

TEMPERANCE.

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 degradation.

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 been on the increase, and the most superficial observation suffices to convince any one, that intemperance has brought before this Court seven-eighths of the gaudiest beings who are thus lost to society. Repeated appeals have been made to Grand Jurors on this vital subject; they have been reminded of the reform which is loudly called for. They have been undigressedly made aware of the frightful consequences to society, springing from the insupportable places of resort, where every encouragement is held out to persons so inclined, or who are led into such habits to indulge their propensities for the use of intoxicating liquors. Strong language has repeatedly been used to depict the woman that culpable conduct of such of the authorities who, instead of leading a firm arm in putting down intemperance, have been wanting in their duty in that respect, and after a true though disagreeing picture of the present state of the community, a bold stand has been taken, and the unequivocal recommendation was held out this day twelve months, that no license should be granted to tavern-keepers 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 spotless and advocates of the cause of Temperance: a move which for the last twelve years has been watched by all true friends of their country—a move 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 Temperance, 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 that respect, Courts of Criminal and Civil Justice, Grand Jurors, and all and every member of the community, have a vital interest, and should aid in the progress, inasmuch as action being consequent on the diffusing of sound doctrines, crime must soon be on the decrease, instead 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 which 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 altogether, if possible.

But Gentlemen, such means, though powerful, are insufficient; the evil should be extirpated; for if you leave the roots, you must expect sooner or later to see the tree spring up again; half measures in all dealings, are pregnant with pernicious consequences, and in the removal of such a curse to society as Intemperance, 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 draws the Government into, for the purpose of prosecuting and punishing crimes; in one word, as the 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, better 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 spirituous 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 intemperance predisposes the system to the epidemic, or disease in general, it is worth our serious consideration at the eve of the return of the cholera 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 victims.

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 Hotels, and Taverns of that description. Hotels and Taverns for the reception of travellers and others there must be; but, as we have said on former occasions, it does not follow, that because they should

be fed, people are to be tempted to indulge in the use of a deadly poison; if that such spirituous liquors are pernicious in all respects to those who use them, it follows that a measure which at first might seem to be a high-handed one, would soon be viewed in its true light by the community; and the legislature, having the moral courage to pass a law taking away from all authorities whatever, the right of granting licenses not only to Hotel-keepers and Tavern keepers, but to all persons whatever, would be hailed as benefactors to their country, and their names honourably recorded for ever.

Such recommendations, Gentlemen, are not ill-timed. It is the duty of public men, and Judges in particular, on such an occasion as the present, to advert to the prevalence of crime in general, or to any particular class of crime, to the cause which may induce it, and if it means which may be applied by way of prevention.—*Journal Amer. Temp. Union.*

What are Poor-Houses for?

A reclaimed drunkard made the following statement a few evenings ago. He had opened a room for the advocacy of Teetotalism, in a very low and degraded neighbourhood in the district of Holloway, near London. Many attended; about 300 had signed the pledge, 40 of whom were reclaimed from habitual drunkenness. He had been the means also of putting into circulation about 4000 tracts. He had established a Sabbath School into which about 250 children had been admitted; a day school, the average attendance at which was 120, and an evening school for adults, in which were several persons now able to read a chapter in the Testament. Further, he had founded a Savings Bank for the children's half pence and farthings; £15 had been paid in, which instead of being wasted in sweetmeats and fruit, bought on the Sabbath, was expended last Christmas in shoes, frocks, jackets, and other useful articles. Nor was this all; many had been brought to hear the Gospel preached, and some of those who at first molested the preacher, were now 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 months.

A Drunkard "Beats."

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 beast of himself."

Teetotal Postman.

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

AGRICULTURAL.

Culture and Preservation of Potatoes.

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, is 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 purple 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 garlics; 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, by 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 acre. The ploughing was performed in the usual manner, in the lands of twenty-five yards each. Immediately after planting, the ground was thoroughly rolled. After it had lain a few days, it received repeated harrowings, length-wise of the

furrows, in the warm part of the day, which was continued until the tops were three inches in height, after which they remained without tillage until they were about eight inches high, when the cultivator was passed through, between the rows, and the weeds, if any, removed. They then received a light top dressing of gypsum, 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. We began to dig about the first of September, before the autumn rains commenced. They were placed in a cool, dark cellar, and spread on the ground floor about eighteen inches thick, where they remained for two months, when they were assorted and placed in bins about four feet deep, there to remain until marketed in the spring. They have so far kept perfectly, there being no visible traces of disease in the entire crop."—*Toronto Farmer and Mechanic.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements, not inconsistent with the professed character of our Paper, inserted on the following terms: A square or under, first insertion, 3s 6d; and each continuance 1s. Larger advertisements in proportion: Auction sales on the usual terms. Yearly advertisements inserted on moderate terms—the price to be fixed according to their size and frequency of changes. As this paper will circulate extensively through all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in Prince Edward Island, it will form a desirable medium for advertising.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE, N. B.

Committee of Management.—The Rev. Messrs. KIRCHY, EVANS, TEMPLE and McLEOD, and CHARLES F. ALLISON, Esquire. Chaplain.—The Rev. ALBERT DUBREUIL. Treasurer.—CHAS. F. ALLISON, Esq.

FACULTY.

The Rev. H. PICKARD, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, &c., &c. Jos. R. HUBB, Esq., Classical and French Tutor. THOS. PUGHAN, Junr., A. S., Mathematical Tutor, and Lecturer on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c., &c. THOS. W. WOOD, Esq., English Master. Mr. JOHN T. OUTHOUSE, Assistant Teacher. Mr. THOMPSON TROUSMAN, Steward.

The Course of Study is extensive, systematic, and thorough; including all the Branches of a Common English, a Literary and Scientific, and a Classical Education.

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

Expenses.—For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c., and Tuition in the Primary Department; for First Term (24 weeks), £14 0 0 Second " (19 ") 11 0 0 Or for the Academical year, N. B. C'y., 25 0 0

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. (The amount of the ordinary expenses is required in advance—half at the beginning, 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 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.

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 respectfully 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 Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and writing. Fee per quarter, £0 15 0.

Higher Department. Ancient and Modern History, Ancient & Modern Geography, use of the Globes, Grammar, and Composition, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Algebra. Fee per quarter, £1 0 0.

Mathematical & Classical Department. Euclid, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, Logic, and Rhetoric. Fee per quarter, £1 5 0. ALEXANDER S. REID.

NOTE.—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 Committee. April 7th '49.

George H. Starr

OFFERS FOR SALE the following articles viz, 15 Hhds } PORTO RICO SUGAR; IN BOND 135 Bbls } OR 133 Puns. Porto Rico Molasses, D'Y PAID. 25 " Early crop Matanzas ditto. 19 Bbls. Prime Porto Rico COFFEE. 112 Puns. Cienfuegos Muscovado MOLASSES. 450 Bbls. Baltimore Spr. fine FLOUR. [d'y pd. 1000 Qrs. large } Merchantable and Madeira 850 " small } COFFINS, &c. 13 Bales cont'g 258 Bbls. Soho navy heavy Canvas, assorted from No. 1 to 6. 4 Bales cont'g 269 Bundles SEWING TWINE; 600 Prime Regalia CIGARS, just received from Cuba direct. April 7th '49. 4 ins.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia whether the 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 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, 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 Nova 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 Installments, 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 Lots, when Leased, no Money is required down; whilst upon the others, according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will free the Settler from further Cash, until the Second, Third, or Fourth Year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course, stopping payment of further Rents, 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.

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 Maps, will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally. Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Toronto, C. W., April 1548.

Notice to the Public.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having been pleased to issue a Warrant, dated 5th March, authorising a reduction in the rate of Postage on letters transmitted direct by British Packets between the United Kingdom and any part 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 3d sterling or 11d. currency, when not exceeding half an ounce, 1s. 7d. stg. or 1s. 9d. currency above half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce, and so on according to the scale at present in operation.

On Letters addressed to Towns in the interior of the United Kingdom and vice versa, 2d. inter Colonial rate will be added, making 11d. sterling or 1s. 1d. 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, Halifax, 24th March, 1848.

A. WOODGATE.

April 7.

Wanted.

A Small comfortable Dwelling House, in a central 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 HIS OFFICE, NO. 3, CONNORS' WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.

NEW 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 beard And the flowers t

" Shall I have naught Have naught b Though the breath I will give them

He gazed at the flo He kissed their d It was for the Lord He bound them i

" My Lord hath ne The reaper said: " Dear tokens of th Where he was o

" They shall all ble Transplanted by And saints, upon b These sacred blo

And the mother ga The flowers she She knew she wou In the field of li

O, not in cruelty, The reaper came 'Twas an angel vis And took the flo

CHRISTIA

We need a better ac countage of pure an

The

Not many years ago don clergyman of auditors, a young cited in him an u

pains to learn the and found that he rents, and had b ordinances of re

had added to he: the frequent pre nce thine, cont

At length the his accustomed j watchful eye of vain. He had t

and engaging as him to abandon more "manly" del club-room, v

were rendered i jest and the exl ence stung him, drowned the tre

proved an apt s His Sabbath in for the haunts e bers which lie c

short career of work of ruin or His former j gotten him, wa

vation to visit dying bed. H and sinking wi God approach

hid his face in speak to him. a word from th who was just a

state of sulle fervent prayer ed the door. when the your

back, and beck receive the me his arms abou close to his qv

accents-

can, that is, in effect, to grow rich? What way then, I ask, can we take that our money may not sink us to the nethermost Hell?—There is one way, and there is no other under heaven. If those who "gain all they can," 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 more treasure they will lay up in heaven.—*Wesley.*

Fragility of the Church.

The increasing wealth and importance, in civil society, of professing Christians, is no proof that the Church is prospering. I repeat it, nothing can constitute real prosperity, except the deepening holiness of Church members. You may enlarge the gifts and talents of ministers and office-bearers; you may bring architecture to your aid, and, pulling down the simple meeting-houses in which your fathers worshipped God, when "the priests could not stand to minister because of the cloud," erect in their place Corinthian temples or Gothic churches; you may line your pews with damask, and, standing in them, join with skilled choirs to praise God with organs; and if there be no growth in faith, and hope, and love among you, what are all these things but like flowers strewed around a corpse?—*G. B. Macdonald.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Original matter is particularly requested for this Paper: such as Local Intelligence—Biographical Notices of the Rev. Ministers, and progress of Methodism in Circumstances, Sermons, and Sermons—Articles on education, temperance, literature, science, and other subjects—Illustrations of Providence—Sketches of foreign scenery—Anecdotes—Descriptions of natural scenery—Fables on any prominent feature of the world, &c. &c. Articles, as a general rule, should be short and plain; as a judicious variety of contributors is the secret of newspaper popularity and usefulness.

FOR THE WESLEYAN.

Cumberland Auxiliary Bible Society.

At the Annual general meeting of the Cumberland Auxiliary Bible Society, held in the Wesleyan Chapel at Amherst, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of May, 1849, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Rev. Alexander Clarke, President, in the Chair—Prayers by the President.

The following Report was then read by the Secretary.

The Committee of the Cumberland Auxiliary Bible Society, beg leave to report as follows:—

The last year, in which time there were in the hands of the Librarian 48 Bibles and 136 Testaments, with one Book of Psalms, and in the hands of the Treasurer £30 2s. 3d. Since that time one special meeting of the said Society 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 in this Province. And here your Committee 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 throughout 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 themselves.

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 of 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 in the prosecution of that noble work which it is our highest honour to sustain and encourage. Were it not for the good effects produced by this special meeting and its timely occurrence, your Committee would have to lament the length of time that has elapsed between the last and the present general annual meeting. Owing to the necessary absence of our Reverend and much respected President at the time for the annual meeting for 1848, it was considered advisable to postpone it to the spring of 1849. At the special meeting in December last already referred to, it was publicly announced that this general annual meeting would take place on the first Wednesday in April, which however from the following combined reasons—the absence of our Venerable Treasurer and of the President, and the almost impassable state of roads, did not take place.

Of the Funds in hand at last annual meeting and received since that time, ten pounds have been remitted since a free gift or donation to the Parent Society—£18 15s. 11d., N. B. Currency, equal to £19 N. S. Currency, expended in the purchase of Bibles and Testaments, as will appear by the annexed account. Thus there are in the hands of the Depository, to be accounted for since last general meeting, 176 Testaments, 131 Bibles, and one Book of Psalms. While on this part of the report, your Committee would suggest, that there appears from the printed report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, so far as they have been brought to their notice, no mention of donations by this Branch to the Parent Society, while there appears from the printed reports of the New Brunswick Society, for 1847, a distinct Receipt of Ten Pounds for the general 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 intended, but were not rather forwarded as part of the general funds of the New Brunswick Bible Society. While your Committee impute no blame by this suggestion they are anxious to avoid having their gifts misapplied.

By the report of the 48th anniversary of the Parent Society, it appears that the entire receipts of the year amounted to £117,440, 9s. 3d., being an increase over those of previous years of £16,124 10s. 8d., and nearly six thousand pounds more than in any previous year; that the receipts for Bibles and Testaments during the last year amounted to £81,436 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 £56,904 7s. 10d., including £30,851 11s. 11d. free contributions from auxiliary Societies; that the issues have amounted to 1,419,233 copies, being 22,268 copies less than in the preceding year, but 497,223 copies more than in any previous year; that the total issues of the Society were 19,741,776 copies, the expenditure during the past year £128,525 6s. 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 most interesting report, it would not comport with convenience to give examples of each; but your Committee would claim your indulgence while they read from that of a late Colonial Secretary, Lord Glenelg. (Here the Secretary read lengthy extracts from the Parent Society's report, and from the New Brunswick Bible Society's Report.)

To whatever part of these interesting reports your Committee turn, they discover just cause of rejoicing and congratulation, and increased reason for thankfulness, that the exertions of all who have put their hands to this noble cause, have been so remarkably successful. It is a divine blessing, and so signally blessed as a divine blessing, that the ravens are already tinging the eastern horizon.

Your Committee have on former occasions 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 and fraught with such mighty consequences, as the present. Whether we regard the actual de-thronement of the Temporal Head of the Roman 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 and religion to the civilized world,—or whether we regard the convulsions that have raised up a tottering republic on the ruins of the French Monarchy,—the shattered and precarious situation 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 transpiring in Continental India, or the more insignificant yet important events that have taken place and are taking place on this side the Atlantic, all proclaim with mighty emphasis, that antichristian domination,—call it by what name you may,—holds on by a frail tenure, and that the workmen spoken of in the prophecy of Zechariah, who are to fray the horns that scattered Judah, Israel, and Jerusalem, will shortly accomplish their work, and build up again the waste places of Judah, so that the solitary places shall be glad and the desert shall rejoice and blossom like the rose.

If ever there was a time, in the existence of this society more than another, that demanded the united exertions of all Christians, that time is the present. And surely when in years that are gone by, and which have carried with them into eternity many whose hands strove with us in the same good work, as well as many who strove against us, or at least were not with us; when there was but very little apparent fulfilment of the oft predicted time so vividly portrayed in Scripture, and when by the unwavering steady eye of faith alone, it could be discovered through the lengthened vista of future years, and with little to encourage and cheer them forward but the certainty that the work being God's, he would accomplish it in his own good time,—with how much more courage and

determination may we now persevere, when the most marked fulfillments of prophecy are taking place,—when the former unexampled supplies from the treasury of Christian benevolence have very largely increased within the last two years, when the operations of the Parent Society are in the most efficient state, and conducted on the most extensive scale, when the wants of all are readily met, and the author of the Bible is giving most remarkable proofs of his power in favour of that very Society, which has been the means of planting the standard of Truth and of Peace in almost every corner of this habitable globe! How very remarkably are his providences exercised in behalf of his own cause, may be traced not only in the open field that is opening in Continental India for the reception of the message of Truth, but also in the tottering dynasty 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 acknowledged 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 amount received by him from Mr. Cyrus Bent, Depository for the sale of Bibles and Testaments.

By the Depository'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 for some months.

The said report was unanimously adopted on the motion of Mr. Wm. A. McDonald, seconded by Mr. John Black. The Reverend President vacated the Chair, which was taken by Mr. Joshua Black, Vice President.

Robert McGowan Dickey, Esquire, M. P. P., moved, and Asher Black, Esq., 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 manner, and means are in operation, under divine control, whose influence will not cease till the days of Millennial glory shall be ushered in."

The Reverend Alexander Clarke moved, and the following resolution, 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 Sovereign Disposer of events is not slack concerning his promises, but will, under every circumstance, vindicate the cause of all that put their trust in him by an active faith and honourable obedience, and employ even his enemies to do his pleasure."

Alexander B. Black, Esquire, moved, and Mr. David D. Logan seconded, the following resolution, which was also unanimously carried:—

"That the increased and increasing interest of the eventful days in which we live, calls for renewed and increased exertions on our parts as fellow workers together in the holy work of evangelizing the world."

The Reverend Thomas H. Davies moved, and Mr. Atchison Moffat seconded, the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:—

"That if it be accounted an honour to hold an Office of Trust under an Earthly Sovereign, how highly should we estimate the honour of being accounted worthy to assist in executing and carrying out the High Commission of the King of Kings, and of being humble instruments in his hands to do his will."

Benjamin Page, Esquire, M. D., moved, and the Reverend Alexander Clarke seconded, the following resolution, which also passed unanimously:—

"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 meetings as they see fit, and report annually to our Society one month at least before our annual meeting."

The audience collected on that occasion were very highly edified and delighted with the speeches delivered by the worthy President and the Rev. Mr. Davies on moving and seconding their resolutions, which must have been heard to be appreciated.

Robert McG. Dickey, Esquire, Alexander B. Black, Esquire, and Doctor Page, also made very interesting and instructive speeches, which were listened to with deep and marked attention; and it was felt by all present that a great impulse had been given by the day's proceedings to the cause of the Bible Society in this place.

To give even an outline of those speeches would be interesting to the general reader, but it would be unfair to the Speakers who so every remark and sentiment was fraught with information and calculated to excite pious emotions in the minds of the audience.

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

OFFICE BEARERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

- The Revd. ALEXANDER CLARKE, President.
- Mr. JOSHUA BLACK, Vice President.
- ROBERT MCG. DICKEY, Esq., M. P. P., Treasurer.
- Mr. Wm. A. McDONALD, Librarian.
- WILLIAM MOFFAT, Esq., Secretary.
- Mr. Wm. M. FULLERTON, Assistant Secretary.

Amherst, May 1849.

LEAFLETS.

No. 4.

EVENING THOUGHTS.

The scene is of dull, town character,—yet it is not without some points of beauty and 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 cloudf and field and flower,—a sentiment of praise, of pathos, of beauty,—but the verbal embodiment is not present, and the spirit of thought glides away, like the 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—appears, an emblem and an evidence of the returned spring.

The tree has not a suitable background, of verdure, or watery expanse, or brighter sky,—the different shades 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, purer regions.

The space above, also, to which each bud-tipped spray points, is a serenely beautiful expanse: an amalgamation of azure and pearl, 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;—of contrast, rather than dissipate, the stillness. The motionless tree,—the serene sky,—the chiming bells, are in unison.

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,—and the breast seems to throb again, with its former emotions. Scenes of hope and of fear,—of solemn quiet and of deep sorrow,—recollections of the distant and the dead, come, as I gaze on the sky, and on the balsam boughs, and listen to the tones of the evening bells.

Mind, mysteriously, sympathizes with mind. How many may be, for a solitary moment, thus missing at this peaceful hour. Could the varied emotions become visible or sonorous, how graphic or eloquent would they appear.—What intellectual exhalations may now rise, in the still atmosphere, only known to man in their individual character—their great aggregate lost, except to the beings of a spiritual world.

Several churches will soon with praise and prayer and a noble will soon be within the important thoughts and feelings will allow the passing carob or dissipate the seeds of how many will yield well graces to exhortation and a many will go on from this time their days, that they may ap to wisdom?

WESLEYANA

Under this heading we desire to introduce illustrative of the polity and doctrine of Methodism—the chief an expression members—with occasional anecdotes

(From the Toronto Ch. G.

Address of the Canadian to the Em

REVEREND FATHERS AND BRETH

We most gratefully acknowle

your address, the reading of whi

strong impressions and lively e

ness. We are greatly encourage

and animating facts, which y

while we are deeply impressed w

sentiments and comprehensive vie

of the Wesleyan. Chur

practical counsels and advices, co

Address.

Be assured honoured Fathers an

we respond with all our hearts to

have expressed on the unity of W

Canada. Every year's exp

our convictions of the importance

and develops more fully the wis

agement by which the operation

and Canadian Conferences have b

into one harmonious and powerfu

to spread evangelical truth and hol

thus improving country. The m

agement has become incorporate

thoughts and feelings and hope

country and membership of our C

important note is heard througho

or does a spirit of uncharitablen

find a lodgement in any section

our ministers and people are inde

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 ha

with similar visitations of Divine

in many parts of our work. The

times and the great depression whi

all our agricultural, manufacturin

gual interests, have been unchar

ness of our labours; yet have the

with some success in every depa

rtment has been a numerical increa

in our societies; there has been

Contingent Fund collections, and

ions for the support of our superer

ties; there has also been an incre

one and two hundred pounds in

the Missionary Society—the agree

the last year being upwards of £

ponding progress has been made

ment of Sabbath Schools, and in t

completion of a large number of c

have that in no former year hav

and People exerted themselves

unanimity and success in these

our work; nor have we ever wit

ouraging tokens of the Divine ble

The extent of the Missionary de

work in Western Canada, in addi

current work, may be conceived

that there are 11 Indian Mission S

to 13 Missionaries, and 6 by 12 I

containing 12 Day Schools and 1

native Local Preachers, 1,091 Ch

and 2,492 attendants upon public

Domestic Missions, or Missions t

and New Settlements, there are:

Missionaries, 67 Local Preachers,

Preachers, 5,018 Church Members, 558

2,508 Scholars, 301 Teachers, a

It is thus our care and endeavor

our power, to supply the new a

ments with the ministrations of

provide every newly-arrived em

igrants, to cause the accents

single with the first echoes of the

to assuage the sorrows and allevia

of the new settler with sanctuary

sympathies, to illumine the ray

the Indian with the Light of I

re even an outline of these species... interesting to the general reader...

BEARERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

- ALEXANDER CLARK, President. JOSHUA BLACK, Vice President. BERT MCG. DICKEY, Esq., M.P., Treasurer.

LEAFLETS.

EVERING THOUGHTS.

scene is of dull, town character... without some points of beauty and interest.

But, in a spot of garden ground... neighbouring cottage, a balsam tree...

tree has not a suitable background... of a more serene sky, the children...

space above, also, to which each bud... of solemn quiet and of deep recollections...

strangely varied scenes do they recall... of mind, similar scenes, here and there...

l, mysteriously, sympathises with... How many may be, for a solitary...

Several churches will soon become vocal with praise and prayer and appeal...

WESLEYANA.

Under this heading we desire to introduce selected articles... illustrative of the politics and doctrine of Wesleyan Methodism...

(From the Toronto Ch. Guardian.) Address of the Canadian to the English Conference.

REVEREND FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We most gratefully acknowledge the receipt of your address...

We are assured honoured Fathers and Brethren that we respond with all our hearts to the views you have expressed on the unity of Wesleyan Methodism in Canada...

We rejoice that you have been favoured with times of refreshing in your societies and congregations, both at home and abroad...

The extent of the Missionary department of our work in Western Canada, in addition to our usual current work, may be conceived from the facts...

It is thus our care and endeavour, to the utmost of our power, to supply the new and feeble settlements with the ministrations of religion...

and aim the comforts and institutions of Christian civilization. This has stamped a characteristic feature upon our great mission...

In the maintenance and extension of our varied work, and in raising the pecuniary resources necessary for its promotion...

It is also with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that we refer to the public and private intercourse, the ministrations and labours of our esteemed brother...

We feel that a great and sacred trust has been committed to us in respect to Scriptural Truth itself, as well as in ministering to the spiritual wants of our scattered population...

From past and present indications, we anticipate a year of revival and prosperity. We go forth in faith, and with the single purpose of laying aside all worldly cares and studies...

In order to accomplish more fully the great objects of the Union and promote the interests of Methodism in this extensive country, we have appointed our beloved and honoured brother the Rev. John Ryerson as our Representative to you...

We solicit the continuance of your prayers, counsel, and co-operation; and we devoutly unite with you in imploring the abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon all the ministers and congregations of our beloved Church throughout the world.

Signed by order, and on behalf of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, at Hamilton, this fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

CONRAD VANDUSEN, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

CHRISTIANISING THE JEWS.—The London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews reported a prosperous and useful condition of its affairs. Receipts £17,343. At this meeting the Rev. Hugh Stowell remarked...

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The London Missionary Society reported its receipts for the last year at £64,508. The young duke of Argyll who has recently distinguished himself in ecclesiastical polemics, presided at the annual meeting...

THE IDOLS HAVE PERISHED.—At the recent Anniversary of the London Missionary Society the Duke of Argyll, 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 Rarotonga...

FAST DAY IN BROOKLYN.—We understand that the day appointed by the Mayor of Brooklyn for fasting, in view of the fatal epidemic, was observed with appropriate solemnity. The “city of churches” wore a very quiet aspect.

YOUNG MINISTERS.—Twenty-five young men, members of the Union Theological Seminary of New York at its anniversary held recently, received their certificates of qualifications to preach the Gospel. One of the number is already on the ocean as a missionary of the American Board for Persia...

OREGON.—The communications from the Rev. Mr. Roberts are down to the close of February. They are all dated from Oregon City, and furnish pleasing information to the friends of that interesting field of missionary labour.

OUR OWN.—The communications from the Rev. Mr. Roberts are down to the close of February. They are all dated from Oregon City, and furnish pleasing information to the friends of that interesting field of missionary labour.

VARIETIES.

INTELLIGENCE IN A FISH.—At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Philosophical Society, Doctor Warwick related an extraordinary instance of intelligence in a fish. When he resided at Durham, the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, he was walking one evening in the park...

CHANGES OF AIR.—An occasional change of air 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...

COMPLAINING.—“I never complained of my condition,” says the Persian poet Saadi. “But once, when my feet were bare, and I had no money to buy shoes, but I met a man without feet, and became contented with my lot.”

GOOD NATURE.—Good nature is the very sign of a good mind, the sign of a large and generous soul, and the peculiar soil in which virtue prospers.

BENEVOLENCE.—There cannot be a more glorious object in creation than a human being, replete with benevolence, meditating in what manner he might render himself most acceptable to his Creator, by doing most good to his creatures.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Wesleyan.

Lines addressed to a Brother (W. C.) on the Death of a beloved Wife, who died, 16th Dec., 1843.

Mourn not this thy sad bereavement. 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 entrance find; Nor can pain, or grieving anguish, Enter regions so refined.

There the blessed joy attended, Find a rest from all their woe; Now by angel bands surrounded, Left are all their griefs below.

Though 'tis true—'twere hard to sever, These 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; Drink the bitterest drops of evil, In the cup prepared by God.

He has fitted those pure mansions, For the tried and safe release; Whose 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 prized 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 Jan., 1849.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

Courtesy in the Family.

If any one doubts whether the family circle is a frequent witness of a want of due courtesy, even among its well disposed members, let him apply one test which to us seems perfectly safe, that is, which never unjustly casts censure, though often too liberal in its acquittals, viz:—Would you speak thus to husband, wife, sister, brother, child, &c., if a stranger were present?

We of course do not refer to the thousand instances in which a parent unbends himself to engage in the sports and frolics of his child, nor to 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 equal. But such gross instances of impropriety are too universally censurable to need comment. Not only is it wrong for children 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 unbecoming, 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 them 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 ludicrous nor of the offensive, if this rule was strictly observed in the family circle, and in the school room.

If parents would always exhibit courtesy in their intercourse with their children, in most cases, children would be courteous to each other and to their associates and acquaintances.

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 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."

A summer shower beginning to fall, made it necessary to seek shelter, and the only one which presented itself was the porch of a chapel; but 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, on seeing him within the porch, came out of his house and invited him in; and it was so politely that he could not refuse, especially as the rain appeared likely to continue.

The moment he was seated, his attention was attracted to the minister, who was just naming his text. "Ye are not your own, ye are bought with a price." "What," thought he, "is this 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 ears, 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 servants possessed one.

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 qualified. 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 blood; they took up their lot with the people of God, and none 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 girl should understand what faith or trust in God means. It is important, because they may be called to die at any time, and then they ought to hear the voice of Jesus, the blessed Saviour, calling to them, though they cannot see him.—The following story will help each one to understand what it is to trust in God and believe in Jesus.

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

All at once Mr. H. 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 nearer, and soon many were gathering under his windows. "Fire! fire! 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 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. On his way he 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 house, and the flames were now spreading with fearful rapidity. Much distracted, Mr. H. rushed out, and hastened to that part of the house beneath the windows of his son's sleeping room.

The window was thrown up. The terrified boy was standing there, crying out in agony. "Father, father, how shall I get out?"

"He could be seen by the glare of the fire in the room; but he could see no one beneath him—it was so dark, although he heard many voices."

"Here I am, my son," cried out the deeply moved father. "Here I am; fear not. Lay hold of the sill of the window, and drop yourself down. I will certainly catch you."

Charles crept out of the window, and clinging with the grasp of a drowning person, he hung trembling, and afraid to let go. "Let go, my son," cried the father. "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. He drew in his breath, unclasped his fingers, and in a moment was in his father's arms, overpowered, and weeping for joy at his wonderful escape.

Now notice, little friend, that Charles first felt his hopeless situation. He could not escape any other way save by the window. He could not see his father, but heard his voice. In the second place, he thought with his mind that his father was strong, and able to catch him. And thirdly, he believed, or trusted with his heart, that his father would save him, and then dropped, trembling, in his arms.

So, when we feel that we are sinners, there is only one way to escape the punishment. We cannot save ourselves. We do not see Jesus, but we hear his voice in the Bible, and know he is here. We believe his word, we fear no longer; Jesus will not deceive us, and we fall into his arms.

The Sulky Girl.

Mr. Robert Raikes visited the parents and children of his school at their own houses. He called on a poor woman one day, and found a very refractory girl crying and fretting. Her mother complained that correction was of no avail, obstinacy marked her conduct, and it was very bad. After asking the parent's leave, he began to talk seriously to the girl, and concluded by telling her that, as the first step towards amendment, she must kneel down and ask her mother's pardon. "The girl continued sulky."

"Well, then," says he, "if you have no regard for yourself I have much for you. You will be ruined and lost if you do not begin to be a good girl; and if you will not humble yourself, I must humble myself and make a beginning for you."

With that he knelt down on the ground before the child's mother, and put his hands together with all the solemnity of a juvenile offender. "Pray forgive," &c. No sooner did the stubborn girl see him on his knees, on her account, than her pride was overcome, and tenderness followed. She burst into tears, and immediately falling on her knees earnestly entreated forgiveness. Afterwards she never offended her mother any more.—London Child's Companion.

TEMPERANCE.

Woman and the Temperance Reformation.

BY MRS. CLARA LEWIS BALFOUR.

Important as the question of health is, there are other considerations of equal, if not superior, moment that claim a mother's attention. The early tastes of infancy become the habits of riper years. "Man," says Paley, "is a bundle of habits," and in the last seven years of life, the impressions made are indelible. What a reflection, that the babe nursed with the fondest solicitude, the present delight, the future hope, of its tender mother, may become that fearful 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 reeking, 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 indulgence, the baneful seed was first sown; which, though long torpid, germinated ultimately, and produced the foul fruit of intemperance. It is of little use that a mother says, "I was always abstemious; I drank only in excessive moderation;" a habit acquires respectability in proportion to the excellence of those who practise it; and a mother's habits will have to her child, all the pleasing sanction of her authority and her virtue. How can the child think

that habit wrong in itself, or dangerous in its consequences, which he sees a beloved mother practise? He grows up connecting ideas of hospitality, courtesy, and happiness, with strong drink; and the cases are by no means rare, where these early predilections in favour of their use degenerate in after life into odious intemperance.

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 sanction by her practice any habit likely to be dangerous to her child. Her offspring comes to her with tastes unviated,—an appetite undepraved. 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 teetotaler, why not leave it so?

Intemperance is unquestionably the master-sin of our country—our national vice; yet it is singular that in the work of education no pains has been taken to correct it. As soon as a child can distinguish right from wrong, the conscientious mother is careful to teach it to love truth and honesty; all covetousness are carefully watched and guarded against, for the mother knows that evil habits almost untaught at first, grow rapidly to sinful excess, and will defy correction. In the effects which the beginnings of evil ultimately have on the youthful character, the thoughtful mother knows there is no such thing as a little sin, and if the name of a child is to be trained in integrity and 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 often left to itself, or rather is subjected to a training 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 they are, but what they may become, that quickens the energies and exercises the vigilance of a wise mother. Children who have been ordinarily cared for, are not often liars and thieves, in childhood; but neglect to implant correct principles, and to check vicious propensities, may cause them to grow up with habits that lead them into these vices; and so it is with intemperance; the beginning is unnoticed, the child gets a rush of wine or other drinks by having them presented as an occasional indulgence, or as beverages favourable to health, and as years increase the love of the fascinating draught increases also, until, at the slightest temptation, the youthful victim sinks an easy prey into the snare of the destroyer."

Excellence of Teetotalism.

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

Woolwich, 16th March, 1849.

"Sir,— I am happy to have to inform you that Teetotalism is prospering in Woolwich; our meetings are well attended. During the present month I have been speaking to a Captain of the regiment who is a teetotaler. He has lately returned from the Cape of Good Hope. He told me that there was one Regiment at the Cape that had 300 teetotalers 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 him of drunkenness, but all was in vain, until he became a total abstinence; 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 teetotaler for several years, and I believe is a faithful soldier of the Lord Jesus Christ; the good's peace that he formerly left with the publican, he leaves now with the butcher, baker, grocer, and provides such things as make his family comfortable; since he has been a teetotaler 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. Thus 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. Wood subjected to the action of heat, in a nearly closed vessel or covering of earth, so as mostly to exclude the air for a certain length of time, is converted into charcoal, or carbon, which means the same thing. The carbon existed in the wood, though not exactly in the form of charcoal, in

combination with oxygen and a little hydrogen, the wood to the heat, and the gas matters are driven off, and the carbon (in the form of charcoal) is left behind, after burning the charcoal.

When fire is applied to coal, or grate, the combustion is kept up in the air. The coal is burned, and oxygen gas is in fact, as much oxygen gas as salt is when mixed with into being. There is this difference; the salt is then in a liquid solution of salt, and water is only a mere. The burned charcoal, in its state, and, with the oxygen, a chemical union, to the exact proportion of carbon to sixteen of oxygen, is known as carbonic acid gas. Everything either vegetable or animal is converted into charcoal, or carbon, from the carbonic acid. Whether vegetable matter is burnt or consumed by the more slow process of fermentation, decomposition, or putrefaction—the final result is carbon is, by these processes, again carbonic acid gas, and mixed with moisture (about 1-2500th part, more or less, of water is only a mere). It is to be again worked up in the action of vegetable and animal matter, hay, grain, tallow, flesh, &c.

Some persons may feel a little surprised, if they cannot readily see a stick of wood, after having been burnt, converted into air. It is not so, but to again assume the form of oak tree, or any other vegetable, or animal. Nevertheless, it is of fact, and no more wonderful than the fact that we can and do decompose, and in illustration of which a few instances. All know that, or brine is put into a kettle, over a fire, and the water is evaporated in its former state; if liquid is changed into a solid, there is no chemical change—it is merely in a state of rest. If pure copper is placed in a glass of nitric acid, the copper will be dissolved, and of course invisible; if the acid is evaporated over a fire, and brought to the copper re-appears in the form of copper; that, dissolved in hydrochloric acid, the iron will again become invisible. If you add ammonia to the acid, certain particles of copper, and soon a coating of pure metallic copper, the surfaces of the iron plates; go on until the last particle of copper is dissolved, and assumed its original form, and assumed its original form, and assumed its original form.

The shell of an egg is mostly of a fowl cannot generate lime it will also be found that it has gained anything by those processes. The shell of an egg is mostly of a fowl cannot generate lime it will also be found that it has gained anything by those processes. The shell of an egg is mostly of a fowl cannot generate lime it will also be found that it has gained anything by those processes.

Most of our readers have something of what is supposed young horses, commonly called but we very much doubt if the subject properly understood is supposed to be a disease, or mere suspicion, as no such is properly speaking a peculiar mouth, which every colt is not but really must have, just growth of front teeth is taking they become sufficiently long the gum and roof of the mouth part which is just behind the teeth. While the mouth is course difficult for the colt to a poor pasture easily enough condition, and consequently

wrong in itself, or dangerous in its effects, which he sees a beloved mother...

a question of paramount importance the welfare of her child, a mother should to check the beginnings of evil in re-temperance.

France is unquestionably the master-country—our national vice; yet it is hat in the work of education no pains taken to correct it.

Excellence of Teetotalism.

Following interesting communication is from a letter addressed to Dr. Lovell, of Newbury...

I am happy to have to inform you that alcoholism is prospering in Woolwich; our boys are well attended.

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 oxygen and carbon, by rejecting the wood to the heat, the wood is broken into atoms...

Some persons may feel a little sceptical upon this point; they cannot readily comprehend how a stick of wood, after having been burned in the fire, can be converted into air.

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.

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.

In addition to this, it is made to work, (as we see at this age) without any better food than that of some fields. He dwindles away...

Now the nonsense of the Creator inflicting upon all the horse-kind a disease which needs the interference of man ought to be plainly seen by any one; and the incorrectness of such a supposition is shown by the fact, that the numerous droves of wild horses which roam over the western prairies, are never known to fall away from the effects of lampers.

To keep Steel Ploughs from Rusting.

Take a little good lime, and make white wash; cover the bright steel or iron with it, and put it under cover, where the rain will not wash it off, and not a particle of rust will be found.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in legible hand, and free of postage; and enclose them in confidence, with their proper names and address.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, July 21, 1849.

The Strength of the Nation

The great fault of many at the present 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.

kingdoms and princely dynasties, secondary causes look only to the operation of human instrumentalities, we, under the influence of higher principles—those of revealed truth—perceive beyond all the intervening array of subordinate machinery, the Prime Agent or First Cause, who, sitting on the circle of the heavens, and judging in the earth, disposes of the affairs of Nations according to the unerring dictates of his sovereign will, guided by essential wisdom, justice, and truth.

That much of mystery surrounds the Providence of God in respect to nations, we have no wish to deny; but that, in the final issue, the rectitude of the divine administration, conducted in strict accordance with principles revealed, will be evolved and justified, we have not the slightest doubt.

This process of burning or tearing out the germs of a colt is quite as cruel as it is useless; and if the owner will, instead of this, put the animal into an enclosure where there is plenty of grass, or if he will give him oats, or some ground fodder, we will be answerable for the success of the treatment.

Where then is the strength of the Nation?

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.

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.

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.

Methodists for California.

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 P. W. Randall, of St. Louis, is President.

Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him." What is thus done for a single person, the Most High can as easily do for a people in its national capacity.

We feel jealous for the good and glory of our Country, and, therefore, are anxious that it should become celebrated for piety. We deem it the true patriot's part, in the present state of affairs, to become personally devoted to God, and then to exert his utmost powers in spreading abroad throughout the empire those principles of sound, evangelical religion, which the Bible alone, as the depository of religious truth, is capable of furnishing; suppressing vice and encouraging virtue; promoting the piety of his neighbours and fellow citizens; sustaining the great Religious Institutions of the day; and upholding and seconding the efforts of the evangelical Ministry and Churches of the Land, on which our hopes of our Country's salvation, and the deliverance of the world, mainly depend.

Methodists for California.

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 P. W. Randall, of St. Louis, is President.

Methodists for California.

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 P. W. Randall, of St. Louis, is President.

Methodists for California.

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 P. W. Randall, of St. Louis, is President.

principles; and in full reliance upon the verity 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 field 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 School 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 addresses, 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 requested.

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 arrangement 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 charge the postage to our Agents so ordering, who will bear this in mind in settling with subscribers.

Not having received the expected lists of subscribers to the New Series, from all the Circuits in both Districts, we have deemed it best, to prevent disappointment and mistakes, to send the papers of this issue, in some instances, in parcels to the Ministers, who will please to see to their correct distribution. We shall have to pursue 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 theatre of one of the most disgraceful scenes that has ever occurred in this or any other civilized country, and which has resulted in the death of several persons and the wounding of a number of others, some of whom cannot recover.

It was reported for some time previous that the Orangemen intended to walk in procession on Thursday, being the Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne; and the authorities being either unwilling, 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 or six hundred, a large portion of whom were from different sections of the country, assembled at Pether's Hotel,

in Church Street, and with drums beating and banners flying, proceeded through the streets. At the head of Dock Street an arch of green boughs had been placed from one side to the other, by the opposite party, under which the procession passed. Shortly after, His Worship the Mayor went into Dock Street and attempted to remove the obstruction, when he was assaulted by some parties present, 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 assault, in which the arch was torn down. Fire 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 peace 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 persons 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 pass this way was attacked by the mob, and a number of persons, entirely unconnected with the procession, were beaten without mercy.

We cannot refrain 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 a great dereliction of duty on this occasion, and a fearful 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 investigated by the Executive, and as criminal Informations will very likely be filed against the Magistrate or 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 passed over quietly.

The unfortunate men on both sides who were allowed to come into deadly conflict are not half so blameable as those who offered the collision to take place, and the blood of those who have been suddenly 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.—*N. Br. News.*

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 man 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 Hagarly, who had been committed for visiting the Mayor, when endeavouring to remove the arch in Dock-street, underwent an examination before Benjamin L. Peters, Esq., yesterday, and was remanded to jail until Monday, for further examination.

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

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Honourable Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals, arrived in town this morning from the Seat of Government, for the purpose of instituting an enquiry into the causes of the riot on Thursday last. We understand that the investigation commences forthwith at the Court House, before Mr. Alderman Needham, and Mr. Justice Lockhart.—*Courier.*

THE WEATHER in this neighbourhood continues unusually dry, and has been extremely warm for some days, though not so excessively hot as at Fredericton, where the thermometer on Thursday stood at 102 in the shade.—*St. John Courier of 14th.*

From the N. Brunswick Royal Gazette, July 11.

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 the City and County of Saint John, in the room of James W. Boyd, Esquire, superseded.

Daniel Satter to be Local Deputy for the sale of Crown Lands in the County of Restigouche, in the room of James Montgomery, superseded.

The following persons to be Commissioners under the Act 7 Vict. cap. 47, intituled "An Act to regulate the management and disposal of the Indian Reserves in this Province," subject to the supervision of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council:—

- Adam Ferguson, Esquire, Restigouche
- Andrew Babin, Esquire, Restigouche
- Samuel L. Bishop, Esquire, Gloucester.
- William Naper, Esquire, Gloucester.
- William Satter, Esquire, Northumberland
- Edward Williston, Esquire, Northumberland
- The Hon. J. Weldon, Kent.
- Mr. Peter Murray, Kent.
- Philip Palmer, Esquire, Westmorland
- Charles S. Theal, Esquire, Westmorland

M. H. Perley, Esquire, } Saint John
 Doctor John P. ... }
 Doctor T. ... } York
 Thomas Murray, Esquire, }
 By His Excellency's Command,
 J. R. PARFELLOW,
 Secretary's Office, 9th July, 1849.

The Hon. Daniel Hannington has been appointed to act as Imperial Officer of Customs at Suenay, and Mr. James Blackhall at Caraquez, 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.—*N. Br.*

CARLETON IRON WORKS.—Our readers will recollect that about two months ago we noticed that the Carleton Iron Works had been stopped, by the hearth of the furnace giving way—the stone of which it had been composed being burned 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 months. 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 square 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 to over one hundred hands, besides a number of teams, has been of great advantage to that portion of the Province during the late unprosperous depression in other branches of industry.—*Federicton Head Quarters.*

CANADA.

[From the Quebec Chronicle, July 9.]

CHOLERA.—A disease of the nature of Cholera has broken out here. On Saturday there were five deaths, and yesterday we 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.—*Quebec Chronicle, July 9.*

The Montreal Gazette of Saturday says, a gentleman who passed through Kingston yesterday, states 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 new arrangement will produce a saving of some £1,000 or £5,000 a year.

The Indemnity is truly law, and the Herald says, must be respected; but continues the advocacy of annexation.

The instructions to the Indemnity Commissioners we copy from the Pilot.

The Transcript has a very long article, showing 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 Elgin, to the Hastings' address, it shall be satisfied.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Montreal, June 28, 1849.

Gentlemen.—By the Act of 12 Victoria, chap. 58, passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, provision has been made for the appointment of a Commission for making inquiries, under Legislative authority, into the just losses sustained by parties in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in the years 1837 and 1838, and you will see by the accompanying Commission that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint you to be Commissioners for that purpose.

His Excellency being of opinion that it may be satisfactory to you in the discharge of your arduous duties, to be informed of the views in which the Act originated, and, according to which it ought, in the opinion of His Excellency to be carried into effect, has commanded me to say that the Bill having been originally framed upon the precedent of that for the payment of similar losses in Upper Canada, and the proceedings taken by former Provincial Administrations under the Governments of Lord Metcalfe and Lord Cathcart, was regarded as little liable to misapprehension or misconception. And in accordance to the introduction of the Provision contained in the Preamble, the Government acted not from an impression of the necessity of such an enactment, for the purpose for which it was proposed to be desired, but from anxiety to meet the wishes of others, and if possible, of thus however, not to be the effect of their acquiescence in that proposition, it became necessary to proceed with the measure as it now stands in the Statute Book.

The Government desirous by the introduction of the measure to eradicate all tendency to disloyalty and disaffection, by removing every remaining just cause of complaint in reference to the unfortunate events of 1837 and 1838, and the establishment of the institutions of the country in the hearts and affections of the people. The object of the Act therefore was not to countenance rebellion, or to compensate the losses of persons guilty of the heinous crime of treason. Its design, as conveyed in the language of the statute, was to secure indemnity for 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 or partial, unjust, unnecessary, or wanton destruction of the dwellings, buildings, property and effects of the said inhabitants, and from the seizure, taking and carrying away of their pro-

perty and effects, claims which had been already recognized by the subsequent Acts of preceding Parliaments and Governments.

His Excellency commands me to say, that in the spirit of a measure under which you are called upon to act, and passed through Parliament, and that in the same spirit he doubts not you will discharge the important and delicate duty imposed upon you by the Commission issued under it.

His Excellency commands me further to say, that Mr. Newhouse, of Berthier, has been appointed 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 engaged in performing the duties imposed by the statute, and that that of the Secretary has been in like manner fixed at the like rate of twenty shillings per diem, while similarly engaged.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. LESLIE, Secy.

To the Commissioners, 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 Resolutions of February, 1845, but Messrs. Dionne and Bradley, being declined to act, it became necessary to appoint two others. Col. Hanson and Mr. Leblond are named to fill the vacancies. The former gentleman was appointed a stipendiary magistrate by Sir John Colborne during the disturbances. They are both men of approved loyalty.

The other Commissioners are Messrs. Simpson, Moore and Jacques Viger.

Montreal, July 9.

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 Monday.—*St. John Courier.*

EMIGRANTS.—The whole number of vessels that have brought passengers to the port of Boston, from April 1st to July 1st, is 107, and the number of passengers is 14,341.

CHOLERA.—At Philadelphia, on the 9th, 50 new cases and 29 deaths were reported. During the week ending on Sunday there were 328 cases and 116 deaths; since the 30th May, 629 cases and 332 deaths.

At New York on Monday afternoon, 120 new cases and 19 deaths of cholera, were reported. The return embraced the reports of three days from the Penitentiary Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Colored Home, which accounts for its magnitude. The deaths of cholera in New York for the week ending the 7th, as reported at the Inspectors 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 above the average. At Cincinnati on Sunday, July 8, there were 71 cholera returns, 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 Cincinnati, tenants having fled from the cholera. It is estimated that the city has lost about 1300 inhabitants from this cause, and four or five times that number by the ravages of the cholera.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—The city is healthy, but deaths by cholera for the week amounting to 23 only.

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

The Joint U. of Commerce remarks that the cheapness of fruits and vegetables, with which the market is glutted in New York, in consequence of the abstemiousness of the prudent, is doubtless one of the great elements of the epidemic in that city.

Father Mithew celebrated mass in St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. After having read the Gospel of the Sunday, he delivered a feeling discourse, in which he contrasted the blessings bestowed by Providence in his mercy on all classes in this land, with the miseries and woes that oppress his countrymen in Ireland. He also spoke of the many charitable and religious institutions erected in the U. States, and the profound feelings 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 commence 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 improvements intended to increase its capacity. Several new cables have been added, a new floor has been laid, and the structure is now a thoroughfare perfectly safe for all business purposes, and is capab-

of sustaining two hundred such and four, which will cost five times as much as the present one, and will be a permanent improvement for the line of the river, &c.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The Rev. R. B. Brown, of the Schenectady Academy, was killed last week, yesterday morning, while leaving the dock, and fell into the water. He was not injured, but his face and side were struck, and he fell, and was killed. He was 60 years of age, and when his body was six minutes afterwards, he was the subject of an inquest, conducted by the coroner, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. He was a native of Belfast, Maine, but had resided in St. John, New Brunswick.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES.—Letters from California to the Western, dated in April and May, speak of a large party of men, and a detachment of soldiers, who were the aggressors, having seven Oregon men in the general. The diggers in the gold mines, and the natives of the country, were in a state of excitement, and succeeded in a day, killing 25 of them, including some 50 prisoners. These were taken to the fort, where several of the survivors of the original party were killed.

BLOCKADE ON THE APACHE.—The Washington Republic and other papers, under the name of the Chief of the French West Coast of Africa, extend to the natives of the river, the refusal of the treaty with the French merchant.

BY R. M. STUBBS.

On Thursday evening last, a schooner arrived at this port, with 124 divers from Liverpool, the most important items of which are—

LIVERPOOL SATIN COMMERCIAL.—THE STATE OF TR.

The past week has been one of very commercial affairs. The Grain markets all over the firm, and in some instances price.

Flour has been in fair demand for, and 25 for the best of Canal and B. It is now 24s. 6d., and 24s. 6d. to 24s. per quarter. In low, no decided difference in between white and yellow. In out any change in price.

In the Cotton districts of M. Preston, Charley, &c., there is accounts from Yorkshire are all the same. The home and foreign Funds well sustained during the week. The new issue of the capitulation of Rome has an advancing tendency.

Money still continues a plentiful easy of discount at 2 1/4 to 2 1/2. The London Money Market is in the 4th inst., on which day, in the reports from the Paris B. advanced 1-2 per cent, at which was done.

PARLIAMENT.

Some interesting debates, as well as business, have been got through since our last. In the House Aberdeen has expressed his views of Lord Grey's grant of the charter of Vancouver's Island, to the Company, so that the opposition Commons will probably cease.

Mr. Blandford, we presume Wilson and Blandford, formerly the firm in London, is to be the first Governor of the island. The Railway Audit Bill, presently suspended to audit rolls, has been sanctioned by the Lords.

The Ecclesiastical Commission Charitable Trusts Bill, have been next session.

Mr. Herries has an eye toward wishes to secure a portion of the United States; so that carry goods from New York to return for advantages we have up to the Americans by yield; but Lord Palmerston has upon the subject. He anticipates the President of the United States the end of the year, make a chartered Navigation law, correspond will come into operation on 1st 1850.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor's motion "People's Charter" was rejected. Commons. For the motion 13 majority 209.

