fish's skull and found it going on all right. He then walked backwards and forwards along the edge of the pand for some time, and the fish continued to swim up and down, terming whenever he turned; but being blind on the wounded side of its skull, it always appeared age. taled when it had that side towards the bank, to it could not then see its beneficter. On the next day he took some young friends down to use the fish, which came to him as usual ; and at length he actually taught the pike to come to him at his whistle, and teed out of his hands. With other persons it continued as shy as fish neverly att. The doctor thought this a most remarkable to-THE IDOLS HAVE PERISHED .- At the recent stance of gratifude in a fish for a baneft received. and as it always came at his whistle, it proved the what he had previously, with other naturalists, dishelieved-that fishes are sensible to sound .. Ohambers' Journal.

> CHANGE OF AIR .-- An occasional change of sie may be said to be almost necessary to the perfect well-being of every man. The workman must leave his workshop, the student his library, and the lawyer his office, or souner or later his health will pay the penulty; and this, no matter how great his temperance in eating and detaking-no matter how vigorously and regularly he uses he. limbs-no matter how open and dry, and free from sources of impurity may be the air of the. cases of impaired health, the sleeping in the suburbs of the town in which the life is chicale spent, or even spending a few hours of detached miles distance from the dwelling, may suffice to and maintain the bodily machine in a fit state for its duties; or in cases of somewhat more urgency, decided change of air, for even a few days, once as due economy of the system .- Revertson on Diet

Complaining -- I haver complained of my condition," says the Persian poet Saudi, " but ouce, when my feet were bare, and I had no money to buy shoes : but I met a man without fret, and became contented with my lot."

Good NATURE .- Good nature is the very air ofa" good mind, the sign of a large and generous soul, and the peculiar soil in which virtue prospers

BENEVOLENCE, -- There cannot be a more glo: oue object in creation than a human being, replete with benevolence, meditating in what manner be or, by doing most good to has creatures - Yhite

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Wesleyan.

Lines addressed to a Brother (W. C.) on the Beath of a beloved Wife, who died, 16th Bec., 1848.

Mourn not this thy end hereavement. As if caused by angry hand; Her who late in love removed, To you far off, better land.

In that land of pure affections, Death can ne'er an entrence find; Nor can pain, or greening anguish, Enter regions so refined.

There the blest by jes enciscled, Find a rest from all their woe; New by angel bands surrounded, Left are all their griefs below.

Though 'tis true-'twere hard to sever. Three fond links so twined in life; Where the heart may strongly cherish, Joys of earth -of hope so rife.

Yet believe that for the Christian. Brighter hopes and joys abound; Than our earth's most favoured pilgrims, In their palmiest days have found.

Look to Him once " man of sorrows." Who the path of suffering trod: Drunk the bitterest dregs of evil, In the cup prepared by God.

He has fitted those pure mansions, For the tried a safe release; Where can naught to pain find-lodgement, Ought to wound or mar the peace:

Friends shall there be long united, When the grave's cold sleep is o'er; Hail with triumph, they each other, Loved and prised on earth's frail shore-

There around the throne of glory, Join to chaunt the wondrous song; Of the Lamb, though once a sufferer, And to whom all praise belong. 16th Jany. 1849

FAMILY CIRCLE.

Courtesy in the Family.

If any one doubts whether the family circle is a frequent witness of a want of due courte-sy. even among its well disposed members, let him apply one test which to us seems perfectly safe, girl should understand what faith or trust in God treated forgiveness. Afterwards she never octuat is, which never unjustly easts censure, means. It is important, because they may be easted the mother any trouble.—London though often too liberal in its acquittals, viz:— called to die at any time, and then they ought to Would you speak thus to husband, wife, sister, hear the voice of Jesus, the blessed Saviour, brother, child, &c., if a stranger was present

We of course do not refer to the thousand instances in which a parent unbends himself to engage in the sports and frolies of his child, nor to Jesus. language uttered in the way of judicious discipline, but to ordinary intercourse as among companions and associates.

Not only will this test condemn all rudeness on the part of equals in age and condition, but of parents in their intercourse with children. and of teachers with pupils. The "I will," and I won't," so obnoxious on the part of children, no one defends, though our ears do, even now, hear sometimes, from those almost or quite at years of "freedom," language equally impertinent, addressed even to the aged. But such gross instances of impropriety are too universally censurchildren to use such language to parents, or pupils to teachers, but it is equally wrong for parents and teachers thus to address children and scholars. It is uncourteous, and they have no right to set such an example before the young. A parent or teacher has no more right to trample upon the rules of good breeding and kindness than anybody else. In some respects such an example from these is fraught with the greatest possible evil.

The language of refinement only should be tolerated in a family or in a school room, and the heads of those institutions should be the last to violate this rule.

Our public tables, the coach, car, and steamboat, would not exhibit so much of the ludierous

If parents would always exhibit courtesy in their intercourse with their children, in room. most cases, children would be courteous to

A Great Mistake Rectified

" I WILL WILL BRING THE BLIND BY A WAY WHICH THEY KNOW NOT."-ISA. XLII. 16.

Some years ago a gentleman of fortune who had been brought up without any religious advantages, and was living without God and without hope, took his walk one Sunday morning in the fields near his residence in the outskirts of London, and as he walked he thus thought to himself: "What a happy fellow I am; I have an affectioned an affection of the surple fortune an affection of the surple fortune. ample fortune, an affectionate wife, and everything about me to make me comfortable, and what makes it the more pleasing is, that I am not indebted to any one for it. I have made it myself, it is all my own; I am independent of every one; it is all my own, and I may do what I like with it. Many persons are under obligations here and there, but I am under obligations to no one for what I have. I may do as I like with it, it is all my own.

necessary to seek shelter, and the only one which he determined not to go further than the porch. He had never been into a place of worship since he was married. A gentleman however sitting near the door, seeing him within the porch. especially as the rain appeared likely to continue. he moment he was scated, his attention was attracted to the minister, who was just naming his text. "Ye are not your own, ye are bought then dropped, trembling in his arms, with a price." "What," thought he, "this is So, when we feel that we are share strange doctrine; but it does not apply to me. I am my own, and all I have is my own." As the minister proceeded, he brought strange things to his cars, while he exposed the obligations of each of his hearers to God, to those connected with them, and to the world at large. The gentleman retired with his mind deeply impressed. On reaching home he informed his wife of what had occurred, and inquired for a Bible that he might see whether there was not something to qualify the text having borne in mind the reference to it; but there was not a Bible in the house; neither himself, nor his wife, nor any one of the

The impression made on his mind was such as to induce him to return to the chapel in the evening, and then that impression was, through divine mercy, deepened

The next morning he went out very early. walked about till a book-seller's shop was opened, and purchased a Bible; and returning told his wife it really was so, there were the words, and the obligation was distinct and anqualified. The next Sabbath she accompanied him to the chapel, and the result was that after a short time they both avowed themselves to be under obligations to their Redeemer, bought with his blook | you. they took up their lot with the people of God. and sone were more active in the promotion of his cause. - London Magazine.

The Little Boy's Faith.

It is very important that every little boy and calling to them, though they cannot see him. The following story will help each one to under stand what it is to trust in God and believe in

"It was a dark night; a high wind was blowing without, while all the family of Mr. II, were lying quietly in their beds, breathing camby in the soundest slumbers.

" All at once Mr. II. was aroused by the terrible cry of fire. He was not sufficiently waked at first, to understand the cause; but the sound grew nearer and agaier, and soon many week gathering under his windows, 'Fire! tire! your house is on fire!" they shouted, as they pounded heavily upon the door. Throwing a few clothes around him, Mr. H. rushed to the door; and what was his surprise and fear to discover that able to need comment. Not only is it wrong for his own dwelling was in flames. He hastily returned, called up his terrified wife, and taking the babe and the next older child, they quickly sought a shelter in an adjoining house. His oldest son, about ten years of age, slept in a chamber in another part of the house, near the room of the servant maid who lived in the family.

"Immediately the father hastened to rescue him, feeling but little anxiety for his property. if his family might only all be saved. way be met the maid: 'where is Charles?' said Mr. H., surprised to see her alone.

"' Crying in his room,' answered the frightened girl. "I but just escaped, and the stairs are now all in flames."

"The fire had broken out in that part of the nor of the offensive, if this rule was strictly observed in the family circle, and in the school room.

house, and the flames were now spreading with fearful rapidity. Almost distracted, Mr. H. rushed out, and hastened to that part of the

each other and to their associates and acquain- boy was standing there, crying out in agony, to her child, all the pleasing sanction of her au- the same thing. The carbon existed in the wood, Father, father, how shall I get out?

the room; but he could see no one beneath him consequences, which he sees a beloved mother -it was so dark aithough be heard many practice? He grows up connecting ideas of los-

moved father. Here I am; fear not. Lay where these early predilections in favour of their hold of the sill of the window, and drop yourself use degenerate in after life into odieus intempedown. I will certainly catch you.' Charles crept out of the window, and clinging

"'I can't see you, father.'

" But I am here, my son. " · I'm afraid, father, that I shall fall."

" Let go; you need not fear,' again shouted the father. "The flames began to approach the window;

the casement grew hot-if he stayed there he would be burned. He recollected that his father was strong; that he loved him, and would not tell him to do anything that would injure him. A summer shower beginning to fall, made it He drew in his breath, unclasped his fingers, and in a moment was in his father's arms, overpresented itself was the porch of a chapel; but powered, and weeping for joy at his wonderful has been taken to correct it. As soon as a child

escape.
"Now notice, little friend, that Charles first felt his hopeless situation. He could not escape any other way save by the window. He came out of his and invited him in; and it could not see his father, but heard his voice. his heart, that his father would save him, and

> So, when we feel that we are sinneris only one way to escape the punishment. cannot save ourselves. We do not see Jesus. but we hear his voice in the Bible, and know he arms.

The Sulky Girl.

ded by telling her that, as the first step towards

mother's pardon. The girl continued surky. "Well, then," says he, "if you have no regard for yourself I have much for you You wi! good girl: and if you will not humble yourself, I must bumble myself and make a beginning for destroyer."

With that he knecked down on the ground before the child's mother, and put his hands together with all the selemnity of a juvenile offender. "Pray forgive," &c. No sooner did the stubbora girl see him en his knees, on her account, than her pride was overcome at once, and tenderness followed. She burst into tears, and immediately falling on her knees carnestly engirl should understand what faith or trust in God | treated forgiveness. Afterwards she never oc

TEMPERANCE.

Woman and the Temperance Reformation. BY MES. CLARA LUCAS BALFOUR.

Important as the question of health is there are other considerations of equal, it not superior, moment, that claim a mother's attention. The early tastes of intancy become the habits of riper years. "Man." says Paley, " is a bundle or habits," and in the fast seven years of life, the impressions made are indelible. What a reflection, that the babe nursed with the fondest olicitade, the present delight, the future hore of its tender mother, may become that barful thing- a drunkard! Every mother looking on her innocent babe, that heard such a whisper sounded in her ear, would thrill with mingled horror and indignation, and as she clasped her babe to her bosom, would exclaim " Never ! it is too dreadful a supposition." Alas! every recling, blaspheming drunkard that defiles God's earth and pollutes the air of heaven, was once as innocent as the sweetest babe this day reposing on its mother's bosom. And if we could have the real history of all the incidents that led to the fatal consummation of the drunkard's vice, we should find, in most cases, that a habit of love for strong drinks is implanted in childhood; and that by considering them a treat, a reward, an inclulgence, the baneful seed was first sown; which, though long torpid, germinated ultimately, and produced the foal fruit of intemperance. It is of little use that a no ther says, "] was always abstemious: I drank only in exces- Wood subjected to the action of heat, in a nearly house beneath the windows of his son's sleeping sive moderation:" a habit acquires respectable closed vessel or covering of earth, so as mostly lity in proportion to the excellence of those to exclude the air for a certain length of time. is "The window was thrown up. The terrified who practise it; and a mother's habits will have converted into charcoal, or carbon, which means thority and her virtue. How can the child think though not exactly in the form of charcoa, is

"He could be seen by the glare of the fire in that habit wrong in itself, or dangerous in its sitality, courtesy, and happiness, with strong "Here I am, my son, cried out the deeply drink; and the cases are by no means tare rance.

Thus, as a question of paramount importance to the moral welfare of her child, a mother should be careful to check the beginnings of evil in reference to intemperance. She should not same-tion by her practice any habit likely to be dangerous to her child. Her offspring comes to her with tastes unvitiated,—an appetite undeprayed. If strong drink is never presented to it, it will never desire it; nay, its repugnance is so strong. that considerable pains are necessary to induce the child to overcome its natural dislike to stimulants. Nature makes the child a tectotaller, why not leave it so?

Intemperance is unquestionably the master-

sin of our country-our national vice; vet it is singular that in the work of education no pains can distinguish right from wrong, the conscientious mother is careful to teach it to love truth and honesty; all prevarication, all covetousness are carefully watched and guarded against, for the mother knows that evil habits almost unnetired at first, grow rapidly to sinful excess, and that his father was strong, and able to catch lifler, will defy correction. In the effects which him. And thirdly, he believed, or trusted with the beginnings of evil ultimately have on the routhful character, the thoughtful mother knows there is no such thing as a little sin, and if the nand of a child is to be trained in integrity and We truth, it must be watched and guarded, that no entrance to deceit of word or work be permitted. But in reference to temperance, the child is ofis here. We believe his word, we fear no longer; ten left to itself, or rather is subjected to a train-Jesus will not deceive us, and we fall into his ing of temptation. A person once said to the writer, "Why who ever heard of an intemperate child?" to which remark the reply then made is of equal force now. "We educate children not so much with reference to their present, as their future welfare. It was not what Mr. Robert Raikes visited the parents and they are, but what they may become, that quickchildren of his school at their own houses. He ens the energies and exercises the vigilance of a called on a poor woman one day, and found a wise mother. Children who have been ordinavery refractory girl crying and fretting. Her i rily cared for, are not often liars and thieves, in mother complained that correction was of no childhood; but neglect to implant correct prinavail, obstinacy marked her conduct, and it was ciples, and to check vicious propensities, may very bad. After asking the parent's leave, he cause them to grow up with habits that lead them began to talk seriously to the girl, and conclu- into there vices; and so it is with intemperance; the beginting is unnoticed, the child gets a reamendment, she must kneel down and ask her lish for almo or other drinks by having them presented as an occasional indulgence, or as beveraces favourable to health, and as years increase the love of the faseinating draught increases also, be ruined and lost if you do not begin to be a until, at the slightest temptation, the youthful victim sinks an easy prey into the snare of the

Excellence of Teetotalism.

The following interesting communication is taken from a letter addressed to Dr. Lovell, of London, by Serjeant Kilpatrick, of the Royal Artillery:

" Woolwich, 16th March, 1849.

"I am happy to have to inform you that Tectotalism is prospering in Woolwich; our gs are well attended. During the present month I have been speaking to a Captain of the regiment who is a tectotaller. He has lately returned from the Cape of Good Hope. He told me that there was one Regiment at the Cape that had 300 tectotallers in it. I asked the Captain what crime was committed by those 300 men during a year; his reply was, none. He also told me there was a man who had been punished in every way that could be thought of to cure aim of drunkenness, but all was in vain, until be became a total abstainer; then he not only became a sober man, but converted to God. I know a man in the regiment at the present time that was 19 years a drunkard; he has been a teetotaller for several years, and I believe is a faithful soldier of the Lord Jesus Christ: the fool's pence that he formerly left with the publican, he leaves now with the butcher, baker, groeer, and provides such things as make his family comfortable; since he has been a tectotaler he has bought Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary on the Bible-I believe it cost 4 or 5 pounds. He has purchased many useful books, and I may say he has the principal works on the temperance question. Time would fail to tell you all the good that I have seen resulting from total abstinence.

AGRICULTURAL.

Carbon and Carbonic Acid Gas.

There is a well-known substance called charcoal, and it is also well known how it is made. combination with some and subjecting the word to the heat. garansmitters are driven off, and but the earlier (in the form of ch table earthy matter, which is let as ... after burning the char oul i

When are is appaired to cond

grate, the combustion is kept up i

the air. The coal is burned, or vayen gas: it is, in fact, as muc exvgen gas as salt is when mixed ever; the salt is then in a liquid t urion of salt and water is only kture. The burned charcoal cascous state, and, with the oxyg a chemical union, to the exact po arts of carbon to sixteen of oxy ien ha iwa as carbonic acid gas deverything either vegetable of an he converted into charcoal. rivel from the carbonic acid Whether vegetable matter is bur o seamed by the more slow pro-Jecay-by ferment tron, decome otting process - the final result is earbon is, by these processes, ag into carbonic a id gas, and ming mosphere (about 1-250erh part opere is composed of this gas), f realy to be again worked up action of vegetable and aniera wood, hav, grain, tallow, flesh, &

Some persons may feel a little this point: they cannot readily of a stick of wood, after baying been fire, and conversed into air, tin e ande to again assume the form d' de oak tree, or any other vege production. Nevertheless, it is of fact, and no more wonderful t other facts that we can and do d ance of and in illustration of wh a few instances. All know that or brine is put into a kettle over soiled till the water is evaporate re appear in its former state: liquit is changed into a solil there is no chemical change -- th were simply in a state of meet If pure copper is placed in a glanitric acid, the copper will be wand of course invisible; if the acid porated over a fire, and brought the copper re-appears in the fori of copper; that, dissolved in hy again becomes invisible If pla are immeased in the acid, certain ges follow: the iron will attra particles of copper, and soon coating of pure metallic copper the surfaces of the iron plates; go on until the last particle of co solidified, and assumed its origi it will also be found that it has gained anything by those proce

It must obtain it from some out a hen is shut up, so that she can she may occasionally lay an egg no shell upon it. But if bits of or sea shells are thrown with stinct prompts her to daily swal and the bits of lime or shells v dissolved in her stomach; and of animal chemistry and chr dissolved particles of lime will selves, and form the outer coat egg, and no other substance b of its various forms can be used of the shell of an egg. So, too substance in nature but carbo be made those parts of the vez creation which can be convert and the carbon can be to similated by the plant, and solid carbonaccous matter on carbonic acid; and the carbon not directly, in any way, o growth or condition of animal poses of respiration and comb has been previously prepared by the more efficient agency mistry .- Boston Cultivator.

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Lampers.

Most of our readers have something of what is supposed young horses, commonly call but we very much doubt if t the subject properly understa mere suspicion, as no such is properly speaking a peculi mouth, which every colt is n but really must have, just growth of front teeth is takin they become sufficiently long the gum and roof of the mou part which is just behind the weth. While the mouth is course difficult for the colt to a poor pasture easily enough condition, and consequently

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subjecting the word to the heat, the water greensmatters are driven off, and nong a is but the earlier (in the form of charcoal), with a tree needs at

grate, the combustion is kept up by the oxygen land year gas; it is, in fact, as much dissolved in is now turned out till he may have time to reexygen gas as salt is when mixed in water and cover from the disease, and if he is put into the A le into brine. There is this difference, how-mendow or orchard, as he often is on account of earth, disposes of the affairs of Nations ac- his disposal, to succour and defend that naever; the salt is then in a liquid form, and the his sore mouth, he will thrive well enough-simurion of salt and water is only a mechanical, ply because he gets plenty to eat and nothing to xture. The barned charcoal is only in a do- and the disease is thus thought to be cured. gaseous state, and, with the oxygen, has formed. Now the nonsense of the Creator inflicting upa chamical union, to the exact proportions of six on all the horse kind a disease which needs the deverything either vegetable or animal, that position is shown by the fact, that the numerous are a converted into charcoal, were princially droves of wild horses which roum over the west-earbon is, by these processes, again converted. This process of burning or tearing out the nto carbonic and gas, and mingles with the at- gums of a colt is quite as cruel as it is useless: mosphere (about 1-250cm part of the atmos- and if the owner will, instead of this, put the opere is composed of this gas), from whence it is atimal into an enclosure where there is plenty action of vegetable and animal chemistry, into ground fodder, we will be answerable for the wood, hav, grain, tallow, flesh, &c., &c.

of first, and no more wonderful than hundreds of siner facts that we can and do daily take cogniance of, and in illustration of which we will give a few instances. All know that if dissolved salt or brine is put into a kettle over the fire, and soiled till the water is evaporated, the salt will re-appear in its former state: in this way, a there is no chemical change - the salt and water and not a particle of rust will be found. were simply in a state of mechanical mixture. If pure copper is placed in a glass vessel, with nitric acid, the copper will be wholly dissolved and of course invisible; if the acid is then evaporated over a fire, and brought to a red hent, the copper re-appears in the form of black oxide of copper; that, dissolved in hydrochloric acid. again becomes invisible If plates of clean iron are immeased in the acid, certain cheroical changes follow; the iron will attract the dissolved particles of copper, and soon there will be a coating of pure metallic copper formed all over the surfaces of the iron plates; this process will go on until the last particle of copper has become solidified, and assumed its original qualities, and sondined, and assumed its original quanties, and advance—Single Copies three peace each.
It will also be found that it has neither lost not. The Weslevan Ministers of the Nova Scotia and New gained anything by those processes.

The shell of an egg is mostly composed of lime. but a fowl cannot generate lime to form its shell. It must obtain it from some outward source. If a hen is shut up, so that she cannot obtain lime. she may occasionally lay an egg, but it will have no shell upon it. But if bits of old lime mortar, or sea shells are thrown within her reach, instinct prompts her to daily swallow some of them. and the bits of lime or shells will be instantly lissolved in her stomach; and then by the law of animal chemistry and chrystallization, the dissolved particles of lime will re-arrange themselves, and form the outer coating or shell of the egg, and no other substance but line, in some of its various forms can be used for the formation of the shell of an egg. So, too there is no other ·ubstance in nature but carbon from which can be made those parts of the vegetable and animal creation which can be converted into charcoal and the carbon can be taken up and assimilated by the plant, and converted into solid carbonaccous matter only in the form of carbonic acid; and the carbon of the acid cannot directly, in any way, contribute to the growth or condition of animals, or serve the purposes of respiration and combustion, only, as it has been previously prepared for these purposes mistry .- Boston Cultivator.

Lampers. Most of our readers have doubtless heard something of what is supposed to be a disease in young horses, commonly called the LAMPERS: but we very much doubt if those interested in the subject properly understand it. We say it mere suspicion, as no such disease exists. It is properly speaking a peculiar condition of the mouth, which every colt is not only subject to but really must have, just while the second growth of front teeth is taking place, and before they become sufficiently long to project beyond the gum and roof of the mouth, particularly that course difficult for the colt to bite off the grass in a poor pasture easily enough to keep in good

of made non to this, by is made to work, tas kingdoms and princely dynastics, secondary- Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at the a start process affords, he dwindles away table earthy matter, which is leafn the dome of the Lampers, and he treats the ence of higher principles—those of revealed do for a people in its national expacity. Or as a after burning the chargoal is the open a as an and a condingly. That is, he gets a bot iron, When are is applied to coal in a tage, or perhaps not be as purpose for this operation, and at the region the mouth until the teeth the air. The coal is burned, or dissolved an can be brought more nearly together; the colt

crts of carbon to sixteen of oxygen, and it is interference of man ought to be plainly seen by ion has own as carbonic acid gas. All the parts any one; and the incorrectness of such a suprived from the carbonic acid of the air, can prairies, are never known to fall away from Whether vegetable matter is burned in a fire, or the effects of lampers, and for the simple reason o same I by the more slow process of natural that at the time, when the teeth are yet too short. otting process - the final result is the same; the have plerty of long grass to keep them thriving. realy to be again worked up by the efficient of grass, or if he will give him oats, or some success of the treatment. We speak with confi-Simp persons may feel a little sceptical upon dence for we have seen the experiment tried this point; they cannot readily comprehend how and proved its value; and we speak with some a stick of wood, after baying been formed in the degree of interest, for we have uniformly found tire, and conversed into air, vieto thin air, can that noble animal would perform his part more be myde to again assume the form and substance; ably and cheerfully when well fed and kindly production. Nevertheless, it is a plain matter of starvation and cruelty which could be devised. of the evil that I thought to do them. And devoted to God, and then to exert his utmost the oak tree, or any other vegetable or animal treated, than under the most approved system -- Carleton Sentinel.

To keep Steel Ploughs from Rusting

Take a little good lime, and make whitewash; cover the bright steel or iron with it, and put it high I is changed into a solid but in this case under cover, where the rain will not wash it off,

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written Correspondents must send their communications written in hieribie hand, and free of pretage; and entrust un, in confidence, with their proper names and address. The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents—claims she privilege of modifying or rejecting articles offered for publication—and casmot pecke himself to return these not inserted. Communications on harivest, and those intended for publication, when contained in the same letter, should, if practicable, he wasten on different parts of the sheet, so that they may be senared when they reach us.

so that they may be reparated when they reach us nications and Exchanges should be addressed to the Editor, Halitax, N. S.
Issued weekly, on daturday Morning-Terms Ten Shif-

lings per annum, exclusive of postage-half yearly in Bruaswick Districts are our Agents; who will receive orders and make remittances.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifex. Saturday Morning, July 21, 1849.

The Strength of the Nation

The great fault of many at the presen day, as it has been of many in times past, is to ascribe to secondary causes all that is comprehended in the defence and prosperity of our country. To the correctness of this view we decidedly and unhesitatingly demur. We cannot overlook the truth-it enters essentially into our creed-that, "promotion cometh neither from the cast, nor from the west, nor from the south; but Good is the judge: he patteth down one, and setteth up another -or, as it is expressed in another by the more efficient agency of vegetable che- part of the Sacred Scriptures, " His charge eth the times and the scasons; he removeth kings, and setteth up kings." Lxcreising supreme royal authority over this department of his vast dominions, he is styled. "King of Nations;" and declared to be, "Governor among the Nations;" and to impress our minds-or the minds of those who is supposed to be a disease, for it is at best but a are disposed to admit the truth-with the

are at this age) without any better feed canse-men look only to the operation of hu- peace with him." What is thus done for a sten, and his owner thinks it is man instrumentalities, we, under the inflit- single person, the Most High can as easily truth-perceive beyond all the intervening if unjustly assailed by foreignarms, the Lord array of subordinate machinery, the Prime can defeat the secret machinations, and open Agent or First Cause, who, sitting on the attacks, however formidable, of its enemies. circle of the heavens, and judging in the Resources without number God has ever at cording to the unerring dictates of his sove- tion which fears, and trusts in, Him: and is reign will, guided by essential wisdom, just never at a loss for means to render success-

> the rectitude of the divine administration, conducted in strict accordancy with princi- God, rendering unto him, through the proples revenled, will be evolved and justified. Ditiation of his Son, that service and glory have not the slightest doubt. In this from a source, to which we feel inclined to pay great but ir rited deference, in corroboration of the position which have assumed. "At what instant I shall speak concerning a nation, and concerning a kingdom, our Country, and, therefore, are anxious that to pluck up, and to pull down, and to destroy it should become celebrious for picty. We it; if that nation, against whom I have pro- deem it the true patriot's part, in the prenounced, turn from their evil, I will repent sent state of affairs, to become personally at what instant, I shall speak concerning a powers in spreading abroad throughout the nation, and concerning a kingdom, to build empire those principles of sound, evangeliand to plant it; if it do evil in my sight, that | cal religion, which the Bible alone, as the it obey not my voice, then I will repent of depository of religious truth, is capable of the good wherewith I said I would benefit furnishing; suppressing vice and encouragthem."-Jer. xviii 7-10. Here the Sove- ing virtue; promoting the plety of his neighreign of the universe himself states the print bours and fellow citizens; sustaining the ciples by which he will be influenced towards great Religious Institutions of the day; and the nations of the earth: and who will pre- upholding and seconding the efforts of the sume to question their equity? Nor can evangelical Ministry and Churches of the we fail to see that the approbation or dis- Land, on which our hopes of our Country's pleasure of the Supreme Potentate is to be salvation, and the deliverance of the world. expected in agreement with the national chall mainly depend. By pursuing this course he racter, that is, as that character is good or will most effectually subserve the interests evil. This position we deem impregnable of our beloved Nation, drawing around her At least we have this confidence, that it will for a shield the Protection of God, and so neither be denied nor disputed by any, who increasing her virtues and her graces, and submit their understandings to the teaching giving energy to her influence, as to of the "Oracles of God."

Where then is the strength of the Nation? | wankind. In what does it consist? Or where is it to be found? Some perhaps will reply, in the efficiency of its military and naval departments, in the wisdom, prudence, and vigour of its Legislatures, and in the advancement and extension of its commercial, and agricultural interests. Let it be understood, that we have no wish to disparage these resources considered as means. They do serve, where they exist, to give an elevation, a sort of prestige, taking the word in its more favourable sense, to a Nation; and to secure the respect of other kingdoms and empires. But unaccompanied by moral and religious principles, we have no trust in them; when immorality and irreligion, disregard of God, contempt of his law, descration of his Salaties, neglect of his ordinances, dissipation. swearing, and other flagrant vices, are consomitant, we regard them as perfect weaknee, incapable of shielding the population from the anger of God, or delivering them from an adverse power, when God directs that power against them as a punishment for their national offences.

The strength of the Lord is the strength of the nation. "Righteousness exalteth a deep conviction, that this regal authority is nation: but sin is a reproach to any people." not a mere unemployed appendage or ab- This is the divine deliverance on the substruct prerogative of Infinite Majesty, to ject; ancient and modern history furnishing him is ascribed actual interposition with na- a striking and a corroborative commentary tional interests-"He increaseth the nations, on its truthfulness. If, in the case of indivipart which is just behind the cutting or nipping and destroyeth them; he enlargeth the na- duals, piety secures the divine favour; so, by weeth. While the mouth is in this state it is of tions, and straiteneth them again." Whilet parity of reason, the piety of a nation will in the various, and sometimes sudden and insure for it the blessing and protection of condition, and consequently he loses flesh, and startling changes, which occur in earthly heaven. "When a man's ways please the expect that they will prove true to their

ful the various and diversified enterprizes in That much of mystery surrounds the Pro- which it may engage. The true secret of ridence of God in respect to nations, we have national prosperity, peace and plenty at home, no wish to deny; but that, in the final issue, and respect and honour abroad, lies in its public acknowledgement of the one True which is due unto his holy name, and, in all connexion, we cannot refrain from quoting its transactions, domestic as well as international, regulating its measures in strict accordance with the united claims of justice and mercy.

We feel jealous for the good and glory of render her a blessing to the tast family of

Ninevah, Babylon, and ancient Rome. Speak to the present times, and times to come They cry aloud, in every careless ear, Stop, while you may; suspend your mad cureer O learn from our example and our fate. Learn wisdom and repentance, ere too late !"

***** Methodists for California.

The founder of Methodism is reported to have said, "The world is my parish." His followers have ever emulated his spirit, and in almost every place where humanity is found, Methodism will be found also. Not that they always diffuse themselves for purely or exclusively religious ends. They are men and citizens, and are generally men of sufficient intelligence and enterprise to perceive and take advantage of any opening for legitimate progress, and, as the world has carned, are not to be despised in an honourable competition for temporal improvement. We fearlessly maintain that there is this good quality about the true Methodist, wherever he goes, and whatever he is doing: he remembers that "Methodism is Christianity in carnest," and he loves to be working for God as well as for himself.

These thoughts have been suggested by .. the departure from this port, during the week, (on Tuesday, June 26,) of the good ship Arkansas, for San Francisco, having on board "The California Mutual Benefit Association," seventy-six in number, and owners of the vessel, the whole or the greater portion of whom are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of which association I'. W. Randall, of St. Louis, is President. If gold is to be had by hard working or fair trading, the men who compose this association will obtain it, but in no other or dishenourable way; and the influx of such men will be a blessing to the new territory. We

rity of the declaration, "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," we look forward with confidence to the day when these seventy-six Christians shall be multiplied exceedingly, and the work of the Lord shall prosper in their hands. Never was a fairer tield on which to test the influence of religious example, and the power of religious principle. Readers will be glad to learn that the Association go out well furnished with Bibles, and religious books, and tracts, and that they take with them an efficient chaplain, the Rev. C. Lathrop, and two missionaries. May the cloud of Jesus' witnesses, little as the human hand, compared with the many who have rushed to California, without a thought about God and religion, spread and grow, until it overshadows the whole of that new and interesting region.-Ch. Ad. & Journal.

Sabbath, Behoal Meeting.

The Meeting of the Wesleyan Sabbath School Society of this City will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Brunswick Street, on Thursday next, at 7 1-2 P. M.

Several Ministers and Laymen will offer ddrases and a collection will be made in behalf of the Society's Funds.

A general attendance of the friends of Sabbath School effort is respectfully reques-

The Corner Stone of the proposed Temperance Hall in Poplar Grove was laid yesterday afternoon with becoming honours; and a Bazaar was also held at the Governor's Field, South End, to realize funds. We shall be glad to receive an account of the ceremonies for our next.

TO OUR AGENTS.

In cases where the names of persons have been given in as subscribers to the New Series, the papers of our last issue were directed to their individual address. This we believe was the case with the Newport subscribers. The balance of the numbers to each Circuit according to the District arcangement was sent to the resident Ministers. Our brethren, who have not done so, will see the importance of transmitting to us at once correct lists, so that mistakes may be prevented. Those persons who may have received our last number by mistake, (not intending to continue this series) will confer a favour upon us by sending them to the Ministers on the Circuits.

N. B.—In all cases where papers are ordered to be dropped by the mail-driver, the postage must be pre-paid at the Post Office here. We shall attend to such orders, and ing, who will bear this in mind in settling | Esq., yesterday, and was remaining, who will bear this in mind in settling | Monday, for further examination.

Not having received the expected lists of Subscribers prevent disappointment and Courter. mistakes, to send the papers of this issue, in some instanwho will please to see to their at 100 in the shade, -8t John Courier of 14th... correct distribution. We shall have to parsue this course until the lists are received.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

SERIOUS RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE!

On Thursday last, our City (St. John) was the theutre of one of the most disgraceful scenes that has ever occurred in this or any other civilized ountry, and which has resulted in the death of seeral persons and the wounding of a number of

thers, some of whom cannot recover. It was reported for some time previous that the Orangemen intended to walk in procession on Thurscay, being the Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne; and the authorities being either uwilling. or unable, as they allege, to prevent an exhibition so much calculated to inflame the passions of a portion of the community, the members of the Orange Lodges to the number of some five of six hundred, a large portion of whom were from different sectitions of the country, assembled at Methery's Hotel,

principles; and in full reliance upon the ve- in Church Street, and with drums beating and banners flying, proceeded through the streets. At the head of Dock Street an arch of green boug's had been placed from one side to the other, by the opposite party, under which the procession passed shortly after, His Worship the Mayor were into Dock Street and attempted to remove the obstruction, when he was assaulted by some parties pre sent, and received a wound on the head from a stone thrown by the mob. Several other persons who attempted to assist the Mayor, were also injured in the same way. This was the commencement of the disturbance which resulted so disastrously.

In an hour or two the procession returned, and on passing through Mill-street, near Rankin's Bakery, a number of brick-bats and other missiles were thrown at them, which was the signal for a general assult, in which the arch was torn down. ire arms were soon brought in requisition, and for a considerable time the reports were very loud and frequent, while the numbers of wounded who were being carried away by their friends, showed how deadly the conflict had been.

A Company of the 1st Regiment of Royals, stationed in this Garrison, had been placed in the Market Square by the Mayor during the morning, to act in case of emergency—His worship no doubt being impressed with the conviction that a breach of the neace would occur-and they were ordered to proceed up Dock-street to the scene of the riot. Their presence soon restored order, and checked the farther effusion of blood; but in the meantime some ten or twelve alsons were either killed or so severely wounded that their lives are despaired of. So intense had the excitement become, that every person who attempted to mass this way was attacked by the mob, and a number of persons. entirely unconnected with the procession, were beat-

en without mercy.

We cannot retrain from expressing our astonishment at the conduct of the civil authorities, whose bounden duty it is to prevent, by the most vigorous measures, every procession or assemblage of people which may endanger the peace. There has been great dereliction of duty on this occasion, and a learful loss of life in consequence; but we refrain at present from entering fully into the matter, because we have no doubt it will be rigidly investigaed by the Executive, and as criminal informations will very likely be filed against the Magistrate o Magistrates in fault, the question will come fairly before a Jury of the Country. With less than this the public will not be satisfied; and the time seems to have arrived when such an outrageous proceeding as that of Thursday last will no longer be pass-

ed over quietly.

The unfortunate men on both sides who were allowed to come into deadly conflict are not half so plameable as those who suffered the collision to take place; and the blood of those who have been suddealy sent to their last account, while rage and every evil passion possessed them, will cry up to Heaven that justice be done to those really guilty. -New Brun.

Yesterday the Coroner was engaged in holding an Inquest on the bodies of John Delay and Patrick Allan, two labouring men who were shot during the riot on Thursday. The investigation was resumed to-day, and is still in progress.

Among the number who are said to be seriously wounded, we have heard of a middle aged man named Foster, a resident in King's County, Anthony Doherty, of Carleton, Wm. Scott, a young mail from the Golden Grove Settlement, and Dennis Copley and John Duffy. The two last named and Doherty are said to be in a very dangerous state.

A labouring man, named John Hagarty, who had een committed for resisting the Mayor, when endeavouring to remove the arch in Dock-street, uncharge the postage to our Agents so order- derwent an examination before Benjamin L. Peters. Esq., yesterday, and was remanded to jail until

Several other arrests were made, but the examinations have not yet been gone into.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Honourable Her Milesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals, arrived in town this morning from the to the New Series, from all Seat of Government, for the purpose of instituting the Circuits in both Districts, an enquiry into the causes of the riot on Thursday last. We understand that the investigation com we have deemed it best, to mences forthwith at the Court House, before Mr. Aldreman Needham, and Mr. Justice Lockhart .-

THE WEATHER in this neighbourhood continues unusually dry, and has been extremely warm for ces, in parcels to the Ministers, some days, though not so excessively hot as at Freriction, where the thermometer on Thursday stood

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

George Wheeler, Esquire, to be Common Clerk &c., of the City of Saint John, and Clerk of the Peace and of the Common Pleas, &c , in and for James W. Boyd, Esquire, superseded.

David Sauler to be Local Deputy for the sale of Book Crown Lands in the County of Restigouche, in the room of James Montgomery, superseded.

The following persons to be Commissioners der the Act 7 Vict. eag. 47, intituled " An Act to an Reserves in this Province," subject to the su-pervision of His Excellency the Lecutonant Gover-

in Council:—	
Adam Ferguson, Esquire, Andrew Baiberie, Esquire,	Restigouche
1 1 10 1	Gloucester.
William Salter, Esquire, Edward Williston, Esquire,	Northumberi
The Hon. J. Weldon, Mr. Peter Muzro 1,	Kent.
Philip Palmer, Esquire, Charles S. Theal, Esquire.	Westmorland

M. H. Perley, Esquire, Saint John Doctor John Padde &. Doctor Toldersy.
Thomas Murray Esquire. York. By His Excellency's Command J. R. PARTELOW. Secretary's Othce, 9th July, 1549.

to act as Imperial Officer of Customs at Shediac, under it. and Mr. James Blackhall at Caraquet, under the new system. Both these appointments have been made by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, no provision having been made for them by the Imperial Government .- New Bkr.

hearth of the furnace giving way-the stone of which it had been composed being hurned up by the intense heat of the blast-but we are glad to learn that these works are again in successful operation. The stone of which the hearth for the furnace was originally composed was imported from New York, but turned out to be of rather inferior quality, and burned out in less than twelve mouths. The new hearth is composed of imported stone which is supposed to be of a better quality for resisting the action of the fire, and it is also constructed on a better plan; the bottom being circular presents an equal surface to the heat instead of the angles formed by the squire stones composing the former hearth. The works are now producing their former quantity of iron daily, and the constant employment given by this really valuable enterprise over one hundred hands, besides a number of teams, has been of great advantage to that portion of the Province during the late unexample! depression in other branches of industry .- Fredericton Head Quarters.

CANADA

[From the Quebec Chronicle, July 9]

CHOLERA - A disease of the nature of Cholera as broken out here. On Saturday there were five deaths, and vesterd www heard of three men, two women and one child having been seized. The recovery of two of the men was considered hopeless; one woman, it was supposed, would recover; the other died -- Quebce Chronicle, July 9.

The Montreal Gazette of Saturday save, a gentleman who passed through Kingston vesterday. stases that one of H. M. steamers is fitting out to come down for Lord Elgin.

We understand that the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in British North America is done away with: and that the commands in the different Provinces are to remain distinct. The £1.000 or £5.000 a year

says, must be respected; but continues the advocacy of annexation.

The instructions to the Indemnity Commissioners we copy from the Pi of. The Transcript has a very long article, show-

ing that there has been no desire to insult the British party; and intimating that if the instructions be in accordance with the answer of Lord Eigin, to the Hastings' address, it shall be satisfied.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, June 29, 1-11

Gentlemen .- By the Act of 12 Victoria, chip. 54, passed during the last Session of the Provincial ustacled by parties in Lower Canada, whose proyears 1837 and 1838, and you will see by the ac- 23 only. companying Commission that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint you o be Chamissioners for that purpose

His Excellency being of opinion that it may be atisfictory to you in the direnarge of your arduons duties, to be informed of the views in which the Act originated, and, according to which it ought, in the opinion of this Excellency to be carried into effect, has commanded me to say that the Bill raving been originally framed upon the precedent of that for the payment of similar losses in Upper Canada, and the proceedings taken by former Pro vincial Administrations under the Governments of Lord Metcalfe and Lord Catheart, was regarded as little liable to misapprehension or misconstruction. And in acceding to the introduction of the Provisi contained in the Preamble, the Government acted not from an impression of the necessity ot such an amendment for the purpose for which it was professed to be desired, but from anxiety to meet the wishes of others, and it possible, of thus avoiding all occasion of cavil. Finding such, nowever, not to be the effect of their acquiesence he City and County of Saint John, in the room of in that proposition, it became necessary to proceed with the measure as it now stands in the Statute

The Government designed by the introduction of the measure to eradicate all tendency to disloyalty and disuffection, by removing every remaining just cause of complaint in reference to the unforregulate the management and disposal of the Indiing the institutions of the country in the hearts and affections of the people. The object of the Act therefore was not to countenance rebellion, of to compensate the losses of persons guilty of the heinons crime of treason. Its design, as conveyed in the language of the statue, was to secure indemfor just losses sustained by the inhabitants of Lower Canada during the Rebellion of 1837-38. so far only as they may have arisen from a total

perty and freets, claims which had been already recognized by the reliberate Acts of preceding Par-

His Excelle by commands me to say, that in This spirit wis the measure under which you are tealled upon to act introduced and passed through Parliament, and the in the same spirit he doubts not you will discourze the important and delicate The Hon. Daniel Hannington has been appointed duty imposed upon you by the Commission issue.

His Excellency commands me further to say, that Mr. Newhouse, of Berthier, has been ap-pointed Secretary to the Commission; and that the remuneration of each of the Commissioners has been fixed by His Excellency in Council at the rate of twenty shilling per diem, while actually en-CARLETON IRON WORKS, -Our readers will re- gazed in performing the duties imposed by the stacollect that about two months ago we noticed that the Carleton from Works had been stopped, by the lings per diem, while similarly engaged.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obed't serv't. (Signed) J. LESLIE.

Under the Act 12 Vic. c. 58, &c., &c.

The Pilot states that it was the intention of Government to re-appoint the Commissioners named by the late Administration to carry out the Resolu ions of February, 1845, but Messrs. Dionne and Beaudry, hoing declined to act, it became necessary to appoint two others. Col. Hanson and Mr. to Lebbore are named to fill the vacancies. The former gentleman was appointed a stipendiary manstrate by Sir John Colborne during the disturb ances. They are both men of annroyed lovalty The other commissioners are Mesers Simpson

Moore and Jacques Viger.

Montreal, July .. There were two cases of Cholera on Sunday, but. none to-day. There is no political news.

UNITED STATES.

FROM THE UNITED STATES -By the Steamer Fair- Queen, on Thursday morning, we received Boston papers of Tuesday evening, and New York of Minday .- S', John Courier

IMMIGRANTS -The whole number of vessels that have brought passengers to the port of Boston. from April 1st to July 1st, is 407, and the number of passengers is 14,331.

CHOLERA -At Philadelphia, on the 9th, 39 new cases and 20 deaths were reported. During the week en ling ending on Sunday there were 328 cases and 116 deaths; since the 30th May, 629 case.

At New York on Monday at noon, 120 new cases new arrangement will produce a saving of some and 49 deaths, of cholera, were reported. The re-The Indemnity is truly law, and the Herald | tuen embraced the reports of three days from the Penitentiary Mospital, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Coloured Home, which accounts for it- magnitude. The deaths of cholera in New York for the week ending the 7th, as reported at the luterment Office, were 312 This is 131 more deaths than was reported by the Board of Health, and is an increase of twenty-six deaths over the previous week. The whole number of deaths during the week were 702-or about 350 shove the average. At Cincinnatti on Sunday, July 8, there were

i cholers enterments, and 70 the next day. The. number during the week was 805, which is a decrease. At St. Louis the deaths by cholera in two. weeks were 1322-of all diseases, 1712.

It is stated that there are 250 houses for rent in Circinnati, tenants having fled from the cholera Parliament, provision has been made for the appointment of a Commission for making inquiries, under Legislative authority, into the just losses that number by the ravages of the cholera.

New Orlkans, July 3 - The city is healthy perty was destroyed during the Rebellion in the he deaths by cholera for the week amounting to

VEGETABLES, FRESH FRUIT, &c. PROSCRIBED -The City Council of St. Louis, in view of the rrvages of the contera in that city, have passed an ordinance, forbidding, under a penalty of from \$20. to \$100, the sale of any vegetables, truits, fresh pork, sausage meat, and fish, in the markets of of the city, or at any other place within the city.

The Jour 1 of Commerce remarks that the cheapness of figits and vegetables, with which the market is glutted in New York, in consequence of the absterniousness of the prudent, is doubtless one great aliment of the epidemic in that city,

Father Muthew colebrated mass in St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, at & o'clock yesterday morning. After having read the Gospel of the Sunday, he delivered a feeling d scourse, in which he contrasted the blessings bestowed by Providence in his morey on all classes in this land, with the taiseries and wors that oppress his courrymen in Ireland the also spoke of the many charitable and religious ristitutions erected in the U. States, and the profound teelings of gratitude with which he received the distinguished attentions of his American friends. After the service he administered the pledge to several respectable individuals. He remains at the Irving House until Wednesday, when he will be received by the authorities of Brooklyn. and commences his efforts in the cause of temperance. For a few days, however, he will remain with Dr Pise, for the purpose of repose. To morrow, it is understood, he receives the ladies. He visited the Convent of the Sacred Heart of Manhattanville, the Sisters of Charity at Yorkville, and other Catholic Institutions, on Friday last. His health is improving .- N. Y. Jour. Com. July 9.

The Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge has been again thrown open to the public, having been impassable for some time in consequence of improveor partial, unjust, unnecessary, or wanton des- inents intended to increase its capacity. Several truction of the dwellings, buildings, property new cables have been added, a new floor has been and eff ets of the said inhabitants, and from the laid, and the structure is now a thoroughfare perseizure, taking and carrying away of their pro- feetly sate for all bus incess purposes, and is exper-

or sastaining two handred a ouch and four, which with its over five tors, these lover it a we understand that it has bee-

THOMAS ROSMOTHEN, OREM schooner Avon, was too street ferry, vesterday mornin was just leaving the dock, and red to jum i on board. In teil ever, his face and side struck as post, injuring him severely ter saw the accident and a one the deceased, but tailed. once, and when his body was s x minutes afterwards, life wa The coroner held an inquest cerdiet of accidental drowning native of Belfast, Maine, but ! in St. John, New Brunswick .-

a crossing for the line mistage

wich, &c .-. Y L' Gourier.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES Latters from California to the vertiser, dated in April and Ma dray between a large narry of (gere, and a detachment of sime atter were the aggressors, have of seven Oregon men in the dieveral. The diggers in the nei common cause, arme!, went in ages, and succeeded in a dean willing 25 of them, including : - me 50 prisoners These w tht in the fort, where several the survivors of the original niwie knives.

BLOCKADE ON THE AT The Wishington Republic ourl tification of the blockade establi a inder-in-Chief of the French west coast of Africa, extend Husam to the Assinier river, or The natives of the Acka territ the infraction of the treaty w tlumber of French merchandize

BY R. M. STEA

On Thursday evening last t t'aledonia arrived at this port, sage in 12 days from Liv apport the most important items o below :--

LIVERPOOL. SATUL

COMMERCIAL.—THE STATE OF TR

The past week has been one vity in commercial affairs. The Grain markets all over

firm, and in some instances pri Flour has been in fiir demand ferior, and 25s for the hest Canal and B ltimme. The rate Indelphia is 24s. 6d., and Ohio barrel. Ind an Corn continues 33s. 6d. to to 34s. per quarter f low, no decided difference in between white and yellow. In out any change in price.
In the Cotton districts of h

Preston, Charley, &c., there is

accounts from Yorkshire are al

The home and foreign Funda well sustained during the wee news of the capitulation of Ron Money still continu a plentife easy of discount at 2 1-4 to 2 1-The London Money Market

the 4th inst., on which day, in by the reports from the Paris I advanced 1-2 per cent, at which was done.

PARLIAMENT

Some interesting debates, a real business, have been got the since our last. In the Hou-Aberdeen has expressed his und of Lord Grey's grant of the chai cation of Vancouver's Island, " Company, so that the opposition Commons will probably cease. Mr. Blanshard, we presume Wilson and Blanshard, formerly ble firm in London, is understo

the first Governor of the island The Railway Audit Bill, proment inspectors to audit rails been sanctioned by the Lords. . The Ecclesia tical Commis Charitable Trusts Bill, have b west session.

Mr. Herries has an eye towar wishes to secure a portion of of the United States; so that arry goods from New York to in return for advantages we h up to the Americans by yield trade; but Lord Palmerston h upon the subject. He anticipat the President of the United Sta the end of the year, make a chi can Navigation law, correspond will come into operation on the 13.0).

Mr. Feargus O'Connor's motio " People's Charter" was rejecte commons. For the motion 13 majority 209.

firets, claims which had been already by the celinerate Acts of preceding Par

He ex commands me to say, that in ist e meisure under which you are to not introduced and passed through and the in the same spirit he doubts t disensarie the important and delicate ed upon you by the Commission issue.

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and wors that oppress his courrymen in the also spoke of the many charitable and strictions erected in the U. States, and ound teelings of gratitude with which he I the distinguished attentions of his Ameends. After the service he administered ge to several respectable individuals. He at the Irving House until Wednesday, when be received by the authorities of Brooklyn. nmeaces his efforts in the cause of tempe-For a few days, however, he will remain Pise, for the purpose of repose. To-moris understood, he receives the ladies. He the Convent of the Sacred Heart of Man ille, the Sisters of Charity at Yorkville, and latholic Institutions, on Friday last. His is improving .- N. Y. Jour. Com. July 9.

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wich, &c .-. Y Gourier.

THOMAS ROBERTHEN, THE OF The GOTTON OF TOTAL the schooner Avon, was to weel of Commune. The Queen, it is said, intends to visit Ireland street ferry, yesterday morning. The ferry boar was just leaving the dock, and the le reased attention. red to jum i on board. Indeal of ding tire, have, ever, his face and side struck against the end of the ont, mjuring him severely. The ferry mac. ter saw the accident and sormer forward to reame the deceased, but tailed. Rosbothen sink at once, and when his body was recovered in about s'x minutes afterwards, life was entirely extinct _ resulict of accidental drowning. The deceased was native of Belfast, M tine, but has a wife and child in St. John, New Brunswick .- N Y Sun.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN CALIFORNIA .-Latters from California to the Newtrk Duly Advertiser, dated in April and May, report a bloody tray between a large narry of Oregonians and disgere, and a detachment of sime 150 Indiane. The atter were the aggressors, having robbed a sauad of seven Oregon men in the diggins, and killed geveral. The diggers in the neighbourhhood made common cause, armel, went in pursuit of the sains, and succeeded in a desperate encounter in alling 25 of them, including a chief, and taking - 30 prisoners These were confined over tht in the fort, where several were hutchered by the survivors of the original Oregon party with pa, in a dense fog aufortunitely came in collision wie knives

BLOCKADE ON THE APRICAN COAST. Weshington Republic numbers is official no-nates after the collision. After the most strengons togetion of the block tide established by the Com- efforts made by those on heard of the Europa, minder-in-Chief of the French naval forces on the west coast of Africa, extending from the Grand saved! No blame is attached to these in charge of Husam to the Assiniee river, on the Gold Coast. -The natives of the Acka territory are accused of £352 5s. were collected by the passengers on the infraction of the treaty with France, and the hard the Steamer. Ciptain Forbes of Boston, tlunder of French merchandize.

BY R. M. STEAMERS.

On Thursday evening last the R. M. Steamer Valedonia arrived at this port, making her pasears in 12 days from Liverpool A summary of the most important items of news we give

LIVERPOOL. SATURDAY, JULY 7. COMMERCIAL.-THE MARKETS-STATE OF TRADE.

The past week has been one of considerable activity in commercial affairs.

The Grain markets all over the country are very firm, and in some instances prices are looking up. Flour has been in fiir demand at 23s 61 for in ferior, and 25s for the best quality of Western out from the top-gallant forecastle; also directed Canal and B Itimore. The rates current for Phi- the man at the wheel to look sheep to windward. Canal and in title services and Ohio 25e, to 25s, 6d ner At 2 30, p. m., being on the weather side of the barrel. Ind an Core continues in fair request at peop deck, heard a rembling noise like distant barrel. Ind an Corn continues in fair request at 33s. 6d. to to 34s. per quarter for the southern yellow, no decided difference in value now existing between white and yellow. Indian Meal is without any change in price.

In the Cotton districts of Manchester, Bolton Preston, Cherley, &c., there is much activity. The accounts from Yorkshire are also satisfactory.

The home and foreign Funds have been pretty well sustained during the week; and since the capitulation 1 ome. English tier have an advancing teadency. Money still continu a plentiful, and good paper

easy of discount at 2 1-4 to 2 1-2 per cent. The London Money Market was inactive un to th. 4th inst., on which day, influenced, no doubt. by the reports from the Paris Bourse, the Funds advanced 1-2 per cent, at which a large buisness mas done.

PARLIAMENTARY!

Some interesting debates, and a good deal of real business, have been got through in Parliament since our last. In the House of Lords, Lord Aperdeen has expressed his unequivocal approval of Lord Grey's grant of the charter, for the colonisition of Vancouver's Island, to the Hudson's Bay Company, so that the opposition raised to it in the Commons will probably cease.

Mr. Blanshard, we presume of the house of Wilson and Blanshard, formerly a highly respecta ble firm in London, is understood to be appointed the first Governor of the island.

The Railway Audit Bill, providing for Government inspectors to audit railway accounts, has been sanctioned by the Lords.

The Ecclesia tical Commission Bill, and the Charitable Trusts Bill, have been postponed titl

Mr. Herries has an eye towards California, and wishes to secure a portion of the carrying trade of the United States; so that British ships may arry goods from New York to San Francisco, in return for advantages we have already given up to the Americans by yielding our colonial rade; but Lord Palmerston holds out no hope upon the subject. He anticipates, however, that the President of the United States will, towards the end of the year, make a change in the American Navigation law, corresponding to that which will come into operation on the 1st of January,

Mr. Feargus O'Connor's motion favour of the " People's Charter" was rejected in the House of Commons. For the motion 13; against it 222 go. I sent saw him on the bow of a boat hashing mature and carry out our plans. We have

1330).

of sustaining two handred and filter tons. A. Bir in Rothschold, his negations

IRELAND.

The Secretary of State says that any large expenditure on more ceremony would be ill-timed and inconvenient, and therefore the Queen will not visit Dublin in state; but her Majesty hopes to be affairs his subsided since the 18th Jane. A vectible to visit the Cove of Cork, thence to proceed number of arrests still continue to be made of paralong the Irish coast to Dublia, where the Queen will be the guest, for a few days, of Lord Clarendon, at Phoenix Park; after which she will skirt along the coast northwards, visit Belfast, and The coroner held an inquest which resulted in a thence cross the channel to Scotland. The visit will be probably in the first or second week of August, according as the business of Parliament will permit. The visit of the Queen has brought about an entire act of oblivion of all party teeling in Dublin, and preparations are being made to receive her Majesty with every demonstration of loyalty and affection.

There were flying reports of the appearance of the posatoe disease in the South, but these are not confirmed. It is stated, that, from all quarters the report of the grain crops are without a single exception, of a most favourable description, and give promise of an unusually early and abundant harvest.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA! On her home passage the R. M. Steimer Euro" with the America a barque Char en Bartleit, on the 27th ult, about 7th miles to the westward of Cape Clear The be que sank within three mionly 42, (some any 43,) out of 177 persons, were be effected with perfect order the Europa. Subscriptions to the amount of valour." signalized himself greatly. A model has been presented to him by the Humans Society for his

The following statement has been given of the co li-i-n, by Captain Buillett, Commander of the an'ertun te Birque :-

" The Charles Bartiett wis a first rate ship of 400 tone register. She left the Downe from London, bound to New York, on the 14th June, with a general heavy curgo, of about 450 tone weight, and 162 passe gers in the steering . one cabin paenger, and 14 souls of the crew; had fin- weather with light east-rly winds, up to the 19th. From that time to the 27th had S. W. and W. winds, and foggy weather. At noon it cleared up a little beerved the int. 80 49 N , and estimated the long at 29 W., all well on board, and everything looked prosperous.

" Soon after noon a dense fog ent in, wind W by 8., ship heading to the N. W , close harded all sail set. At three a'clink ordered a good liek thunder ; turned my ear to win tward and my eye to the horizon. The men at the wheel noticing that I was listening, looked to windward and cried | 91 a 88. out 'dail he.' I at once sew what I supposed was ship about one point forward of our beam, about 400 yards distant. I ordered the holm up thinking if she did not discover us that we should have time to clear her befire she should come min contact. All hands shouled at the same time to slare the ship, and I order d the belt to be rung. and ca led to the ship to ' Port her helm,' as I saw hat was the only chance of secape. There was nearly one hundred pessengers on deck at the time. All was of no avail, for in one miunte from the time we saw the ship she was upon us, going at the rate of 12 kaots, striking us abreast of th after main shrouds. The crash and the terrible scene which enseed I am not adequate to describe I was knocked to leeward with the man at the wheel. I recovered myself in a moment, shouling for every person to cling to the steamer as their only hope; I caught hold of a broken chain on the bow and hauled myself up, shouting at the same time to the crew and passengers to follow. I had barely time to get on the seamer's bow, and, among the soldiery. while getting up, I noticed that her bow was into the ship within a foot of the after hatch, and that she was stove clear to the les side, and that ful twenty feet of her site were stove in."

There must have been nearly fifty persons killed by the collision, and every exertion was made by Captain Lott, his officers, and crew, and the passengers on board the steamer, the boats were low. ered as soon as possible. Unfortunately only about ten were saved by the buate, the belance. making thirty-three more or less, saved themselves by hanging to the how. The stramer lay by the scene as long as their was any hope of saving any ()f the crew, Mr Thos. Parker, of Charleston, 8 C., aged 23 years ; George Parsons, of Postland, Main", aged 18 years; and Wur. Rich, of Gravesend, England, aged 25 years, were lost. A list of the passengers and crew saved will be found in the pablic prints. We were most hospitably en tertained by the captain, officers, and passengers of

"I will notice that all due exertion was need by Captain Lott, and officers and crew of the En rope, as well as all the passengers. I particularly observed one passenger using the most noble exertione; I sow him let him-elt averboard and clench a man in his arms, and finding him dead, let him

of sustaining two handred and filth tons. At this exhibited, his example of a full in a few water streed to afe on board. Inferwards point to which he refers. Communication each and four, which with its mass there we goed. However, offers the sound that person to be R. B. Ferbes, of Bostons from "Sackville, N. B.," &c., in our next, we understand that it has been abouted as the contribution. For him, vites generous conduct at all on board in contributing in the second contribution in the second contrib of crossing for the line of stages to hetroit, Sind. 162 : for his opponent 3.101; m.j. alty 1.215. to the winter of the surviving entirers, and for the sympathy felt by all, pertinularly by the ladies.

" Yours, wi h gratitud. " WILLIAM BARTLETT

FRANCE .- Almost all interest respecting French ties implicat d in the late attempt at insurrection : and about a dozen more repris ntatives have been impeached by the legal authorities, and their presecution has been sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly. Notwithstanding the calin which prevails, we are by no means satisfied that France is in any more a cure position than she was a month ago. Ledre-Hullin has not yet here captured, and the privary with which his escape to highard or Switz round is preserved, if he is really out of France, favours the suspicion which the Franch police en estain that he is yet concented in Paris

Rome - The Romene have succembed, and the French sriny is now in the Holy City. A despatch announcing the fact had been received by the French Government. The following are the words of the desp tch : -" Head guarters of Santage July 2. 10 o'eleck.

" The sesselt daring the night of the 30th has produced the expected result. ()vertures were made to us tast evening by the Reman municipali

ty. Our troops occupy the hastion No. 9. nates after the collision. After the most strengons Pancranio have been opened to us, and measures are taken for the occupation of Rome, which will "The discipline of our soldiery is equal to their

This communication professed a deep sensation in the Chambers.

It is sale greatly stated that a despatch was rerived announcing that the French had entered the City on the 2ad, and that they were received with acclumation by the purple.

The other Foreign news was of little importance The Hangarman were retiring camward -and come ight advantages are reported to have been gained by the Austrians and Russians Agreat bettle, to teke piace between the Thoma and the Danube.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Stremer Caseda errived on Thursday at shout half-pist sight o'clock, P. M. in 30 hours from Bu-ton, being the shortest passage yet made.
The Cholera is on the mornage in New York.

and quite a panic has been created by the number of deaths in the higher runks. The Hon. David B. Ogden, James Rayburn, and Alex. Wykoff, hoges, and Dr. Brumard, a well known Physician, are smeag the victime.

New York, July 16. FLOUR .- There her been a good demand for Plour. Quatotions, Brate brands \$4.87 1-2 a \$4,-94. Gennessee, \$5,12 1 2 . \$5,18 8-4. Bouthern \$3.25 ; Kye Fleur, \$2,94 a \$4 ; Cornment, \$2,-

Fien. - The market was firm, with soles o 1,200 quintale dry Cnd at \$2 37 1-2 a \$2,56 1-2 the latter for selected white; and 400 barrels No. 3 Massachusetts Mackerel at 23 50.

FEARFUL RAVAGES OF THE CHOLE RA IN CANADA.

BY TELEGRAPH

Montreal, July 16, 1849. The cholers is returning with fearful rapidity mong us. The deaths in this city were, on Baturday, 45, and it is supposed that the number yesterday was greater. This terrible and sadden increese is partly to be attributed to the sudden

thenge of weather. The Board of Health have now become an alarmed that they are afraid to publish the true report, and the consequence is that the public beer of the deaths only. The cholera is also spreading to a great estant

Lord Elg n, it is said, has refused to glow the troops to leave the town, al bough requestedby the medical men to de so.

In Quebec, and to relate, the disease has been far more frightful than even in Montreal, the deathe averaging from 12 to 15 per day. The merchants refrain from attending at their counting: houses; and the consequence is that business in perfectly paralyzed. Many citizens of the first respectability have fallen a picy to this dire-disease in Quebec.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last, letters have been received from Rev. G. Johnson, Rev. W. Crosscombe, Rev. J. McMurray, Rev. R. Weddall, Rev. G. O. Huestis, and Rev. R. E. Crane; with subscribers for the New Series. Also one from Rev. J. Marshall.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. C., Windsor. His hint shall be duly attended to. It will take a little time to a man from ander water with a boathook, who was | no doubt we shall give satisfaction on the

a Million af e warder stred to de on board. Infterwards point to which he refers. Communication

Commercia! Memoranda.

Our markets are without material change since hast quotations. The following is the result of an Auction Sile on Thursday-any S. F. Flour of an interior quality, 24s. to 25s. 6d.; Fine, 22s. to 23s. 6d.; Rye, 18s to 18s. 3d.; Kiln Dried Corn Meal, 18a.; Bread in bags, 19a. 6. A good article of S. . Prost commands 28s. to 28s 9d. at private sale. Broad 21s. por cwt.; Rice 23s. 9d.; N.S. Corn Meal 17s. 9d.; Corn 3s. 8d. per

Molames and Sugar dull of sale, a few punch cons of the former sold a day or two since at 1s. bond prime

Fish and Oils the same as last quoted, and s large stock in market. All other kinds of produce the same as last

MARRIAGES.

week.

On Monday evening, the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bullock, Mr. John Silver, Merchant, of this City, to Mary Ann Payne, eldest daughter of the late Richard Silver, Esq., of London. At Newport, 13th June, by the Rev J. Marshall, Mr Hiram Parker, of Walton, to Miss Elizabeth D. Lockhard, of Halifax, eldent daughter of the late Alex. Lockhard, R. N.

DEATHS.

On Friday morning, the 13th inst., after an illness of four years, John Coleman, aged 24

years. On Saturday last, after a long illness, Isabella Helen, wife of Robert Hodges, in the 55d year

of her age.
On Thursday morning, Charles Henry, infant son of Mr. J. S. Cunnabell. At Liverpeel, on the 19th May, Mrs. Jedidal. Gorham, widow of the late James Gorham, Esq.

ageil 87 years. At Sackville, Windsor Road, after a short ill ness, Maria, third daughter of Mr. Samuel Fenerty, aged 19 years.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ABETVALA.

Friday-Brigt. Antoniette, Flint, Mai 18 days; schr Experiment, Murphy, Newflow land, 8 days; Spanish schr Ursula, Cabelle Porto Rico, 17 days; schr. California, Rage Islands

Saturday — Brig Vixen, Lancaster, Beston, 3 days, 7 passengers; R. M. steamer Hiberein, Stone, N. York, 64 hours—73 passengers, 18 few. Halifax; schr Abigail, Prospect; Alert, Berrington; Elisabeth, do.; Berah Unteh, Locke, New York, 6 days; Hector, Stirling, Beston, 3 days; brigt Victoria, Frith, Cienfreges, 21 days. Bunday—R. M. S. Kestrel, St. John's, M. F. 8 days; brigt Common. Liverpool. 61. R. 4.

Sunday—R. M. S. Restrei, St. Josep, M. F. S days; brig Compoor, Liverpool, G. B., 47 days; schr. Prudeni, Picton, 4 days.

Monday—Brig Saltern's Rock, Clarke, 31 days from Oporto; schr Irone, Gervett, Comeo; brig Rhine, ——, 46 days from Liverpool; schr Blesson, from trading voyage; schr Elizabeth, flampson, Sydney; schr Harp, Grady, Casso; schr Mary Ann. Laing Sydney: achr Amalia Ad. laide. Ann, Laing Sydney; schr Amelia Ad laide Ebnt, Arrichat; schr Sea Bird, McDoneld, Pictou ; schr Lavina, Paint, Ferbay ; schr Plerin, White, Margaree; schr Vistory, Par sons, St. George's Bay.

Tuesday-Brig Todine, Cadis; sehr. Medway, New York : schr. Time, Yarmouth; brigt. Rol-Roy, Callagher, Demerara, 22 days; schr. Pacifique, Quebec; schr. Fortune, Cane Breton schr. Liverpool, McLearn, Liverpool; Swedish brig Rapid, Patterson, New York, 10 daysbound to Gottenburg, in Sweden-was run fool of by the Barque Sarah, Capt. Cook, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Londonderry, Ireland.

Wednesday - Am. schr. Ovead, Pelby, Philadelphia; schr. Aldebaran, Banks, Ponce, 20 days; brigt. George, LeGoff, New York, 9 days; schr. Emma, Douequette, Boston, 4 days; schr. Lucy Alice, Fraser, Boston, 3 days; schr. Margaret, Darby, Cape Breton; schr. Catharines Townsend, Louisbourg; schr. Morning Star, Martell, Manadieu.

Thursday-Steamer Caledonia, Leitch, Liverpool, 12 days; Steamer Canada, Judkins, Burton, 30 hours.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of McPhail and METELER, terminated on the 30th June, by mutual consent. All permis indebted to the sai! Firm are requested to make payment to John W. Metzler, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

JAMES A. MCPHAIL JOHN W. METZLER.

Halifax, N. S., July 1- 19. The Business will be conducted by the Subsci ber on his own account from the 30th June July 21. W 6i, JOHN W. METZLED

The Christian in Poverty See yender lowly, humble cot. To man almost unknown; A calm, sequenter'd peaceful spot, Noticed by God alone.

No glittering pemp, no coetly fare. No lumstice, there are found; But hallow'd notes of praise and prayer Within its walls resound.

What though the world pass headless by. And call it mean and base? Tis precious in Jehovah's eye.

A consecrated place. For there the all-seeing eye surveys A.ma, an heir of God;

A trophy of victorious grace, Purchased by precious blood **ADVERTISEMENTS**

whitestimps, not inconsistent with the professed distribility of our Paper, inserted on the chilowing, terms. A square or under, first insertion, 3s. Sc; and such continuous is. Lancer advantaments in and continues is. Laurer advertisements in pro-its. Abotton sales on the usual terms.

priest to be fixed occording to their size and frequency of theages.

As the paper will elevable extensively through all peris of flove Soctia and New Branswick, and in Prince Edward Joland, it will form a desirable medium to advertising.



Mail Conseyance between Halifax and Annapolis.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Deputy Postmaster General, for conveying Her Majosty's Mulls between HALIPAX and ANNAPO-List stoles a speek, will be received at this Office until ATURDAY, the 28th day of July next, at 12 o'clock (noon). The Tenders to state the sum per annum in Halifax Currency. Tenders will also be received at the same time, for carrying a Semiweekly Mail between Halifax and Annapolis-A Tri-weekly Mail between Halifax and Kent-

ville-and A Daily Mail between Halifax and Windson

ing the days and hours of departure from either perty against loss or damage by Fire.

The Conditions of the Contract are, that the

Coaches or Waggons may be drawn by two or more horses, but the rate of speed must be seven miles

A notice of three months to be given on either sale to determine the Contract, and ample seco rity will be required for the due and faithful perormance of the Serives. Parties Tendering, to call at the General Post

an authorized Agent with the names of their Securities - otherwise no notice will be taken of their The Service to commence on the 6th day of

September pext Any further information which may be required can be obtained on application to the Deputy Post Master General.

A. WOODGATE, D.P.M.G. General Post Office, Halifax, 10th July, 1849. July 14.

ACABIA from London, ADELAIDE & CORSAIR from Liverpool.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the above A arrivale, his usual supply of Spring Goods, among which are, Gold Leaver WATCHES, Gilt, Silver and Steel Ornaments in great variety, Vases, Fancy Stationery, Fishing Tackles I des s sperior Dressing Cases, Paper Machie and lime Wood Ladies' Desks and Work Hoxes, Fancy Soap, Hair, Tooth and Nail BRUSHES, superior Table Cutlery, Pocket & Pen Knives, with a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention

--- ALSO ---74 Pieces of Superior quality and newest pattern FLOOR OIL CLOTH,

Which will be sold at re uced prices from this date Sheep Skin and Cocoa Fancy Grass Mats. May 18. PETER NORDBECK.

A CARD.

Archibald Morton CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLST ERER

BEGS LEAVE respectfully to notify his friends and the public, that he continues to manufacture all articles in his line of business, at low rates, at his establishment, No. 23, Jacon's St., where he will be happy to wait on purchasers in the city or from the country.

UNDERTAKER

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE, N. B. Committee of Management.—The Revd. Mesrs.

KNIGHT, EVANS, TEMPLE, McLeon and

CMARLES F ALLISON, Esquire.

CMARLES F ALLISON, Esquire.

CMARLES F ALLISON, Esquire. Chaplain-The Rev. ALBERT DESBRIDAY Treasurer-Chas. F. Allison, Esq.

FACULTY.

The REV. H. PICKARD, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, &c., &c.
Jos. R. HEA, Esq., Classical and French Tutor. THOP. PICEARD, Junr., A. B., Mathematical Tutor and Lecturer on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c., &c.

THOM. W. WOOD, Esq., English Master. Mr. John T. Outhouse, Assistant Teacher Mr. THOMPSON TRUEMAN, Steward.

and thorough; including all the Branches of a Common English, a Literary and Scientific, and Classical Education.

TERMS -The Academical Year consists of two settlement in Upper Canada. Terms: The first of twenty-four weeks from the first Thursday in January,—the Second of nineteen weeks from the first Thursday in August.

Expanses .- For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights &c., and Tuition in the Primary Department; for £14 0 0 First Term (24 weeks), Second (19 ") Or for the Academical year, N.B. Cy.,

Of The amount of the ordinary expenses is and the remainder at the middle of each Term.

The Academical Building is delightfully situated, and is spacious, convenient, and comfortable and well finished and furnished throughout. The Institution is supplied with Maps, Globes,

Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical Apgeneral habits of the Students; efforts are con-with the Settler. stantly made to aid each, not only to acquire

knowledge, but also to form a high-toned, a religiously-principled moval character. 83-It is desirable that students should enter a the commencement of the Term; but they will be also secured to him the benefit of the taken at any time. The next Term will begin on Thursday, August 2nd. April 7th '49.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY TOUDOU.

HE UNDERSIGNED having been ap-upon Canada generally. pointed the Agents of the above Company for the Province of Nova Scotia, are prepared to (Sundays excepted.)

The Department reserve to itself the right of fixgrant policies of Insurance on all kinds of pro-

HARE & McAULIFF.

Card.

THE Subscriber conceives it but due to 1. I friends to thank them for past encouragement and presumes to solicit the continuance of July 14 their favours. He expects shortly to receive his, usual stock of London Paints, which he warrants Brandrams No. 1. Orders left at his shop No. 30, Jacob Street, or (for the convenience of residence in the north end of the city) at his dwelling, opposite tae east front of the Round Church, Brunswich street, will receive his test attention.

6.7-A man and two boys we steet. April 20, 1849. JOHN F SMYTH April 20, 1849.

To intending Emigrants FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

Western Section of Canada (formerly the Province of Upper Canada, does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, the and Geography. soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the Government and Canada Company. The great success! which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada. s abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country, and is also shown by the success of many Natizes of Algebra New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have THE Course of Study is extensive, systematic, settled in many Townships of the Country: - and the individual progress made by several thousands ! of people who have taken Lands from the Compression, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Land pany, corroborates the success which has attended

THE CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS Are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for in the French Language would be opened Sale, Cash down. The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Instalments, being done away with

11 0 0 about the Interest, at Six per Cent., upon the Cash | ber's residence, No. 30 Brunswick Street. 25 0 0 Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Additional charges are made for instruction in Leased, no Money is required down; whilst Additional charges are made for instruction in the higher Departments, but the expenses for Board, &c., and Tuition will in no case exceed £30 per annum. Ten shillings per week is charged for those who remain during the vacations of the compute of the archives are supported by these payments will free the Settler from the three payments will free the Settler from the transfer of the compute of the archives are supported by the settler from the continuous and the continuous archives a support of the support of the continuous archives a support of the continuous archives archives a support of the continuous archives archives a support of the continuous archives are support of the continuous archives a support of the continuous archives a suppo Year of his Term of Lease

The Settler has secure I to him the right of conrequired in advance—half at the beginning, verting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payment of further Reits, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his Improvements and increased ralue of the Land he occupies, shoul! he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to Smithwick Window Glass,

A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent. will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has

SETTLER'S SAVINGS' BANK ACCOUNT

105- Printed Papers, containing full and detailed particulars, may be procured gratis from every Post Master in Nova Scotia, as likewise from the Rev E. Evans, Halifax, of whose termission the Company avail themselves to reter inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who, possessing Maps, will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and

Commissioners of the Canada Compny's Office. Toronto C. W., April 1848.

Pure Cod Liver Oil, FOR MEDICINAL USE,

Prepared and Sold by

ROBT. G. FRASER, Chemist. 139, Granville Street,

JAMES N. HARRIS,

Charlottetown, Prince E. Island. ST SATISFACTORY REFERENCES. July 14.

BRITISH WOOLLEN HALL. 143 GRANVILLE STREET.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS FOR 1849.

By the arrivals from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, we have received a large and varial assertment of DRY GOODS! comprising.

ROAD CLOTHS in all colours; Pland and Strip of CASSIMERES, and Fancy Doeskins; Diagonal and Taxis! Two ds., Buckskins, Cantoons, Russell Cord, Cassinet, Gambroons, and Cashn ejets, with other Light materials for Summer Coats and Pants. De Ready made

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Satio, Morseilles and Damask Satin Vestings; Gents' Stocks, Braces, Silk Hundkerchiefs, Opera and Jourville Ties.

Canterers & Diguidices, handsome and cheap; Moreens & Dimasks, Furniture Chintz, Dimity, Window Blind Mus ins : grey, white, and printed Cottons ; yard wide printed Cambrids. may be beg to direct attention to a removistock of HATS, which will be found the cheapest ever imported into this city, consisting of French satin and velvet naps in the most fashionable shapes. A great variety of Materials for LAME | Durssey of the newest designs, in Marbled and Chamelion Lustres, and Coburgs Silk striped Brova les and Lama Plaids. Delaines and Organdies.

Printed and White Musins, and Windsor Ginghams, Fancy Silk and Satin PARASOLS; Ligured Cotton ditto, at low prices.

Plain and Fancy BONNETS of the newest shapes, Children's Hats and Bonnets at very low prices Bonnet Ribbons in rich and elegant styles; Cap and Plain do Embroidered, Printed, and Fancy Cashmere Shawis: Marbled datto, quite a new style,
Fancy Plant, &c., for Chaldren's Dresses, Boys' Caps Hosiery, Gloves, Lace, Edging, Trimming.

and small Wares. Fine and White COTTON WARP, best quality, at low prices. A fresh stock of excellent TEA.

(K)-This Establishment, during last winter, has been very much enlarged and improved, and is now furnished with an extensive stock of cheap Goods, personally purchased by one of the firm for Cash, in the best markets. The Proprietors are determined to give purchasers the benefit of the advantages they possess as large importers, and strongly recommend strangers and wholesale buyers to call 83- He also offers his services as FUNERAL at their House before disposing of their money.

JORDAN & CULLODEN

Wesleyan Day School.

FUTHER SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to intimate to Wesleyon Parents and to the Public generally that the above School has been for some time in operation, and is still open for the reception of the youth of both sexes. The course of instruction embraces the following branches

Primary Department. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Gramma:

Higher Department.

Ancient and Modern History, Ancient & Moders, Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Cons. position, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and

Mathematical and Classical Department.

Dieget, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Sur-GREEK, FRENCH. Logic, and Rhetoric. School Room adjoining the Argyle St Chape. Hours of attendance from 9 A. M., to 3 F. M. A distinct Class for the tuition of young Ladies

should a satiscient number of Pupils offer.
Terms of the different Classes made known on The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are application at the School Room, or at the Subsect. July 14th. W. ALEXANDER S. REID

Hardwarc.

SPRING, 1819.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received their Spring-L Supplies, per Acadis, Perthshite, Agerade Cossair, and Ocean Queen, consisting of . Best Proved Chain Cables and Small CHAINS. IRON of all kinds.

Bolt Copper and Composition Spikes Cast, Dbl. Shear, Blister, Spring, and Tilted Steel, Brandram's genuine White-Laad, Black, Yellow, Green & Red PAINTS, Ochres, Linseed Oils,

paratus and a well selected Library.

Ito purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to | Smithwick Window Glass,

Call for the Freehold: the option being completely. Sheet Lead, Shot, Lead Pipe from 1 to 1 1-4 in the strictest attention is paid to the morals and Tin Plates, IC., IX., IXX., DC , DX., Grain Tin, Iron Wire.

Griffin's and Foster's prime and double refined Scythes, Sickles, Smith's Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Cart Boxes, and

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Pans, Tea-Kettles, tell Metal and Enamelled Masha Kettles. Guns, Muskets, Pistols, Spades and Shovels.

With an excellent assortment of Locks, HINGES. Cutlery, Brushes, Files, Carpenter's Tools, &c. &c., which they offer for sale at very low pri-ces. DAVID STARR & SONS. Hiddax, May 5th, 1849.

"Star Life Assurance Company." OF LONDON.

THE AGENCY of this Company has been es-L tublished in this Province about three years. and has made some progress, and up to the present time, without a claim being made upon it. The Directors have recently instructed the Agent to allow persons insuring for the whole term of Life. to pay one half the premium for the first five years, and give a note bearing Interest, for the remaining half, upon the same condition as the National Loan Fund Association. As the proportion of profits divided among the Policy holders, with participations, is greater in this than any other Company-being 90 per cent,-it therefore recommends itself to the favourable consideration of all persons intending to insure, the rates being as low as in any other Company. If persons would give the subject of Life Assurance their serious consideration, they would be convinced that it is the very best investment to be found for a moderate annual sum of money, for the benefit of their families after they are taken from them. The attention of heads of families in this Province generally, and those of Wesleyans in particular, is earnestly invited to this subject, and white the pressing of Health is enjoyed, to call upon the Agent of the 'STAR" Association for admission into the Society; who will furnish all necessary blanks and give every information requisite at his office in Jerusalem Warehouse, Hollis Street DANIEL STARR

> JOHN WOODILL, Victualler.

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and tomers that he has removed from his former stand, (opposite Davy's Country Market) to the (old Woodill) stand, No. 52, UPPER WATER STREET. opposite Messrs, Siltus & Wainwright's Whartthere he will be thankful for a continuation of yours, formerly conferred on him

DAVID STARR & SONS.

(No. 49, UPPER WATER STREET) HAVE on hand a good assortinent of HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, Iron of all kinds, Paints. Oils, Glass, Nails and Spikes, Sheet Lead, Lead pipe, Bolt Copper, Composition Spikes. Chain Cables, and small Chains, with various other arucles for sale on usual terms.

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YEN SERIES.] ten Shillings per annum. Half Yearly in Advance.

SELECTED POI

The Magnetic Teleg BY RKV. J. J. 1.1

Along the smooth and sience The sleepless heralds rul'ast as the clear and living Go streaming from the so No peals or flashes heard or Their wondrous flight he And yet their words are qui In cities for away

Nor summer's heat, nor will Can check their rand co They meet unmoved the fie The rough wave's sween In the long night of rage an As in the blaze of day, Inel rish with news of the To thousands far away.

But faster still than tidings On that electric cord. Rise the pure thoughts of ! The Christian's life and Of him who, taught in smil With fervent lips to pray Maintains high converse he

With bright worlds far at

Ay! though no outward wi Nor outward answer give the sighing of that human is known and felt in hea Those long frail wires may Those viewless heralds s But faith's least word shall Of God, though far away

CHRISTIAN MISC

reasonings of pure nest lotty mande

المحالية المتألفية والارامان

There lived a young la where the providence of G labour a short time since, w the calls of mercy for se length embraced that kind ed Universalism. So greaof her tirst love that she d was anxious to die. But a pa-sed ere she was seized which terminated tatally But there was no joy in Her retuge of lies afforde that hour of fiery trial. A art find utterance even in groans which she almost co sat on every feature of he

But a few miles from the

tenance.

ferred to there lived a man Mammon. He had Lem Property, but h support or to at earl the Like Dives he was enlargi ving no concern lestethe se and sweep his house from tto and leave him withou day of wrath, when rock shall fice away. Though of perfect health when he business, in a few lours back to his house a likeles entire day he had devoted till his sun went down. 2 utter of heaven-of hopehad primps intended to se life or sin upon a dying be we thin no bed in dear and completed his wock w paten that none could ga while consciousness ren pressively teaching us :

> · To the mercies of a m. The rate conterns co